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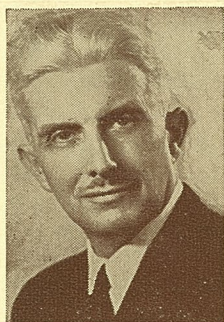
JANUARY 1962

Number 1

THE CIVIL DEFENSE SHELTER PROGRAM

FREDERICK KRAISSL, JR., P. E., President
THE KRAISSL COMPANY, INC.

Most of us who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States and probably an overwhelming majority of other informed citizens both men and



women, realize that military defenses must be supported by a strong economy to be effective. Consequently, a major consideration of any would be conqueror would certainly include the disruption or the destruction of the

production capacity of the country under attack.

Machines, facilities and installations are replaceable even though this may entail staggering problems, but human beings with special skills are not. Disregarding entirely humanitarian considerations the word replacement as related to people is inaccurate, particularly in fields or activities that cannot be dealt with by regimentation. The know-how, techniques and special skills are usually a part of any production job which entail considerable training even with jobs that do not command a high rating.

Human beings are also more fragile than machines and many items of production equipment. Tests made in areas subjected to nuclear explosions indicate that many such items could be salvaged under conditions where people would be destroyed. Consequently the principle of greater calculated risk could be applied to many types of equipment with more justification than to the operators.

Having considered these facts, let us admit that the basic objective of any defense is to preserve our people, our liberty and our way of life which is all included in our devotion to our form of government and from time immemorial we have given this the name of patriotism. Experience has shown that the only deterrent given any consideration by a potential aggressor, is sufficient strength to oppose the attack. For

a period of time in the immediate past, it appears that we may have been relying completely on our power of retaliation, as a deterrent. This thinking needs revision in view of the greater range and effectiveness of current weapons.

There is a precedent with which I have had some experience. As a veteran of both World War I and II and as a former commissioned officer in the Chemical Warfare Service, it can be stated that both we, and we believe our opponents, had complete chemical arsenals and means of defending against chemical attack. The past and current efficiency of chemical weapons has generally been conceded. But gas was not used in any major operations in World War II. Why? Many of us have our opinions and mine is that our opponents felt that we held superiority, so it would be to their disadvantage to initiate chemical warfare.

It will be noted that defense against chemical agents was included in our training program. This situation could have changed if we had neglected defensive measures. No two situations have the same factors and we all appreciate that nuclear weapons have changed all time and space considerations but let us accept the fact that defense against a weapon is a deterrent to its use.

Consequently, a defense against nuclear weapons can be regarded as an effort toward making nuclear attack less likely when combined with an adequate retaliatory capability. This is the justification for the shelter program. It tells a potential aggressor by deeds rather than words that we have the will and ability to survive.

Such a program requires leadership. It is futile for small industry to survive if large industry does not take the initiative. Small industry is largely supported by large industry which usually has research and engineering facilities that cannot be afforded by smaller units. Personnel shelters could conceivably be constructed on the basis of calculated risk as related to proximity to probable targets. Underground shelters where considered necessary could be constructed under parking areas without limiting the above ground usefulness of this space. Some foreign plants are completely underground and

this might be essential for our industries of high priority but if provision is made for saving the personnel of others this might be an acceptable calculated risk.

Everything must be paid for. The insurance industry should be able to report the number of dollars spent in premiums for policies that have expired each year without compensation for a loss. Business does not regard this as waste but as necessary protection. A shelter program that provides survival protection can be regarded in the same light and should permit our diplomats to deal with the problems of international peace with the calmness and serenity that comes from full knowledge that our leadership is supported by strength and that our humanitarian motives cannot be cynically discounted by others as being due to our vulnerability.

EXPERIENCE

ALICE L. KRAISSL, Vice-President

There seems to be much emphasis placed on experience in all phases of endeavor. We want our doctors, dentists, lawyers, and other professional people to be "experienced" before we trust them with our problems, and in a lighter vein we note in "Help Wanted" columns that there are openings for "experienced sales persons" in haberdasheries and dress shops, and "experienced car-hops" in drive-in restaurants.



Experience at anything, even living, comes from constant repetition with the additional requisite of striving continually for improvement. Constant repetition without the goal of improvement would result in nothing more than maintaining status quo at best, and at worst could result in retrogression if errors were to go uncorrected. This then would seem to indicate that initiative is an important factor in the gaining of desirable experience, since initiative is the human quality that can transmute repetition into profitable experience, lifting it above the level of automation. The person endowed with

initiative will gain this experience from every endeavor in contrast to one satisfied to do the same thing in the same way year after year.

Admitting that experience in any field is not gained overnight, but is the accumulation of years of effort, the question becomes "is experience capitalized to the greatest degree, or is it shamefully wasted?" It is the contention of the writer that accepted business procedure in our country results in a flagrant waste of valuable experience. This statement refers, of course, to the forced retirement programs so widely in effect.

One who has worked until the age of 65 and who has enjoyed his activities is the possessor of much valuable experience which, on retirement, is lost to his industry. Of course there should be a choice available, and if one chooses retirement, there should be no criticism since at this age one is certainly entitled to the opportunity to pursue hobbies if desired. On the other hand, if mental and physical health are retained, and activity in business is a person's chief interest in life, his industrial connection should welcome with open arms the continuing opportunity to avail itself of his experience.

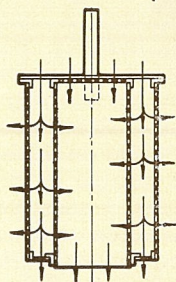
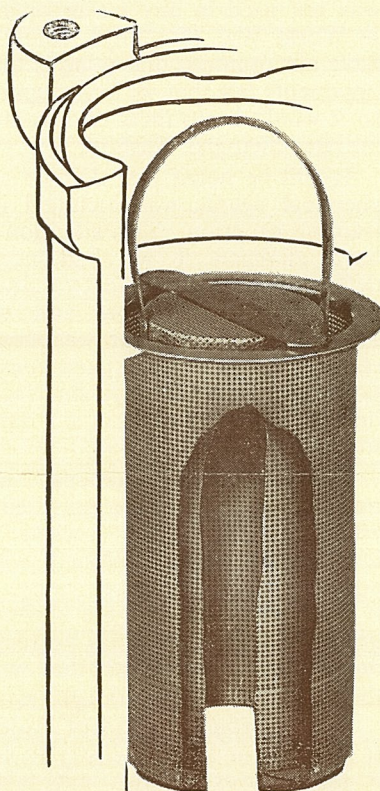
The concern seems to center on the fact that there will be no opportunity for advancement of young people unless the older ones bow out. This is hard to believe, since if workers are truly inspired, young or old, their contributions would result in expanded business with room for all. It sometimes seems that young people fear their older associates. They fear, perhaps, that they will not "measure up" in comparison, or that their new ideas may be summarily dismissed when presented and a continuing frustration will be the result. We admit there are "old fogies" who will always resist "new fangled" ideas, but believe these are the exception. Those of wide experience are usually ones who entertain with interest new ideas and suggestions, drawing on their years of contact to separate workable plans from those that could result in costly failures, and making it a principle at all times to maintain an open mind. One of truly wide experience may be old in years but is always young in outlook and eager for the application of fresh and better methods.

At a time when our country is finding it necessary to put forth every effort to maintain position as a world power, it becomes increasingly important to use to maximum efficiency the talents of our industrial army. One step in this direction would be the retention in industry of experience now being lost through retirement when this is not the choice of the individual.

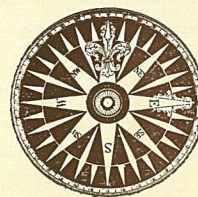
DOUBLE ELEMENT BASKETS NOW STANDARD WITH CLASS 72 INTEGRAL IRON DUPLEX STRAINERS

As increased costs ultimately force increased prices, ways and means are constantly being sought to give our customers the best possible economic package. One important characteristic of any strainer is the straining area supplied. We have increased the straining area of all of our strainers 30 to 50% by making available our patented multi-element baskets which are interchangeable in the same housings. These are now furnished as standard equipment with our integral Class 72 series iron construction duplex strainers and are available for all other Kraissl strainers both single or duplex.

Increased straining area is of great importance to our oil burner customers so that the smallest strainer compatible with the pipe line selected can be used and still maintain Underwriters Laboratory requirements for straining area as related to burner capacity. To other customers increased straining area increases the interval of cleaning operation.

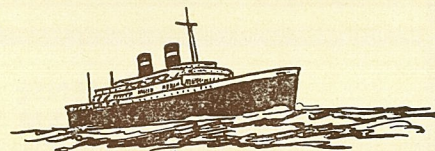


Our Patented Multi-Element Baskets are easily dismountable for cleaning and provide 30 to 50% increased straining area in the same separator housing. Double Element Baskets are listed by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. for a great variety of sizes.



**MARINE
FIELD**

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY



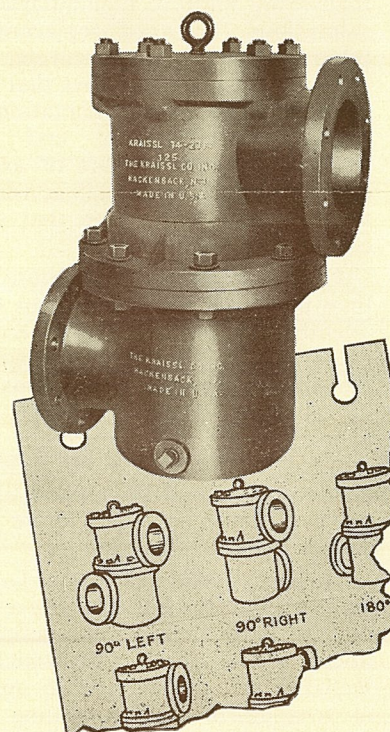
CLASS 74 SERIES STRAINERS MEETING A NEED

Our Class 74 Series Strainers that permit orientation to provide inlet and outlet ports in various positions have become so popular that we have complied with the request to make them available in five and six inch sizes and below.

When you get up to eight, ten and twelve inch size strainers, piping on shipboard can become a problem. The fact that you can change the relationship of the ports to each other every 90° is a tremendous advantage.

Ports can be on the same side, opposite side, adjacent to each other, either front or back, as indicated below.

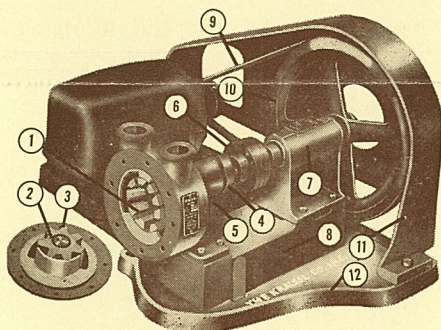
There should be many cases where elbows can be eliminated which is not inconsequential with these sizes.



KRAISSEL PUMPS

SCORE AGAIN

WE BELIEVE THE ATTACHED LETTER FROM TODD SHIPYARDS CORPORATION TELLS THE STORY OF THE PERFORMANCE OBTAINABLE FROM KRAISSEL PUMPS WHEN PROPERLY SIZED, SELECTED AND INSTALLED.



FEATURES

1. Internal gear design provides high suction lift characteristics.
2. Hardened idler insures minimum wear.
3. Integral bearing and idler assembly.
4. Adjustable stuffing box fitted with return seal and soft packing keeps shaft wear and chance of leakage to a minimum.
5. Interchangeable return seal design allows change of rotation in field.
6. Flexible coupling isolates pump bearings from pulley loads.
7. Rugged ball bearing unit insures bearing alignment and large grease reservoir with provision for re-lubrication minimizes maintenance.
8. Bearing unit support cast integral with bed plate reduces vulnerability to distortion.
9. Adjustable V belt drive absorbs shock loads and provides quiet operation with low replacement cost.
10. Varied pulley combinations for proper viscosity-speed relationship.
11. Cast iron belt guard protects personnel from exposed moving parts and eliminates chance of bending, denting or sharp edges.
12. Cast iron bed plate with drip collecting bead around edge insures rigid support and minimum chance of bed plate bending or distortion.
13. Pumps are individually tested in accordance with Underwriters' requirements.
14. Approved by the Board of Standards and Appeals for use in New York City under Cal. No. 517-53-SA.

BULLETIN NO. A-1193

TODD

Todd Shipyards Corporation

NEW YORK OFFICE: 1 BROADWAY • AREA CODE 212 DI 4-6900 • CABLE "ROBIN" NEW YORK

December 11, 1961

PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO
TODD SHIPYARDS CORPORATION
(PRODUCTS DIVISION)
Columbia & Hallack Sts.
Brooklyn 31, N. Y.
Area Code 212 - MA 5-6612

BROOKLYN DIVISION
Foot of Dwight St.
Brooklyn 31, N. Y.

HOBOKEN DIVISION
Park Ave. & 17th St.
Hoboken, N. J.

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION
New Orleans 14, La.

GALVESTON DIVISION
Galveston, Texas

HOUSTON DIVISION
Houston 15, Texas

PACIFIC COAST OFFICE
720 California Street
San Francisco 11, California

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION
Foot of Main Street
Alameda, California

LOS ANGELES DIVISION
San Pedro, Calif.

SEATTLE DIVISION
Seattle 4, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
Columbia & Hallack Sts.
Brooklyn 31, N. Y.

NUCLEAR DIVISION
Columbia & Hallack Sts.
Brooklyn 31, N. Y.

Mr. F. Kraissl, President
Kraissl Pump Company
299 Williams Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Kraissl:

In reference to your call, we are pleased to confirm information regarding the Todd - Adelphi College - installation. Our first installation of equipment which included Kraissl Pumps was made in September of 1928. We would have to agree with you that the fact that these burners are still operating and that the installation is performing its function satisfactory for the customer is certainly a tribute to Todd and to your company.

Evidence of this satisfaction is apparent in the fact that Adelphi purchased additional equipment from Todd in 1944, again in 1959 and a recent order, yet to be shipped was received several months ago. Full evidence of performance and satisfaction.

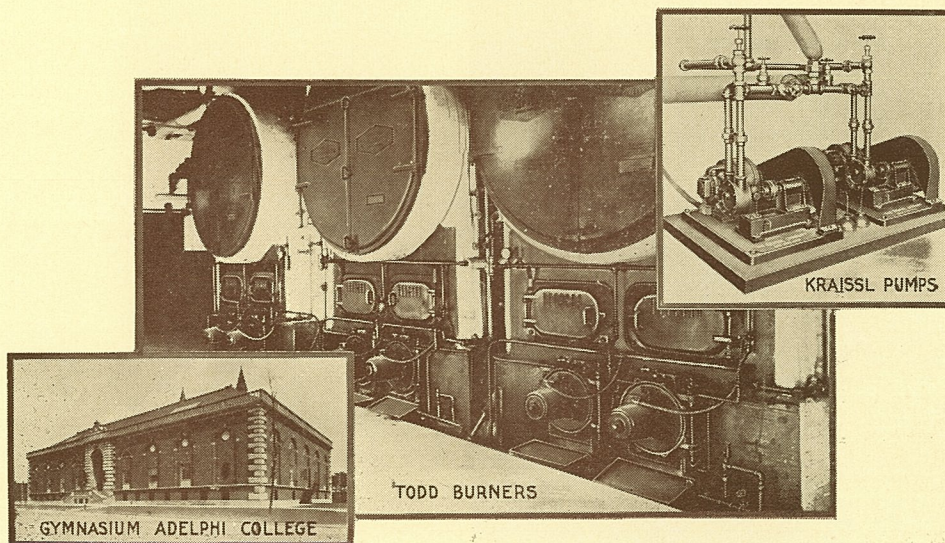
Yours very truly,

TODD SHIPYARDS CORPORATION
(PRODUCTS DIVISION)

William H. Bohn
William H. Bohn
General Manager

WHB:dj

**INSTALLED SEPTEMBER 1928
STILL GIVING SATISFACTORY SERVICE
33 YEARS LATER**



GYMNASIUM ADELPHI COLLEGE

TODD BURNERS

KRAISSEL PUMPS

SALES REPRESENTATION

HOME OFFICE

We have reserved the areas of Connecticut, Delaware, Metropolitan New York, including the Hudson valley, Long Island, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania less Philadelphia District for coverage by Kraissl Company personnel.

Northeast Region

Robert Bacon Co.
Fruit St., Westboro, Mass.
John S. Stone
P. O. Box 247, Holcomb, N. Y.
Williams Bros., Inc., 70 Commercial St., Portland 3, Me.

Eastern Region

Valley Equipment Company
404 Frick Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
J. W. Pearson Co., Box 282
Hatboro, Penn.
Shanklin Company
330 East 25th St., Baltimore, Md.

Southeast Region

L. M. Lee, Jr.
Richmond Federal Bldg., Richmond, Va.
Dillon Supply Company—Main Office
Raleigh, N. C.
Dillon Supply Company
Durham, No. Carolina
Dillon Supply Company
Rocky Mt., No. Carolina
Dillon Supply Company
Goldsboro, North Carolina
Dillon Supply Company
Charlotte, No. Carolina
Boiler Supply Company, Inc.
490 Craighead Street, Nashville, Tenn.
2006 Sutherland Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
Applied Engineering Co., Inc.
P. O. Box 506, Orangeburg, S. C.
Spotswood Parker & Co.
313 Techwood Drive, Atlanta, Ga.
T. W. McCuiston
540 S. W. 69th Ave., Miami, Fla.

North Central Region

Charles R. Davis
2970 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
Hetler Equipment Co.
1904 Clyde Park Ave., S. W.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Central Region

Wm. G. Taylor
1900 Euclid Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
Lightfoot Pump & Equipment Co.
1989 Guilford Rd., Columbus, Ohio
The Jordan Engineering Co.
7401 Shewango Way, Cincinnati 43, Ohio
T. A. Heidenreich Co., Inc.
5250 Keystone Ct., Indianapolis 20, Ind.
Lowden & Company
3404 N. Harlem Ave., Chicago, Ill.
A. K. Howell Co.
1001 Bellevue Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

South Central Region

Creole Engineering Co.
2617 Banks Street, New Orleans, La.
Sterling & Newby Houston Corp
2611 Crocker St.
Houston, Texas
Sterling & Newby—Dallas Corp
4431 Maple Ave.
Dallas 9, Texas

Northwest Region

Bruce P. Rutherford Co.
122 First Ave., S. W., Portland, Oregon
Bruce P. Rutherford Co.
1954 First Avenue South, Seattle, Wash.

Western Region

A. C. Cope Co.
435 Bryant Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Power Engineering Co.
1806 South State St., Salt Lake City, Utah
Thermo Tech Products Co.
1400 So. Lipan
Denver 23, Colorado

Southwest Region

Walter T. Humes Co.
230 East Anaheim, Wilmington, Cal.
Wagner Hydraulic Equip. Co.
10814 Santa Monica Blvd.
Los Angeles, California

Canada—Ontario and Quebec Provinces

Kirk Equipment Ltd.
1460 Bishop Street
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Canada—British Columbia Province

Fred McMeans & Co.
1608 West 5th Avenue
Vancouver, B. C., Canada



Instructor (to student in science class):

"Whom do you consider the greatest inventor?"

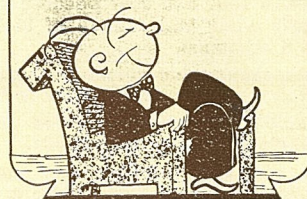
Student: "Judging by the number of times I have seen his name on inventions, I would say a gentleman named Pat Pending."

* * *

"Doctor", said the patient, "I am feeling much better and I would like you to send me your bill."

"I appreciate your consideration," said the doctor, "but you are not quite strong enough for that, yet!"

Hard Luck
is a polite name
for the sleeping
sickness.



THE KRAISSL COMPANY

INCORPORATED

HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED



**YOUR
COPY
OF**

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QUARTERLY**

**BULK RATE
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Permit No. 1268
Hackensack, N. J.**