



Fire Engineering Company

Fire Protection Engineers & Contractors

3389 South 6th West

Salt Lake City, Utah

Bulletin

October 1967

NEW FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM INSTALLATIONS

Park City Post Office, Park City, Utah
State Industrial School, Ogden, Utah
Browning Arms Co., Phase III, Office Addition
Granger-Hunter Improvement District, Granger, Utah
First Security Bank of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah
Industrial Supply Co., Skylights & Catalog Storage Room, Salt Lake City, Utah
Granite Furniture Co., Addition, Provo, Utah

GEORGE P. FILLIUS, business consultant, has been retained by Fire Engineering Company to study the company's organization and business procedures, according to Herman L. Gillett, owner-general manager. Mr. Gillett said that Mr. Filius' study will seek out ways and means to improve overall operating procedures and to develop a cost awareness among all company employees. It is hoped that the study will result in a more competitive position for Fire Engineering Company in the fire protection system market.

Mr. Gillett states that Mr. Filius was with American Metal Climax, Inc., for 25 years as assistant comptroller; later he was president of Boyles Bros. Drilling Company and since 1963, has been engaged in business consultant work.

FIRE CHIEF GRANT R. WALKER SOUNDS THE ALARM concerning the desperate need for more fire fighting equipment. The Chief said that there was an urgent need for an 85-foot aerial platform costing \$75,000; a conventional 1,000-gallon-a-minute engine pumper at \$35,000; and a 1,250 - 1,500-gallon-a-minute diesel engine pumper at \$45,000 - a total of \$155,000 worth of equipment. Chief Walker said that rising cost factors and slow delivery factors make the situation critical. According to Public Safety Commissioner James L. Barker, the city has already committed its fiscal year expenditures, and the city cannot obligate next year's revenues by placing advance orders.

LOWELL H. GILLETT, Chief Sales Engineer for Fire Engineering Company, became the father of a new baby daughter on Saturday, October 7, 1967. The new addition to the family weighs five pounds and six ounces and is the fourth child.

HOW TO TELL IF A SAFE IS SAFE (Modern Office Procedures, May 1967)

Some safes are excellent; others, though they look strong from the outside, are almost a joke as far as protecting your corporation records from damage. How do you tell the difference? Look for the permanently attached labels of the Safe Manufacturers National Association and Underwriters Laboratories. These are stamped with performance ratings which insurance underwriters rely on to determine insurance rates. In order to be approved by these organizations, a safe must pass three rigorous tests: 1) Fire endurance.

The safe is loaded with paper records and placed in a furnace at 1700 degrees F. It passes the test if the interior temperature does not reach 350 degrees F., the point at which paper is destroyed. The records must be legible and must not crumble under ordinary handling; 2) Explosion hazard. The safe is placed inside a furnace at 2000 degrees F. for half an hour. It passes the test if there isn't enough pressure developed inside to produce a crack; 3) Drop and impact. The safe is heated, hoisted up and then dropped thirty feet to a bed of crushed rock. If there is no damage to records inside, the safe is O.K.'d.

DO YOU REALLY UNDERSTAND PEOPLE? (John E. Gibson, Today's Health)
(March 1967)

Scientists have found out some interesting things in their research into that most fascinating of all subjects, mankind. 1) Bright colors tend to make you less alert. Red and green especially, if they predominate in a room, sabotage your ability to think clearly by stimulating the emotions; 2) You can tell if someone's happy by the way he answers the question, "How are you?" If he answers in a high pitch, he feels fine. If, however, his answer is in a low or descending pitch, even if it's "Fine, thank you", he's not happy. Words may lie, but voices seldom do; 3) Eating makes you susceptible to persuasion. If you read something while eating a tasty food, you are more likely to believe it; 4) Men tend to blow their stacks twice as often as the fairer sex; six times, as versus three times a week for the ladies. Men also get angry more often at inanimate objects, while women direct their anger at other people.

A