MUELLER
Record
AUGUST • 1969

AWWA AWARD TO MUELLER—SEE PAGE 7

MUELLER RECORD

AUGUST • 1969

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Editor

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Contents

Workmen lay a 12-inch pipe through the sand dunes of the Coos Bay-North Bend area of western Oregon. The void around the sand of the dunes serves as a reservoir for rainfall, and when fully developed the dunes area will supplement the water system with up to 30 million gallons a day.

Coos Bay-North Bend, Oregon

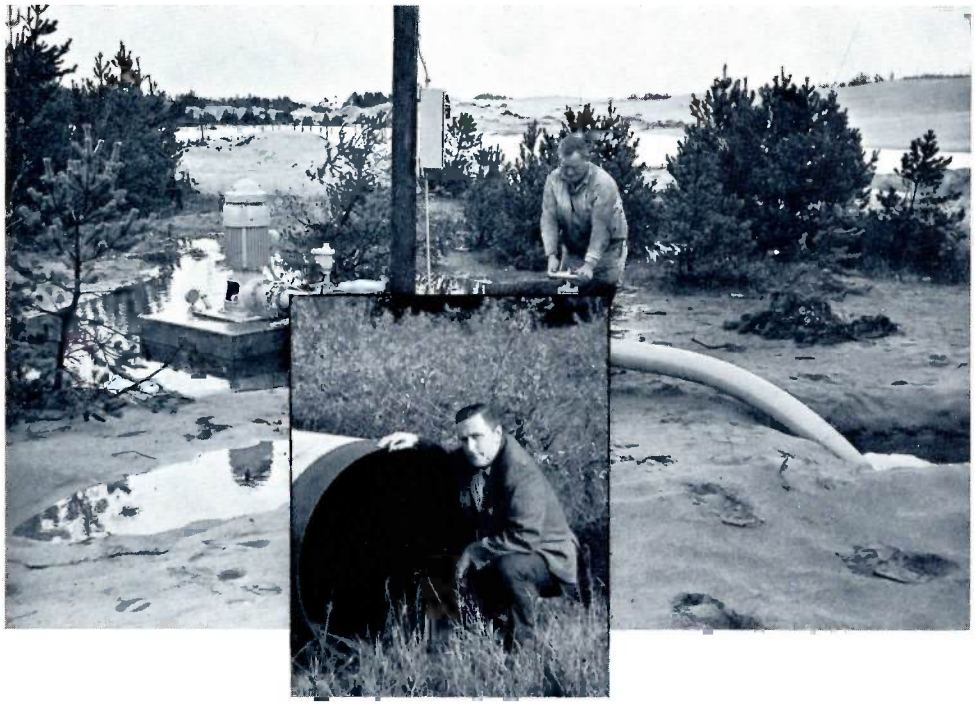
SAND DUNES MEAN SOURCE OF WATER

THE sandy beaches and expansive dunes of the Coos Bay-North Bend area of southwestern Oregon attract beach buggies, campers and fun seekers to this interesting playground, but the area *beneath* this sandy surface has become of great interest to major water users in the area, the Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board and its General Manager and Chief Engineer Calvin W. Heckard.

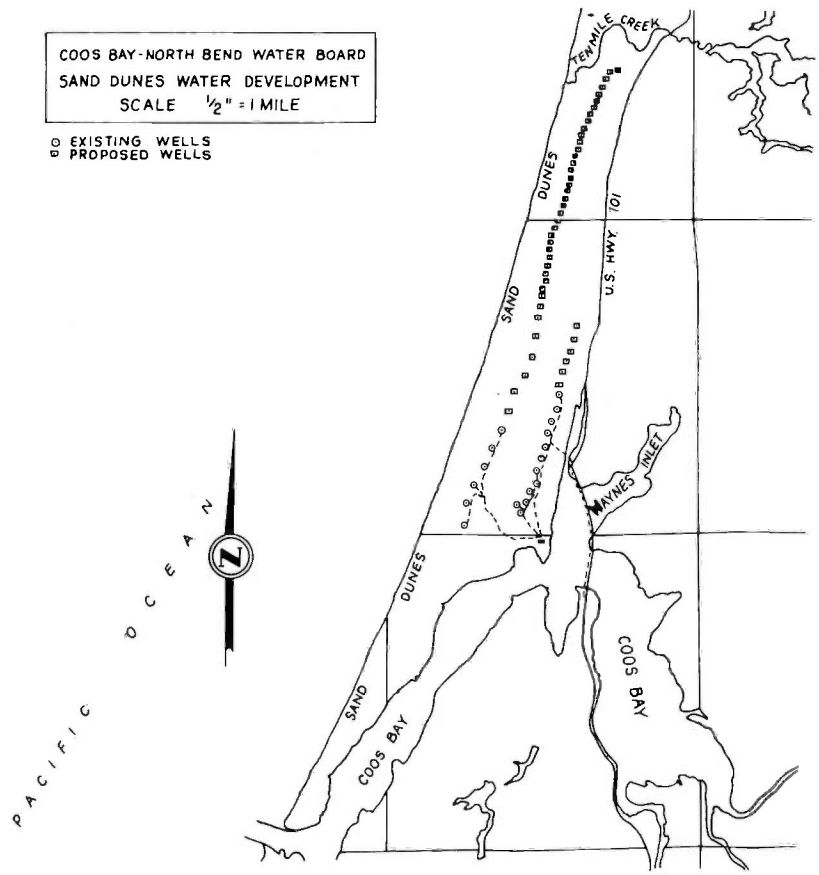
The dunes and beaches offer fun and excitement to visitors, but beneath a 15 square mile area lies a water reservoir that can yield up to 30 million gallons a day (mgd) and a water supply that could open vast economic opportunities to the people along this Pacific Coast.

Timber resources abound in the area but great amounts of water are necessary for their development. Unfortunately there were uncertainties about water availability even though the area has abundant rainfall. The rainfall average is from 60-100 inches a year, however, heavy runoff returns most of it to the ocean.

Pony Creek, the original water source, was adequate for many



General Manager-Chief Engineer C. W. Heckard (inset) inspects a 38-inch pipe which will be part of the collector pipeline between the wells on the dunes. Dunes Water Source Operator Bernard Finell checks a valve on well #49, delivering 220 gpm to a local industry.



years to supply the 30,000 urban population of the area. This source includes a 3.5 square mile watershed of logged off land and two impounding reservoirs which have been constructed to save some of the heavy winter rainfall for summer use.

The water system has been operated jointly by the cities of Coos Bay and North Bend through a water board since its purchase from a private water company in 1948. The system with its 720 million gallon capacity and its conventional treatment plant is capable of delivering 4.5 mgd throughout the dry summer months and producing 6 mgd on peak days during years when the rainfall was average.

The Pony Creek source was able to supply immediate needs but Manager Heckard was interested in economic growth and he undertook a study of long-range demands. According to his compilation of studies, the area's available wood fiber will be processed in about 40 years and there will be a demand for about 100 million gallons of water a day to serve that industry and the expanded urban population.

This projection was staggering. Sources are available for development which have the 100 mgd capacity, but the initial investment requirement to develop even the

This young sea lion also has an interest in the work being done on the dunes.

first phase of such a project was too much of a financial burden for a system using only 4½ mgd.

The solution was to find new sources, and less expensive ways which would provide more immediate sources for water. This type of program would allow the system to grow slowly until it would be financially capable of taking on the 100 mgd program—if and when it would be needed.

Pacific Power and Light Company, serving the area, decided to invest money and manpower in a program aimed at improving industrial development for the area through a water research project. The project involved a study of the water development of a sand deposit, 15 miles square, lying contiguous to the Pacific Ocean between Coos Bay and Ten Mile Creek and west of U.S. Highway 101.

It was discovered that the sand deposit with a top elevation of an average of about 20 feet above sea level extended down to a depth of about 150 feet, below which lies a tertiary age mudstone of non-water bearing character. The sand itself had been graded by the action of wind and waves so that a very high percentage of the particles were within the .008 to .014 inch size. The sand also has been worn by the action of wind and waves so that the particles are nearly spherical. This particular characteristic of the sand allows for storage coefficient of about 30%. In other words, 30% of the volume of the sand itself is void, available for storing the winter rainfall for summer use. As the winter rain falls on the sand dunes, it filters immediately to the ground water table. As this ground water table builds up above sea level it discharges seaward, through the sand, keeping the salt out of the dune's fresh water area.

There is approximately two million gallons of water per day available per square mile of catchment area, so within the 15 square mile area could be produced 30 million gallons per day from this source.

Following these initial discoveries, work began on developing this water supply. In March of 1967 when the Cities of Coos Bay and North Bend assumed responsibility for the water development project, the Paperboard Division of Menasha Corporation was using two mgd from six wells.

After the switch the Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board began immediately constructing the next phase of the future 64-well development by constructing 12 additional wells for a total of 18 wells having a capacity of seven mgd. The development cost of $1,332,000 is being financed 50% by a general obligation bond and 50% by an industrial development grant from the Economic Development Administration.

Raw water quality of the dunes source, being quite different from the old Pony Creek source, requires a different treatment method. Consulting Engineers John Cunningham & Associates have designed a treatment plant using an iron oxidation system consisting of aeration and potassium permanganate. This is followed by filters containing mixed media of anthracite coal and manganese greensand. The iron removal units are followed by sodium zeolite softening units.

In being processed in the new treatment plant the water quality will be changed from a raw water iron content of from four to eight parts per million (ppm) and hardness of 110 ppm to finished water quality of less than .1 ppm of iron and less than 30 ppm hardness.

Industry that is beginning to locate on the dunes industrial plant sites takes the raw water as it is pumped from the aquifer and treats it by methods most suitable for its purposes.

A major consideration in management of the dunes water source

Workmen plow-in power lines for the wells on the dunes.

is a program which guarantees no salt water intrusion. As the largest percentage of the stored water is below sea level, indiscriminate withdrawals could very easily cause degradation of the source by sea water instrusion. Basically the wells are spaced and pump capacities sized in a manner which allocate a certain water catchment area to each pump. The overall influence of each pumping operation is monitored first by an observation well placed on the ground water divide which will exist between the subject well and the nearest salt water. This observation well or piezometer is monitored with respect to the elevation of the ground water table to make certain that the fresh water elevation remains always high enough to maintain the outward flow of fresh water. Also periodic tests are conducted on the water taken from the bottom of the aquifer to measure chloride content which is an indicator of sea water intrusion.

This 38-inch pipe is used as part of the collector system for the wells on the dunes.

It is planned that as water demand increases in the Coos Bay-North Bend area, small or large additions in source capacity can be created at any time by the addition of wells and more pipeline. This program tends to allow for a source development that will be producing at nearly 100% of the dunes capacity. This program of development will continue until the full 30 mgd is being used from the dunes source.

At this point the approximate cost will be the same for developing new sources from the dunes or from the gravity source which will be capable of producing up to 100 mgd. The gravity source involves a more conventional type of supply, including a 210 foot dam, 13 miles of pipeline, two miles of tunnel, an underwater bay crossing, and a treatment plant. The total cost may exceed $10 million.

These two projects will give the Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board the flexibility to develop large or small additions to the source capacity, as needs arise.

The action of sand and water many times has an eroding effect on the things around them, but in the case of Coos Bay-North Bend area the mixture of water and sand is not abrasive but rather a valuable asset.

MUELLER MOVIE WINS AWWA NATIONAL AWARD

Mueller Co. received the Public Information Advertising Award from the American Water Works Association at the group's annual meeting held recently in San Diego.

Mueller Co. was cited for its production of a 10-minute movie called "Water . . . Where and When You Want It." The color, sound film tells the story of a typical water department's job in bringing water to homes, business and industry. The movie was produced to help water works management inform service clubs, municipal boards, civic action groups and other organizations of the important work done by the people in water departments.

The award is given to the company or organization whose national advertising campaigns or promotional material support the objectives of AWWA and its public information program.

Criteria for entering the competition are: (1.) The advertising can be in any one medium or in any combination of media and (2.) The advertising must either by its continuity or its wide distribution carry a forceful message concerning water service to a significant segment of the public.

The award was first presented in 1965 and Mueller Co. is the fourth manufacturer to be honored. Other winners were the Cast Iron Pipe Research Association, Caterpillar Tractor Co., and the Johns-Manville Corp.

William E. Murphy, (left) vice president-marketing at Mueller Co. receives the AWWA Public Information Award from H. Christopher Medberry, AWWA president for 1968-69. The award was made during formal ceremonies at the national AWWA conference held in May in San Diego.

The award-winning film produced by Pilot Productions Inc., Evanston, Illinois, is distributed through Mueller Co.'s sales representatives.

Jack Rubicam

Sales Representative Cited By Association

Mueller Sales Representative Jack Rubicam recently received the American Water Works Association's "Diamond Pin Award" for his membership work in the Wisconsin Section of AWWA.

Jack, who covers the State of Wisconsin for Mueller, received the national award because he was among those who signed up 25 new members to AWWA during a two-year period. The Diamond Pin Award and Club were set up about three years ago as an outgrowth of membership promotion activities. There are about 75 members currently.

Mueller Man Jack Rubicam (right) receives his membership card in the Diamond Pin Club from its Past-President Zenno A. Gorder, manager of the water utility in Madison, Wisconsin.

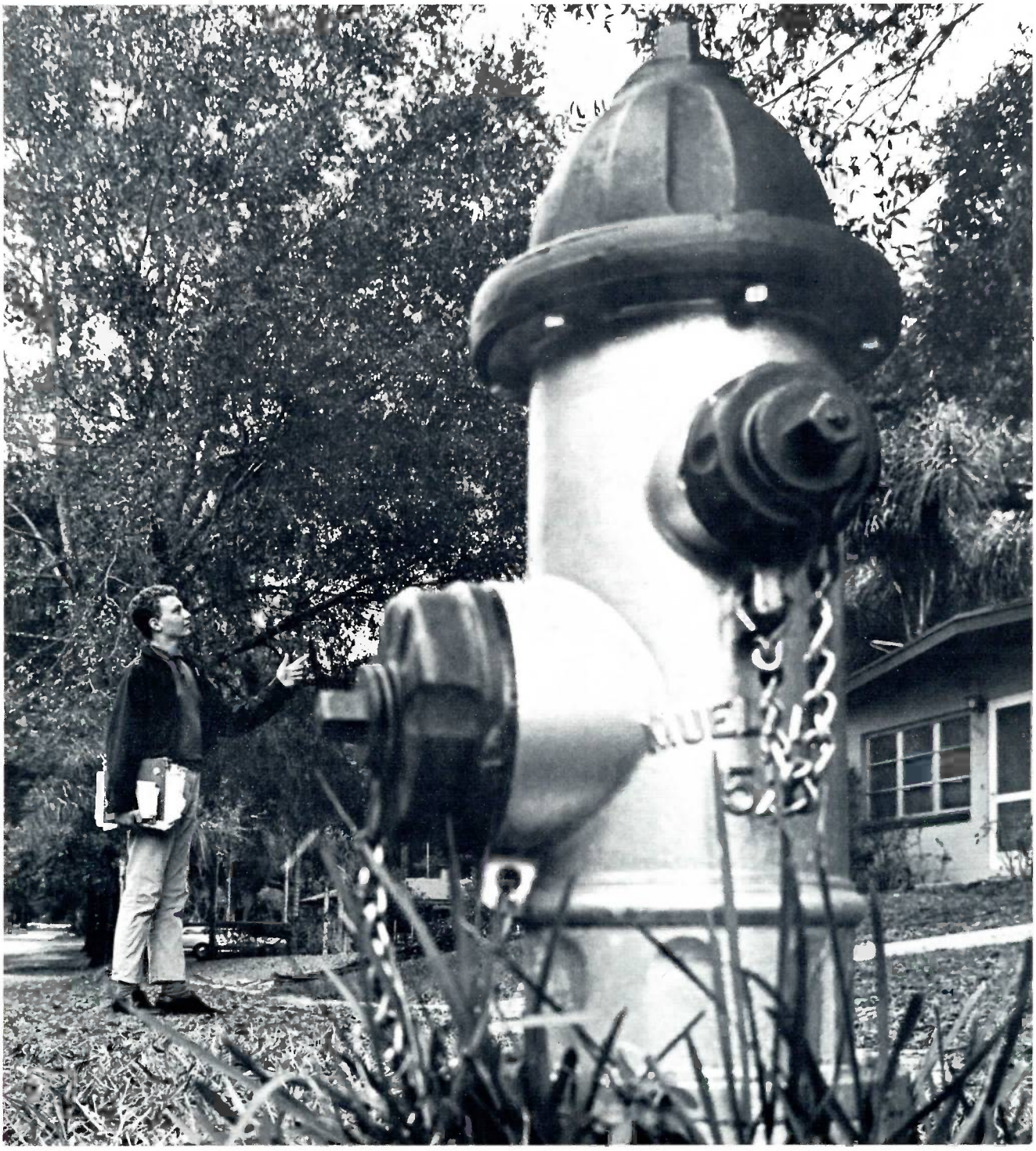
According to Frederick J. Groth, secretary of the Wisconsin Section, Jack is the first "Mueller Man" to be honored by the award. In a letter to Mueller Co., Mr. Groth wrote: "As this is Jack's first year on the membership committee, we are proud that he is such a good sales representative, not only for the Mueller Co., but also for our Association. It is always a pleasure to see a company that not only allows its people to join the Association, but become active and participate in the functions of it."

Jack received his award in person at the "Diamond Pin Breakfast" during the AWWA's annual conference in San Diego the week of May 18.

He joined Mueller Co. in 1935 as a messenger and worked in the Sales Office in Decatur until 1952 when he went into the sales training program. Later Jack was assigned to the territory in western Michigan and in 1957 he moved to Wisconsin.

REFLECTIONS ON WATER

This Mueller fire hydrant could be the world's largest or this young man from Orlanda, Florida could be someone from Gulliver's Travels, but this illusion was created by Orlando Sentinel-Star Photographer Havern Summers. Some credit must also go to "Mueller Man" Sam Parker who sent in a newspaper clipping with the picture.



WATER IS STILL A GREAT BARGAIN

In these days of rising prices, it is difficult to find a real bargain. The folks at the Jenkins, Kentucky, water company think their customers have a "buy" in water and they make their point with the following illustration sent to the *Record* by Bob Cope, the Mueller Sales Representative in Kentucky.

A note on the Jenkins bulletin board lists the following prices:

Water (Jenkins rate)	$ 0.39	per ton
Soft Drinks	210.00	per ton
Beer	405.00	per ton
100 Proof bourbon	6,144.00	per ton

It is hard to imagine a ton of bourbon, but when comparing whiskey and water, a fifth of water seems to be the better buy.

WATER CONSERVATION

Even though water seems to be inexpensive in the U.S. it is still a precious item in many foreign countries and "Mueller Man" Ray Roarick sends us confirmation with the following newspaper item. "IXOPO, South America—Drought condition that forced residents of this picturesque village to cart water six miles from a privately owned farm dam have adopted this slogan: 'Save Water—bathe with a friend.'"

GEYSER WATER

"Geyser water" is marketed by two San Francisco advertising executives who claim the beverage, taken from a 207-foot well at temperatures exceeding 250 degrees, makes "an ideal mixer." The water is "mildly carbonated" after it's cooled and can be sipped as a soft drink, the bottlers claim.

NOW, FOR THE AFFLUENT CAMPER, YOU CAN TAKE YOUR POOL WITH YOU

The swimobile, manufactured from a modified 30-foot aluminum dump trailer body, is now available for providing swimming where permanent pools aren't practical. The pull pool is mounted on a special chassis to provide easy transportation from one location to another. The swimming area in Fruehauf's Swimobile is 30-feet long, 8 feet wide, has a maximum water depth of four feet and holds approximately 8,000 gallons of water.

A platform at the front of the Swimobile accommodated water heating and filtering equipment. Ladders at the rear of the pool give easy exit and entry into the water, while a 2½" gate valve at the front of the unit facilitates filling from a fire hydrant or emptying.

Leveling equipment keeps the water level, even if the ground is slightly uneven. The Swimobiles come in various lengths, and are built to suit customer specifications. All that is left to select is the tractor truck unit to pull the pool.

OATMEAL BECOMES STOPGAP MEASURE

When a million gallon water tank developed a leak at a Florida plant, oatmeal was used to fill the gap. Skin divers took three cases of oatmeal into the tank and released them near the leak. The rush of water moving toward the break carried the oatmeal into the crack where the meal swelled as it got saturated, and stopped the leak. Technology knows no limits!

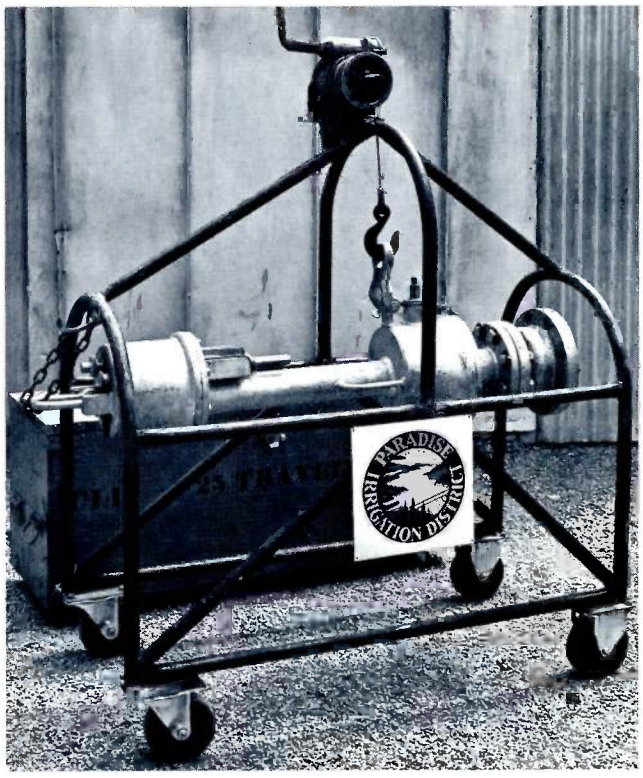
SOME DEFINITIONS (ANONYMOUS)

An engineer is a man who knows a great deal about very little and who goes along knowing more and more about less and less until finally he knows practically everything about nothing.

Whereas a salesman is one who knows very little about a great deal and keeps knowing less and less about more and more until he knows practically nothing about everything.

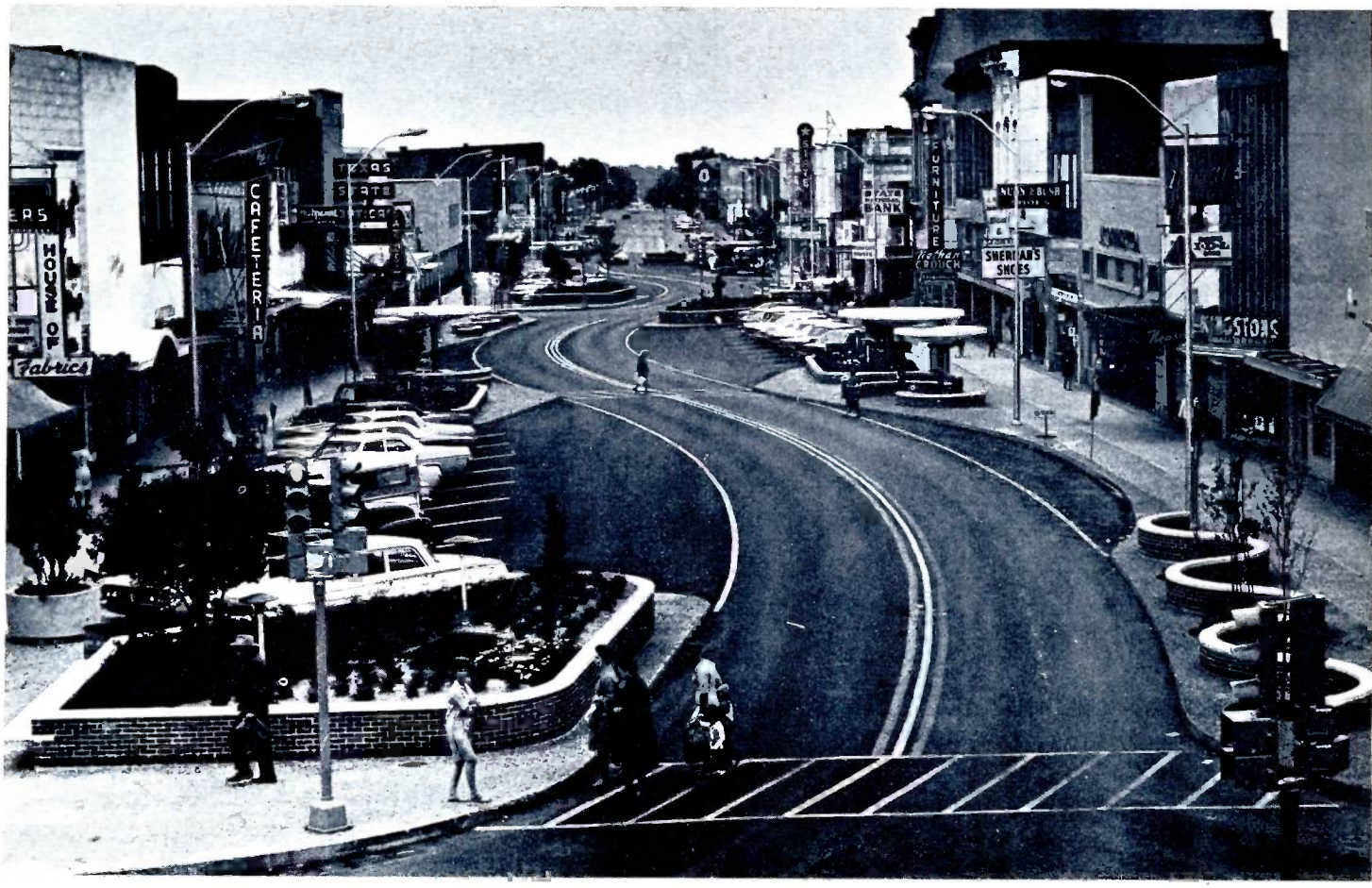
A waterworks superintendent on the other hand starts out knowing practically everything about everything, but ends up knowing nothing about nothing due to his association with engineers and salesmen.

(An editor is a guy who isn't smart enough to omit these definitions and winds up in trouble with engineers, salesmen and superintendents!)



Bill Steele of the Paradise Irrigation District in California had this hoist built to facilitate the use of his Mueller CL-12 drilling machine. Our thanks to Warren Crawford, western sales district manager, for sending the photo to our attention.

Through "Operation Vision" Denison, Texas, has taken the typical "main street" (above), and converted it to a "Shopping Park" (below) that provides the shopper, pedestrian, driver and shop owner, with the latest conveniences and attractions.



"Main Street" Becomes Shopping Park In Downtown Renovation

Tractors and trucks were the traffic on the main street in Denison for many months during the construction of the Denison "Shopping Park." Mueller Hydrants seemed to be located in the middle of the street, but the winding driving lanes returned the hydrants to their proper place when work was finished.

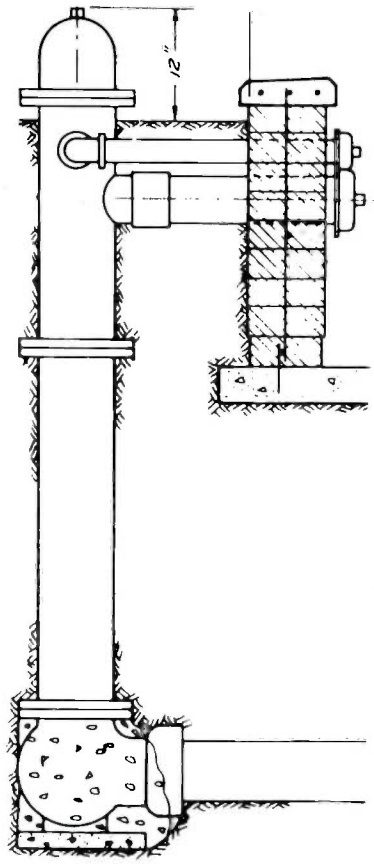
FEW things improve with age, and downtown business districts are among the most susceptible to deterioration if they aren't constantly improved and watched. As Denison, Texas observed its 90th anniversary in 1962, the people also observed that their downtown business district needed help—and soon.

In 1963, the City Council engaged a professional city planning firm to do a study and to recommend a master plan for the community. It covered such subjects as: economic base, population, land use, growth potential, and streets. Through the plan and efforts by the citizens a number of bond issues were passed and a number of improvements from swimming pools to streets and parking were produced—but the downtown continued to show its age.

It wasn't until 1965 that the seed for a daring improvement was planted and thoughts began for a downtown "Shopping Park." At that time a number of Denison leaders attended an area development seminar sponsored by the Texas Power & Light Company in nearby Dallas. At this meeting the city manager of Grand Junction, Colorado, presented a slide and film story of what that city had done to modernize its downtown business district. The similarities in the makeup and conditions of Grand Junction and Denison were amazing, and the group returned to Denison with great enthusiasm.

Denison representatives visited Grand Junction and returned with a renewed excitement that was infectious. In keeping with a Master Plan recommendation, a non-profit organization of concerned citizens was formed to improve downtown Dension and David Bayless, civic leader and businessman, was elected its chairman.

The first signs of general acceptance came early in 1966 when a sub-committee of the Citizens Advisory Committee endorsed a proposal by a city planner from Dallas. At about the same time another group was investigating financing. After many discussions about applying for Federal funds or seek-



This drawing shows how fire hydrants were placed in the attractive planters in downtown Denison. The exposed hydrant outlets can be seen at the left while the hydrants operating nut is accessible, but obscured by shrubs.

ing outside help, the citizens decided to do it "on their own."

In February, 1967 the project named "Operation Vision" was off the ground because the owners and tenants of the property involved—those who would be called upon to pick up the tab—gave their go-ahead. Denison Downtown, Inc., was formed, final plans were drawn and a drive began to raise $136,000.

A voluntary assessment was based on $54 a foot for property facing on Main Street in the three blocks involved in the downtown renovation, and $21 a foot for property just off the three blocks. It is difficult to ask a small businessman for a sum of money and then ask him to endure trucks, dust, blocked entrances and disorder for weeks. The owners accepted these inconveniences and exceeded their goal by $8,000 because they knew that they would ultimately find a new downtown that would attract buyers and shoppers from other communities as well as keep Denisonians shopping downtown.

Work on the "Shopping Park" began in February of 1968 and was officially dedicated October 16, 1968. Shoppers and businessmen endured many inconveniences but today they feel that it was worth it all.

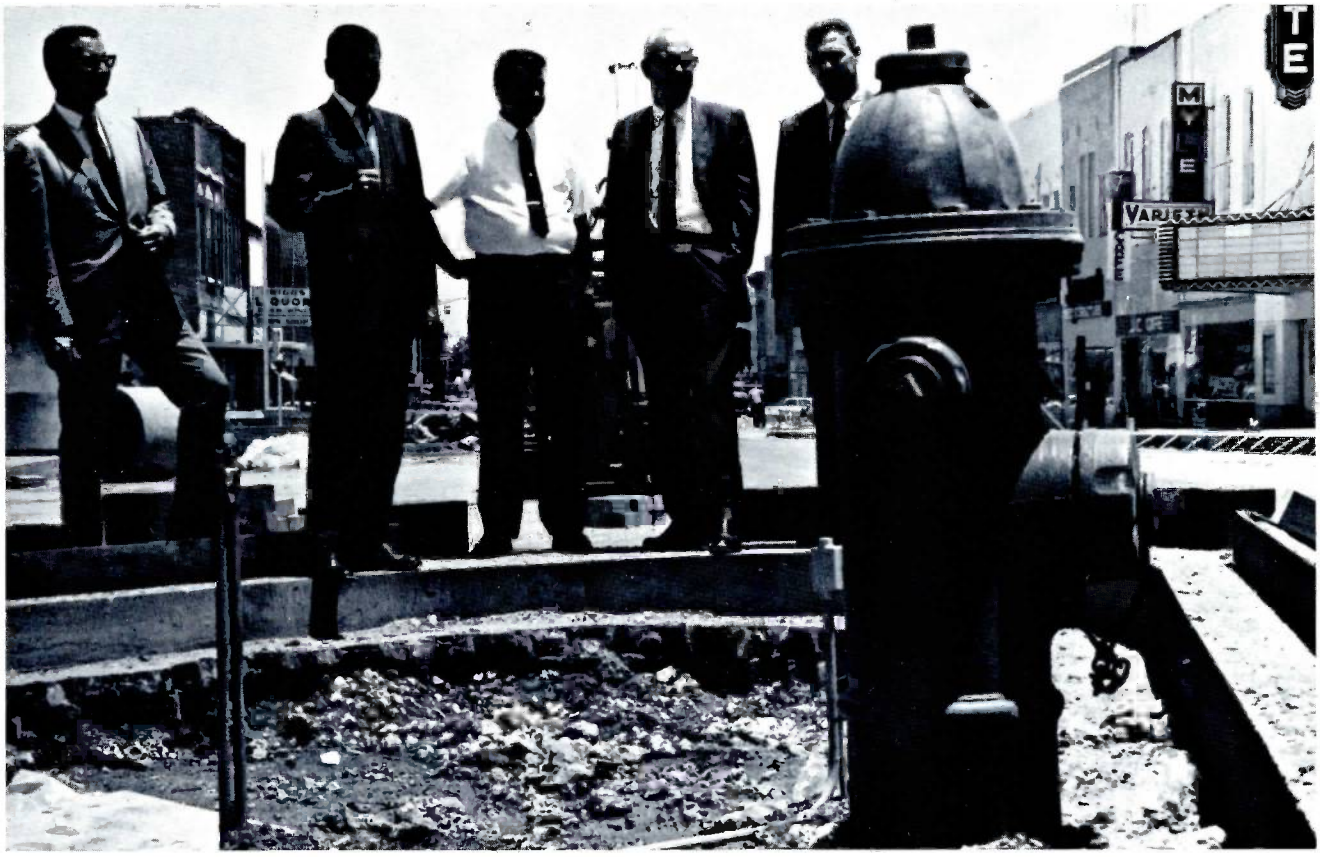
The "Shopping Park, is not the mall concept, where there is wall-to-wall sidewalks. In Denison they have tried to consider the motorist as well as the pedestrian and the streets have a gently winding or serpentine direction. This allows easy mid-block pedestrian crossovers and parking out of the traffic flow.

The street is "pinched" at mid-block and the sidewalk and curb are extended to the driving lanes, reducing to 24 feet the distance required to cross the street.

For the tired and weary shoppers there are rest areas with attractive "toadstool" covers, public telephones, colorful planters and curved benches of brick and cement. The expansive decorative sidewalks are dressed with trees, shrubs and flowers.

An intercom public address system installed in the "Shopping Park" airs music to shoppers and is available for emergency announcements.

A fringe benefit of the improvement of public property has been the enthusiasm and interest of owners to improve their own property —not just on the three blocks that were renovated—but in adjacent areas. At least 20 buildings have been torn down, partly to provide space for off-street parking areas that are essential to downtown shopping, but also to improve the general appearance of the city. Modern back entrances have been added to businesses so that shoppers may park behind the establishments and then walk through them to the shopping area. Stores have been remodeled inside and out as the property owners work



Observing construction work near a Mueller fire hydrant are, from left: David Bayless, president of Dension Downtown; City Manager E. N. Delashmutt; Director of Public Works James Terry; Mueller District Sales Manager Dick Kitchen, and Mueller Sales Representative Frank Kuenstler.

to keep up with "Operation Vision."

The property owners are to be commended for their investments in Denison but the City of Denison and its taxpayers have also contributed. The city spent about $33,000 for the installation of underground utility lines, replacement of water mains, street paving and fire hydrants—without any special assessment against the property owners.

Denison Downtown Inc. and the City of Denison working together have provided three large off-street parking lots in the prime downtown areas. These lots can accommodate 285 cars. The serpentine drive reduced the parking on Main Street by 108 cars, thus the net result is room for 177 more cars. The main portion of the leases and purchase payments for these lots is born by the merchants through monthly contributions. The City shares in the leasing of one 78 car lot and receives the parking rental. The other two lots for 107 cars are being rented and purchased by the Downtown Corporation as a private venture.

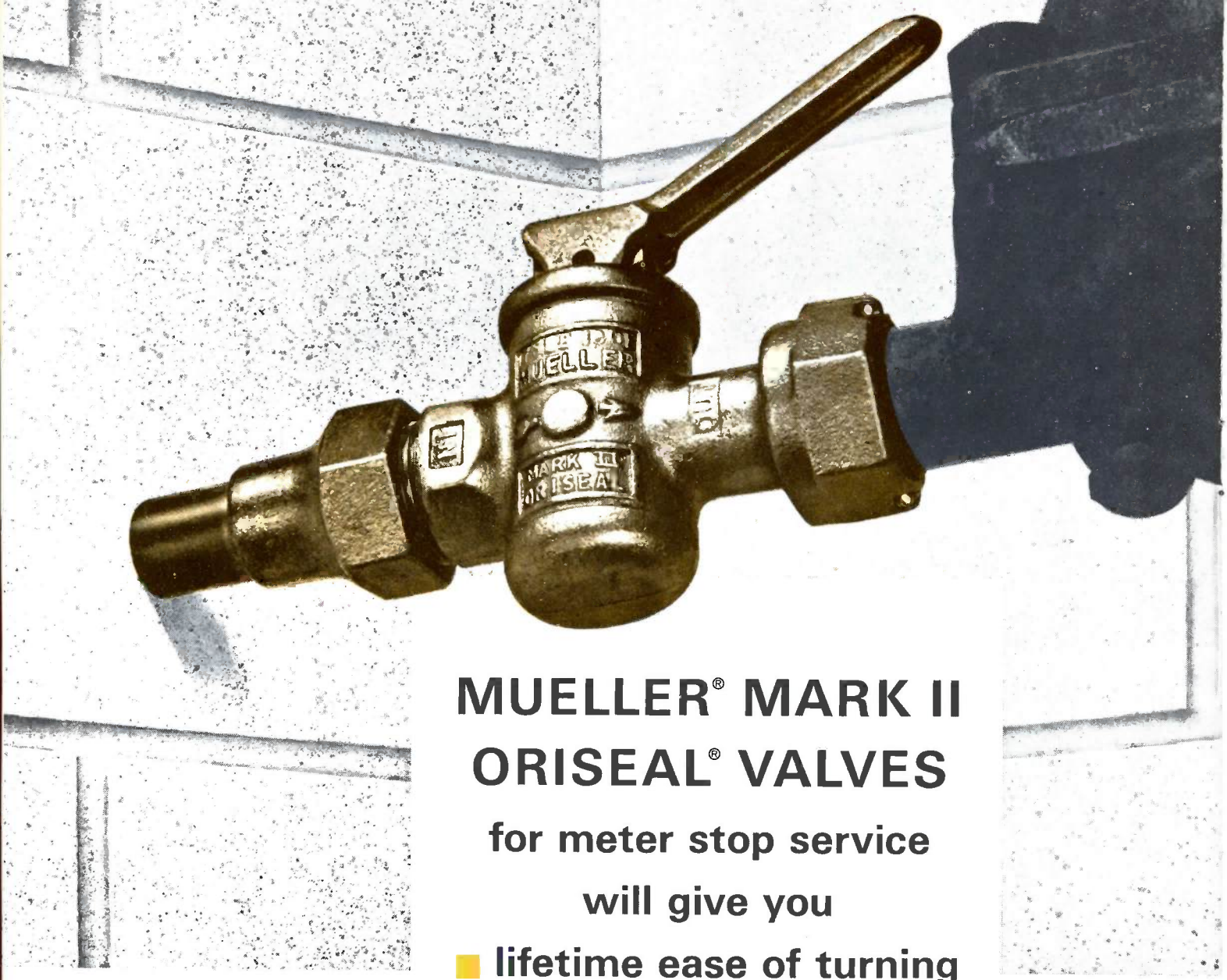
One of the interesting aspects of the program is the camouflaging of the fire hydrants in the brick planters. Wisenbaker, Fix, and Associates (of Tyler and Denison) consulting engineers on the project, worked with the State of Texas to get approval of the hydrant design. They used Mueller Improved hydrants with extensions on all three outlets to give the length necessary for the nozzles to extend through the brick walls of the planters. The operating nuts and bonnets are exposed above the soil in the planters.

City Manager E. N. Delashmutt and Director of Public Works James Terry have worked closely with the contractors, engineers and Downtown Denison, Inc., seeing that the program is coordinated with other city programs.

The townsite of Denison was established by the M-K-T Railroad in 1872 and named in honor of George Denison, a director of the railroad. Denison is best known as the birthplace of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, but nearby Lake Texoma is making it a popular and well-known location. The 150,000 acres of Lake Texoma are impounded on the Red River by Denison Dam, just four miles north of the city. Nine million people annually visit this lake which is the sixth largest manmade lake in the world.

The population of Denison is listed currently at about 28,000, up from about 23,000 in 1960, but accelerated growth is expected for the area. Burgeoning Dallas is only 70 miles south and that general area of Texas is growing at a phenomenal rate.

Dension is not satisfied to be dependent on other north central cities for growth and plans to make its own way by continually improving itself through programs like "Operation Vision."



MUELLER® MARK II ORISEAL® VALVES

for meter stop service will give you

- lifetime ease of turning
- lifetime freedom from maintenance
- lifetime freedom from leakage

When you install Mueller Mark II Oriseal Valves for meter stop use you are giving your customers the finest. You are giving them a valve that will stay leaktight and can be easily turned by the customer.

You are giving yourself a valve that is maintenance free. It is economical in first and overall cost. You can upgrade your meter stop requirements without upgrading your budget.

Mark II Oriseal Valves are available for meter stop service in ¾" or 1" sizes, with or without lever handles, and with a variety of inlet and outlet combinations. They feature positive "O" ring sealing and quarter turn check operation. Cycling tests, under normal operating conditions, demonstrate that these valves will give long service without developing leaks, without appreciable increase in torque required to turn them, and without service attention.

Your Mueller Representative can give you all the facts and prices. Call him today, or write direct for further information and descriptive literature.

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1868 To 1968

A CENTURY OF SUCCESS

In 1967 the City of Binghamton, New York, celebrated its centennial. In 1968 the Bureau of Water, City of Binghamton celebrated a century of service. It's tough to top two events like those so in 1969 the City and the Bureau are consigning the first 100 years to the history books and concentrating on new ways to improve their services during the next century.

Binghamton lies in the southern row of counties in New York State and serves as the seat of Broome County. Broome County, called by the Chamber of Commerce the "Valley of Opportunity", is made up primarily of the "Triple Cities" of Endicott, Johnson City and Binghamton and more than 225,000 citizens. Just beyond Broome County in a radius of 250 miles you will find one-third of the population of the United States, including New York City which is 185 miles southeast and Philadelphia which is 200 miles south.

While it is exciting to think about the future of the area it is interesting to reflect upon the highlights of the 100 years of operation of the Bureau of Water now under the direction of Superintendent Charles V. Costello. Binghamton's water system today has about 15,000 services, providing water to nearly 100,000 people, including many in nearby communities.

In the 1800s a few public wells served as the site for the townspeople to gather to hear news and to gossip. All the storekeepers and householders in the neighborhood, old time merchants and young

CHARLES V. COSTELLO
Binghamton, N.Y. Supt.

clerks in their shirtsleeves, housewives with their aprons still on hurried to Dr. Ely's well to fill their buckets and to satisfy their thirst for news.

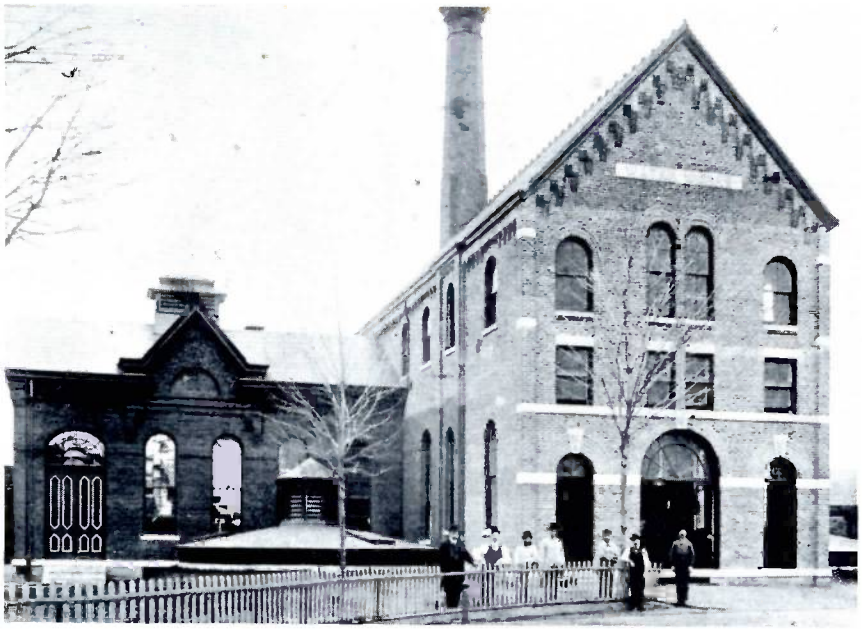
By the mid 1850s Binghamton was a community of about 7,000 persons, but the citizens were still carrying their water from wells. By 1857 (the year Mueller Co. was founded) agitation for a public water supply led to the incorporation of the Binghamton Water Works Company and it was authorized to raise $100,000 in capital to establish the village supply. This project was abandoned, however, and revived again in 1860. The internal problems in the country at that time made it difficult to raise money and again the project was dropped.

Another attempt to get started was made in 1866, but the matter was deferred until the incorporation of the city in 1867. When this occurred the first board of water commissioners was named and empowered to issue bonds and establish a water system.

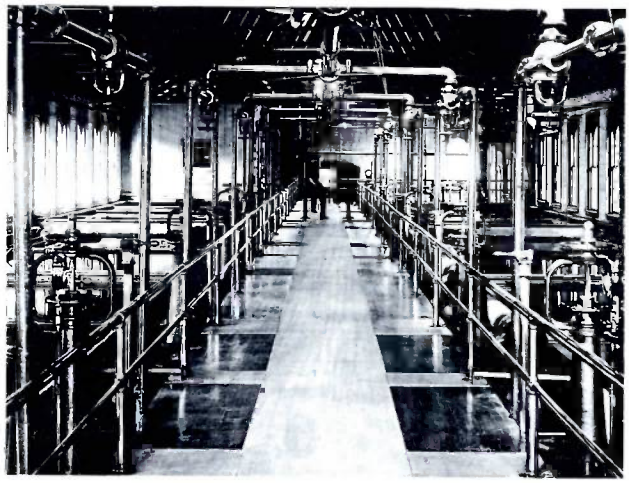
A site on the Susquehanna River was obtained, pumps installed and mains laid. In 1868, the first water was pumped and the system finally became alive. Due to the cost of constantly extending the system and repairs, the system was not self-sustaining for 20 years. After that time, however, it could accumulate funds and in 1901 it was able to make its biggest step by installing a filter plant. A year later the plant was opened providing about 10,000,000 gallons daily. In 1913 another filter plant of similar size was built to meet the growing needs of the city's population which reached 50,000 by 1915.

During succeeding years, many additions and improvements were made, including pumping stations, reservoirs, softening, and then in 1960 a central plant was finished and all filtering processes were consolidated at the new building.

This water filtration project was the largest program in more than 50 years. The new plant takes the Susquehanna River water and processes it at a designated rate of 20 million gallons per day (mgd) under normal conditions, but can increase this to 25 mgd for peak periods. Provisions are also incorporated to permit future extensions of plant facilities so that the capa-



The Binghamton Bureau of Water's original plant was built in 1867 and put in operation a year later. It took water directly from the Susquehanna River and pumped it directly into the mains.

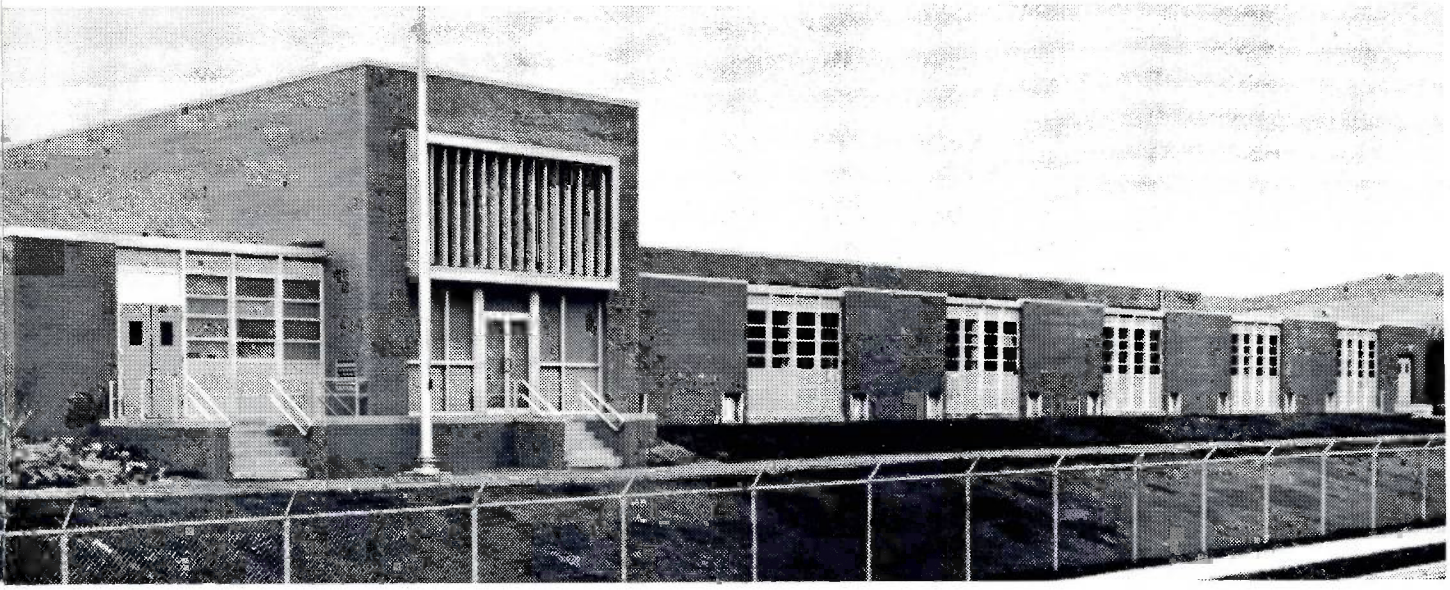


The interior view of the filter plant in operation in 1902 (above) is a strong contrast to the modern operation today.

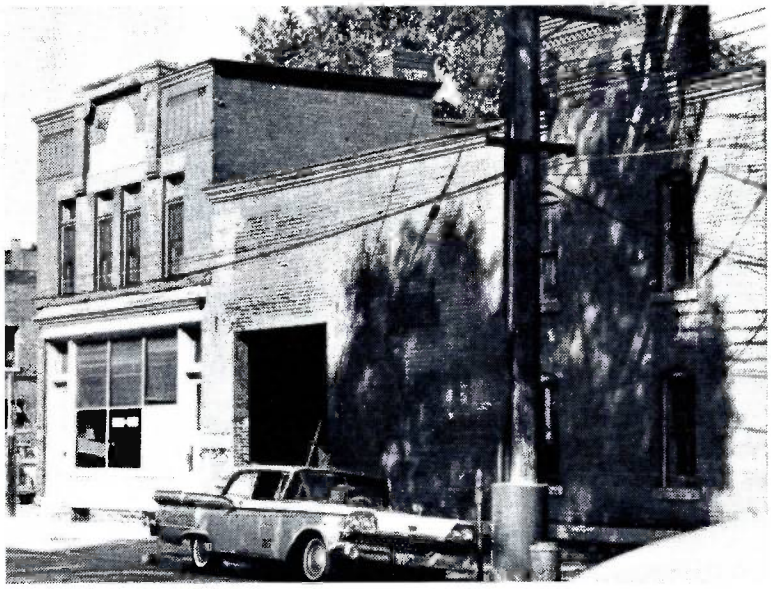
city can be upped by 50 per cent. The new plant's production is well above the current needs of about 11 mgd and is expected to be able to supply the demands of Binghamton and surrounding service areas for many years.

The most recent addition to the Bureau of Water's properties was the erection in 1968 of a new water distribution building which houses vehicles, and serves as a storage and area warehouse for this service division.

Whenever a company, city or organization celebrates its centennial the past is dwelled upon but there is also a great deal of talk about the "next 100 years." Binghamton's Bureau of Water seems well prepared for many years to come. Mayor Joseph W. Esworthy, the city council, Commissioner of Public Works Carl F. Stoltz and Mr. Costello, who has been superintendent since 1963, should be proud of their accomplishments and also feel confident that they have done much to prepare for the Bureau of Water's next century of service to Binghamton.



Binghamton's modern water filtration plant.



The new water distribution building (below) was completed in 1968 and replaced the water distribution garage (right) which served the city for so many years.

Changes Occur

In Sales Areas

STAN JOHNSON

With the pending retirement of Stan Johnson, a number of changes are occurring in assignments of Mueller Co. sales representatives.

Johnson joined Mueller in 1945 and has been serving customers in New England states for 24 years. He is currently living in Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, and representing Mueller in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Stan plans to retire the end of October and will be succeeded by Jim McClintick, who has been with Mueller Co. since 1953. Jim spent his first two years with the company in the Decatur Sales Office and then in 1955 he was assigned a sales territory and he has been covering the northern half of Illinois, excluding the Chicago area, ever since. During June, Jim moved his family from Peoria, Illinois to New England and is working with Stan, getting acquainted with the customers in the Northeast. Jim will live on Indian Rock Road, Nashua, New Hampshire, and can be reached by phone at 603/889-4255.

BILL COFFEY

JIM McCLINTICK

J. William (Bill) Coffey, who has been living in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area and representing Mueller in Minnesota, North Dakota and the upper portion of South Dakota, moved to central Illinois to succeed McClintick. Coffey came to Mueller Co. following his graduation from Millikin University in Decatur, in 1959. He received an 18-month sales training course and moved to the Midwest Sales District and Minneapolis in December of 1960. The Coffeys now live at 9184 N. Picture Ridge Rd., Peoria, Illinois, and can be called at 309/691-6069.

WAYNE BLACK

KEN TOHILL

Dave Linn, who has been in a field sales training program for about 10 months working with Coffey, succeeds him as the Mueller representative in Minnesota and North Dakota. Linn joined Mueller in 1966, following his graduation from Southern Illinois University. He went through the company's sales training program and worked a number of months as an instructor in the company's mobile training school for No-Blo® gas products. Dave will continue living at 3500 Ensign Ave., North, Minneapolis, and his phone is 612/545-7829.

DAVE LINN

Other territorial re-alignments involving Mueller sales representatives in the Midwest District are taking place in order to provide better customer service.

R. Wayne Black, who has been in a field training program for a number of months in Iowa, has become the "Mueller Man" for the eastern two-thirds of Iowa and the northern one-fourth of Missouri. Effective June 1, Wayne succeeds, in part, Ken Tohill, who has been covering Iowa, northern Missouri, and eastern Nebraska. In the change, Ken will retain western Iowa and expand his coverage to include all of Nebraska and South Dakota.

Wayne, a veteran of 21 years in the U.S. Army, joined Mueller Co. in 1966 and went through the company's extensive sales training program. Following this, he served as an instructor on the company's mobile training school for No-Blo® gas products and conducted the program all over the United States. For the past 10 months he has worked with Ken Tohill as part of his field sales training. Wayne will continue living at 3700 S. E. 10th St., Des Moines, Iowa and can be contacted at 515/285-4885.

Ken joined Mueller Co. in 1951 and has been a salesman in that same general area since that time. He lives at 3312 S. 107th Ave., Omaha and can be reached by phone at 402/391-1632.

Strictly Off the Record

A pessimistic fellow read his horoscope, which said: "Make new friends and see what happens." He went out, made three new friends, and nothing happened. Now he complains that he's stuck with three new friends.

Two small boys were playing together when a very pretty little girl walked by. One of the boys said fervently to his pal, "Boy, when I stop hating girls, she's the one I'll stop hating first!"

"The check you gave me came back," complained the doctor.
"So did my arthritis," retorted the patient.

Wife: "I saw you winking at the girls down at the corner the other day."
Husband: "I wasn't winking, that's a busy corner and something got in my eye."
Wife: "She got into your car, too."

"What do most people want to get out of a car" asked the car salesman.
"Good looks," said the college daughter.
"Dependability," said Mom.
But Dad had the perfect answer: "My teen-age son," he replied.

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 until now everything's been O.K."

Tourist: This is a very dangerous cliff. Why don't you put up a "Danger" sign?
Native: Well, Stranger, we did have a sign once, but nobody fell over, so we took it down!

Father, after checking his son's report card: "There's one thing in your favor. With these grades, you couldn't possibly be cheating."

Two little girls were discussing their families. "Why does your Grandmother read the Bible so much?" asked one. Replied the other, "I think she's cramming for her finals."

In Chicago a teacher asked a student: "Where is the English Channel?" "Are you kidding?" the student answered. "We can't even get Kansas City clear."

Two friends met on Broadway. One said to the other. "Hey I just got a cute bulldog for my wife."
The friend asked, "How did you ever put over a trade like that?"

A farmer tells about the new game played by chickens. They line up along-side a road and wait for a speeding car. Then they all dash across in front of it. Last one across is called a high school student.

Said the patient mournfully, "I can't pay you, doc. I slowed down like you told me and lost my job."

The first thing a child learns when he gets a drum is that he's never going to get another one.

A consultant is someone who is called in at the last minute to share the blame.

A big business man, a great believer in efficiency, hung up a sign in his office one day. It read, "Do it now." Within 24 hours the cashier had bolted with the contents of the safe, his stenographer eloped with his eldest son and the office boy threw the ink bottle into the electric fan.

"War On Poverty program? I've got one of the enemy for you!"

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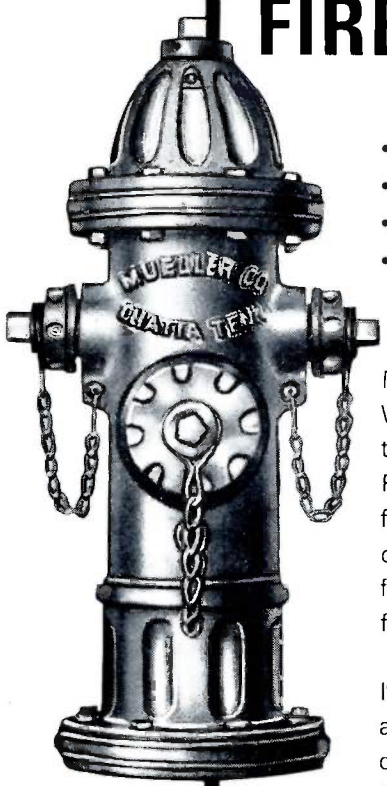

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