

The **ADT** TRANSMITTER

vol. XXIII. no. 3 — MARCH — 1951



• LETTERS •

Incredible Speed

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.:

We have found during two recent fire alarms, as we have in previous experience, very prompt attention to our needs by ADT. We are most satisfied with the service, and sometimes marvel at the rapidity of action which takes place when an alarm is turned in.

The fire which occurred due to a burning belt in the A & B Mill was interesting because as I heard the plant fire siren I picked up my coat and listened for the signal to indicate on which floor the fire had occurred.

By the time the signal came through I had walked from the office to the telephone desk and the operator had already received word from you that a manual fire alarm had been turned in from the second floor and that the fire department was on its way.

We remarked later that the speed with which the information was passed around was almost incredible. We know that this prompt action on your part, and the training of our crews to turn in fire alarms immediately, will no doubt save this plant from serious loss.

W. H. MEINECKE

General Mills, Inc.
Tacoma, Wash.

Feeling of Security

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.:

Our recent experience, which necessitated the emergency use of the Manual Fire Alarm installation in this hospital, was most expeditiously and satisfactorily dealt with at the time when our need arose on a recent evening.

The entirely adequate result, flowing out of the efficiency of your Manual Fire Alarm System, was not unlike similar experiences we have had in the past.

The type of facilities you maintain for us encourages and maintains a feeling of security on the part of each and every member of our personnel. Such feeling is naturally conveyed by them to the patients in our care.

SISTER SUPERIOR M. RAYMOND
Queen of Angels Hospital
Los Angeles, California

A NATION-WIDE ORGANIZATION

The American District Telegraph Company (A.D.T.), founded in 1873, is the only nation-wide organization specializing exclusively in the manufacture, installation, maintenance and operation of electrical supervisory and alarm systems for protection against fire, burglary and intrusion, watchman supervision, etc.

A.D.T. Central Station Protection Services are available in more than 350 cities and towns in the United States. In this type of service the protection system in the subscriber's premises is connected to an outside A.D.T. Central Station which provides continuous electrical supervision, transmits alarms to the fire and police departments and investigates trouble and other emergency signals.

Outside of Central Station areas, A.D.T. installs protection equipment for owner operation, with visual or audible signals within the protected premises and, when desired, direct-wire connections to police or fire departments. In exceptionally large establishments, systems may be installed to operate through owner-operated proprietary central stations on the premises.

Whether the system operates through an A.D.T. Central Station or is of the local or proprietary type, A.D.T. provides periodic inspections, systematic tests and complete maintenance by an organization trained and experienced in this type of work. *Without this specialized attention there is little assurance that any protective signaling system will operate when an emergency arises.*

A.D.T. Protection Services include the following systems:

SPRINKLER SUPERVISORY AND WATERFLOW ALARM: Summons fire fighting forces when sprinkler operates. Maintains a continuous automatic check on shut-off valves and other points controlling water supply.

AERO AUTOMATIC FIRE DETECTING AND ALARM SYSTEM: Detects fire and summons fire department automatically.

WATCHMAN SUPERVISORY AND MANUAL FIRE ALARM: Investigates any failure to signal Central Station. Includes Manual Fire Alarm Boxes to summon the fire department quickly and accurately.

BURGLAR ALARM: Automatically detects unlawful entry or intrusion and initiates immediate investigation.

HOLDUP ALARM: Summons police in case of attack by bandits and in other emergencies.

Also: Automatic Fire Control for Air Duct Systems; Heating System and Industrial Process Supervision and other miscellaneous supervisory services.

• EDITORIAL •

Ingenious Idea

We are indebted to the Fire Chief's News Letter, which is sent to members of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, for calling attention to the novel "Jackpot Fire Game," recently introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel in New York.

The idea is to promote interest in fire safety by providing an incentive for the hundreds of employees of the hotel to keep informed on fire prevention and the action to be taken in case of fire.

Each week an employee whose name is drawn "from the hat" is called to the office of the personnel director, Edith Russ, and asked three questions relating to the fire protection rules of the Roosevelt. If he answers correctly, the employee wins a minimum of \$5.00. If he fails, the \$5.00 is added to the pot to be awarded to the next winner.

No one knows when his name will be drawn. All employees, therefore, must keep "on their toes" to win. We are told that there is keen interest in the game which, it seems to us, might well be adopted by other organizations desiring to train their employees in the principles of fire prevention and protection.

On the Cover

One fireman died and three others were injured in fighting a raging four-alarm blaze in Houston on January 31. The fire gutted two stores and damaged five others before it was brought under control.

Approximately 200 firemen, with twenty-five pieces of equipment, battled the flames in a biting, freezing rain for more than two hours and prevented destruction of the entire square block.

The outbreak apparently occurred in the rear of one of the stores some time before 6:55 a.m., when it was discovered by a passerby who rushed to a telephone and gave the alarm.

Upon the sounding of the alarm ADT guards raced to three stores protected by ADT Burglar Alarm Service and admitted firemen by means of keys provided for emergencies. All seven stores involved suffered heavy damage from smoke, fire and water. The loss was reported at \$2,000,000.

THE A. D. T. TRANSMITTER: A monthly news-magazine of outstanding events and features concerning fire, burglary and holdup. Published monthly by the American District Telegraph Company, 155 Sixth Avenue New York 13, N. Y.—R. K. HYDE, Editor . . . Edited and distributed for the information of employees, subscribers and other interested persons. All articles printed are the individual opinions of the authors. To insure delivery of your copy of THE A. D. T. TRANSMITTER each month, kindly notify the editor of any change in address.

The ADT TRANSMITTER

VOL. XXIII

MARCH, 1951

No. 3

DRUGSTORE THIEVES SNAGGED

Inside-Job Boys Enjoy Smooth Sailing and a Rich Haul Until Their Plans Are Wrecked by Fast Arrival of Police

The action-packed capture of two youthful burglars by Minneapolis police on February 17, was a thriller to challenge the ingenuity of even a Hollywood movie director.

A seventeen-year-old boy, an employee of Snyder's drugstore, conceived a daring scheme to burglarize his employer's premises. With a companion, he carefully concealed himself in the basement of the large store until after closing time which was shortly before 2:00 a.m. At about 2:30 a.m. they embarked upon their clever but ill-contrived venture.

Most modern-day drugstores stock many items far removed from the realm of pharmacy. Snyder's is no exception. The boys, neither of whom got very little out of their previous three-month courses in a reform school, found themselves in a virtual "thief's utopia."

From the hardware department they selected a pinch bar, suitable for prying open the cash register. The register responded to their treatment and yielded more than a thousand dollars. This was a pleasant turn of events but a little bulky for pocket-stuffing. So they proceeded to the sporting goods department, where the perfect container was swiftly spotted and put to use—a canvas bowling ball cover. From here the going seemed very smooth.

The pair expected to make their exit by way of a metal-lined delivery chute that ran from the sidewalk to the basement. They soon found the going a little too smooth—for traction, that is—as their shoes were too slippery for the climb. But it was no real problem. Back to the sporting goods, and each re-shod himself with new rubber-soled sneakers.

At the top of the chute was a locked steel door protected by the ADT Burglar Alarm System. During the day the boys

had cut the Burglar Alarm wires leading to the door, but they did not know that the trouble had been promptly cleared by ADT repairmen.

When one of the boys jiggled the door, an ADT burglar alarm was received at the Central Station, but his companion, blissfully unaware of this, returned down the chute to get some tools capable of forcing the door. Suddenly he heard approaching sirens and at that juncture decided to shift for himself.

Arriving officers heard scuffling noises

emanating from the basement and called for reinforcements to surround the building. After six police cars had responded, tear gas bombs were hurled through a cellar window but failed to flush out the intruders. A search of the building was then undertaken and one boy was found trying to conceal himself under a desk.

His erstwhile "pal" had taken it on the lam and had left him holding the bag (containing eleven hundred incriminating dollars). His revenge was swift if not sweet, for he immediately disclosed the identity of his leave-taking accomplice.

The foot-sure fugitive in the meanwhile was making his precarious way over the roofs, leaping from building to building down Hennepin Avenue. He progressed from Snyder's, number 733, all the way to Witt's Market at 705, where in trying to open a roof trap door he set off another burglar alarm.

This put the pursuing officers quickly on his trail and to a thorough search of the neighboring roofs. They tracked him back to the Time Theater Building at 727, where he had made his way into a modeling school. Entering the building, they found their quarry feigning sleep on a davenport. His performance was breathless, but unconvincing.

Both boys were held for trial in the juvenile court.

SNYDER'S
DRUG STORES

March 2nd, 1951.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.:

The speed and skill with which ADT and the Minneapolis Police reacted to an alarm from our store located at Eighth and Hennepin, prevented a serious loss.

The boys knew the store was ADT protected, but earlier in the evening had disconnected the wires to a chute door. This had been noted and repaired by the ADT men, and they were on their guard because they felt that the wires might have been maliciously tampered with. Therefore, when these boys climbed up the chute and opened the door preparatory to going back down the chute and getting the money they had left behind, ADT immediately notified the police and swung into action.

Our thanks go to the American District Telegraph Company and the Minneapolis Police Department for their very fast and efficient service.

Very truly yours,

SNYDER'S DRUG STORES, INC.



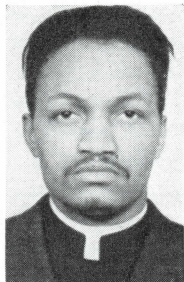
Merle A. Sanders

BURGLARY

DELIVERED FROM EVIL

'Spiritual Leader' Injures His Hand in Smashing Store Window

The self-styled spiritual leader of a Youngstown, Ohio, religious group wound up in the local jail early on the morning of January 9 after being arrested by police officers and guards responding to an ADT burglar alarm.



Howard Langley, the 42-year-old preacher was captured by police only two minutes after he had smashed the ADT-protected show window of Klivan's Jewelry Store.

When cornered a few feet from the store, Langley had in his possession an expensive camera and two watches which police recovered and turned over to the owner. Langley readily admitted smashing the window with his fist. The condition of his hand necessitated immediate first-aid treatment.

Langley was held in the county jail to await a hearing before the grand jury.

TEEN-AGERS ROUNDED UP

A teen-age gang of Springfield, Mass., burglars was believed to have been broken up with the capture of four youths charged with breaking into Lyons' Liquor Store on the morning of January 25.

recovered a large quantity of cash and clothing from their car.

Three of the youths are being held for a hearing in District Court, while a fourth will be tried in Juvenile Court. Three of the culprits had police records. Officials believe that the roundup will put an end to a series of recent burglaries which have been plaguing Springfield merchants.

RED GIVEAWAY

A trail of bloodstains recently led to the arrest of a Michigan burglar who tried to smash his way through the ADT-protected doors of the E. Schuster Department Store warehouse in Milwaukee.

When police responded to the ADT burglar alarm at 4:19 a.m. on January 14, they discovered the glass panel of the front door smashed and an overcoat lying on the step outside. Bloodstains covered the area around the door.

Trailing the stains, the officers made their way to the rear of the building where they noticed evidence that the intruder had tried to force a rear loading door.

Further investigation led to an employees' dressing room in an adjoining building where the culprit, identified as 26-year-old Charles Samson, was apprehended by police.

Samson, who informed his captors that his home was in Houghton, Mich., was treated at the hospital for cuts on both hands before being removed to police headquarters, where he was held on a charge of attempted burglary.

NABBED NEAR SAFE

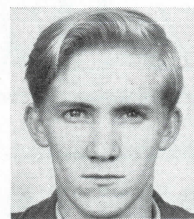
Even before they had time to approach the safe in Paul Fischer's garage on the morning of January 20, a couple of Columbus safe-crackers were cornered by ADT Guards Clark and Trap who responded to an ADT burglar alarm.

The men, later identified as Stanley Cox and William Tress, entered the garage through an ADT-protected rear window. They were ready to attack the safe in the office when Clark and Trap arrived to make the capture. The pair surrendered without a struggle.

The intruders were later turned over to the sheriff. A set of safecracking tools was found in the garage.

INTRUDER TAKEN IN TOW

Knowlton S. Marshall of Paterson, N. J., apparently had no carefully conceived plan to break into the plant of the E. H. Hill Machine Company on the morning of January 29.



Knowlton Marshall simply parked his car at the doorway and made his entry by removing a pane of glass from the ADT-protected front door. A few minutes later, ADT Guard Guido Ferraro, in the company of Paterson police officers, arrived and immediately entered the building.

Marshall sought cover in a second-floor washroom, but the officers flushed him out of hiding without difficulty. The culprit's automobile was towed to the police station. The owner reported that there was no loss.

The incident marked the second time in two years that an attempt had been made to burglarize the Hill plant. In March, 1949, three teen-agers were arrested in the building by police responding to an ADT burglar alarm.

WARMER BUT NOT EASIER

A 23-year-old Chicagoan who heeded Horace Greeley's advice and went west now has good reason to believe that it offers no more opportunity for a young man (in his particular line) than did his own home town.

Arriving in Los Angeles with his wife a few months ago, the transplanted mid-westerner, William Ellis, and two companions succeeded in livening things up along Sunset Boulevard early on a recent morning.

Forcing an ADT-protected door of the H & H Econ-O-Me Drugstore, they were "browsing" around when they were interrupted by the arrival of ADT guards and several police cars. They ran first to the roof and then jumped to the ground but the officers captured them quickly. Nothing had been removed from the store.

Ellis' first remark was "Where did all you guys come from?" He later added that he headed west from Chicago because it was "too cold to work there" and "they told me that Los Angeles was an easy touch."

BANK BANDIT BALKED

The courageous action of a woman cashier and a bank manager in defying a Detroit bandit thwarted a brazen attempt to hold up the Michigan Bank in that city shortly after noon on January 17.

The bandit, described as being about 28 years old, of small build and dark complexion, strolled into the bank when the only persons in the building were the cashier, Mrs. Willie Wheeler, and Gordon Swirles, acting manager.

Suddenly flashing a revolver, the bandit marched Swirles and Mrs. Wheeler to the vault in the rear and instructed the former to open the inner safe. Obviously stalling for time, Swirles insisted that he did not know the combination.

At that moment a customer entered the bank. The culprit ordered Mrs. Wheeler to wait on him and "come back here in a hurry." While at her window, Mrs. Wheeler operated an ADT Police Call Device.

When the gunman stepped out of the vault to observe the cashier's actions, Mr. Swirles promptly slammed the vault door shut.

Apparently realizing that his purpose to enter the vault had been defeated and probably suspecting that an alarm had been given, the bandit decided not to linger and fled empty-handed in a car which he had parked outside. Seconds later the officers arrived and took up the chase. The car was found abandoned a short distance away.

Police immediately began a wide-spread search for the fugitive.



Wide World

FROSTY FINISH—encrusts outside of burned-out Masonic Temple in Beloit, Wis. Fire broke out on January 30, when the temperature was 23° below zero

FIRE

VENT FIRES QUELLED

Trapped in Stack by Flash Fire, Duct Worker Is Burned to Death

On the evening of January 12 George Kaforski, an employee of a Chicago duct cleaning company, lowered himself into a ventilating stack at the plant of the Stiffel Manufacturing Company for the purpose of removing an accumulation of lacquer caused by paint-spraying operations on the third floor.

He was working at the fifth-floor level with an extension cord and light when suddenly there was an explosion. Fire flashed through the duct, killing him instantly.

Flames enveloped the third-floor spray booth, causing twelve sprinkler heads to operate. Firemen, summoned by an ADT waterflow alarm, arrived in a few minutes and found the sprinklers controlling the fire. They confined the damage to the stack and the area surrounding the spray booth. Police officers removed Kaforski's body to the county morgue.

The operation of an ADT Manual Fire Alarm Box summoned Pittsburgh firemen to the plant of the Edwin Wiegand Company on January 17 for a blaze which broke out in a ventilating stack above testing ovens on the first floor.

Excess oven heat was believed responsible for the blaze which involved oil and dust particles in the stack. No extensive damage resulted.

'PRICES' REALLY WENT UP

An overheated price-stamping machine was the cause of a fire which broke out just before midnight on January 2 in the fifth floor storeroom of the John C. MacInnes Department Store in Worcester, Mass.

The heat ignited several boxes of shirts on a shelf but the ADT-supervised sprinkler system operated and checked the flames until firemen arrived a few minutes later to complete extinguishment.

There was some damage to stock but the loss was small considering the values protected.



Wide World

DARKEST HOUR—for the Hotel Earl in Scranton occurred just before dawn on January 28, when a fire broke out. About 100 occupants luckily escaped, but several fire fighters were injured

ON CONSTANT GUARD

No one was in the Green Bay (Wis.) Box Company's plant at 3:34 a.m. on January 25 when the ADT Aero Automatic Fire Alarm System operated for a rubbish fire which broke out in a corner of the boiler room.

Firemen made fast time in reaching the plant and went into action so quickly that no damage resulted.

OIL BURNER BLAZE

Ignition of accumulated oil in a boiler at the Hub Warehouse in Baltimore recently started a fire which was instantly detected and reported by the ADT Aero Automatic Fire Alarm System.

Responding firemen quelled the outbreak before serious damage resulted. An investigation showed that the oil burner had flooded and the overflow of oil had become ignited. The fire was confined to the oil burner itself.

WINDOW DRAPES IGNITE

A window drape, coming in contact with an electric light bulb in a show window of a Wurlitzer Shop in Chicago, burst into flames on a recent Sunday afternoon.

The operation of one sprinkler head extinguished the flames. Firemen, summoned by an ADT waterflow alarm, shut off the water and initiated salvage measures. The loss was \$2,000.

LUCKY SMOKE SIGNALS

Dense billows of smoke greeted guards and Newport, Ky., police when they opened the door of the Baker Motor Company's storage garage on the morning of January 9.

The guards quickly notified the fire department and the smoke-eaters easily gained control of the blaze. An investigation disclosed that a compressor motor had overheated and caught fire. The alarm was transmitted when smoke passed through the beam of an ADT Invisible Ray Device, intended to detect burglars.

Summoned to the scene by ADT operators, the owner of the company stated that serious damage would have resulted had it not been for ADT.

SMOKE DETECTION EFFECTIVE

Alerted by the operation of the ADT Smoke Detection and Alarm System on a recent afternoon, engineers and other employees of the Ernst Kern Department Store in Detroit made quick work of a blaze which broke out in the store's air conditioning system.

Authorities believe that the fire was caused by a lighted cigarette carelessly tossed into the return air intake.

No one in the store was aware of the blaze until the Smoke Detection System operated, automatically closing dampers and shutting down fans. Simultaneously, an alarm bell sounded in the engineer's headquarters and a signal was trans-

mitted to the ADT Central Station. Employees extinguished the fire so quickly that no damage was reported.

In 1938 the store suffered a loss of more than \$100,000, mostly from smoke, when a fire broke out in the air conditioning system. An ADT Smoke Detection and Alarm System was installed soon thereafter.

On December 31, 1942, a fire again occurred in a ventilator duct but, as in the recent case, the fast operation of the ADT System held the damage to a minimum.

BLAZES ON BOARD

Two ship fires were brought under control by Baltimore firemen responding to signals from ADT Manual Fire Alarm Boxes early on the morning of January 11.

While making his 1:00 a.m. round, a patrolman for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad noticed a blaze on board the S. S. Mandeville. He quickly operated an ADT Box which called firemen to the scene.

The blaze, which was caused by a short circuit in the wiring in a storeroom of the ship's galley, was easily extinguished.

An hour later, while firemen were still on board the Mandeville, another patrolman operated an ADT Box for a fire in the hold of the S. S. American Miller. Firemen responded so speedily that no damage resulted.

WATCHMEN

FALLS FOURTEEN FEET

When the scheduled reporting signal of Watchman Charles Smotherman of the Terminal Grain Company in Fort Worth became overdue at 1:35 on a recent morning, ADT Guard Walter D. Wylie was dispatched to the plant to investigate.

Upon his arrival, Wylie discovered the 66-year-old watchman lying on the floor of the grain elevator. The guard notified the Central Station and an ambulance was dispatched immediately to remove the injured watchman to a hospital.

An investigation revealed that, while ascending from one level to another on a manlift, Smotherman's hand-lantern went out and he went over the top, falling fourteen feet to the floor.

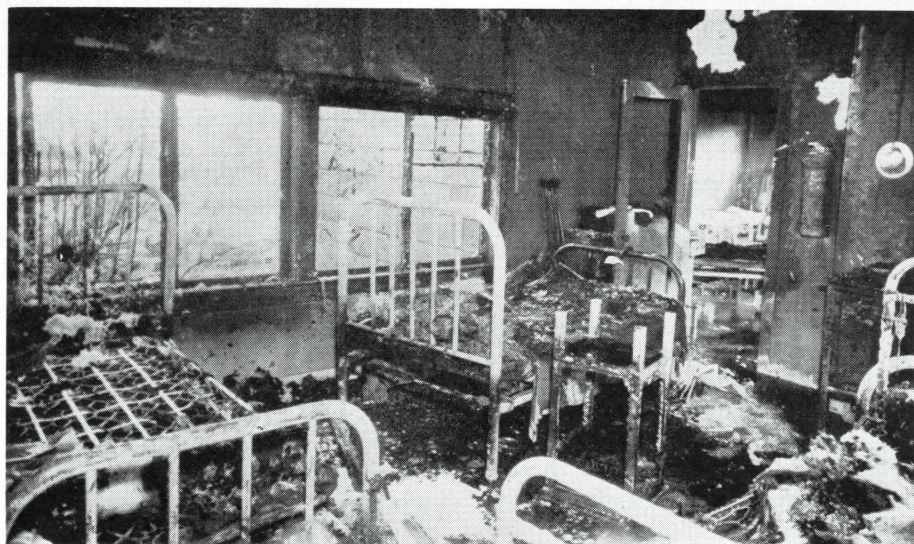
Smotherman, who sustained a serious chest injury, remained in the hospital for five days. He stated that if it had not been for ADT Service, his plight would not have been discovered until the commencement of business at 8:00 a.m., more than six hours after the accident occurred.

ORGANIZATION

EMBLEMS AWARDED

Listed below are the names of ten members of the ADT organization who will be awarded diamond emblems during March, 1951, in token of twenty-five years of continuous service. The total of quarter-century members now stands at 648.

E. A. HIRSCH, Chicago, Plant
E. F. JOENS, Chicago, Plant
H. KRUMHOLZ, New York, Accounting
A. LAAKONEN, Detroit, Plant
C. LAUX, New York, Exec. Plant
S. J. MCCARTHY, New Orleans, Oper'g.
R. MUNOZ, New Orleans, Oper'g.
W. RIORDAN, New York, Exec. Plant
I. N. TANG, Scranton, Oper'g.
F. J. THERIAULT, Waterbury, Oper'g.



AFTERMATH OF FLASH FIRE—Fire extinguisher on wall was of no more use than crutches propped in corner when fire roared through the McClary Convalescent Home in Hoquiam, Wash., on January 30. An overheated stove was blamed for fire. Although the occupants of this room escaped, twenty others lost their lives

Wide World

THE ROSTRUM

Devoted to Open Discussion of Protection Problems

LARGE LOSSES TEACH LESSON!

N. F. P. A. Records Reveal That Failure to Observe Basic Principles Accounts for Most Fires That Get Out of Hand

By PERCY BUGBEE
*General Manager, National Fire
Protection Association*

As the nation marshals its industrial resources for what may be the most fateful year in history, it is especially important to review the record of large-loss fires for consideration of the contributing factors and the possible crippling effect of such fires on our all-out production efforts.

Analysis of fires involving individual losses of \$250,000 or more reveals that 243 such fires, constituting less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total number of fires during 1950, caused losses estimated at \$152,593,000—approximately 20 per cent of the year's total.

The number of large-loss fires in 1950 represented an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year and caused 26 per cent more damage. For the fourth consecutive year, the number of large-loss fires went over the 200 mark.

These large losses are indeed staggering in terms of dollars and cents. It is unfortunate, however, that means are not available to evaluate the intangible losses, such as the destruction of records, loss of materials in short supply, delays in delivery, loss of business to competitors and a score of other very real but less apparent losses, which in many cases are even more paralyzing than those of a more obvious nature.

More than half the properties involved were not provided with automatic sprinkler protection or automatic fire detection equipment of any kind, even though such protection would have been economically practicable.

Beyond the fact that most of the affected plants were literally trusting to luck in not having arranged for the installation of automatic protection, it is significant that, because of structural deficiencies, a large proportion of the plants were practically inviting disaster.

A large number of establishments

lacked sufficient fire walls, while others had unprotected doorways, undivided attics and basements, and open stairwells.

Of the eighty-three manufacturing plants involved in large-loss fires last year—sixteen more than in 1949—inadequate fire division walls made it possible for flames to make great headway on fifty-nine occasions.

As usual, more than 60 per cent of the large-loss fires occurred at night. Some of the relatively few buildings which employed standard watchman service were doomed to destruction when the watchman failed to detect the fire promptly, or attempted to fight the fire single handedly, thereby delaying the transmission of an alarm to the fire department.

Watchmen reported 11 per cent of the large-loss fires, employees discovered 37 per cent of them, but outsiders, or chance passersby, reported seventy-eight fires—or 36 per cent of the total! As in 1949, two-thirds of these serious fires were first reported to fire headquarters by telephone. Only 15 per cent

were transmitted by means of street boxes.

Of the fires of known cause, 55 per cent were due to "special hazards," while 38 per cent originated from "common hazard" causes. As an added argument for maintaining the strictest security measures, management should take note of the fact that 7 per cent of the large-loss fires of known cause were of incendiary or suspicious origin.

All-out production demands all-out protection. It is therefore highly important for leaders of American industry to consider all of the measures recommended to safeguard against destruction by fire, whether caused by common carelessness or malicious acts of firebugs or saboteurs.

Analysis of the large-loss fires of 1950 and for a number of years shows that most large-losses stem from:

1. Failure to discover the fire promptly and to notify the fire department immediately.
2. Failure to provide properly supervised automatic sprinkler protection for areas of high value and high hazard.
3. Failure to limit the fire area by setting up fire retardant barriers such as clear spaces, fire partitions, fire walls and fire doors.

If management will take steps to eliminate these shortcomings it is highly probable that fire losses will be substantially reduced.



DELAYED ALARM AIDED DISASTER—Destruction of this four-story fire-resistant building in North Kansas City on March 15, 1950, followed delay in notifying the fire department while employees futilely tried to extinguish the flames. The loss, including damage to an exposed building, was \$3,195,000

A RECORD THAT REFLECTS DEPENDABLE PERFORMANCE

Performance figures for 1950 and the past ten years reflect the remarkable dependability of ADT Central Station Electric Protection Services in minimizing fire and burglary losses in all types of properties.

Year after year the record furnishes convincing proof of the exceptional value of continuous supervision, regular inspections and tests and proper maintenance of protective signalling systems.

This specialized attention is highly essential to constantly reliable operation.

Write for booklet
"Protecting Life and Property."

1950

WATCHMAN'S REPORTING AND MANUAL FIRE ALARM SERVICE

Investigations of failures of watchmen to signal Central Station on schedule . . . 201,951
Total number of signals recorded 339,107,720
Watchmen's patrol efficiency 99 94/100ths %
Alarms from Manual Fire Alarm Boxes 1,261
Insurable values of properties protected . . \$15,222,951,000
Ratio of losses to insurable values protected 2/100ths of 1%
Fire loss immunity in 1950 99⁹⁸/100 %

AVERAGE FIRE LOSS IMMUNITY DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS 99⁹⁶/100 %

SPRINKLER SUPERVISORY AND WATERFLOW ALARM SERVICE

Supervisory alarms, indicating temporary impairment of sprinkler systems 171,529
Waterflow alarms, caused by fires or serious leaks 3,421
Manual fire alarms 112
Insurable values of properties protected . . . \$9,011,189,000
Ratio of losses to insurable values protected 3/100ths of 1%
Fire loss immunity in 1950 99⁹⁷/100 %

AVERAGE FIRE LOSS IMMUNITY DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS 99⁹⁸/100 %

BURGLAR AND HOLDUP ALARM SERVICES

Attacks on ADT Protection 1,951
Entrances effected 1,099
Captures as result of burglar, holdup and other emergency alarms 745
Insurable values of properties protected . . \$2,654,611,000*
Ratio of losses to insurable values protected 1/100th of 1%
Burglary loss immunity in 1950 . . 99⁹⁹/100 %

AVERAGE BURGLARY LOSS IMMUNITY DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS 99⁹⁹/100 %

*Not including ADT-protected values in bank vaults, the U.S. Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks and branches, the U.S. Mints and the U.S. Bullion Depositories at Fort Knox, Ky., and West Point, N. Y.



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