

PACKARD ELECTRIC

Cablegram

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Consumption declines, cost soars

Energy management at Packard

by Joe Tori

Everyone has been affected by the rising cost of energy these days, and that includes Packard Electric.

According to John Good, energy coordinator, Packard spent \$9.5 million on energy last year alone, a 13 percent increase over 1979. The increase came despite the fact that energy usage at Packard was reduced 4.5 percent over the same period, Good said.

Packard and GM have been working to save energy and contain energy costs.

Good noted that Packard reports energy usage to Detroit on a monthly basis and is rated on that basis. He pointed out, however, that we are not in competition with anyone. "We are constantly trying to better ourselves against ourselves," he said.

Energy consumption

Since 1972, Good said, Packard has expanded the size of its facilities nearly 50 percent, while actual energy consumption was reduced by 17 percent.

Good noted that plant managers are responsible for energy usage in their plants and are budgeted on that basis.

For example, Good estimated that Plant 10 uses 40 percent of all energy consumed at North River Road, primarily because of the dipform and extrusion processes in that plant. Consequently not all plants can be budgeted the same energy allotments.

Just what is being done to reduce energy consumption at Packard?

Good, Packard's energy conscience, stated that the Energy Management Monitoring and Control System (EMMACS) which controls energy usage at Packard's Dana Street and North Road operations was responsible for 14 percent of our savings in 1979, while revisions to heating, ventilation

and air conditioning controls made up 10 percent of the year's savings.

In addition, the replacement of some older machinery with more productive machinery was a great contributor to this savings, Good said.

Heat recovery

Good cited the Austintown and Cortland branch plants as good examples of how energy is being saved at Packard. In the compressor rooms at Austintown and Cortland, identical plants, the build up of heat from the compressors was tripping the circuit breakers. In order to prevent this and make use of the heat, the heat was vented to the outside in insulated ducts. In the summer, Good explained, the heat is vented out, while during the colder months it is returned to the plants to help heat them.

Good emphasized that "we are always looking at heat recovery and additional ways to save energy."

Another example of energy savings at Packard is lighting reduction.

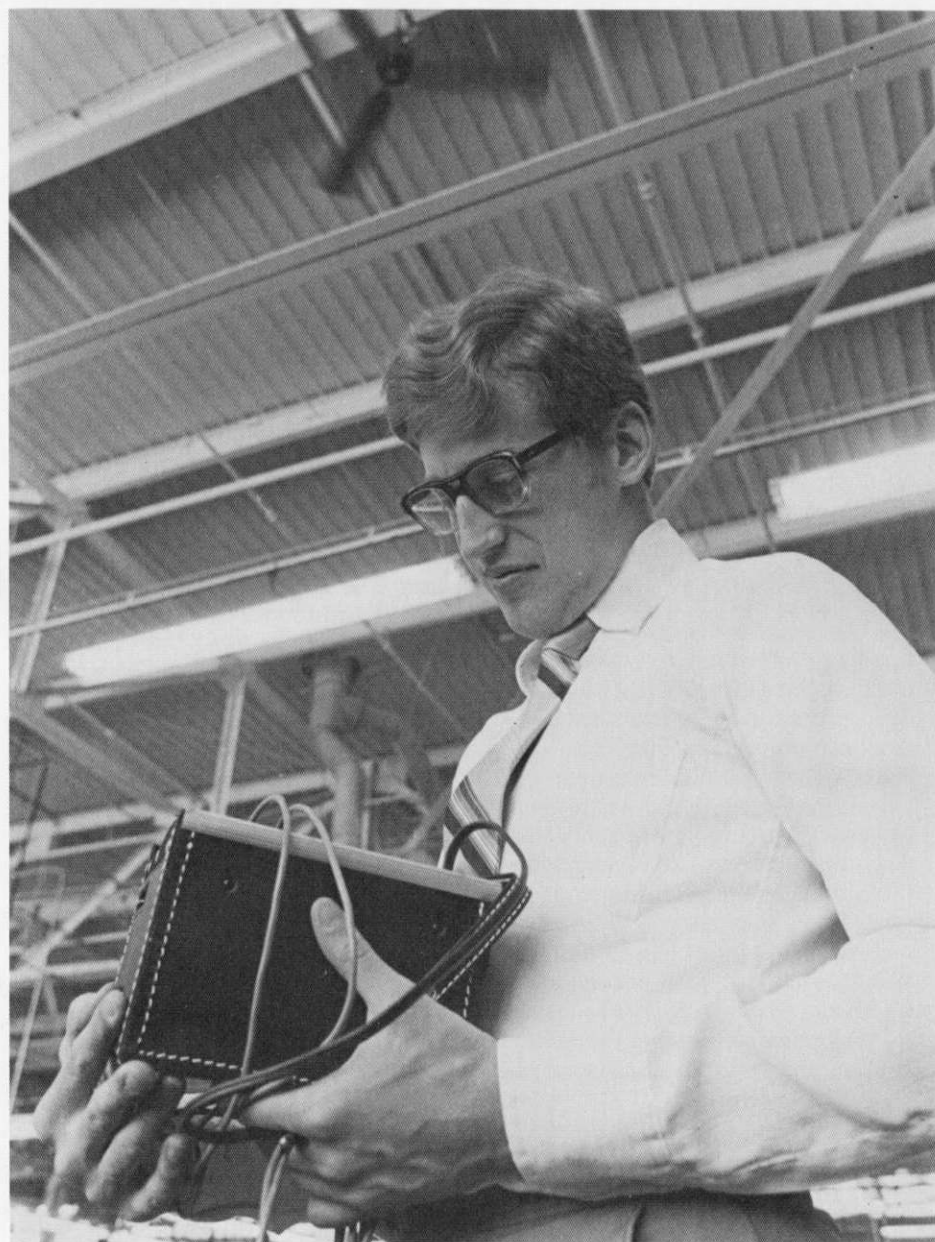
"Before, we used the cheapest lights," Good said. "We still use the least cost philosophy, but now we use the most energy efficient bulb possible." He noted that we are presently using the GE Wattmiser system.

Lighting reduction

Recently, a letter was sent out to all managers asking them to eliminate excess lighting. In many offices one-half the fluorescent tubes have been removed without considerably affecting working conditions.

"In the past, we would reduce lighting and maintenance would come along and replace the tubes," Good

(Continued on page 4)



CASABLANCA — John Good, energy coordinator, uses a temperature recorder to monitor the difference in temperature between floor and ceiling beneath an energy conservation fan at Thomas Road.

Hubbard lines maintain high Q.I.

Two departments at Hubbard — Plant 42 continue to maintain extremely high quality levels for their engine control wiring harness products.

Departments 4210 and 4214, which produce Buick and Chevrolet harnesses, are division quality leaders with a weekly Quality Index rating of 145 and 144 on March 12, reported John Bullock, general supervisor for those departments.

"What makes this quality happen is that people on the line inspect their own work and are responsible for their own quality. Along with that, there is a 'floating' on-line repair person who is ready to assist should an employee on the line notice a problem that he or she might not be able to repair

immediately," Bullock said.

These harness products are built on Hybrid Integrated Production System (HIPS) lines, each of which employs about 25 people on dayturn and afternoon shifts, Bullock added. Daryl Lapp and Doug Parks are the dayturn and afternoon foremen respectively for 4210, while Jom Bowers and Jim Cunningham hold the same respective positions for 4214.

"These crews have been together for the most part since model change and have been at this excellent quality level for more than two months. These people are very knowledgeable since they rotate along and off the line within their job classification. They must know

all jobs respective to the line," Bullock explained.

Beyond the "on-line" inspection by the operators, the engine control harnesses produced in these departments are subject to an inspection on audit boards and through sample quality control checks by people assigned to inspection jobs, Bullock added.

"The attainment of the high level of quality in these final assembly areas is made more possible by the quality of lead material from the associated lead preparation areas which are 4211 - Index area and 4209 - Lead Prep," he said.

Cookie Gore, Dept. 4212 employee and hourly trainer, said that much of

the quality success is due to employees taking advantage of improved communications. "These people are not afraid to let the floater or supervisors know about a quality problem they see. They will communicate!"

"These people wanted to be number one in quality and they are. They don't buy that stuff that Americans can't make quality products," Gore declared, adding, "A few years ago things got to the point where people just didn't care about quality. Now there is more trust between us and GM. GM trusts us to tell them when we see a quality problem. We got away from trust once before, I hope that never happens again."

"We make a good product," Gore remarked.

News- -briefs

Record sales

GM dealers in the U.S. report record car sales for the middle 10 days and first 20 days of March. Looking at the last period, sales came to 219,467 units, a 52 percent gain on a daily rate basis over the 144,376 cars sold a year ago. March 1-20, deliveries totaled 345,016 units, nearly 32 percent above last year's 261,672. The 219,467 car sales not only set a record for the period, but also represented GM's highest sales total for any period in four years. The record sales were attributed to the success of GM's recent rebate programs.

More rebates

General Motors has announced two new sales incentive programs. The first, entitled "Let's Keep America Rolling," offers rebates on certain vehicles ordered or delivered between March 20, and April 4. The second, "Luv Selling Spree," offers rebates on certain Chevrolet Luv trucks delivered between March 9, and May 8. Warren hourly employees with questions about the programs should contact Bruce Gullberg at PAX 3060. Salaried employees should contact Tom Habel, PAX 2072. Employees in Clinton, Miss. should contact Myrtle Cowherd on ext. 263; Brookhaven, Miss. employees, Henricatta McMillan, ext. 208.

Diesel breakthrough . . .

Chevrolet recently announced a major breakthrough in the control of diesel engine emissions. By bringing microwave sensing to rear on the combustion process, Chevrolet expects a new 6.2-liter light-duty truck diesel it will introduce this fall to pass even the most stringent 1982 emission standards. At a meeting with the news media, Chevrolet demonstrated how microwave sensors in the factory will set diesel injection timing so accurately that both Federal and California nitric oxide (NOX) emissions standards are met without massive doses of recirculated exhaust gas.

Fuel use and driving decline

U.S. motor fuel consumption and road travel decreased for the second consecutive year in 1980, according to the Highway Users Federation. Highway fuel use last year dropped about six percent below 1979 levels, HUF said. According to preliminary statistics, American drivers used an average 6.9 million barrels of motor fuel a day, compared with 1979's daily 7.4 million barrels. At the same time, the Federal Highway administration estimates that a total of 1,515 billion miles were logged by the nation's 159 million cars, trucks and buses — 14 billion miles (about one percent) less than in 1979.

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An equal opportunity employer

Allan Csiky, editor
Joe Tori, managing editor
Michael Hissam, associate editor
Phone: 373-2348 PBX 2348
GM Network 8-531-2348

Austintown employees use training to aid in emergency situations

by Michael Hissam

Pat Parker, an Austintown Plant Security employee, missed only one question on a Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) examination late in January. She swore she would remember the correct answer from that day forward. By doing so, she may have saved her infant granddaughter's life less than two weeks later.

Ron Parry, Austintown Quality Control supervisor, completed rescue training techniques in another course offered in the plant. Two days after taking the course, he came to the aid of a man who had fallen from a tree.

Parker recalled that she was concerned that the question she missed dealt with what to do when a baby is choking.

"I was visiting with my daughter and granddaughter who is one year old. The baby began choking on a piece of food and everyone became excited. My daughter picked up the child and inserted her finger into the child's mouth, and that's when I remembered the answer on the examination; the answer being that by putting the finger into the throat that there was a danger of pushing the food further down," Parker recalled.

At that instant, she said, "I called out, 'Stop! Give me the baby!' I went right into the training from CPR, turned the baby into the right position and thumped her on the back in the

correct timing pattern with the right motion and pressure and rolled the baby over so I could see if the food had dislodged, but it hadn't."

Parker recalled that she kept a cool head and maintained her pattern as precious moments passed. "The baby was losing its color, but I kept the procedure going. Five minutes later, I turned the baby over and saw the food in its mouth. I then took my small finger and swept it through the mouth as instructed and the food came out.

"The baby was crying a lot, but the normal breathing had returned. She was just fine . . ."

Parker said that she is convinced that more people, especially housewives, should take CPR training. "Mothers at home with young children especially should take the training. If anything was to happen, they would know what to do in those critical minutes.

"It's surprising, but a person can remember their training when it comes to an emergency situation. In my case, I could even hear my instructors' voices. I remembered all of it."

When Parry travelled to Hermitage, Pa. for the celebration marking the return of the American hostages from Iran, he had no idea that rescue training given him only two days earlier would have to be put to use in a real situation.

"As part of the celebration, there was a fireworks display and some of the

fireworks contained small American flags which drifted back down to earth. Some of those flags landed in tree branches at the park where the celebration was being held . . ."

Enthusiasm over the situation prompted several in the crowd to climb trees in order to get one of the souvenirs, Parry remembered. "I saw one man go up a tree about 75 yards away. A moment later, I saw him lose his grip and fall, and I began running to help him.

"Just two days prior I learned how to check for broken bones. I remembered that procedure when I got to the victim. At the same time, a man identifying himself as a doctor also started to examine the victim. The doctor started checking the upper part of the body as I checked from the hip downward. He told me he was amazed that I was doing such a good job of checking and I told him I had just completed training," Parry said.

Within a few moments, rescue teams from the area arrived and Parry assisted in helping keep the area clear of the curious, he said.

"It was amazing to me that just two days after taking the course that I would have to use the training. I think everyone should go through a course like this. It could be a family member you might have to help . . . you never know. Everyone should have some type of training," Parry professed.

Employee finds pleasure in 'pane'

George Dubec discovered something he didn't know he had.

About a year ago, Dubec, a procurement expeditor at Thomas Road, found out he had artistic ability and turned it into a successful hobby/business in stained glass.

"Everyone is into art these days," he said. "I found out I had a lot of creativity I never knew I had."

Dubec and his wife Cathy first got interested in stained glass art through George's brother, Ron, himself a stained glass artist. "I watched and picked it up, and started making things for the house," he recalled. Then friends began requesting pieces.

Dubec set up shop in his basement with glass racks, a large work table, soldering equipment, and a varied inventory of large stained glass sheets, some as large as five feet square. "We make everything that's possible — lamp shades, sun catchers, decorator mirrors, decorator wall hangings and decorator

hangings for windows," he noted. "I would say we work on it in all our spare time. It's our main interest."

"I get most of my ideas from doodling, leafing through magazines and brainstorming," Dubec said. "It's a good way to use your imagination. You can go abstract, contemporary, victorian — the designs are just unlimited.

"Being that we both do it, it makes our marriage all the better," Dubec continued. "We help each other, and we are both each other's critic. Sometimes I'll cut the glass and she'll lead it or vice versa.

"I have a 13 year-old daughter and a 10 year-old boy, and I started them. But, it's a little difficult. It requires patience, but they seem to like it. They like to make little dogs and football helmets."

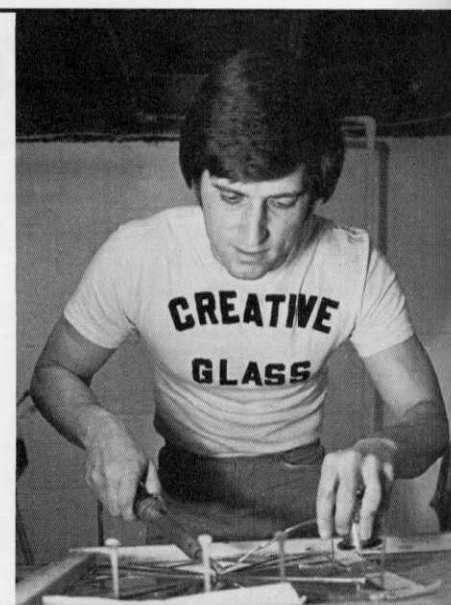
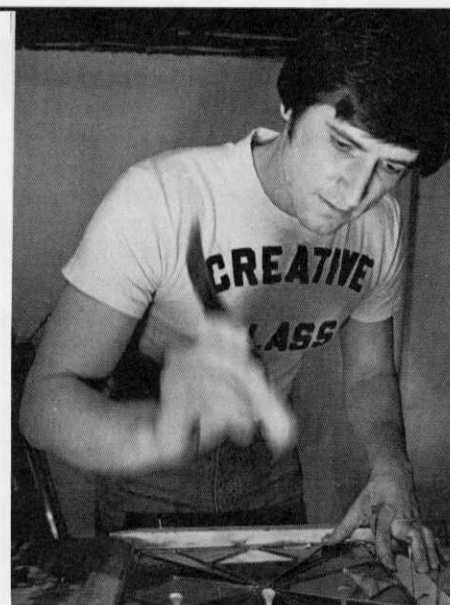
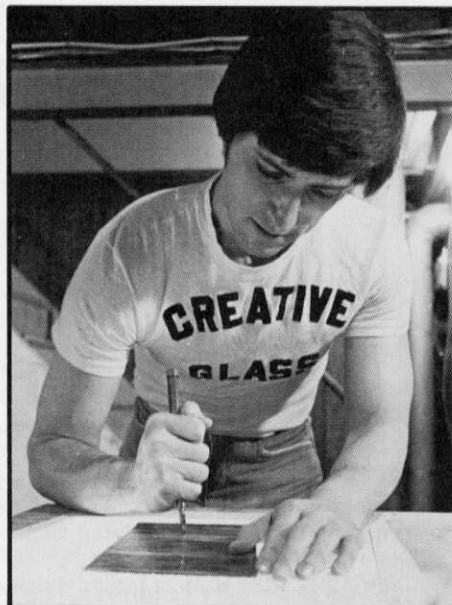
Dubec commented "one of the things that's exciting about stained glass is that it is in the renaissance stages. We are bringing back an old craft. It's hand-

crafted and custom-made. There's nothing that looks like it. There's no doubt about it, stained glass looks expensive."

He emphasized that for beginners it is not a difficult art. "You don't have to be artistic, just have an imagination for colors and be a little mechanically inclined. I personally think that anyone can do stained glass. An average person can make beautiful things from simple geometric patterns."

He added, however, that it does require patience. "I had a heck of a time learning to solder, but I picked up the glass cutting fairly quickly. Once you learn how to handle the glass, it's not that fragile."

He pointed out that "if you're not used to working with glass, you can get cut up, until you develop callouses. Dubec closed with the following advice to beginners: "Buy a large box of Band-Aids."



STAINED GLASS ARTIST George Dubec at work in his basement. In sequence from left to right, cutting the glass, leading and fitting the glass and soldering the joints of a decorator mirror.

Computer helps contain energy costs

EMMACS monitors energy use

by Joe Tori

The room looks much like the bridge of the Starship Enterprise with an extensive array of glowing lights and computer printers "bursting" forth necessary data. A man sits before a tabletop tube endowing it with the knowledge it will need to control the behemoth computer. Knowledge is power.

The "beheemoth" is Packard's Energy Management Monitoring and Control System (EMMACS), which monitors and controls energy usage at Packard's Dana Street and North River Road operations.

The man is Wayne Wilkeson, EMMACS engineer.

Wilkeson explained that the two Digital Equipment Corporation 1134 computers monitor all incoming electricity and water at the two locations, and all incoming gas for all the North River Road plants.

In the future, he said, the system will also monitor all incoming steam for both locations.

The system was installed in September of 1978 and first put into operation in Plant 13 the following

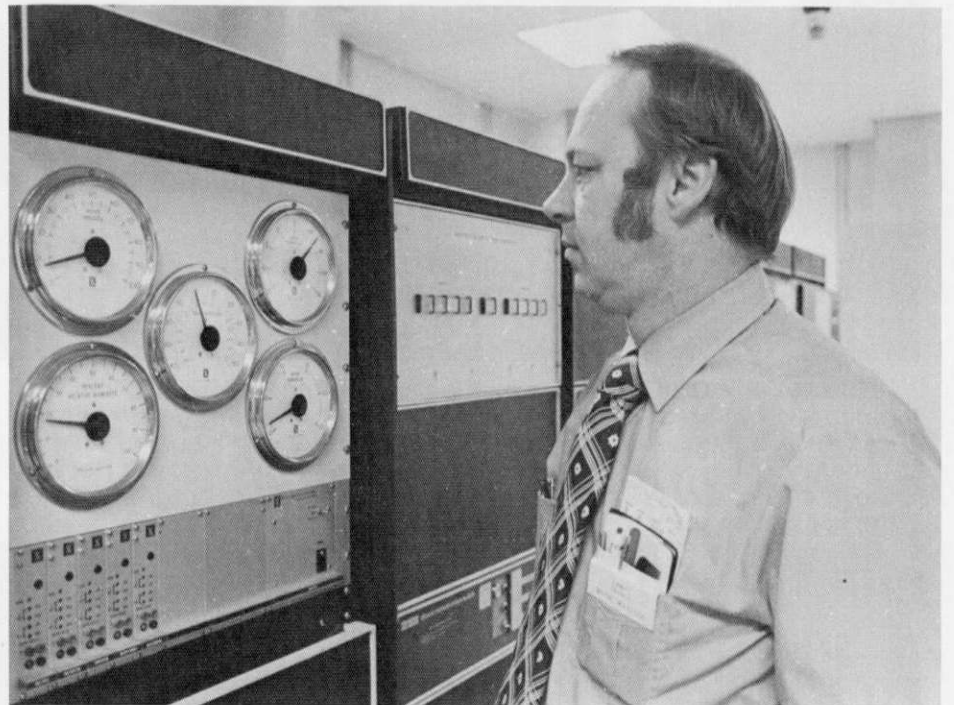
month. The last plant to hook into the system was Plant 14 in December 1980.

According to Wilkeson, the computer is being fully utilized for energy management. "It's done everything we've expected of it; in fact, even more," he stated.

"When we first installed it," he recalled, "we really had no idea of the situation in the plants." It is the type of system which, as it gives us previously unavailable information, allows us to develop new programs and control schemes."

Wilkeson explained that the system reduces Packard's peak electrical demand by leveling the demand. He said the system accomplishes this by monitoring Ohio Edison's meter once a minute and storing the information. The computer then calculates the demand and selectively shuts off low priority items to keep Packard below a predetermined "shed" level, he said. After a set period of time the item is automatically turned on, although it may be shut off again 30 minutes later.

He also explained that the computer monitors the in-plant temperature of heated and air conditioned air, through



FROM THE INSIDE LOOKING OUT — Wayne Wilkeson, EMMACS engineer, takes a quick look at the delicate weather instruments of Packard's Energy Management Monitoring and Control System.

the use of temperature sensors.

He noted, however, that heating and air conditioning systems at the administration and engineering buildings are scheduled, and not sensor controlled as is the popular misconception. He pointed out that the systems are scheduled to run during the normal working hours of various office areas.

"The plant is also scheduled during weekends and holidays, except where work schedules indicate there will be people working.

"We can make program changes to accommodate the needs of the people. Plants in the summer may be somewhat warm on Sunday nights," he noted. "And in the winter they may be somewhat cool. We attempt to bring these temperatures down or up in an effort to maintain reasonable working conditions."

He noted that with the system, Packard can respond more quickly to changes in temperature. "We may start ventilating systems earlier or later

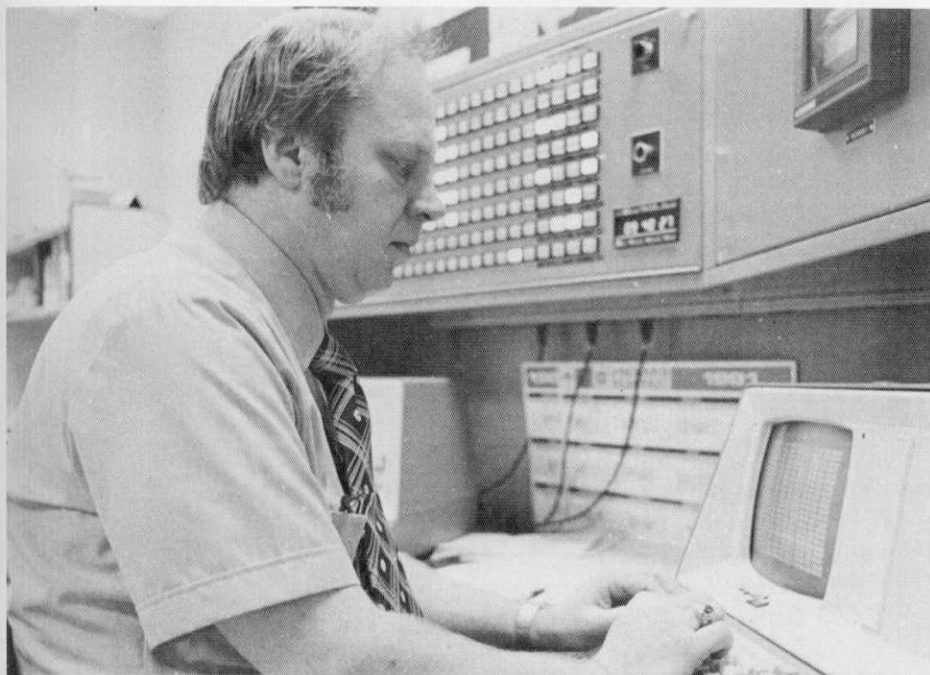
depending on the outside temperature and in-plant conditions.

"As we realize what effect sunlight has on large windowed areas, we will begin working on programs to factor in the effects." He noted that the system has a complete weather station. "We are currently trying to build a history and determine the effects of various outside conditions on the inside environment," he said.

Wilkeson conceded that there are some problem areas. "The system is trying to maintain certain predetermined temperature levels. Manual intervention prevents us from maintaining a comfortable working environment. It creates imbalances and makes it difficult to compensate with the system.

"We try to keep the dock areas warmer to level the 'swing' effect of opening doors," he explained. "If heaters are disconnected, it affects the temperature in other production areas.

"We are continuing to attempt to contain energy costs," Wilkeson concluded.



MAN OVER MACHINE — Wilkeson makes program changes that will allow the energy management computer to respond more quickly to changing environmental conditions inside and outside Packard's Dana St. and North River Road operations.

TRA, SUB may alter income tax

Packard employees who received unemployment compensation, Supplemental Unemployment Benefits and/or Trade Readjustment Act benefits should be aware of certain tax liabilities before filing their 1980 returns, reported Rollie Woods of the Cleveland Office of Internal Revenue.

In order to clarify the effects of unemployment compensation, SUB and TRA benefits on employees' tax returns, **The Cablegram** interviewed Woods. **The Cablegram: Some Packard employees received state unemployment compensation and Supplemental Unemployment Benefits during 1980. To what extent are each of these taxable for federal purposes?**

Woods: The employees may have to include in their taxable income a portion or all of the state unemployment compensation that they received during 1980. The amount, if any, on which they have to pay federal taxes is determined by their total gross income

for the year as well as their filing status for federal tax purposes. Special worksheets for computing the amount of their unemployment compensation to include in their gross income are contained in the 1980 Federal Income Tax instruction booklet.

If total income plus unemployment compensation and/or TRA exceeds \$20,000 for a single employee or \$25,000 for a married employee filing a joint return, unemployment compensation and/or TRA may be taxable, depending on total income. Again, they should review the worksheet.

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits received from a company-financed SUB fund are fully taxable as wages and must be reported on Line 8 of Form 1040, or Line 7 of Form 1040A.

The Cablegram: Some employees received TRA benefits and repaid the SUB plan at Packard. How will that affect their tax liability?

Woods: Trade Readjustment allowances

are treated as unemployment compensation and are subject to federal income tax in the same manner as state unemployment compensation. If employees repaid SUB in the same year they received SUB, the statements sent by the SUB plan should reflect the reduced amount of money received. Taxes would then be due only for SUB benefits retained by the employee.

The Cablegram: If an employee received TRA during 1980, but did not repay SUB during 1980, what is the effect on taxes?

Woods: If employees repay the SUB plan in a later year, they are permitted to deduct the amount they pay, but only as an itemized deduction on Schedule A of Form 1040. However, that would not apply to taxes filed on short form 1040A.

The Cablegram: If an employee did not receive TRA for layoff time in 1980 until 1981, what is the effect on 1980 tax liability?

Woods: Since the income was not received until 1981, there would be no effect on that person's 1980 tax return.

Woods advised those employees who need further clarification to contact the Internal Revenue Service through toll-free telephone numbers listed in their telephone directories. Additional publications with the necessary tax information will be sent to them.

Editor's note . . .

While it is not the policy of **The Cablegram** to counsel employees in regards to individual tax matters, information contained in the Woods interview on this page is published as a service to Packard employees.

Due to complexity of Internal Revenue Service regulations, individual tax cases will vary. Final tax authority remains with IRS.



WORLD OF WORK — McKinley Elementary School student Tom Paul plugs a wire into a diagnostic connector in Plant 14 as Warren Superintendent of Schools Robert Pegues and Packard General Manager W. Blair Thompson look on. Paul is getting "hands on" experience at Packard Electric as part of Warren City Schools World of Work program. Paul is the son of Oliver Paul, a Dept. 315 employee.

Managing energy

(Continued from page 1)

said. Now stickers are used to mark fixtures with reduced lighting.

In the boiler room, mercury vapor lights were replaced with sodium vapor lights, which have higher light output and operate more efficiently.

A trip to Thomas Road or Rootstown is reminiscent of Casablanca with ceiling fans turning overhead. Good explained that the fans help lower Packard's heating bills by destratifying the air, or keeping warmer air at floor level where employees and thermostats are located.

Rootstown is also conserving by covering some windows with aluminum to reflect the heat inside the plant.

At the Brookhaven plant in Mississippi, employees shut down their solder pots when they are not in use. Several plants have since adopted this idea.

"We are trying to involve everyone in the energy movement," Good stated.

What can employees do to help save energy at Packard?

Good offered some suggestions. He noted that employees can shut down machines, if possible, at lunchtime, breaks and at the end of the day between shifts.

Suggestions which save energy would also be helpful, he pointed out.

Good stressed that employees can also report the following:

- compressed air, steam and water leaks
- electrical abuse
- broken windows or gaps where air leaks can occur
- overhead vents that do not operate properly, and gravity vents that stick open.

In conclusion, Good offered the eye-opening fact that "Packard uses more than enough energy to heat all the homes in Warren. We are affected by the same rate increases as the individual resident," he noted. "It's just that we pay more for that energy."

"We must develop an overall awareness of energy in order to be successful in our conservation efforts."

Packard probe

QUESTION: In what ways has inflation changed your personal spending habits?

Vernon Washington
Dept. 2374

"Inflation is affecting everybody. It costs a lot more for gasoline and the cost of living allowance has put me into a higher tax bracket."



Washington

Betty Byrd
Dept. 2236

"At the grocery store and the department store. I try to stay away from them because everything seems to be getting higher. We're using nonfat milk in place of regular milk. I wanted a new pick-up, but I haven't bought it."



Byrd

Hubert Greene
Dept. 506

"About everything. Gasoline for one thing . . . and utilities, we're trying to save on that . . . and groceries, we've cut back a lot on the groceries . . . and, I guess clothes, we haven't bought too many clothes in about the last year. I have been trading cars about every year, but I decided to wait awhile on that because the price was so high. I'm not going to trade this year if I don't have to."



Greene

Millie Jones
Dept. 843

"We've cut back on vacations, the amount of money we would spend on eating out — that's a lot . . . lower class motels. I kept a car two extra years longer than I would have before . . . that sort of thing."



Jones

Janet Shugarts
Dept. 874

"Well, I've cut down on on big purchases. I haven't purchased a car or a boat or anything that I don't really need right now. And, as far as food goes, I'm budgeting. And, I never ate out that much anyway."



Shugarts

Retirees' corner

Christine J. Fickes
Dept. 1224 — 12 years

Leona M. Sharak
Dept. 1211 — 16 years

Raymond Bertolasio
Dept. 900 — 22 years

Katherine O. Pappas
Dept. 1226 — 13 years

Leona B. Haller
Dept. 1127 — 30 years

Helen B. Veach
Dept. 1233 — 11 years

Joseph M. Metzendorf
Dept. 954 — 35 years

Marie B. Dickson
Dept. 1274 — 30 years

Mildred Rorison
Dept. 57 — 32 years

Virginia P. Aulet
Dept. 1233 — 26 years

Eleanore G. Doyle
Dept. 4474 — 25 years

Robert L. Norton
Dept. 910 — 15 years

Morris G. Nottingham
Dept. 913 — 30 years

Grace Whiteside
Dept. 83 — 26 years

Victor E. Kruppa
Dept. 1371 — 33 years

Norman H. Keeling
Dept. 1171 — 39 years

Onard Dougherty
Dept. 2058 — 25 years