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CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS COUNTY DEPARTMENT, LAW DIVISION

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BARBARA SEYFERTH, for herself, as Executor of the estate of DIETER H. SEYFORTH, and as representative and next friend of her minor child, NORBERT SEYFERTH and DIETER SEYFERTH JR., and GERHARD SEYFERTH,

Plaintiffs,

- vs -

JOSEF OFFENWANGER and REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY INC., a foreign corporation,

Defendants.

JOSEF OFFENWANGER,

Counter Plaintiff, Counter Defendant,

- vs -

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY INC, a foreign corporation,

Counter Defendant, Counter Plaintiff.

EXAMINATION BEFORE TRIAL of GERALD J HILL held at the Ramada Inn, New Hartford, New York, on October 22, 1986 at 9:00 a.m. before DIANE A. PALMER, Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of New York.



Palmer's Court Reporting Service
32 Oxford Road New Hartford New York 13413 *
[315] 732-8574

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiffs:

For Defendant:

(Offenwanger)

JOYCE AND KUBASIAK Professional Corporation Three First National Plaza Suite 3900 Chicago, Illinois 60602

BY: ARTHUR W. AUFMANN, ESQ.

WILLIAMS & MONTGOMERY LTD. Attorneys at Law Twenty North Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606

BY: MICHAEL R. LaBARGE, ESQ.

For Defendant: POPE, BALLARD, SHEPARD & FOWLE LTD.

Attorneys at Law

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Attorneys at Law
69 West Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602

BY: CHARLES E. JOERN JR, ESQ.

Also Present: WILLIAM L. ERICSON, ESQ. Consultant-Litigation for: REMINGTON ARMS CO., INC.

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LAWYER'S NOTES

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By Mr. Aufmann

By Mr. LaBarge

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GERALD J. HILL

having been first duly sworn by a Notary Public of the State of New York, testified under oath as follows:

MR. AUFMANN: Let the record reflect that this is the discovery deposition of Gerald Hill taken pursuant to notice and by agreement of the parties at this date and time.

Let the record also reflect that the Witness has been sworn, this deposition will be taken in accordance with the Illinois Supreme Court rules and the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure.

Good morning Mr. Hill, my name is
Art Aufmann, I represent the Plaintiff in
this action, Mr. LaBarge represents Josef
Offenwanger. He and I are going to be
asking you a series of questions
pertaining to procedures at Remington
Arms Company prior to 1983 and we're
going to be asking you some questions
specifically about the Remington Model
700 bolt action rifle.

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1 If at any time, you don't understand 2 any of my questions, just let me know, 3 I'll be glad to rephrase. Let's try our best not to talk at 4 5 the same time, because that makes it hard on the Court Reporter. And if you're 6 going to make a "yes" or "no" response to 7 a question, try not to use phrases like 8 "uh-huh," or "uh-uh," because sometimes 9 they become confused. 10 As to the basic format, as to what's 11 12 going to be -- are you familiar with it? 1.3 Have you been deposed before? 14 THE WITNESS: Yes, I have. 15 MR. AUFMANN: How many times have you been deposed before? 16 17 THE WITNESS: 'Best of my knowledge, 18 twice, and it may have been one other that I don't have a record of. 19 20 EXAMINATION BY MR. AUFMANN: 21 In any of the cases in which you have given a Q 22 deposition, have any of them involved Remington Model 23 700? 24 Α Yes. 25 Do you remember what the names of those cases

1	were?
2	A One was the Thompson case. The other I
3	believe, was not a 700, to the best of my knowledge,
4	did not involve a 700, it was a
5	Q So the best you recall, the only Model 700
6	case that you have given a deposition in is the
7	Thompson case?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Was that the one out of California?
10	A I don't know.
11	Q How old a man are you, sir?
12	A 52.
13	Q And what's your present address?
14	A 115 West Street, Ilion, New York.
15	Q Are you still employed by Remington?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Could you give me a brief summary of your
18	educational background?
19	A I have an engineering, mechanical engineering
20	degree from Michigan, Michigan Tech.
21	Q And what year did you graduate?
22	A 1960.
23	Q What did you do after 1960?
24	A Since that time, I've been employed by
25	Remington Arms Company.

1	Q You went to Remington straight out of college?
2	A Yes, I did.
3	Q Have you received any formal education since
4	graduation from college?
5	A No, I have not.
6	Q What about in connection with your employment
7	with Remington: have you attended seminars or
8	instruction other than on-the-job training?
9	A Yes, I've attended seminars.
10	Q What would those seminars have concerned?
11	A They would have involved machining, metal
12	machining, management-type seminars.
13	Q Have you had any training, whether inside or
14	outside Remington, on the design of firearms or the
15	design of components of firearms?
16	A No.
17	Q What was the first position that you held when
18	you started work for Remington in approximately 1960?
19	A It was a position of engineer, engineer
20	training, junior engineer. I'm not exactly sure what
21	they called it.
22	Q Was that within a specific department of
23	Remington?
24	A Yes, it was.
25	Q What was that?

1	A It was in the process engineering group.
2	Q Could you briefly describe for me, what
3	function the process engineering group plays at
4	Remington?
5	A The process engineering group takes design
6	drawings from our research and development group and
7	transforms them into a workable process to manufacture
8	components, assemble guns.
9	Q Would process engineering be the group that
10	works sort of as an intermediary between research and
11	development and production?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Is that a fair way of describing it?
14	A Yes, it is.
15	Q Without regard for what the exact title was,
16	how long did you hold the position of, you called it
17	"junior engineer," when you first came to Remington?
18	A Perhaps a year.
19	Q What was the next step?
20	A Then I went up to process engineer and a group
21	leader and I believe I was in the process engineering
22	group for about nine years.
23	Q So it's been approximately 1960 to 1969?
24	A Yes.

Could you just give me some examples of the

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types of duties that you had during those nine years, what you would be doing on a day-to-day basis?

A We would be solving production problems that arise on the manufacturing floor, we would be setting up new processes, process improvements, cost reduction, things in that area.

Q As an example, if a problem developed on a production line, would the production people go to research and development with their problem or would they come to you with their problem?

A Generally, they would start with the process engineering group.

Q And if it was a problem that couldn't be solved there, then the problem would be sent to research and development?

A If there was any problem that arises, then we would try to work with the research group, two groups, and resolve this --

Q Okay. Within process engineering, were there a number of subgroups or subsections to the process engineering and control group?

A There was one area responsible for machining, another responsible in the assembly area, that's the way it was broken down.

Q Those two main groups?

1	A Those two main groups.
2	Q From 1960 to 1969, which group were you?
3	A I was involved in the manufacturing group
4	or processing group.
5	Q During those approximately nine years, were
6	there, was your work connected with a certain line of
7	Remington firearms or did it concern all of the
8	firearms processed at the plant there?
9	A The area I was responsible, really was
.0	responsible for, over the whole line, components in all
1	lines of the firearms that we manufacture.
. 2	Q So it would have included bolt action rifles
3	then?
4	A Yes. Or at least components that feed into
1.5	bolt action rifles.
.6	Q And at approximately 1960 '69, how did your
7-	job classification change?
8.	A 1969, I went out to be a production supervisor
9	with responsibility for production schedules, people,
20	manufacturing from a different, responsible from a
21	different angle.
22	Q How was that function different than what you
:3	had been doing before?
4	A Well mainly, production schedules and, in
2.5	place of processes.

1	Q So you were now in an entirely different
2	department within the company?
3	A Yes, I was.
4	Q Production as opposed to process engineering?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And how long did you hold that position?
7	A Approximately five years.
8	Q So through approximately 1974?
9	A 1974.
10	Q Were you the production supervisor or were you
11	a production supervisor?
12	A I was a production supervisor.
13	Q And approximately how many production
14	supervisors were there?
15	A Five or six.
16	Q How were those five or six production
17	supervisors categorized within the
18	A These areas of responsibility, based on
19	components.
20	Q All right. Could you briefly describe for me,
21	what those five or six areas were?
22	A An area would be a, barrel receivers; assembly
23	area; they had one called "miscellaneous machining;"
24	the one I was responsible for was barrel and receiver
25	blank manufacturing area.

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Q We got barrel receivers; assembly; miscellaneous machining; can you think of any others?

- A Wood, there was a wood area.
- Q Any others?
- A I can't think of any now.
- Q For those approximately four years as production supervisor, did you stay with the same barrel and receivers group the entire time?
 - A Yes, I did.
- Q Could you briefly describe for me, what your job duties were on a day-to-day basis in that department? What you would be typically doing on a day.

A Typical day-to-day would be attending a lot of production meetings, would be tying in with foreman that I was responsible for on any of the problems they might have, schedules, people, machinery, machinery that might be down requiring repair.

Really, involved was keeping the area going and making the schedules.

Q Okay. And would it be fair to say that the work that you were doing as production supervisor involved production of components for bolt action rifles also?

A 'Could have.

	Q I m a little conf
2	A Okay. It would i
3	of the bolt action rifles.
4	Q But not necessari
5	right?
6	A That's right.
7	Q In other words, t
8	a bolt action rifle and th
9	barrel and receivers?
.0	A That's right.
.1	Q The case that we'
. 2	some controversy over the
.3	a trigger assembly: would
4	been within your group in
.5	not, what group would that
.6	A To the best of my
.7	area, it would fall in eit
8	miscellaneous machining ar
.9	Q We got up through
20	came next?
21	A 1974, was transfe
22	engineering department and
23	control.
24	Q When you say "bac
2.5	mean process engineering?

fused with that answer. nvolve some of the components ly all of them, is that here are some wood pieces to at would not have been within re here today on involves component parts that go into those component parts have barrels and receivers, and if have fallen into? knowledge, it was not in my her the combination of ea and the assembly area. approximately 1974, what rred back into the the supervisor of quality k to engineering," does that

A Process engineering group, yes.

Q Okay. And before, we were talking about some of the subgroups within process engineering and I think we mentioned there was machining, and assembly is another subgroup, quality control --

A I better clarify that a little: the engineering section is called, the overall engineering section is "product engineering and control." And that is similar to the manufacturing area and production area, there are similar areas of responsibility.

One is current product process
engineering or process engineering current products,
which is where I started out; there is process
engineering new products, there is a quality control
section, there is a product testing and specifications
section also.

But I went back from production, went back into product engineering and control in the quality control section.

Q So that your first time around with product engineering, you had been in the current arms process engineering?

A Yes, I was.

Q But this time when you came back, you were in a different subgroup called "quality control"?

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- Q And it was in approximately '74 or '75?
- A 1974.
 - Q And how long did you stay in that group?
- A I was in that group for approximately a year, I believe it was two years, and then it was combined, that job was combined with the product testing. And I held that job, combined job there for another year until approximately 1977.
- Q Were you a supervisor of quality control or the supervisor of quality control?
 - A "The;" I was the only one.
- Q And could you just briefly describe for me what your duties were as supervisor of the quality control?
- A There, I was responsible for I guess, quality of the product, through a system of some people and through a system of audits on components, audits of final guns, and audit of our, through final guns, of our testing procedures.
- Q So the people who were working below you would do inspections or tests on individual components and they would also do inspections or tests of completed firearms that had already, that were completely assembed, is that what you're saying?
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(Whereupon, the reporter read back the last question)

THE WITNESS: We called them "audits," but they were inspections and/or tests.

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q Did those audits concern components that went into bolt action rifles and completed bolt action rifles?

A Yes.

Q When your quality control group was doing audits of components, would they be looking to see if the components were manufactured to size specifications, is that an example of what they would be looking for?

A An audit in this case would be taking complete components that an operator had finished and was, said they were okay, they would take a sample from this and just recheck it on the, basically, the same gauges that the operator had used.

Q But is that to determine that it's the right size or the right strength or whatever the thing they were looking for?

A They would check dimensions, yes, that would be the dimension number check.

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Q Anything	other	than	dimens	sions
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- A That's on the components?
- Q Right. On the components, anything other than --

A They might be checking for visual smoothness of a part or proper finish.

Q Yesterday we had, we took a deposition of Richard Long who I believe, indicated that he spent some time in the miscellaneous machining group and he talked about how some of the work that was done in there was drilling and machining and grinding and things like that. Is that the type of work that your group would be auditing to see that that type of work was done correctly?

A Yes.

Q I think he also mentioned tumbling, would be another function that would be done, and one of the puposes of tumbling was to remove burrs off of components. Is that another thing that your group would be checking?

A Yes, that's why I mentioned previously, we would be looking at finish, surface finish.

Q What about with respect to completed firearms? What are things that your audit would be looking for?

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A The quality control audit on the finished components would be to take finished guns from the production floor or from the warehouse, take them back through a series of tests including visual, functional, to see that these guns meet our specifications.

Q Now yesterday, Mr. Long mentioned that he spent some time in the gallery: is that what you're talking about, gallery testing?

A Yes.

Q So the gallery fell within the quality control department?

A The gallery and setup, as I previously mentioned, was in the product and -- product test and specifications area which I also previously said, that was combined in my job for one year there, from up until 1977.

Q I also heard some testimony about, yesterday, about something called a lab test: is that something -- and I think it was also mentioned that that was something different than a gallery test. Do you know what the lab test is?

A I do not know what was mentioned.

MR. JOERN, JR.: Art, maybe if you referred to the department that was doing that, it might assist him in answering.

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BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q I think the testimony was that a lab test was something done within the research and development department, I'm not entirely sure, but I was just wondering if the lab test is a term you're familiar with at Remington?

A I'm familiar with the lab but I'm not familiar with what was mentioned yesterday, I have no idea what Mr. Long was --

Q I think it was Mr. Workman; what's your understanding of what the lab is?

A A lab to me is a laboratory.

MR. JOERN, JR.: You mean what does he understand the lab to be at Remington?

MR. AUFMANN: I thought you said you had an understanding of what the lab is at Remington.

THE WITNESS: We have several labs; we have a chemical and metal lab, we have an R and D lab.

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q Do you have an understanding of a laboratory at Remington that does some testing on completed firearms?

I am not --

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MR. JOERN, JR.: Testify, if you know about it, tell him about it; if you don't know about it don't guess as to what you think might be there.

THE WITNESS: Research does have an area they call a test lab in which they do testing of guns.

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Okay. Do you know what the purpose of those Q tests is?

No.

With regard to the gallery testing of completed firearms, specifically bolt action rifles, is one of the things that your audits would be looking for, whether the bolt action rifle fires on safety release?

The quality control gallery tests or audit, which we call finish gun audit, will take guns and run function, safety, visual checks as part of the -- part of this audit. We'll include a check for safety, check for proper operation of the safety as well as other, in other areas also.

Specifically though, is one of the things that audit is looking for, whether the rifle will fire on

1	safety release?
2	A I don't recall.
3	Q Are you familiar with a term called "trick
4	test"?
5	A Yes, I am.
6	Q Is that one of the tests that would be
7	performed during a gallery audit on a bolt action
8	rifle?
9 .	A Yes.
10	Q Could you tell me what the purpose of the
l 1	trick test is?
l 2	A The trick test is to check if the safety
13	works, safety and firing mechanism works properly.
L4	Q During the time that you were in the quality
l 5	control department at Remington, did you ever become
L6	aware of a Model 700 rifle that fired on safety release
17	during a gallery test?
L 8	A I don't recall any specific ones.
L 9	Q Not necessarily a specific rifle that did, but
20	did you at least become generally aware that at some
21	time during some gallery test, a Model 700 fired on
22	safety release.
23	A Yes.
24	Q All right. Do you have an understanding of
25	what the possible causes are of a Model 700 firing on

safety release? 1 2 Yes. 3 Could you please list those possible causes for me? Can I have a question 5 THE WITNESS: here with my Counselor? 6 (Whereupon, the Witness conferred 7 with his Counsel.) 8 (Whereupon the reporter read back 9 10 the last question.) THE WITNESS: Yes. 'Could be a 11 12 foreign material, could be incorrect 13 parts, could be improper assembly, that's 14 why we have an audit system to check for 15 these things. 16 BY MR. AUFMANN: 17 Okay. To your knowledge, has a Model 700 ever 18 fired on safety release during a gallery test for any reason other than the three you just gave me? 19 20 No. 21 As to the foreign material category, what 22 would an example of that be, a metal chip? 23 Could be. Α 24 Okay. Would that category encompass any other 25 than a metal chip?

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1	A 'Could be other, could be a stone, it could
2	be
. 3	Q A piece of dirt?
4	A A piece dirt; 'could be something in that
5	area.
6	Q Have you ever been aware of a Model 700 firing
7	on safety release because of over-lubrication?
8	A Yes.
9	Q What category would that fall into?
10	A I believe I said "foreign material" didn't I?
11	Q Yes, you gave me "foreign material, incorrect
12	parts or improper assembly."
13	A Foreign material.
14	Q So if there was more than the required amount
15	of lubrication in the trigger assembly, the excess
16	lubrication would be considered foreign material then?
17	MR. JOERN, JR.: I'm going to object
18	because I think you're assuming in your
19	question, that lubrication is part of
20	that. I don't know if that's been
21	established one way or another yet,
22	lubrication as part of the trigger
23	assembly area material.
24	MR. AUFMANN: Can you repeat the
25	last question please?

(Whereupon, the reporter read back the last question.)

MR. JOERN, JR: I would prefer if you would ask him first, if there is lubrication in the trigger and set the foundation for the question. I believe that would be, resolve my objection.

MR. AUFMANN: I think, if the Witness has indicated that over-lubrication can be a cause of fire on safety release, we certainly have foundation that the trigger is lubricated.

MR. JOERN, JR.: I don't think you established over-lubrication was at the manufacturing site or after.

MR. AUFMANN: This entire line of questioning has to do with gallery testing which is, by this Witness' description, guns that are taken either off the assembly line or out of the warehouse.

So this entire line of questioning is limited to guns which are taken from

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production at Remington, not guns that come back out of the field or anything like that.

MR. JOERN, JR.: Was that your understanding?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. JOERN, JR.: Okay, all right.

If you can answer the question, go ahead;

if you need to qualify your answer in any
way, you can do that.

THE WITNESS: Can you repeat it, please.

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q We were just talking about the three categories of fire on safety release and we talked about how a metal chip is an example of foreign material category, a piece of dirt is an example of foreign material, a stone is an example of foreign material.

And we got to the, my question about overlubrication and you said "yes," that can be a cause of fire on safety release and you indicated that would be an example of a foreign material, firing on safety release.

And my question to you was, with regard

1 to an over-lubricated bolt action rifle, do you 2 consider the foreign material to be that part, that amount of lubrication which is in excess of the 3 required amount, that is considered to be the foreign 4 5 material? MR. JOERN, JR.: In the trigger 6 7 assembly, you're talking about? MR. AUFMANN: Yes. 8 MR. JOERN, JR.: Can you answer the 9 question as it's posed? If not, or if 10 you need to --11 THE WITNESS: No, I can't. 12 MR. JOERN, JR.: Okay, all right. 13 14 MR. AUFMANN: Can you tell me then, why an over-lubricated trigger assembly 15 16 that fires on safety release would fall 17 under the category of foreign material? 18 THE WITNESS: Can I talk to Counsel, 19 again? 20 MR. JOERN, JR.: Sure. 21 (Whereupon, the Witness conferred 22 with his Counsel.) 23 (Whereupon, the Reporter read back 24 the last question.) (Whereupon, there was a discussion 25

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off the record.)

THE WITNESS: We talked about FSRs in the three categories, which I said foreign material, and we talked, foreign material could be a metal chip, stone, dirt, over-lubrication.

To the best of my knowledge, in the gallery testing which I was responsible for at that time, or gallery audit at that time, I don't recall ever seeing any FSRs at attributed to over-lubrication.

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q Whether at that time when you were the head of quality control or at any time that you've been at Remington, have you ever been aware that there's been an FSR in a gallery test caused by over-lubrication?

A No. I have not.

Q When you were talking about an FSR caused by over-lubrication, what were you referring to, then?

A Guns received from customers that allegedly FSR'd and on examination of these, there was over-lubrication in the fire control.

Q In gallery tests now, let's talk about foreign material, FSR caused by a metal chip: do you have an understanding of how a metal chip can cause an FSR, a

1 metal chip in the trigger housing, how that can cause 2 an FSR? 3 Yes. A Can you give me an example of how that can 0 5 happen? 6 If the chip was of sufficient size, it could 7 wedge between the components in the fire control and 8 cause improper function, improper operation. 9 Do you have an understanding of what a Q 10 sufficient size metal chip would be, how big would it have to be before it could cause --11 I don't know. 12 Α -- improper action in the trigger assembly? 13 I don't know. 14 15 Would one of the factors as to whether a metal 16 chip could cause an FSR, be a location that the metal 17 chip is inside the trigger assembly? 18 Yes. 19 Do you have an understanding as to which 20 critical locations inside the trigger assembly, which would be the critical locations where you cannot have a 21 22 metal chip in there or else it's going to cause an FSR? 23 There would be several areas I'm sure, that Α would be critical. 24 25 Would you be able to list some or all of these Q

areas for me?

A One would be the sear safety cam; it could be any of the components in the fire control, to the best of my knowledge.

Q Virtually any of them?

A Any except for the housing itself, but I would say any of the components could possibly, if as you say, a foreign material, chip, whatever in there, could possibly cause an FSR.

Q In your experience with gallery tests of Model 700s, have you ever been aware of an FSR caused by a metal chip?

A I don't recall. Could I go back? I'm sure during my tenure there, there was some but I don't remember any.

MR. JOERN, JR.: All we want is your best recollection.

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q To the best you can recall, has it ever been determined what the possible sources are, of metal chips in a trigger assembly?

In other words, if the question assumes - I would like to know if Remington has ever determined that -- if we find a metal chip in a trigger assembly, it's got to come from either this place, this place,

this place, or this place. So let's check and see if we're doing something wrong in those areas, that type of thing?

A As you described it, if we find foreign metal chips, that's what we do, we go back to areas that we think could be, where chips are formed or chips would be -- can't say "manufactured" -- but where chips could enter into the process. Then they do thoroughly check to find out if there's a problem and then we would correct it.

Q Would you be able to give me a list of those possible sources of metal chips?

A Our manufacturing area is a machining area; machining areas have cutters, cutters make chips and most of our components where we make chips, if they're not properly removed, properly cleaned, could be a source.

Q It's possible that you've answered the question in your own way, but the specific question was, would you be able to give me a list of possible sources of metal chips?

A Yes.

Q Could you give me the list?

A Machining operations, that's the main one that I can think of.

Q As far as the location where certain functions are performed at Remington, are there machining operations that are done in close proximity to the area where the trigger -- what's the word -- off the record.

(Whereupon, there was a discussion

off the record.)

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q Are there any machining operations that are performed from close proximity to where the trigger housing is assembled?

A No.

Q Are all the machining operations performed, perhaps like in an entirely separate room than where the trigger housing is assembled? Just how much are they separated, those functions?

MR. JOERN, JR.: I think he's asking you how far away is the closest machining operation, from the trigger housing assembly. I don't want to put questions in the record that you don't want, Art, but I think that's it.

MR. AUFMANN: I think I'm trying to find out how much Remington separates these two functions.

THE WITNESS: Assembly, generally

our assembly areas are separated from our manufacturing areas in the fire control assembly area, trigger housing assembly area, I would say they're done in one room and generally, machining of components would be done in another room.

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q So it's a separate room as opposed to separate buildings?

A Right.

Q Has anyone at Remington ever determined how it is that a, how a metal chip from a machining operation then, could get from where the machining is done to the area where the assembly is done?

A Yes.

Q How has it been determined that that happens?

A 'Could be from improper cleaning of components in, after machining; it could be for some reason that the components, machines were magnetic. Those are the two main ones that I can think of.

Q While you were in the production department, approximately '69 to '74, do you know what type of lubrication was used in the trigger assemblies for bolt action rifles like the Model 700?

A No. I don't.

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- A I do not recall.
- Q Do you know what kind is used now?
- A I do not recall.
- Q Without regard for whether you know the type of lubrication that's been used over the years, do you know whether or not the type of lubrication has been changed over the years?

MR. JOERN, JR.: I think I'm going to object to that, he says he doesn't know what it is so how could he know if it's changed?

MR. AUFMANN: He wouldn't have to know what the lubrication is to know that it's been changed over the years.
'Could've been brand "X," in the '60's and brand "Y" in the '70's and brand "Z" in the '80's and he wouldn't have to know what those brands are.

MR. JOERN, JR.: I think your question assumes that he knows what it was so he can know whether it's changed or not. I'm not going to instruct him

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1 not to answer the question --2 MR. AUFMANN: I think it's a fair 3 question. 4 MR. JOERN, JR.: I disagree; if you 5 can understand the question --MR. ERICSON: I'm not sure he knows 6 that there's any lubricant or not. 7 8 MR. JOERN, JR.: Lack of foundation, 9 also. 10 MR. AUFMANN: That's ridiculous. Ιf 11 you can answer it, without regard for 12 whether you know exactly what kind of 13 lubrication has been used at any time, do 14 you at least know whether the type of 15 lubrication used in trigger assemblies 16 has changed over the years? 17 THE WITNESS: I don't know for sure. BY MR. AUFMANN: 18 19 You talked about, we talked about FSRs caused 20 by over-lubrication and I think you said you became 21 aware of those types of FSRs in connection with your 22 work in examining rifle's returned from customers, is 2.3 that right? 24 Yes. 25 If you were examining a rifle returned from a Q

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customer and you opened up the trigger housing and checked how much lubrication was in there, how would you know whether it's too much?

A You could just tell if there was; the ones I'm referring to, you can look in there and they are just covered with oil or foreign material or what-have-you.

Q Okay. In connection with your work at
Remington either in examining rifles or in any of the
departments you worked in, did you become aware of a
Remington specification for how much lubrication should
be in the trigger housing so that you can make a
determination whether there is too much in there?

MR. JOERN, JR.: Let me ask for a little clarification on that: are you talking now, about about Remington specifications for manufacture if they exist, as to lubrication or are you talking about specifics that Remington might have with regard to guns returned to them after manufacture?

I think that's two different areas; do you understand what my --

MR. AUFMANN: You may think that's two different areas but the Witness hasn't said that.

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MR. JOERN, JR.: Well, I do and I'm his Counsel and if I find the question confusing, I'm not going to let him answer.

MR. AUFMANN: I'm concerned whether the Witness thinks the question is confusing and I think this entire deposition is getting real close to coaching with all the meetings and all the objections that you think of as confusing when the Witness hasn't given any indication that he thinks something is confusing or any indication that some fact hasn't been established.

We've talked about lubrication of trigger assemblies, the Witness has talked about assemblies that come back that he feels have over-lubrication in there, I'm getting into a line of questioning that's trying to find out "How do you know if it's too much, you must have some type of standard that says this is enough and if it's more than this, it's too much."

It's a real clear line of

questioning, he hasn't indicated any confusion at all and your continually suggesting to this Witness that a question is confusing or that we're getting into some area that you think he might not want to answer and I think it's getting real, real close to coaching, Chuck.

MR. JOERN, JR.: Art, you were just talking about guns that were returned by customers, right? And just previous to that time, you're talking about guns that were being tested in a manufacturing setting, okay?

You jump from one area to another.

If you want to include both areas, that's fine; I'm not telling you what questions you have to ask, I just want the question to be clear.

If you're asking about both areas, that's fine, I have no objection. I'm not telling him what to answer, I just didn't want to have him answer on the basis of one theory that it has to do with one area or another and have that

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1 question be misleading on the record. 2 All I'm saying is, let's make the 3 record clear, that's all I'm saying. You went from a factory to after-factory. 4 5 MR. AUFMANN: I certainly did and 6 I'm sure the Witness was aware of that. 7 MR. JOERN, JR.: Well, I don't know that he was or not. 8 9 MR. AUFMANN: The record is going to 10 speak for itself. I moved from gallery 11 testing and started asking this Witness questions about when he was doing 12 13 examination of guns returned (from 14 customers) -- and nothing could be more 15 clear than that. 16 MR. JOERN, JR.: Does the one about 17 over-lubrication specifications have to do with guns returned by customers? 18 That's the area you're on? 19 20 MR. AUFMANN: That's exactly what 21 the question was. 22 MR. JOERN, JR.: Okay, fine, that's 23 what I wanted to know. BY MR. AUFMANN: 24 25 Sir, the question was, so that we don't have

to go back through the record again, when you were doing examinations of guns returned from customers, how could you make a determination that lubrication inside the trigger assembly was too much lubrication?

Specifically, did you have a specification that you could refer to, to see whether there was more lubrication that the specification called for?

A No, but I'm sure there was some specification on lubrication on factory guns which I do not recall, and this was used as comparison, to compare to customerreturned guns that had this complaint.

Q So you don't know what the specification is today as you sit here, but when you were doing the testing on guns returned from customers, you could refer to that specification, is that what you're saying?

A We would have that to refer to, either through a, through another person or a specification.

- Q The information was available to you?
- A Yes.
- Q Are you aware sir, that there's ever been a different lubrication specification for brand new, completed guns and used guns that have come back from the field?

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A No, I'm not.

Yes.

Q As far as you know, the specification is the same, whether it's brand new or used?

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Q In the situations where you were looking at it, where you were examining a gun that came back from the field where a customer complained, how could you quantitatively measure the amount of lubrication inside the trigger housing?

A We couldn't; we could not.

Q Would it be just based on your experience in looking at the amount that's in there?

A Yes, it would be visual.

Q When you examine guns that came back from the field with customer complaints, is there any way you and your fellow workers who were doing these examinations could determine whether the lubrication that was inside the trigger housing came from some process that was performed at Remington or was done outside of Remington, once the gun left Remington's hands?

A We cannot determine where it was done but we know in our process, in our manufacturing, in our auditing, that we do not have an excess amount of foreign material in them.

Q Okay. Was one of the functions of the gallery testing, to check to see whether lubrication inside the trigger housing met the Remington specifications?

MR. JOERN, JR.: Could you read back the question, please?

(Whereupon, the Reporter read back the last question.)

THE WITNESS: You mean gallery tests and audit or would that be the audit test or in the regular gallery test of a component?

MR. AUFMANN: That's a good question. It was my understanding that the gallery tests of a component meant for example, like the sear safety cam, that's a component; would you consider the trigger housing with all the components put together inside, would you consider that also to be a component?

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q Okay. Would there be a gallery test of simply the trigger housing and its inner components, apart from when the trigger housing is attached to the entire rifle?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

A That would be a test but we would call it an audit rather that a gallery test; a gallery test strictly is on completely assembled firearms.

Q Then let's take one at the time. Let's start with the audit of the, I guess you would call it a sub-assembly, a trigger housing with it's inner components put together, was there some type of audit to determine whether the lubrication inside the trigger housing met the Remington specification?

MR. JOERN, JR.: I'm going to object again, I don't think it's been established that there was a Remington speicification for lubrication, but if there was, fine.

THE WITNESS: The audit would be performed to whatever specifications there were in that area and I'm sure if there was excess amount of lubrication, that would be so noted.

Again, it would be a visual check on a part of the audit.

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q Do you know how the visual check of the trigger housing to check on the lubrication, was done? In other words, was one of the side plates opened up to

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look in there or was it done through a view hole or how was that done?

A I don't know.

Q Could you briefly describe for me, whether there was any change in your job function when the quality control department combined with the -- I think you said product testing, in 1976?

A The quality control function again, was responsible for audits, finished gun auditing which again as I previously mentioned, would be taking guns out of the warehouse and doing testing on those.

When it was combined with the product testing area, that meant that responsibility increased, that all manufactured guns go through a, what we call "gallery test," which is again, several areas.

It includes a proof testing on all guns, which is a prescribed pressure shell to test the gun for strength. It also includes after that, function testing to make sure the gun functions properly with shells.

And on high-powered rifles, bolt action rifles, it includes an accuracy test, which is to make sure the gun can hit the target. And then this, that responsibility was added, that responsibility for all guns going through that area.

It also put responsibility for safety checks throughout the product testing and to make sure when the gun came into the gallery and when it left the gallery, it was a proper operating fire arm.

Q Is there a separat audit or test at the gallery stage, the completed firearm, to determine whether the amount of lubrication inside the trigger housing meets the Remington specifications?

A No.

MR. JOERN, JR.: Just so I don't have to keep interrupting, I'm going to have a continuing objection to, based on as I stated before, the assumption that there is a specification. If it's been established, fine. If not, then I'm objecting, based on that assumption and not just for the record, that will be continuing. I won't interrupt you again on that, okay.

Read back the last question and his answer.

(Whereupon, the Reporter read back the last question and answer.)

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q Sir, just so the record is again clear, you

don't recall as you sit here today, what the Remington specification was for Iubrication inside the trigger housing but you know that there was a specification, right?

- A That's correct.
- Q Okay. Your work in quality control then, did that end sometime in 1977 and you moved on to a different department?
 - A Yes, I did.
 - Q Where did you move on to then?
- A Okay. 1977, I moved back to the current products group of the product engineering section.
 - Q That's the place that you started at, right?
 - A Yes, except that I moved back as a supervisor.
- Q Okay. You got a promotion. Could you just briefly describe what your duties were now as supervisor of current products in the --
- A Basically, they were the same as before except now I'm responsible for a group of engineers and technicians to trouble shoot machining problems in the area, set up new processes, update, cost reduction, work on any problems that would arise in the manufacturing area.
- Q And that started in approximately '77 and ran until how long?
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A Until today, still in that position.

Q Okay. So from '77 up until today, your title has been supervisor of process engineering, current products?

A Yes, and continuing.

Q For one reason or another, a little while back we jumped ahead of the order in which I wanted to go at this and we started talking about your work in examining rifles returned from customers: as best you can recall, when did that work start?

A Part of the responsibility from 1977 on, was being chairman of a committee that examined customers' returned guns that were a variety, that should be looked at, other than just the ordinary repairman.

Q So that responsibility coincided with your promotion to supervisor of current arms?

A Yes, it did.

Q And how long did you act as the chairman of the committee to examine returned guns from customers?

A Until the committee was dissolved several years ago.

Q Can you give me an approximate date?

A I don't recall the exact date; it was several years ago, to the best of my knowledge.

Q Can you recall whether it was before or after

1 19807 2 It was after 1980, to the best of my 3 knowledge. Can you recall whether it was before or after 4 Q 5 1983? 6 I don't recall the date when the committee Α 7 was --8 That's where it starts getting fuzzy? Q 9 Yes. Α . Just so I'm clear on this, was your role as 10 chairman of the examination committee, was that a 11 12 separate position that you held or was that simply a 13 part of your responsibility of being supervisor of 14 current products? 15 It was part of the responsibility that went 16 with the supervisor of current products. 17 Had the committee already been established 18 when you first joined it in 1977? Yes. 19 20 Okay. And was the previous chairman of the 21 committee, also the previous supervisor of current 22 products? 23 Yes, he was. Α Do you recall what his name was? 24 Q 25 Prior to myself, for a short period of time it Α

1	was Dennis Anderson. Prior to him was Jim Bower.
2	Q Do you know whether either of these
3	individuals still work for Remington?
4	A Both of them do.
5	Q Do you know what positions they hold now?
6	A Dennis Anderson has a staff position in the
7	product engineering group; Jim Bower works in
8	research
9	MR. LaBARGE: I missed the
10	question: what are these two gentlemen?
11	MR. JOERN, JR.: The previous
12	supervisors of the current products
13	group.
14	MR. AUFMANN: And previous chairmen
15	of the gun examination committee.
16	MR. LaBARGE: Thank you.
17	BY MR. AUFMANN:
18	Q When you became chairman of the gun
19	examination committee, were you given some type of
20	orientation as to how the committee worked and what it
21	was supposed to do and how it was supposed to do its
22	function?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Who provided you with that orientation?
25	A The previous, probably one of the previous two

gentlemen; it was not a lot of instruction, other than basically, "This is what we do, here's how it's done."

- Q Did Remington have a set of written instructions or a manual or anything in written form as to how to perform that function?
 - A To the best of my knowledge, no.
- Q At any time since then, has Remington come up with some type of written manual, instructions for the examination committee?
 - A I do not recall or I do not know.
- Q When you first joined the examination committee, who was the committee comprised of -- not -- I'll get the individuals in a second, but as far as position?

A The head representatives from various areas in the plant and it could have included research, it would include product service and myself from the engineering department. There may have been other people but I do not recall at this time.

- Q When you first joined the committee, can recall the number of people that were on the committee, without regard to what departments they came from?
 - A No, I can't.
 - Q Can you recall whether it was more than ten?
 - A It was in the neighborhood of five,
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1	approximately five people.
2	Q Could you tell me what the product service
3	group or department is?
4	A They are a group that has liaison between the
5	plant and the customers.
6	Q Can you recall who served on the committee
7	from the product service group when you joined the
8	committee?
9	A No, I cannot.
10	Q Can you recall who served on the committee
11	from the product service group at any time that you
12	were a member of the committee?
13	A Jim Stekl.
14	Q Any others?
15	A Ed Sienkiewicz.
16	Q Any others?
17	A There was a person in Bridgeport who did not
18	serve on our committee although he was, he got some of
19	the information and really worked between the plant,
20	the committee and the customer, and that was Jack
21	Chisnall.
22	(Whereupon, there was a momentary
23	break in the testimony.)
24	Q I think you were describing that to your
25	understanding, Mr. Stekl and Mr. Sienkiewicz came from

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the product service group but that Mr. Chisnall wasn't really a member of the product service group but served in some other capacity?

A He was a member of the product service group but he was one of the first ones, but he was headquartered out of Bridgeport, so he did not attend our meetings. We had our meetings, did our reports and information as required, was sent to him.

When Mr. Sienkiewicz and Mr. Stekl came on the committee, they came out of the Ilion plant, then this was nullified, then we could handle it at Ilion.

Q Do you know whether the product service group was a sub-department under the marketing department of Remington?

A I do not know.

Q Do you know whether the marketing department had a person who served on the examination committee?

A I don't recall that specifically but we had a gentleman -- and I don't recall his name -- I think he was from the product service group. I do recall his name if you want it, Joe Martin.

Q At the time that you first became chairman of the examination committee, was the examination committee filling out any types of reports when they

examined rifles returned from customers?

A We had a gun examination report, which was filled out by various people and then routed to, you know, through the marketing or through the customer service rep, to wherever action was needed to be taken.

Q When you say it was routed through the customer service rep, are you saying that after you completed gun examination reports, that's who it was sent to, was a customer service rep?

A How it worked is that after the report was completed and signed by all attending, I made a copy of it, sending it with the paperwork that came up with the gun -- when I say "paperwork," each gun returned from a customer or from the field as we call it, has a form that goes with it so we can keep track of that.

That, our report would be sent back to what we call our armed services department, with our recommended action if there was any. And then a copy would be retained for a certain period of time in our records for any future follow-up that we might need.

Q Who would get the original gun examination report?

A I would keep it in this file that we would keep.

Q So when you said you retained a copy --

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- Q Let me show you a multi-page exhibit which has previously been marked "Brooks Exhibit 14": are these examples of the gun examination reports that you're talking about?
 - A Yes, they are.
- Q Okay. And is that the form that was being used when you first joined the committee in '77?
 - A To the best of my knowledge, yes.
- Q To the best you can recall, did the form ever change througout the time that you were on that gun examination committee?
 - A No, it did not.
- Q You previously mentioned the armed service department: by "armed service department," do you mean a department other than customer service or are those two terms the same?

A In our plant, we call the armed service customer repair department where guns are returned from customers with a problem or something they want to change in the gun or may want a new stock or they may have a cracked stock and it's a customer repair department.

Guns come in, they're repaired, put into our standards and working order and then they are sent

back to the customer.

2 (Whereupon, a short recess was

taken.)

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q I would like to go back for just a second, we were talking about this gun examination report and I think one of the first comments you made was that you routed them through customer service: to your understanding, was customer service a separate department from the arms service department?

A Yes.

Q So you said you sent a copy of the gun examination report with the gun paperwork to the armed service department: did you also send a copy of the gun examination report to customer service?

A If they so wanted a copy, they requested and we gave them a copy.

Q Do you recall the names of any of the individuals that you dealt with in the customer service department?

A I think we have a little problem on department here; the customer service representatives which I have mentioned, were Stekl, Sienkiewicz, Chisnall and George Martin.

Q Okay. Is customer service the same as product

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service, then?

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Yes, in this case, it was. We have --Okav. let me just clarify, we have, what we call an armed service and customer repair section; now some people call it the "armed service," some call it "customer repair." That's where the guns come in to be repaired, from customers.

Product service is the one where the, or customer service, they're probably two names that are synonymous, also that deals between the customer and the plant and these people would be Jim Stekl, Ed Sienkiewicz and some people like that.

Okay. So when you said that you would route them through customer service, you were talking about George Martin, Sienkiewicz, Chisnall?

After we had our gun examination report committee meeting, we would keep a copy or I would keep a copy on file, one would go with the paperwork of the gun back to the repair, armed service section; if the customer service or product service representative wanted a copy, we would give him a copy for whatever he had to do with it.

We can get back to the gun examination reports First, I would like to ask you about design change requests. Do you have an understanding of what

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1 that term means?
2 A Yes, I do.
3 Q What is that understanding?

A In our area, a design change request is a change to product design which comes from the research section or research and development, to the process engineer, product engineering section, in which we have to act on it or put it into a workable process. And subsequently, manufacture components to the design change request.

Q Do you have an understanding of the approval process of design change requests?

A No, I do not.

Q Have you ever heard of the operations committee?

A Yes, I have.

Q Do you have an understanding of what the function of the operations committee is?

A Yes, I do.

Q And what's that understanding?

A The operations committee was a committee that met representatives from research and the manufacturing areas, plus people from Bridgeport area at that time, and they discussed operations of the plant, products that were going to be introduced and made and I'm sure,

1	functions or changes of any products.
2	And these were set up on some sort of a
3	schedule.
4	Q Have you served on the operations committee?
5	A No, I have not.
6	Q Do you know what the for lack of a better
7	word "qualifications" are in order to sit on the
8	operations committee? Do you have to hold a certain
9	position or title?
10	A I'm sure the operations committee members were
11	made up, as you say, people who were in certain company
12	positions at the time.
13	Q But you don't know what positions?
14	A I do not know.
15	Q Have you ever attended an operations committee
16	meeting?
17	A No, I have not.
18	Q Do you know whether the operations committee
19	has anything to do with the approval of design change
20	requests?
21	A No, I do not.
22	Q Are you familiar with a product safety
23	subcommittee?
24	A I have heard of it.
25	Q Do you know whether that subcommittee still

1	exists?
2	A I do not.
3	Q Do you recall when it was that you first heard
4	about it?
5	A No, Í don't.
6	Q Do you have an understanding of what the
7	function of the product safety subcommittee is?
8	A No, I do not.
9	Q To your recollection, have you ever attended a
10	product safety subcommittee meeting?
11	A No, I have not.
12	Q Do you know anyone who has ever served on the
13	product safety subcommittee?
14	A No.
15	Q Have you ever had any involvement with design
16	change requests prior to the time that they are
17	approved?
18	A No.
19	Q Throughout your work at Remington, you have
20	never been consulted as to whether a certain design
21	change request should or should not be approved?
22	A I don't recall any.
23	Q In any of your positions at Remington, have
24	you ever been provided with copies of design change
25	requests, the actual forms?

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1	A The completed forms?
2	Q Yes.
3	A Yes.
4	Q And in what position at Remington have you
5	been provided
6	A In my present position, as I mentioned before,
7	the design change comes from research to our group and
- 8	we process and implement them into a product and these
9	would be through design change requests.
10	Q Are these design change requests that have
11	already been approved?
12	A Yes, they are.
13	Q Let me show you what's been previously marked
14	as "Brooks Group Exhibit 2," it's a multi-page exhibit
15	made of what I believe to be design change requests.
16	When you said you've received copies of design change
17	requests, are these the type of forms you were talking
18	about?
19	A Yes, they are.
20	Q Have you ever had any responsibility or input
21	as to the information that's filled out on a design
22	change request?
23	A Yes.
24	Q How would you be involved in compiling the
25	information to be filled out on a design change

request?

A Some of the requests for design change may come from the product engineering and process engineering section; we may have a request of something that we would want changed and we would institute one of these and send it back to research for their investigation and approval.

Q Can you think of any examples of a situation where product engineering initiated a design change request?

A No, I cannot.

Q On the occasions where the design change request has come from product engineering, who in the product engineering department would have the responsibility of filling out the request form?

A It could be engineers in my section and usually they would come to me, so we would concur and agree on it and then I may initial them and send them back to research just for information.

So I know they are going back there and they know that we have looked at them and would want to act on them; and if there is, anything would come from them, there could be discussions, meetings, but these are ones that would be going from our department back to research.

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Q In the next couple of questions, I use the word "you": I don't necessarily mean you, personally, I'm going to be (referring to) -- "you," as in your group, product engineers. When you would fill out a design change request form, would you typically fill out this section towards the top of the form that has the heading, "part, name, drawing number, part number"?

A Yes, we would.

Q Would you typically fill out the part of the form that has "drawing number, revision number, design change"?

A Yes, we would.

Q Would you fill out that part of the form headed "Classification of Change," that has a selection of "functional, safety mechanism or appearance"?

A No, we would not.

Q Do you have an understanding as to why that part of the form, you would not be filling out?

A No. I do not.

Q Was it simply your understanding that that was someone else's responsibility to fill out that part of the form?

A We just never filled them out because we were merely a request and we did not, I have, to the best of my knowledge, did not fill out any of those.

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	Q	What	about	the	section	of	the	form	that	has
for	examp	ole, '	Reason	for	Change'	?				

- A If we had a reason, we would put it on there.
- Q But not the part where it says "Classification of Change"?
 - A That's correct.
- Q What about the part at the bottom where it says "disposition of parts on hand," and indicates to check either "scrap, alter or use inventory"?
 - A Generally, we did not fill that either.
- Q Do you have an understanding as to why you wouldn't be filling out that part?
 - A No.
- Q Do you know whether it was because that was the responsibility of someone else to make that decision?

A Just go back on the previous question.

Generally, design change requests are the responsibility of the reseach area in the area of new products and changes that -- are initiated that way.

Sometimes as I mentioned, on the floor, we see things that need change; it may be some part number changes or whatever and we just fill out what we feel is applicable to what we want.

Q Mr. Hill, are you aware that for a number of

years prior to 1980, Remington produced the Model 700 bolt action rifle with a two-position safety that had a bolt lock arm on it?

A Yes, I am.

Q And are you generally aware that at some time after 1980, Remington changed the safety on its Model 700 rifles to, in order to remove the bolt lock arm?

A Yes, I am.

Q Do you know specifically when that change was implemented?

A To the best of my knowledge, it was in the area of 1982, approximately.

Q Let me show you again, Brooks Group Exhibit 2, specifically the three pages that pertain to DCR 11486: could you take a second to review those three pages and see if that aids at all, your recollection as to when the change in the safety was implemented?

A That would be it; it would be when the bolt lock was --

MR. JOERN, JR.: I think his
question to you was, does that help you
as to when the change was implemented?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it would be in
October of '81.

BY MR. AUFMANN:

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	Q	Okay.	The	se do	cumen	its i	indic	ate	that	t the	
orie	inati	ng dat	e of	DCR	11486	is	Oc to	ber	21,	1981:	Do
you	know	how 1c	ng a	time	it t	ook	to a	ctua	lly	imple	nent
the	chang	e so t	hat l	Mode l	700	staı	rted	beir	g pr	coduced	i
with	a tw	o-posi	tion	safe	ety wi	thou	ut th	e bo	1t 1	lock?	1 &

A As I mentioned previously, early 1982, I would say it was in the first quarter of 1982.

Q Some time within the first three months of 1982?

A Yes. That would be the time that would take the change on paper to get to the actual change.

Q What would be taking place during those months?

A During those months, we would take drawings, we would be seeing what parts have been changed, what has to be changed, we would be going out to the manufacturing -- if we were manufacturing the part, we would be changing the manufacturing process in the plant to make components to the new dimensions.

Or -- if, in the case of some other part that we manufacture into guns -- are manufactured by someone other than us, we would be working with them to change their tooling to produce the part to the change.

And that would take a period of time.

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And then we would get, when everything would be ready, then we would set up the time to implement it into the final product and that again would be dependent on how long (to implement) -- it would take.

- Q With regard to the safety mechanisms for Remington 700s, prior to this change, were those safetys being produced by Remington or an outside --
 - A They were being produced by an outside vendor.
- Q And what about after the change reflected by 11486?
 - A It would be produced by the same vendor.
 - Q Do you know who that vendor was?
- A To the best of my knowledge, it was Square Stamping, a local concern.
 - Q Square Stamping?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Do you know where they're located?
- A I believe they're in Barneveld, New York, just north, just north of Utica.
 - Q Do you know how to spell that?
 - A B-a-r-n-e-v-e-1-d.
- Q The work that Remington had to do with Square Stamping to get the changes implemented, for Square Stamping's new production of a new safety, do you know who at Remington was dealing with the people at Square
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Stamping?

- A I do not recall specifically who it was.
- Q I'll take a shot at it anyway: do you know who at Square Stamping, was dealing with Remington?
 - A 'No, I don't.
- Q During a typical year, would, say a typical year prior to when the change was put through, would Model 700s be produced on a regular basis throughout the year or would they be produced like, a month and then six months off and then another month of production?
- A Generallly, production schedules are set up so they are producing Model 700s every day.
- Q With regard to the change in the safety that was put through, do you know whether that change caused an interruption in the production of Model 700s?
 - A It did not.
- Q Do you have an understanding as to why the safety mechanism for the Model 700 was changed in order to remove the bolt lock arm?
 - A No, I don't.
- Q Have you ever discussed with anyone at Remington, that subject as to why the safety was changed?
 - A I could have but I do not recall.
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1	Q Do you know whose decision it was to change	
2	the safety?	
3	A No, I do not.	
4	Q Prior to the time that you received the	
5	approved DCR in your product engineering department,	
6	were you aware that Remington was considering a change	
7	in the safety on the Model 700?	
8	A I do not recall.	
9	Q Forgive me if I asked this already: do you	
10	know who approved the change?	
11	A No, I don't.	
12	Q Do you have an opinion as to whether this was	
13	a major or a minor change to the Model 700?	
14	A You have to clarify that, from what respect?	
15	Q With respect to the operation of the rifle.	
16	A It was a change; I don't have an opinion	
17	whether it was major or minor.	
18	Q At any time since you learned of the decision	
19	to change the safety on the Model 700, have you formed	
20	an opinion as to whether you agree or disagree with	
21	that decision?	
22	A No.	
23	Q Do you have an opinion as to whether the Model	
24	700 is more or less safe since the change to its saftey	
25	mechanism?	

No. Α

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Do you have any knowledge of whether, prior to changing the safety on the Model 700, whether Remington did a survey of customer preferences on features to bolt action rifles?

I have no knowledge of any survey.

Prior to Remington changing the safety on the Model 700, were you aware of any critism by people outside of Remington, critisms lodged against the Model 700 two-position safety with the bolt lock?

Α I don't recall any or I'm not aware of any.

Prior to the change in the safety, did you 0 make it a regular practice to read any magazines or publications about firearms?

No.

Q Have you ever read a magazine called "Guns and Ammo"?

Α I have read articles in it but not regularly.

Let me show you what's previously been marked as Brooks Group Exhibit 12: it's a three-page The first page is a one-page article from the exhibit. January -- I'm sorry from the June 1981 issue of "Guns and Ammo," and the second two pages are a two-page article from the January 1983 issue of "Guns and Ammo."

Could you please take a few minutes to 1 2 look through these two articles and then one at the 3 time, tell me whether you can recall ever reading the articles. 4 5 (Whereupon, there was a short break 6 in the testimony.) BY MR. AUFMANN: 7 Back on the record. First Mr. Hill, with 8 Q respect to the June 1981 article by John Sundra, do you 9 10 remember ever having read that article before? 11 'Never before, other than just now. And what about the second article from Exhibit 12 0 12, by John Sundra: have you ever read that one before? 13 14 To the best of my knowledge, I've never read 15 it before, until today. 16 Do you know who John Sundra is? Have you ever 17 heard of him before? 18 No. I have not. 19 In the first article, the author talks about 20 a purpose of the bolt lock, to prevent a missed 21 shooting opportunity which might occur if the bolt was raised, if there was no bolt lock and the bolt was 22 23 accidentally raised. 24 Do you know any other purpose for having 25 a bolt lock on a safety mechanism?

1 No. I do not. Α 2 The author then indicates that in his opinion, 3 the advantage of having a bolt lock to prevent a missed shooting opportunity is outweighed by what he feels are positive safety considerations in removing the bolt 5 6 lock. Do you agree or disagree with his opinion? 7 I don't have any opinion. 8 Okay. In the last paragraph of the second "Guns and Ammo," article the January 1983, the author 9 talks about June of 1982 being the time when the 700 10 came out with the new safety: does that change your 11 recollection at all as to when the new safety came out 12 on the 700? 13 'Still say the first quarter '82 is when 14 15 I was involved with it. 16 Okay. Sir, do you know who Paul Holmberg is? Q 17 Α Yes, I do. What's your understanding of who he is? 18 Q 19 Α He is an employee of Remington Arms Company. 20 Q In what department? 21 At the present time, I do not know. ٠A 22 Q Do you know what department he was in, in 23 1981? 24 No. I don't. Α 25 Have you ever spoken with Mr. Holmberg about Q

any subject concerning firearms? 1 Yes. 2 Have you ever spoken to Mr. Holmberg 3 specifically about the subject of safety mechanisms? 4 Not to my knowledge. 5 Prior to the change in the safety on the Model 6 7 700, do you know whether Remington was producing any bolt action rifles that had a safety without a bolt 8 lock? 9 Not to my knowledge. 10 Again, prior to this change to the 700, do you 11 Q know whether Remington was producing any rifles that 12 13 had a three-position safety? 14 Α No. I don't. 15 When the change was made to the safety 16 mechanism of the 700, did you receive any written 17 communications about the change other than DCR 11486? No, to the best of my knowledge, no. 18 19 Do you know if Remington made any 20 communications with the general public to let them know 21 about the change? I do not. 22 Do you know whether there was any discussion 23 at Remington about a possible recall of Model 700s that 24 25 had the old safety on them?

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A I do not know.

Q Do you know if the change to the safety mechanism had any effect on the cost of producing Model 700s?

A No, I don't

MR. JOERN, JR.: What was the last question?

(Whereupon, the reporter read back the last question.)

THE WITNESS: Back up on that one, I would like to change that answer because all changes cost, would cost money. So it is a, it would incur a cost to the company but I don't...

BY MR. AUFMANN:

Q Okay. Let me ask the question a little more specifically then: do you know if the change had any effect on the per-unit cost of producing Model 700s?

A I don't know, offhand.

Q Let's go back to the gun examination reports previously marked as Brooks Exhibit, Group Exhibit 14: to your knowledge, has Remington ever compiled an historical review of gun examination reports?

A No.

Q To your knowledge, has Remington ever engaged

1	in an analysis of gun examination reports to place them
2	into certain categories or classifications or anything
3	along those lines?
4	A I don't recall any.
5	Q Do you know if Remington had ever produced any
6	logs or summaries of gun examination reports?
7	A I do not recall any.
8	Q Earlier in the deposition, we started, we
9	briefly talked about customer complaints of Remington
0	700s firing on safety release: do you recall that?
.1	A I don't recall it.
. 2	MR. JOERN, JR.: I think Art, we
.3	were talking about FSRs in the gallery.
.4	MR. AUFMANN: Then I think the
. 5	Witness himself said that there were FSRs
6	from customers who, it turned out to be
.7	over-lubrication, we did briefly mention
8	it?
.9	THE WITNESS: Yes, we did.
0	MR. AUFMANN: There was no intent to
21	trick you or anything, I just wanted to
2	move into this area.
2.3	BY MR. AUFMANN:
24	Q During the years that you were on the gun
	avanination committee did the committee even determine

1	that a Model 700 fired on safety release for a reason
2	other than over-lubrication, which we have also
3	discussed?
4	MR. LaBARGE: Could you read back
- 5	that question?
6	(Whereupon, the reporter read back
7	the last question.)
8	THE WITNESS: I don't recall any.
9	BY MR. AUFMANN:
10	Q During your years on the gun examination
11	committee, in examining rifles returned from customers,
12	did the committee ever determine whether did the
13	committee ever determine that a fire on safety release
14	occurred because of a foreign object in the trigger
15	assembly?
16	A I do not recall.
17	Q Did the committee ever determine that the fire
18	on safety release had occurred because of
19	(Whereupon, there was a discussion
20	off the record.)
21	MR. JOERN, JR.: Incorrect parts or
22	improper assembly is what you're looking
23	for.
24	MR. AUFMANN: Would you repeat the
25	question as far as I've gotten?

(Whereupon, the reporter read back the last question.)

MR. AUFMANN: -- incorrect parts?
THE WITNESS: I don't recall any.

BY MR. AUFMANN:

- Q Did the committee ever determine that a customer's Model 700 had fired on safety release because of improper assembly?
 - A I do not recall any at this time.
- Q Did the committee ever determine that a customer's Remington 700 had fired on safety release for a reason other than over-lubrication, a foreign object, incorrect parts or improper assembly?
 - A I don't recall any offhand.
- Q Do you recall over the years that you were on the gun examination committee, that the committee determined that on several occasions it could not duplicate the customer's complaint?
 - A Yes.
- Q Without regard to the specific complaint of the 700 firing on safety release, do you recall any occasions where the gun examination committee was able to duplicate the customer's complaint?
- A I'm sure that we looked at a lot of guns; I do not recall the specifics on every one of them but I'm
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sure in some cases, we were able to verify what the customer says and other times we weren't. But specifically, I can't recall any of them.

Q With respect to only Model 700s, during the years that you spent on the gun examination committee, did you perceive there to be any type of pattern with respect to the customer complaints about Model 700s?

In other words, when customers were complaining about Model 700s, did it seem as though the complaint always fell into either one or two or three catagories? Was there some type of pattern that you noticed?

A I do not recall.

- Q During your years at Remington, have you ever been aware of a design change request that was written up as a result of gun examination reports?
 - A No, I don't recall any.
- Q During your years at Remington, have you ever been aware of whether the results of gun examinations have had any effect on a decision whether to make a design change?
 - A No, I do not.
 - Q Do you know what the trick test is?
 - A Yes, I do.
 - Q Could you just briefly describe for me, what

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the trick test is?

A The trick test is a, of a Model 700, is to check how -- I would perform the trick test, I would take a Model 700, point it in a safe direction, I would close the bolt, put the safe on the "on" position and pull the trigger; "safe" -- or, the trigger should not fire.

I would move the safety arm to the half way or full position, I would also pull the trigger at that point; gun should not fire. I would put the safe to the "off" position and the gun should not fire.

Q Do you know when -- strike that. Is the trick test performed as one of the gallery tests?

A 'Best of my knowedge the trick test is performed in some sequence of the assembly of the Model 700; I'm not sure exactly where it is.

Q Do you know when it first started being used in the assemble process for Model 700s?

A I do not recall.

Q Do you know the reason why it first started being used?

A I do not recall that either.

Q Is the trick test performed on rifles returned from customers to the gun examination committee when there's been a complaint of firing on safety release?

3	A We want, just in this case, we would want to
4	see if it would pass the trick test.
5	Q Do you recall there ever being a Model 700
6	returned from a customer that did not pass the trick
7	test?
8	A I do not recall any.
9	Q While you were on the gun examination
10	committee and customers sent in rifles with complaints
11	of firing on safety release, do you recall whether
12	Remington ever replaced the customer's fire control
13	free of charge?
14	A I don't recall specifics but I'm sure we did.
15	Q Do you know if Remington had any type of
16	formal policy as to whether it would or it would not
17	replace a customer's components free of charge?
18	A No, I don't.
19	Q Do you recall that on occasions even where the
20	gun examination committee cannot duplicate the
21	customer's complaints, that the customer's fire control
22	was stil replaced free of charge?
23	A It could have been but I would like to just
24	emphasize again, we looked at a lot of guns, made a lot
25	of decisions and I just can't remember every one of

Yes, it would.

Why is that?

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But I'm sure there are times when we took liberties and took, the gun examination committee felt

(it) was better for the customer and Remington -- and we made that recommendation.

Q Do you know what factor or factors were used to make the decision as to whether Remington would replace a customer's fire control free of charge, even if Remington did not duplicate his complaint?

A No, I don't.

Q Do you know who made those decisions?

A I'm sure it was a group consensus from the gun examination committee; it could not have been specifically one person.

Q As chairman of the committee, did you have any more decision-making authority than the other individual members?

A No. I did not.

Q After Remington had made the change to the new safety without the bolt lock, do you recall there still being occasions where a customer would make an FSR complaint, Remington would be unable to duplicate it, yet Remington would replace the fire control free of charge?

A I don't recall any.

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Over the years that you chaired the gun examination committee, would you be able to estimate how many customer complaints you received of Remington Model 700 customers who said that their rifle had fired on safety release?

No, I cannot.

Would you be able to estimate whether it was more or less than a hundred?

No.

Would you be able to estimate whether it was more or less than fifty?

I don't have a recollection of how many it was; as I said, we look at a lot of guns. I don't have a count of them.

Without regard for the actual number of FSR complaints that you received on Model 700s, do you know whether there is any other Remington firearm that had as many complaints of FSRs as the Model 700?

> MR. JOERN, JR.: I'm going to object to that question because as we stated at an earlier deposition, I think that's an unfair request, to ask him to compare something to an unknown number.

He's testified in several different ways today that he doesn't have any idea

of how many complaints there were and to 1 2 ask him to compare another number to this 3 admittedly unknown number, I think is unfair and improper. 4 5 THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the 6 question? 7 MR. AUFMANN: Sure. Let me ask it 8 this way. 9 BY MR. AUFMANN: 10 Are you aware of any other Remington firearm Q that a customer has complained of a firing on safety 11 release? 12 Yes. 13 Α 14 Could you give me an example of other firearms 15 where you have received that type of complaint? I'll give you a specific example. 16 17 No, just a, the model, which gun? 0 18 Model 600; that's the only one I recall. 19 Q The Model 600 was not in production in 1977 20 anymore, was it? 21 I do not recall. 22 Okay. Can you think of any other Remington Q 23 firearm that customers have complained about firing on safety release? 24 25 No, I can't.

1 With regard then to the one that you do 2 remember, the 600, without regard to the actual number. 3 can you recall whether over the years, there have been more FSR complaints about Model 700s or Model 600s? MR. JOERN, JR.: I'm going to renew 5 the same objection I made before. 6 THE WITNESS: I can't recall the 7 quantities of any of them. 8 MR. AUFMANN: I don't have any other 9 questions at this time. 10 11 I would like to ask you a quick question outside, before you do your 12 Examination. 13 MR. LaBARGE: Okay. 14 15 (Wherupon, there was a short break 16 in the testimony.) 17 BY MR. AUFMANN: 18 Mr. Hill, I think you said that at some point in the early '80s, the gun examination committee was 19 20 dissolved. Yes, it was. 21 Α. 22 When was that, approximately? 23 I don't recall when it was dissolved, the 24 committee was dissolved as such, but there were other 25 people that were responsible for looking at some of

1	these guns, so
2	Q So the function of the committee continued,
3	just in a different form?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Do you know who comprised the new committee?
6	A Mr. Stekl and Mr. Sienkiewicz, to the best of
7	my knowledge.
8	MR. AUFMANN: Okay, that's it.
9	Thanks.
10	EXAMINATION BY MR. LaBARGE
11	Q Did you say you don't know why the gun
12	examination committee was disslved?
13	A No, I don't know.
14	Q Whose decision was it to dissolve it?
15	A I do not know.
16	Q It's your understanding that Mr. Stekl and Mr.
17	Sienkiewicz performed basically, the same function now
18	that the gun examination committee performed when you
19	were the chairman?
20	A Yes, they did.
21	Q Is there any formal name for that, the
22	activity that they do now? Do they have a committee
23	name or anything like that?
24	A To the best of my knowledge, they don't.
25	Q And you said they were in the customer service

1	or product service group?
2	A Yes, they are.
3	Q You've testified that you had given two or
4	three depositions in the time you've been with
5	Remington: have you ever testified at trial?
6	A No, I have not.
7	Q Did you review your testimony, your deposition
8	testimony in the Thompson case before your deposition
9	today?
10]	A Yes, I did.
11	Q When did you review that?
12	A Within the last week.
13	Q Did you find any strike that. Did you meet
14	with anyone before today, to discuss this deposition
15	and your testimony?
16	A Yes, I did.
17	Q Who was that?
18	A I believe it was this past week, Monday or
19	Tuesday of this week.
20	Q Who did you meet with?
21	A I met with the two lawyers present here, Mr.
22	Ericson and Mr. Joern.
23	Q That was it?
24	A That was it. Well, Mr. Hutton was there and
25	the other people who have given depositions.

1	Q You mean Mr. Workman and Mr. Long?
2	A To start with, they were at the meeting, yes.
3	Q Were there others in the meeting?
4	A I don't recall anybody else.
5	Q Okay. Where did the meeting take place?
6	A It took place in, at Remington Arms Company.
7	Q How long did the meeting last?
8	MR. JOERN, JR.: Mike, I'm going to
9	start to cut him off pretty soon here.
10	I don't think that that's a real
11	proper area of inquiry, it's attorney-
12	client privilege and I think I've given
13	you some latitude in that and I'll have a
14	little more tolerance but just so you're
15	aware of it.
16	MR. LaBARGE: Okay.
17	BY MR. LaBARGE:
18	Q Do you remember the last question? I'll
19	repear it: how long did the meeting last?
20	A Approximately an hour.
21	Q What did you mean when you said Workman and
22	Long were present to start with?
23	A Well, we had a general
24	MR. JOERN, JR.: I'm going to object
25	and I'm soins to instruct him not to

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1 answer to any areas that include possible 2 attorney-client discussions. MR. LaBARGE: That's fine; I don't 3 think I've got into any areas --MR. JOERN, JR.: I think his 5 6 testimony is going to start to get into 7 those areas. I think it's an improper area for 8 you to inquire into and I'm going to 9 instruct him not to answer any questions 10 that have to do with any discussions he 11 had with any of the attorneys in this 12 13 case. MR. LaBARGE: Fine. I'll rephrase 14 15 the question. 16 BY MR. LaBARGE: 17 Were Mr. Long or Mr. Workman present for the 18 whole meeting? 19 THE WITNESS: I've been instructed 20 not to answer. 21 MR. JOERN, JR.: I'm not going to 22 get into this area, Mike. I think that, 23 I don't see any relevance to it outside 24 of the--25 MR. LaBARGE: I'm entitled to know

who he met with, when he met with them, how long the meeting lasted and who was there.

I'm not entitled to get into what was said during the meeting.

MR. JOERN, JR.: I think you've already hit all those questions.

MR. LaBARGE: I asked, my question, the present-ending question is, "Were Mr. Workman and Mr. Long present for the whole meeting?" that was my only question, that's the pending question.

MR. JOERN, JR.: Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: No.

MR. LaBARGE: For purposes of preserving a record, what did you discuss during that meeting?

MR. JOERN, JR.: I'm going to object, I think there is no reason for you to even make a record on this, it's very clear that that's attorney-client privilege. I'm going to instruct him not to answer that question.

I can't see any rationale behind the asking of that question, especially when

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1 we just discussed --2 MR. LaBARGE: You've told me on a 3 number of occasions, you don't represent Mr. Workman because he's not an employee 5 So conversations in the of Remington. 6 presence of Mr. Workman, I don't believe, 7 are privileged under the attorney-client 8 privilege. MR. JOERN, JR.: I'm going to 9 instruct him not to answer that question. 10 MR. LaBARGE: Okay. You're not 11 12 claiming that you represent Mr. Workman, and that you're his attorney? 13 MR. JOERN, JR.: Mr. Workman is a 14 15 retired employee of Remington. 16 MR. LaBARGE: Right. Are you 17 claiming that you represent him? MR. JOERN, JR.: I'm not going to 18 19 get into my deposition now. 20 MR. LaBARGE: Just so the record is 21 clear on the basis of your instructing 2.2 the Witness not to answer is clear, I 23 think I need to whether you're claiming 24 that you represent Mr. Workman. 25 MR. JOERN, JR.: The basis of my

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objection and instructions in this matter is that I represent this man and you're asking him about matters that are privileged in this attorney-client relationship.

If you want to have a motion or something like that, that's fine. But I'm not going to go into this whole thing; I think we've had standing pretty clearly.

BY MR. LaBARGE:

- Q Do you have any present plans to retire?
- A Some day, not presently, though.
- Q Are there any present plans in the works to change jobs at Remington?
 - A I have no idea.
 - Q Not that you're aware of?
 - A Not that I'm aware of.
- Q Before, we were discussing the trick test, and you described it: is the trick test performed on all rifles, or just Model 700 rifles?
- A To the best of my knowledge, it's on the 700 rifles.
- Q Your'e not aware of any trick test being performed on other rifles manufactured by Remington?
 - * Palmer's Court Reporting Service *

1	A No, I'm not.
2	Q To your knowledge, is there only one trick
3	test, that being the one you described earlier?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Are you aware of any trick test using a
6	screwdriver and pressing on the, I believe, the trigger
7	connector?
8	A I've heard of that test.
9	Q What is your understanding of that test?
10	A I don't recall what it is at this time.
11	Q Have you ever performed that test?
12	A I don't recall.
13	Q Under what circumstances did you become aware
14	of that test?
15	A From my employment and working with Model
16	700s center fire rifles.
17	Q That was another test that was performed on
18	Model 700 rifles?
19	A I do not recall.
20	Q Do you know if that test is still being
21	performed on Model 700 rifles?
22	A I do not know.
23	Q Do you know what the purpose of that test was,
24	what it was checking for?
25	A No, I don't; I don't recall, let's put it that

way.

Q I believe you testified that product testing was done on all assembled Model 700 rifles, is that

right? That the assembled Model 700 was tested?

A Yes, it was; yes, it is.

Q In addition to that, quality control did an audit in which they tested just selected Model 700 rifles, is that right?

A Yes.

Q What was the purpose of the quality control audit if all of the rifles had been tested at the time that they were assembled?

A An audit is just to, is a means of determining whether the procedures of manufacturing are being followed, similar to what we talked about, auditing components. We also audit the finished product.

Q Were the same types of tests done in the quality control audit as were done in the testing of the assembled Model 700s at the time that they were assembled?

A Some of them would be the same; the quality control tests may be, there may be additional tests that the quality control --

Q What tests were done in the quality control audit that were not done of the assembled Model 700

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1	during the regular product testing?
2	A I do not recall.
3	Q Do you recall what percent of Model 700 rifles
4	were audited?
5	A No, I don't.
6	Q Was it a fixed percent?
7	A No.
8	Q Who determined how many guns would be audited
9	and when they would be audited?
.0	A I'm sure it was determined by the person in
.1	charge of quality control at that time.
.2	MR. JOERN, JR.: Mike, can I just
. 3	suggest that maybe on some of these
.4	questions, you might want to put a time
. 5	frame on there?
.6	I don't know if it's changed from
.7	one time period to another but it might
.8	make the record a little more accurate.
.9	BY MR. LaBARGE:
20	Q You were involved in quality control between
21	'74 and '77, is that right?
2	A That's correct.
:3	Q Were you the head of quality control?
:4	A Yes, I was.
5	Q So when you just said the perosn who would
- 1	

decide was head of quality control, you were speaking of yourself during that period of time?

- A Yes.
- Q But you don't recall how many --
- A Generally, a fixed number of guns were taken from either the production line or warehouse, of each model per day, maybe two, three, four.
 - Q Something that was done every day?
 - A Yes, it was.
- Q Referring to what you had previously seen and has been marked as Exhibit Deposition Number 14 for identification, which you have identified as a stack of gun examination reports, I'm going to ask you to go through the report, I'm going to ask you some questions about some of the particular entries.

Is the gun examination report that you have in front of you. Number 432?

- A Yes, it is.
- Q What does the upper left-hand corner, the term "PI" what does that mean?
- A Whether there is a personal injury involved or not.
- Q By the way, were all of these reports filled out at the time of the gun examination or was part of it filled out earlier?
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Okay. Prior to the gun coming to the gun examination committee, a person responsible under -would take the gun and fill out basically, well, I guess the top half of the report with general information as to serial number, date of manufacture, caliber, his opinion of what the condition of the gun would be and stamps indicating when and who was involved in the manufacture of it, who assembled it, who tested it.

He would also fill out the component condition.

- What lines are the component condition?
- It says "Component Condition," that bottom center, "Component damage." He would also fill in the complaint if there was a complaint in an accompanying letter or something, from the customer. That would be it.
- Would you get the gun from the armed service department, that's where the gun request initially came into Remington's factory?
 - Yes, it would. A
 - And they would send it to you?
 - Α Yes.
- And they would send along any accompanying letter or whatever?
 - Palmer's Court Reporting Service

1	A Yes, they would.
2	Q The arms service department won't fill out any
3	report before sending it to your?
4	A They would fill a report with a code number to
5	keep track of the gun within the factory so they would
6	know where it was, where we could track it down.
7	Q What information would be on that report?
8	A I don't recall, other than it would be from so
9	and so customer and his complaint on it.
LO	Q Do you know what the name of that report is?
11	A No, I do not.
12	Q Would a copy of it be sent to you?
L3	A 'Yes, a copy would be in the paper work, it may
14	be in the paper work with the gun as it came up to me.
5	Q Would that contain any strike that. On
16	occasion, were complaints called into Remington?
L 7	A I do not know.
18	Q If a gun was returned to Remington without an
۱9	accompanying letter listing the nature of the
20	complaint, would any efforts be made by Remington to
21	determine what the ocmplaint was or would the complaint
22	section of the gun examination report simply be left
23	blank?
24	A That's two questions. If we didn't receive,
25	we I don't know if there would be any follow-up or

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anything to find out what happened. And I'm sure if we didn't receive any complaints on it, we would not fill anything in.

If an effort was made by Remington to find out the nature of the complaint, that would be done by the arms service department?

Possibly.

Would it also possibly done by your Q department?

Or it could be done by the people on our team in product services or customer service.

Q Referring back to the gun examination report, the lines that said, heading, "breach opening recoil shoulders and chamber," could those refer to--

Those refer to a check that we would make on this particular gun as it came in, check the heading for -- we've had -- a head space in the gun is the space for the head, for the shell to fit into the chamber.

And we have two plugs, one for minimum and one for maximum that we would check and the shells are all manufactured within these specifications. And breach opening recoil shoulders would be -- and chamber would be again, just visual check to see that they weren't damaged.

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1	Q For the condition of those parts?
2	A Right.
3	Q On the right side in the top half, there's a
4	number of lines, the lines above "checked by": there's
5	six or seven of them. Would that be things that would
6	be filled out by the person who initially got the gun,
7	in your department, before you had your committee
8	meeting?
9	A Yes they would.
10	Q "checked by," line and then a name, what is
11	that?
12	A That means that, that indicates the person who
13	filled out the information we had just talked about.
14	Q And there's four lines on, under that, for
15	"approved"?
16	A Yes.
17	Q What do those indicate?
18	A Those indicate the people who were at the
19	meeting at the time we investigated this gun and the
20	decision was made or whatever (was) decided, was put in
21	it.
22	Q Comment section strike that. So all of the
23	people that initialed as approved were all present when
24	the initial July examination was performed?
2.5	A Yes, they were.

Q Am I correct that the only section that would be filled out during or after the actual examination by the committee, is the comment section?

A Yes.

Q What's the difference between the complaint section and the comment section?

A Complaint section is generally taken from the correspondence from the customer. In other words, he would say in his letter, this is what happened as he described it. The comment section would be -- I don't really have any comments on that because we really did not fill in that section that much.

Q What is the purpose of the comment section?

A This is what the, our committee, investigating the gun would put in for comments of things that we had done and/or recommendation of what to do with the gun.

Q I notice on a number of these gun examination reports, for example, the one on top there that we've been looking at, it does not indicate a disposition or a suggestion as to what should be done, does it?

A It does not.

Q If there was no suggested disposition, what would happen to the gun after you examined it?

A 'Could happen two ways: it could be returned to the arms service section and just repaired and sent

Or a letter or a contact could be made with the customer saying we are unable to, in this

with the customer saying we are unable to, in this case, duplicate your complaint. And then there may be a recommendation made as to what the company would recommend doing with the firearm.

Q If a follow-up had to be made with the customer, would that be made by the armed services department?

A Could be, or the product service members that were on our committee.

Q That would not be something that you or your department would do?

A No, I did not contact any customers.

Q How often did the gun examination committee meet?

A Generally, once a week.

Q You had a regularly scheduled weekly meeting?

A Yes.

Q How many guns did you generally examine during your weekly meeting?

A Well, it could vary from several to more than we could say, handle at one time. And we would just have a time limit, and hour or an hour and a half and we would hold them over to the next week.

Q You would meet for a certain length of time and do all that you could and anything you couldn't do, you would hold over to the next meeting?

A Generally. And again, it was the feeling of the committee, if they wanted to go on, they had other commitments to go from there.

Q Approximately how long would it take you to dispose of one gun, to examine it and prepare your report and move on to the next one?

A Oh, that could vary. I would say it would vary in time.

Q You don't have an estimate of an average?

A I would say on an average, hour meeting, we may, we could look at as many as between five and ten guns.

Q In an hour meeting, would you say?

A Yes.

Q If after reviewing -- strike that. If after examining the gun, you suggested a disposition such as "replace fire control" or something else to be done to the gun, would that have to be authorized or okayed by anyone else, that suggested disposition?

A No. However, sometimes a customer was contacted.

Q Before anything was done?

1	A Yes.
2	Q To determine what their feeling was?
3	A Yes.
4	Q But no one else at Remington had to approve
5	what you recommended?
6	A No.
7	Q I think you testified earlier that there were
8	several copies of these gun examination reports?
9	A Yes.
10	Q And one would go to the product service or
11	customer service section, you would keep one?
12	A I keep the other one.
13	Q And I can't recall, did they go anywhere else?
14	A Well, we had three. We would make two
15	copies: I would copy the original; one would go with
16	the gun itself back to the repair or arms service
17	section and if the representative from the product
18	services or customer service desired one, they would
19	have a copy also.
20	Q Did anyone in a supervisory capacity at
21	Remington regularly or automatically get a copy of this
22	gun examination report?
23	A No, they did not.
24	Q How were these gun examination reports kept by

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Were they kept-- strike that. Was a file opened

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for each customer or each gun that was sent back because of a complaint?

- A My copies were kept by model, by year, so...
- Q So you would have one folder, a pile for model 700s in 1980, another pile for model 700s in 1981?
- A Yes, in addition to any other models; it wasn't all 700s. There were other models.
- Q How long did you or do you keep your copy of these gun examination reports?
 - A Our Dupont retention policy is three years.
 - Q And that's what you have followed?
 - A Yes, we did.
- Q If you -- strike that. Were these gun examination reports or results or information ever put on a computer, to your knowledge?
 - A To my knowledge, no.
- Q If you wanted to locate a particular gun examination report for a particular gun of a particular customer, is there any way, would there be any way for you to find that, other than going through all of the reports for a particular year?
 - A Probably not.
- Q You don't have them cross-referenced by customer?
 - A Unless you knew a model; if you knew what the
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model was and you knew what year it was, then you would
 1
 2
     go to one folder.
 3
              But you don't have cross-referenced or
     separate files for customers?
 5
              Customers, no.
              Who would keep the letter or other information
6
7
     that was sent in with the, or with the gun by the
 8
     customer?
              That would be kept I believe, by the arms
 9
         Α
     services section and in their files.
10
              It wasn't kept by you?
         Q:
11
              No, it was not.
12
              You testified that you were not on the
13
     operations committee, correct?
14
              Yes, that's correct.
15
              Who from your department, was on the
16
     operations committee, if anyone?
17
              I do not know.
18
         Α
         Q
              Who do you report to?
19
              Presently?
20
         Α
                    By title.
21
         Q
              Yes.
              Jim (Mistusik), superintendent of operations.
22
23
     That's at the present time.
24
         Q
              That has changed recently?
25
         Α
              Yes.
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1
              Who did you report to back in 1981, by title,
 2
     if you can recall?
               By title, it would be the superintendent of PE
 3
     and C, product engineering and control.
              Do you own any rifles?
 5
         Q
 6
         Α
              No, I do not.
 7
         Q
               Have you ever owned any rifles?
               Yes.
 8
         Α
 9
               Have you ever owned any Remington rifles?
         Q
               'Owned one.
         Α
10
               What model was it?
11
         Q
               It was a model 581, .22 rifle.
12
         Α
13
         Q
               That was a number of years ago?
14
         A
               Two years ago.
15
               That's a bolt action rifle?
         Q
16
         Α
               Bolt action, yes.
17
               What model was that? I didn't catch it.
         Q
18
               A model 580, bolt action rim fire rifle.
         Α
19
               Is that still manufactured by Remington?
         Q
20
         Α
               No, it is not.
21
               When did Remington stop manufacturing that?
         Q
22
               I do not recall.
         Α
23
               Was it a number of years ago?
         Q
24
               Yes.
         A
25
               What type of safety did that rifle have?
         0
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1	A Safe on, safe off.
2	Q Two-position safety?
3	A Yes, it did.
4	Q Did the bolt lock down when the rifle was on
5	"safe"?
6	A I don't recall.
7	Q Do you know how many Model 700s Remington
8.	manufactures and sells in a given year?
9	A No, I don't.
10	Q Have you reviewed any market research reports
11	prepared by or for Remington concerning bolt action
12	rifles?
13	A To the best of my knowledge, no.
14	Q Have you had any conversations with anyone at
15	Remington about the safety mechanisms on bolt action
16	rifles?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Have you ever had any conversations with
19	anyone at Remington about the relative merits of
20	different types of safeties for bolt action rifles?
21	A I don't recall any.
22	Q You don't have any opinion about the relative
23	merits of different types of safeties for bolt action
24	rifles?
25	A No, I do not.

Q Did you ever have to report to the product safety subcommittee concerning the results of gun examinations that you and your department conducted?

- A No, I did not.
- Q Who is "M. Hardy"?

A Marshall Hardy, he's a retired employee of Remington Arms who worked in our department; his title was a senior technician.

Q Was one of his responsibilities, to take part in these gun examinations?

A Yes, from the filling out of the information; he did not sit in on the committee meeting, however.

Q I see. This was generally the case, that the person that filled out the main part of the gun examination report and whose name is in the "checked by" column did not sit in on the examination?

A Generally, they did not. If we had any specific question, we could ask them.

Q If after-- strike that. If during your gun examination report, you could not-- strike that, again.

If a customer's complaint was that the gun fired on safety release and you and your committee were unable to duplicate the customer's complaint, did you make any assumptions about the validity of the

1	customer's complaint?
2	A I do not recall.
3	Q Is it your opinion that if the customer's
4	complaint was that the gun fired on safety release and
5	after your examination you were unable to duplicate the
6	customer's complaint, that the customer must have
7	pulled the trigger?
8	MR. JOERN, JR.: Read back the
9	question, please.
10	(Wherupon, the reporter read back
11	the last question.)
12	THE WITNESS: I don't know.
13	BY MR. LaBARGE:
14	Q You don't know whether that's your opinion?
15	A No. Repeat the question for me one more time,
16	please.
17	(Whereupon, the reporter read back
18	the last question.)
19	THE WITNESS: I don't know; I don't
20	know.
21	BY MR. LaBARGE:
22	Q You don't have an opinion?
23	A I don't have an opinion.
24	Q You never formulated any general opinion about
25	complaints of fire on safety release when you were

unable to duplicate complaints?

- A Possibly but I don't recall any.
- Q Are you aware of any policy of Remington concerning the validity of a customer's complaint that the gun fired on safety release when Remington, after performing the gun examination report, could not duplicate the customer's complaint?
 - A No.
- Q I think you testified that you don't recall when you stopped doing gun examination reports, is that right?
 - A That's correct.
- Q Do you remember if you stopped doing gun examination reports before or after Remington changed the design of the Model 700 to do away with the bolt lock?
- A I don't recall when we stopped our committee meetings.
- Q So you don't recall when you ever examined any Model 700s that did not have the bolt lock?
 - A I don't recall.
- Q I believe you testified that it was up to the gun examination committee to decide whether to repair or replace a certain part of the gun such as the trigger housing, is that right?
 - * Palmer's Court Reporting Service *

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1	A We would make that we would make that
2	recommendation.
3	Q What factors did you personally take into
4	account when trying to decide whether to replace a
5	trigger housing?
6	A What I personally take into account?
7	Q Right.
8	A Well, personal opinion: condition, customer
9	relations between the company and Remington.
10	MR. AUFMANN: Between the customer
11	and Remington?
12	THE WITNESS: Yes.
13	MR. AUFMANN: I thought you said,
14	between "the company and Remington"?
15	THE WITNESS: Well, between the
16	customer and Remington, that's what I
17	meant, if I
18	MR. LaBARGE: Would it generally be
19	the case that if you, "you," being the
20	gun examination committtee, could not
21	duplicate the customer's complaint and
22	could not find anything wrong with the
23	gun visually or pursuant to your other
24	tests, that you would take no action with
25	respect to that gun?

THE WITNESS: Generally, if we couldn't verify the complaint, I'm sure the customer would be contacted and said, "we couldn't" -- but our recommendation would be for example, replace the fire control or something similar to that, but --

BY MR. LaBARGE:

Q But that -- strike that. If the gun examination report didn't have a recommendation, any subsequent recommendation, it would -- if the gun examination report did not make a specific recommendation and the customer was contacted and a recommendation was made to the customer, that contact and recommendation would be made, was not made by you, is that right?

A That's correct.

Q Do you know if Mr. -- I think you said "Hutton" and Sienkiewicz, who now examine the guns for Remington, do you know if they prepare gun examination reports?

A It's Mr. Stekl and Mr. Sienkiewicz; I do not know if they prepare any type of reports.

Q If they do, you don't see them?

A I do not.

MR. LaBARGE: Off the record. 1 (Whereupon, there was a discussion 2 3 off the record.) EXAMINATION BY MR. AUFMANN: 4 5 Mr. Hill, do you know whether any customer has ever claimed an FSR on a Model 700 with the new safety? 6 I do not know. 7 Do you know if there's an easy way to 8 9 determine that by a record search or any other means? 10 I do not know. Α MR. LaBARGE: That's all the 11 12 questions I have. MR. JOERN, JR.: Signature reserved. 13 14 (Whereupon the proceedings were adjourned.) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF HERKIMER)
GERALD J. HILL, being duly sworn, deposes and says:
I have read the foregoing transcript, pages numbered
3 through 110, know the contents thereof, and subscribe that the same is true.
Notary Public
Comm. Expir. Date:

STATE OF NEW YORK)

SS.:

COUNTY OF HERKIMER

GERALD J. HILL, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I have read the foregoing transcript, pages numbered 3 through 110, know the contents thereof, and subscribe that the same is true.

Gerald Johns

Motary Public

Comm. Expir. Date:

1/31/89

Page	Line	
50	22	JOE MARTIN TO GEORGE MARTIN
10.7		
102	26	(Spelling) Matousek NOT MISTUSIK
103	12	MODEL 580 NOT 581
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CERTIFICATE

I, DIANE A. PALMER, a Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of my stenographic notes in the above-entitled matter.

DATED: -November 29, 1985

A Crane a Palmer

Palmer's Court Reporting Service 32 Oxford Road New Hartford New York [315] 732-8574

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