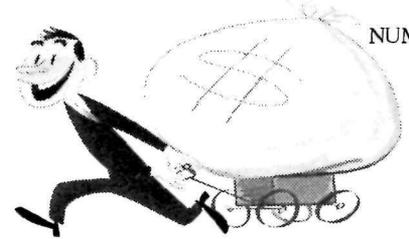




NOVEMBER 1966

NUMBER 3

Take home a wagon-load of cash-- Try YOUR Incentive Awards Program!



FOILING WOULD-BE CARVERS (NPS/SER-66-20)

Wooden railings can be protected from writing and carving by painting them with a heavy-bodied paint to which glass beads of the type used in center striping have been added.

Otis E. Robertson, Foreman IV, Natchez Trace Parkway, says that when this mixture has been painted on the wooden railing and has dried, it is impossible to write on the surface with pen or pencil, and that even the most enthusiastic carver finds it too discouraging to try to leave his initials.

The method has been used successfully at Natchez Trace for some time.

SAFETY FEATURE FOR DUMP TRUCK (NPS/SER-65-126)

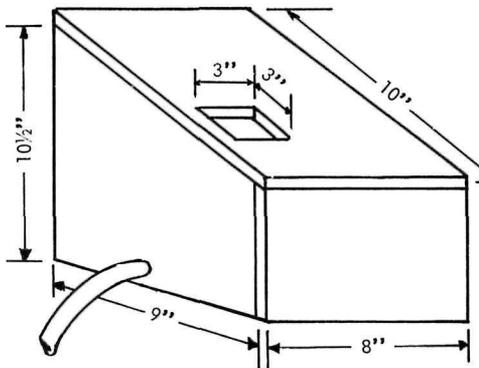
Mitchell M. Gallop, Foreman III, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Bodie Island District, received an award for his suggestion that a body prop for dump trucks be incorporated in the Government specifications for such vehicles. The prop, to be used as a safety device when repairing the body in a raised position, would be fastened to the truck chassis permanently and painted a contrasting color in order to be clearly visible and to encourage use.

PROTECTION FOR TRAFFIC COUNTER BOXES (NPS/MW-65-31)

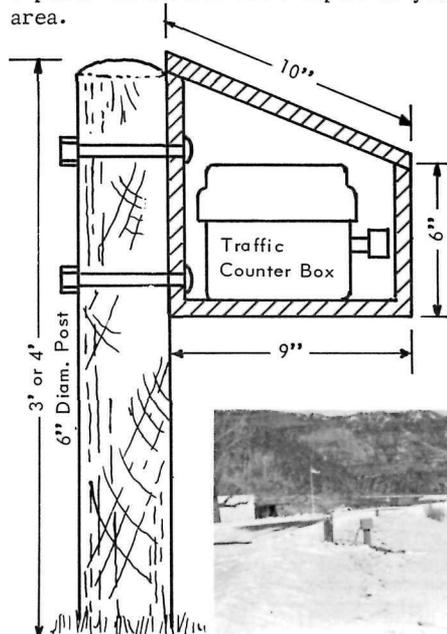
Pneumatically operated traffic counters when exposed to the elements require cleaning and/or repair two or three times a year at a cost of up to \$50 each. A protective moisture-proof box such as the one suggested by Homer L. Rouse, Supervisory Park Ranger of Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park, can result in a considerable saving. The box shown in the sketch and photograph was designed by Homer while he was at Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park where

the several installed there have proven their effectiveness.

Materials required are as follows: 1/2" plywood; 22 wood screws, 1" long; 2 bolts 3/4", and as long as necessary; 3"x3" plexiglass cover for the peep hole. (See the sketch for specifications.) The cost of materials is about \$2.50 for each box. The



lid can be secured either with screws or hinged for easy access. Height of the post depends on normal snow depths in your area.

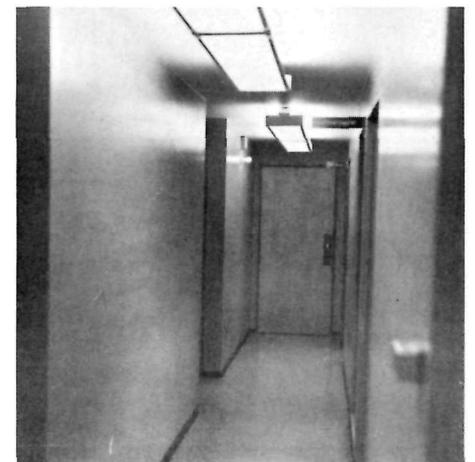


TELL-TALE LIGHT FOR AV INSTALLATIONS (NPS/W-66-39)

Remote stations for starting and monitoring automatic audiovisual program units have a light which indicates whether the equipment is turned on or not. However, these installations are frequently not located in a place where the warning light would be an obvious reminder.

At Fort Clatsop National Memorial, the electronic control equipment for the automatic slide program is located in a small, crowded, and unhandy projection room. It was easy to forget that it was turned on, and so it frequently was left on all night, or on some occasions it was not turned on ready for an upcoming program.

Administrative Assistant Jack V. Houston had installed, in the hall wall between the offices and the information desk, a porcelain fixture with a 7 1/2 watt red bulb. The lamp is connected to the outlet which supplies power to the control unit



and burns when the control unit switch is turned on. It is now obvious when the unit is turned on and the light can hardly be missed by the staff as they go between offices and information desk.

The light saves many steps and also eliminates a safety hazard which existed when the unit was left on over night.

PREVENTING PUDDLES FROM OVERSHOEDRIP (NPS/MW-65-82)

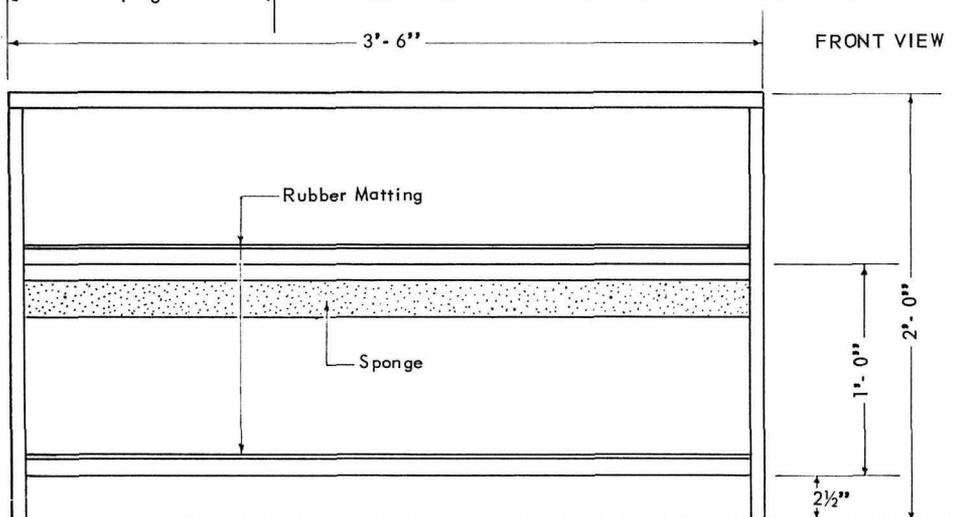
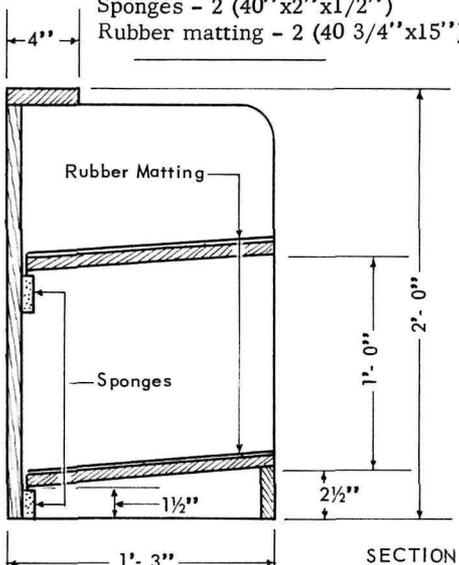
Here's a way to do away with the usual wet, messy, and slippery floors in offices, halls, and waiting rooms, when bad weather requires boots and overshoes.

Robert D. Kile, Maintenanceman, Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, designed the overshoe rack shown in the sketch. The sloping shelves, covered with ribbed rubber matting, aid draining and hasten drying of the boots or overshoes, and the moisture is absorbed by sponges placed on the backboard at the low end of the slope.

If placed near an entrance, the rack will contribute not only to safety by eliminating floor puddles, but also to neatness and considerable reduction of janitorial clean-up needed. It will hold eight pairs of large overshoes.

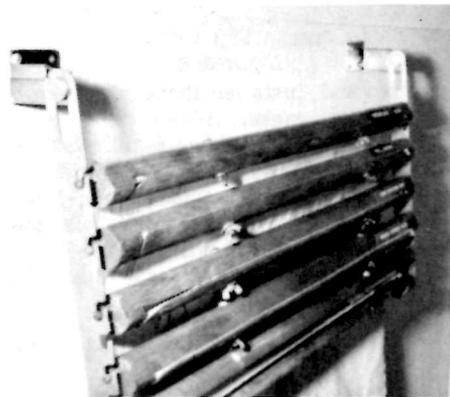
Materials needed are:

- Sides - 2 (15'x24'x5/8")
- Shelves - 2 (15'x40 3/4'x5/8")
- Backboard - 1 (42'x24'x5/8")
- Front baseboard - 1 (42'x2 1/2'x5/8")
- Sponges - 2 (40'x2'x1 1/2')
- Rubber matting - 2 (40 3/4'x15')



INEXPENSIVE MAP OR PLAN HOLDER (NPS/SER 65-139)

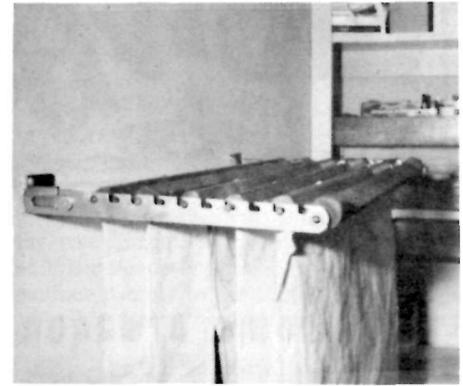
A very inexpensive map and construction drawing holder can be made from two collapsible clothes holders (available in any department or hardware store) and wooden closet rods such as are carried by most builders' supply stores or lumber yards. The collapsible hangers should be the type that are secured to the wall with screws, says David J. Daniels, Administrative Assistant, Stones River National Battlefield, who received an award for his suggestion.



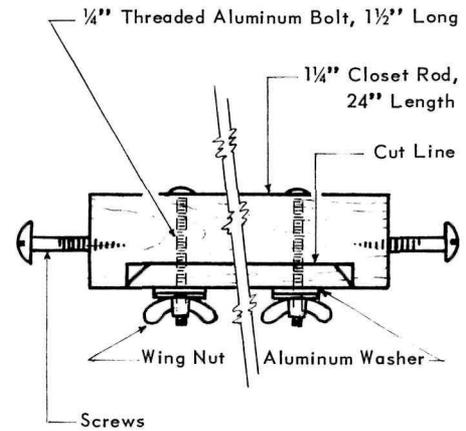
The hangers may be attached to the wall any distance apart necessary to accommodate the maps or drawings to be held. The closet rods are cut to fit between the hangers and a screw is placed in each end of each rod to hold them in the hanger notches.

The rods are cut out, as shown in the attached sketch, to accommodate the maps. The cut out pieces together with bolts and wing nuts then become the holding devices as shown in the sketch. One cut-out rod is secured firmly at the front of the clothes holders to keep them apart and to serve as a handle.

When the holder is to be used it is pulled up and pushed into its slot, which locks it



in place for easy access (see photograph). When not in use, the holder is lowered to hang against the wall out of the way (see photograph).

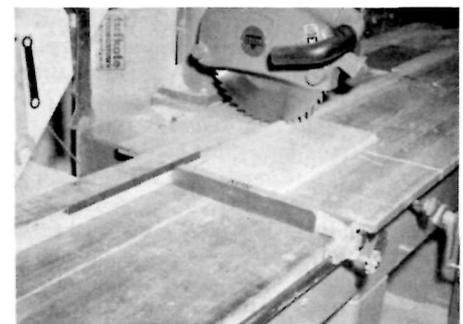


DETAILS OF ROLLER ENDS

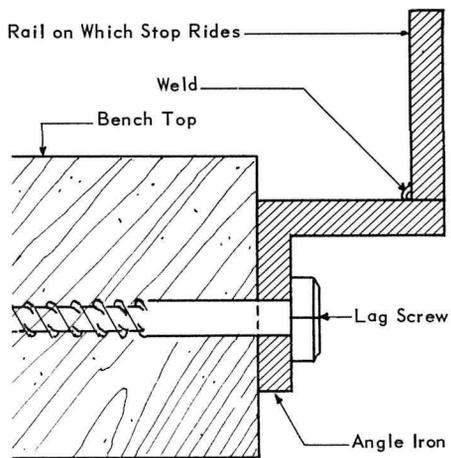
Special groups of maps or construction drawings may be removed from the wall hanger intact, transported to the place of use, and used without taking the holder apart. Dave says they use the device for their area Master Plan drawings.

ADJUSTABLE STOP FOR RADIAL ARM SAW (NPS/MW 64-100)

To eliminate the time-consuming task of measuring and marking every board when radial-sawing numerous pieces of equal length, use this suggestion for an adjustable stop made by Frank Miller,



Carpenter, Rocky Mountain National Park. Use one stop (or fence) with locking screw (stops from band or table saws may be used), two lengths of angle iron for mounting the rails, and a supply of lag screws to anchor the angle iron to the bench. Determine the usable length of the saw bench and cut rails to length. The pilot model was made from 1" x 3/8" bar—the channel of the stop fits this rail thickness nicely. Weld the rails to the angle iron as shown in the sketch. Drill mounting holes in the angle iron and secure it to the bench with lag screws.

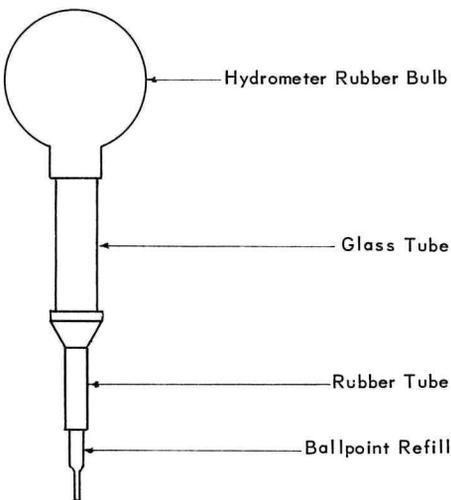


SECTION

The safety hazard of measuring and marking each length near the saw blade is eliminated by this device.

RELETTERING ROUTED ALUMINUM SIGNS (NPS/SW 65-103)

When paint cracks and flakes out of the routed lettering on aluminum signs, correcting the damage usually means removing the sign and taking it to the



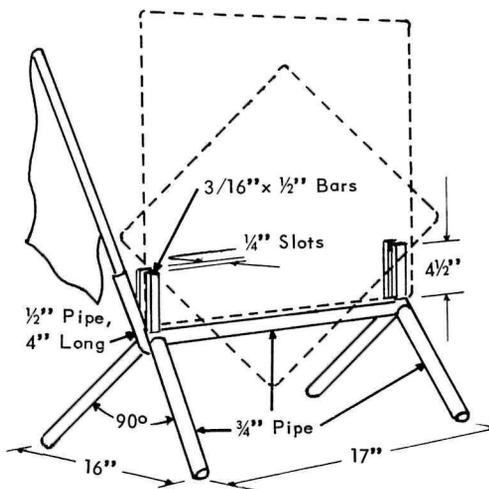
sign shop, which may involve a considerable amount of time. Maintenance man Martin Archuleta, Fort Union National Monument, devised a simple tool to make

the job easier and reduce the time that the sign would be out of use to one or two days. Martin took an old ball-point pen refill with a diameter of about 3/16" and cut the point off at an angle to increase the flow. He used an old hydrometer, complete with rubber bulb, glass reservoir and rubber tube, to draw a supply of paint. The rubber hydrometer tube and the plastic ball-point refill act as a reservoir for the paint while the relettering is being done. This device provides the correct point size and paint flow for repainting 1/2" and 1" lettering. The repair job can now be done in a nearby utility area.

EASY-TO-MAKE SIGN STANDARD (NPS/W 65-66)

The sign standard shown in the sketch was designed by Harold E. Scott, Operator General, and has been in use at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks for five years or more.

The standards are light, easy to handle, won't blow over, and will take a lot of

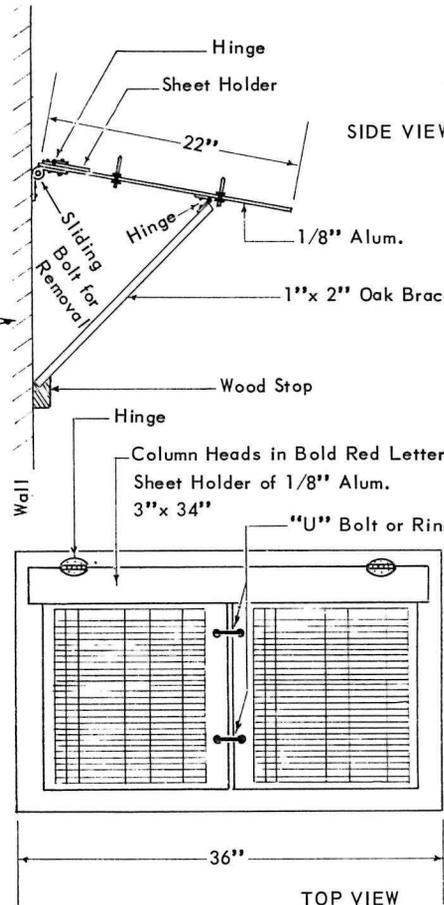
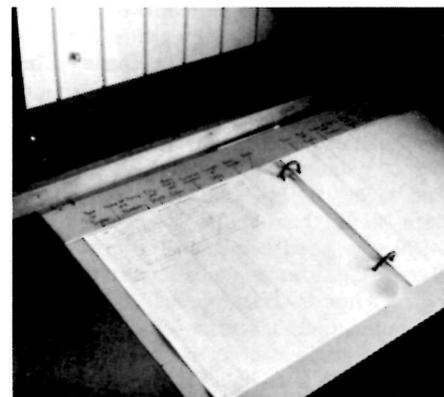
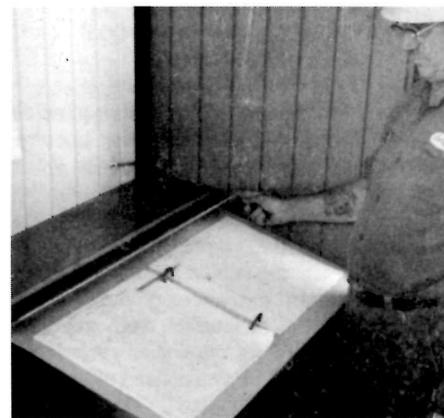


rugged service. They are made from 3/4" or 1/2" or 3/8" round stock and are constructed to hold a sign with minimum measurement of 18 inches or an unlimited maximum (whether square or diagonal). Fitted with a piece of 1/2" pipe 4" long into which a red flag can be inserted, the yellow sign and standard can be seen from a considerable distance.

Hal says a standard can be made in thirty minutes, and if surplus pipe or round stock is used, the cost is less than two dollars.

DURABLE REGISTER SHEET HOLDERS (NPS/SER 65-50)

Register sheet holders at campground check-in stations will last longer, and present a more pleasing appearance if they are made of 1/8" aluminum. That's the award winning suggestion of Carpenter Loran Midgett, Cape Hatteras National Seashore.



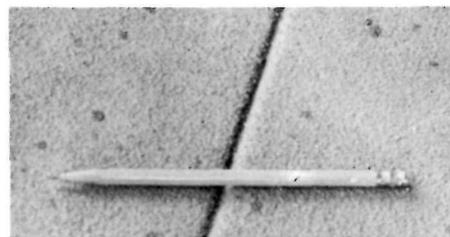
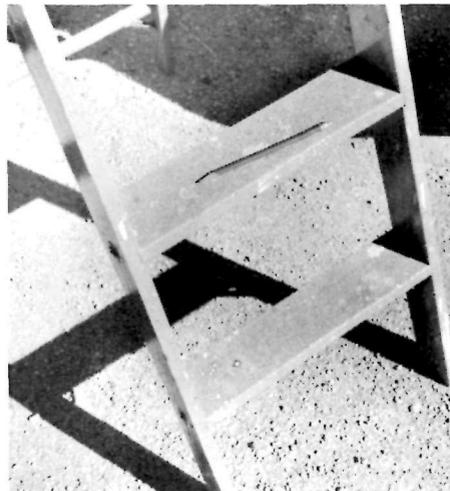
The sketch shows the specifications for the holder and for attachment to the wall. Loran painted the ones he made light green and used red for the lettering.

OVER COAT UNDER FOOT
(NPS/SW 65-46)

A coating of paint and sand can provide a safe footing in areas that become dangerously slippery when wet or when under a light coating of snow.

Forman J. Robert Ott and Maintenance-man Roy P. Willis, Bryce Canyon National Park were in search of a way to make safer the main entrance of the Visitor Center used by thousands each year as well as the loading dock and steps into the building and boiler room used mainly by employees.

Experimentally they treated the loading dock and steps with muriatic acid cleaning solution, followed by three coats of Laminar X-500, a polyurethane paint marketed by Magna Coatings and Chemical Company, 1785 North Eastern Ave., Los Angeles, California. While the first coat of paint was still wet they sprinkled sand over it by hand. The other two coats were then applied. The Laminar X-500 was used because of its excellent wearing qualities and adhesion to the concrete. After a trial period of one year the experimental section on the loading dock and steps showed no wear and Bob and Roy felt it to be as slip proof as any



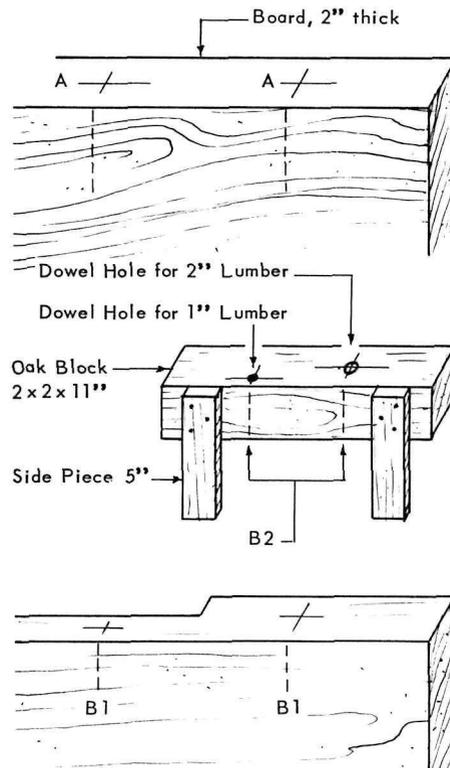
surface they had seen. The entrance area of the Visitor Center was then given similar treatment.

The coating is available in a variety of colors which blend with other building materials or which can be chosen for color coding hazardous areas.

Ladder steps have been similarly treated for greater footing security.

JIG TIME SAVER
(NPS/SER 65-147)

When two or more boards are required to obtain the desired height of a sign at Shenandoah National Park the practice is to fasten the edges together with dowels and glue for maximum sturdiness. By the old method the location of each dowel hole was measured from the end of the board and also from the face, as shown at points "A" on sketch No. 1. Use of a drill press was impractical due to time spent clamping and unclamping and changing adjustments for boards of different widths. Neither was free hand use of an electric drill possible due to inability to correct error when the drill wandered off center. Consequently, holes were drilled with a carpenter's brace and bit with a helper checking the perpendicularity of the bit. This method often resulted in the board faces being out of line which required further work in planing and sanding.

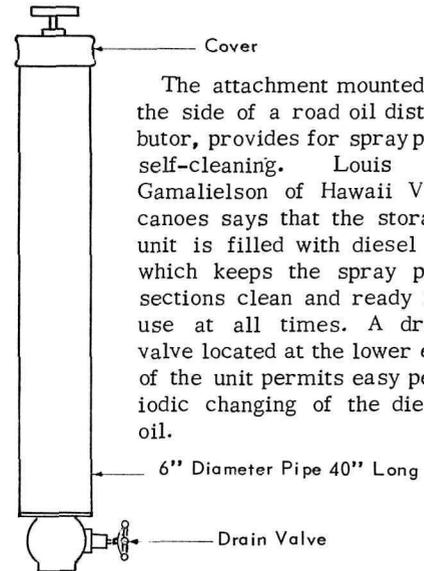


Signmaker Richard E. Batman and Helper John V. Meehan designed and made a guide for drilling the dowel holes (see sketch No. 2). It measures about 2' high and 11' long and was cut from a piece of oak. It is the same thickness as their sign lumber, 2 inches. The two side pieces are about 5 inches long. One hole is drilled in the center and used for 2" lumber and another closer to the edge for occasional use with 1" lumber. A line is drawn down the side to indicate the center of each hole.

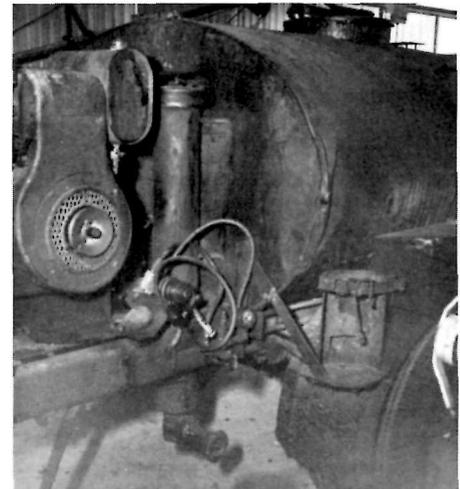
In use, the centers of the desired dowel holes are marked on the face of a board as indicated by A-A.

The jig is placed on the edge of the board, lines B1 and B2 are aligned, and a hole is drilled with hand-held electric drill. The jig not only guides the drill for a true perpendicular hole, but it also serves as a depth gauge.

ROAD OIL DISTRIBUTOR
SPRAY PIPE ATTACHMENT
(NPS/SW 65-120)



The attachment mounted on the side of a road oil distributor, provides for spray pipe self-cleaning. Louis H. Gamalielson of Hawaii Volcanoes says that the storage unit is filled with diesel oil which keeps the spray pipe sections clean and ready for use at all times. A drain valve located at the lower end of the unit permits easy periodic changing of the diesel oil.



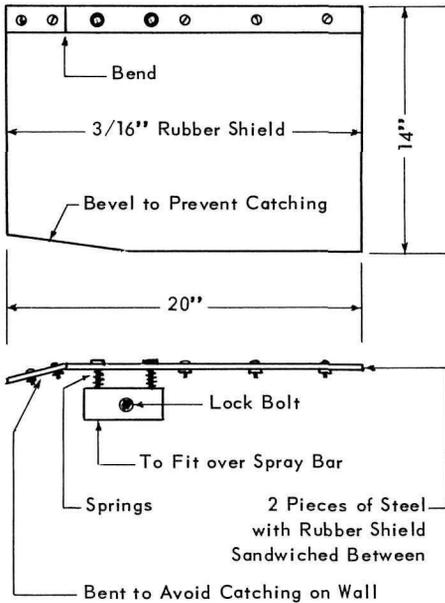
PROTECT ROCK WALLS
FROM LIQUID ASPHALT SPRAY
(NPS/W 65-76)

At Mount Rainier National Park it has been the practice to protect rock walls from liquid asphalt spray when road crews were seal-coating along them by covering the walls with tar paper. When the work was done the paper had to be removed and discarded. It was a messy, time consuming, and costly job.

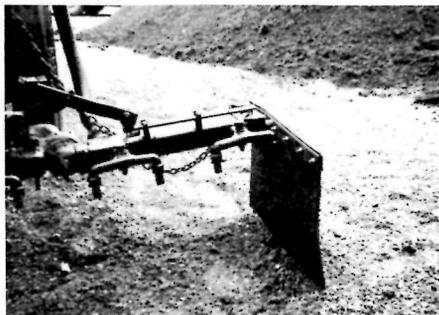
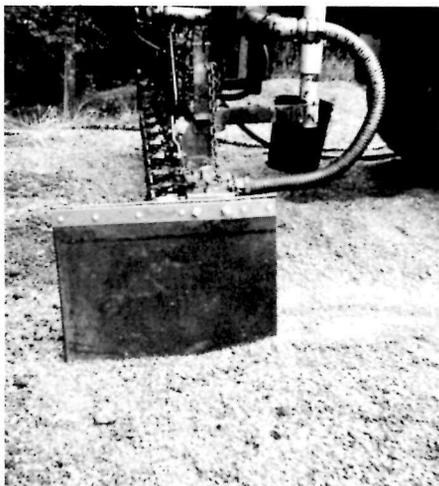
Carl E. Bassler, Truck Driver HD, invented a guard (shown in sketch and photograph) which mounts on the oil distributor spray bar and eliminates the problem. The guard itself is two pieces of 1 1/2' x 1/8" steel bolted together with a piece of 3/16" rubber hanging between

them, bevelled at one corner to prevent catching on the pavement. The supporting bar is bent so as not to catch on the wall, and two springs allow give should the wall be hit.

SIDE VIEW



TOP VIEW



At Mount Rainier they figure the device saves about \$450 a summer based on an average of 45 days per year of oiling: a savings of 2 1/2 man-hours a day, or 112 1/2 a season, at \$3 an hour plus \$113 savings in roofing felt.

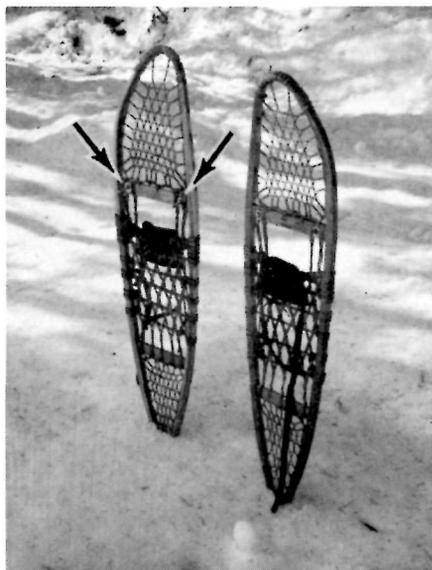
PLASTIC SHEET TO PROTECT MIMEOGRAPH INK PAD (NPS/SW 65-6)

Covers to protect the mimeograph ink pad and seal the cylinder when the machine is not in use cost \$1.79 a hundred. Only about three a year are needed per machine, but when you think of it in terms of the number of machines used in state or federal operations, eliminating that purchase could save a lot of taxpayer dollars.

Gilbert E. Smith, Office Machine Operator, NPS Southwest Regional Office, has found that the plastic sheet which comes on mimeograph stencils can be used for the same purpose. Gilbert leaves the used stencil on the machine and places the plastic sheet right over it. When the machine is to be used again, just discard the plastic sheet and used stencil and you're all ready to put on the new stencil.

ARE YOUR SNOWSHOES SLIPPING? (NPS/W-66-27)

Have you ever been traveling on snowshoes and crossed a sloping or steep shady spot that was crusted or iced over? It was probably hard to get traction and you and your snowshoes kept slipping downhill.



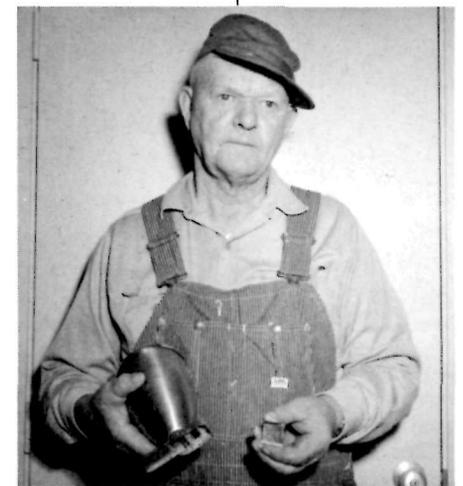
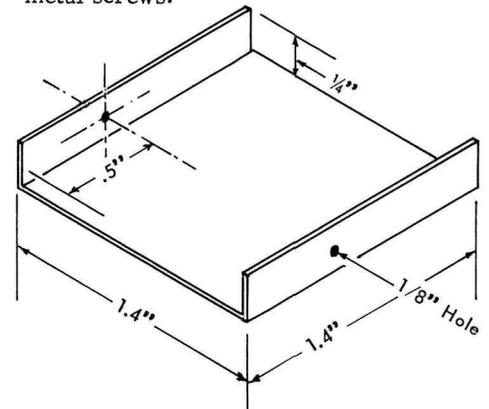
You can have some uneasy moments when your snowshoes fail to grip hard snow.

Park Ranger Buck S. Brant of Kings Canyon National Park suggests that you can gain traction and perhaps prevent a nasty fall by installing two 1/4" x 2" bolts on the snowshoe crossbar just ahead of your toe to serve as "spikes." Install the bolts with large washers, top and bottom, to distribute the stress on the crossbar. The bolts can easily be removed should you feel the need, but they in no way interfere with normal snowshoeing. You may even want to experiment with a third bolt in the tail of the snowshoes for additional lateral stability, Buck says.

KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY (NPS/MW 66-7)

Soap powder that is. At Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, maintenance personnel were having trouble with clogged up powdered soap dispensers (Powdurn) because water from wet hands got into the dispensers. Having the soap there, but not being able to get at it can make a visitor pretty frustrated and irritated.

Victor D. Johnson, Laborer, used a piece of .03" metal as shown on the diagram. Two 1/8" holes were drilled in the base of the dispenser, matching holes in the metal, and the guard was attached with metal screws.



The guard has been in service for more than a year, and the problem of clogged soap dispensers has been eliminated—so have visitor complaints on that score. That's Vic displaying the dispenser and guard.

We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect. There is no other way for land to survive the impact of mechanized man, nor for us to reap from it the esthetic harvest it is capable, under science, of contributing to culture.
—Aldo Leopold.

STAIRWELL LADDER (NPS/MW 65-77)

You know about the mule with two short legs from plowing on the side of a mountain. Well, here's a ladder that's adapted to similar situations—stairwells and hall stairways. It was Homer E. Wulf, Park Electrician, Glacier National Park, whose inventiveness brought this ladder with one set of short legs into being.

Re-lamping or repairing of fixtures up to 16 feet over stairways can now be made in greater safety. The ladder is set up in approximate position, chains adjusted and snaps engaged, then spread to maximum to prevent creep. One man can handle the ladder, but because of its length and the problem of doors, two can do it more easily.



So far as Homer has been able to discover there's nothing comparable available commercially.

The ladder rails are constructed of 3/4" x 3" clear, straight-grained hardwood. The rungs are 3/4" rigid aluminum pipe, with 1/4" rod inside with threaded ends held by nuts over 1/4" washers. Rungs are spaced 12" and cut to fit taper of the ladder; ends are recessed into rails with saw hole.

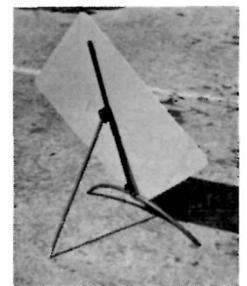
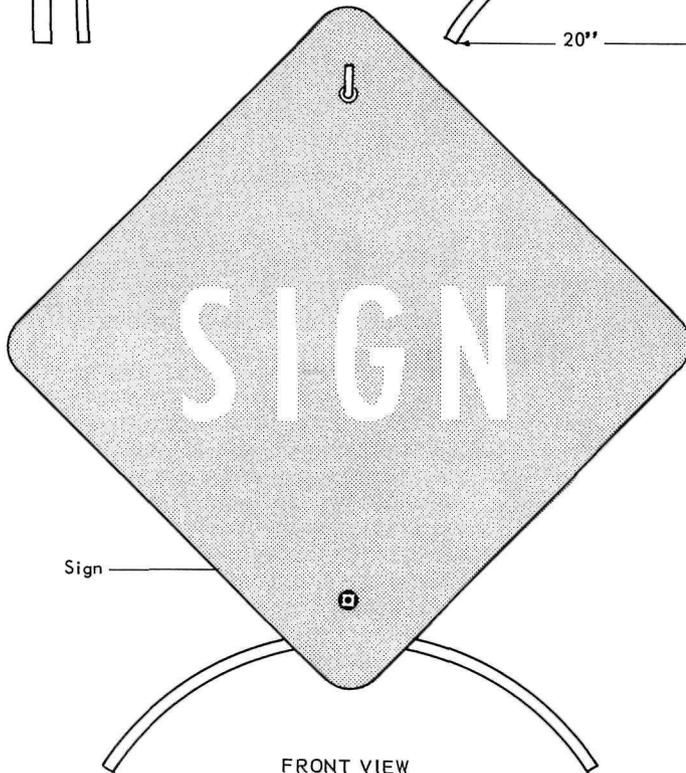
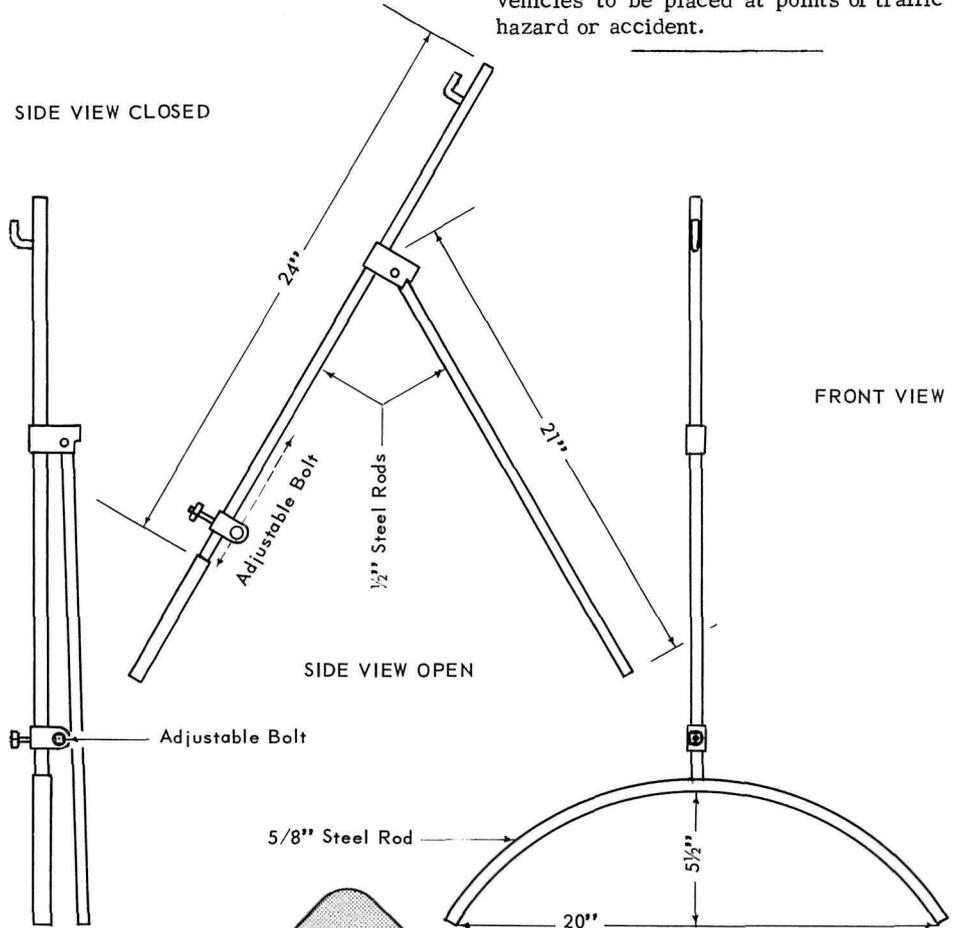
SLIM, SLEEK SIGN STANDARD (NPS/W 65-72)

Bulky, heavy sign standards placed in a truck with painted signs often scar the paint and otherwise damage them. Arthur K. Lowe, Operator General, Roads Maintenance, corrected the problem at Mount Rainier National Park by designing the compact, neat looking standard shown in the photographs and providing a carrying rack to fit it.

Requiring only about 50% as much material and labor to construct as the old standards, these designed by Art can be stored in a minimum of space. A carrier made of a 3" piece of 3/4" pipe welded to the outside of the truck and into which the brace leg of the standard can be placed holds a sign securely. Carried in this way

it is not liable to damage from tools and other materials in the truck, thus saving repainting or replacement. Two or more carriers may be welded to a truck if desired.

Art suggests that a pair of such compact standards with traffic warning signs could be carried by Park Rangers in patrol vehicles to be placed at points of traffic hazard or accident.



SCOOTER BECOMES PARK WORKHORSE
(NPS/SW-65-71)

During an assignment at Cougar Rock Campground, Mt. Rainier National Park as a seasonal Park Ranger, Alto O. Albright, on his own time, turned a Cushman scooter into an efficient park vehicle for campground and limited patrol duties.

Most obvious is the light weight unit for the back of the scooter which holds a general first aid kit, informational notebook,

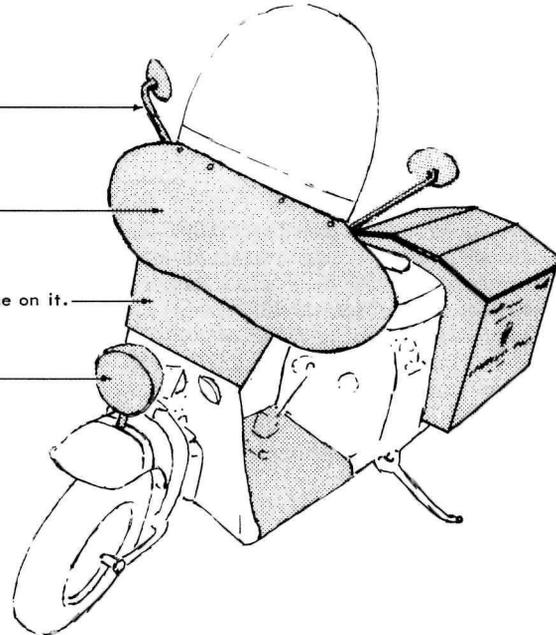
tached to the front wind frame screening. An extension was added to the wind shield and a removable canvas wind screen was made for inclement weather. A mirror was installed on right and left handlebars, and turn signals both front and rear. A slip-proof rubber mat was secured to the floor and reflective tape was placed on the rear of the scooter. A small holder was built for carrying official leaflets, items like violation citations, warning tickets, and pencils. (A ready-made hold-

Right Hand Mirror Added for Safety

Canvas Screen is Detachable for Good Weather.

Wind Shield Extended Could Put Name on it.

Light, Now Attached to Fender with a Bracket, is Handy for Searching.



hammer, trash bags camer, portableradio on one side and trash on the other. The unit will also carry brooms, axes,

"Dry Chemical" Fire Extinguisher

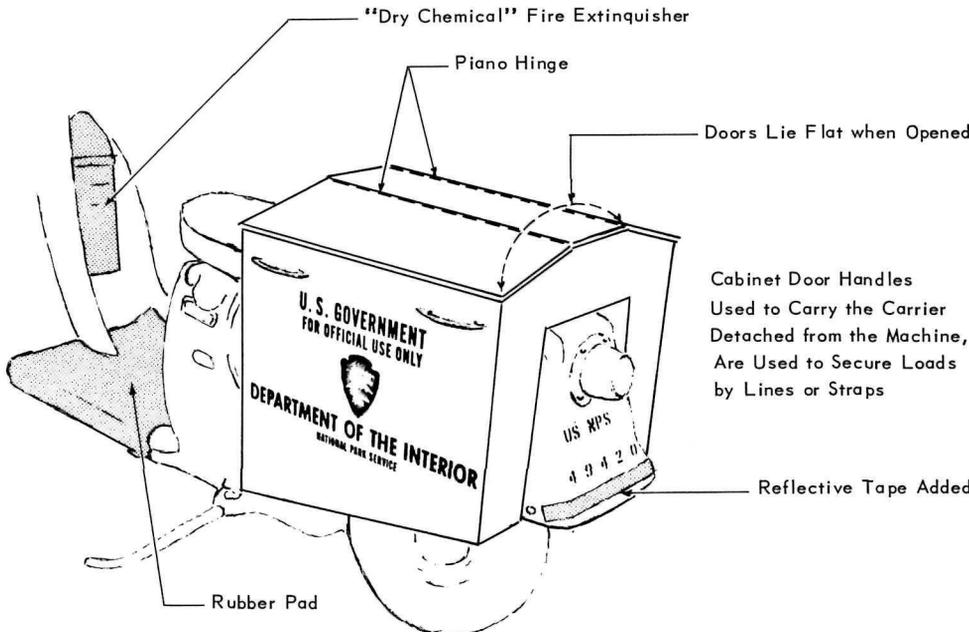
Piano Hinge

Doors Lie Flat when Opened

Cabinet Door Handles Used to Carry the Carrier Detached from the Machine, Are Used to Secure Loads by Lines or Straps

Reflective Tape Added

Rubber Pad



shovels, and other tools. It should be attached with easy-to-remove hold-down springs to secure it to the scooter frame, so that it may easily be moved to allow refilling of the gas tank.

The light was moved from the stationary frame to the wheel fender and made to move with the wheel, providing a movable search light. A fire extinguisher was at-

ter such as one made by "Rubbermaid" could be used.)

All modifications were designed with clean lines and the Nile Green of the National Park Service was used. Official decals identify the scooter to the public as a working machine.

Al suggests that a cover be provided for the machine when it is off duty.

DEMOUNTABLE A-FRAME HOIST
(NPS/SW-65-81)

If your park does not have lifting equipment for loading heavy objects you can build your own for around \$55. Charles E. Blundell, Maintenceman, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, did just that.

At Great Sand Dunes they had a number of heavy jobs: some 800 lb. fireplaces built at the shop to be moved to a campground, precast concrete barriers weighing 400 lbs. each to be moved into place, and large rocks to be placed as barriers. That was incentive enough to inspire Chuck to design and build a unit to do the job.

Chuck's demountable A-frame bomb hoist unit was built to mount on rear bumper brackets of a pickup. A chainfastened at the top of the hoist A-frame is fastened at the other end to hooks in the bed of the



pickup to hold the hoist A-frame in an upright position (see photos). The unit can be demounted by one man in five minutes or by two men in two minutes. It will lift or carry objects up to 1,000 lbs.

The closest commercial unit to do jobs of this type would be an auto wrecker unit (which has to be permanently mounted) or a small loader. The wrecker unit would cost about \$600 and the loader would, of course, run several thousands. (Renting wasn't practical because of distance from the source.)

**INEXPENSIVE REAR
PROJECTION SCREEN
(NPS/MW-66-63)**

For less than \$10 you can make a rear projection screen for slides and movies like the one in the photo. Commercial screens cost from \$25 to \$100.

R. Alan Mebane, Assistant Chief Park Naturalist at Grand Teton National Park, used acetate tracing medium tightly tacked to a sturdy 36" x 44" frame of 2" x 4" lumber. The acetate tracing medium,



which is very tough, is commonly used by engineers and draftsmen for making overlays, and is available in three and four foot rolls. One of the advantages is that you can make the screen any size you want and either free-standing or for table-top use.

The acetate tracing medium screen can also substitute for the glass screen normally used in built-in installations, Alan says.

The plastic transmits a bright image in sharp focus when used in a room that is at least moderately darkened. The matte surface faces the audience and reflects little or none of the stray light in the room.

**ACCIDENT LOCATING AID
(NPS/SW-66-33)**

How does an airplane patrol pilot pinpoint the location of an accident or other emergency situation on or near a long open road like North Shore Road between Las Vegas Wash and Echo Bay?

Airplane Pilot J. Warner James, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, suggests that mileage markers be painted on the road pavement so as to be visible from the air.

A single cross stripe, at least 6" wide, is painted at each 1-mile interval, with the mileage number being added at each 5-mile cross stripe as shown in the photograph taken at mile 15. With this arrangement the patrolling pilot can pinpoint accidents or other roadway problems and direct the surface patrols to the scene without delay.



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 October 1, 1966 will be reported or listed in subsequent issues of PLOWBACK.

Albright, Alto O. (NPS/W-65-71) Scooter becomes park work horse. See p. P1-31.
Archuleta, Martin (NPS/SW-65-103) Re-lettering alum. signs. See p. 27.
Bassler, Carl E. (NPS/W-65-76) Protect rock walls from liquid asphalt spray. See p. P1-28.
Beeles, Gus J. (NPS/SER-66-129) Using rotted cottonseed hulls for fertilizer.
Blundell, Charles E. (NPS/SW-65-81) Dismountable A-frame hoist. See p. P1-31.
Brant, Buck S. (NPS/W-66-27) Are your snowshoes slipping. See p. P1-29.
Clark, Larry D. (NPS/SW-66-61) Tag for jumper cables indicating correct manner of hookup.
Daniels, David J. (NPS/SER-65-139) Inexpensive map or plan holder. See p. P1-26.
Fulcher, Nancy C. (NPS/SW-66-94) Form to record water usage.
Gallop, Mitchell M. (NPS/SER-65-126) Safety feature for dump truck. See p. P1-25.
Gamalielson, Louis H. (NPS/W-65-120) Road oil distributor spray pipe attachment. See p. P1-28.
Gray, Amy J. (NPS/SW-66-106) Displaying the "Awarded Suggestion of the Month".

Hobbs, Diane (NPS/MW-67-4) New routing slip.
Holst, Lois T. (NPS/SER-66-130) Visitor detector.
Houston, Jack V. (NPS/W-66-39) Tell-tale light for AV installations. See p. P1-25.
Irwin, Arthur (NPS/SW-66-81) Purchase of gasoline operated lawn mower.
James, J. Warner (NPS/SW-66-33) Accident locating aid. See p. P1-32.
Johnson, Victor D. (NPS/MW-66-7) Keep your powder dry. See p. P1-29.
Kay, Linda (NPS/W-67-19) File reinforcement.
Kile, Robert D. (NPS/MW-65-82) Preventing puddles from overshoe drip. See p. P1-26.
Lawler, Mary Ann (NPS/MW-76-11) Distribution symbols for Service centers.
Lawler, Mary Ann (NPS/MW-67-24) Facilitated mail service.
Lawler, Mary Ann (NPS/MW-67-25) Change in assembly of outgoing mail.
Lowe, Arthur K. (NPS/W-65-72) Slim, sleek sign standard. See p. P1-30.
May, Lewis A. (NPS/SER-66-128) 50th Anniversary audio-tape revision.
Mebane, R. Allen (NPS/MW-66-63) Inexpensive rear projection screen. See p. P1-32.
Meehan, John V. and Batman, Richard E. (NPS/SER-65-147) Jig time saved. See p. P1-28.
Merry, Wayne P. (NPS/W-66-73) Mountaineering and rescue training slide series.
Midgett, Loran (NPS/SER-65-50) Durable register sheet holders. See p. P1-27.
Miller, Frank O. (NPS/MW-64-100) Adjustable stop for Radial arm saw. See p. P1-26.
Morehead, John M. (NPS/MW67-5) Patrolman's daily reports.

Newcomb, Forrest D. (NPS/WO-65-24) Architectural contract forms.
Orton, Agnes B. (NPS/SW-66-64) NCR posting machine for saving bonds.
Ott, J. Robert and Willis, Roy P. (NPS/SW-65-46) Over coat under foot. See p. P1-28.
Ponec, Carol (NPS/MW-67-13) New routing slip.
Powers, Annette C. (NPS/MW-67-32) Supply index for self-service supply system.
Robertson, Otis E. (NPS/SER-66-20) Foiling would-be carvers. See p. P1-25.
Rouse, Homer L. (NPS/MW-65-31) Protection for traffic counter boxes. See p. P1-25.
Ruedemann, William (NPS/MW-67-30) Painted cave tour reference point.
Sanford, Reginald D. (NPS/SW-66-74) Paint 'STOP' on pavement where signs are not readily visible.
Saunders, Elloween M. (NPS/MW-66-44) Safety necktie.
Scott, Harold E. (NPS/W-65-66) Easy-to-make sign standard. See p. P1-27.
Smith, Gilbert E. (NPS/SW-65-6) Plastic sheet to protect mimeograph and pad. See p. P1-29.
Thomas, Charles E. (NPS/SER-66-131) Preventing walls from being soiled.
Thomas, Kay (NPS/67-5) Level incline from cafeteria for safety.
Tyers, John A. (NPS/MW-67-20) Tape recorder for interpretive monitoring.
Wade, Jack J. (NPS/SW-67-4) Method of directing crews to stations nearest fires.
Wiley, Robert R. (NPS/EO-65-28) Double sensitive paper for reproduction.
Wulf, Homer E. (NPS/MW-65-77) Stairwell ladder. See p. P1-30.