

Arconic Inc.
Form DEFA14A
April 12, 2017

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

SCHEDULE 14A
PROXY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 14(a) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Filed by the Registrant

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Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement

Confidential, For Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))

Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

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ARCONIC INC.

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

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No fee required.

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Arconic Inc. (the Company) posted two videos on its web site at www.arconic.com/global/en/investors/annual-meeting.asp (the Annual Meeting Website). The transcripts of the videos are below:

CNBC Squawk Box Manufacturing Disruptors

Joe Kernan: 3D printing is transforming the way goods have traditionally been made. Morgan Brennan joins us now with how that technology is upending, you would think it would, manufacturing. Morgan:

Morgan Brennan: Hey, Joe, that's right. So take a look at this. This is a piece of an air foil for a jet engine. It's made of nickel by Arconic. This was 3D printed in the machine behind me yesterday. So using traditional methods you're looking at up to 14 weeks to make a full air foil. Using this machine, about nine hours. Now the end result also weighs less. There's really no wasted material. This is the reason Arconic is 3D printing parts for Airbus planes and why this technology overall, which is called additive manufacturing, is on the cusp of completely revolutionizing the way things get made.

Don Larsen: This market is growing like doubling each year for us within Arconic. It's a huge advantage to our customers. Our customers are demanding more innovative products that have lower cost. And you know, that's one of the reasons why we're doing this.

Morgan Brennan: And it's not surprising. Additive is a focus of every major industrial company right now. For example just yesterday, news that Boeing's going to start incorporating 3D printed parts into its 787 Dreamliner. GE recently purchased two machine makers and is making the fuel - printing the fuel nozzle for its new jet engine in-house. Other companies, 3M, Siemens, Lockheed Martin, Ford are just some of the companies that are also looking into and developing this tech. But right now, the biggest application is aerospace with 3D printing in that industry expected to grow by about 55% per year through 2020, according to Technavio. That's where Arconic is applying this process right now. Aerospace is the biggest business for that company. And this is one of the ways alongside a broader push in digitization and automation that this company, in the midst of activist investor pressure, is cutting costs and looking to boost its profit margins, and of course, growing market share. Guys?

Kelly Evans: I learned, Morgan, by the way, that's how Alcoa got its start was back in the '20s or something coming up with some way to use aluminum in planes, and you know, so - you know, it almost feels like with this 3D printing like it's so new. But maybe this is just the next, you know, different thing.

Morgan Brennan: I'm glad you brought that up because I was talking to the folks here yesterday and they said that they started experimenting with 3D printing in its earliest forms almost 30 years ago and that they've been really seriously looking at this for about 20 years now. The metal part of 3D printing, which is how, you know, a part like this gets made, is a much newer technology that's really become much more in force in the last couple of years. But 3D printing is one of those technologies you've heard about it on the consumer side. You know 3D printed chocolates, things like that. But on the industrial side this has been in the works for decades and it is now at a tipping point where you're really starting to see it disrupt the manufacturing process, particularly in things like aerospace where you need a lot of customization and sort of high skill to make these parts.

Kelly Evans: Yeah. Well we'll know it's serious if those glasses are 3D printed too. They're - you know - just pop them right out of the machine and put them on. Thank you, Morgan, appreciate it. Good stuff.

Nightly Business Report Additive Manufacturing

Tyler Mathisen: Well the word manufacturing evokes images of welding and hands-on labor, think again. There's a technology that's changing a lot of that and it's known as additive manufacturing or 3D printing. And it's cutting cost and time out of the equation. Morgan Brennan has that story from Whitehall, Michigan.

Morgan Brennan: It's called additive manufacturing, but you probably already know it as 3D printing. Decades in the making, this technology is on the cusp of revolutionizing the way things get made.

Don Larsen: For thousands of years, we've been manufacturing components in a very similar way.

Morgan Brennan: Don Larsen oversees some 3D printing operations for Arconic, the metal manufacturer formerly known as Alcoa.

Don Larsen: This would be a part made by conventional means. The advantage of 3D printing is we start with nothing and we build the part out of a bed of metal powder. And it really opens up the design flexibility of manufacturing the part.

Morgan Brennan: Aerospace is where 3D printing has right now the biggest application. It's the reason Technavio forecasts that 3D printing within the sector will grow by more than 50% each year through 2020. Aerospace is Arconic's biggest business, and it's using this process to make plane parts for customers like Airbus. Using traditional methods, making a jet engine air foil would take up to 14 weeks. Using a 3D printing machine, it takes 9 hours. But Arconic is also printing pieces for R&D use for traditional manufacturing. Cutting the lead time for products from 52 weeks down to 25.

Mike Pepper: What's wonderful about Arconic's commitment to digital and to 3D printing is, we've been doing this for 20 years.

Morgan Brennan: Mike Pepper, special advisor of advanced technology at Arconic says the tech is finally becoming reality thanks in part to the digitization of factory floors. And Arconic isn't alone. Additive manufacturing is a focus of every major industrial company right now. From Boeing to GE, Siemens, 3M, Lockheed Martin and Ford are all using 3D too. Analysts say manufacturers are doubling down.

Josh Sullivan: They see the cost savings, the products are improving in quality and quantity. So it's really a matter of time

Morgan Brennan: And that time is fast approaching. For Nightly Business Report, I'm Morgan Brennan in Whitehall, Michigan.

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The Company posted the following information on the Annual Meeting Website:

The Company posted the following information to the Company's Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/arconic>):

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The Company posted the following information to its LinkedIn profile (<https://www.linkedin.com/company/arconic>):

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The Company sent the following Tweets under the Twitter handle @arconic (<https://twitter.com/arconic>):

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The Company used the following recorded message for its Investor Relations phone line:

The 2017 Annual Shareholder Meeting will occur on Tuesday, May 16, 2017 at 9 a.m. at The Performing Arts Center-Purchase College in SUNY-Purchase, New York.

If you have questions or need assistance with voting, please contact INNISFREE M&A INCORPORATED.

Shareholders Call Toll-Free at (877) 750-5836

Banks and Brokers Call Collect at (212) 750-5833

At Arconic's Annual Meeting, you will have the opportunity to make an important decision to protect the future value of your investment. You will be asked to elect the directors you believe are most qualified to oversee Arconic. Your Board, which serves the interests of all shareholders, believes that Arconic has the right strategy and the right team to drive future value.

Please vote for Arconic's five director nominees and governance proposals by telephone, via the Internet or by signing, dating and returning the WHITE proxy card. Simply follow the easy instructions on the WHITE proxy card.