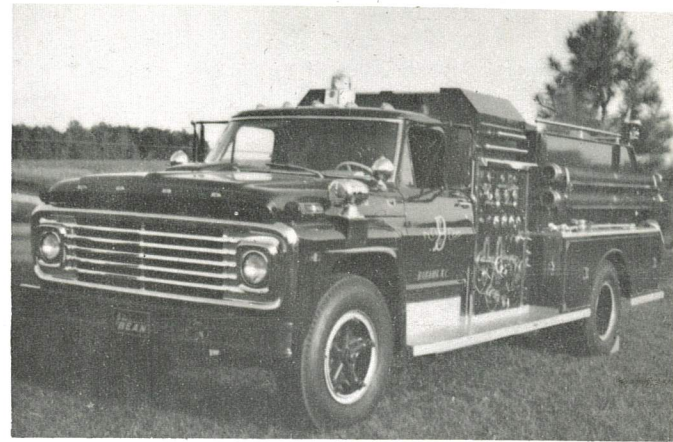




**Redwood Fire Department**



**Bahama Fire Department**



**Parkwood Fire Department**



**Bethesda Fire Department**



**Lebanon Fire Department**

# **DURHAM COUNTY VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION**





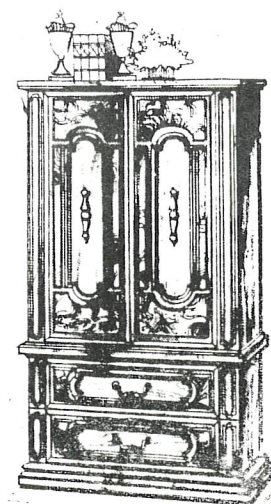
**promac**  
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COMMERCIAL-INDUSTRIAL  
GENERAL CONTRACTORS



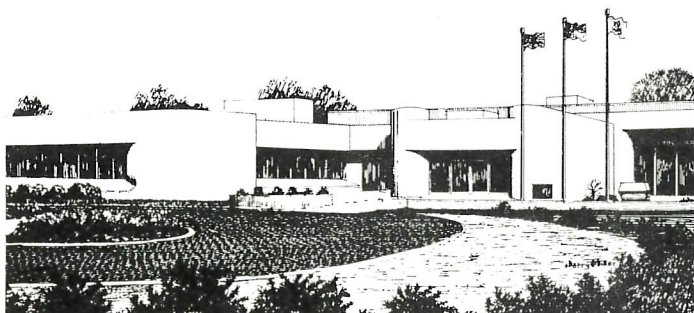
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Science in the Public Interest  
Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology  
P.O. Box 12137  
Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709  
(919) 541-2070

Residents of Durham County,

On behalf of all the volunteer firefighters of Durham County, we would like to extend our appreciation to all of the people and businesses who supported us and made this booklet possible. The Durham County Volunteer Firefighters Association is a newly formed organization made up entirely of Durham County Volunteer Firefighters.

The purpose of this Association is to correlate the efforts of organized firefighters in Durham County, in order that communities may be educated in fire prevention and firefighters may receive training that is necessary for effective co-operation in a county wide program.

Safety material in this booklet is some that we felt would be most helpful to the people in our fire districts. It contains suggestions and ideas for lessening the likelihood of a destructive fire in your home and businesses. By following them, the annual life and property loss by fire can be greatly reduced. The difference between minor fire damage and total destruction of the home, including loss of life, depends on how well you prepare for an deal with fire. By reading this booklet and adopting it to your home and family, your home will be safer and our job easier.

The fire departments in Durham County are some of the best in North Carolina. Countless hours are put in by the firefighters to make these depts. Professional and well trained.

Once again our thanks to the people of Durham County who gave us their support and make possible this booklet.

Thank you  
Chris McDonald  
President

**DURHAM COUNTY VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

President: Chris McDonald — Lebanon  
Vice-President: Bob Lugar — Redwood  
Secretary: John Van Roy — Parkwood  
Treasurer: Tony Barringer — Parkwood  
Wayne Mangum — Bahama

John R. Riggs Jr. — Bahama  
Ray Watson — Bethesda  
Bob Harper — Bethesda  
Keith Studt — Lebanon  
Morris Taylor — Redwood

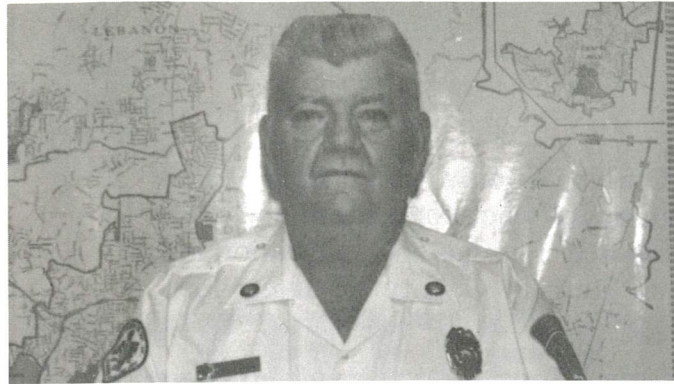
**ALTERNATES:**

Len Needham — Bahama  
Jerry Allen — Lebanon

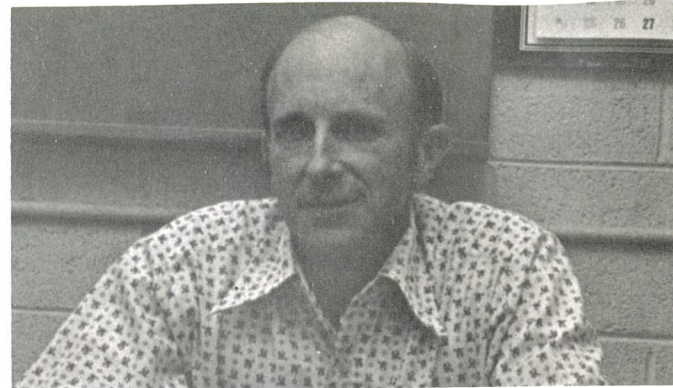
Marshall Ross - Bethesda

Charlie Fox — Redwood  
Mike Jones — Parkwood





Chief: Floyd Dollar  
Lebanon Fire Department



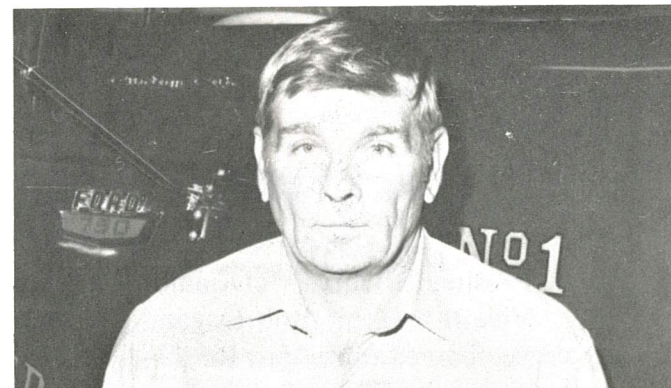
Chief: Charlie Hill  
Bahama Fire Department



Chief: Nick Bryant  
Redwood Fire Department



Chief: John Rudisill  
Parkwood Fire Department



Chief: J.M. Utley, Jr.  
Bethesda Fire Department

The Safety information contained in this book is obtained from many different sources, including the United States Government Agencies, The National Fire Protection Association, and The Volunteers themselves and neither the Sponsor, The Sources of information nor The Publisher makes any warranty expressed or implied, or assumes Responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information herein.

Every effort was made to place each advertisement according to copy received and space allowed. If space did not allow full use of copy received the essential portion was used.

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James C. Overstreet, Editor  
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### FIRE MARSHAL

It is the responsibility of the Durham County Fire Marshal's department to provide fire protection to all residents of Durham County living outside the city limits of Durham. The Fire Marshal coordinates the provision of fire protection services, including fire prevention, fire investigation, and fire fighting. He is also responsible for coordinating the activities of all the urban volunteer fire departments and county rescue services.

This department first came into being in Durham County on April 21, 1980. Richard J. Sauer was Durham County's first Fire Marshal to be appointed by the Durham County Board of Commissioners. At this time he immediately split the county from the city and took over all inspection for day care facilities, summer care facilities, foster care of children and homes for adults, plus all the public and private schools in Durham County. Chief Sauer works with all the volunteer departments in every way and makes inspections of public gatherings relative to fire protection and prevention. He makes investigations of fires of a suspicious nature so as to determine their cause, He also puts fire education and safety programs in schools and the community. Chief Sauer maintains a continuing knowledge and education of fire prevention operations and methods. He is also responsible for writing permits in the county and viewing and approving builders' plans. Chief Sauer also drew up a Fire Prevention Ordinance for Durham County, had it accepted on the state level by N.C. Building Code Council and the Durham County Commissioners. This code went into effect February 16, 1981 and is the first time Durham has ever had a fire code for the county.

Chief Sauer has goals for the future to provide education of fire prevention, provide school education for students in the county, have all of Durham County covered by volunteer fire departments and provide better fire prevention for residences and businesses. In order to do all this he plans to expand the Fire Marshal's office staff to include a full time arson and fire investigator with arrest powers a public education specialist and a minimum of three fire inspectors.

In order to keep pace with the county's needs and accelerated growth, Chief Sauer is hopeful that this department expansion will take place in the near future.



Richard Sauer  
Fire Marshal  
Durham County



Kaye Nichols  
Secretary to Fire Marshal



### BAHAMA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT HISTORY

On August 10, 1960, the Mangum School caught fire after being struck by lightning and burned the classrooms, cafeteria, gym and auditorium. The front part of the school survived the fire.

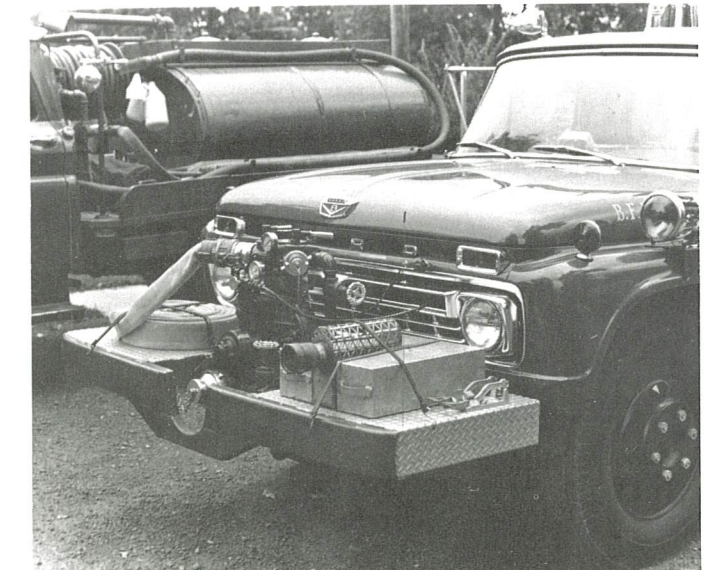
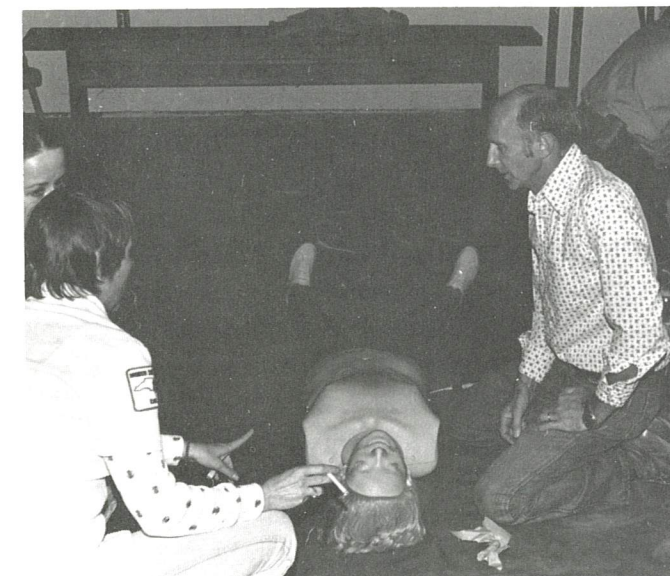
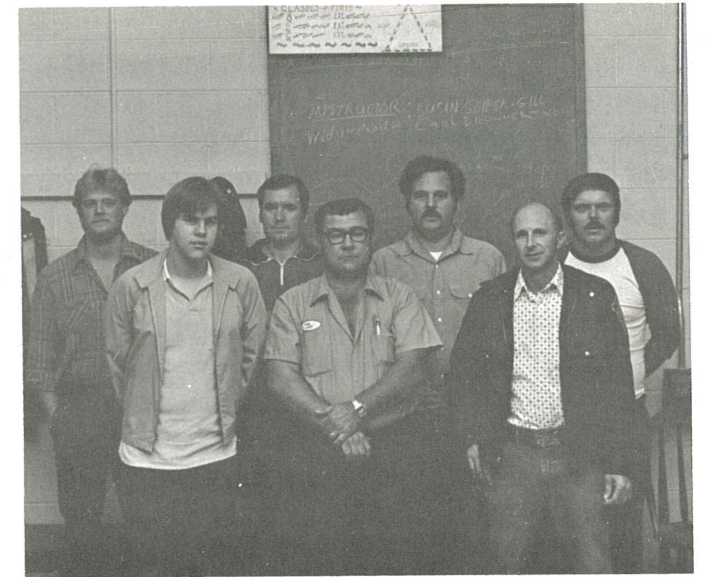
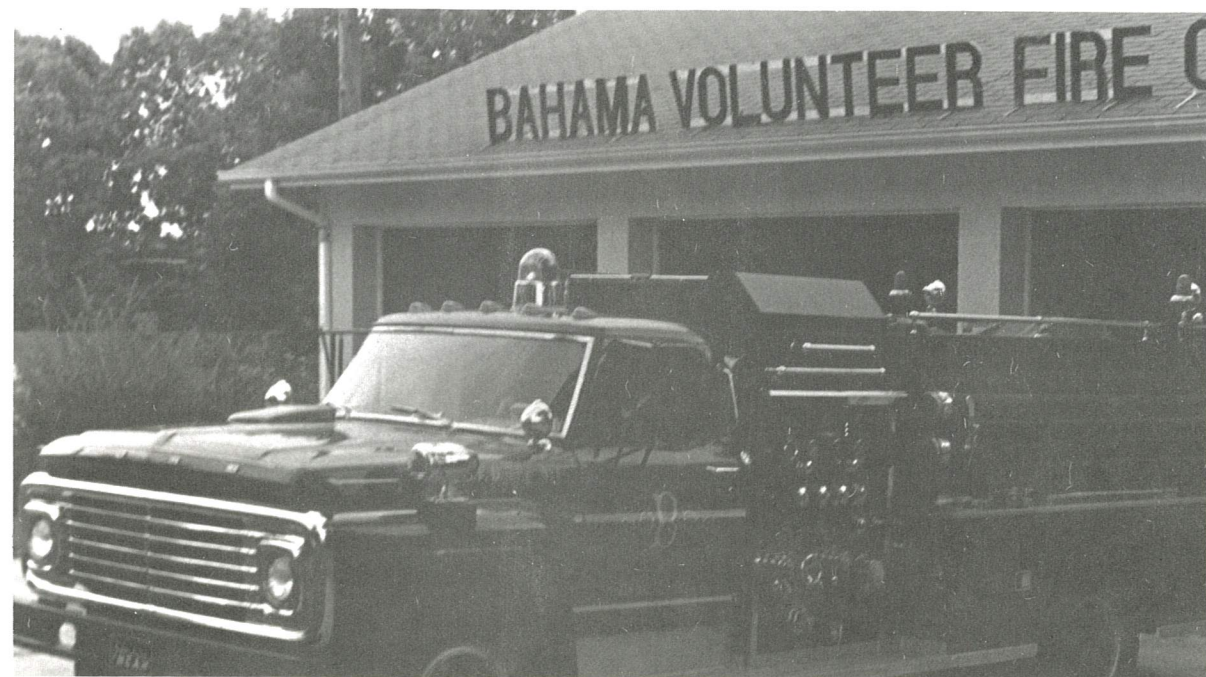
In September 1960, the Bahama Community gathered together to form a volunteer fire department. On June 15, 1961, the Bahama Volunteer Fire Department applied to the Secretary of State to be incorporated.

During the first year, a Board of Directors was elected of seven members. The seven members consisted of: Thomas Doughtie, W.J. Eaton, Rufus Poole, John B. Riggs, W. A. Roseborough, John Terry, and R.J. Walker. Ike Terry was elected first President of the Board. Later Ed Sanford was chosen, followed by Fred Luxton, who is now serving. The department had 17 active firemen. Captain Wilkie of the Durham Fire Department supervised in the training of the firemen. During the first year, they answered six fire calls.

The community worked hard in fund raising events to get the department going. The Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Company made generous Money donations to help equip the fire department. The department bought the lot and old garage from Clifton Ball for \$100. They bought their first truck from the Pepsi-Cola Company and mounted a tank and a pump on it. They used the garage as a station until 1961 when they advanced on to build a three-stall building and office at the cost of \$11,500. The county furnished the communications equipment which cost an estimated \$6,800. The community donated their time and labor to complete the building in 1964.

The department had the following leaders to serve as Fire Chiefs: Fred Luxton 1960-1973; (Bill) W.W. Bass 1973-1974; Charles Hill 1975 - Present. There are presently 30 active firemen. The department is presently equipped with a pumper, tanker and a woods truck.

John B. Riggs, Jr.  
October 1982





### HISTORY OF BETHESDA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

On a warm September day in 1963, while a group of community citizens were sitting around the old Gulf Service Station operated by Marvin Chandler, the subject of Bethesda having our own fire station was brought up by Robert Nichols.

He was quoted as saying, "If Bahama can have a fire station and have trucks, then I don't see why we can't." All of this talk came from the daily newspaper story of Bahama Fire Dept. purchasing a fire engine.

Quickly, the hat was passed around and \$605.00 was donated for a fire department. This was the beginning of the Bethesda Volunteer Fire Company. From these first volunteer donations many more outstanding citizens of our community followed in helping us to formulate plans and raise the necessary money to get our fire station and our first truck underway.

The fire department was incorporated on December 19, 1963 and the first Board of Directors were named: Robert B. Nichols, Stokes F. Lawrence, D.T. Bailey, J.F. Ferrell, Robert W. Edgerton, Drewry Chandler, John F. Page, Edward M. Tolley and J.D. Sandling. A few weeks later officers were appointed to serve for the year 1964. J. Everette Abernethy, Jr. was appointed President and held that position until his death on August 21, 1982. M.R. Stallings was appointed Vice-President, J.D. Sandling was appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the fire department and is presently holding that office.

On May 20, 1964 a meeting was held to discuss preparations for the lease of part of the Bethesda Ruritan Club property for use by the fire department to house firefighting equipment.

On June 8, 1964 J.M. Utley, Jr. was appointed Chief of the fire department and was given instructions to select firemen as required by the by laws, and Durham County Fire Commission, and submit those names to the Board of Directors for approval. These firemen went through extensive training under the leadership of Col. B.A. Pittman with the Civil Defense and Chief Cosmo Cox of Durham Fire Department, along with Captain Earnest Wilkie, and Captain Joseph Letzing, Training Officers with the Durham Fire Department.

On September 4, 1964 our first fire engine was ordered, it was a 1965 American LaFrance Fire Engine with a 500 gallon tank and a 750 gallon per minute pump. It arrived on January 28th 1965.

In September of 1967 our second engine was ordered. It was to be a 1968 American LaFrance Fire Engine with 1000 gallons of water and a 1000 gallon per minute pump. It arrived in July of 1968.

A piece of land beside our existing fire station was purchased in the mid 1970's. The land was to be the site of our new fire station which construction began in February of 1982 and is to be completed in the later part of this year or early 1983.



Present Station  
and Trucks



New Bethesda Station  
Under Construction

### THE HISTORY OF LEBANON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

In February 1971 the first public meeting was held for the organization of Lebanon Volunteer Fire Department. At this meeting the board of directors were elected and the beginning stages of the department. March 10, 1971 the charter was drawn up by the new board of directors. Dr. George Carrington donated approximately two acres of land on Milton Road where construction of a three bay station with living quarters and training room was begun in August 1971. Dr. Carrington is an honorary board member now residing in Hawaii. A 1971 FMC Ford 750 gpm pumper was purchased before completion of the station and housed in a city station. Firemen had already begun training at this time.

On January 16, 1972, Lebanon Fire Department was officially placed in service. In April 1972 the department was certified with a 9AA insurance rating with a three mile response district. A 1960 model Ford beverage truck was purchased and built into a 1200 gallon 450 gpm tanker by the firemen themselves and placed into service in 1974. In 1976 a 1965 Ford F-250 4 wheel drive utility truck was purchased. This was built into a 250 gallon 450 gpm brush truck which responded to woods fires and automobile wrecks.

In 1977 a new Ford 1200 gallon 450 gpm tanker was purchased and put into service in July of that year. The old tanker was sold to a new fire department in the mountains. A 4 wheel drive 1 ton Chevrolet with utility bed, 450 gpm and 200 gallon tank was put into service in July 1979. The old brush truck was auctioned off to the public.

In January 1981 Lebanon saw the need to extend the existing fire district. A federal loan preapplication was made to the FMHA to purchase two additional trucks and add two bays to the existing station. A new Atlas Ford 1000 gallon 1000 gpm pumper and a new Atlas Ford 1200 gallon, 450 gpm tanker with various equipment was purchased and put into service in January 1982. After much petitioning Lebanon started answering calls in the new district which included Willohaven, Heather Glen, Foxrun subdivisions and other outlying areas. Tax evaluation of property in the district started with 28 million in 1971 and grew to 235 million in 1982 consisting mostly of residential homes with a few stores, churches, schools and day care centers. Present fire tax rate is 4¢ on the \$100.00.

Lebanon has grown from 21 firemen in 1971 to 35 fully equipped firemen at present. Apparatus at this time includes two pumpers, two tankers and a brush truck. Under the leadership of Chief Floyd Dollar thousands of man hours are put in yearly by firemen in training and actual fire fighting. Last year the department responded to 181 calls ranging from structure fires to medical emergencies. Fire prevention is a constant project that the Lebanon firemen pride themselves in. By visiting elementary schools and day care centers the firemen hope to make impressions on even the smallest children in fire safety.

Future plans for the department include replacing original 1971 pumper with a new one. Equipment is always being updated, replacing old with new Osha regulation equipment. More district expansion is in the planning stages under the supervision of the fire marshal office. A First Responder system is now in the planning. This means the firemen-EMT's will be dispatched to all medical emergencies in the Lebanon fire district.

Present Board of Directors include: President — Frank Parker, Vice-President — Pete Oliver, Secretary — Doug Wingate, Treasurer — Dewey Davis, Jerry Allen, Les Christian, Fred Wilder, Travis Clements, Lokey Martin, Floyd Dollar, Joe Eakes, Jerry Johnson, Charlie Raynor, Chirs McDonald and Bill Coville.

Lebanon Fire Department has been serving the people of Northern Durham County for over 10 years with minimal life and property loss. The Lebanon firemen pride themselves in their dedication and professionalism and will continue to serve the people in the community for years to come.







**Lebanon 1982 Fireman of the Year. Capt. Bobby Hunt award presented by Chief Floyd Dollar.**

**Lebanon Firemen Left To Right Lieut. Jerry Allen, Captain Stan Parker.**



**Lebanon 1982 Rookie of the Year. Charles Ottoway presented by Chief Floyd Dollar.**



#### HISTORY OF THE PARKWOOD VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

In the summer of 1968, a group of concerned citizens organized the Parkwood Volunteer Fire Department. They foresaw the need for a Fire Department Rescue Squad to serve the rapidly growing Parkwood subdivision and the neighboring Research Triangle Park. The citizens formed a corporation and on November 8, 1968, Parkwood Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. was chartered under the laws of the State of North Carolina.

The first year of official existence was devoted primarily to start-up, organization and training. Key Homes, the developer of Parkwood subdivision, donated property for the fire station. The corporation then secured loans enabling a metal building to be constructed and a fire truck to be ordered.

In April of 1969, thirty-five men began the 42 hour basic fire fighting course taught through the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges. Chief Cosmo Cox of the City of Durham Fire Department loaned a reserve pumper for the use of the newly formed department. It was not placed in fire service due to lack of protective clothing, but on May 7th, twenty-seven of these "rookie" firemen got their first test of fire when Durham requested mutual aid for manpower and its reserve pumper at the Venable Tobacco Company fire in downtown Durham.

On May 14, 1969, we received our first fire apparatus, a 1000 GPM Ward LaFrance Pumper, Engine 966 (presently Parkwood 4). The following day equipment was installed and an acceptance test was performed. The Parkwood Volunteer Fire Department officially went into service on May 16, 1969. Engine 966 responded on May 17th to its first fire call, a woods fire on Radcliff Circle.

Besides training, the firemen spent many long hours raising operating funds by circulating petitions for yearly donations. The first annual PVFD barbecue chicken dinner was held on June 7, 1969 and a food booth was operated at the North Carolina State Fair for seven years.

On August 21, 1969, Engine 966 responded to its first rescue call when a fireman's son was run over by a garbage truck. This tragic call pointed out that our plans for a rescue type operation should be implemented immediately. Interested firemen began first aid training through the American Red Cross.

In November, the North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau made an official inspection of our department for the purpose of rating our proposed fire district. On January 15, 1970, a three mile Parkwood Fire District was approved with a 9AA rating. October 30, 1969 ended our second year of existence and our first twelve months of operations ended with us having responded to 46 fire calls and eight rescue calls.

As we entered our third year of existence, it became apparent that a tanker truck was needed for the non-hydrant areas of the fire district. Scott Oil Company of Durham donated a 1946 International fuel oil truck capable of carrying 1200 gallons of water. After refurbishing, tanker 967 (nicknamed Bertha) was placed in service and in January 1971, we submitted boundaries for a four mile fire district to the North Carolina Insurance Rating Bureau.

Parkwood and the surrounding area continued to grow and so did the fire department. In the fall of 1971 we purchased a 1951 open cab Mack pumper from the Newton Square Fire Department in Pennsylvania. It was refurbished so as to carry 750 gallons of water. With this addition, "Bertha" had to move outside as there was just barely room for two trucks in our fire station.

The number of first aid and rescue calls continued to grow and the department began searching for a separate vehicle to handle these calls. General Telephone Company was approached as to the possibility of purchasing an old van. Instead GTE graciously donated a 1964 Ford Econoline van and also painted it white for us. The firemen built cabinets and outfitted the van, placing in in service as an ambulance/rescue vehicle in March of 1972.

Two vehicles were now outside in the weather. This was especially troublesome in the winter due to the freezing of water pipes on "Bertha". Since Parkwood was growing faster than the contributions to the department, a method was sought which would provide financial support from everyone in the community. We needed better housing and better equipment in order to serve the community, so a fire tax was considered as a solution to the problem. The firemen campaigned in the winter of 1972 to get support for a referendum. In April of 1973, the Parkwood Fire Tax District was passed (465 for and 33 against).

Planning began in the fall of 1973 on the construction of a new fire station with a bathroom and running water and within the means of the fire tax rate we had promised the community. In January of 1974 we purchased a 1967 Cadillac ambulance from, again, Newton Square in Pennsylvania to replace the converted telephone truck. Also in January, while responding to a working house fire, "Bertha" turned over and was totally destroyed. No one was hurt but this left us without a tanker. We searched and found a 1967 International diesel truck with a capacity for 2500 gallons of water, which was quickly named "Big Bertha". It was refurbished and placed into service in April.

Later in the spring of 1974, Key Homes donated land across the street from our metal building for the construction of a new station. At the same time the Corporation made application to the Farmer's Home Administration for a low interest loan to build a new station and to pay off old debts. In the fall of 1974, our rescue calls were increasing more rapidly than our fire calls and a higher level of service was needed. To meet this need, eight firemen completed the state's new Emergency Medical Technician course.

The next several years was a period of rapid growth for the Parkwood Fire Department. The 1964 rescue truck was donated to the Atlantic Beach Fire Department in February and in October our Farmers Home Administration loan was approved for the construction of a new station. Ground was broken on November 16, 1975.

In the spring of 1976, a new chassis was ordered for us to build a tanker on and a new modular ambulance was ordered through the Governor's Highway Safety Program with us matching the Federal Funds. The new station was completed and on Wednesday, September 15, 1976, at 2300 hours, operations were moved into the new station. A week later our 1976 GMC tanker (Parkwood 5) was put into service and "Big Bertha" was sold to the Emerald Isle Volunteer Fire Department. In October our new rescue ambulance (Rescue 9) was put into service and we were chosen to use it on standby for President Ford during his visit to the North Carolina State Fair. The new station was dedicated on November 7, 1976.

The late seventies were spent upgrading our equipment in order to keep pace with the needs of our rapidly growing area. In August of 1978, an Emergency One attack pumper with a rescue body mounted on a Chevrolet chassis (Parkwood 3) was placed in service. Our 1951 Mack fire truck was sold to a fireman to make room for a 1978 Ford Emergency One pumper (Parkwood 1) that went into service in September. Our Cadillac ambulance was retired when we received our 1978 Ford van ambulance (Rescue 10) through the Governor's Highway Safety Program.

The Parkwood community and surrounding areas, especially Research Triangle Park, has grown so rapidly that in October of 1980 the Board of Directors took the position that we will maintain adequate fire protection for the Parkwood Fire District by keeping pace with the growing area. This embarked us on another building campaign during which three more bays and a training room were added to the station. In July of 1982, a Kenworth Emergency One pumper/tanker (Parkwood 2) was placed in service and September saw the introduction of our Kenworth Emergency One pumper/telesquirt (Tower 1).

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1982, Parkwood Volunteer Fire Department responded to 561 alarms; 256 were fire calls, of which 70 were heavy rescue type calls, and 305 were emergency medical service calls. Our roster has 40 firefighters of which 17 are Emergency Medical Technicians (6 of these are intermediate level EMT's). During the year, our firefighters completed over 6000 man hours of fire department training. This does not include the hours our EMT's and firefighter-rescue specialists spent in training and continuing education.

The department presently operates a nine bay station housing nine vehicles:

Tower 1	-	1982 Kenworth 1250 GPM Emergency One pumper/50 ft. telesquirt with 300 gallon booster tank
Parkwood 1	-	1978 Ford 1250 GPM Emergency One pumper with 750 gallon booster tank
Parkwood 2	-	1982 Kenworth 1500 GPM Emergency One pumper/tanker with 1500 gallon jet dump booster tank
Parkwood 3	-	1978 Chevrolet 250 GPM Emergency One attack pumper with tank rescue body and 500 gallon booster tank
Parkwood 4	-	1969 Ford 1000 GPM Ward LaFrance pumper with 500 gallon booster tank
Parkwood 5	-	1976 GMC 350 GPM Atlas tanker with 1500 gallon jet dump booster tank
Rescue 9	-	1976 Chevrolet modular ambulance
Rescue 10	-	1978 Ford van ambulance
Parkwood 19-	-	1974 Chevrolet Suburban utility vehicle donated by Erwin Oil Company

The future will likely see many challenges for PVFD, however, the training of personnel and the upgrading of our equipment and skills will continue to be part of our commitment to provide good, sound fire and rescue services for those we serve and protect in southern Durham county.





### REDWOOD VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

The First Public Meeting was held at Redwood Ruritan building on May 7, 1978. 141 people from Redwood and Gorman communities attended. Chief V.A. Letzing of the Durham Fire Department spoke at this meeting. Also speaking were Chief Bill Lee of Lebanon and Assistant Chief Floyd Dollar of Lebanon. Received at this meeting was \$62.00 in donations from those attending. Gorman and Redwood Ruritan each made a \$300.00 donation toward the cost of the charter.

The fire department was chartered and training began on the 1st Tuesday evening in September 1978. Thirty men signed up for training. Training was lead by Captain Bill Davis of the Cary Fire Department, Tuesday evening of each month in the Redwood Rurtian building. Tuesday evening of each month in the Redwood Ruritan building.

In June of 1979 Redwood purchased a 1956 Mack Tanker from Smith Grove VFD. In July of 1979 the department received delivery of a new American LaFrance 1000 gpm pumper.

In April of 1979 a fire tax vote was held. 286 votes for and 36 votes against a special fire tax. The fire tax vote passed and our first tax year was \$28,000 on 5° rate.

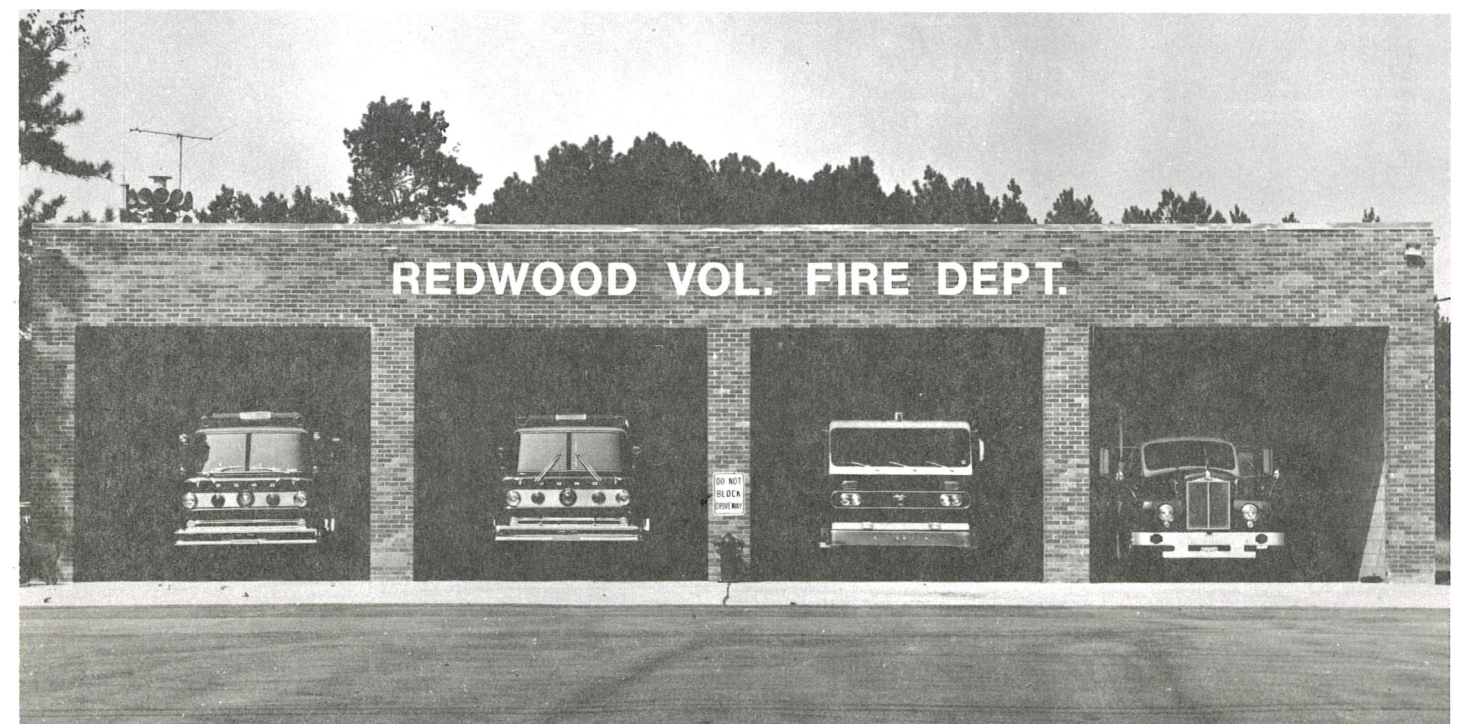
The department went in service on April 1, 1980. 82 calls were answered from April through December 1980.

In September 1980 the department received a 1980 Emergency Tanker truck at a cost of \$60,500. In December of 1980 a FMHA loan of \$200,000 was received. All loans that we had were paid off by this FMHA loan in December of 1980.

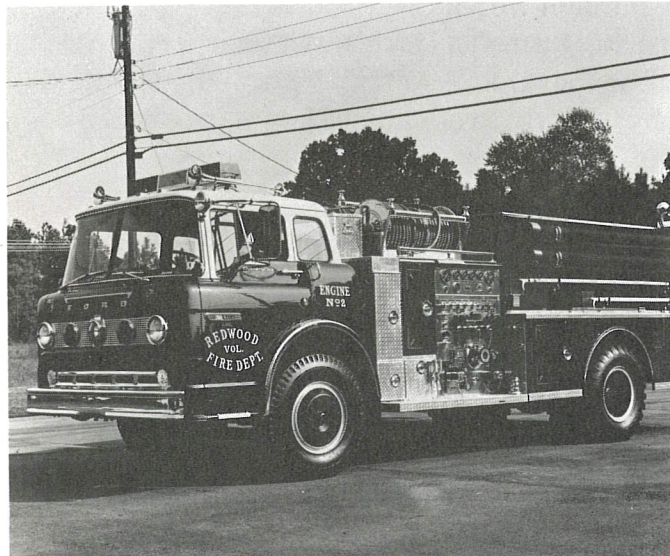
In February 1981 Redwood ordered an Atlas Pumper Tanker truck for \$67,916. This truck was delivered in March of 1982. So today Redwood has four trucks in service. All trucks are diesel powered. The department has 40 men on it's active roster.

Redwood made annexation to its territory in February of 1982. Redwood's 1982-1982 budget has grown to \$54,000. Tax money does not provide enough funds to meet this budget. The budget is met by fund raising dinners and a raffle each year.

People all over the county have been very good to Redwood since our beginning. Donations have been received and has made it possible for Redwood to purchase a Hurst Rescue tool and a Rescue Saw. At the present time Redwood is trying another territory annexation.







## DURHAM COUNTY FOREST RANGERS

### I. Fire Control

- A. Prepare and implement the Fire Prevention for Durham County.
- B. Prepare and implement the Fire Control Training Program for Durham County.
- C. Prepare and implement a plan for the control of all forest fires in the County.
- D. Maintain all Fire Control equipment in proper working order.

### II. Law Enforcement

- A. Investigate all forest fires.
- B. Determine all responsible persons where possible.
- C. Prosecute where indicated.

### III. Forest Management

- A. Prepare and implement a Forestry Plan for all as requested.
- B. Assist where possible in the sale of timber and the proper cutting of this timber.
- C. Mark all stands of timber where indicated to improve the efficiency of the forest.
- D. In addition assist in proper management of all private forestland as requested.

### IV. Insects and Disease

- A. Identify all insect or disease problems as requested.
- B. Give advice on the proper control of these problems.

### William (Bill) Colville

I attended Campbell University, N.C. State University at Raleigh and UNC at Chapel Hill plus various inservice specialized training programs. I have approximately 20 years experience as a N.C. Forest Ranger.

#### I. Carry out Fire Prevention and Fire Control throughout the County.

#### II. Give on the ground technical assistance to woodland owners.

- A. Make a Forest Examination
  1. Forest management practices needed.
- B. Prepare a Forestry Prescription.
  1. Tree Planting
  2. Timber Harvesting and sale
  3. Timber Stand improvement
- C. Carry out Forestry practices.
  1. Marking timber to be cut
  2. Estimate of volume marked
  3. Names of prospective buyers

#### III. Assistant Co-Ranger Steve Cannon

Got a technical degree in Forestry from Wayne Community College. Worked temporary for 4 months with NCFS in Kinston. Has worked 2 years with the NCFS in Durham Co.





### BAHAMA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

#### Assistant Chiefs

Lewis Elexson  
Charles Sanford

#### Chief

Charlie Hill

#### Captains

Marcus Ball  
Wayne Mangum  
Lin Needham  
Paul Tolliver

#### Firemen

Carl Hogan  
Paul Hornbuckle  
Wayne Mangum  
Allen Needham "Lin"  
Marty Pearce  
John B. Riggs, Jr. "John"  
Jimmy Roberts  
Charles Sanford  
Randy Blalock

W.B. Jr. Blalock  
Roger Tilley  
Terry Toler  
Paul Tolliver  
George Weary  
David Weatherspoon  
Kenneth Weaver  
William Williford "Pete"  
Lauren Martin

#### Reserve

Johnny Crabtree  
Mark Crabtree

Fred Luxton, Sr.  
Edward Sanford

### BETHESDA FIRE DEPARTMENT

Chief — J.M. Utley Jr.  
Asst. Chief — R.H. Ballard  
Asst. Chief — Preston Burgess

Captain — Chester Berryman  
Captain — Steve Christian  
Captain — Marshall Ross  
Captain — Lou Utley

#### Firemen

Willard Brantley  
Johnny Blalock  
Wally Castle  
Kenny Eagle  
Ronnie Fox  
Tim Fox  
David Gann  
Charles Gibbs  
Ray Hamilton

Bob Harper  
Buddy Harris  
Terry Hicks  
Mike Hill  
Walter Hudson  
Buck Gooch  
Joe Layton  
Tommy Kerr

Quentin Kocher  
Pressley Lorbacher  
C.L. Rich  
Darrell Royster  
Willis Shepard  
Roy Stallings  
Brooks Watson  
Ray Watson  
Bill Wrenn

#### Non-Active Members

Norman Leathers  
Elzie Lilly  
Cecil Overcash

Chester Perkins  
J.M. Utley, III

### LEBANON FIRE DEPARTMENT ROSTER

Chief — Floyd Dollar  
Asst. Chief — Pete Oliver  
Asst. Chief — Dewey Davis  
Captain — Bobby Hunt  
Captain — Chris McDonald  
Captain — Stan Parker  
Captain — Travis Clements  
Captain — Buddy Christian  
Lieut. — Jerry Allen  
Lieut. — Kevin Wilson  
Ricky Allen  
David Brogden

Jimmy Browning  
Gene Cameron  
David Cheek  
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## Just Dial '911'

### Communications HQ Handles The Humdrum And The Vital Calls As Well

By MARK ANDREWS  
Herald Staff Writer

Expecting to get some expert advice on police scanners, somebody once asked Troy Williamson what kind of radio he had at home. "I got one that plays music," Williamson answered.

WILLIAMSON LEAVES the "10-4s" at the office when he finishes his shift as a supervisor in the Durham Public Safety communications center. That's understandable, considering that he and three other telecommunicators may handle more than 2,000 radio transmissions and take more than 1,000 phone calls in eight hours.

The communications center is in the basement of public safety headquarters. The lighting is soft. It's usually rather quiet and appears to be a peaceful place to work. But the people who work there say it's not that way at all. "I think some of the officers don't even know what we go through down here—how many things we do," Williamson said.

FOUR PEOPLE usually work during each shift. They send public safety officers to police calls in the city and send fire trucks and ambulances to places in the city and the county. In seconds, they can obtain arrest histories by computer. Telecommunicators handle everything from the routine to matters involving life or death.

People in both the city and county can report emergencies by dialing 911, and the center sometimes receives emergency calls from outside the county. Many of the calls aren't really emergencies, though.

Burglar and fire alarm reports are printed on tape that show the time and alarm number. A lot of effort has gone into compiling cards showing whom to contact in case of an emergency at a business, but telecommunicator Ron Brooks says some businessmen don't update the information. A break-in may occur at a business, telecommunicators say, and when they call the person listed on the card, they find out he died three years ago.

THE CENTER also has a card rack showing which fire trucks to send to a particular street and block. The directions are broken down by block to ensure that the right kind of equipment is available for buildings in the area.

When a fire is reported by phone, Brooks pushes several buttons that sound the tones at the fire stations involved. "Snorkel 1, Engine 13, Engine 15 . . . structural fire 306 E. Knox St. . . 300 block east from Vista to a cul-de-sac," Brooks says.

Firefighters begin radioing that they're on the way. Brooks repeats the directions for one of the trucks and adds that it's an oven fire.

The first fire company arrives, and a firefighter radios that he sees no sign of fire from the street. Brooks repeats what the firefighter said. He tells the other two fire companies to continue toward the house but to slow down. Then he instructs the drivers to return to their stations.

OFFICERS ARE supposed to keep the telecommunicators in-

formed of what they're doing. They are supposed to notify the center when they stop a car or leave their patrol cars on a call. The telecommunicators place computer cards in slots that activate red or green lights on an electronic map that tell whether the officer is free to take a call or is busy.

On a device called the TTY system, deaf mutes can call 911 and type messages on a machine that looks like a combination of a typewriter and telephone. The message appears on a similar device in the communications center, and the telecommunicators can send help.

AN OFFICER once radioed telecommunicator Ellen Kerley and asked her to send a message by police computer to Oxford and get the phone number for an orphanage there. She told him to get the number himself. He got mad, but she thought it was an unnecessary request.

When citizens have a complaint, the first people they usually talk with are the te-

lecommunicators.

"We get cussed out an awful lot," Mrs. Kerley says. "Down here, you've got to take it."

Williamson has worked in the communications center since 1965, and he worked in the fire department before that. It is an important job, Williamson says, and he enjoys helping people. But the tension builds over the seven straight days of eight-hour shifts.

"I take it serious," Williamson says. "but when I leave here, I try to forget it."

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**PLAIN TALK ABOUT  
A DEADLY PERIL**

Let's face it, you've heard and read about the need for fire safety, and you've seen the deadly effects of fire almost every night on television or read about it in newspapers. You may even be familiar with statistics on fire losses and the toll in deaths and disfigurements which fire causes. But it is someone else who suffers, someplace else which burns... not you or your family or property.

Yet, if you are a parent reading this booklet, the chances are that someday you will have to deal with a fire in your home—and you may have to do it alone, or with infants or older children.

If you or someone in your family is a smoker, that person someday may be careless and start a fire.

Fire is not as impersonal as it seems, not as distant as it appears.

Fire is not selective; it feeds on human carelessness and takes its toll on the most important of natural resources: people. Children and adults, parents, the aged and helpless, and the young and helpless are its victims.

While fire is seldom selective, it can often be prevented by simple precautions that any householder can take. When fire does occur, easy-to-do emergency planning can save lives.

This booklet speaks in practical, human terms—not in numbers or statistics. Its message is a simple one—being prepared saves lives.

Everyone in your family should know what to do and how to escape from the home in case of fire. Adults should know about pre-planning, firefighting and rescue.

Spend a few minutes reading this booklet and adapting it to your family and your home. It could make the difference between peace of mind or the sudden awakening in panic to the scream of a fire engine coming to your house or apartment.

It could very well mean the difference between life and death.

**WHAT TO DO IN CASE  
OF FIRE**

**CASE HISTORY I**

*Mrs. H. was straightening up after fixing her husband an early morning breakfast. Their two children, ages 2 and 5, were still in bed asleep. She heard sounds from the kitchen and found that bacon grease had ignited on the stove; flames were spreading to the cabinets above. She called the fire department. Then, taking a fire extinguisher from a nearby closet, she attacked the fire and managed to prevent it from spreading. The fire department arrived shortly thereafter and extinguished the blaze. The fire was confined to the kitchen. Mrs. H. then discovered that her two children, asleep in another room, had died of smoke inhalation.*

There's no place like home... for a fire. It's where most fires happen. It's where most lives are lost. In a fire emergency, there's no time for doubt or indecision—nothing should come before getting everybody out of the burning home. Whether you live in a house, an apartment or a mobile home, escape must be the first action. Everyone must get out. Life safety is the first consideration. It's natural to want to protect your property... but first make sure all the people are alerted and evacuated.

The first few minutes are critical. A fire can spread much more rapidly than you'd think. Even a small delay—while deciding whether the fire is serious or not, or trying to fight the fire yourself, or even calling the fire department—could be tragic. People should be evacuated before anything else is done.

**EVACUATE FIRST... INVESTIGATE LATER**

If you smell smoke...  
If you see flames...  
If you hear the sound of fire...  
...FIRST, alert everyone in the home. Scream and shout. Help those who can't



help themselves. Don't waste time; even seconds count.

#### GET EVERYONE OUT

DON'T investigate. DON'T try to fight the fire, until you're sure that everyone is alerted and on the way to a safe place. Call the fire department as soon as you can, after everyone has been alerted. Call from a place where you won't get trapped by flames or smoke. As you leave, try to remember to close the door to your home or apartment to slow down the spread of the fire.

#### IF YOU AWAKEN TO SMOKE

In the typical house, the area close to the bedrooms on the second floor is the most dangerous. Because smoke and hot gases will rise, a downstairs fire can quickly block the only way out.

If you awaken to the smell of smoke, get everyone on the second floor out of the house as fast as possible. Act quickly but cautiously.

If the bedroom door is closed, test before opening it. If smoke is pouring in around the bottom or if it feels hot along the top edges, it's already too late to escape through the hallway and down the stairs. Shout to wake other people, but keep your door closed. Use a window for escape or to get fresh air while awaiting rescue.

If you don't see smoke and the upper edge of the door is not hot to the touch, open the door slowly but be prepared to close it again, fast. If the hallway is passable, act fast. Get everyone up and out without delay. Don't stop to dress or to get valuables. Close doors behind you to slow down the spread of the fire.

#### HOW TO GET OUT

The fastest, safest way to get out is to use the normal exits. However, if heavy smoke and flames are blocking hallways and stairs, you may have to use a window or other emergency exit.

If you live in an apartment building, don't use the elevators. You might get trapped.

#### STAY LOW!

Hot gases and smoke collect near the ceiling first, then move toward the floor as the smoke layer gets thicker. The best air is near the floor. If you keep low you have the best

chance of getting out of smoke-filled rooms and hallways.

#### KEEP YOUR COOL

Smoke is the greatest danger in a fire. Most people die because smoke either blocks their escape or disables them. Not only are the gases from a fire poisonous, but the stress of an emergency makes you breathe harder, so you tend to take in more of these poisonous gases. Young children and elderly people are affected more quickly by smoke than are healthy young adults.

Knowing what to do makes it less likely

that you'll panic...and more likely that you'll survive. Remember that smoke and hot gases rise and collect at the ceiling, while the air near the floor will be breathable. Keep low. Act quickly. Stay calm.

#### IF SOMEONE IS TRAPPED

If people are trapped in a burning building before help arrives, help them if you can do it safely. But a rescue attempt by an untrained person through heavy smoke and flames is nearly always hopeless. Try to wait for the fire department. Equipped with special clothing and breathing apparatus, fire-fighters have a much better chance of reaching those who are trapped and bringing them out alive.

Watch your children. Don't let them re-enter the house to rescue a pet or a stuffed animal.

An adult may need to re-enter a burning building to rescue someone before the fire department arrives, but no one should ever attempt a rescue through heavy smoke and flames. The chances are you won't survive.

#### IF IT'S A FIRE IN A HIGH RISE

These days, buildings more than three or four stories high are usually built of materials which will not burn and will not collapse even if a severe fire occurs. A fire in such a building—called a "fire-resistive" building—will normally be confined to the apartment where it started, provided the apartment door is closed.

In most cases, if the fire is not in your apartment, you could stay there in complete safety.

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# Woodburning Stoves

## And Fire Safety

The energy crisis and inflation caused the cost of home heating to take a larger percentage of everyone's disposable income. The average person can plainly feel the pinch, and many of the poor and elderly are facing hardship. Because of this, many people are looking for supplemental (or alternative) forms of less expensive energy and a means by which to use it. Wood is the answer for a good number of them, in that it is a low-cost, readily available and renewable source.

Heating with wood used to be commonplace, but we gave it up in favor of the convenience which thermostats, fan blowers and automatic pilots brought to our daily lives. Many of us never knew the work and taken-for-granted knowledge that passed with the days of wood heating. Today we can buy a finer woodstove than our grandparents ever dreamed was possible, but the intangible knowledge of woodburning must also be acquired. One without the other is a disaster in the making.

If you are considering wood as a fuel for your home, first ask yourself whether (1) the inconvenience, considerable work, and demands on your time, (2) the cost of a good, safe, properly installed total woodburning system, and (3) the need to acquire the knowledge of how your equipment operates, as well as basic fire safety and woodburning precautions, are all equal to the satisfaction of recovering your investment with the peace of mind required to really enjoy the experience. If you have doubts, it is possible that woodburning isn't for you; however, if you are presently considering or have recently started using wood as a home heating fuel, remember that a little knowledge can make the job a lot easier as well as a lot safer.

The place to start is with wood. The best time to cut wood is when the sap is down. The wood will dry better, ignite more easily, burn more cleanly, spit fewer sparks and store with less chance of insect damage and rot. To aid in drying, wood should be cut to length and split. It should be stacked with both ends exposed, under shelter if possible, and seasoned for six months before burning.

Soft woods such as cedar, pine and fir will burn well, providing a hot, quick fire. They can be used effectively for kindling material, especially "lightern" or resin-impregnated pine. The biggest drawback of the soft wood family is that they generate substantial amounts of highly combustible creosote deposits in their smoke, and these tend to accumulate in the flue.

The best woods to burn are hardwoods such as oak, hickory, maple and poplar. Some of these woods work better than others; for instance, sweetgum is almost impossible to split because of its grain. Hardwoods burn best in a brisk fire. If burned wet, they tend to smoke heavily and smolder, creating creosote deposits in the flue. The old belief that a piece of green oak "lasts" and "has the most heat in it" is explained by the fact that green wood is slower to reach its ignition temperature because the moisture must be given off in steam. The combustion process in dry, seasoned wood can be slowed down in a modern wood stove by controlling the intake draft and flue damper without developing as much unwanted creosote in the flue.

Woodburning stoves come in basically two varieties: the radiant type and the circulating type. These are made in various sizes and price ranges, but in every case should be permanent installations. Temporary make-shift arrangements — such as a charcoal grill or camper-type catalytic heater to knock off the chill during a power outage — can be extremely hazardous from a health standpoint, as well as a considerable fire danger in a tightly closed room.

Many woodburning stoves are not listed with Underwriters Laboratories or Factory Mutual. Some are sold without installation instructions or clearance specifications from the manufacturer. Any wood stove, old or new, should be in good shape with no cracks, open seams or parts missing. It should be installed by a qualified person or firm under a permit from the Inspections Department of the city or county having jurisdiction.

Stove pipes linking the stove to the flue should be no less than 24 gauge, and should be assembled with three sheet metal screws per joint. There should be no more than two 90-degree bends between stove and flue, and horizontal runs of pipe should have a minimum of ¼-inch rise for each foot of horizontal travel. Support wires should be used where necessary to see that the stove pipe is secured. Pipes should connect to the chimney without passing through any ceiling, wall, or hidden or otherwise unoccupied space where undetected trouble could develop.

The maintenance of proper clearances is imperative for the safe operation of a woodburning stove. A stove should never be installed so that it blocks or restricts a door or exit way. Factory-built stoves which are U.L. or F.M. listed should be installed in accordance with the



manufacturer's instructions and the listing criteria. Generally, stoves should have legs providing for a minimum of 4" air space between the bottom of the stove and the floor. A protector consisting of at least 1/4" of asbestos millboard covered with 24 gauge metal should be used under the stove, and should extend 18" beyond the stove on all four sides. If the stove has legs shorter than 4", the protector under the stove should be installed on top of a platform of hollow masonry blocks at least 4" thick which allow air circulation between the base and combustible floor. The stove should have at least 36" clearance from all other directions unless additional safeguards are provided where such clearances are not possible.

The chimney is a very important part of a woodburning system, and is one that is frequently taken for granted. A Class A, flue-lined, solid masonry chimney is preferred, but factory-built U.L. or F.M. listed triple-walled chimneys can be used under certain circumstances. These should be used with proper connections at points where they pass through ceilings or roof, and should be installed by a qualified person or firm under a permit. Again, all work should be inspected.

There have been occasions of people connecting their wood stove to an existing single flue chimney by cutting an opening at a point above where their oil or gas furnace is attached. Two or more appliances should never be vented to the same flue. The wood stove might not be damaged, but it is possible to harm or block the venting of the other appliance. This could not only interfere with its operation, but may result in a health or fire hazard.

Chimneys should be cleaned regularly, and should be inspected each fall for cracks or other physical damage. Flue temperatures can reach upward of 500 degrees Fahrenheit during normal operation, and a chimney fire can produce temperatures above 1,000 degrees inside the flue. If there are hidden cracks, or if there are "carbonized" wooden structural members nearby, a dangerous condition could exist.

Another routine job associated with woodburning is ash removal. Ashes should be removed immediately before building a fire, as this is a time when they are as cold as they are going to be. Deposit ashes in a heavy walled metal container with a tightly-fitting metal lid, and store them away from combustible materials. When you are sure they are cold, they may be used as a source of fertilizer for your garden.

To start a fire, first be sure that the damper is open. "Set" the fire on two medium sized pieces of poplar or pine, with the bark side down. On this, crumple a piece of newspaper or use a few splinters of rich pine for tender. Over this, add a few finely split pieces of kindling, and use a stick match to ignite the tinder. As the blaze establishes itself, add larger pieces of kindling until the fire begins to build a bed of hot coals. By this time, it should be ready for larger fuel.

In closing, it is hoped that this article will serve as a helpful introduction to woodburning safety. As is the case with any fire prevention subject, the need for a family escape plan and at least one U.L. approved smoke detector in the residence must be stressed. Also, the materials presented are not intended as hard and fast guidelines to be substituted for applicable Codes; rather, an effort has been made so that their protective intent can be more fully appreciated.

*This article was written by T.O. Wright, Jr., Fire Inspector with the Department of Emergency Services.*

## Fire Safety Tips...

### HOLIDAY AND PARTY DECORATIONS

Fire is an unwelcome and uninvited guest during the holiday seasons and at parties. Follow these precautions to lessen the danger of a disaster at festive times of the year.

### CHILDREN'S PARTIES AND CANDLES

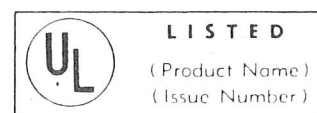
Costume and party dresses worn at children's parties are especially dangerous around lighted candles and flames. Use candles sparingly and keep paper hats, dresses or long hair away from them. Don't leave candles burning unattended while you're away or asleep.

### CHRISTMAS TREES

The safest Christmas tree is artificial and flame-retardant. Natural trees will burn extremely fast when dry. When using a natural tree, buy a stand that will contain water and place the tree away from sources of heat



FACTORY MUTUAL SYSTEMS



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which accelerate its drying out. Turn off radiators and close hot-air registers near the tree. Fill the stand with water every day. Place your Christmas tree so that it does not block an exit if it catches fire.

## How Does A Fireplace Work?

A fireplace consists of three main parts: the *fireplace proper*, where fuel is actually burned . . . the *chimney*, where smoke and hot gases are expelled . . . and the *hearth* — a kind of apron in front of the fireplace, made of brick or some other nonflammable material.

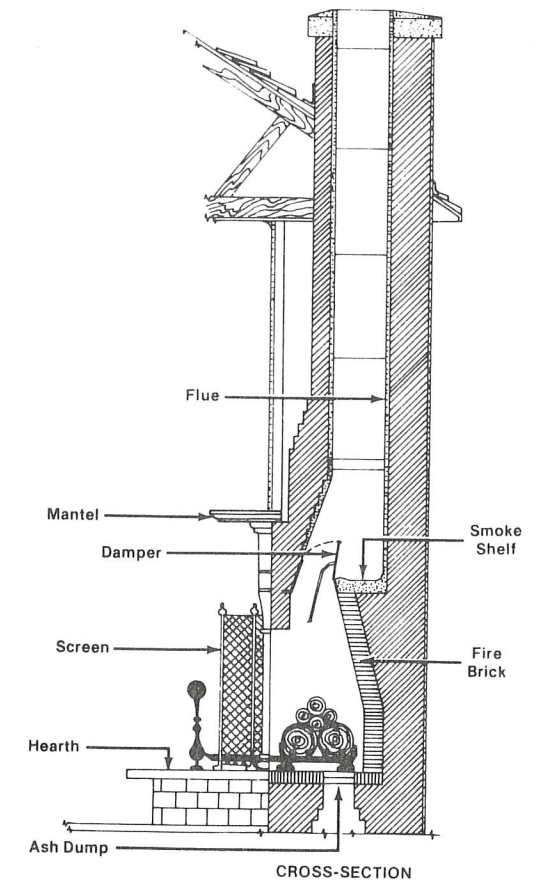
Most of us think of a chimney as the structure that extends above the roof of a house. But in reality, it actually includes the part below the roof too.

Inside the chimney, there is a passageway — called a *flue* — through which smoke and hot gases travel. And since these gases are either at or above the temperature of the logs burning in the fireplace, the chimney must be lined with some fire-resistant material. In modern chimneys, a special material called *firebrick* is generally used for this purpose, or a fire-resistant liner is incorporated in the flue. For added protection, firebrick is also used quite frequently to line the interior walls of the fireplace itself. Through a process known as *convection*, smoke and heated gases rise naturally into the chimney. This draws fresh air from the room into the fireplace and through the logs, creating a draft. The effect grows steadily — the greater the fire, the more gases expelled, the more fresh air drawn in, the hotter the fire grows, and so on . . . until the fire literally begins to roar.

As you can see, such a process could — in a very short while — cause a fire to get out of hand. To prevent this from happening, the chimney has a *damper* just above the fireplace proper. A damper is a metal plate which can be controlled by a handle that closes off some of the flue or passageway in the chimney . . . thereby reducing the draft and controlling the combustion in the fireplace.

As the principle control of the fireplace, the damper must be used properly. If it is kept entirely shut, the fire may be oxygen-starved . . . and it is likely to expel smoke and gases into the room instead of up the chimney. The damper must be set so that the fire *draws* smoke and gases up the chimney and at the same time draws fresh air into the fireplace. And it must not be allowed to get so hot and roaring that it begins to throw sparks across the room. This is why a *screen* made of wire or special glass should be in front of the fireplace.

A blazing fireplace can be beautiful, but if it's not carefully understood and monitored, it can also be a killer.



## Did You Know That . . .

- Sparks leaping from an open fireplace can ignite anything flammable in a room.
- Modern, artificial logs made of compressed sawdust and wax should be handled differently (used one at a time, not stacked) than natural logs because they generate more heat . . . and you should never mix the two.
- Charcoal and modern plastic packing materials (like polystyrene)—if burned in a poorly vented fireplace—generate poisonous and deadly gases (such as carbon monoxide).
- Using gasoline and other highly volatile, flammable solvents to encourage the fire in a fireplace causes the emission of invisible vapors that are themselves flammable and explosive. Remember, the relatively safe kerosene or fuel oil will behave like gasoline when vaporized by the heat of the fire.



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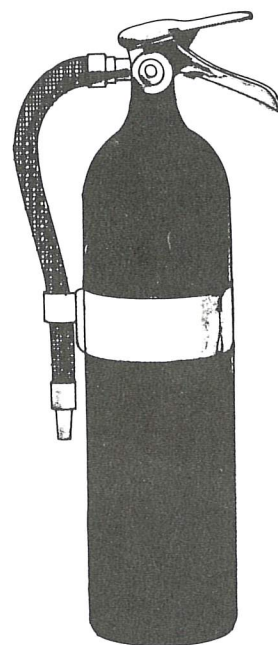
## Villa Donna Italian Restaurant

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## FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



### Extinguishers

- There are 3 classes of home fires:
- (A) fires involving ordinary combustibles like wood, cloth, paper, etc.,
  - (B) fires involving flammable liquids, greases, gases, etc.,
  - (C) electrical equipment fires.

And there are 3 types of fire extinguishers to fight them. The multi-purpose dry chemical for class A, B and C fires, Foam for class A and B fires, and Carbon Dioxide for class B and C fires. (Remember, water only works against a class A fire.)

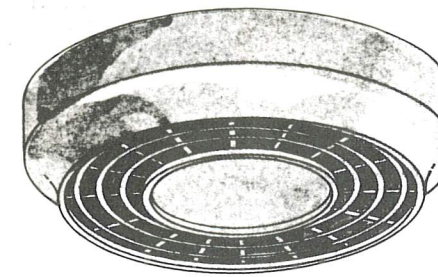
The extinguisher most commonly used for homes is the multi-purpose dry chemical, in 2½ or 5 lb. size. It is effective against all three classes of fire, and will have the symbols (A), (B) and (C) on it. Keep it in the kitchen where 65% of home fires start.

### CHRISTMAS TREE LIGHTS

Use only UL labeled Christmas tree lights. Before putting them on the tree, check the individual cords for frayed wires or insulation. Remember that a bare wire or a bad connection can start a fire without blowing a fuse. When you go out or retire for the night, turn off tree lights.

### DECORATIVE MATERIALS

Buy only materials labeled flame-retardant or noncombustible. Don't use plastic blocks as a candle base, or spray decorative materials with a spray unless it is marked flame-retardant. Gift wrappings and packing materials should be promptly discarded in the garbage can.



### Fire Ladder

If you have a 2-story home, you'll need some form of fire escape. An upstairs bedroom window that leads to a porch or garage roof will do. Otherwise, you should have a folding escape ladder that hooks over the window sill and drops to the ground. Your local fire department probably has one on display, and can advise you.

### Smoke Detectors

Most fatal home fires occur at night when the family is asleep. Mount smoke detectors near every bedroom "area", and at the tops of major access stairways.

There are 2 main types of smoke detectors—photoelectric and ionization.

The photoelectric detector sends out a beam of light, and when the beam is broken by smoke, the alarm sounds.

The ionization detector. It "sniffs" smoke particles in the air and sounds an alarm.

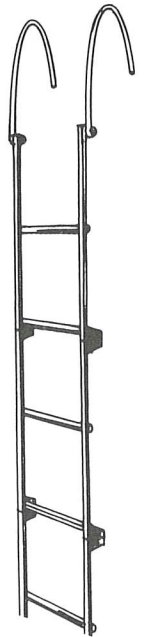
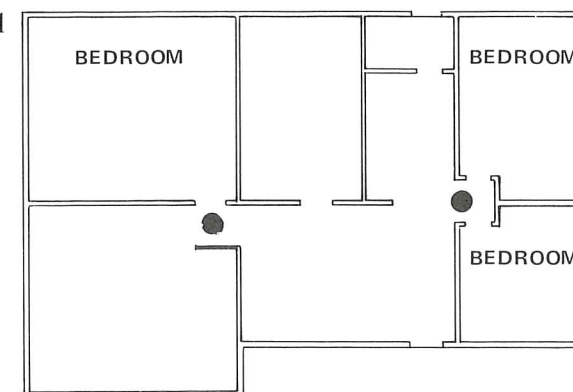
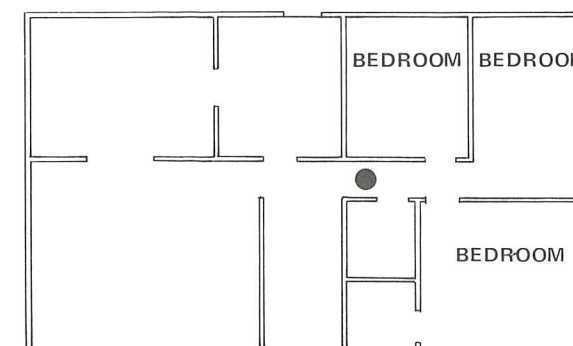


Fig. 1



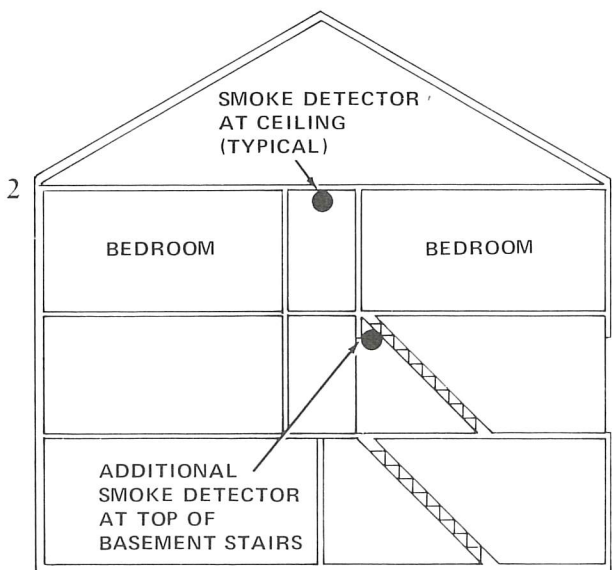
Detectors adjacent to both sleeping areas



Single detector adjacent to bedrooms

Proper locations for smoke detectors outside bedrooms

Fig. 2



Detectors at top of stairway on each floor



## FOR THE BABYSITTER

Tell your babysitter what to do in case of fire. Tell him or her about alternate escape routes, where the children are sleeping, the importance of life safety over property, the location of the telephone and telephone extensions, and where you can be reached. Write down the telephone number of the fire department and tape it to the receiver of each telephone. Ideally, instructions to the babysitter should be written and posted in a convenient location. Don't leave the babysitter out of your plans.

## EARLY WARNING: A KEY TO SAFE ESCAPE

Over and over, it has been shown that if the family is warned early enough of the presence of a fire, they can escape. If the warning is not given—if the family is asleep when fire breaks out—chances are very good that there will be a fatality.

You may *think* that you will wake up as the house fills with smoke. But the facts prove differently. A smoldering couch—nothing else touched—gives off sufficient smoke, heat and other gases to fill the house silently, quickly, so that no one escapes. It's happened time after time.

The Los Angeles Fire Department studied over 4000 home fires and found that three out of every four started like that: smoldering for minutes, hours, sometimes never breaking out in flames. The smoke and toxic gases build up, spread throughout the home, and block escape from the bedrooms. Often, when flames finally break out and an alarm is given, it's already too late. The family is trapped.

But this does not have to happen. Special devices which you can buy for the home can detect small amounts of smoke and sound an alarm while there is still time to get out. There are now many types of these smoke detectors on the market, and you can buy them from any number of nearby sources. Many of them are very good, very reliable, and inexpensive. The important thing is that they are smoke detectors, tested and labeled by Underwriters' Laboratories (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM). Only the smoke detector can give warning early enough to give you a chance to escape, and the UL or FM label gives you the assurance that the device has been tested for sensitivity and reliability. The illustrations on page 25 give recommended locations for their installation.



Smoke detectors can save lives.

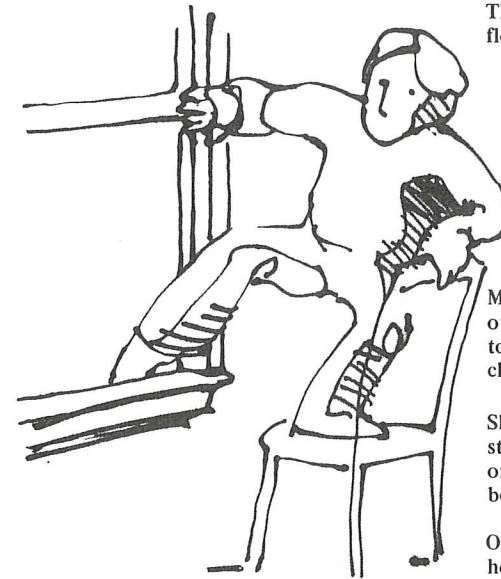
Smoke detectors typically operate either on a "photo-electric" or an "ionization" principle; they are complex, electronic devices. Heat detectors are also available, but they sense the temperature of the fire after it has already reached the flaming stage, and they will not give early enough warning. They may be cheaper, but they will not give the protection you need. Heat detectors, however, can be useful as supplements to smoke detectors, and may be installed in attic spaces, garages, and other areas where fires will not immediately block safe escapes.

Information on what to buy and how much it costs follows. The smoke detector should be very high on your shopping list whether you rent or own your home, whether you live in a house, apartment, or mobile home. It gives you the odds that you will survive a fire in your home at night.

## Windows For Escape And Rescue



Hot gases and smoke collect near the ceiling. The best air is near the floor.



Move a chair, table or other low piece of furniture to the window to help climb out.

Slide out on your stomach, feet first. Hold on to the window sill with both hands.

Or slide out sideways, holding onto the inside of the window with one hand and to the sill with the other.



Hang by the hands. Then let go and drop, bending the knees as you land.

Lower small children as far as possible, then let them drop. Don't go first and expect a small child to follow. The child may panic or go back into the room.

## Fire in the Ashtray: of Auto

Ashtrays are FOR ASHES, NOT CANDY AND GUM WRAPPERS. If you have paper in your ashtray, a cigarette or cigar that is not completely extinguished, pipe ashes, or a match not completely out can cause a fire in your ashtray. If you have such a fire, CLOSE THE ASHTRAY to diminish the flames or even smother

the fire. Then pull safely off the road and make sure the fire is out.

## Fires

### Under the Hood or Under the Dash:

Fires are generally caused by a fault in the electrical system or by leakage in the fuel system, which may cause raw gas to leak onto a hot engine. When such a fire develops, pull off the roadway just as soon as it is safe to do so, turn off the ignition, and get out of the vehicle in a safe manner. (See Note)

Every vehicle should have a fire extinguisher for emergencies. If you don't have an extinguisher, fires in the engine compartment can sometimes be put out by throwing dirt on them. You can also try smothering the fire by using a heavy cloth. Be careful when raising the hood to get at such a fire—use a rag to cover your hand when releasing the hood latch so that you don't get burned. Also turn your head aside as the hood is released to prevent facial burns from flashing flames.

NOTE: Consider the severity of the fire and the risk involved before trying to put it out. If the fire is a major one or is a fuel-fed fire, stand clear of the vehicle and wait for the fire department.

If you don't have a fire extinguisher and there is a passenger in your car, have him flag down a passing motorist (especially a truck) who may have a fire extinguisher.

If the fire occurs while you're driving in a city or town, ask a passerby to summon the fire department.

Finally, don't attempt to drive the car until the cause of the blaze is determined and the problem corrected, including any damage caused by the fire itself.

### Fires in the Rear of the Car:

Fires in the rear of the car are potentially the most hazardous since most cars have their gas tanks in the rear. The biggest danger here is explosion of the gas tank.

If you notice smoke or flames coming from the rear of your car, immediately pull off the road to a safe spot. Get all passengers out of the car and remain at a great distance from it. Warn motorists and passersby of the danger, and have someone call the nearest fire department.



# WHAT IS A FIREMAN?



He's the guy next door.

He's a man's man with the sharp memory of a little boy who never got over the excitement of engines and sirens and smoke and danger.

He's a guy like you and me with warts and worries and unfulfilled dreams.

Yet he stands taller than most of us. He's a fireman.

He puts it all on the line when the bell rings.

A fireman is at once the most fortunate and the least fortunate of men.

He's a man who savors life because he has seen too much death. He's a gentle man because he has seen too much of the awesome power of violent forces out of control. He's a man responsive to a child's laughter because his arms have held too many small bodies that will never laugh again.

He's a man who appreciates the simple pleasures of life. . .hot coffee held in numbed, unbending fingers. . .the flush of fresh air pumping through smoke and fire convulsed lungs. . .a warm bed for bone and muscle compelled beyond feeling. . .the comradery of brave men. . .the divine peace of selfless service and a job well done in the name of all men.

He doesn't wear buttons or wave flags or shout obscenities and when he marches, it is to honor a fallen comrade.

He doesn't preach the brotherhood of man.

He lives it.

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- Blevins Air Conditioning**  
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- Bob's Barbecue**  
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813 Ellis Road 596-2161

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- Cosey Kitchen**  
1108 Morning Glory Drive 682-6639
- Creech Appliance Co., Inc.**  
3438 Hillsborough Rd. 383-5974

## D

- D & L Appliance Parts Co.**  
217 Wellons Village 688-8075
- DeShazor's Beauty College**  
108 E. Main St. 688-4051
- Dorsett Dental Lab**  
1016 Broad St. 286-1758
- Doug's Mini Mart**  
4731 Guess Rd. 471-9914
- Durham Auto Mart**  
3700 Hillsborough Rd. 383-5651

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1347 Avondale 688-6421
- Durham Electric Co.**  
807 N. Mangum St. 682-5771
- Durham Tire Co.**  
813 Hollaway 688-6065

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944 Washington St.  
Beverages, Party Items 682-1753
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## G

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- Ken's Quickie Mart**  
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## M

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- Wellons Village Shopping Center**  
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- Wells-Lloyd, Inc. Florist**  
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