



PREPARE THIS DISH before the sun reaches its peak of heat. A platter of Potato-Apple-Celery Salad surrounded by a variety of cold cuts is easy to prepare early in the day.

Summer Meals Prepared Early In Day Are Boon To Cooks

In planning summer meals, consider foods that can be prepared before the sun reaches its peak of heat. The menu might consist of a potato-apple-celery salad — a recipe designed to provide a starch, fruit and vegetable in one dish. Serve cold cuts and bread.

A fresh fruit or ice cream make simple and easy desserts and with it you can serve refreshing iced tea.

Potato-Apple-Celery Salad

Combine four cups of hot, diced, cooked potatoes, two tablespoons chopped onion, two tablespoons vinegar, one-half teaspoon salt, and a dash of pepper; add one-half cup mayonnaise. Toss lightly. Cover and place in refrigerator. Chill at least two hours.

When ready to serve add one cup diced, tart apples, one cup diced celery, and another one-half cup of mayonnaise. Mix thoroughly. Arrange in center of platter on crisp salad greens. Garnish with slices

of unpeeled apples, if desired. Surround this with assorted cold cuts. This makes about six servings.

Weddings

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Alexander announce the marriage of their daughter, Janice Mae Alexander to Harold R. Griffin.

The ceremony was performed at the Unity Baptist Church at 8.00 P. M. on June 27.

Mrs. Griffin is a graduate of the 1953 Class at Gastonia High School. After a short wedding trip to the mountains, they will make their home at North Rhyne Extension.

Miss Olivia Grant and Fred A. Hamrick were united in marriage on May 31 in York, S. C. Miss Grant is the daughter of Mrs. Jim Smith and Mr. Hamrick is the son of Mrs. Earline Gordon, weaver.

Know Your Plant. . .

Time Study Men Seek More Efficient Methods

THE MEN frequently seen in the plant carrying stop watches, clip boards, and tachometers are not members of a conspiracy whose aim it is to make life miserable for production employees. Rather they attempt to make life—and work—actually easier by a study of work methods to determine the most efficient, i. e., least wasteful of human energy, way of doing the various jobs in the plant.

Once they determine the best way to do a job from the standpoint of efficiency they seek to have supervision make such changes as they recommend. They strive to show mutual advantages to Company and employee in such changes. If they find that powered equipment in any situation will, for example, reduce effort and save time in the doing of a job and will within a reasonable time more than pay for itself, they will strongly urge the installation of such equipment.

Another very important assignment for the Time Study and Methods Department is their task of equalizing job loads. That is to say that an attempt is made to make jobs comparable to each other as regards effort—human energy—expended. This, of course, does not mean that all jobs should pay the same. Such factors as skill and experience have to be considered in determining rates in both piece work and hourly jobs. However, common sense tells us that jobs, whether skilled or unskilled, have to be tailored to the typical or average worker's physical ability, keeping in mind the fact that the best job is done by people who are working at a pace which is neither too fast—therefore exhausting and possibly unsafe—or too slow.

Two questions that influence time study and methods men constantly are: "What can the machine theoretically turn out?" and "What or how much can the person normally handle?" The theoretical output of a machine is usually, if not always, higher than the actual expected output because of obvious human factors. To assist time study men in arriving at scientific conclusions to the technical and human factors involved in their work a large mass of data must be compiled for each job study. These studies divide themselves into two parts: (1) the time study at the job site, and (2) the evaluation of time study data and the fixing of rates.

* * *

AFTER evaluating and summarizing the time studies a conference is held with supervision to point out the results of the study and discuss possible new and more efficient methods of doing the job or jobs in question. These new methods may be given a trial, in which case an outline of the method to be tried is passed from overseer, to second hand, and to the employees who will put the method into operation. Following a trial period another time study is made of the job and comparison with original results noted.

When new developments are considered or tried out time studies are one of the most effective ways of comparing "before" and "after" results. From studies of this type at this plant the Company has adopted many refinements for



J. M. COOPER, top, senior time study and methods engineer, is shown at his desk in the Industrial Relations Annex. Mr. Cooper evaluates all time study data compiled by his assistants and sets up job rates on the basis of his findings.

T. A. GRANT, center, junior time study engineer, makes a time study on an automatic quiller tender job being performed by Mrs. Louise Tate. In making a time study of this type particular attention is given to the running time of the quill and the creel package. Also the percentage of breaks is determined.

JAMES MOSS, bottom, time study trainee, is checking a winder tender job for number of breaks in the yarn and the reasons for such breaks. The winder tender in the picture is Mrs. Mable Thomas.

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Carding—Guinn Briggs, Gertrude Sanders, Jessie Westmoreland.
Spinning—Lois Bolding, Evie Thomas, Janet Hartgrove, Mary Turner, Fannie Bruce.

Spooling—Nell Bolick, Helen Reel, Rosalee Burger.

Twisting—Nevie Dalton, Mable Hanna, Hazel Clark, Lassie Crawford, Corrie Johnson, Dean Haun, Elise Austin.

Weaving—Mary Johnson, Lucille Davis, Inez Rhyne, Irene Burroughs, Vivian Bumgardner, Nina Milton.

Cloth Room—Margie Waldrop.

Quality Control—Dealva Jacobs, Irene Burroughs, Leila Rape, Catherine Isham.

Winding—Dorcas Atkinson, Mayzelle Lewis, Kathleen Hovis.

Shop—Cramer Little.

Warehouse—Bobby Smith, George Harper, Albert Meeks.

Main Office—Mozelle Brockman.

Superintendent's Office—Sue Van Dyke.

Personnel Office—Flora Pence.

Refreshment Department—Deuel Redding.

General Manager Harold Mercer Appointed To Serve On Textile School's Advisory Committee

General Manager Harold Mercer has been appointed to the Advisory Committee of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School in Belmont. His term of office is for three years beginning July 1st. Also appointed to serve with Mr. Mercer for a 3-year term were Don Mattox, Vice-President in charge of manufacturing for Textiles-Inc.; and Ernest T. Boger, Superintendent and Vice-President of Boger and Crawford Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

making jobs easier, such as (1) Pneumafil vacuum tubes on course count spinning frames, replacing scavenger rolls; (2) power trucks to move boxes of yarn or roving from certain departments to other departments; and (3) the use of roll picker hands to pick rolls on spinning frames rather than have the spinner do this work, interfering as it did with the spinner's primary duties of piecing ends and putting roving bobbins in the creels.

Personnel of the Time Study and Methods Department include J. M. Cooper, senior time study and methods engineer, T. A. Grant, junior time study engineer, and James Moss, time study trainee.