

Mueller Record



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MUELLER RECORD

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Joe Penne
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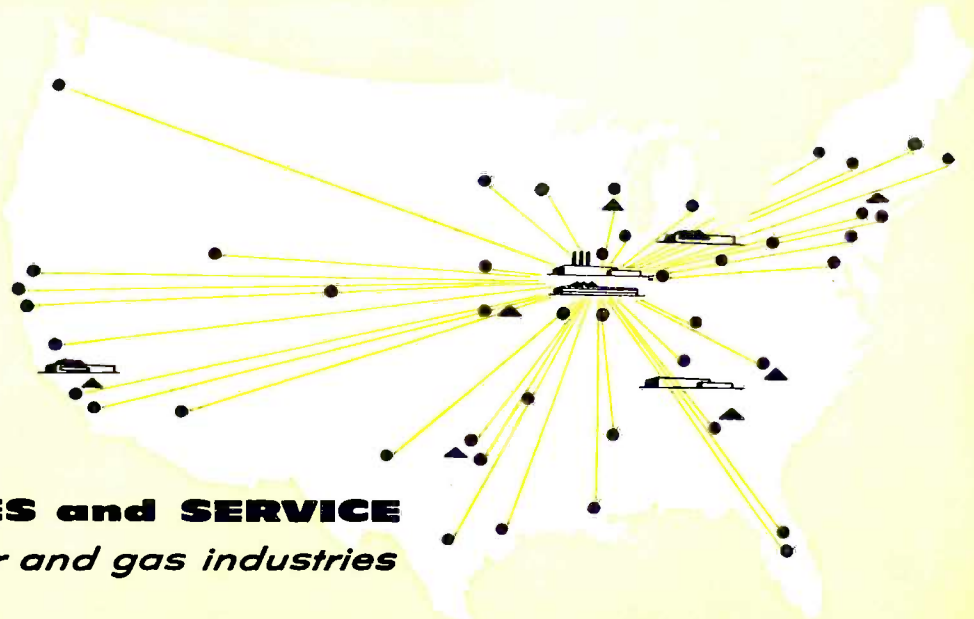
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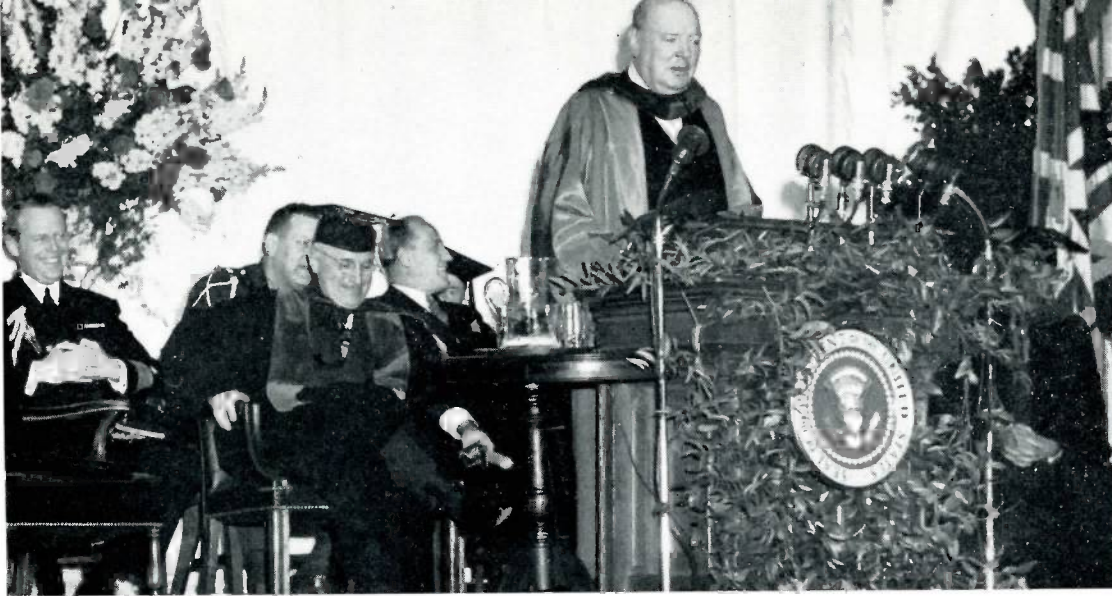
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OUR COVER this issue was inspired by the fair season which sweeps the country this time of the year. From the county fairs to the state and region shows, folks are flocking to the grandstands and midways to enjoy one of this country's finest family attractions.

Since 1857
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Waterworks and Gas
Industries

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Winston S. Churchill delivered his memorable "Iron Curtain" speech at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., in 1946, and to mark this occasion as well as the presence of Sir Winston, the College is erecting a Churchill Memorial on its campus.

TEMPLE OF PEACE

17th Century London Church To Be Rebuilt On Westminster Campus As Churchill Memorial

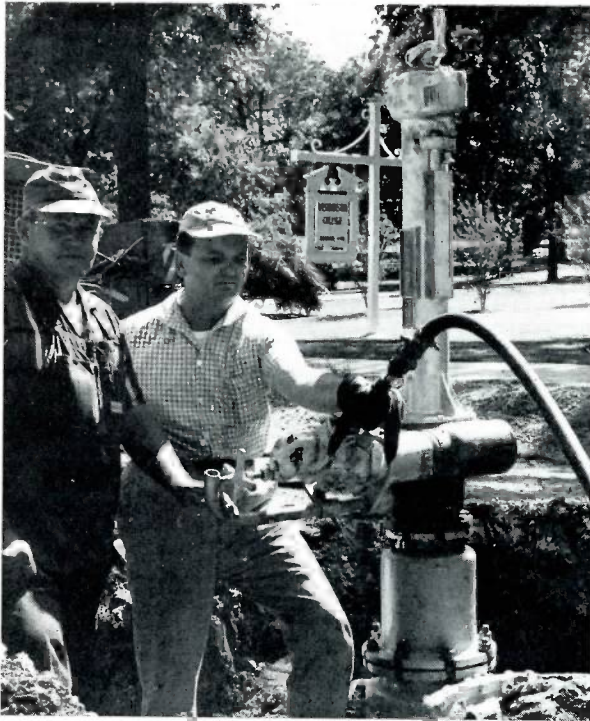
In 1946, Sir Winston Churchill delivered his prophetic "Iron Curtain" speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri. At that time he also outlined the duties of the United Nations and said: "We must make sure that its work is fruitful, that it is a reality and not a sham, that it is a force for action and not merely a frothing of words, that it is a true Temple of Peace, in which the shields of many nations can some day be hung up, and not merely a cockpit in a Tower of Babel."

Later in his talk he again referred to the Temple of Peace. "Workmen from all countries must build that temple. If two of the workmen know each other particularly well and are old friends, if their families are intermingled, if they have faith in each other's future, and charity towards each other's shortcomings, why cannot they work together at the common task as friends and partners?" Sir Winston asked.

Today, men of two countries are working on a common task as friends and partners, building a "Temple of Peace" which will be



The Winston Churchill Memorial and Library will take the form of a restored 17th century London church which was partially destroyed during the bombings of London during World War II. A sketch of the Sir Christopher Wren Church which will be reconstructed at Westminster, is shown here.



IN FULTON, work is underway (left) to relocate a gas main as part of the preparation for the site of the memorial. Tom Hendrix, Mueller Co. Sales Representative, and a workman from the Fulton utility system (left)



operate a Mueller drilling machine. **IN LONDON**, British workmen load a piece of stone from the Church of St. Mary Aldermanbury onto a truck. The church is being dismantled and will be shipped, piece-by-piece, to Fulton.

erected on the campus of Westminster College as a memorial to Sir Winston Churchill.

The Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in the United States will take the form of a restored 17th century London church and will serve as a reminder of Sir Winston who stood as the strength of Britain during its most trying times and as a monument to peace during the post-war era.

The Church of St. Mary Aldermanbury was partially destroyed by an incendiary bomb in World War II. The exterior stone walls, bell tower and eight stately Corinthian columns remained substantially intact. These portions are now being dismantled, marked and readied for shipment to Fulton, where they will be reconstructed and restored on the Westminster campus.

To have the ruins of the church rise from ashes and rubble, to become, once more, a church of God in the heartland of America will not only honor Churchill, but will affirm the British-American cooperation which Sir Winston has always advocated so strongly.

Officials of Westminster College

hope to have the memorial ready for dedication by fall of 1966, marking the 20th anniversary of Sir Winston's address on the campus.

In March of 1946, Sir Winston came to the Westminster campus, accompanied by President Harry S. Truman, to receive an honorary degree and to deliver the annual John Findley Green lecture. Sir Winston spoke of peace—"The Sins of Peace"—and the future of the world. He said, "A shadow has fallen upon the scene so lately lighted by the Allied victory." He warned of Soviet international intrigue and coined the now familiar phrase "iron curtain." "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent." The grand old gentleman had sounded the alarm.

It took a few years for the citizens of the world to realize the magnitude of this warning, although the greatness of the man was ever-present.

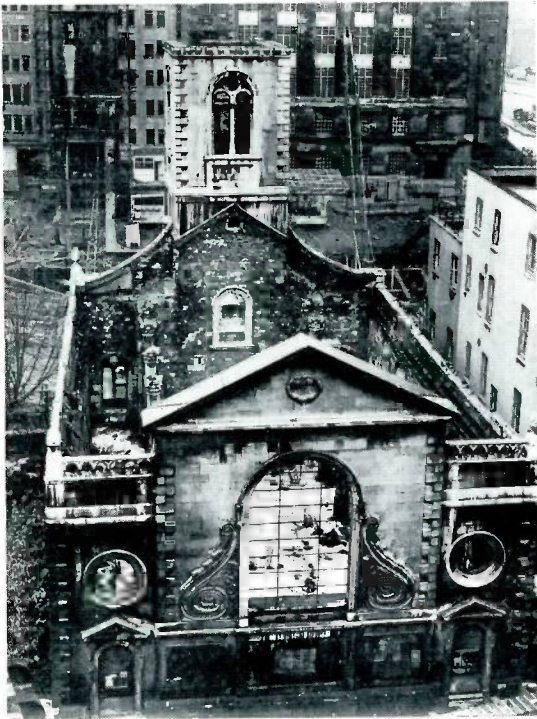
As a tribute to his speech and his presence, the College's trustees approved a plan to commemorate Sir Winston Churchill. Erection of

a sun dial on the campus was originally suggested by the St. Louis branch of the English Speaking Union, but College President Dr. Robert L. D. Davidson proposed a more imaginative and far-reaching plan which involved the reconstruction of a London church.

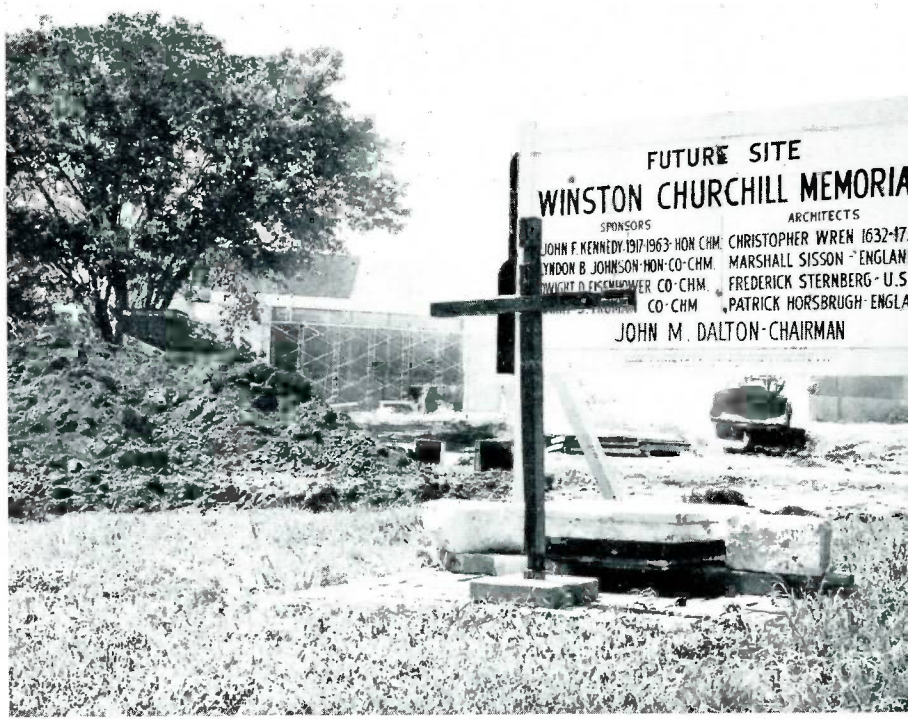
The search for a suitable church ended in the heart of London at the Church of St. Mary Aldermanbury. This church was chosen for a number of reasons, some were practical and others were historical.

St. Mary Aldermanbury was to be torn down since it was partially destroyed and situated in what has become an industrial and commercial section of the city. Since it was burned during the "London Blitz," it will serve as a vital symbol of the courage, endurance and leadership with which Churchill rallied the English in their time of crisis.

In addition, the church is one of the finest examples of the work of Sir Christopher Wren. The influence of Wren, who is one of the world's best-known church architects, extends across the United States. Between 1670 and 1711,



This is all that remained of St. Mary Aldermanbury after World War II. Since the church stood in a commercial and industrial area it was never rebuilt. It was destined to be destroyed until the conception of the idea for a



Churchill memorial. The cross and these blocks of stone have already arrived from London and mark the spot where the church will be re-built stone-by-stone. In the background, work continues on a new college auditorium.

Wren designed 53 London churches, most famous of which is St. Paul's Cathedral.

Since the 12th century, a Church of St. Mary Aldermanbury has stood at the juncture of Love Lane and Aldermanbury Street, resting on a corner of the wall which defended the city in Roman times. The present structure was rebuilt in 1666 following the Great Fire of London.

Some 650 tons of ornamental stonework are being dismantled, marked, packed as separate pieces, and put into storage awaiting shipment. When everything is ready, it will be shipped from London Dock, across the Atlantic, through the St. Lawrence seaway to the Great Lakes, down the Mississippi to St. Louis, and then up the Missouri River to Jefferson City, in all probability.

The restoration will begin immediately after the shipment arrives from England. Wren's plans and drawings are available to insure that the church is restored to its original grace and beauty. Marshall Sisson of Godmanchester, England, is serving as consulting architect on the project and he will

be responsible for the planning of the interior of the church, including such things as pews, lectern, pulpit, windows and ceiling.

The church is planned as a prayer-chapel, a worship center on the campus and a center for distinguished gatherings. The sub-structure upon which the church will be re-erected and restored will house a major collection of Churchill memorabilia and books for use of historians and scholars.

Such an ambitious project takes money, of course, and a campaign is underway throughout this country to raise 1.5 million dollars for the project. About two-thirds of the goal has been reached, and anyone interested may send donations to: The Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in the United States, Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri.

The late John F. Kennedy was honorary chairman of the project until his death. Honorary co-chairmen are now President Lyndon B. Johnson, General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Former President Harry S. Truman.

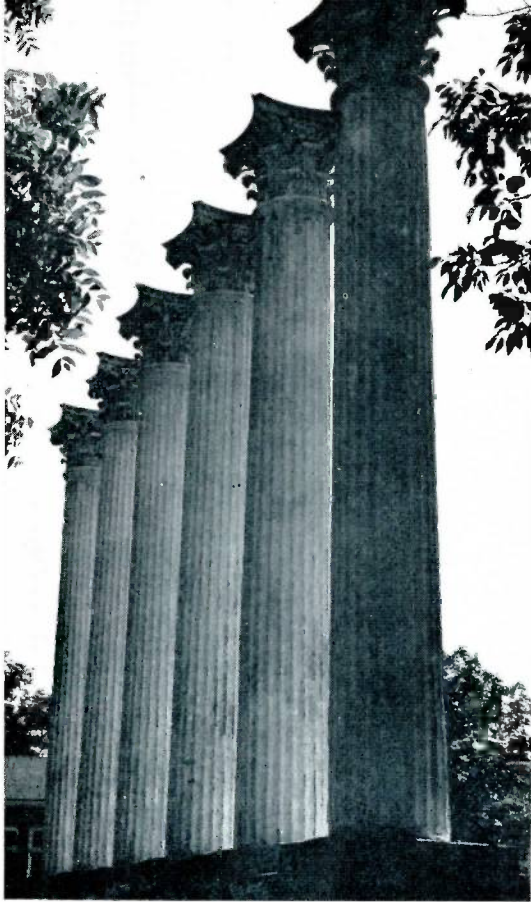
Chairman is Missouri Governor John M. Dalton. The committee of

sponsors includes such names as the late Bernard Baruch, Henry R. Luce, Richard H. Amberg, Dean Rusk, John Hay Whitney, Harold Wilson, Earl Atlee and Alec Douglas-Home.

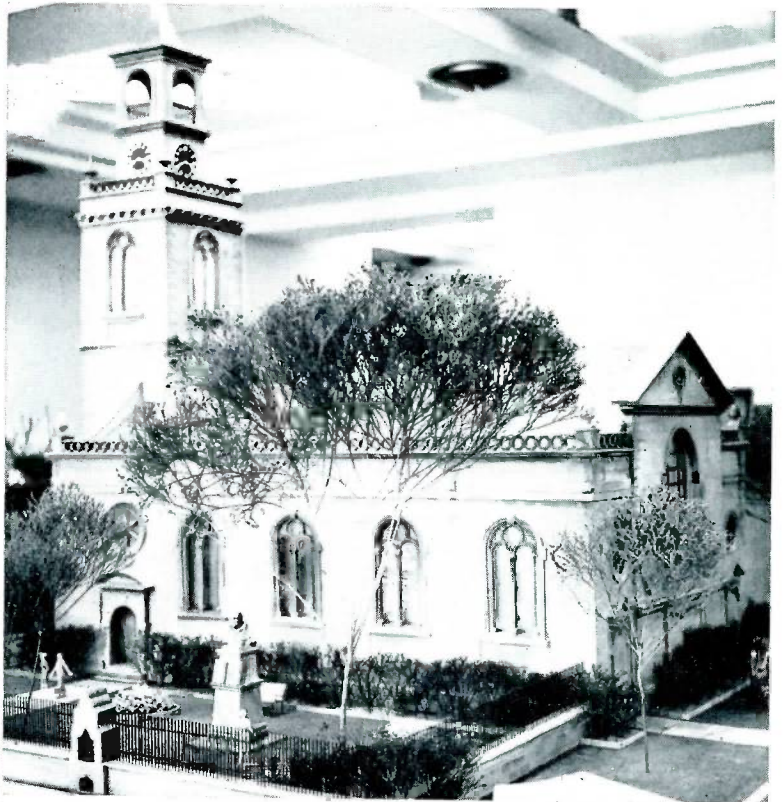
The activity related to the Churchill Memorial is probably the biggest thing to happen to Westminster College and the City of Fulton since Churchill's visit in 1946.

Westminster has never aspired to "bigness" and in recent years its student body has numbered between 600 and 700 young men. Westminster College, the only Protestant liberal arts college for men west of the Mississippi River, was pioneered by the Presbyterians of Missouri in 1849, founded as Fulton College on Feb. 18, 1851, and chartered as Westminster College in 1853.

In the first decade of its existence, when the country was involved in a Civil War, the future of the young college was threatened. Instead of closing, however, Westminster announced its determination to carry on with only two faculty members, when no other institution in Missouri, outside of



Much of Westminster's tradition has been built around these columns, which are all that remain of the first college building on campus.



The traditions of Britain during World War II and characterized by Sir Winston Churchill will be built into the Churchill Memorial at Westminster which is shown here in model form.

St. Louis, planned to continue operations.

Westminster is important to Fulton, which is a quiet town of 11,000. In addition to Westminster, which borders the city on the west, two other sides of the city are bordered by educational institutions. On the north is William Woods College, a college for women, affiliated with the Christian Church, and on the east is the Missouri School for the Deaf.

Fulton, almost mid-way between St. Louis and Kansas City, is the seat of Callaway County. In addition to the educational institutions, it has a number of industries led by Harbison-Walker's Fulton Works which produces fire brick. The bituminous coal deposits and fire clay found in Callaway County make it one of the principal mining counties in the state.

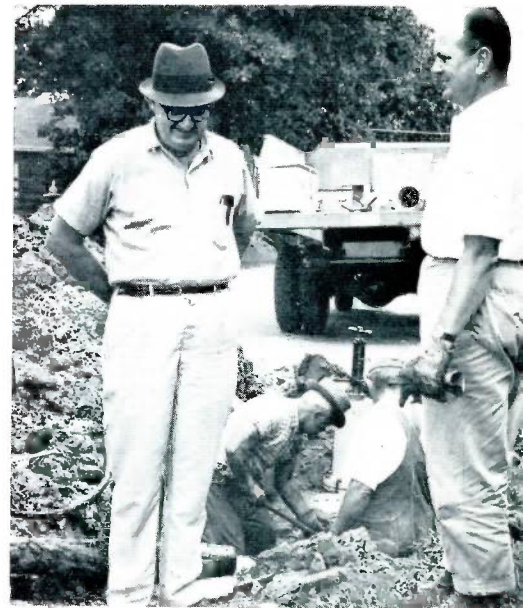
Many people and organizations in the area still refer to the county as the "Kingdom of Callaway" which was a designation during the Civil War. During the War, the sovereignty of the county was agreed to by an invading Union

general who was challenged by a group of volunteers from the area. The general conceded the sovereignty of the "Kingdom" if the volunteers would disband. The area remained sovereign only a few days due to an invasion by another Union group, but the designation has remained for more than a century.

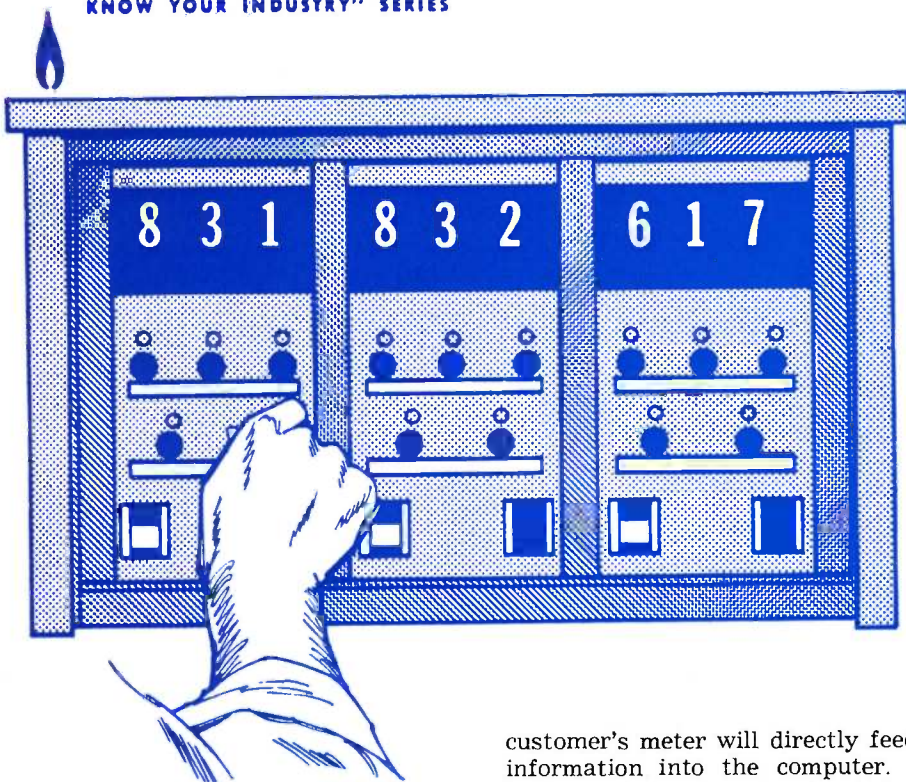
The restoration of St. Mary Aldermanbury is a tribute to Sir Winston Churchill and his historic "Iron Curtain" speech. During these years the accuracy of his predictions and the pertinence of his comments on peace and the means to maintain peace have become increasingly apparent to the entire free world.

The success of this bold undertaking can also be taken as a tribute to the hard work of many people at the College, in the City of Fulton and throughout the United States and England.

The Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in the United States is architectural in nature and monumental in scope, as well as a "Temple of Peace."



Mueller Salesman Tom Hendrix (right) chats with Fulton Superintendent of Utilities John Worley about a gas main relocation and the site for the Churchill memorial. In the background, workmen are using a Mueller Line Stopping Machine on a gas main in front of the Westminster campus.



AUTOMATION- New Tool For GAS

Increasing the flow of gas from a Gulf Coast field—once an 11-hour job—now is done automatically in an hour and 15 minutes.

Computers and a wide array of other automatic equipment have moved into the gas business from the wellhead to the customer's service meter. They are getting the job done faster, cheaper and better than ever before.

Electronic brains monitor entire pipelines, checking equipment for proper operation. They react to changes in pressure by starting up or shutting down engines at compressor stations—all automatically.

Local gas dispatchers depend on computers to tell them what's going on throughout their distribution systems. Soon machines will regulate and operate these systems.

Customer records and billing procedures have been radically altered. One utility's computer prepares 110,000 bills a day in four hours. People tied to dull, repetitive work are now moved to more interesting assignments. It seems quite possible that some day a new kind of

customer's meter will directly feed information into the computer.

Even gas system planning is being revolutionized. Computers can duplicate an entire distribution network. This allows engineers to try out different possibilities before making decisions that would be costly to change.

One company feeds data on thousands of calls made by sales and service personnel into its computer. The machine helps management isolate problems and develop new training programs.

An electronic brain helps sell total energy systems. Information about the prospect's operation is fed into a portable computer no bigger than a brief case. In minutes, it produces a reliable estimate of how long it will take the proposed system to pay for itself.

Not far off is instantaneous access to records in an electronic filing system. Seconds after a customer enters the office to pay an overdue bill, for example, information on her account stored in a central computer file will appear on a television screen. When the clerk records her payment, the revised account will appear with a new balance. Nor will the computer forget to cancel the shut-off notice it was going to send the next day.

The biggest impact of rapid ac-

cess to information will be in management. Vast amounts of data that used to take weeks to dig out of the files of a dozen departments will be available immediately in organized usable form. The result—better day-to-day decisions and improved planning.

Already one company president has cash flow and revenue figures on his desk every morning. His company's data processing and transmission system collects information overnight from sources in seven states. It would take almost a month to assemble these figures by old methods.

The new machines have one thing in common with those introduced in the past—they make people more productive. This year increased productivity will help the gas industry distribute almost three times as much energy as in 1950 and seven times as much as in 1940. One mid-western utility reported that this year's biggest hour was bigger than its biggest day 25 years ago.

The population of the U.S. is expected to double every 42 years. Only the most advanced methods and technology will enable the gas industry to meet the demands of this rapidly growing public. That means an ever increasing role for the ever more ubiquitous computer.

Philadelphia Electric's Training Program

Expands Following Successful First Years

School Scores High In Tests

A school which started at the elementary level has now become a center of higher learning and is producing graduates with advanced degrees. This history of academic success is being written by Gas Operations of Philadelphia Electric Company which had the foresight to recognize an immediate training

need and then the ability to write new chapters as new challenges arose.

Philadelphia Electric's Mains and Service School was established in 1961 to train employees who worked in the Chester Coke Ovens plant. With new supplies of natural gas being made available, the plant

was to be closed and management wanted to train the employees for new assignments on main and service work.

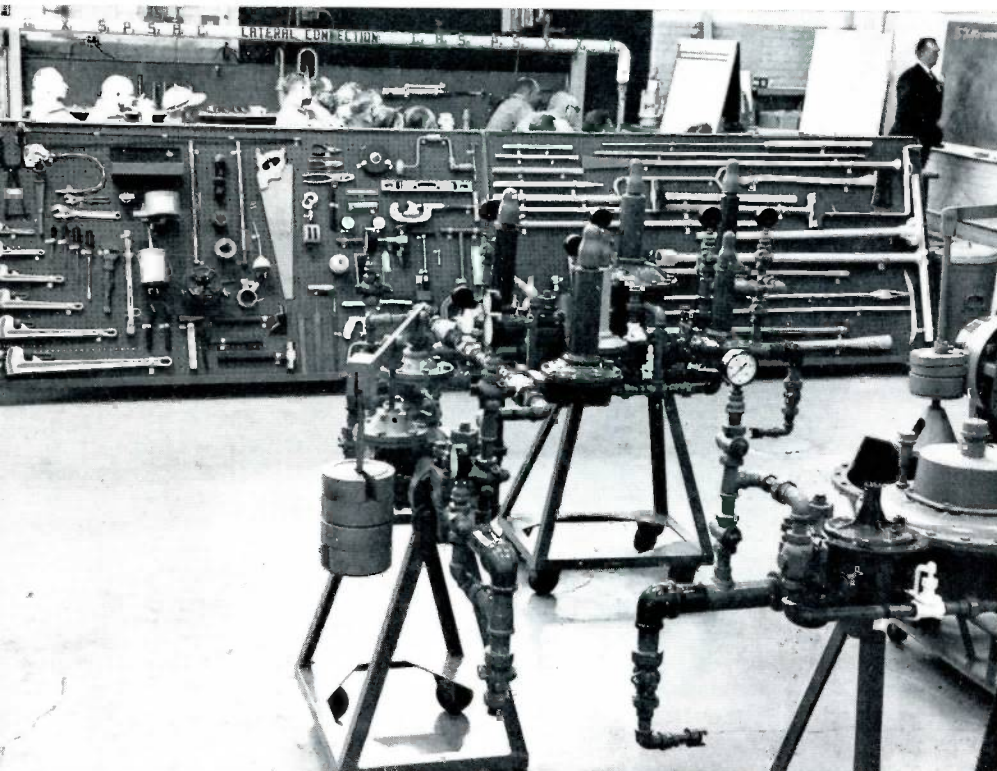
With the support of Gas Operations Manager W. C. Pierson and his staff, the training sessions which began in makeshift quarters are now housed in a bright lecture room equipped with modern training aids and a full-time staff. It has grown from a simple "how to" classroom session into a complete program that explores the theory behind procedures.

The investments of both time and money apparently have yielded a generous return for Philadelphia Electric because plans are now being formulated to move the school to larger quarters more centrally located for the service area that covers 1,300 square miles in five counties in suburban Philadelphia.

The results of such training schools are usually intangible, but management at Philadelphia Electric does not hesitate in its endorsement of the school.

Since this program has been in operation, much benefit has resulted, and the standardization of work principles, particularly regarding safety, is especially rewarding. It is felt that better employee relations result, in that the employee is given proof that his company is interested in him and is helping him advance in his work. This results in higher morale and a better understanding of standard construction methods.

Some of the many displays and cutaway models which make up a part of the training aids at Philadelphia Electric Company's mains and service school can be seen in the foreground. In the rear, is the classroom area which also includes displays for demonstrations during the sessions.





The concentration and thought required to pass the week-long schools are registered by these five "students."

In addition, the customers benefit from this training, not only because the workmen do a more efficient job, but because the employee is taught to think of the public relations aspects of his job, and, in effect, become a public relations man in his daily occupation.

The training program, as it was originally set up, was a course to teach the employees the proper methods and procedures while working with gas. This was aimed at familiarizing company personnel with new jobs to which they would be assigned.

A year ago about 325 supervisors, engineers, foremen, welders, mechanics and helpers attended a course which was aimed at this group of re-assigned personnel. They reviewed proper methods and standard procedures and were reintroduced to new pieces of equipment and machinery. This past winter, the same group went deeper into operations and studied the theory and more technical aspects of their daily jobs. The emphasis was shifted from "how" to "why."

In addition to the full-time school staff of Methods and Training Division personnel, qualified people in such areas as leak detection and pipe corrosion are called in to conduct portions of the day-long classes.

But lectures are only a part of the courses. Cutaway models, displays, elaborate drawings and the actual use of equipment are included.

Mueller Co. is just one of many manufacturers called upon to help design and furnish training aids.

"The textbook" of the course is a weighty notebook prepared by management and the school staff, outlining standard practices, safe methods, and following procedures set down by the American Gas Association and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Training at Philadelphia Electric is not limited to the mains and service school. Plans include a three-week program for new employees, as well as refresher classes for personnel of the gas distribution and utilization department.

Classes have been arranged for appliance servicemen, and even contractors who do work for the gas department have been included



W. G. Dievler, school instructor, talks to Mueller Sectional Sales Manager Herb Huffine (center) and Sales Representative Ed Fenster (right) during a class break. Mueller Co. is one of the many manufacturers who helped assist in furnishing training aids for the school.



John Sheerer, instructor, leads a discussion in the classroom as the supervisors, engineers and men from the field delve deeper into problems of gas distribution. Around the top of the room can be seen colored illustrations of a Mueller B-100 drilling and tapping machine during operations on a gas main. Below, the group pauses and poses while working with a B-100 in the classroom.



One of the "students" operates some Mueller line stopping equipment on a mock-up line after Mr. Sheerer completed his instruction and demonstration in the lower photo.

in classroom sessions where they are taught standard procedures and methods.

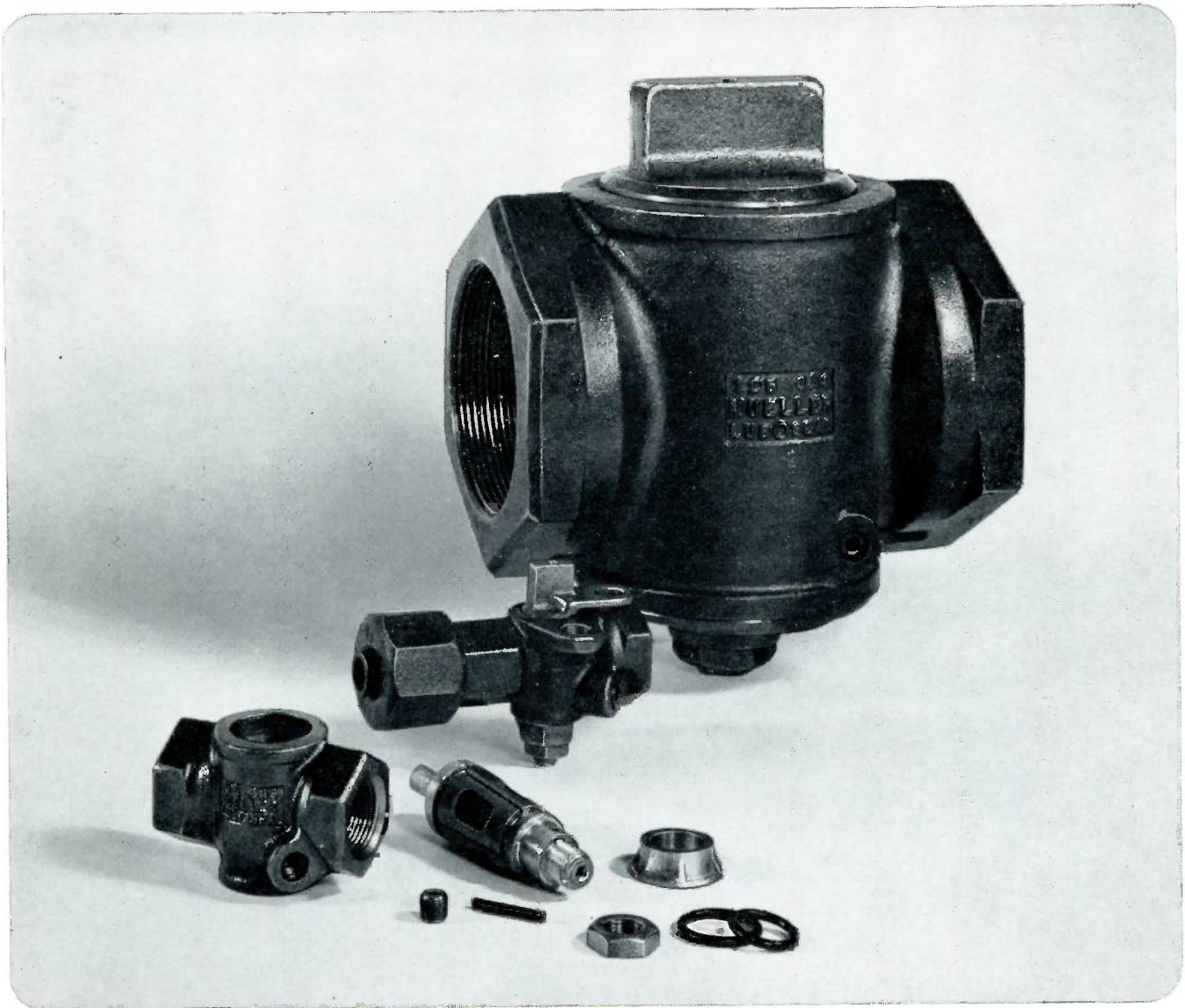
The growth of the school has been in keeping with expansions in the entire Gas Operations of Philadelphia Electric Company.

About 245,000 customers receive their natural gas from about 3,000 miles of main ranging in size from two inches to 24 inches in diameter. Compare this with 1948 when natural gas was introduced into the system to enrich manufactured gas. That year there were 163,000 customers and 1,900 miles of gas main. The rapid growth of subur-

ban Philadelphia in the last 17 years has been both residential and industrial, which has more than quadrupled the demand requiring 49,600,000,000 cubic feet per year. In 1964 the system was totally converted to straight natural gas.

As the Philadelphia Electric Gas Operations system continues to grow, demands for highly skilled and knowledgeable personnel will increase. With this in mind, the people at Philadelphia Electric will continue to be among the pacesetters in training programs.





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a complete selection: 3/8" O.D. tubing through 4" iron pipe size

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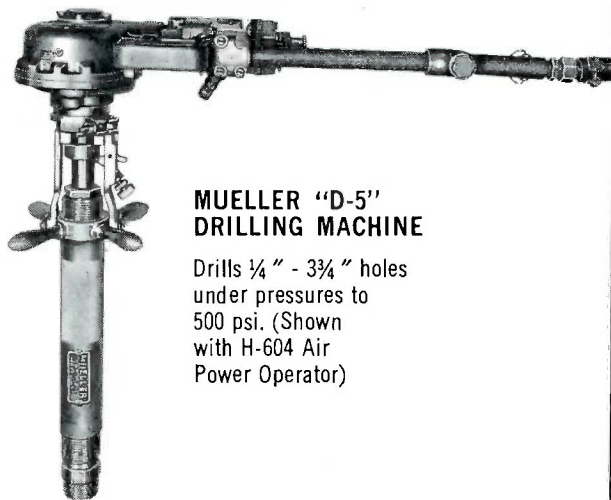
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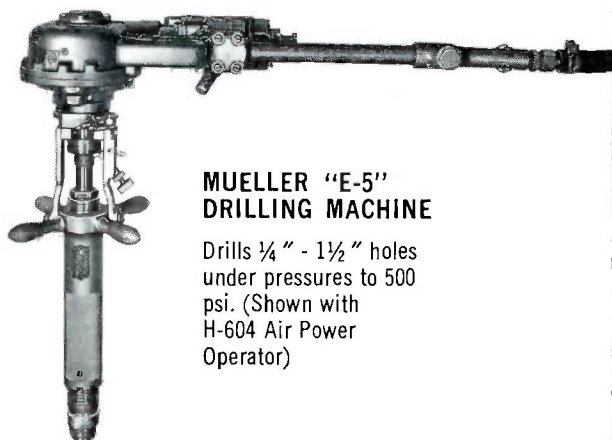
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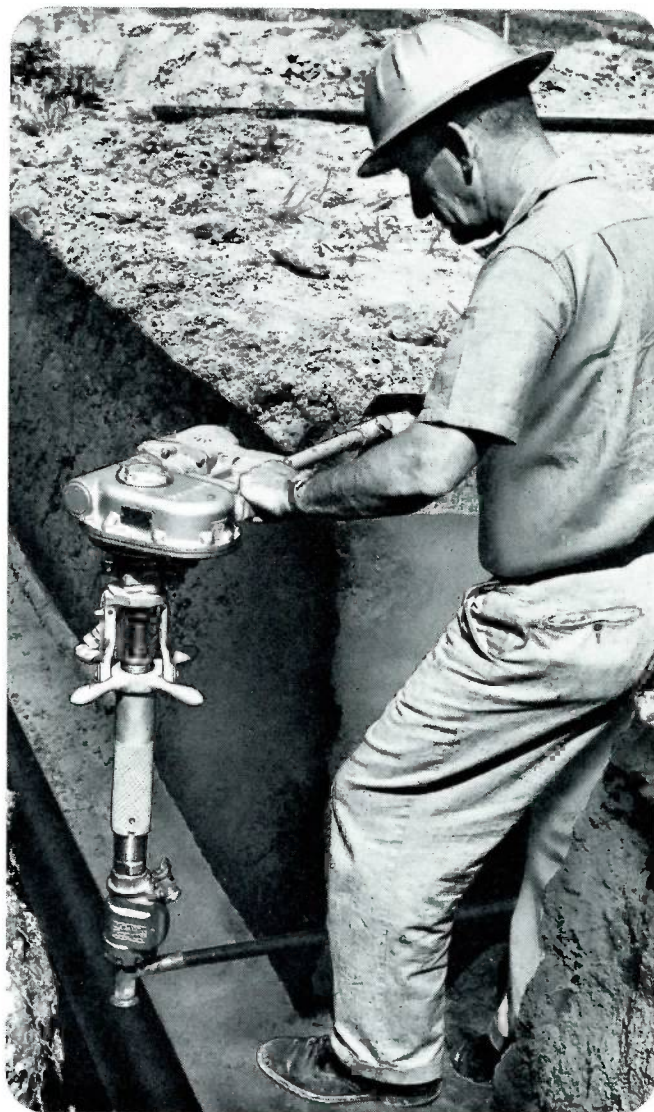
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Drills ¼" - ¾" holes
under pressures to
500 psi. (Shown
with H-604 Air
Power Operator)



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psi. (Shown with
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**MUELLER, LIMITED
SARNIA, CANADA**



"Largest golf ball in the world" is this spherical gas storage tank of Australia's North Shore Gas Co., Ltd. The tank, adjacent to a golf course, is maintained by the Dunlop Rubber Company in exchange for the advertising space.

"Pipe Dreaming?"

What would you think if you saw a new pipeline discharging not a gush of "black gold," but some strange-looking capsules of varying sizes, shapes and materials?

In Alberta, Canada, engineers were absolutely delighted—for this event was the first practical demonstration of a new idea in shipping which may save many different industries millions of dollars.

The demonstration, carried out at Rimbey, Alberta, followed years of experimentation by the Research Council of Alberta.

The Council's scientists, engineers and technicians—150 in all—work under the sponsorship of the Alberta government to develop technical processes which might be used by Alberta industry.

The daring "pipe dream" grew out of a simple observation: that oil will flow as globules in a pipeline stream of water. If oil globules can pass through a pipeline, scientists asked, why not packages of other materials: minerals, chemicals, even foodstuffs?

While computers clicked out theoretical studies of the problem, laboratory pipelines were kept busy demonstrating how the flow of capsules is affected by various factors. To date, the Research Council has spent about half a million dollars on these investigations.

The actual pipeline experiment between the Alberta towns of Sundre and Rimbey, a distance of 65 miles, was planned as a simple illustration of the capsule pipelining theory. Seven capsules, ranging in weight from 3½ to 51 pounds, formed a nine-mile "convoy" in the pipeline. Some were made of hollow steel or aluminum, others of reinforced plastic, still others of rubber. The first and last capsules in the procession each had a radioisotope which could be tracked through the pipeline by scientists with Geiger counters.

The method seems to offer the greatest promise in long distance operations, where it can be used to transport mineral products such as sulphur, coal, potash, ores and metals in spherical form; heavy chemicals, such as bulk plastics, solvents and fertilizers; and foodstuffs such as grains.

Blue Flame Whispers

The nation's gas industry will spend a record \$7.5 billion on construction in the next four years, according to an announcement by Guy W. Wadsworth, Jr., president of the American Gas Association.

"Just in this year of 1965, gas utilities and pipeline companies throughout the United States expect to spend a new high of \$1.9 billion," he said in announcing the results of a survey conducted by A.G.A.'s Bureau of Statistics.

"This accelerated gas industry construction program is needed," Mr. Wadsworth declared, "not only to expand existing facilities to better serve the country's 36 million gas customers, but to meet the continually growing energy requirements of the nation."

The A.G.A. president, who also is president of Southern Counties Gas Co. of Los Angeles, said that a substantial part of the large outlays will be spent in extending mains to new areas, permitting

previously unserved consumers to avail themselves of natural gas service for the first time.

The survey showed that total plant value of the nation's sixth largest industry climbed to \$27.4 billion in 1964, when construction expenditures reached \$1,701 million. The new total plant value compares to \$25.9 billion at the end of 1963.

It is expected that the industry will spend \$1,979,000,000 next year (1966), \$1,847,000,000 in 1967 and \$1,801,000,000 in 1968, with the total four year expenditure reaching \$7,540,000,000. From 1961 to 1964, the gas industry spent \$6.6 billion on construction.

Distribution companies, which directly supply the consumer, plan to spend a record \$809,000,000 this year, and a total of \$3.2 billion during the four year period. The latter figure is 10 per cent higher than the amount spent from 1961 to 1964.



Bill Murphy, newly-elected Vice President—Marketing for Mueller Co., chats with Dan Gannon (center) and Del Parks (right). In a re-alignment of top sales executives, Mr. Gannon was named Special Assistant to Mueller President John F. Thurston and Mr. Parks was named General Sales Manager.

Around Mueller Co.

Directors Name New Vice Presidents

The election of four new vice presidents by the Board of Directors of Mueller Co. has been announced by President John F. Thurston.

Effective July 1, William E. Murphy became Vice President—Marketing, and in a related move, A. D. (Del) Parks was promoted to General Sales Manager.

On July 28, Paul Hickman, former Manager of Manufacturing, was named Vice President—Manufacturing, and Harlan A. White, former General Controller, was appointed to the newly-created position of Vice President—Administration. Lyle R. Huff, who has been a company officer as Secretary-Treasurer, has been named Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer. His duties as chief financial officer will remain unchanged.

The changes in the Sales Division are the result of a new assignment for former Vice President and General Sales Manager Dan R. Gannon, who has been named Special Assistant to the president.

Thurston said: "The new position will allow Dan to live in Colorado where the climate is better for his health, but still make his experience and ability available to Mueller Co."

In the part-time position, Gannon will act as liaison between Mueller Co. management, its customers and field sales organization.

Murphy, who has been Assistant to the President since December of 1963, will be in charge of all marketing and sales promotional policies and activities.

Parks, who has been with Mueller since 1935, will be responsible for the management of the Mueller Co. field sales organization and the company's sales offices in Decatur, Illinois; Brea and San Francisco, California; Chattanooga, Tennessee; and New York City. He has been Manager of Outside Sales.

Parks started working for Mueller Co. in the plant in 1935, and following his return from service in 1945, entered the company's sales training program. From 1947 to 1953 he was a sales representative in the east and southeast and from 1953 to 1957 he was Southern Section Sales Manager with headquarters in Atlanta. In 1957 he was named Assistant Field Sales Manager and came back to Decatur. A few months later he was named Manager of Outside Sales.

Gannon, a native of Lawrence, Kansas, joined Mueller Co. in 1929 and worked as a sales representative until 1940. For the next 13 years he worked in sales for another company, but in 1953 he re-joined Mueller Co. as its Southwest Sales Manager with headquarters in Dallas.

In 1955 he was appointed Western Sales Manager and two years later came to Decatur as Field Sales Manager. A few months later he was appointed General Sales Manager and in December 1958, he was elected Vice President and General Sales Manager.

The Gannons have moved to their Colorado ranch in Paonia.

Murphy came to Mueller Co. from Philadelphia where he had been an officer and director of Charles J. Webb Sons Co., Inc., a diversified company with several operating divisions, for more than 15 years.



Paul Hickman

Hickman succeeds Frank A. Speer who resigned May 15 to accept another position. In his new position, Hickman will direct manufacturing operations for all the company's U.S. plants.

Hickman joined Mueller Co. in 1963 as Manager of Manufacturing. He is a native of New Jersey and a graduate of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

His first job was as field engineer on the George Washington Bridge, New York. In 1935 he joined Ingersoll-Rand Company and for the next five years he sold and erected



Harlan White

mining and drilling equipment in South America.

From 1940 to 1942 he was with ARMCO International Corporation. From 1942 through 1959, he was with the Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he was in foreign sales, manufacturing and new product development. Prior to joining Mueller Co., he was with General Dynamics Corporation in New York as a member of the corporate staff, serving as Manager, Special Projects.

In his new position, White will be responsible for long-range planning, acquisitions and special projects.

White joined Mueller Co. in 1955 as Assistant to the Administrative Vice President. Three years later he was named Assistant



Lyle Huff

Works Manager and in 1961 he was named Manager of Manufacturing. He has been General Controller for the past two years.

Following his graduation with a B.S. degree in Accounting from the University of Illinois, White joined the Decatur public accounting firm of Gauger & Diehl. He received his certificate as a certified public accountant in 1949 and was a partner in Gauger & Diehl when he joined Mueller Co.

Huff has been a member of the Board of Directors of Mueller,

Limited in Sarnia, Ontario, since 1962. He has a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Illinois and served as an instructor on the University staff prior to joining the accounting firm of Gauger & Diehl in 1948. He has been with Mueller Co. since 1950.

Present company officers are:
Albert G. Webber, Jr., Chairman of the Board
John F. Thurston, President and Chief Executive Officer
Frank H. Mueller, Vice President—Engineering
Paul Hickman, Vice President—Manufacturing
Lyle R. Huff, Vice President & Secretary-Treasurer
William E. Murphy, Vice President—Marketing
Harlan A. White, Vice President—Administration

ADAMS DIVISION MOVES TO DECATUR

The Adams Pipe Repair Products Division of Mueller Co., which was located in South El Monte, Calif., has been moved to a Mueller plant in Decatur.

This move consolidates manufacturing, warehousing and shipping operations, making for better customer service. The lease on the building in South El Monte has been terminated and the office and plant closed.

The manufacturing equipment has been moved, and production of the repair products has resumed in Decatur.

HARRY V. SEEVERS, FORMER SALESMAN, DIES

We regret to report that retired Mueller Co. sales representative Harry V. Seevers died in March in Ottawa, Kansas. He was 71 years old.

Mr. Seevers joined Mueller Co. in 1917 as a sales representative and was assigned to cover the state of Kansas. At the time of his retirement late in 1958, he was still traveling Kansas as well as parts of Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota.

Funeral services were held in Ottawa.

Survivors include one son, Dick, who is Mueller sales representative in Colorado.

BREA PLANT WINS "TOP TEN" AWARD

Mueller Co.'s plant in Brea, California has been named one of the "Top Ten" United States manufacturing plants of 1965 by FACTORY magazine.

The plants were chosen for their overall excellence in planning and construction facilities from a list of more than 1500 entries nominated by architects, engineers, builders, chambers of commerce, development commissions and others.

The Mueller plant houses both a brass and an iron foundry for the production of fire hydrants, gate valves, steel forgings and other products for the water and natural gas industries.

The two-level main building at the Mueller plant has about 13,700 square feet of office space on one level and about 148,000 square feet of manufacturing area on the lower level. It has a structural steel frame, precast concrete tilt-up walls and a lightweight insulating concrete roof.

Construction was started on the Mueller plant in September of 1963 and full production began in early 1964. The facilities were designed and engineered by Sverdrup & Parcel of St. Louis.

Among the criteria for screening the nominees were such points as adaptability to changes in production methods and processes, provisions for growth and expansion, plant electrical services, maintenance, and the appearance of buildings and grounds.

In their final determinations, FACTORY'S editors evaluated each entry on over 150 engineering specifications and construction details. Cost, size of parking lots, location, methods of handling wastes to avoid water and air pollution, ventilation, medical and health facilities, noise suppression and community relations are just a few of the qualifications that were reviewed.

Strictly Off the Record

A newly-rich woman returned from her first trip to France and was making it known as widely as she could. "And Paris," she gushed, "Paris is marvelous. The people are all so educated and cultured, nothing crude as in this country. My dear, even the street cleaners speak French!"

* * *

Little Junior, who hadn't spoken a word in all of his six years, finally blurted at breakfast: "Mom, the toast is burnt."

His amazed mother shrieked joyfully, hugged him and said: "Junior, why haven't you spoken to us before this?"

"Well," replied Junior, "Up to now everything's been O.K."

* * *

"My husband," explained Mrs. Smith, "is an efficiency expert for a large company."

"Imagine that!" exclaimed Mrs.

Brown. "But what exactly does an efficiency expert do?"

Mrs. Smith gave the matter a moment's thought. "Well, you see," she said, "if women did it, it would be called nagging."

* * *

At a party, two men struck up a conversation.

"Gosh, I'm all in," said one to the other.

"I think I'll flirt with some good-looking chick so that my wife will take me home."

* * *

"Well," sighed the weary traveler, "have you ever spent two weeks in a station wagon with those you thought you loved best?"

* * *

Man to pilot: "How are we doing?"

Pilot: "We're lost, but we're making good time."

You seem to have caught me at a bad time—I'm in.



One Gift Works Many Wonders



GIVE THE UNITED WAY

A man went to see his physician for advice as to how to be cured of the habit of snoring.

"Does your snoring disturb your wife?" asked the M.D.

"Does it disturb my wife?" echoed the patient. "Why, it disturbs the whole congregation."

* * *

"Dad," asked a young upstart, reading the local paper, "do political plums grow from seeds?"

"No, my son," replied the wise parent. "They are more the result of clever grafting."

* * *

An American in England was giving some illustrations of the size of his country.

"You can board a train in the State of Texas at dawn," he said, impressively, "and twenty-four hours later you'll still be in Texas!"

"Yes," said one of his English listeners with feeling. "We've got trains like that here, too."

A little girl was telling her teacher about losing her baby teeth. One tooth was loose and she already lost three. "Pretty soon I'll be running on the rim."

* * *

Customer—"Yes, I'm looking for a cashier."

Employment Manager — "But didn't we send you one last week?"

Customer—"You sure did—he's the one I'm looking for."

* * *

Mrs.—"No, don't get me anything expensive for my birthday. I'd rather have something you made yourself."

Mr.—"Such as what?"

Mrs.—"Money!"

* * *

Hubby—"Dear, you'll have to give up that idea of a new spring suit this month. Money at the bank is awfully low."

Newlywed—"I know you are a good businessman, honey, but if

I were you, I'd certainly put our account in a bank that had plenty of money."

* * *

Trying to sell a housewife a home freezer, the salesman said, "You can save enough on your food bills to pay for it."

"Yes, I know," the woman agreed. "But we are buying our car on the bus fare we save. Then we are paying for our washing machine on the laundry bills we save, and we're paying for our house on the rent we save. We just can't afford to save any more right now."

* * *

Patient: Doctor, I can't remember anything from one minute to the next.

Psychiatrist: How long has this been going on?

Patient: How long has what been going on?

* * *

"I see where a Russian says he has invented a game which closely resembles golf."

"That must be the game my husband has been playing for years."

* * *

"Boy, am I mad!"

"What's wrong?"

"I bought a book the other day called 'How to Hug,' and didn't find out till I got home that it was Volume IX of an encyclopedia."

* * *

Married man to good looking bachelor: "How in the world have you stayed single so long?"

Bachelor: "It's easy. Every time I look at TV I know at least 180,000,000 women are anemic, have stringy hair, large pores, are overweight and have rough hands!"

* * *

A pipeline worker, during a bitter cold spell in Montana, climbed down from his rig. "I'm going to get my safety helmet," he explained to the foreman.

"Where is it?" asked the foreman.

Without looking back, the worker replied, "In Florida."

* * *

"Were you ever in a tough spot?"

"Yes, once I was in quicksand up to my neck, but my brother was in a tougher spot."

"How's that?"

"I was standing on his shoulders."



Mueller gas stops are shown at work as a means of control for soil fumigants.

Gas Stops Work In New "Field"

Mueller Product

Used As Control

For Soil Fumigant

At Mueller Co. we often say our products are being used in the "field" with reference to their uses on the job in gas systems. A new use for one of our products has literally put it in the fields, since one type of brass gas stop can be found on equipment working in cotton, tobacco and peanut fields around the country.

Carter Insecticide & Chemical Co., Inc. of Wallace, N.C., uses the stops on equipment for applying soil fumigants. The stops act as shutoff controls for the highly corrosive chemical fumigants which flow from the special equipment produced by Carter. According to Carter President J. K. Blanchard, the stops work very satisfactorily even though the

grease on the keys is soon dissolved by the chemicals.

Carter is a manufacturer and distributor of agricultural chemicals, soil fumigant applicators and sprayers. The applicator was developed 10 years ago and since that time it has been sold all over the United States.

The applicator is simply a steel drum with outlets which allow the fumigant to flow by gravity through polyethylene tubes which are mounted ahead of cultivators or plows. As the tractor moves the chemical flows into the ground and is covered immediately.

This is just one more application of Mueller products in the industrial line which seems far afield from its primary use.

Completion cap and forming top of tee body provide positive pressure seal

One-piece, heat-treated perforator cuts main, provides manual shut-off

Full length threads support tool during cutting

Only one nut to tighten

One-piece, forged-steel body matches pipe contour

Resilient O-ring seal provides a positive pressure seal

Loop has heavy section for strength

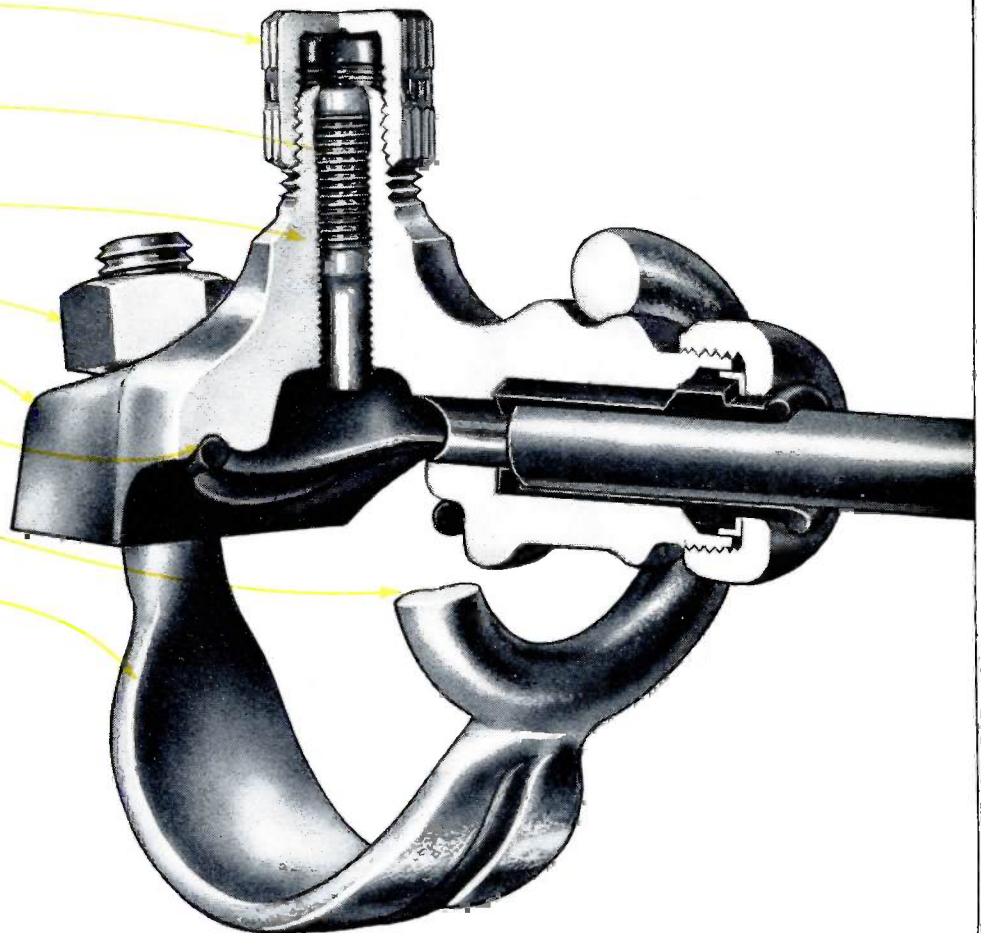
Flattened, forged-steel strap matches pipe contour

MAIN SIZES: 1", 1-1/4", 2", 3", 4"

PERFORATOR SIZES: 1/4", 3/8"

OUTLETS:

- 1/2" or 3/8" Compression Coupling With Armored Gasket For Copper or Steel O.D. Tubing
- 3/8", 1/2" or 5/8" Insulated Compression Coupling For Copper or Steel O.D. Tubing



the **MUELLER**® AUTOPERF® / CLAMP

- for fast, safe service connections to steel gas mains...
- outlets for copper or steel O.D. tubing

Combines the proven Mueller Autoperf® Tee design with the speed and ease of a service clamp.

The single-piece, forged-steel body eliminates joints common to regular threaded tee and clamp connections.

No welding is required. Clamp the Autoperf/Clamp to the main, connect the service line and cut the main. The self contained, Mueller-designed perforator cuts the main quickly and easily. The perforator also provides a positive, manual shut-off valve at the main.

The low profile of the Autoperf/Clamp makes it easy to wrap or tape for protection against corrosion.

For dependable, easily-made service connections, select the new Mueller Autoperf/Clamp.



See your Mueller Representative or write direct for Brochure #9330.

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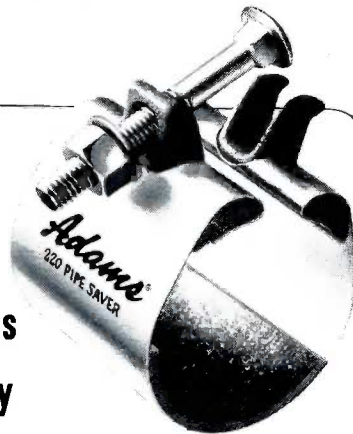
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Stainless steel band, rust-inhibitor coated lugs and post-chromate treated bolts assure long life. Resilient, gas-resistant gasket provides positive seal.

Complete selection of sizes ½" – 24" is available in a variety of lengths.

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