John Har



LEAGE MOVES... FORWARD

1887

It all began on February 1, 1887. Elmer Leach, father of the present Elmer ("Onnie") Leach, started business under the name of the Oshkosh Logging Tool Co.

As the name implies, logging tools were manufactured. Most of the tools were sold in and around Oshkosh due to the extensive lumbering activity in this area. The tools consisted of cant hooks, peavies, pike poles, etc. Although some improvements have been made in design, they are essentially the same today as they were 75 years ago.



This is the "birthplace" of the Leach Company. The building still stands and is located at 214 Pearl Avenue.



Elmer Leach - founder

About 1900 Mr. Leach decided to broaden his market by selling to the telephone and electric power companies, and the Western Electric Company became the first customer in the utility field. In order to be able to supply the many tools which utilities used, the line was enlarged to include heavier type pike poles, long handled shovels, spoons, tamping bars, digging bars, etc.

Since tools of this type are directly related to pole line work, the line became identified as "Pole Line Construction Tools," under the brand name "Oshkosh."

Suroday Feb / 1887

Commenced business under the firm name of Ochkish Logging tool Co See partnership papers	2100 110	
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Sociday March 4 1887 Lo Expense Cash Colmer expenses to whittenberg for stocks	560	3 48
Monday March 7 1887 70 Building acc Cash 10 Bought lot no 7 B. 9 m Pearl St Jum Ma Palmer	400 00	600 80
Paid H. I wred for drawing up hartnership papers see papers for the council 100 Paid for Registering deed 100	5 00	3.00
Tuesday March 8 1887 75 Machinery and tools Cash		60

Here are reproductions of the first two pages of the original journal of the Oshkosh Logging Tool Company which started business Feb. 1, 1887.

2

Saturday March 12 1887

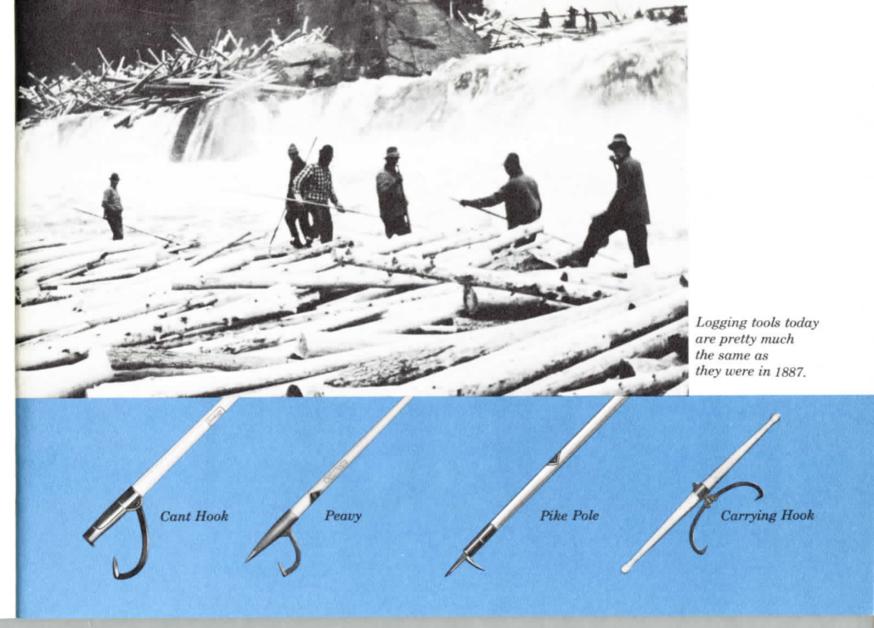
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An early Leach office showing Mr. Leach, his secretary and two customers.

At the present time, Oshkosh Pole Line Construction Tools are being sold on a nationwide basis, principally through the Graybar Electric Company (formerly Western Electric) with sales offices all over the United States.

In 1904 the building which we have just vacated on South Main Street was built, and the name of the company was changed to the Oshkosh Tool Manufacturing Company. Also at that time Mr. Leach's oldest son, Elbert C. Leach, went to work in the business.

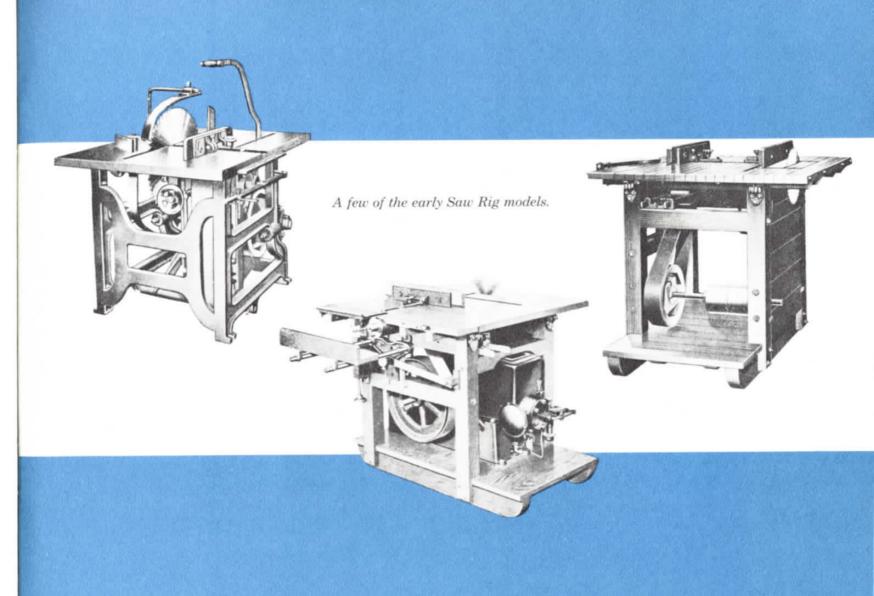




Elbert C. Leach

Around 1906 or 1907 a portable saw rig mounted on skids was developed, and a year or two later, Elbert originated a saw known as the "Eveready Saw Rig" which combined a number of woodworking operations. It found a ready market among building contractors. In those days they had to make their own window and door frames, and this Eveready saw rig was very adaptable for such work.

Other products were added and, as a result, the company name was changed in 1911 to the Oshkosh Manufacturing Company. A year later concrete mixers were added, thereby giving the company a more complete line of construction equipment.





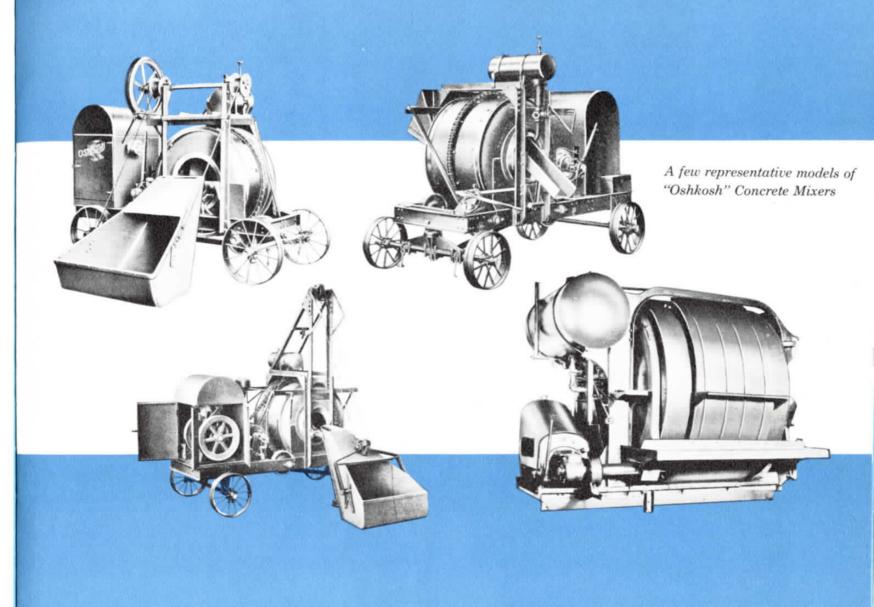
George C. Dodge President — Elgin Corp.



A. M. Anderson Elgin Corp. (Deceased)

In 1914 Elmer Leach, the younger son, was employed and has been with the company ever since, except for 15 months' service in World War I.

About that same time two distributors were appointed — one in New York City by the name of George C. Dodge and the other in Chicago by the name of A. M. Anderson. Through Elbert Leach, both of these men became well acquainted, and in 1917 Messrs. Dodge and Anderson formed a new company to market a new product — the Elgin Street Sweeper. The company was founded as the Elgin Corporation.





One of the first "Refuse-Getters" built in 1932

In 1920 the original Elmer Leach died, and Elbert Leach became president. Three years later the name of the company was changed to the Leach Company.

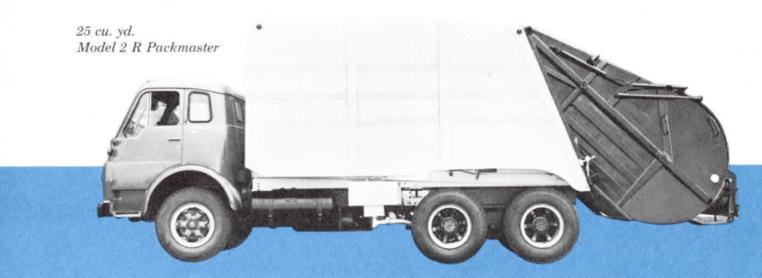
Then in 1932 Mr. Dodge and Mr. Anderson asked Elbert Leach if he could manufacture a refuse collection body. This was the time of the great depression and the mixer business was at a standstill. Mr. Leach seized the opportunity, and in 3 months developed a refuse collection unit known as the Leach Refuse Getter.

By the end of the depression, concrete mixer sales were at a low ebb. However, the refuse collection business gained considerable momentum, with the result that the concrete mixer line was dropped.

During World War II, the entire manufacturing facilities of the Leach Company were turned over to war production.



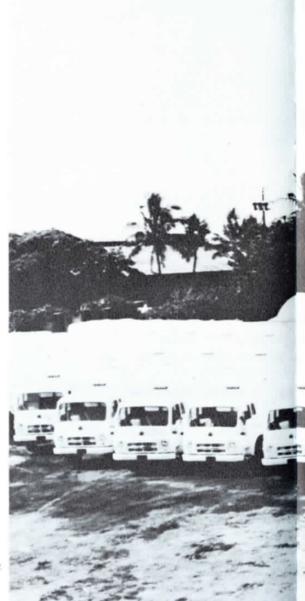






After the war, the manufacture of refuse bodies was resumed and has increased steadily in volume up to the present time. Nationwide sales continue to be handled by the Elgin Corporation. George C. Dodge is still very active as president. Mr. Anderson is deceased.

The Elgin Corporation, with offices in Chicago and New York, has 74 distributors with a total of approximately 500 salesmen.









Pictures to the left demonstrate how containers are automatically lifted to dump the refuse into the Packmaster.

Leach refuse bodies are used widely throughout the United States, with large fleets in daily operation in Los Angeles, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Honolulu and Kansas City. An order for 120 units for the City of New York has just been completed. In addition to municipalities, a considerable portion of Leach units are sold to private individuals and companies who collect refuse.

In 1954 Elbert Leach decided to retire. His interest was purchased by his brother Elmer, who then became president. David Leach and Chester Skoner were appointed secretary and treasurer, respectively.



In order to facilitate the handling of refuse on the premises of factories, hotels, restaurants, stores, etc., a portable container was designed in 1954. These containers have greatly increased the efficiency and economy of collecting refuse.



Prior to 1952, the largest Leach refuse body was rated at 16-yard capacity. Larger sizes were developed and at the present time the largest unit measures 25 cubic yards in volume. Due to its tremendous compressing ability, it will pack about 100 cubic yards of loose refuse.

As the demand for our refuse bodies increased, and as sizes grew larger, it became increasingly evident that our production facilities had to be expanded. The need for a larger factory became increasingly evident. Consequently, in 1956, a tract of land just north of Oshkosh was purchased. Two years later the Austin Company of Cleveland was retained to draw up plans for a new plant. Actual construction was started in 1961. And on February 1, $1962-8\frac{1}{2}$ months later—the new plant was "officially" completed.



Leach Packmasters are sold and exported to many foreign countries, principally in South America.



Who knows...the day could not be so remotely distant when Leach Packmasters will be sent skyward to gather up tramp satellites, fragmentations and other "foreign matter" in order to insure greater safety for space travel!

At our former location on South Main Street there was little or no room for expansion; now we have more than 25 acres of expansion reserve. We feel certain that by continuing to build a quality product — both from the standpoint of design and workmanship — together with continued sales aggressiveness on the part of the Elgin Corporation — further expansion does not seem to be very far in the future. The Leach Refuse Body is a leader in the refuse collection field, and we intend to retain that position of leadership.



"I would like to see Mr. Elmer Leach."



Elmer Leach, President



David Leach, Secretary



Chet Skoner, Treasurer



Project NEW PLANT

Ernst Lisek, Sr. and Ernst Lisek, Jr., who were primarily responsible for the design of the new plant, for laying out the machinery floor plan, determining production flow, etc. The senior Mr. Lisek was called out of retirement to assist in project NEW PLANT.



Ernst Lisek, Jr., Plant Superintendent



U. L. Janssen, Purchasing Agent



Ralph Kotloski, Asst. Plant Superintendent



C. R. Gollnick, Chief Engineer



Secretarial and Accounting Dept.



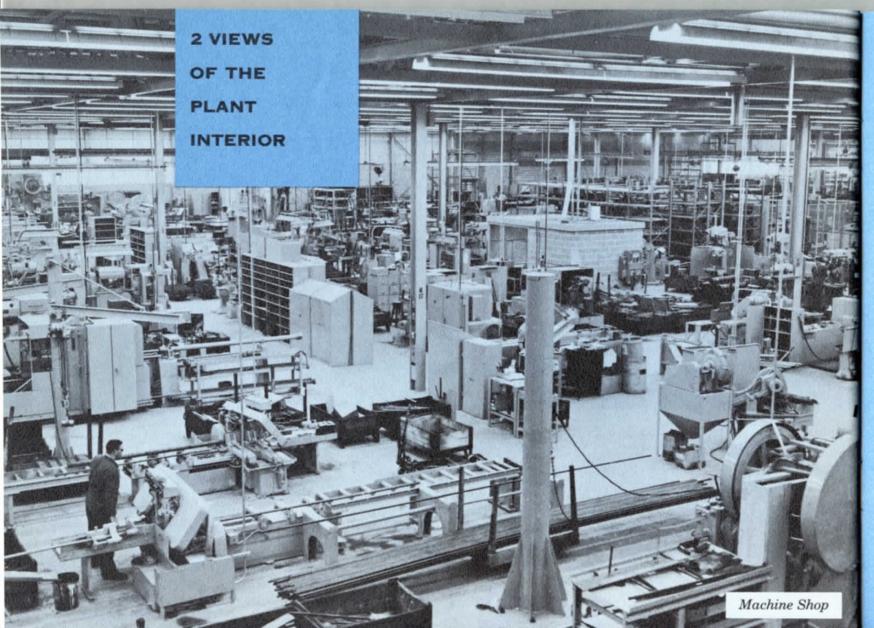
Engineering Dept.

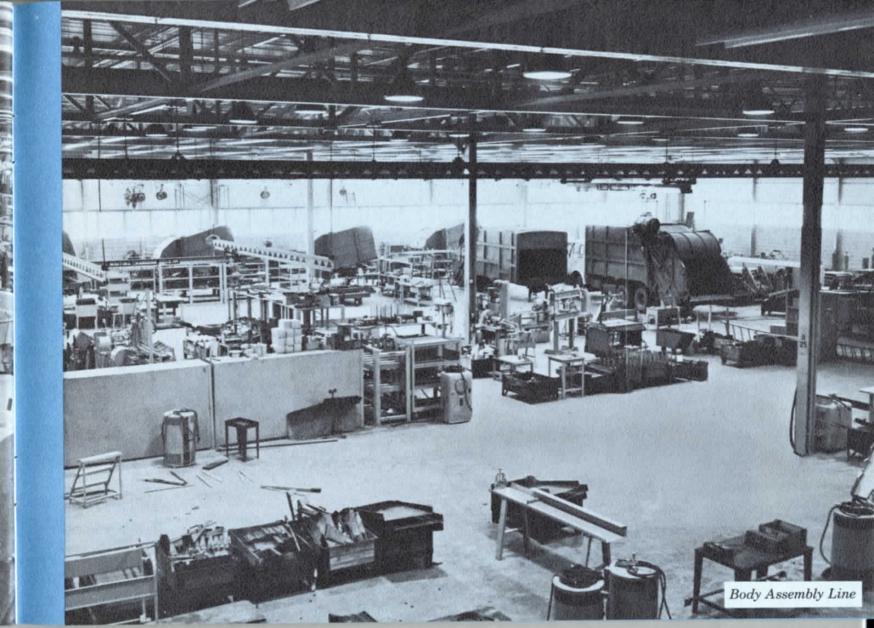


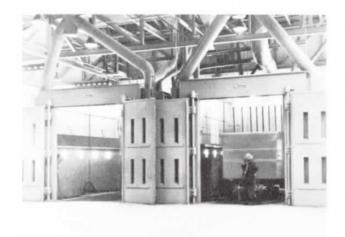
Cost and Payroll Dept.



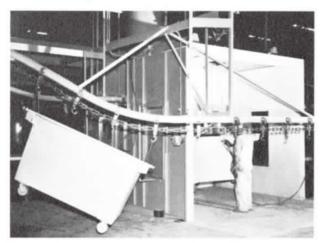
Production and Order Dept.







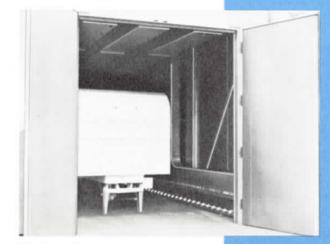
Shot Blasting Vaults



Container Painting



Body Painting



Baking Oven



Packmaster Bodies are mounted on truck chassis by an 80-foot, 10-ton crane.

Wood Working Shop where "Oshkosh" Pole Line Tools are made.



A FEW FACTORY FACTS

Total factory area	203,000 sq. ft.
Total office area	9,600 sq. ft.
Total grea of building, park-	
ing lots & storage lots	13 acres
Total plat	40 acres
Engineers	Austin Company, Cleveland, Ohio
General Contractor	Fluor Bros. Construction Co., Oshkosh, Wis.
Heating, Ventilating	
& Air Conditioning	Robert P. Gunz, Oshkosh, Wis.
Electrical Contractor	D-K Electric Co., Oshkosh, Wis.
Plumbing Contractor	Paul J. Grunau, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fire Protection Contractor	Grinnell Company, Providence, R. I.
	Austin Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Office Decorating Contractor .	Forrer Equipment Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

Heating 30,000,000 BTU Wickes Boiler; high temperature hot water system circulated at 300°F under pressure and heated by natural gas.

Parking lot has a capacity of 204 cars.

Storage lot can accommodate 300 refuse bodies and 60 motor trucks. The plant is serviced by two spurs of the C&NW Railroad.

One 10-ton, 80-foot overhead crane.

66 miles of electric wire.

71/4 miles of pipe.

Due to the heavy floor required by our product, it was necessary that 42,000 cu. yds. of engineered fill be trucked in and compacted prior to concrete floor being laid.

Concrete floor varies in thickness from five to twelve inches.

6800 cu. yds. of concrete - equal to nearly 31/2 miles of pavement.

1000 tons of Structural Steel.

210,000 cu. ft. of air are exhausted per minute when all equipment is running and must be simultaneously replaced with fresh heated air.

500,000 watts of electricity are consumed per hour when all lights are on.

SOME PATS ON THE BACK

I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express appreciation to all those who helped to make our new building a success.

My son David, Chet Skoner, Ernst Lisek, Sr. and Ernst Lisek, Jr. — together with department heads and employees — made indispensable contributions from start to finish. Many long hours were spent in the planning and development of production flow, space utilization, machinery location, floor load, new equipment — and other matters relating to the over-all design and layout of the plant. Almost every day during construction, important decisions had to be made. Valuable contributions were also made in organizing moving operations with a minimum of interference with production. Cooperation from everyone concerned was most commendable. It was a big job, and it was well done.

I would also like to make favorable mention of the competent services rendered by all contractors.

Elmer heart

