

PARK PRACTICE
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Grist

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THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS, INC.
and **AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PARK EXECUTIVES, INC.**
in cooperation with **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, National Park Service.**

Commentary—

AND TO JUST WHAT PURPOSE?

We fortunate individuals who have chosen park and recreation work as a way of life (more often than not the envy of others who find themselves dealing day in and day out with mundane matters) are in the unique position of affording the good people of America opportunities for the refreshment of their souls and the restoration of their bodies. We are, in a manner of speaking, 'our brother's keepers' when they come to our individual bailiwicks to seek that which is missing from their daily lives. When we stop to ponder this for a moment or two, we can hardly escape the realization that we are considerably more than a small part of the broad human resource.

Each of us, subject to the human foibles and frustrations which is our common lot, often do our work simply because it is work to be done. We do not look deeper into our motivations than the salary check it brings us, or the relatively inconsequential details with which we must deal in work.

That there are among us those who have a broad perspective in what we do is, we believe, quite clearly manifest in the following quotation prepared by Howard Gillmore, Park Supervisor of Island Lake Recreation Area in Michigan. Howard sent these thoughts to us in the form of Training Bulletin No. 2. We think it worthy of every park man's attention. It is possible—indeed, quite likely—that having read it, the reader will have gained renewed interest in his efforts to conduct his operations with greater zeal. Surely, it will give deeper purpose and meaning to daily effort.

"A man I consider a friend and past associate has a slide photograph among his collection that he describes as his reason for being in the park business. The picture shows a grassy area surrounded by a variety of trees and shrubs. In the central part of the grassy area is a little boy, about age 4, bent over picking up a red rubber ball.

"Many times as we go about the park on our routine jobs, we lose sight of why we are working here. After a hard day on a tractor mowing grass, it's hard to feel

anything but tired or see anything other than a lot of mowed grass. Over the ache of our backs it's important to keep the goal in sight.

"Our goal is to provide a grassy bank on which a fisherman can doze off in a warm June sun. Running room for a youngster is an end product. A picnic table for Grandma in the sun is because of your effort. We work to provide a little sand for a teenager to sunbathe on.

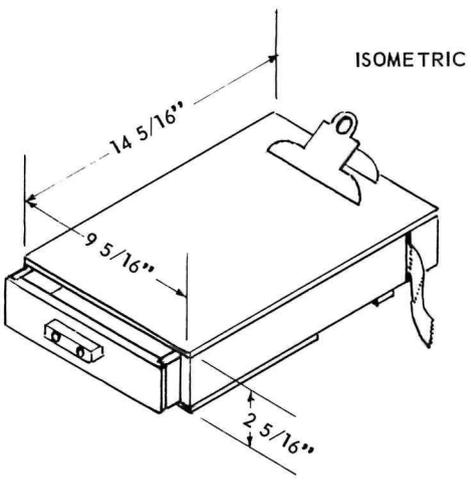
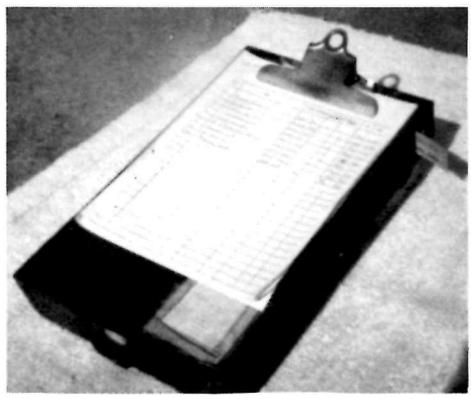
"These then are the things we are working toward, We don't mow grass to make it short; we mow it so someone can run and play on it. We don't clean buildings to get the dirt off; we clean them to give people a clean wholesome environment in the park. We don't grade roads to take the bumps out; we grade them so the driver can give a portion of his attention to his surroundings.

"The next time you are bone tired and wondering if it's worth it all, don't look at the job you have done, but look instead at the product you have created. You'll find you have produced a commodity, hard to define — an intangible called **RECREATION!!**"

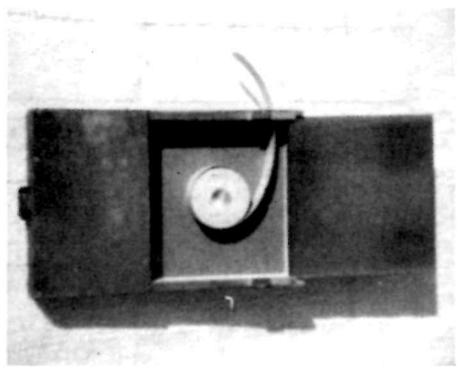
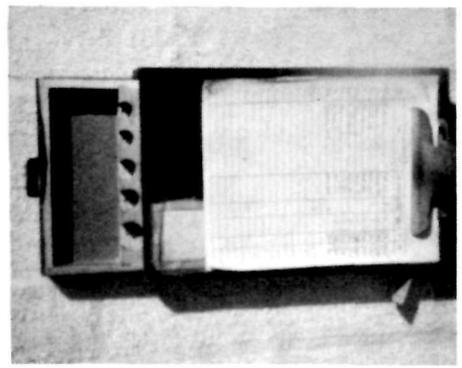
— IBL

FEE COLLECTION BOX

Collection of fees from visitors is required in many areas where volume of attendance is too light to justify a full scale checking station with cash registers, a safe, and similar costly paraphernalia. Here's how Supervisor Thomas L. McKnight, at George J. Hatfield State Recreation Area, California, solved this problem.



The neat design shown here combines security for funds collected with orderly dispersing of tickets (from a concealed roll), as required. The clipboard permits current recording of such fiscal data as are required for accounting purposes.



PARK PRACTICE GRIST

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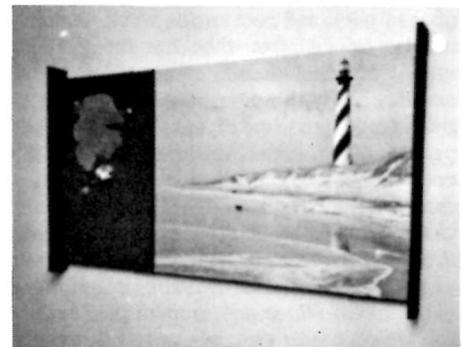
Speaking of Interpretation -

A fiberboard panel, approximately 5 1/2" x 2 1/2" in size, is mounted on a rectangular frame of dressed 1" x 4" lumber. The edging is of polished walnut, rabbeted to accommodate the edges of the fiberboard panel. The walnut edging is fastened to the main panel with screws covered with walnut pegs to add a finished touch.

Two-thirds of the fiberboard panel is covered with a black-and-white matte

anemone, and seaweed shown in relief. The Saguaro display is composed of gold suede paper with Indian artifacts and dried cactus.

Historical, natural, or recreational subjects may be depicted. It has been pointed out that a series of displays portraying a single park could be made with equal success, employing photographs of various attractions within the park and objects typifying each attraction.



finish mural enlargement of a photograph of a particular park scene, such as the ones shown of Cape Hatteras National Seashore and Saguaro National Monument. The remaining one-third of the display is covered with suede paper in a color representative of the area.

The line separating the suede paper section from the photographic enlargement is marked with a narrow walnut strip.

Attached to the suede paper are natural or man-made objects characteristic of the area. Artifacts, geological specimens, even early craftsmen's tools are among

USE BOTH SIDES

Raymond Bubb, Park Naturalist, Gifford Pinchot State Park, Pennsylvania, found a way to fully utilize the reverse side of a topographical model. He attached a homosote bulletin board, divided into 'Park News' and 'Nature News' and decorated

Front



EXECUTIVE OFFICE DISPLAYS

Perhaps one of the finest examples of an interpretive exhibit suitable for display in executive offices is found in the National Park Service Director's Corridor, Department of the Interior Building, Washington, D. C. A joint effort of the Eastern Museum Lab and freelance artist Herb Beard, the exhibit is well



representative of the many types of areas within the Park Service, captures the spirit of each area selected for display, and yet still maintains a high degree of formality.



the objects which can be artfully displayed on the suede backing. The Cape Hatteras display, for example, is highlighted with blue suede paper, depicting the blue of the sea, with sea shells, starfish, sea

with stencils of various types of wildlife, to the back of the model. The addition, which was completed in a matter of hours, has become an important source of information for the visitor.



Back

“WHATAMI” BOARD

Unable to find a suitable plan to guide him, Recreation Supervisor R. D. Delius, Tennessee Eastman Recreation Club,



Kingsport, Tennessee, set about on his own to make “What Am I” board—an interpretive display which invites the visitor to identify particular objects by matching a picture of the object with its name.

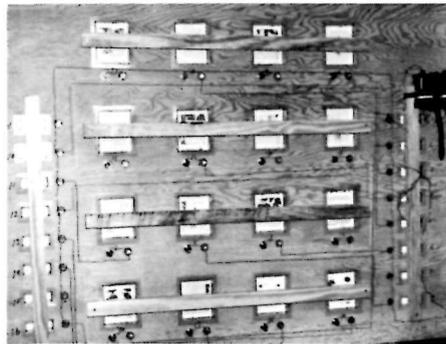
While this idea may have been placed in use at other points, Mr. Delius’ approach to the development of the board is certainly unique. In the first place, the pictures he uses to illustrate each one of the plants in the board were taken from the Golden Nature Guides and are therefore quite accurate and reliable. It should be pointed out that this method of visitor participation in interpretive effort can be applied in any direction. For example, in history the pictures might be of prominent military or other figures, or even of scenes of historic events, which could be keyed to the button which reveals the story behind the picture.

R. D.’s design consists of a large plywood panel in which “windows” have been cut to house the pictures and the explanatory text. Note that the name of the plant in the text under the picture has been blacked out so that to find the true name the proper button must be pushed. There is a button for each picture and one for the identifying labels on each side of the board. When the two correct buttons are pushed—the one under the picture and the one by the identifying label—the circuit is completed and the little bull’s eye light under the picture flashes on.

The electrical system is made up of a Dialco lamp assembly with a No. 47, 6.3 volt, .15 amp, T base. The switches are No. 101 SW Switchcraft. A 6 volt heavy duty dry cell operates the full system and removes any possible electrical hazard as might be the case if the board were operated by house current.

Since both buttons are in series—that is to say the current does not flow from the battery to the bulb unless both buttons are depressed—it adds a little more zest to the identification of the pictures than would be the case if one simply pressed buttons until the right one lighted up the bulb under the picture.

With a few simple materials and the appropriate pictures for the windows, one



of these self-serving interpretive devices could be built in almost any park shop. The pleasure and information which the visitor would derive would more than offset the effort put into making one.

TRAILSIDE INTERPRETATION OF TREE HISTORY

Steven T. Leskosky, Park Superintendent of Gifford Pinchot State Park, Pennsylvania, sends along another good idea—this one having to do with trailside interpretation.



Steve knows that most park visitors are interested in history as told in tree rings. In order to present visitors with an opportunity to permit the visitors to understand the history of a tree by reading its

rings, he made a tripod of three two by fours, using steel rods at the base and hooks at the top to hold the log section in place.

Sanding the face of a section of log and then finishing it with Sherwin-Williams Non-Yellowing varnish number V20V3, he related American history as well as the tree’s history with the appropriate tree ring by means of plastic labels.

SIGNS THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES --



Gr. Sand Dunes, Colorado

NOVEL PARK SIGN

From Park Superintendent Steven T. Leskosky, Gifford Pinchot State Park, Pennsylvania, comes an idea for a unique sign, designed and made by Phillip Lightner, Exhibits Technician, Pennsylvania Dept. of Forests and Waters.

There are two appealing aspects of this sign; the first is the illustration of a duck at the top of the sign which cannot fail to draw attention to it. The second is a series of footsteps painted on the edges of the sign which lend a wilderness character.



Steven tells us that the signs are hand painted on 5/8 inch plywood and that all the signs are then covered with Sherwin Williams Sign Finishing Clear Non-yellowing varnish, number V20V3.

SPOTLIGHT HOLDER FOR TRUCKS

Park Ranger Gary Olsen, Straits State Park, Michigan has come up with a good way to make a practical spotlight holder. He fastened a 6" section of ordinary radiator hose to the truck dashboard to hold the spotlight and then pulled the extension cord through the hose, so that it was hanging out the bottom. To fasten the surplus cord, Gary used an ordinary awning cleat. He cut the cleat in the middle and used the two pieces, approximately 10" apart, to fasten each end of the cord to the underside of the dashboard.



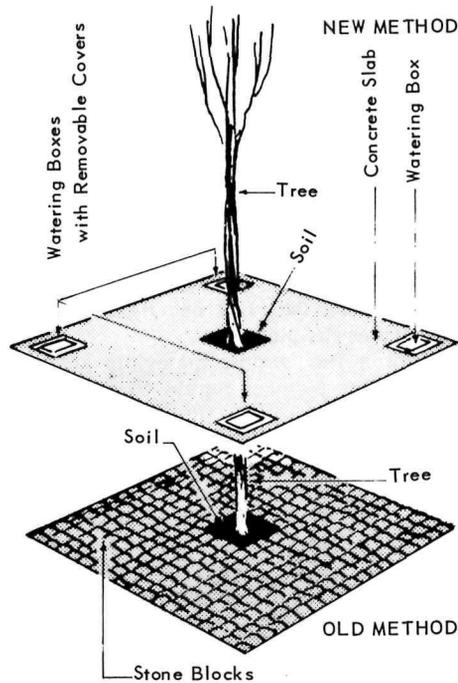
The holder can be made in a very short period of time with virtually no expense. The radiator hose protects the spotlight during rough rides and yet keeps it readily accessible at all times.

BEST PLANTING METHOD FOR SIDEWALK TREES

For many years the sidewalk trees at Rockefeller Center in New York City were surrounded with a small area of Belgian stone blocks or asphalt composition blocks and a relatively narrow area of soil, as is standard practice in most New York City tree plantings. As Robert C. Marville, Vice President of Rockefeller Center, Inc., explains, this method has been found to be generally ineffective. The blocks have a tendency to rise and become tripping hazards. The soil, under constant foot traffic, bakes as hard as cement and prevents the necessary water penetration to the roots. Serious tree damage results, considerably shortening the life of the tree.

Consequently, about six years ago, another planting method was adopted. Now the entire area around the tree trunk is slabbed with cement in which are set watering boxes with pipes leading to the root perimeter. This provides a smooth walking surface and allows for control of the water supply to the tree. Each watering box has a removable cover, permitting workers to test the soil with an auger in order to get a clear indication of the tree's water requirements. Workers can thus water and fertilize the tree under controlled conditions.

Since Rockefeller Center changed to watering boxes, the trees have lived much longer. The New York City Park Department, as well as the numerous landscape



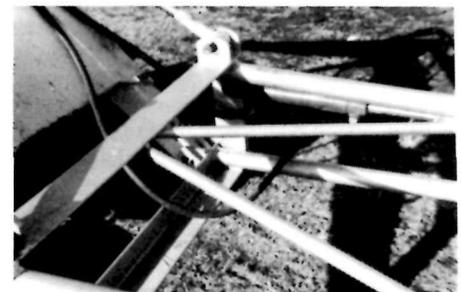
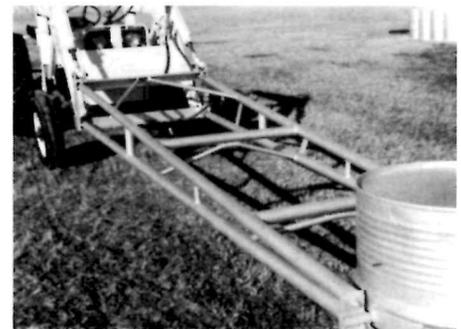
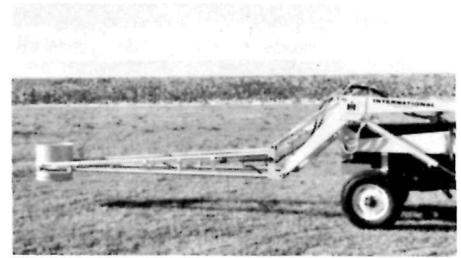
architects who have adopted the new planting pattern, would, no doubt, confirm that the tree life experience in Rockefeller Center is probably the best in the mid-town area.

FRONT END LOADER CRANE

From Laurian Lieker, Park Manager of Cedar Bluff State Park, Kansas, comes an idea which many a park man will find an invaluable tool in maintenance work at off-the-ground elevations. This one appears to have been commercially manufactured but we are informed that it was made in their park shops for a cost of \$101.90 including labor and serves the purpose about as well as any that has come to our attention.

A tapered boom, approximately ten feet long, is welded of 4 lengths of 2-inch tubing. The outer ends of the boom are then fastened to a bushing in which a short shaft is run to each side of a cut down 55 gallon drum. To the end of one of these 'axles', extending through the boom-end bushing, is permanently fastened a link chain sprocket. The chain runs to another sprocket wheel a few feet down the lower boom. The purpose of this is to keep the oil drum bucket always on a vertical line no matter what angle the boom is on.

The base of the boom is fastened to the business end of a front end loader and the hydraulic cylinders of the loader raise and lower the entire rig high enough to permit workmen to do tree pruning and other work directly from the cut-down drum bucket.



One of the advantages of this loader crane is that it may be disconnected from the loader in a matter of minutes and the bucket replaced for other work.

Note that the boom is well braced to give stability and added strength. It is suggested, however, that since the boom is made of metal, operators avoid using it near power lines where there might be danger of an electric shock.

FRONT DOOR ASH RECEPTACLE

No one at Colorado National Monument, Fruita, Colorado, could tell us who conceived this idea but it was suggested that the contractor who built their very excellent visitor center may have provided the following piece of furniture as an afterthought.



Whoever it was that made this attractive ash receptacle took four decorator blocks, butted and cemented them together at the center so as to make a four-legged platform base sixteen inches high. To the top of this was fastened, by epoxy, a steel plate approximately fourteen inches square, on this was cemented pale pastel cast concrete brick. Three layers of brick, as shown in the accompanying photograph, provided a center-well deep enough to place a two or three inch layer of white sand.

These ash receptacles are placed on either side of the front entrance to the visitor center and the boys at Colorado Monument report that visitors no longer drop their cigarettes or knock their pipes out on the entrance patio.

CAMPGROUND BATHTUBS

At Carpenter's Campers World, Florida, those in need of a good scrubbing are often pleasantly surprised to find a tub as well as a shower in each bathroom. The park operators claim that the bathtubs are greatly appreciated by older people who are worried about keeping their balance in the shower and, perhaps even more so, by mothers struggling to separate the campground topsoil from Junior's epidermis.

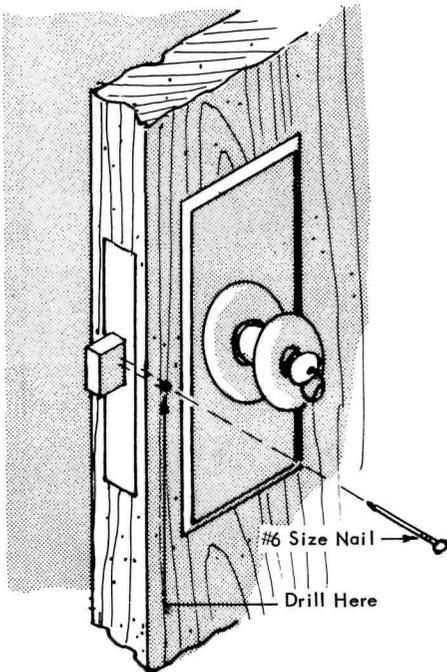
NEW FORMS CATALOGUE AVAILABLE

Bill Coons of the R. L. Spillman Company has sent GRIST a copy of their new catalogue on concrete forms, vibrating equipment, specialties and accessories, and concrete precast products. Quite a number of the Park Practice designs, such as concrete picnic tables, are shown and indexed by DESIGN number in this catalogue. Any number of items—from park benches to swimming pool coping—are listed in the catalogue and anyone with production schedules for concrete products might find that the custom forms can save them considerable time and money by eliminating homemade, short life forms.

For those interested, a letter to the R. L. Spillman Company, Box 4167, Columbus, Ohio 43207, will bring them a copy of the Form and Accessory Catalogue.

CONVERSION TO VANDAL-PROOF DOORS

James Yeo, Circulation Manager, Park Practice Program, has come up with a very simple way to make doors "jimmy-proof." The only tools needed are a small metal drill bit about the size of a #6 finishing nail, a #6 nail or cotter pin, and a drill motor.



Simply drill a hole approximately 1/4" to 1/2" from the edge of the door through the finger or bolt of the lock. The hole should be sufficiently deep to hold the nail or cotter pin securely. When the nail or pin is inserted the bolt will be firmly fixed, and the door cannot be pried open.

Jim adds that when the pin is not in use it may be housed in another hole drilled in the door frame, located so that the pin will be out of general sight and reach.

MOVABLE INFORMATION-REGULATION DISPLAY

Out at Lake Mead National Recreation Area the approaches to the water at public use areas are necessarily very wide because the water level in Lake Mead fluctuates as demands are made for hydroelectric power and irrigation. It would not be possible, therefore, to permanently mount information boards, for they would be inundated periodically.

Instead, Superintendent Charles A. Richey tells us how they solve the problem. As the photographs show, a concrete slab is poured with steel rings fastened to the reinforcing extending from the edges. This permits the slab to be pulled by truck or tractor. Two steel angle irons fastened to the slab on each side hold the upright wood columns which support the roof. The bulletin board, which carries information on weather conditions, wind velocities on the water, etc., on the one side, and regulations and information of general interest to the visitors on the other, are positioned where the most people will



see them. When the water rises in the lake and covers a higher elevation on the beach, the problem of relocating these structures is a relatively simple matter. As the water recedes, they are brought closer to the shoreline.

Chuck tells us that the information these bulletin boards carry is of interest to most everyone, particularly those who plan to go boating on the lake.

FELLING SILOS LIKE TREES

There were quite a number of old brick silos in Moraine State Park, Pennsylvania, until Park Superintendent Paul W. Feather had them removed for safety reasons. Rather than rely on removal by conventional methods, which would have been far too expensive for the park's budget, Superintendent Feather asked one of the employees to try to knock the silos down in real Paul Bunyan fashion.

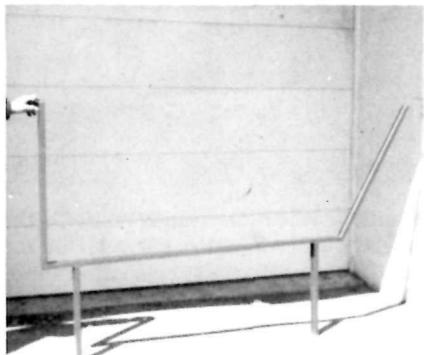


A man, armed with a 10 pound hammer, knocked out a wedge at the base of each silo, felling the brick structures in a matter of minutes. The safety of the tree-felling method is shown in the picture, taken by the very man who knocked the silo down. When the silo began to fall, the man was able to walk back far enough to take the photograph in complete safety.

Twenty-two silos were removed in this manner in Moraine State Park, averaging only 30 minutes per silo.

TWO-WAY DIRECTIONAL SIGNS

Ray W. Martz, Park Superintendent, Prince Gallitzin State Park, Pennsylvania, suggests an easy and low-cost method of constructing those directional signs which



require lettering on both sides. The framework of the sign is constructed of 2" channel iron as shown in photograph No. 1. A sign made from 2" x 10" wood

planking is shaped to fit inside the 2" channel, and 4" lettering is routed on both sides.

The sign may be inserted as individual planks or as a unit and held in place by drilling holes in the channel iron at intervals and inserting wood screws. When repainting or other maintenance is required, the wood screws are removed to allow the sign to be easily lifted out.

The base of the sign may be designed to conform with other signs in the area. Ray used 4" x 4" x 16" solid concrete blocks,



laid with stack joints and with a cap of 12" x 12" x 2" blocks. The legs of the framework are then cemented into the concrete block form to complete the very neat, attractive sign shown in photograph No. 3.



RESIN SIGN LETTERING

The maintenance of painted letters on routed signs was quite a chore for the men at Pismo State Beach, California, until they switched from lacquers to a recently developed plastic resin. Through trial and error the entire crew "worked the bugs out" of the new method, according to Beach Supervisor Renie A. Laret, and the men now feel confident enough to use resin on all signs produced.

The materials needed are Fuller's Glas-Skin Plastic Resin # 6605, Catalyst for the above (sold separately), and Medium Chrome Yellow Pigment. One quart of the mixture is sufficient to pour 250 two-inch letters.

Renie says to mix 4 oz. of the pigment to one gallon of Glas-Skin. This mixture will keep indefinitely if stored in a cool,

dry place. Once the catalyst is added, however, the mixture must be applied within 1/2 hour. Exactly 1 1/4 oz. of catalyst is needed for each gallon of resin-pigment mixture, or 5/16 oz. per quart. This should be stirred thoroughly for at least one minute.

It is important to note that the mixture must be used in an area having a constant temperature of between 70-75 degrees Fahrenheit. The sign must be dry to prevent separation of the resin. For best results, avoid pouring near knots.

The men at Pismo have been routing their signs to a depth of 1/4" with a straight bit, allowing them to pour nearly 1/8" of resin material into each letter. They found a crimped edge can perfect for pouring larger letters, and a squeeze bottle for smaller letters. After pouring, some small air bubbles may form which should be broken with a nail, ice pick, or other pointed instrument. Acetone may be used for clean-ups.

PERMANENT SIGNS FOR BUILDINGS

For some time, vandals had repeatedly removed the markers and signs on buildings at Tuttle Creek State Park, Kansas, their favorite targets being the signs designating men and women's toilet rooms. As soon as these markers were replaced, they were removed, and park losses were steadily mounting.

The solution to the problem consisted of making concrete plaques which can be cemented to existing brick buildings. The idea worked so well that now concrete signs are placed in the walls of new brick buildings during construction.

Stanley Curtis, Park Manager, says that first a wooden form is made with routed letters of the desired size. The form should be approximately 1 1/2 times as long, less than 1/2 as wide, and 2 times plus one mortar joint as thick as the bricks used in the building. The form is then carefully oiled and filled with concrete. When the concrete has set, the block is removed and used to make another form having reverse lettering. The form is oiled and filled with a concrete mixture of cement and masonry sand (the cement may be portland or masonry or a mixture of both to match the mortar).



The finished sign is thin enough to be easily attached to a brick wall or it can be placed in the wall during construction to fit flush.

TILTING TRASH TRAILER

If you're looking for a handy way to collect trash around your park or campgrounds why not build yourself a tilting trash trailer which can be towed by a jeep or other light vehicle? This idea comes from Paul W. States, Park Manager, Fall River—Toronto State Parks, Toronto, Kansas.

The trailer measures 6 feet wide by 10 feet long and has a 2-inch bottom



overlaid with metal. Trash is emptied over the 30-inch front and rear end gates and the rear end gate swings out so that when the trash is released at the draw bar the entire body tilts down at the back for easy dumping.

The sides are high and stretching between each side panel is a wire mesh screen to prevent refuse from blowing out. A weighted canvas hangs down over the back also to keep refuse from blowing out.

Note that the draw bar has an A-frame extending from it to the axle inside each wheel. The main draw bar extended beyond the apex of the A-frame contains the latch which holds the body down while in transit.

Paul informs us that the entire cost of the trailer, made in their own shops, is around \$175. Several points are certainly worth noting: in the first place, the trailer can be used for hauling materials such as gravel, topsoil, etc., when not being used for refuse collecting. Also, it eliminates the use of high bed dump or stakebody trucks which makes emptying refuse cans difficult. Also, when a trailer is used for



refuse collecting, an expensive piece of equipment is not tied up and held back from other equally important maintenance and development work.

CAB-SAVER MESH SCREEN

Unless your truck came equipped with a protective barrier to keep the contents of truck bodies from slamming against the vehicle cab or loading equipment from causing damage to the cab, you may want to construct the "cab-saver" recommended by Paul W. States, Park Manager, Fall River—Toronto State Parks, Toronto, Kansas.

Constructed of 1 1/2" pipe, 1/4" steel

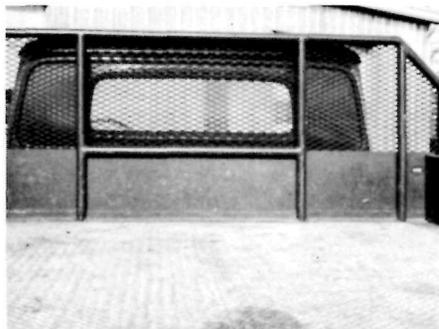


plate and expanded metal, this cab-saver is mounted up against the headboard in the truck body. All at a small cost, particularly when compared with the cost of repair work on truck cabs.

ONE-QUART OIL CAN COVERS

Every now and then an employee comes up with a money-saving idea so simple that others wonder why they never thought of it themselves. Such is the case with Park Ranger Gary Olsen's idea. Gary, who works at Straits State Park, Michigan, got tired of seeing perfectly good oil go to waste. Once a can of oil was opened, the unused portion of oil remaining in the can was exposed to impurities and soon became contaminated.

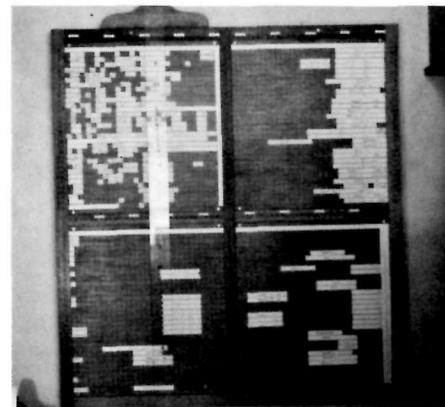
Rather than figure out a use for the contaminated oil or discard it altogether, Gary simply decided to put covers on the cans. It didn't take long to come up with the



perfect covering—plastic lid from a one pound coffee can. The lid makes a tight cover for the oil can and keeps the oil fresh.

REGISTRATION BOARD

Ideas come from unusual places. While we were not necessarily looking for ideas which could be used in parks or campgrounds, we did come across a good one developed by Mr. Harry B. Green, Manager of The Nugget Lodge in Aspen, Colorado. Harry's idea is illustrated in the picture below. We believe that while he designed it for ready reference purposes in determining which rooms were available in the



lodge and for how long, the same idea might advantageously be used in registration offices in campgrounds or for cabins in parks.

The registration board consists of a wooden frame approximately four feet wide by five feet high. This frame contains four insert panels which can be removed easily as required. These are made of wood and are scored vertically for each day of the month, and, of course, each of the four panels represents a different month in a four month period.

Vertically along the outer edge and center board are lettered the number of the rooms, cabins, or campsites.

If a reservation is made for a certain date or group of days, a ready reference to the board for the month in which the reservation is requested is obtained by a glance at the correct insert panel for that month. The available accommodations are then noted directly on the board by means of half inch white scotch tape, # 256, and extended across the board for the number of days the reservation is made.

The T-square with lucite straight edge hanging down over the board serves two purposes. First it may be used to cut the Scotch tape evenly and it may also carry code letters or numbers applied directly to the lucite and indicating such things as single beds, double beds or, in the case of campgrounds, whether there are utilities at that site.

Since there may be insert boards made up for each of the months of the year, they may be replaced with a new board each time a month expires.

Our thanks to Harry Green for this excellent idea.

NATURE TRAIL REGISTER

Steven T. Leskosky, Park Superintendent at Gifford Pinchot State Park, Pennsylvania, has come up with a new twist on the registration shelter. While the shelter proper composed of 4 x 4 upright posts with an asphalt shingle roof is not too unlike others used around the country, his method of protecting the registration sheets certainly is.



Steve uses a piece of heavy plexiglass which hinges at the back and completely covers the sheet on the writing surface of the shelter. The plexiglass is hinged in such a manner as to require holding it up while the register is being signed.

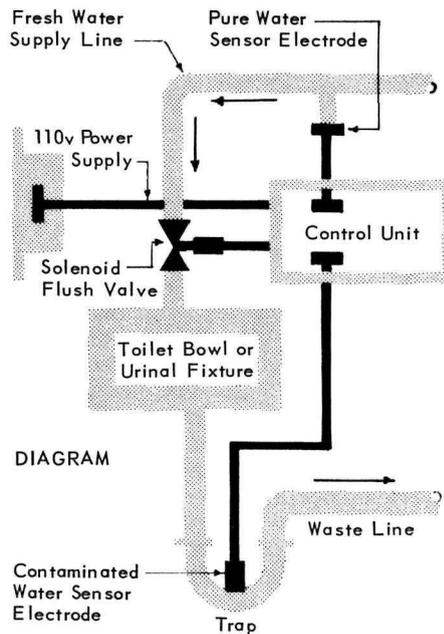
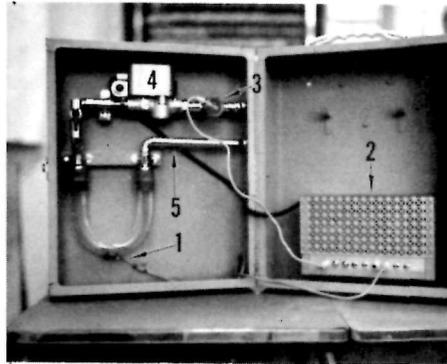
The writing surface also has a drawer under it in which are kept additional registration sheets and pencils.

AUTO-FLUSHER FOR TOILETS

An electrically operated, fully automatic, tamper proof and virtually maintenance-free flushing device for urinals and commodes is now on the market. The manufacturer claims that in actual tests by an impartial agency, use of the unit effected up to 70 percent savings in water consumption when compared with conventional manual, timer and continuous flow valves currently in general use.

The unit flushes the fixture only when contamination is introduced into the fixture, and allows flushing action to continue only until contamination is removed, thus insuring that no water is wasted; less

water in means less water out, an important consideration in mobile comfort stations or locations where water availability or sewage disposal is a problem. The control unit can be remotely mounted in a pipe alley, janitor's closet, overhead crawl space, or other isolated spot not accessible to the user. The transistorized unit has only one moving part and all unit components are plug-in type, and can be removed and replaced in a matter of seconds; trouble-shooting and restoring the unit to



service is simpler than the disassembly of a conventional flushometer valve.

The basic unit will operate up to four fixtures independently of one another, and special units can be assembled to operate any number of fixtures independently. The unit operates on 110-120 Volt, 60 cycle AC current and can be adapted to existing installations, eliminating the need for flush tanks, and tank and ball cock assemblies.

The standard model has a 30-second time delay between the time the contamination enters the trap and the time the flushing action starts. When connected to commodes, addition of a small plug-in component provides a three-minute time delay before flushing action starts. Any specified time delay can be built into the unit at time of manufacture at no additional cost.

The photograph of a demonstration hook-up illustrates the workings of this unique device. The electrode (1) senses any contamination entering the bowl or trap; changes in water are detected by the control unit (2) which compares it by other electrodes with uncontaminated water in the supply line (3) and after a preestablished time interval, the control unit opens a flush valve (4) in the feed line which flushes the trap until the water in it equals in purity the water in the supply line. All contamination is thus flushed out the sewer line (5).

For additional information write: Contamination Control Corporation, RR 1, Long Valley, New Jersey 07853, or call: 201--584-9460.

EMERGENCY DUAL LEAD-IN

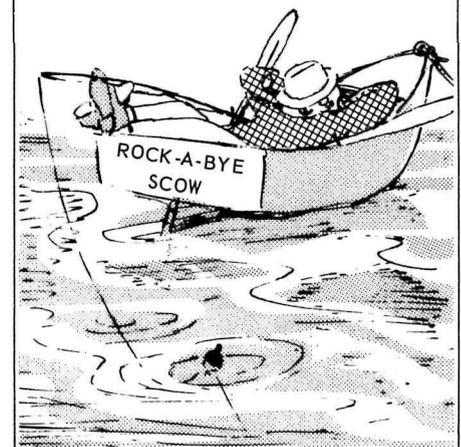
If you ever find yourself in a position where you need to operate two TV sets or radio receivers and have only one antenna, don't try to fasten both to the same lead-in. The results will be somewhat less than satisfactory and could even be dangerous.

Instead, take another length of 300 ohm lead-in wire and tape it with electricians' plastic tape along the permanently affixed lead-in from the antenna. The higher up this lead-in is done, the better. The waves received through the antenna will then be transmitted to the temporary lead-in by induction and the results should be satisfactory. If there is a lightning arrester on the lead-in, the application of the second lead-in taped to the first should be below that point.

Of course, there are on the market a number of proven devices for using the same television or radio lead-in to serve several sets, but the suggestion of the induction type lead-in is offered as a temporary expedient.

RANGER 'RED' sez:-

"If yer afraid some new idea might upset the organization boat, ferget it. There's usually too much lead in the keel for it to capsize."



Jim Burnett & IBL