

MUELLER RECORD

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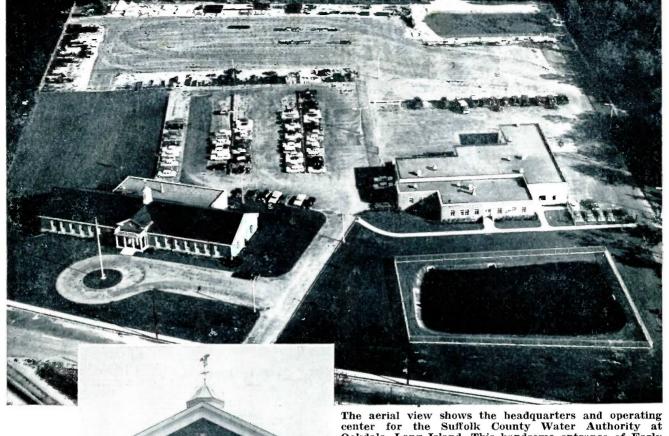
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THE COVER shows an ornamented steel standpipe with its attractive pumping station at Stony Brook. The 17th century design of the building follows the architecture of many facilities of the Suffolk County Water Authority on Long Island.

Since 1857 **Quality Products for the** Waterworks and Gas Industries

MUELLER®SALES and SERVICE

... serving the water and gas industries



Oakdale, Long Island. This handsome entrance of Early American architecture greets visitors to the Authority's main office.

Long Island, New York

Thirteen Years Of Progress

Long Island, New York, is one of the busiest and most densely populated islands in the world, including as it does the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens which constitute the largest areas in New York City. As the 1964 World's Fair unfolds in April, the Island will become a center of world interest.

SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

There is, however, a lot more to Long Island than these two boroughs. The Island, which has an area of 1,400 square miles and exceeds the size of the State of Rhode Island, provides ample space for some of the nation's most comfortable suburban living.

The eastern two-thirds of the

Island make up Suffolk County, which is among the 90 most populous counties in the United States. The job of providing water for this huge service area of 900 square miles goes largely to the Suffolk County Water Authority with headquarters at Oakdale, Long Island.

As an island, it might seem that an unlimited supply of water is available for the Authority's 110,-000 customers, bounded as the territory is by Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. While there is a plentiful supply of fresh water, this supply comes entirely from annual precipitation.

A legend once claimed that there was an underground river which

brought water from Connecticut, under Long Island Sound, but this myth has long since been exploded by geological experts. These experts agree that no such underground river exists but that the water supply, called ground water, lies in the highly permeable sand and gravel, which act as reservoirs and which overlie bedrock. These waterbearing structures vary in depth from 250 feet to 2,000 feet.

Since all of Suffolk County's water originates from Mother Nature, the amount available for continuous use cannot exceed the recoverable portion of the amount that falls. All forms of this precipitation average 42 inches a year, or 2,000,000 gallons per square mile a day.

Authorities estimate that onehalf of the rainfall percolates through the soil to the underground storage. The other half is lost by run-off, evaporation and underflow —a slow underground seepage to tidewater

Many factors affect underground water reserves, in addition to climate, rainfall, run-off, etc. Every house built, street paved, or sidewalk laid, cuts down the area in which rain can filter into the ground. Fortunately, Suffolk County still has great open areas, areas that are being preserved by proper planning and zoning.

Since home building is the largest industry in Suffolk, the management at the Authority must continually plan for even greater demands upon the system. As healthy as it is continuous, Suffolk's growth has been influenced by a temperate climate, extension of parkways and the Long Island Expressway, good parks and harbors, and all of the other ingredients for "good living." The stimulating affect of these highways upon local industry is apparent as several industrial parks have sprung into existence. The rise of light industry, such as electronics, has created thousands of job opportunities and spurred on the home-building program.

The 1950 census of the county showed a population of 276,000. Last year it had leaped to an estimated 770,000. Even at the continuous rapid rate it is estimated that it will take many, many years to (if ever) reach the critical point in the Suffolk water supply.

A study commissioned in 1957 for the Water Authority indicates that the average replenishment of the water table is sufficient to provide water requirements of 3,000,000 people without depleting the ground water reserves of the County.

Indiscriminate placements of wells and unregulated pumping could seriously deplete supplies. Careful planning and extensive studies are being carried out by the Suffolk County Water Authority to assure that supplies are protected. If water is pumped out faster than it can be replenished, permanent damage can follow. Once sea water moves in, the underground reservoir remains salty for years.



Dozens of Mueller gate valves, tapping sleeves and valves stand ready for use at the Authority's operating center. More Mueller products are shown below as they wait to be loaded onto a truck at the new storeroom section of the operating building.



In order to supply the estimated 385,000 users in the Authority the 30 million gallons they use daily, the Authority has 144 wells in operation. These wells, ranging in depth from 75 feet to 750 feet, are drilled to a prescribed depth and lined with steel casings 12 to 16 inches in diameter with a well screen placed at a pre-determined depth.

By means of 50 pumping stations, 39 storage tanks and about 1,640 miles of mains, the 330 employees of the Authority are able to supply the cities, towns and villages which stretch for 80 miles from one end of Suffolk County to the other.

The Authority supplies water to about 50 per cent of the people in the county, either through direct service or by wholesaling water to other water districts. The remainder of the residents or the light industries are supplied by about 75 small, private water companies, water districts, or with private wells.

A dozen different areas, with their own facilities and offices, are maintained in the Authority. During the past fiscal year, more than 10,000 customers were added to the system. Of this total, about 8,000 were added through the growth of territory served, and 2,000 were added by purchase of existing water properties.

Operations of the Suffolk County Water Authority began in May, 1951, with the acquisition of properties of the bankrupt South Bay Consolidated Water Company

which had 21,000 active services. In 1953, it acquired the Suffolk County properties of the New York Water Service Corporation with active services of 12,000.

Through careful and professional management, it has grown to its present proportions. Since 1951, or during its 12 years of operation, the number of customers has increased to about 110,000. The population served has risen from 73,000 to 385,000. The number of miles of main has increased and totals about 1,640. The number of fire hydrants has jumped about three times—from 3200 to 10,300. The number of gallons pumped per day is more than five times what it was in 1951.

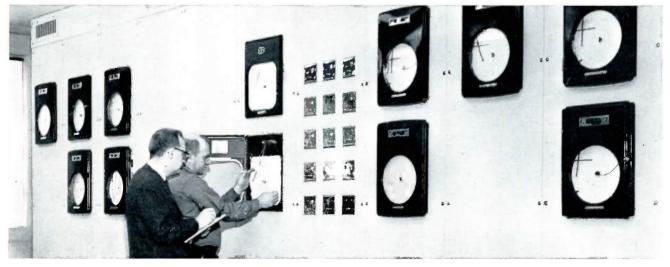
The Authority is a self-supporting public benefit corporation operating by virtue of the Public Authorities Law of the State of New York. Without taxing power, it operates as a business enterprise financed by the sale of water. It must generate sufficient earnings to support interest and bond retirements as well as for paying bills and expanding services. Since 1951, more than 40 million dollars have been invested for additions to the system.

The Suffolk County Water Authority is managed by a Board of five members appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. They are chosen for their integrity, knowledge of local conditions and their proved business ability. Heading the Authority is Chairman T. Bayles Minuse. Other members are: Carll S. Burr, Jr., Secretary

and Treasurer; Adrian F. Mason, Hermon L. Bishop, and Edward McGowan.



An engineer and operator check pressures at the modern Bay Shore Control Center. Water production facilities are directed from this new center over telemetered circuits to outlying pump stations.



This attractive building, an asset to any neighborhood, houses a pumping station which has a capacity of 1,550,-000 gallons.

Actual technical operations are conducted by trained personnel with many years of professional experience. Most of the operating staff have been familiar with the operations for many years.

The Authority's operations are centralized at Oakdale under a single management division headed by General Manager N. F. Fenn, and Executive Secretary Franklin S. Koons.

The Authority maintains its own Engineering Department under Assistant General Manager and Chief Engineer Homer F. Gardner. It is responsible for studies, designs, estimates, and contracts for all Authority projects. Expenditures for wells, pump stations, equipment, storage facilities, transmission and distribution systems, are about seven million dollars a year.

The construction and maintenance of mains are under Assistant General Manager Louis W. Weinfurt, who heads the Operating Department.



Due to the broad distances included in the Authority, an ambitious public relations program is being carried on to tie the organization together in all parts of

Suffolk County.

One of the most unique points of its PR program is to keep the architecture of its above-ground structures in keeping with the colonial history of the area. Executive Secretary Koons said, "Whenever pump stations or district offices are built or remodeled, they have been done in keeping with the Early American architecture. With the major portion of the Authority's investment underground, we have felt that all its visible structures should be so designed as to be a public relations asset. We have purposely stayed away from the purely utilitarian. We feel that the small added cost is a worthwhile investment in maintaining good public relations.'

Even though the styling of the facilities dates back to the 17th century, the operation of the Suffolk County Water Authority is as up-to-date as tomorrow.

This "well sweep" at the Thompson House (circa 1700) owned and maintained by the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities, is in sharp contrast to the modern water supply facilities of today on Long Island.



The 10-million cubic yard earth fill Briones Dam is readily visible for miles, as it dwarfs the 243-foot inlet-outlet tower which is directly behind it. At right center is the

1,565 foot spillway. The dam in California will soon be storing 22-billion gallons of pure Sierra water for East Bay Municipal Utility District.

East Bay Adds 22-Billion Gallon Facility

System's Largest Reservoir

Briones Dam, the largest structure of its kind in the entire Bay Area, is plugging a gap in the Orinda hills of Northern California and will soon be ready to store 22-billion gallons of soft Sierra water.

The 10-million cubic yard earth fill structure is the largest of East Bay Water's five major storage facilities in the East Bay. When Briones is full, sometime late in 1965, East Bay Water will have a total storage capacity of 126-billion gallons, locally and in the Sierra, enough to supply the current East Bay population of more than 1-million people for a little over two years.

"Actually," said J. D. DeCosta, East Bay Water's Chief Engineer, "the contractor has already placed 9,300,000 cubic yards of earth. There still remains about 800,000 yards to go, as well as the cleanup work which must, of necessity, follow a construction job of this magnitude."

De Costa said he expects the dam itself to be completed by July and the appurtenant structures to follow soon after. Pure Mokelumne River water will begin to flow into the reservoir in the latter part of this year, and will fill the reservoir in about 18 months, according to DeCosta.

"It is comforting to know that with all our storage facilities full, we have a two-year supply of water available," said Don Larkin, Manager of East Bay Water's Production and Distribution Division.

"Of course, we must look to the future," Larkin said. "It has taken nearly 10 years to plan, design and construct Briones Dam, for instance. We know that our population will increase drastically in the next 10 years, and we are building now to see that we will have an edequate supply to serve that population," he said.

Briones, which is located near Orinda and is easily visible from the San Pablo Dam Road, has been intriguing commuters and Sunday sight-seers since it

began to take visible shape early in 1962. Rising 270-feet above the bed of Bear Creek, and 330-feet above bed rock, the massive structure completely dwarfs the 243-foot-inlet-outlet tower nestled just upstream of the dam. The dam is nearly a half-mile long at the top, and the base of the structure is over 1500 feet thick.

Briones will add a new flexibility to the amazing water storage, treatment and distribution facilities blanketing the 256-square-mile area served by East Bay Water. Briones will not only be able to feed its supply directly into the Orinda Filter Plant, the closest treatment facility, but will be able to reinforce supplies at Chabot, Upper San Leandro, Lafayette and San Pablo Reservoirs.

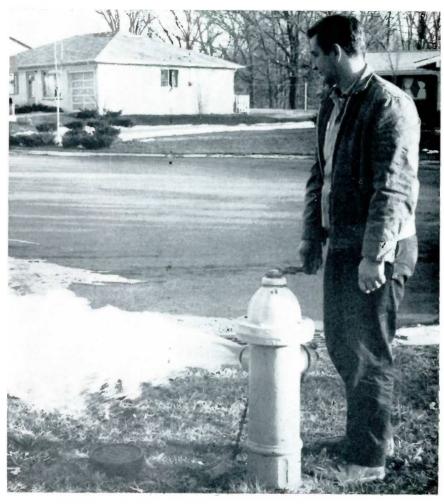
Briones will be capable of delivering water to any point in the vast service system covering a major portion of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. Water from Briones can be diverted to the Oakland-Berkeley-Piedmont-Emeryville area via the Orinda Filter Plant and the Claremont Tunnel.

Or, it can be supplied to the Richmond-San Pablo-El Cerrito-Pinole-Rodeo area via San Pablo Reservoir and the San Pablo Filter Plant in Kensington. It will also be able to serve the new Sobrante Filter Plant now under construction. If necessary, Briones water is available to the Lafayette Filter Plant which serves most of Central Contra Costa County.

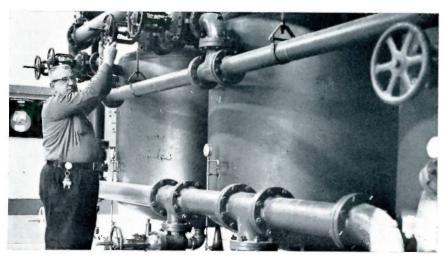
These facilities can all be served from Briones by inexpensive, dependable gravity flow. If necessary, Briones water can also be pumped to San Leandro and Chabot Reservoirs to serve the southern portions of Alameda County.

Briones Dam will cost about \$18-million on completion, and is one of the major facilities being constructed under East Bay Water's basic Water Development Program. This program was given the overwhelming approval of the voters with the passage of a \$252-million bond issue in 1958.

Mueller All Along the Line



A North Tazewell Public Water District employee flushes a Mueller hydrant, while General Manager Earl F. McDowell checks a valve running to one of the District's new filters.



N. Tazewell
Supplies 13
Sub-Divisions

It's Mueller all along the line at the North Tazewell Public Water District near East Peoria, Illinois.

From the brass service clamps, Oriseal® curb valves, gate valves and hydrants, North Tazewell General Manager Earl F. McDowell specifies Mueller for this District which has almost all residential customers. Four schools and a number of laundromats are its biggest volume users.

Thirteen sub-divisions are served by the District's 1,700 services, which are included in its foursquare-mile service area.

The District was formed in 1956 when a seven-member board of trustees was appointed by a Tazewell County judge. Through a \$350,000 bond issue the District took over a private utility with 800 services and began making improvements—including the instalation of meters.

Prior to the formation of the North Tazewell Public Water District, the thousands of residents were served by various sources. In addition to the private water company with 800 services, there were private systems for two sub-divisions, wells used by clusters of homes, and some individual wells. The establishment of the District combined the needs of the people into a single, healthful, economical organization that specializes in one product—good water.

The success of the well-managed District is evidenced by its ability to recently complete a \$147,000 improvement which greatly increased the capacity of the District. According to Mr. McDowell, the District has a potential of about 1,500 more services as the area develops.

To meet these projected needs as well as to supply more immediate demands, three new filters and a 100,000 gallon raw water ground reservoir were added as part of the most recent expansion. Expansion and improvement have been the bywords in the District since 1956. In addition to the project just completed, the District has built a 100,000 gallon elevated tank, a 200,000 gallon finished water reservoir and added a number of new filters.

The miles of main have now stretched to 20 with eight inches being the maximum pipe size. Two 284-foot wells, capable of pumping 800 gallons per minute are the District's only sources of supply.

A native Chicagoan, Mr. Mc-Dowell has more than 10 years of experience in water department operations. He is in his eighth year as general manager at North Tazewell and, prior to that, he was water superintendent at North Pekin and Creve Coeur, Illinois.

Mr. McDowell also heads another organization—the Mid-State Water Plant Operators Association. He is in his second year as president of the organization which he helped to start two years ago. The group is made up of about 50 men who operate small water plants in the Central Illinois area.



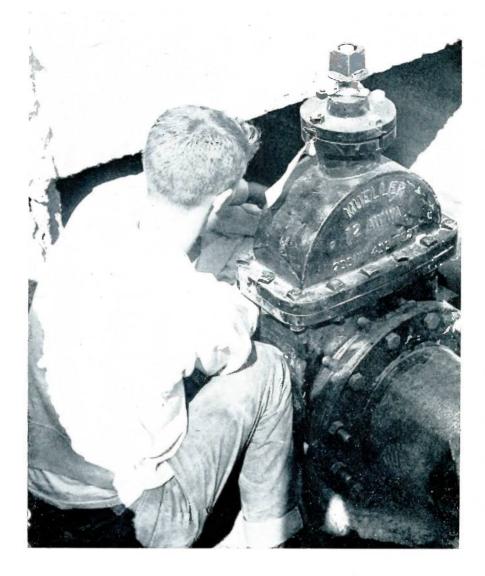


The neat office of the District blends well with its residential surroundings. The interior of the office (below) provides a pleasant and efficient area for working and greeting customers.



General Manager McDowell holds a Mueller Oriseal valve at left, and later is caught by the photographer opening a Mueller gate valve.





Oak Harbor, Wash.

Navy, Town
Collaborate
To Insure
Adequate
Water Supply

Being in a prime target area, Oak Harbor, Washington has taken elaborate measures to insure civilian water supply in case of an attack.

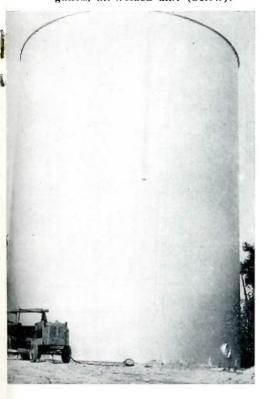
The town, one of the fastest growing in Washington State, is in Puget Sound on Widby Island and flanked by two Naval air stations.

The Navy built a 20-mile pipeline to the mainland to obtain its water supply, while Oak Harbor gets its water from eight wells. The two systems operate independently, but they are tied together so that they can work as a unit in the event of a disaster or attack. Helping to connect, but still separate these systems, are a number of Mueller gate valves.

Mueller gate valves have been installed at key points in the water distribution lines; their location prominently marked with luminous paint. Large, detailed maps of these locations have been prepared to meet any emergency. Standby gasoline engines, with buried fuel tanks, are always ready at main well sites to take over in case of electrical power failure. Each well pump intake, and storage tank air vent, is equipped with massive filters to guard against radioactive fallout.

About 4,800 officers and enlisted men are stationed on Widby Island's Naval air stations which are the home bases for "Skywarriors," the Navy's twin-jet, carrier-landing nuclear bombers.

A Town of Oak Harbor Water Department employee installs a 12-inch Mueller gate valve (left) to the town's newest water storage tank; a 585,000 gallon, all-welded unit (below).



The Naval stations were opened there in 1941; due to Widby's mild climate and fog-free atmosphere.

Widby Island, the largest of 172 islands in Puget Sound, is 60 miles long, and two to ten miles wide. There are no rivers, streams or lakes on the island which are useable on Widby, so eight wells, capable of producing a total of 1,750 gallons per minute, are the sources of water supply for the Town of Oak Harbor.

Just recently a 585,000 gallon, all-welded storage tank was added to two other tanks in the system. In this installation, as well as for the other two tanks, Mueller gate valves were used.

MARCH • 1964

From Office Secretary to Company Officer and Board Member

(Part of a series on "Women In Industry")

Mrs. Helen L. Howard made the jump from office secretary for a water company and pipeline contractor to company secretary for the same two firms in a few years.

Her acumen for business and management also prompted the owners of the San Bernardino (California) Water Utilities Corporation and Coughlin Company to name her treasurer for the two firms and elect her to their Boards of Directors.

Coughlin Company is a pipeline contractor engaged in the installation of complete water distribution systems and related facilities. The utility and contracting company share offices as part of the same organization.

The reason for the attractive brunette's success is tremendous energy and drive. "I am wrapped up in my job and feel that working, not just from 8 to 5, but until the job is done, has been the secret to my success," she says.

She started to work for the two companies in 1948 as a stenographer or secretary. In 1948 the water corporation had one other employee, 182 metered water services and an "ancient" typewriter that was used for the bi-monthly billing.

In 1950 the San Bernardino area started to develop and since then the number of metered customers has increased to nearly 1000. "Today," she said, "our addressing and billing are all done on the latest equipment."

As the water company grew and the work load increased, the company increased its office staff to three and added Mr. Guy Evans as superintendent

"Mr. Louis Coughlin hired me to work for both companies, and until he died three years later, we became close friends. I feel that in those three years I learned more about water and construction than any college education could ever have given me."

She learned well for on April 11, 1956 she was elected Secretary-Treasurer and Director of San Bernardino Water Utilities Corporation.

Mrs. Howard was elected Assistant Treasurer of Coughlin Company in 1959 and about a year later she was elected Secretary-Treasurer and Director.

In spite of the heavy schedule "at the office" she finds time for some of the more typical feminine activities. "Other than playing bridge a couple of times a month and participating in the women's guild activities at church, I spend my leisure time pursuing my favorite pastimes of reading and cooking," she adds.

Mrs. Howard has been a member of the American Water Works Association for four years and adds that she has met some of the most outstanding men in the waterworks field during the past years. "I consider myself fortunate to know so many of them personally," she concludes.

There are certainly men in the San Bernardino area in construction and utility fields who recognize Mrs. Howard's outstanding abilities and feel it is a privilege to know her.

Helen L. Howard chats with Superintendent Guy Evans about the operations of the San Bernardino Water Utilities Corporation.





This giant, foot-shaped reservoir holds 1½ billion gallons of water atop Proffitt Mountain in Missouri's Ozarks. At its longest point the pool, which has a surface area of 55 acres, is 6,500 feet in length.

1½ Billion
Gallons
Circulated
Each Day

Paul Bunyan reportedly did his logging in the north country and one legend has it that Minnesota's 10,000 lakes were the result of water filling the footsteps of this mythical, giant woodsman.

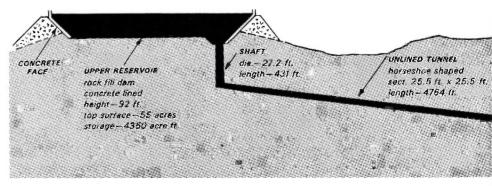
High in the Ozarks of southwest Missouri it appears Mr. Bunyan took a long stride from Minnesota, straddled Iowa, and planted a big logger's boot atop Proffit Mountain. For here a gigantic, man-made lake, resembling a vast footprint, has been carved out of a mountain top. This project produced a reservoir with an area of 55 acres and holding 1½ billion gallons of water.

Daily the 'plug" is pulled in the

bottom of the Taum Sauk reservoir and its 5,000,000 tons of water rush out, like water being drained from a bathtub. By morning this reservoir is refilled and the water has completed its three to four mile cycle.

During its rush down the mountain the water turned electric generators which produced about 2,750,000 kilowatt hours of energy for Union Electric Company of St. Louis.

Naturally waterworks men aren't interested in the generating of electricity, but the uses for water and methods for handling it touch near home





Every day, about 5,000,000 tons of water are drained from the upper reservoir (back, center), through the Taum

Sauk generating station (left, center) into the lower reservoir (foreground).

The basic principle of pumped hydro storage is not new. There are numerous installations abroad and some in this country. Simply defined, pumped storage makes use of electric energy (generated by prime units during off-peak hours,) then using the water stored at the higher level to operate generators during peak or prime periods.

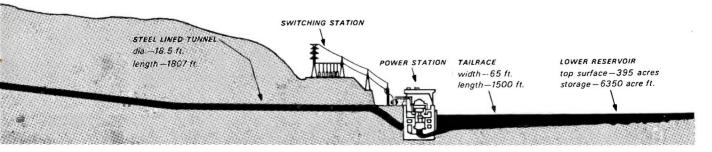
The upper reservoir, which is on the highest point in Missouri, was created by blasting the top off 900foot Proffit Mountain. The huge construction project entailed excavation of some seven million tons of granite from the mountain top. Nearly six million tons of this granite were used to form the reservoir embankment. More than 660,000 sacks of cement were used in the preparation of concrete, while 7,000 tons of steel for reinforcing bars, tunnel liner, and structural items were necessary.

The rock walls of the upper pool rise 90 feet above the reservoir floor and are concrete lined. The floor is paved with asphalt and covers 39 acres.

About 4,350-acre feet of water, about eight times the daily consumption of St. Louis, are contained behind the dam or embankment which has a perimeter of about one an one-third miles.

As the reservoir is opened, the water gushes vertically down a 431-foot shaft which has a diameter of 27 feet. It then levels off and in the upper reaches it races along a horseshoe shaped, unlined tunnel for the next 4,700 feet. The water then flows into a steel lined tunnel with a diameter of $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet, where it travels the last 1,800 feet to the power station. By the time it hits the generators, it has built up water pressures of about 400 pounds per square inch.

The tailrace, a 65-foot wide excavation about 1,500 feet long, carries the water into the lower reservoir which is about 800 feet below





the pool atop the mountain. In about eight hours, 5,000,000 tons of water are drained from the top of the mountain.

The lower lake spreads over nearly 400 acres, and is formed by a small dam across the East Fork of the Black River, which contributed the water for the initial filling and in the future will provide a very small amount of water lost by evaporation and seepage.

During generation, the elevation of this lower lake will rise 15 feet in eight hours. When the two turbine units are reversed and they start the 12-hour operation of pumping the water back into the upper reservoir, the lake level will drop by the same amount.

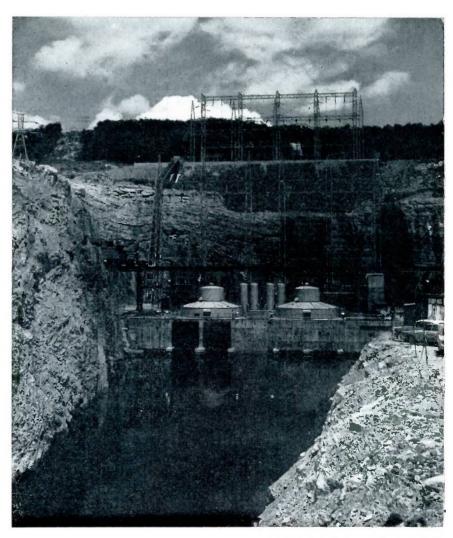
Level gauges, and automatic valves in the lower dam, maintain the total volume of water in the two lakes at an amount equal to that of the lower lake when full. In this manner the natural in-flow to the lower lake is at all times automatically passed on down stream, except during flood stages when some variations may occur.

The entire Taum Sauk operation is automated and controlled from Union Electric's Osage station and by a dispatcher in St. Louis.

Three years and \$50,000,000 were necessary to complete this project.

It isn't necessary to point out that handling 1½ billion gallons of water daily at Taum Sauk is a big undertaking, but waterworks men will quickly point out that it doesn't have such problems as supply, purification, service connections and collections from thousands of customers along many miles of main that must be maintained.

The 90-foot high rock walls of the reservoir can be seen during the construction of the upper reservoir. The walls are concrete lined and the floor of the reservoir, which covers 39 acres, is paved with asphalt. By the time the water has traveled down the hill to the generating station (below) it has built up pressures of 400 pounds per square inch.

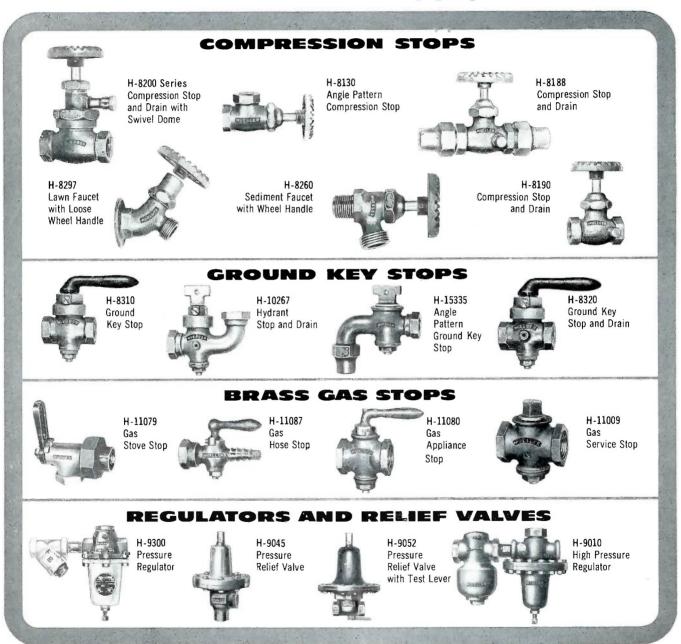


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Adolph Mueller II Elected Company Director



Adolph Mueller, II, was elected recently to the Board of Directors of Mueller Co. at the firm's annual board meeting in Decatur.

Mr. Mueller, son of the late William E. Mueller, who was president of Mueller Co. from 1939 to 1947; succeeds his mother as a member of the board. He is the grandson of the late Adolph Mueller, who was president of the company from 1902 to 1939.

Mr. Mueller, a 1957 graduate of Stanford University, lives in Belvedere, Calif., and is an officer of Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco. Frank H. Mueller was re-elected chairman of the board's executive committee.

All other board members and officers were re-elected.

Company officers re-elected were: John F. Thurston, President and Chief Executive Officer

Frank H. Mueller, Vice President for Engineering

Frank A. Speer, Vice President for Manufacturing

Dan R. Gannon, Vice President and General Sales Manager Lyle R. Huff, Secretary and Treasurer

William E. Murphy, Assistant to the President.

Elected to the board were:

Albert G. Webber, Jr., Chairman

Joe H. Gardner

George McAvity

Adolph Mueller, II

Ebert B. Mueller

Frank H. Mueller

John A. Schluter

Mrs. Leonore Mueller Schmick

Franklin B. Schmick

Harold M. Sherman, Jr.

John F. Thurston

MUELLER RECORD



A. G. Webber, Jr. Chairman of the Board



John F. Thurston President



Frank H. Mueller Vice President For Engineering



Frank A. Speer Vice President For Manufacturing



Dan R. Gannon Vice President, General Sales Manager



Lyle R. Huff Secretary and Treasurer



William E. Murphy
Assistant
To the President

Murphy Named Assistant To President

William E. Murphy of Philadelphia, Pa., has been named Assistant to the President of Mueller Co. and elected a company officer.

For the past 15 years Mr. Murphy has been an officer and director of Charles J. Webb Sons Co., Inc. of Philadelphia. Prior to joining Webb, he was in public accounting work for a period of seven years, holding his Certified Public Accountant's certificate in Pennsylvania.

In making the announcement, Mueller Co. President John F. Thurston said the duties of the new position will be varied. They will cover certain aspects of foreign sales, future acquisition of new product lines or companies, long-range marketing plans and other special assignments, he said.

The 80-year old Webb Company, headquartered in Philadelphia, has operations in New Jersey, Virginia and Erie, Pa. Until recently it dealt primarily in textile fiber trading, with operations in Australia, South America, India and Pakistan, among other countries.

In more recent years Webb discontinued the trading line and diversified into manufacture and sale of textile cloth, candy, chemicals, air contamination

control systems, industrial equipment, real estate and other interests.

Mr. Murphy was most recently Secretary and Treasurer of the parent company although he has held other titles such as vice president of affiliated or subsidiary companies.

He was born April 5, 1918 on a farm in southern New Jersey. After attending Woodbury and Glassboro high schools, he completed the Pace Institute Courses in Accountancy, Taxation and Economics for his certificate and in 1946 he received his Pennsylvania C.P.A. certificate.

He has resided in Worcester, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia for the past nine years, and has been active there in PTA, Boy Scouts, church and local government, most recently holding office as a Trustee of the Central Schwenkfelder Church and as a member of the Township Planning Commission.

Mr. Murphy is married, has an 18 year old son attending Columbia University in New York, and a 15 year old daughter attending high school. He plans to move his family to Decatur at the end of the school year in June.

Annual Meeting

George McAvity Named President Of Mueller, Ltd.

George McAvity was elected president and chief executive officer of Mueller, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario, at the firm's annual board meeting.

Mr. McAvity, who has been Managing Director of Mueller, Limited since he joined the firm in June of 1961, succeeds A. G. Webber, Jr., as president. Webber retired as president and treasurer of Mueller, Limited, but he will remain a member of the firm's board of directors.

Mr. McAvity became a director of the parent company in December of 1961. Prior to joining Mueller Limited, he was president of



George McAvity . . . Named President

McAvity Western, and vice president of T. McAvity and Sons, Limited, St. John, New Brunswick.

Succeeding Mr. Webber as treasurer of Mueller, Limited will be C. S. Browett, who has been the firm's secretary, assistant treasurer and plant controller.

John F. Thurston, president and chief executive officer of Mueller Co., was elected to the board of Mueller, Limited and also was named its chairman.

Frank H. Mueller, Mueller Co. vice president for engineering and chairman of the executive committee of the board of Mueller Co., was also elected as a new member of the board of the Canadian firm.

Re-elected to the board were:

Lyle R. Huff

George McAvity

J. Milne

E. B. Mueller

R. M. Nicolson

R. J. Skippon

A. G. Webber, Jr.

Re-elected company officers were:

George McAvity, President and Chief Executive Officer

R. M. Nicolson, Vice President and General Sales Manager

R. J. Skippon, Vice President and Manager of Engineering

C. S. Browett, Treasurer, Secretary, and Plant Controller

L. M. Coates, Factory Manager

J. Milne, Assistant Secretary

Strictly Off the Record

"Papa, there's a woman peddler at the door."

"Tell her I got one too many now."

Father (wheeling howling baby): Easy now, Danny. Keep calm. Steady there, Danny. It's okay, Danny boy.

Passerby: My, you're patient with that child. What's the matter with little Danny?

Father: He's Christopher. I'm Danny.

Lost in the Pentagon, a repairman approached a busy typist. "How do I get outside?" he asked.

Without looking, she replied, "Dial 9."

Hangover: Something to occupy a head that wasn't used the night before.

Army barber to recruit: Wanna keep your sideburns?

Recruit: Yes. Barber: Catch!

Two secretaries were discussing their troubles during their coffee break. "All I asked him," said one, "was 'Do you want the carbon copy double-spaced too?"

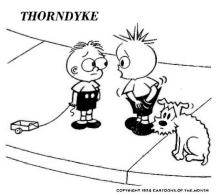
Irate father (to son): I sacrificed everything I had so that you could study medicine and this is your thanks. Now that you're a doctor, you tell me I have to quit smoking.

Wife: How was your talk at the Rotary Club today?

Husband: Which one. The one I was going to give, the one I did give, or the one I delivered to myself so brilliantly on the way back to the office.

"If your wife wants pin money, why don't you give it to her?"

"The pin she's talking about has 10 diamonds in it."



"Can you break a dime?"

MUELLER RECORD

Him: Going around with you keeps me young.

Her: How so?

Him: I was only a freshman in college when we started dating two years ago and I'm still a freshman.

"Caddy, why do you keep looking at your watch?"

"This is no watch, sir, it's a compass."

"I've been asked to marry lots of times."

"By whom?"

"Mother and Dad."

"How did George go through his inheritance so fast?"

"He spent a good bit of it on wine, women and song; the rest he squandered."

Jimmy: What is a practical nurse?

Johnny: One who marries a wealthy patient.

"Dad, I'm in love with a girl."

"Son, you couldn't have made a better choice."

Cub reporter: What should I say about the two peroxide blondes who raised such a fuss at the ball game last night?

Editor: Why, just say, bleachers went wild."

He: Why do the most important men on the campus always get the prettiest girls?

She: Oh, you conceited thing

"For a man with no experience, you're certainly asking a high wage," said the prospective employer.

"Well, sir, the work's so much harder when you don't know what you're doing.'

"Cheer up! No man is completely worthless-he can always serve as a bad example."

The inebriated gent phoned the police. "Some dirty crook wrecked my car. Took the steering wheel, brake pedal, clutch and dashboard."

The desk sergeant had no sooner dispatched an officer to investigate when the phone rang again. "Never mind," the same voice said with a hiccup. "I got into the back seat by mistake.'

"How did you spend this hot weekend?"

"Fishing through the ice."

"Fishing through the ice? For what?"

"Olives."

A small boy asked his father if he had any work he could do around the house to replenish his finances. The father assured him that he could think of nothing.

"Then," suggested the modern child, "how about putting me on relief?"

Son: Daddy, what's an opera?

Dad: That's where some guy gets stabbed in the back and instead of bleeding, he sings.

Frowning psychiatrist to office nurse on phone: "Just say we're terribly busy-not 'It's a madhouse."

He: My girl friend is a twin. Him: How can you tell them apart?

He: Her brother walks differently.

Mountaineer: Step outside, son, to see if it's raining.

Son: No, let's call in the dog and see if he's wet.

The Texan stepped into his big car, removed his eyeglasses, then proceeded to speed down the highway. "Shouldn't you be wearing your glasses to drive?" asked one of his passengers.

"Don't need them. I've had the windshield ground to my prescrip-

The freshman had gone to sleep in English class and the professor threw a book at him. "What hit me?" he asked, startled.

"That," said the professor, "was a flying Chaucer."

An amateur yachtsman, serving as navigator for the first time, read his sextant and shouted, "Take off your hat!"

"Why should I?" asked a fellow crew member.

"Because," replied the yachtsman, "according to my calculations we are in the center of St. Patrick's Cathedral."



"Do you have a Get-Well card for a little boy on his way home with his report card?"

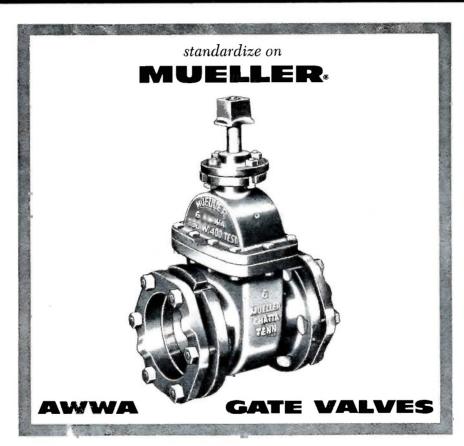
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