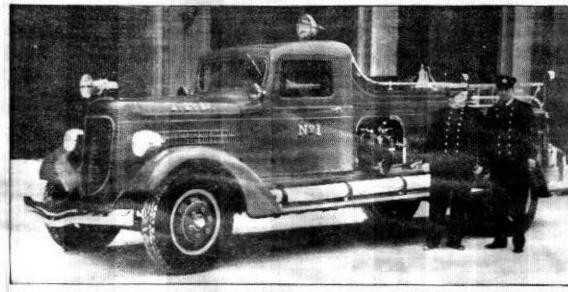
Toledo's New Fire Apparatus



Fred T. Schlorf

Louis Stetten

This pumper, latest addition to Toledo fire-fighting equipment, is one of four of its kind now being put in service. It was built in the city fire department shops and costs 85,350. Fire Chief Fred T. Schlorf and Louis Steffen, supervisor of equipment, stopped at The Blade Building while delivering the pumper to No. 1 Engine House, Bush and Eric Streets. It will replace the old type pumper now in use there.

CITY BUILDS FIRE TRUCKS

Toledo Saves Money On New Pumpers Made In Own Shops.

Four new pumpers built by the fire department with outsiderable saving to the city, are being put in service, Fire Chief fred T. Schlorf announced today.

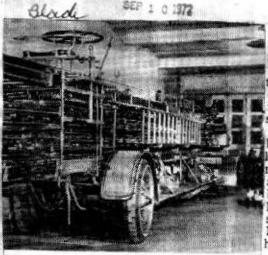
Three already have been assigned, replacing older equipment in No. 1. No. 4 and No. 14 engine houses. Chassis and pumps for the wagons were bought for \$4,950 each, while building costs and other parts came to \$400 on each. To purchase similar equipment from a factory. Chief Schlort said would cost \$11,000. The pumpers were hull ninder the direction of Louis Steffen, supervisor of equipment. Mr. Steffen said that the city will build four more pumpers in 1940.

Replacing the usual 40 - gallon chemical tank will be a 178-gallon water tank. In cold weather this water will be kept encellating to prevent a from freezing. A 250-fact beoster line will service the tank. The pumper will carry 1,000 feet of two and a half-righ base.

Three ladders, a 28-foot judder, an 18-foot roofer and a 14-foot dinkey pikes, axes and other fire fighting equipment also have been put on the numbers.

The driver's cab is enclosed to protect him from the weather. The truck, Mr. Steffen said, has all latest improvements and is one of the fastest-of its type. Blade 1-22-40

Some time in the last 25 years this writer saw a fire truck, either in Toledo or Chicago, which had a steering device for the rear wheels—for narrow streets. This enabled a truck to get around sharp corners. Did the Toledo fire department ever have such a truck? If so, when? Are there trucks like this in other cities?—E.L.



Shortly after the and more tall build ments were faced longer ladders to fire the need for longer cially in the East, vehicles, usually no streets were just wie

The builders of f lem with the rear-er long before such y necessity, the devic about 25 years agoin some sections of East, where the na served, or have esca New York, Boston, a have such districts.

Chief Eulan Tuck this city has not bor 25 years, for the sa abandoned them—the much wider, the his tall and hydraulically vehicles, and it sav bad, in a way: yeste boy's hero.

Shortly after the turn of the century when more and more tall buildings were being built, fare departments were faced with the necessity of transporting longer ladders to fires. With this necessity came another, the need for longer vehicles. In the older cities, especially in the East, many streets were built for horse vehicles, usually not very wide or very long, so the streets were just wide enough for passing.

The builders of fire-fighting vehicles met the problem with the rear-end tiller, handled by a "tillerman." long before such vehicles were motorized. Born of necessity, the device died when the necessity ended about 25 years ago—or almost died. It survives today in some sections of very old cities, again mostly in the East, where the narrow horse lanes have been preserved, or have escaped the buildowns of "progress". New York, Boston, and Baltimore are among those that

have such districts.

Chief Eulan Tucker of the Toledo fire division says this city has not bought a tillered truck for more than 25 years, for the same reason that most departments shandoned them—they no longer are needed; streets are much wider, the high-rise ladders, some 85 to 100 feet tall and hydronlically lifted, ride on comparatively short vehicles, and it saves one man for other duties. Too bad, in a way: yesterday's "tillerman" was every little boy's hero.