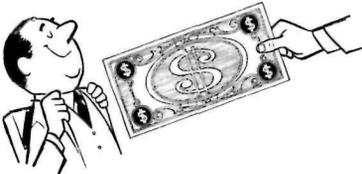




SEPTEMBER 1966

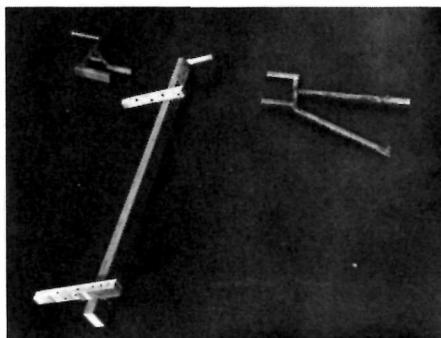
NUMBER 3



This fellow could be you. Send in your good ideas.

DEMOUNTABLE RACKS FOR PICKUPS
(NPS/SW 65-113)

The rack shown in the photographs was designed by Chisato Fujimoto, Foreman, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, for carrying pipe or lumber. The special feature of this very simple but sturdy rack is that it may be transferred from one vehicle to another with little effort.



EXTENSION TOOLS FOR
ADJUSTING WATER VALVES
(NPS/SW 65-12)

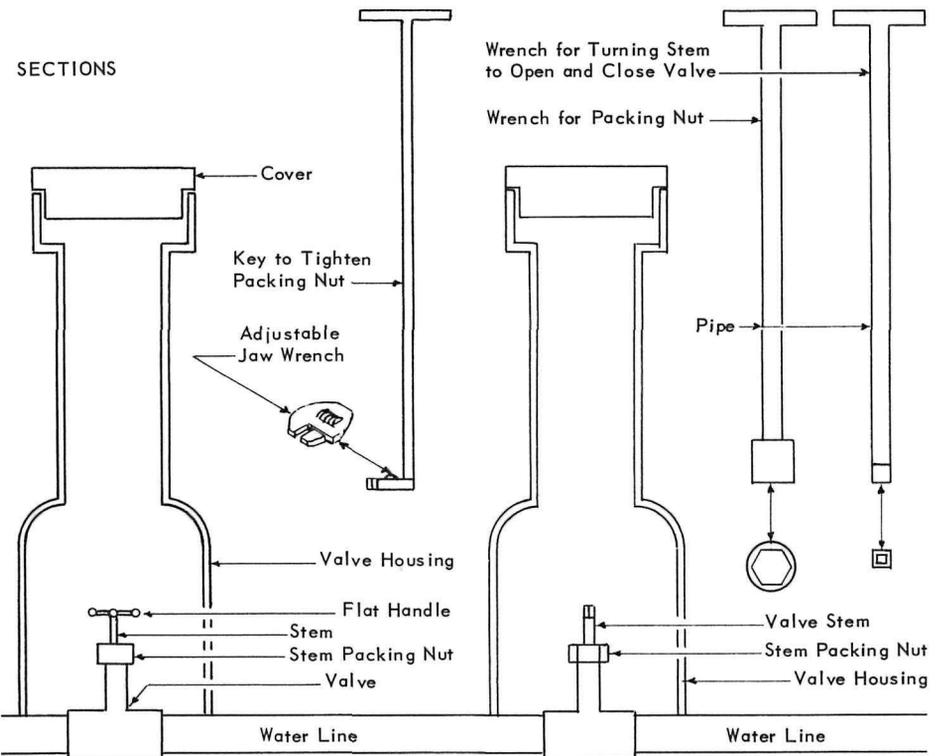
Water valves set below ground level are difficult to operate or adjust. Valve stem packing nuts become loosened through constant use, and available tools aren't designed to reach them easily. Also, water valve boxes are sometimes inhabited by scorpions and black widow spiders, and the long-handled tools suggested by John Hershberger, Caretaker, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, would not only make the job easier, but would also reduce the hazard of workers being stung.

John suggests three tools, one being a crow-foot type wrench to turn packing

nuts, and the other two socket-type tools to be used if the valve wheel can be removed. A hex socket can be used to turn a packing nut and a square socket to operate a valve without a hand wheel.

Although John made all the tools shown here, a square socket long handled wrench for turning valves with square stems is a standard product and can be bought at some plumbing stores.

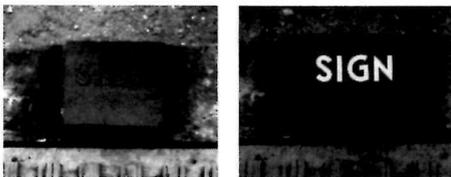
A forked, long handled wrench could be used to operate the valve wheel, rather than removing the wheel and using a square wrench. Unless a square wrench fits quite snugly the corners of the stem tend to become rounded and the valve then has to be dug up for repairs; to avoid this it would be necessary to have a wrench for each size valve.



FAST SIGN MAKING
(NPS/SE 65-2)

Sharp, clear signs made up fast will result when you use the system suggested by Robert M. Fletcher, Painter at Colonial National Historical Park. Our own tests show that the signs are sharper than those made with stencils, yet are actually easier to make.

Bob spray paints with the desired letter color the whole surface on which the sign is to appear. After the paint is dry (and if spray lacquer is used from an aerosol can, the time may be only a few minutes), he lays out cardboard or wooden cut-out letters for the words desired. Then he sprays the surface with the wanted background color. When the laid-on letters are lifted off, the words stand out sharp and clear.



NEW METHODS AND MATERIALS
FOR METALPHOTO WORK
(NPS/SW 65-83)

Working with Metalphoto aluminum photosensitive plates for interpretive markers, Arthur C. Allen, Park Naturalist, Big Bend National Park, felt the need for a super-dense, high contrast negative. Experiments with many kinds of film and developers failed to produce a negative which would produce satisfactory results. By using Prestype (or other ready-to-use letters), Art produced a high contrast "negative" which produced excellent results at much lower cost.

The old method required the following steps and a minimum of 2 to 4 hour per negative: drafting a suitable text on white paper with black India ink; photographing this sheet, usually bracketing indicated exposure which requires the use of two sheets of 4x5 film; developing the film; drying the negative.

The new method requires only the pressing of the plastic letters of Prestype (or equivalent) onto a clear sheet of plastic acetate to spell out the desired text. The "negative" thus formed, which takes from 10 to 30 minutes to complete, depending upon the text required, is then ready for use in Metalphoto processing. Besides a tremendous saving of time, this method also eliminates the cost of photographic processing materials necessary in producing a negative in the old manner.

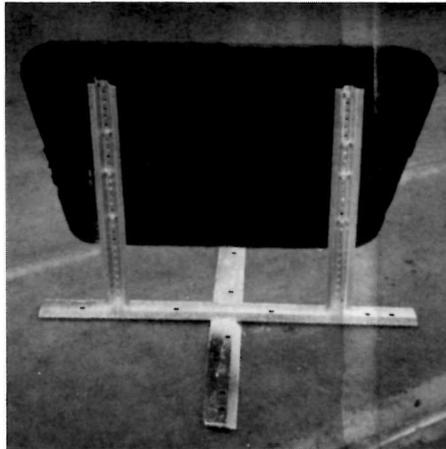
Interpretive Specialist Schulz, NPS, Southeast Region, calls attention to

Metalphoto Q, a new form of the familiar product which does not require the boiling process. This simplifies the technique so markedly that development of the aluminum positives can be done in most park or home photo labs.

PORTABLE SIGN BASES
FROM SCRAP PILE
(NPS/SW 65-94)

Discarded grader blades are now used at Lake Mead National Recreation Area to make portable sign bases. Thanks to the ingenuity of Maintenance man Vernon G. Bailey sign bases at Lake Mead cost a lot less these days. Tire wheels, which had formerly been used for the purpose, cost \$7.50; the discarded blades are, of course, salvage.

Constructed as shown in the photograph the signs will not turn over, Vern says, and they require a minimum of maintenance.



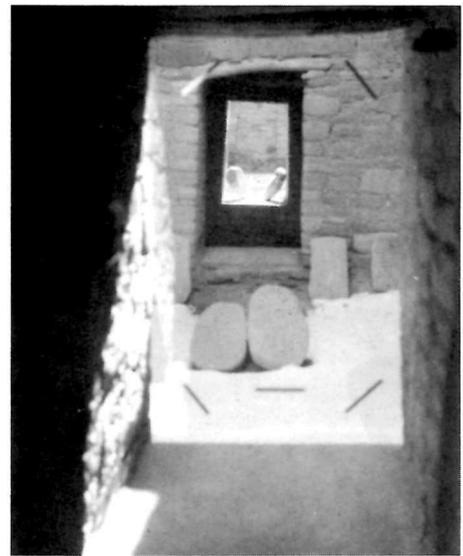
PROTECTION FOR FRAGILE RUINS
(NPS/SW 65-22)

At Aztec Ruins National Monument it became necessary to provide some type of physical barrier to protect irreplaceable prehistoric structures on a self-guided trail. The first means used was the placing of metates and other stones in doorways to about shoulder height. This resulted in greatly reduced light and served as a temptation to some younger and agile persons to climb over. As the number of visitors increased, so did damage, dirt, and debris. The problem was to give protection to the fragile ruins and at the same time give the visitor the most satisfactory, well lighted, unobstructed view of the rooms.

Superintendent Jack R. Williams, after consultation, decided upon glass as the best solution. Seven 32" x 60" fir and pine frames were built to hold 7/32" sheet glass. The frames were treated on the base posts with wood preservative (Wood-treat) and the exposed portions were stained a light redwood color. These "windows" were placed against the side of the thick wall (doorway) away from the visitor so that he could have a full length



Preparing frame for lowering into north section of Aztec Ruin.



Visitor's view from interior of rooms looking south. No portion of frame is visible.



Close-up of glass frame on east side of plaza looking west. Holes for holding frame varied from 16" to 23" in depth.



Visitor viewing through glass barrier.

unobstructed view, with none of the frame visible to him.

All rock was cleared from the doorways and all of the section was thoroughly cleaned. For safety, the glass was marked with short pieces of reflective red tape. The entire area took on a sparkling look. Light and visibility were increased some 400 per cent. Protection is complete, and there has been no complaint from over 24,000 visitors that they couldn't go into rooms they could look into. Instead, visitor reaction has been completely favorable with many compliments upon appearance (especially from repeats).

Should one glass be broken a year (replacement cost, \$16.50 plus labor), the benefits to 50,000 visitors a year far outweigh the replacement cost. Initial cost of the frames was about \$45, and washing the glass twice a month costs about \$5 per cleaning. Bi-annual staining of the frames probably will be required.



Young visitor as seen from "outside" showing freedom of movement and frame construction.



Steps through doorways obvious.

CUT ROUTED SIGN MAKING TIME (NPS/SER 64-81)

Would you like to cut the time required to rout a three-inch letter from 60 seconds to 16 and reduce the time for producing a sign up to the painting stage by one third? John M. Moore, Carpenter, Mammoth Cave National Park, found a way to do it, and gained some other advantages in the process.

Enclose the router bit in a brass housing made by boring out a piece of brass rod. Bore the rod out to a depth and diameter to accommodate the cutting bit, except for a length equal to the desired depth of the letters. The shaft of the bit should extend above the end of the cylinder far enough so that it can be locked into the router. The wall of the housing should be as thin as possible yet still have the necessary strength. If the wall is too thick, too much room will be wasted between the edge of the template and the edge of the letter. Wall thickness of the housing shown here is 3/64 inch.



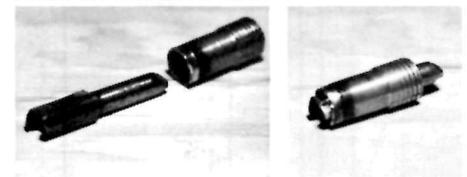
Natural light now entering rooms. Visibility now excellent.

Now build a jig to permit a Masonite template with a series of letters and figures to be slid across the face of the sign, lying face up on the workbench, in order to select the desired letters. Using this arrangement (as with a Wrico set),



Assembly in router - depth of cut about 3/16"

Router bit with brass cylinder



Exploded

Together

no pencilling of the letters is necessary, and faster, smoother, and more even lettering results, with no out-of-alignment work. By marking the spaces on the edge of the jig, the router can be dropped into a letter with assurance that it is in the right place, and the letter can be followed without even looking at the work.



Router at work. Template slides back and forth over face of sign.

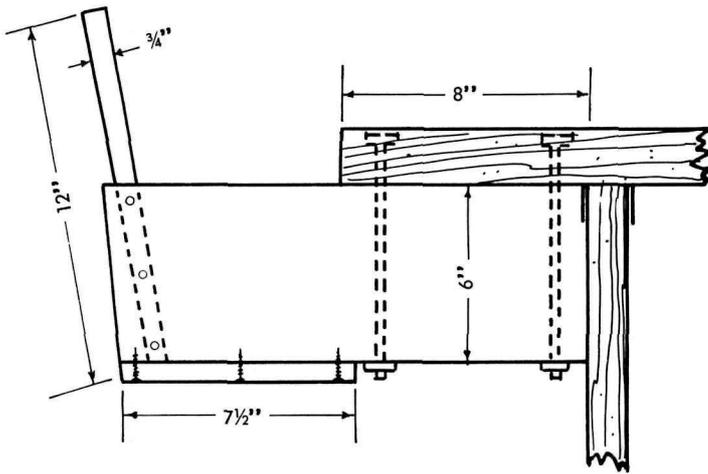
The router bit housing has these additional advantages:

Guides the router bit around the Masonite template letters without chewing up the masonite.

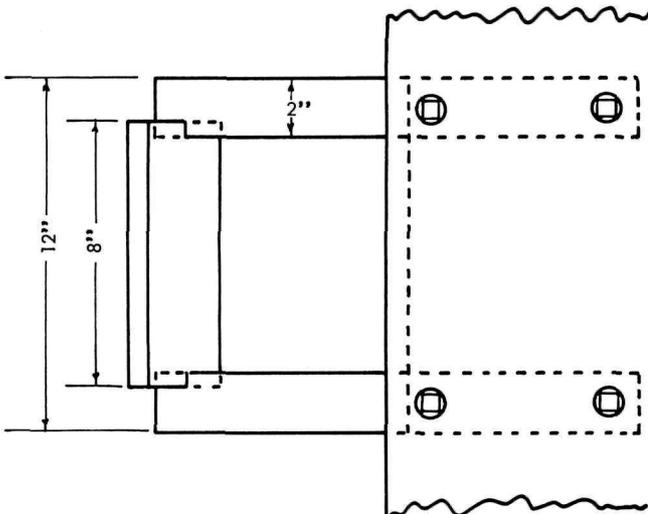
By holding down the edges of the cut as the letters are routed, it keeps the edges from feathering.

No need to sand off feathering as required by the old method.

The router bit remains sharp for a much longer period than without the device.

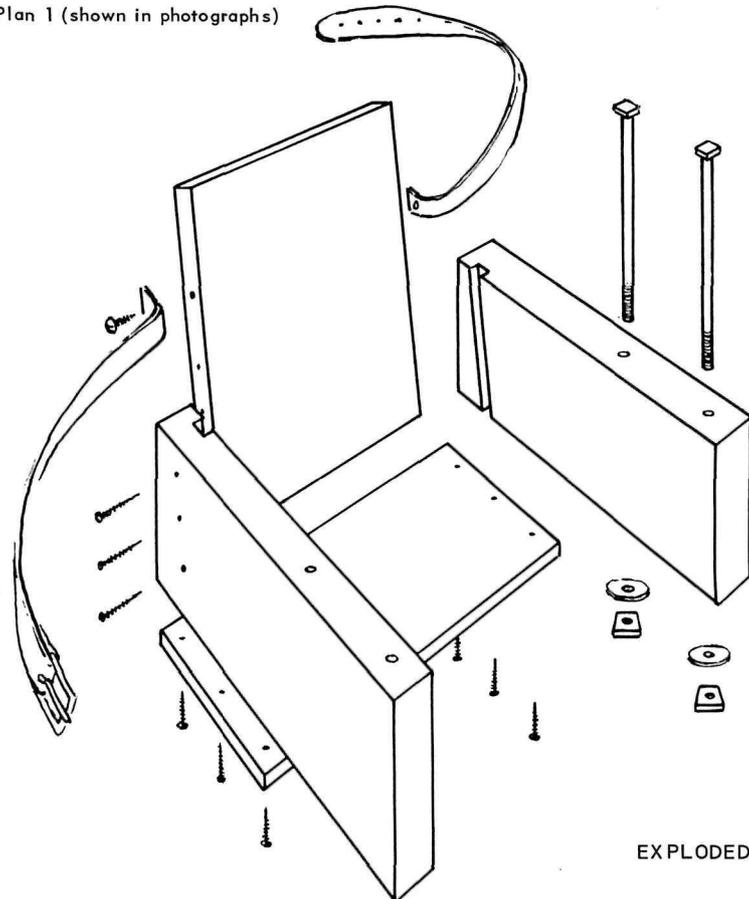


SIDE VIEW



PLAN

Plan 1 (shown in photographs)



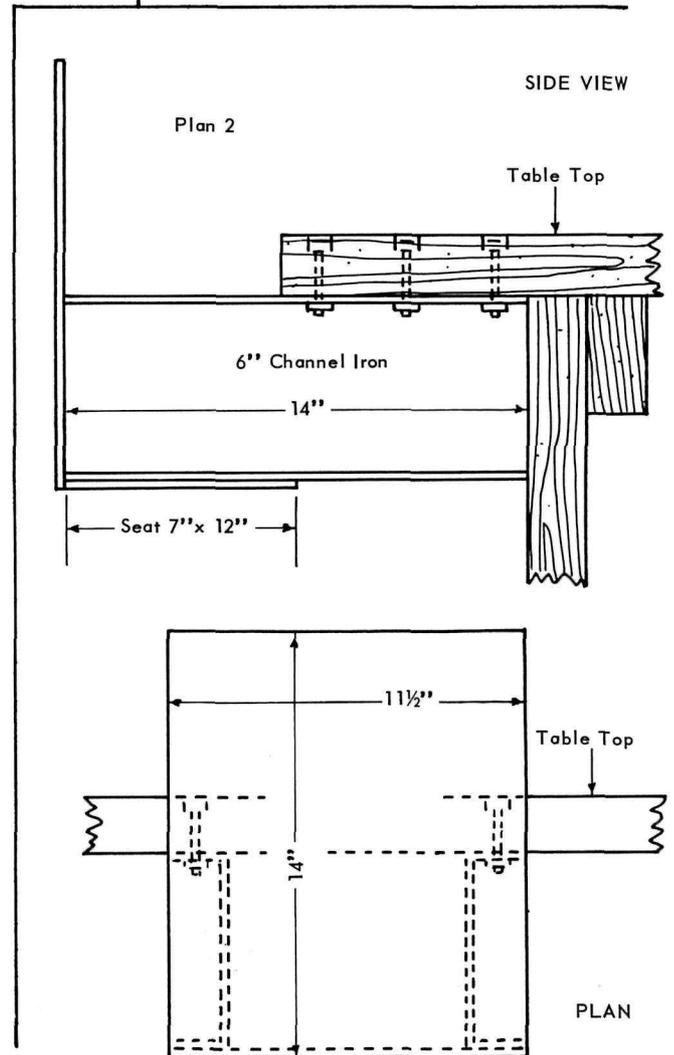
EXPLODED

INFANT SEATS AT PICNIC TABLES (NPS W-64-46)

A high percentage of picnickers are infants and small children. They've been neglected. Because standard picnic tables aren't designed with children's needs in mind the family must take a special high chair or mother must hold baby while tending to other matters, or balance the child precariously on the backless bench beside her.

Now Leslie R. McBride, Park Naturalist, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, acutely aware of the need because he is the father of a young child, has designed four types of infant seats to be attached to the little-used ends of picnic tables.

A description of each of the four types will be found with the sketches. Seat No. 1 has the special advantage of being inexpensive; No. 2 is made of metal and therefore is more vandal resistant; No. 3, perhaps better for larger children, can be pulled out and then slid back into place when the child is seated; No. 4 folds and slides completely out of sight like a drawer.



SIDE VIEW

Plan 2

Table Top

6" Channel Iron

14"

Seat 7" x 12"

Table Top

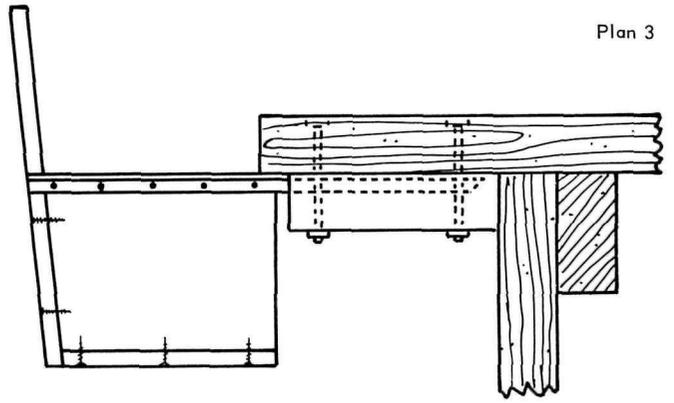
11 1/2"

14"

PLAN

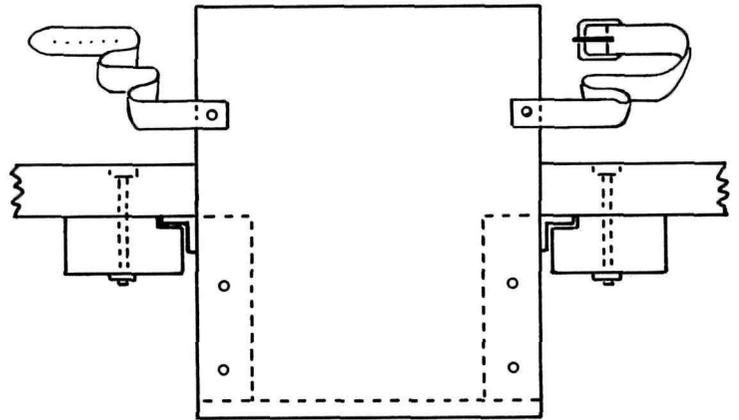


SIDE VIEW

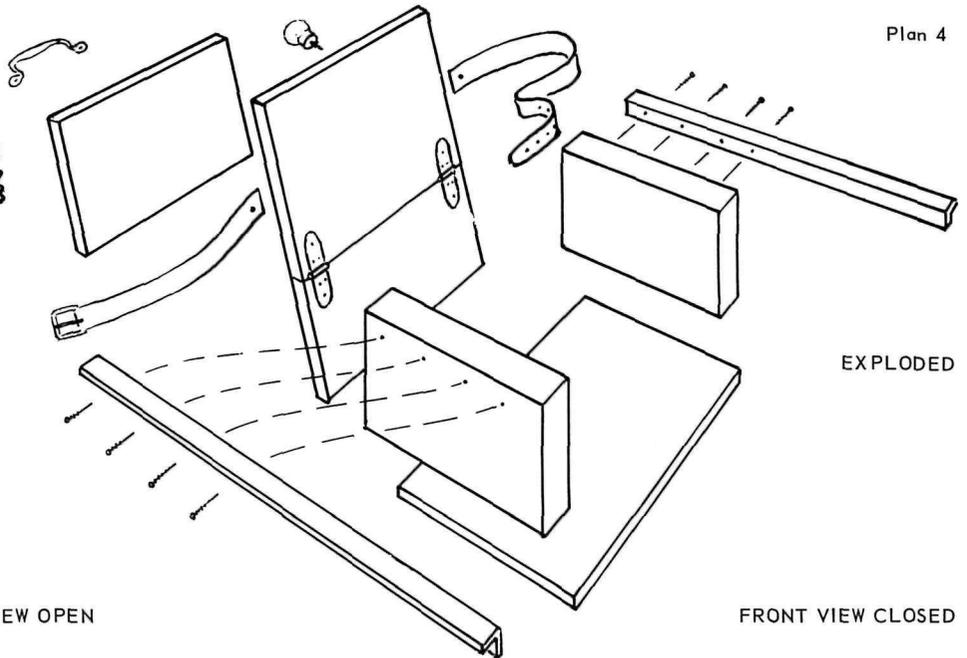
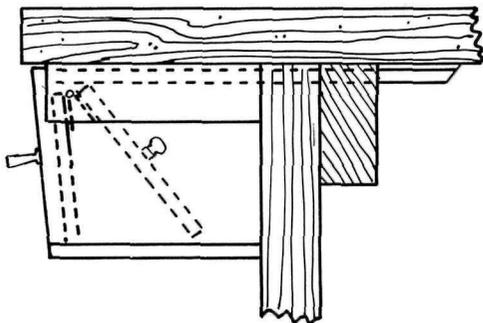


Plan 3

BACK VIEW



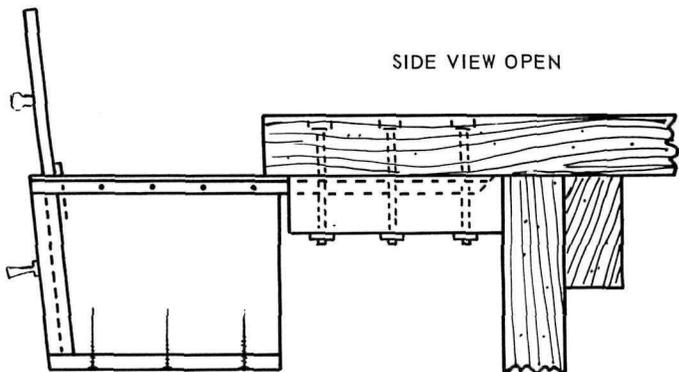
SIDE VIEW CLOSED



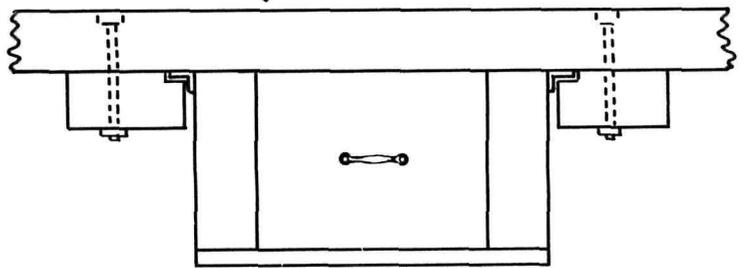
Plan 4

EXPLODED

SIDE VIEW OPEN



FRONT VIEW CLOSED



**BEAR AND RACON PROOF
GARBAGE CAN
(NPS/W 65-73)**

Racoons and bears can become very proficient in removing unfastened garbage can lids. Harold A. Thayer, Truck Driver, Sanitation, Mount Rainier National Park, has successfully thwarted the creatures in his section of the park with the simple means shown in the photograph.

Door hasps attached to a garbage can and lid opposite each other are fastened with swivel snaps. During the day when the cans are in use, one hasp is left open and the other serves as a hinge. When both snaps are removed the lid can be laid aside while the can is being emptied.

Fitting the cans with the hasps and snaps costs only a dollar for each can—and Hal and crew don't have to pick up bear or racoon scattered garbage.

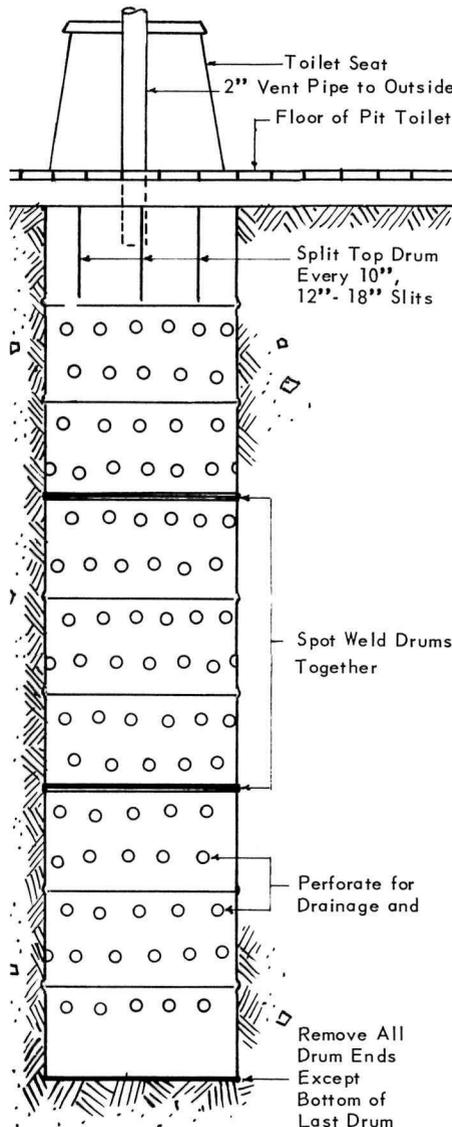


**PIT TOILETS FROM
SALVAGED MATERIALS
(NPS/SW 64-76)**

The sketch shows a design for pit toilets made from salvaged materials which is the work of Roman F. Dott, Foreman III, R&T, Big Bend National Park. Such toilets are in use at Big Bend and Death Valley National Monument.

Roman's design shows three oil drums in use, but one or two can be used; the

number depends upon the type of ground where the pit is to be located. If using three drums, cut both ends out of the upper drums, but leave one end in the bottom drum. Spot-weld the drums together in about three places (a large weld is not necessary). Drums should be perforated, beginning about six inches from the bottom, and ending about one foot from the top, so that liquid may seep from the drums into the surrounding earth. Quick lime may be used to dissolve solids by putting it and about five gallons of water into the pit at beginning of use.



The top drum should be split down to the first ring in four equi-distant places so that the sections may be bent over to cover the pit when it is abandoned. A two-inch or larger vent pipe may be installed in one side of the top drum and extended up the back of the toilet building (see sketch).

All materials, including the vent pipe may be from salvage. Time required for installation includes: backhoe - 1 hour operation to dig pit, plus 1 man hour for operator; preparation of 3 drums - 1 man hour with tools or cutting torch; set drums

install vent pipe, and place existing toilet over hole - 2 man hours.

This type pit has several advantages:

1. Makes use of quick-lime safer, because depth of pit prevents possibility of human contact;
2. Triples average use period of toilet before necessity for moving, and makes moving a more sanitary operation;
3. Eliminates pit cave-ins, and excludes burrowing animals and insects.

**NO KICKING THESE CANS AROUND
(NPS/SW 65-47)**

Vandals are no longer able to enjoy the sound of trash cans bouncing against rocks when hurled from overlooks and viewpoints at Bryce Canyon National Park. Foreman J. Robert Ott bolts each of the 55-gallon drums used as trash containers at these locations onto a 28' x 28' x 6' concrete pad.

Rigid plastic garbage pails (32 gallon) are placed inside the drums so that trash can be easily removed. The bolted down cans require much less maintenance and the plastic containers are much lighter and easier for the crews to handle than the heavy metal drums. Covers and inserts shown in the photograph are available from GSA Stores.



**MODIFICATION OF AUSTIN-
WESTERN GRADER
(NPS/MW 65-61)**

At Glacier National Park there was trouble with failure of the hydraulic blade reversing system in Austin-Western graders. The cause was found to be seizing of the hub and pinion at the bearing surface. In the manufacture and assembly of these parts, no bushing or bearing was installed, and this allowed the two cast pieces to rub under the heavy thrust of the piston rods.

Foreman Frank J. Benda came up with a modification which has saved hundreds of dollars. The cost of new hub and pinion parts is near \$200; the cost of the modification, only about \$50. All Austin-

Western graders at Glacier have been modified and there has been no further trouble with these parts.

Frank advises you to remove the parts from the grader, and after cleaning, put the pinion in a lathe and turn off approximately 1/16" of the bearing surface just above the pinion teeth. Next, build up the turned off surface with bronze, enough so that it can be turned to normal size in the lathe. The hub wear surface should then be smoothed and the parts assembled and attached to the grader.

PIPE RACK FOR WAREHOUSE (NPS/SW 65-79)

Pipe piled outside a warehouse in a haphazard manner was hard to get at, especially if it was buried under snow. Pipe in the pile was becoming bent and damaged. Charles E. Blundell, Maintenance man, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, decided to bring order out of the chaos.

The rack shown takes up floor space only 1 foot wide by 21 feet long. Chuck used 40 feet of 1" surplus pipe assembled by arc welding, and the cost for his labor was only \$13.60. Hangers at the top of the pipe rack store plastic pipe and water hoses. The rack also holds rod, long strap, or any other long iron. At the bottom of the rack provision was made for storing



short lengths of pipe or scrap iron.

Now a glance will tell what is on hand; it is easy to select the piece needed; the materials are protected from damage, deterioration, or theft; the warehouse is neat and orderly; and Chuck doesn't have to dig the pipe out of the snow.

HANDLING MOWER BLADES SAFELY (NPS/SE 65-8)

A length of rubber lined linen fire hose cut to proper length and slipped over rotary mower blades when they are being removed for sharpening and when being reinstalled can provide protection against injury to people and damage to blades.

Raymond G. Jones, Caretaker, Colonial National Historical Park, says that cover-

ing mower blades in this way reduces the number of hand injuries caused when a wrench slips off the securing nut, and also prevents damage to the sharpened blade should the wrench strike it.

Since the blades on various mowers are different widths, Ray chooses the width hose which will fit snugly over the particular blade.

ROCK GRABBER FOR UNDERGROUND WATER SHUTOFF VALVES (NPS/SW 65-80)

At Great Sand Dunes National Monument, water pipes and shutoff valves are three and four feet underground, and there are 50 of them that must be shut off when repairs must be made to water lines or fire hydrants, or when water pipes for campground and seasonal quarters must be drained in winter. Occasionally rocks are found in the shutoff valve pipe. This prevents the use of a valve tool to turn the handle, and it has been necessary to dig out the accumulation and remove the rocks by hand. This took from 1 to 8 hours depending upon the type of soil and time of year.



To make the job easier and faster, Charles E. Blundell, Maintenance man, made the rock grabber which he is shown holding in the photograph. Chuck used scrap iron, 3/8" rod, and 3/8" pipe, and made the tool in 45 minutes.

HOLDING GARBAGE CAN LINERS IN PLACE (NPS/MW 66-10)

Plastic garbage can liners are intended to keep the cans as clean as possible, reduce the frequency of need to clean the cans and make the job faster when it must be done. If the liners do not stay up over the edge of the can and garbage is thrown in on top of the bag, the purpose of using the liners is defeated.

Emmett Raymond Williams, Laborer, Flaming Gorge Recreation Area Project, suggests cutting 1/2-inch wide rubber bands from an old innertube. When the plastic liner is in place with the top over the edge of the can, secure it by placing a rubber band around the top of the can.

The following is a partial listing of individuals who have received National Park Service Suggestion awards to date. Following the listed awarded idea, you will find a page number if the idea was reported in this issue of PLOWBACK.

Other listings cover awards for ideas of local application only. Awards information received after July 1, 1966 will be reported or listed in subsequent issues of PLOWBACK.

- Acton, J. Vernon (NPS NE 64-50) Steps for drinking fountain.
- Adams, Charles C. (NPS NCR 66-39) Park Police utilize gas pump at Greenbelt maintenance area.
- Allen, Arthur C. (NPS SW 65-83) Metal-photo technique. See p. PL-18.
- Arms, Nick, Jr. (NPS W 66-117) Frequency Meter better located in Power House.
- Baber, Thomas (NPS NCR 66-60) Convert police squad room to photo lab.
- Baber, Thomas (NPS NCR 66-58) Roll type film in lieu of sheet film.
- Bailey, Vernon G. (NPS SW 65-94) Portable signs. See p. PL-18.
- Ball, Judson S. (NPS EO 65-31) "Zero Defects" in NPS personnel mgt. prog.
- Ballance, Elisha E. (NPS SER 66-33) Safety slogans for entrance signs.
- Barbour, Algeree M. (NPS NE 66-12) Move public telephone.
- Baxter, Marjorie L. (NPS W 66-99) Invoice transmittal sheet for utility bills.
- Benda, Frank J. (NPS MW 65-61) Modification of Austin-Western graders with hydraulic blade reversers. See p. PL-22.
- Benton, Dorothy W. (NPS NCR 66-27) Stop or caution sign at entrance to Brentwood.
- Berk, Norman G. (NPS MW 65-121) Automatic water spray system.
- Birmingham, Thomas H. (NPS NCDC 66-1) Plan for Engineering Development.
- Black, Donald M. (NPS SER 66-172) Tin foil lined bags for pipe ashes. See May/June 1966 issue.
- Bowdler, John P. (NPS W 65-94) CO2 cartridge and water extinguisher replacing soda-acid types.
- Bowdler, John P. (NPS W 66-108) Sample time sheets attached to "Notice of Emergency Employment & Time Sheet".
- Blundell, Charles E. (NPS SW 65-79) Pipe rack for the warehouse. See p. PL-23.
- Blundell, Charles E. (NPS SW 65-80) Rock grabber for underground water shutoff valves. See p. PL-23.
- Briggs, George S. (NPS W 65-104) Toxic Chemical Back Protector.
- Brown, George E. (NPS SW 66-91) Inexpensive alarm system in tool room. See May/June 1966 issue.
- Bruce, Robert G. (NPS NCR 66-124) Lexan in lieu of acetate covers. See May/June 1966 issue.
- Butler, Bessie L. (NPS SW 66-78) Limitation records be turned over the areas entirely.
- Coates, Robert M. (NPS 66-46) Publicity for honor award winners.
- Cooper, John, and White, Curtis (NPS NCR 66-23) Aluminum photo label covers. See July/August 1965 issue.
- Conlon, Edwin S. (NPS NCR 66-31) "No U Turn Signs" on Anacostia Drive.

- Craig, John (NPS NCR 66-125) Transfer switch for phone in Employee-Mgt. Relations Branch.
- Cranford, William W. and Rubin, James A. (NPS NCR 66-34) Using a gate at the Zero Milestone in lieu of iron railings.
- Crawford, Twila S. (NPS SW 66-25) Supplemental pages for Files Mgt. Handbook.
- Cummings, Calvin R. (NPS SW 66-102) Check-out system for 35mm slides. See May/June 1966 issue.
- Cummings, Calvin R. (NPS SW 66-18) Carrying rack for tanks. See May/June 1965 issue.
- Dame, Vernon D. (NPS SW 66-36) Endorsement method for routine inquiries.
- Davis, Joseph L. (NPS W 66-91) Safety red flagman vest.
- Davis, Ray C. (NPS MW 66-94) 18 wood station posts for self-guiding trail.
- Dellacasa, Philip F. (NPS 65-44) BOR "Questions and Answers."
- Donley, John P. (NPS MW 66-2) Improving Yellowstone standard forms.
- Dott, Roman F. (NPS SW 64-76) Design for pit toilets from salvage materials. See p. PL-22.
- Doty, Catherine H. (NPS W 66-69) Index and locator for reports in "Reports Mgt. Handbook."
- Faron, Sara W. (NPS SW 66-37) Inspection of supplies and material before they are accepted.
- Fedorchik, Bernard F. (NPS NE 65-81) Hand delivery of mail to Independence.
- Felton, Charles (NPS NCR 64-114) Use of Multilith Offset Model 85.
- Fisher, George A., Jr. (NPS SW 66-35) Preserving rubber stamps.
- Fitzgerald, Vernithia D. (NPS MW 66-39) Improving revisions for bulky documents.
- Fletcher, Robert M. (NPS SER 65-2) Making temporary signs. See p. P-18.
- Fujimoto, Chisato (NPS W 65-113) Racks for pickups. See p. PL-17.
- Garber, Beverly M. (NPS NCR 66-95) 25% rag bond for anniversary letterhead.
- Gercke, Herbert R. (NPS W 65-80) Distress message drops.
- Gerofsky, Rita H. (NPS NE 65-62) Electric map of the old part of Philadelphia.
- Gerofsky, Rita H. (NPS NE 65-77) Loose leaf book slide file.
- Gerofsky, Rita H. (NPS NE 65-63) Forms to show the removal of negatives.
- Gleason, Vincent L. (NPS 65-) Relocate interpretive staff to Harpers Ferry.
- Hansen, Mary (NPS W 66-25) Work sheet for SF-1150, Leave Transcript.
- Hartz, Walter E. (NPS SER 66-97) Relocate guide interpretive station.
- Hathaway, Arthur C. and Standlee, Floyd C. (NPS W 66-79) Coin box for pamphlet dispensers.
- Haywood, Henry D. (NPS SER 65-121) Oversize tires for 1/2 ton trucks.
- Hershberger, John (NPS SW 65-12) Valve extension tools. See p. PL-17.
- Hill, Emma L. (NPS SW 66-31) Sign to indicate entrance fees.
- Hill, Warren H. (NPS SW 66-38) Improved requirements for annual report.
- Hinson, Norman D. (NPS SW 66-14) Inner tubes prevent plastic bags from slipping into trash cans.
- Houston, Jack V. (NPS W 66-39) AV Program indicator light.
- Houston, Jack V. (NPS W 66-116) Windproof litter collector. See May/June 1966 issue.
- Hubbert, Vincent D. (NPS NE 65-64) Buzzer for emergency use.
- James, J. Warner (NPS SW 66-32) Mileage markers be painted on pavement.
- Jones, Raymond G. (NPS SER 65-8) Rubber lined linen fire hose to cover rotary mower blades when removal is necessary. See p. PL-23.
- Kaye, Glen F. (NPS W 66-35) Compilation of business addresses.
- Ketner, Bernice R. (NPS SER 66-120) Include date on posted bulletins.
- Lawler, Mary Ann (NPS MW 66-104) Ledger for recording checks received.
- Linder, Harry P. (NPS SW 65-130) Method for recording time.
- Livingston, Doris P. (NPS NCR 65-172) All new employees will meet top echelon of NCR office.
- McBride, Leslie R. (NPS W 64-46) Infant high seats for picnic tables. See p. PL-20.
- McDaniel, Robert S. (NPS SER 65-159) Rubber stamp on sub-vouchers for coding and numbering vouchers.
- McLean, David (NPS 66-33) Tape recorder to record discussions of exhibit planning notes.
- McPherson, Mabel E. (NPS W 66-82) Desk blotters for drying APEXCO copies.
- Mandery, William T. (NPS NE 65-20) Safety warning device on trucks.
- Marks, Richard W. (NPS SER 66-93) Safety signs for 'men working' area.
- Martin, James L. (NPS NCR 66-69) Signs for pedestrians to use crosswalk.
- Martinez, Ray G. (NPS SW 66-39) On-site pre-award compliance survey.
- Messenger, Jerome G. (NPS MW 66-95) Bumpers for wastebaskets.
- Mintzmyer, Lauretta L. (NPS MW 66-105) Change of address forms.
- Moomaw, Ben F. (NPS SER 66-72) Consolidation of old files.
- Moore, John M. (NPS SER 64-81) Housing made by boring out a piece of brass rod be used to enclose the router bit when routing letters in wooden signs. See p. PL-19.
- Muehlbauer, Bernard L. (NPS SER 66-117) Emergency blinkers for all vehicles.
- Oliver, James D. (NPS NCR 66-116) Park Police use clip-on ties.
- Ott, J. Robert (NPS SW 65-47) Trash cans are bolted down to prevent vandalism. See p. PL-22.
- Patterson, Gordon K. (NPS W 66-50) Assemble major specialized automotive equipment locally.
- Patterson, Robert P. (NPS NE 65-49) Spring hinges for electrical panel doors.
- Pilley, Edward F., Jr. (NPS W 66-8) Formation of RO Coop. Association.
- Ponec, Carol, NPS MW 66-103) Consolidated telephone list.
- Pratt, Henry J. (NPS 66-16) Servicewide Handbook covering planning, design, and construction principles, guidelines, and procedures developed by the D&C staff.
- Pridemore, Franklin D. (NPS SER 65-161) 'Seat Belts Hooked?' decal.
- Ray, Ada Jean (NPS NCR 66-90) Hold buttons on telephones in Employment and Placement Branch.
- Ritchey, Guy H. (NPS SW 65-144) Tieback ropes for shrubs.
- Robinson, Homer A. (NPS SW 65-146) 'Outsize Water Can'. See Nov./Dec. 1965 issue.
- Roberts, John G. (NPS NCDC 64-4) New design for 'No Trespassing' sign.
- Rohn, John F., Jr. (NPS MW 66-58) 50th Anniversary sign design.
- Rylen, Marjorie G. (NPS MW 66-87) Pressure-sensitive adhesive labels for Government manila envelopes.
- Sager, Merel S. (NPS 66-25) Code of Ethics for travel trailer owners.
- Sanderson, Guy (NPS SW 65-162) Spring clips for garbage cans. See May/June 1966 issue.
- Schultz, Clarence H. (NPS MW 65-128) Coat racks with casters.
- Sims, Richard H. (NPS MW 65-88) Lever type gate fastener. See May/June 1965 issue.
- Smith, Alvin J. (NPS NCR 66-21) Removal of hump in roadway.
- Smith, Gilbert E. (NPS SW 66-23) Small mirrors for each side of doorway.
- Smith, Gilbert E. (NPS SW 66-30) Pre-fab cardboard boxes for mail room.
- Souse, Manuel J. (NPS NE 65-75) Plastic coverings for delicate fabrics.
- Speed, Bert L. (NPS SER 66-98) All-welded aluminum boats for Echo River.
- Stark, Anthony E. (NPS SER 65-92) Alteration of the Bodie Island spray painting room.
- Thayer, Harold A. (NPS W 65-73) Locked garbage can. See p. PL-22.
- Thomas, Andrew C. (NPS NCR 64-93) Two leveled rack for side car storage.
- Tracy, George J. (NPS MW 66-56) Color coded car permit.
- Watson, Charlotte (NPS NCR 66-99) "Suggestion of the Month" program.
- Weaver, Richard K. (NPS MW 66-41) Table top extension.
- Wickware, Harvey D. (NPS SER 66-22) Moat water level control system.
- Williams, Emmett (NPS MW 66-10) Inner tubes prevent plastic bags from slipping into trash can. See p. PL-23.
- Williams, Jack R. (NPS SW 65-22) Protection for fragile ruins.
- Willis, Roy P. and J. Robert Ott (NPS SW 65-46) Paint and sand for non-slip surfaces. See p. PL-23.
- Worthington, William S. (NPS W 66-11) Use of 'Job Request' forms.
- Yearout, Robert (NPS 66-51) Separate WSC telephone directory.