

THORNTON FIRE MUSEUM

Appendix A — Content
April 17, 2026

CONTENT

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OWNER

City of Thornton
Fire Department
Thornton Fire Museum

EXHIBIT DESIGN



Studio Tectonic
400 Marine Street, Carriage House
Boulder, CO 80302

PROJECT ARCHITECT



Architectural Workshop
2 Kalamath Street
Denver, CO 80223

**ARRIVAL /
ORIENTATION**

AO1.EX1-GR1

AO2.EX2-GR2
AO2.EX2-GR1

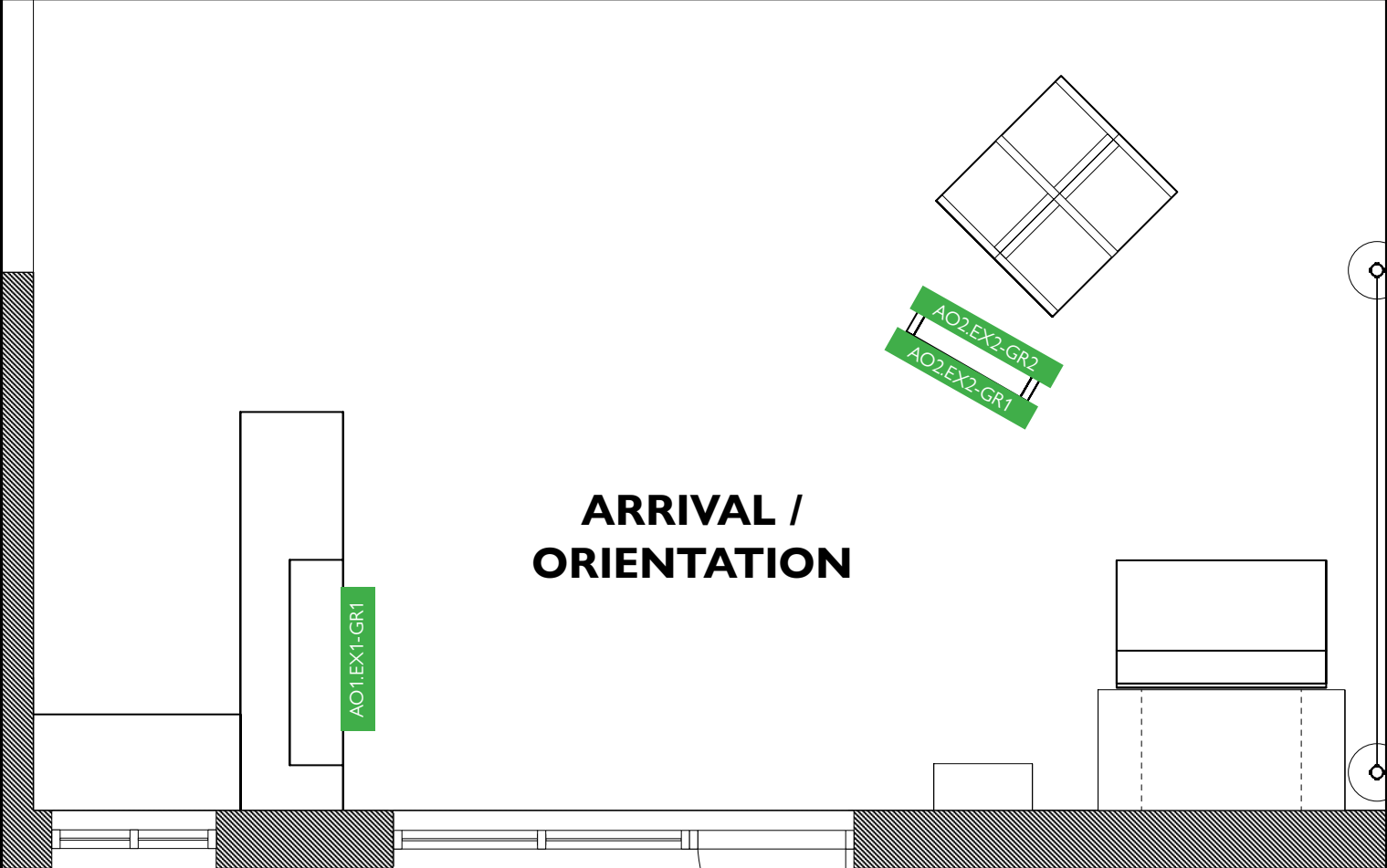


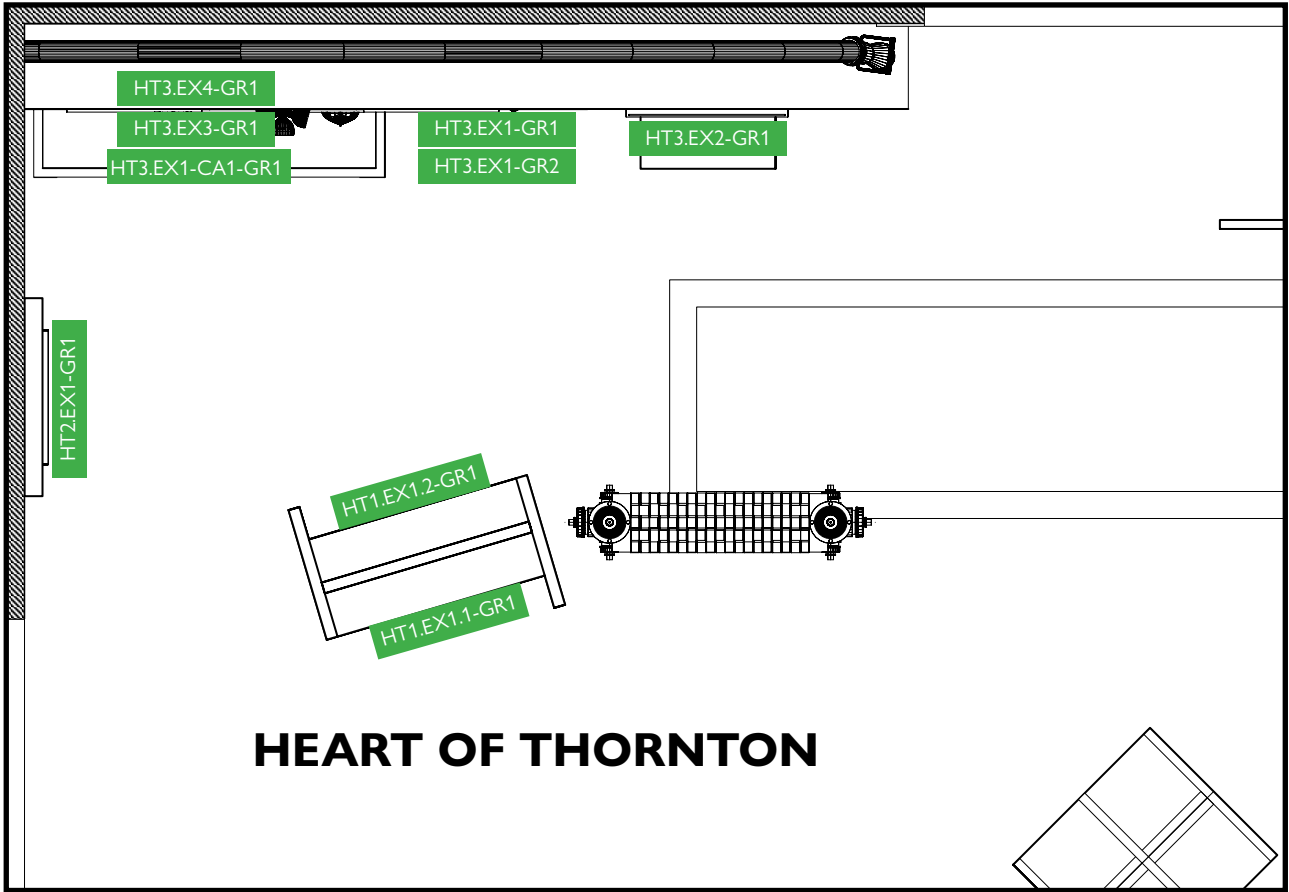
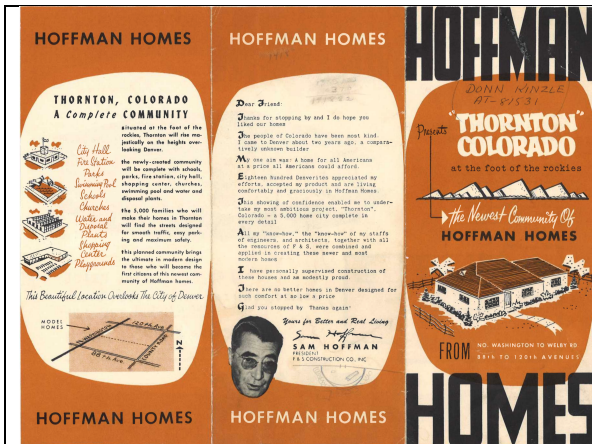


Exhibit Code	Exhibit Name	Description	Contemporary/Historical	Print Technique
Arrival / Orientation				
AO1.EX1-GR1	Information Desk	Desk Mounted Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type I
AO2.EX2-GR1	Welcome Sign	Graphic Side A	Contemporary	Graphic Type I
AO2.EX2-GR2	Welcome Sign	Graphic Side B	Contemporary	Graphic Type I

AO2.EX2-GR1	Welcome Sign Side A
	<p>HEADER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Welcome to the KEN FREIBERG FIRE MUSEUM At The CARL NELSON FIRE STATION</p> <p>TFD to provide requirements for recognition, names, logos and related materials.</p>
AO2.EX2-GR2	Welcome Sign Side B
 <p>OR Group photo of TFD firefighters, reviewers to recommend photo</p>	<p>HEADER</p> <p>You don't need to be a firefighter to be ready for an emergency. We'll be ready. Will you?</p> <p>Thanks for visiting.</p>



The Heart of Thornton				
HT1.EX1.1-GR1	Founding Thornton Fire Department	Graphic on mobile kiosk unit side A	Historic	Graphic Type 1
HT1.EX1.2-GR1	Building Thornton	Graphic on mobile kiosk unit side B	Historic	Graphic Type 1
HT2.EX1-GR1	Key Individuals	Graphic Panel mounted to wall	Historic	Graphic Type 1
HT3.EX1-GR1	From Hut to Pit	Graphic Panel mounted to quonset hut	Historic	Graphic Type 1
HT3.EX1-GR2	From Hut to Pit	Graphic Panel mounted to quonset hut	Historic	Graphic Type 1
HT3.EX1-CA1-GR1	From Pit to Hut	Uniform Object IDs (Quantity TBD)	Historic	Graphic Type 1
HT3.EX2-GR1	From Pit to Hut	Ken Freiberg Reader Rail Graphic	Historic	Graphic Type 2
HT3.EX3-GR1	From Pit to Hut	Helmet Object IDs (Quantity TBD)	Historic	Graphic Type 1
HT3.EX4-GR1	From Pit to Hut	Quonset Hut Sign Recreation		TBD



Caption: “Sam Hoffman, a housing developer, opened his first three model homes in April 1953. By 1955, Thornton’s population was approximately 6,300.”

12 OCTOBER 56

DIRECTED TO THE FIRE COMMITTEE OF
THE CITY OF THORNTON.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED WISH TO BE
ACCEPTED INTO THE CITY OF THORNTON
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT. WE THE UNDER-
SIGNED WILL IN FULL WORK WITH THE
CITY COUNCIL TO FORM A FIRE DEPT WHICH
WILL BE IN FULL ACCORD TO THE CITY'S
NEED & LAWS TO PROTECT LIFE &
PROPERTY TO THE BEST OF OUR ABILITY.

CARL NELSON — Carl B. Nelson
AL WELTMAN — Al Weltman
WILBER BIGGS — Wilbert F. Biggs
RICHARD HICKS — Richard D. Hicks
HARRY SALZMAN — Harry Salzman
RUDY SALAZAR — Rudy Salazar
KEN ALLES — Ken Alles
DOUGLAS STEVENS — Douglas Stevens
VANCE WITTEBACK — Vance Witterback
KEN FREIBERG — Kenneth J. Freiberg

THANK YOU

END

ESTIMATED SIZE: 12" x 9"

“This scrap piece of paper turned out to be the official document that we would turn over the fire house, all fire equipment and the land with full support of the volunteers to the new City of Thornton.” –Ken Freiberg, 2008

fundraiser: Christmas tree sales.

- 1955 — F&S Construction donates land at Dorothy Blvd. and Hoffman Way for a fire station. Volunteers sell fire extinguishers to raise money for an emergency siren.
- 1956 — Thornton incorporates as a city. TFD officially becomes a city operation. Quonset hut opens as Thornton’s first fire station, police department, and city hall.
- 1957 — Carl Nelson appointed first permanent, paid fire chief. Two new engines purchased; department dispatcher hired.
- 1958 — New municipal building dedicated October 19, housing the city hall, police department, and fire department.

Quote accompanying original founding document:

“We could all work together towards the goal of starting a new City of Thornton.” –Ken Freiberg, 2008

HT1.EX1.2-GR1

Building Thornton / Featured Key Individuals



Thornton firemen proved that even though they were new to the scene, they had what it took to compete in fire competitions. In their first competition in 1957, the Thornton Fire Department brought home three trophies. Pictured are Ken Freiberg (left) and Jim Scott of the Thornton Fire Department competing at a tri-county meet in Lakewood in 1961. (Courtesy of the Freiberg family.)

Cropped to not include original caption

Caption: “Thornton firemen, although new to the scene, didn’t back down from a challenge, including firefighter competitions when bringing home three trophies during their first meet. Pictures are Ken Freiberg (left) and Jim Scott, in 1961.”



Every Independence Day in the early years of Thornton, firemen spent their holiday shooting off fireworks on the hill where Brittany Hill Restaurant sits today. Here Thornton firemen prepare to set off Fourth of July fireworks in the 1960s. In the picture are Bob Martin, Jim Scott, Jim Willey, Bob Halley, Bob Dawson, Elmer Hoops, and Ken Freiberg. (Courtesy of the Freiberg family.)

Cropped to not include original caption

Caption: “Every Independence Day in the early years of Thornton, it was the firefighter’s job to set off fireworks for the city to enjoy. Pictured are Bob Martin, Jim Scott, Jim Willey, Bob Halley, Bob Dawson, Elmer Hoops, and Ken Freiberg, in the 1960s.”

HEADER

“The Founding Figures”

They Didn’t Just Fight Fires. They Built Thornton.

MAIN BODY

- In Thornton’s early years, firefighters did far more than respond to emergencies. They helped build the systems, spaces, and public life of a new community still finding its footing.
- Volunteers painted the community pool, hauled materials, plowed streets, replaced street light bulbs, and raised money for causes across the city. The same people building the fire department were helping build Thornton itself.
- Four key figures stand out in that story — not because they worked alone, but because they represent the leadership, improvisation, and commitment that defined the department’s earliest years.

SUB CALL-OUTS

Structure:

Name:

Role:

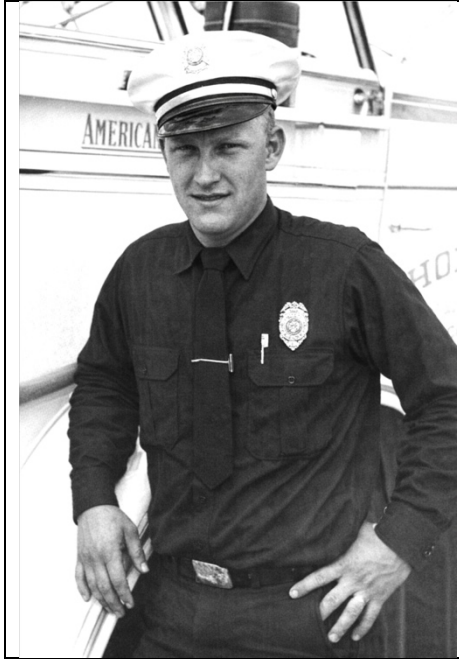
One clean description of contribution.



- Ken Freiberg
 - First Volunteer Fire Chief, 1954
 - Helped organize the volunteer department in its earliest days and later preserved its story for future generations.

- Carl R Nelson
 - First Paid Fire Chief, appointed April 1957
 - Guided the department's transition from volunteer effort to professional city service.

- Ed Gillmore
 - Alderman and Building Committee Chair, 1956
 - Helped secure the Quonset hut that became Thornton's first shared home for fire, police, and city government.



- Jim Scott
Assistant Chief, original
volunteer
Represented the commitment
of Thornton's first volunteers,
helping shape the department
from the inside as it grew.

HT2.EX1-GR1	Key Individuals Wall Graphic
	<p>HEADER “It Takes A Team”</p> <p>Note to reviewers: Full list of individuals and service details to be finalized. Biographies will follow a consistent format:</p> <p>MEDIA TOUCHSCREEN – Featured Individuals</p> <p>Photo of Individual Name Years of Service Brief Biography (provided by TFM reviewer team)</p> <p>PRINTED GRAPHIC – The First Volunteers</p> <p>Names listed alphabetically</p>



The Thornton Fire Department was started in 1954 by volunteer firemen. These volunteers worked to have Thornton citizens sign a petition to form a Thornton Fire Department by removing the area from the rural Eastlake Fire District. This was accomplished by 1955. Here are Thornton firemen at the fire station around 1956. (Photograph by Harold Palm; courtesy of the Freiberg family.)

Caption: “Station No.1, opened in 1958 and brought fire, police, and city hall under one roof.”

HEADER

“From the Hut to Station”

SUB HEAD

Before There Was a Station

INTRO

- Thornton’s first firefighters didn’t start with a station.
- They started with a surplus military building, a “Quonset hut”—and built everything else themselves.
- A structure like this became the city’s first fire station, marking the moment a volunteer effort began to take root as a public service.

BODY

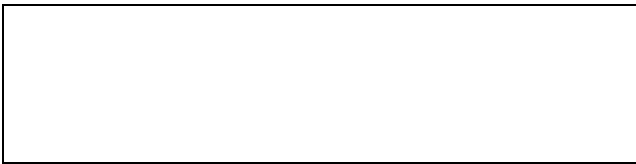
- The hut came from Lowry Air Force Base and was set on donated land at 94th and Dorothy. In 1954, volunteers poured the concrete floor and built out the interior themselves.
- Space was tight and improvised. The fire engine barely fit, requiring a hole cut through the wall. City offices and the police department shared the building. Two fold-down bunks lined the wall and a 15-gallon barrel served as a table.
- It worked because it had to.

SUB HEAD

A Vision Becomes Reality

COPY

- The department survived on fundraisers—dances, Christmas tree sales, and community support.
- By 1957, Thornton had incorporated and was ready to invest in itself. Voters approved a \$130,000 bond to build a combined fire station, police department, and city hall.



- In 1958, that building opened, transforming a volunteer effort into a permanent fire station. It's the one you stand in today.

HT3.EX1-GR2



Caption: “Early Thornton firefighters sit in the new 1924 American LaFrance engine, purchased for \$100.”



Thornton city firemen and county work crews and equipment last Friday completed the job of moving the fire alarm siren from its perch alongside the old quonset hut city hall to the roof of the new firehouse. (Tribune photo) 7-31-58

Graphic Panel Attached to the Quonset Hut Recreation

HEADER

“Making it Work”

SUB HEAD

Operating in the Open Air

COPY

- Before the hut, fire engines weren’t housed—they were parked.
- Trucks sat outdoors under covers or in volunteers’ driveways.
- A fire department without shelter for its equipment faced a simple, recurring problem: in a Colorado winter, an engine that won’t start is an engine that can’t respond.
- Protection for equipment wasn’t optional. It was the difference between showing up—or not.

SUB HEAD

Before Reliable Communication

COPY

- Early calls came through a shared phone system that rang in firefighters’ homes throughout the neighborhood.
- It didn’t always work.
- “Sometimes the kids would answer. They’d keep saying ‘Hello—Hello,’ and you couldn’t hear the address.” – firefighter Jim Scott
- The solution was impossible to miss: a Civil Defense air raid siren mounted on the roof. Three blasts—and everyone knew.



Caption: “Ken Freiberg pulling a nozzle off of an early fire engine, 1960s”



Caption: “Ken and Mary Freiberg, 2024”

HEADER

“In Their Own Words”

INTRO TEXT

- Ken Freiberg was there at the beginning—before the Thornton Fire Department had structure, equipment, or even a clear path forward.
- What it had were people like Ken: volunteers who stepped in, took responsibility, and built something that would last.

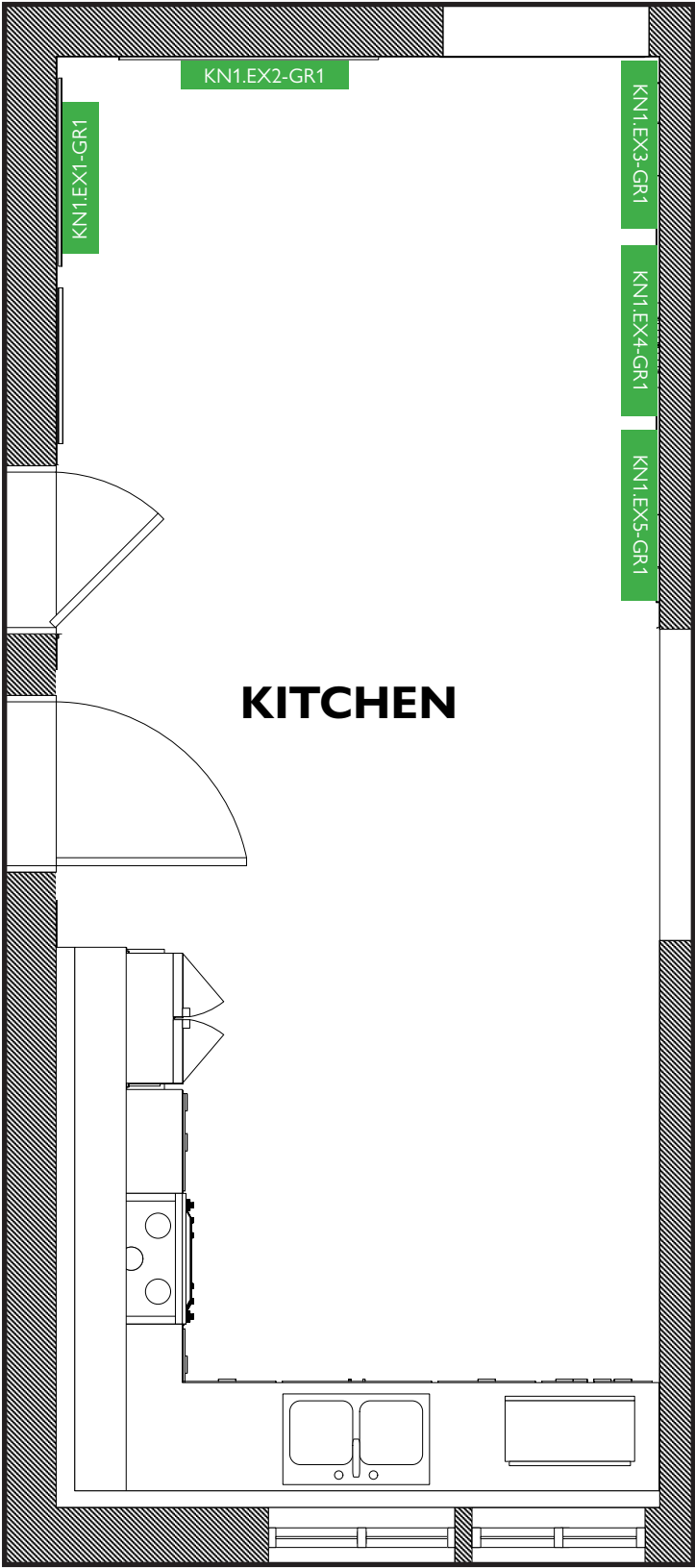
QUOTES

“That’s what was the uniqueness, I think, of Thornton back in those days...everyone wanted to participate. Everyone was family.” —Mary Freiberg, 2021


“We were always one fire department, not a volunteer or paid firefighter, just Thornton Firemen.” —Ken Freiberg, 2021

VIDEO ACTIVATION BUTTON

- Press to watch 2-3 oral history clips
- In 2021, Ken and his wife Mary recorded their story. Their reflections capture not just how the department started—but what it meant to be part of it.



Kitchen				
KN1.EX1-GRI	Second Family / Around the Table	Wall Mounted content panel	Historic	Graphic Type I
KN1.EX2-GRI	Second Family / Around the Table	Wall Mounted photo panel	Historic	Graphic Type I
KN1.EX3-GRI	Second Family / Around the Table	Wall Mounted photo panel	Historic	Graphic Type I
KN1.EX4-GRI	Second Family / Around the Table	Wall Mounted photo panel	Historic	Graphic Type I
KN1.EX5-GRI	Second Family / Around the Table	Wall Mounted photo panel	Historic	Graphic Type I

KN1.EX1-GR1	Kitchen
<p>Physical objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overhead “The Pit ’71” wooden sign • Proposal to include the chalkboard shift assignment object as well 	<p>Header</p> <p>“Around the Kitchen Table”</p> <p>COPY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much of Thornton began in this very room? • In the early days, this building wasn’t just a fire station—it was City Hall, police station, and community hub all in one. Around this kitchen table, decisions were made, problems were worked through, and the future of a new city took shape. • Plans were debated. Priorities were set. Ideas were tested. • Like any kitchen, it was also a place to connect—where firefighters, officers, and city leaders built trust, shared stories, and looked out for one another. • From everyday conversations to big decisions, this breakroom helped keep Thornton running—and growing.



Caption: "Kitchen discussions, 1960s."



Caption: "Celebrating, deliberating, or planning: it all happens here."

Caption: "Fourth Thornton Fire Department retiree breakfast, 2018."



Caption: "Fourth Thornton Fire Department retiree breakfast, 2018."



Caption: "Enjoying good company is one of the foundations of firefighting."

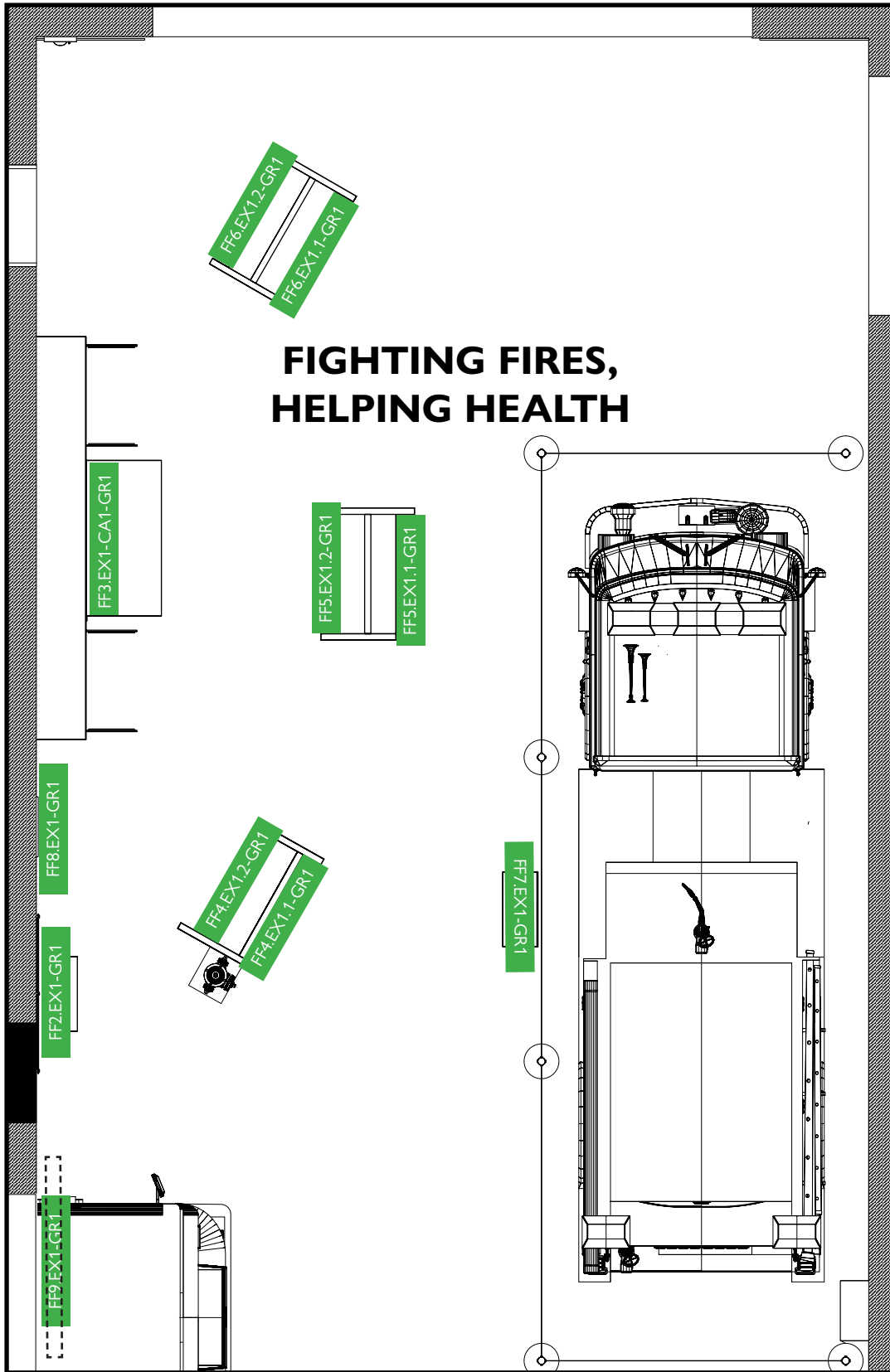
Caption: "Enjoying good company is one of the foundations of firefighting."

Caption: "NAME, one of the Thornton Fire Department's early dalmatians, YEAR."



Caption: "Lady, Lieutenant Ray Bury's dalmatian, 1995."

FIGHTING FIRES, HELPING HEALTH



Fighting Fires, Helping Health				
FF2.EX1-GR1	Mapping the Route	Reader Rail Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 2
FF3.EX1-CA1-GR1	Fighting Fires, Helping Health	Object IDs (Quantity TBD)	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FF4.EX1.1-GR1	Controlling the Flow	Graphic on mobile kiosk unit side A (interactive side)	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FF4.EX1.2-GR1	Controlling the Flow	Graphic on mobile kiosk unit side B	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FF5.EX1.1-GR1	Spirit of Innovation	Graphic on mobile kiosk unit side A (artifact side)	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FF5.EX1.2-GR1	Spirit of Innovation	Graphic on mobile kiosk unit side B	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FF6.EX1.1-GR1	Natural Disasters / Historic Events	Graphic on mobile kiosk unit side A (artifact side)	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FF6.EX1.2-GR1	Natural Disasters / Historic Events	Graphic on mobile kiosk unit side B	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FF7.EX1-GR1	Engine 508	Reader Rail Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 2
FF8.EX1-GR1	Larry Jolley Memorial	Wall Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FF9.EX1-GR1	Fighting Fires, Helping Health	Overhead area banner	Contemporary	Graphic Type 3

FF2.EX1-GR1



Aerial shot of early Thornton, for comparison to memory-made map.

May include a 2026 aerial map of Thornton for comparison.

Caption: “Early aerial view of Thornton. Compare this to the hand-drawn map—what was included, and what was left out?”

Mapping the Route reader rail

HEADER

“Mapping the Route”

- Before digital navigation, firefighters relied on memory to move through Thornton.

Body

- Created by firefighters in 1957–58, this map was built from memory and refined through daily use.
- Kept next to the engines for a quick reference, firefighters would locate the closest hydrant to the fire location and memorize the route there.
- As Thornton expanded in the 1970s, new subdivisions required constant updates.
- The finished map became an essential tool, allowing firefighters to “spot” an address quickly and determine the fastest route with confidence.
- Red push pins mark the locations of fire hydrants, giving crews an instant visual reference during emergencies.
- It remained in active use well into the 2000s, even after the City of Thornton’s Geographic Information System provided updated large-scale maps. But the core skill remains: knowing how to get there fast.

SUB HEAD

“Learning the City”

SUB BODY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rookies traced this map to study routes, hydrants, and neighborhoods—building the knowledge needed to respond without hesitation.
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FF3.EX1-CA1-GR1	Side Pack Compartment Object IDs
Artifacts to be selected	<p data-bbox="824 233 1209 310">HEADER “Firefighters Then and Now”</p> <p data-bbox="824 352 1318 464">Note to reviewers: Object IDs will be written upon object selection. The following format will be used.</p> <p data-bbox="824 506 1198 621">Name of Object Years in use/Year produced One sentence description</p>

FF7.EX1-GR1



Above image may be clipped out, can be included if it's a good graphical fit.



Caption: "Engine 508, previously painted yellow, carries firefighter Larry Jolley's casket during his funeral procession."

Memorial Engine 508 - Reader Rail

HEADER

"Still in Service"

INTRO

Engine 508 spent two decades protecting Thornton. Today it carries something more.

BODY TEXT

- Engine 508 entered service on December 13, 1971 — one of the first engines in a department still growing from volunteer roots into a professional force
- For more than twenty years it responded across the west side of I-25: structure fires, highway crashes, a six-alarm arson spree, a cable plant fire where its deck gun held off a propane explosion.

SECONDARY BODY

- After retirement in the 2010s, it was nearly lost to auction.
- Firefighter Ken St. Onge, who helped load its very first hose along with Cy Leiker in 1971, brought it back through Thornton Professional Firefighters Local 2376.

CALLOUT — specs

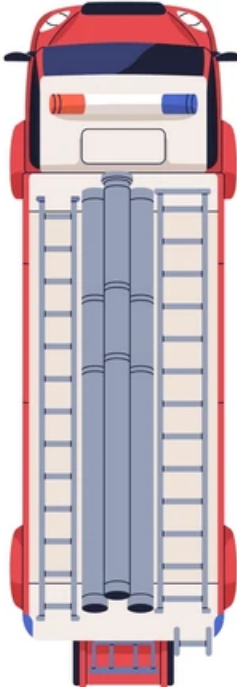
- 1971 American LaFrance
- 265 hp Detroit Diesel
- 1,250 gallons/minute pump
- 500-gallon tank
- 31,588 lbs

Subhead

	<p>“A New Responsibility”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restored by Local 2376, now honors every Thornton firefighter who has passed. It serves as a funeral caisson, carrying them to their final rest.• Once built to fight fire, it now carries memory—remaining in service to the department and the people it protected.
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<p>FF4.EX1.1-GR1</p>	<p>Controlling the flow interpretive kiosk graphic (interactive side)</p>
<div data-bbox="203 268 743 630"> </div> <p data-bbox="203 634 750 743">Caption: “A Thornton engineer manages water pressure and flow across multiple active hose lines.”</p> <div data-bbox="203 781 766 1159"> </div> <p data-bbox="203 1163 789 1239">Caption: “A firefighter attacking a structure fire with a 1¾" hose.”</p>	<p data-bbox="824 277 1338 268">HEADER “The First Five Minutes”</p> <p data-bbox="824 394 1412 617">INTRO The pump panel is the Engineer's command center. While the crew fights the fire inside, the Engineer controls the water supply—and has just five minutes before the onboard tank runs dry.</p> <p data-bbox="824 730 1120 760">SUB HEADS / LABELS</p> <p data-bbox="824 768 1023 798">Capacity Plate</p> <ul data-bbox="873 806 1396 919" style="list-style-type: none"> • Every engine is different. This plate tells exactly how much water this one can deliver. <p data-bbox="824 978 1013 1008">Steamer Inlet</p> <p data-bbox="824 1016 1101 1045">Hydrant Connection</p> <ul data-bbox="873 1054 1338 1167" style="list-style-type: none"> • The large intake connects to a hydrant, delivering continuous water into the pump. <p data-bbox="824 1230 1133 1260">Intake Vacuum Supply</p> <p data-bbox="824 1268 1088 1297">Reading the supply</p> <ul data-bbox="873 1306 1412 1579" style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures suction at the pump inlet. Shows how water is entering the pump. Above zero = drafting from a tank or pond. Near zero = pressurized hydrant supply. <p data-bbox="824 1621 1088 1650">Tank to Pump Valve</p> <p data-bbox="824 1659 1133 1688">On-truck water supply</p> <ul data-bbox="873 1696 1409 1885" style="list-style-type: none"> • Opens the onboard tank the immediately on arrival—before a hydrant is connected. Most engines carry 500–1,000 gallons: enough for the first critical minutes.

	<p>Tank Fill Valve Refilling the onboard tank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once a hydrant is hooked up, refills the onboard. <p>Discharge Pressure Gauge The engineer's constant focus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too low—ineffective. • Too high—dangerous. • Typical range: 100-200 PSI. <p>Pressure Relief Valve Surge protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Releases sudden pressure spikes if a line is shut down quickly, before anything—or anyone—gets hurt. <p>1" Booster Line Small fires, fast response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for brush fires, vehicle fires, and checking for hidden hot spots. Fast to deploy, best for smaller jobs. <p>1¾" Attack Line The workhorse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The standard line for house and building fires, delivering about 150–180 gallons per minute. <p>2½" Large Line High volume, heavy fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moves 250+ gallons per minute. Used for large commercial fires or supplying another engine. When this line opens, a lot of water has to go somewhere—fast.
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<p>FF4.EX1.2-GR1</p>	<p>Controlling the flow interpretive kiosk graphic</p>
<p>Paired with an illustrated fire engine from the top view. Each sub head detailing the roles is featured adjacent to the seat where that firefighter sits in the engine.</p>  <p>FPO – Need a top view “map” of the engine showing the seating position. Narratives accompany the seating positions.</p>	<p>Four Seats. Four Jobs. One Team.</p> <p>INTRO When the engine rolls out, every job is already set. There's no discussion on scene. The work starts the moment the wheels stop.</p> <p>SUB HEAD The Captain — Command at the Front Door</p> <p>COPY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rides front right. Leads the operation. • On arrival, the captain scene in seconds: What's burning? Who's inside? What's the plan? They track every fire fighter at all times— because a missing firefighter becomes the next emergency. <p>SUB HEAD The Engineer — Drive the engine. Runs the pump.</p> <p>COPY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once on scene, the engineer secures water, sets pressure, and manages every line in use. • If the water stops, the crew loses its most important tool. <p>SUB HEAD The Nozzle Firefighter — First Through the Door</p> <p>COPY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls the hose and directs water onto the fire.

- Works in zero visibility—navigating by heat, sound, and touch.
- Conditions near the ceiling can exceed 1,000° F.

SUB HEAD

The Backup Firefighter — Right Behind the nozzle, Eyes Open

COPY

- Feeds hose, watches conditions, and often searches for victims—moving fast and low, and with purpose.
- Monitors the air supply and is often the first to call a retreat if conditions change.

SUB HEAD


Roles Are Only a Starting Point

INTRO


On a real fire, these roles overlap and shift. What makes it work isn't a script—it's training.

COPY

- Thornton firefighters train hundreds of hours each year, including live fire and multi-company drills.
- Every firefighter learns every role so the crew can adapt to anything.

FF5.EX1.1-GR1	Spirit of Innovation Kiosk Graphic Side A (case side)
 <p>THORNTON KIWANIS CLUB members parked the ambulance that the city will soon have available right below the "fund thermometer" for Operation Ambulance Saturday in the Thornton Shopping Center. Kiwanians are seeking individual and business donations and also full support of their fund-raising activities to help them reach the needed \$2,500 total to buy and equip the ambulance.</p> <p><i>Dec. 19, 1957</i></p> <p>Caption: "Thornton's first ambulance, a Ford station wagon donated by the Kiwanis Club in 1958. The department's fleet would grow to three vehicles within a decade."</p>	<p>HEADER</p> <p>"When Help Was Miles Away"</p> <p>SUB HEAD</p> <p>How Thornton firefighters built their own lifesaving system—before anyone else could.</p> <p>Section 1:</p> <p>"Racing the Clock — Thornton's Ambulance Story"</p> <p>INTRO TEXT</p> <p>Before there were 911 systems, helicopter pads, or regional trauma networks, Thornton had a problem—and a plan. When a medical emergency struck, the nearest help was miles away in Denver. So the fire department built something of its own.</p> <p>COPY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1958 — The Kiwanis Club donates a Ford station wagon, becoming TFD's very first ambulance. It's a humble start for a department that will grow into a regional leader in emergency medical services. • Within just 12 months, ambulance calls exceed 100—a striking number for a small, newly incorporated city. • Thornton became one of the first departments in the region to send

	<p>paramedics—bringing hospital-level care directly to the patient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The difference it made: owning their own ambulances cut response times dramatically and allowed patients to be transported directly to Denver—no relay, no delay. • For patients, it could mean the difference between life and death.
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FF5.EX1.2-GR1	Spirit of Innovation Kiosk Graphic Side B
 <p>Caption: “Thornton firefighters wear SEBA steel tanks while training.”</p>	<p>HEADER</p> <p>“Tools That Changed Outcomes”</p> <p>SUB HEAD</p> <p>Each new tool didn’t just help—it made rescues possible that once weren’t.</p> <p>Section 1:</p> <p>Every Breath Counts — From Canvas Filters to Steel Tanks</p> <p>INTRO TEXT</p> <p>For decades, walking into a burning building meant holding your breath and hoping for the best. The history of firefighting breathing apparatus is the history of what it took to change that. With so many locals working at Rocky Flats</p> <p>COPY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Thornton firefighters entered smoke-filled buildings with little protection—pushing as far as their lungs would allow. • The first step forward: filtered air canisters. They reduced some

Command Phone System Starts

Fire Chief Carl Nelson reported this week that installation of the command phone system has passed the half way mark.

Under the system, three telephones, colored red, yellow and white, have been installed at the fire and police dispatchers desk. Incoming fire calls come in on the red phone, the dispatcher then picks up the yellow phone and pushes a button, which causes the telephone to ring in the homes of volunteer firemen. When a volunteer picks up the telephone in his home, a red light warns the dispatcher and he uses the white telephone to notify the volunteer of the scene of the fire.

Should a volunteer be using his telephone, a buzzing noise will warn him to hang up, as soon as he picks up the phone again, he will be able to hear the dispatcher.

hazards but couldn't provide clean air.

- The breakthrough: self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA/SEBA). With pressurized air tanks, firefighters could move deeper, stay longer, and work safely.
- In a community shaped by nearby Rocky Flats—where industrial safety equipment was part of daily life—the value of reliable breathing protection was clear.
- With air on their backs, crews could go where they never could before—and bring more people out alive.

Section 2:

The Phone Rang at 3 A.M. — The Command Conference System


INTRO TEXT

Before GPS, before digital dispatch, before cell phones—Thornton's volunteer firefighters relied on a clever telephone system and something more important: knowing their town by heart.

COPY

- In Thornton's early years, there was no staffed station. Firefighters were volunteers—called from home when an emergency struck.
- A three-phone system made it possible. Dispatchers reached firefighters by phone and gave the address once.
 - Incoming fire calls came in on the red phone.
 - The dispatcher called for volunteer firemen at their homes using the yellow phone.

<p>Caption: “Thornton Fire Department announces exciting new developments to the city.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ When a volunteer answered, the dispatcher used the white phone to relay the address of the fire.• There was no GPS. No backup. No second chance to write it down.• It worked because they knew Thornton—street by street—and responded without hesitation.
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FF6.EX1.1-GR1	Natural Disasters / Historic Events Side A (artifact side)
 <p data-bbox="203 966 743 1039">Caption: “Damaged homes in Thornton after the 1981 tornado.”</p>	<p data-bbox="820 294 950 325">HEADER</p> <p data-bbox="820 357 1104 388">When Nature Struck</p> <p data-bbox="820 415 917 447">INTRO</p> <ul data-bbox="868 493 1421 871" style="list-style-type: none"> • A fire department's job extends far beyond fighting fires. • In moments of extreme weather, Thornton firefighters have served as rescuers, medics, and neighbors—responding when entire communities were at risk. • These events show the range of that work—and the consistency behind it. <p data-bbox="820 919 1015 951">SUB HEADER</p> <p data-bbox="820 997 1339 1029">The Thornton Tornado — June 3, 1981</p> <p data-bbox="820 1075 974 1106">SUB BODY</p> <ul data-bbox="868 1152 1412 1648" style="list-style-type: none"> • One day before Thornton’s 25th anniversary celebration—five tornadoes struck the Denver metro area. One cut directly through the city. • Fire Chief George Buck spotted the funnel cloud from Washington Street and radioed the first alert. • Thornton firefighters treated the injured, searched damaged homes, and helped stabilize a city in shock. • The next day, the celebration went on. <p data-bbox="820 1690 1242 1722">CALLOUT — damage stats box</p> <p data-bbox="820 1768 1071 1799">“By the Numbers”</p> <ul data-bbox="868 1845 1201 1877" style="list-style-type: none"> • 87 homes destroyed

Images possibly from Denver Public Library Digital Collection



Caption: “Snowplowing became nearly impossible during the storm, so firefighters responded on foot and carried patients to ambulances waiting at nearby plowed streets.”

- 110 homes moderately damaged
- ~600 homes affected across 100-block area
- 42 injured; \$50 million in damage
- Winds up to 157 mph

SUB HEADER

The Christmas Eve Blizzard — December 24, 1982

SUB BODY

- A blizzard on December 24, 1982 brought snow at 2–3 inches per hour, with sustained winds and wind chills below -30°F .
- Streets became impassable but emergencies didn’t stop.
- Firefighters carried patients through deep drifts to reach plowed roads and transported hospital staff to keep care systems running.

CALLOUT — storm stats box

“By the Numbers”

- 23.6" recorded at Stapleton — heaviest single-day snowfall in Denver history at the time
- 4–8 ft drifts
- Snow on ground for 48 consecutive days

INSET — "The Blizzard Baby"

- Dispatched to a woman in labor, paramedic Mark DeLellis and firefighter Rich Donadio pushed through snowdrifts to reach her.
- They delivered a healthy baby boy— 7 pounds, 15 ounces—later known

within the department as “the blizzard baby.”

SUB HEADER

The Lyons Flood — September 2013

SUB BODY

- In September 2013, a stalled weather system brought catastrophic flooding across Colorado’s Front Range.
- Thornton’s Technical Rescue Team deployed for nine days as part of a regional response, evacuating residents, conducting swift-water rescues, and assessing damaged structures.
- More than 50 people were rescued during the first night alone.

CALLOUT — flood stats

“By the Numbers”

- St. Vrain Creek normal flow: ~1200 cfs (cubic feet per second)
- Peak flood flow: 26,100 cfs
- A 100-year flood threshold: 8,800 cfs


INSET — recognition note

- TFD Technical Rescue Team named City of Thornton Team of the Year, 2013



Caption: “Thornton firefighters responded to the historic flood along with the National Guard, the American Red Cross, and other local emergency responders.”

Graphical badge with info	
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FF6.EX1.2-GR1	Natural Disasters / Historic Events Side B
 <p data-bbox="203 1627 750 1774">Caption: “Crews worked to extricate victims from the overturned aircraft and stabilize the wreckage in extreme conditions.”</p> <p data-bbox="203 1822 250 1854">OR</p>	<p data-bbox="824 415 943 447">HEADER</p> <p data-bbox="824 474 1271 506">When People Needed Help Most</p> <p data-bbox="824 552 914 583">INTRO</p> <ul data-bbox="873 627 1417 930" style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all emergencies come from nature • Some come from human error, human violence, or invisible threats. • In each case, Thornton firefighters adapted, collaborated, and showed up, testing the department in unique ways. <p data-bbox="824 976 1008 1008">SUB HEADER</p> <p data-bbox="824 1052 1289 1121">Continental Airlines Flight 1713 — November 15, 1987</p> <p data-bbox="824 1167 972 1199">SUB BODY</p> <ul data-bbox="873 1245 1403 1860" style="list-style-type: none"> • Continental Airlines Flight 1713 crashed during takeoff in a snowstorm at Stapleton International Airport, bound for Boise. • Thornton Fire Department responded as part of a regional mutual aid effort. • Twenty-eight people lost their lives. • The probable cause was the failure to de-ice the aircraft a second time after a pre-takeoff delay, leading to wing surface contamination and loss of control • TFD was called to the scene because it was one of the few



Caption: “Thornton firefighter carrying one of the few “Jaws of Life” around in the time of the Stapleton plane crash.”



Caption: “Thornton firefighters spray water onto the Hacienda Hotel, in hopes of extinguishing the blaze.”

departments in the Denver metro equipped with the Hurst spreader—the “Jaws of Life”—and high-capacity air bags capable of stabilizing aircraft wreckage. Investing in that equipment ahead of need is what put them in a position to help.

CALLOUT HEADER: TFD Response

- Rescue 4: Paramedic Art Morales, Firefighter Kevin Bauch
- Rescue 2: Paramedics Brian Kelly and Joe Leete
- Squad 4: Asst. Chief Don Oliver, Capt. John Bales, Firefighter Mark Heap
- Equipment deployed: Hurst spreader (Jaws of Life), air bags, cribbing

SUB HEADER

The Hacienda Hotel Fire — January 26, 1997

SUB BODY

- In the early hours of January 26, 1997, fire broke out at the Hacienda Hotel.
- Nearly 100 guests fled into 17-degree air as firefighters searched the building and evacuated those unable to escape.
- Five people died.
- The fire was determined to be arson—the most extensive investigation in the department’s history. No suspects have ever been charged.

Graphical Quote: “Witnesses ran door to door at the two-story La Hacienda motel rousting people from bed after the fire broke out around 2:30 a.m.” –The Washington Post, January 28, 1997



Caption: “Thornton Fire Department’s vaccination team administers vaccines to community during a drive-through clinic.”

SUB HEADER

The Covid-19 Response — 2020–2021

SUB BODY

- When COVID-19 reached Colorado in 2020, Thornton Fire Department led the city’s emergency response.
- Identifying testing delays as a critical issue, the department partnered with public health agencies—and then built its own testing lab.
- TFD became the first fire department in the nation to operate a COVID-19 testing lab, delivering results in about one hour.

CALLOUT — vaccine operation stats

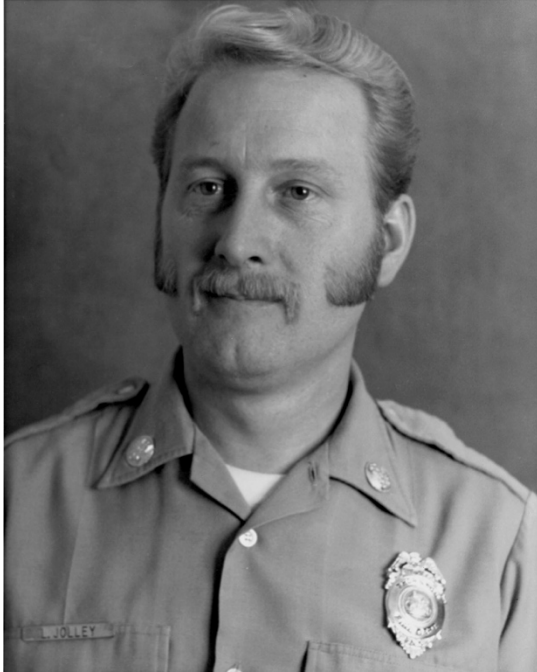
- Partnered with Adams 12 School District to run indoor vaccine clinics, as well as administering vaccines within people’s homes
- Up to 4,000 vaccines administered per day

INSET — recognition

- Awarded the Congressional Fire Services Institute Excellence in Fire Service-Based EMS Award, April 2021
- Presented for innovation in the delivery of emergency medical services

QUOTE

- "It is simply not possible to overstate the invaluable service the Thornton Fire Department is



Caption: "Line of duty or off duty, he was always ready."

HEADER

"He saved a life. He gave his own."

INTRO COPY

On Mother's Day, 1982, Larry Jolley finished his shift, surprised his wife with a gift, and headed into the mountains he loved.

When a friend's truck lost its brakes on a canyon road, Larry didn't hesitate. He pulled his vehicle in front of the runaway truck and used it as a break until his friend was safe.

Larry Jolley died that day.

He had spent nine years protecting others. In the end, he did it one last time.

SIDEBAR

From *City Chatter* (Thornton's employee newsletter), May 28, 1982 — nineteen days after Larry Jolley's death.

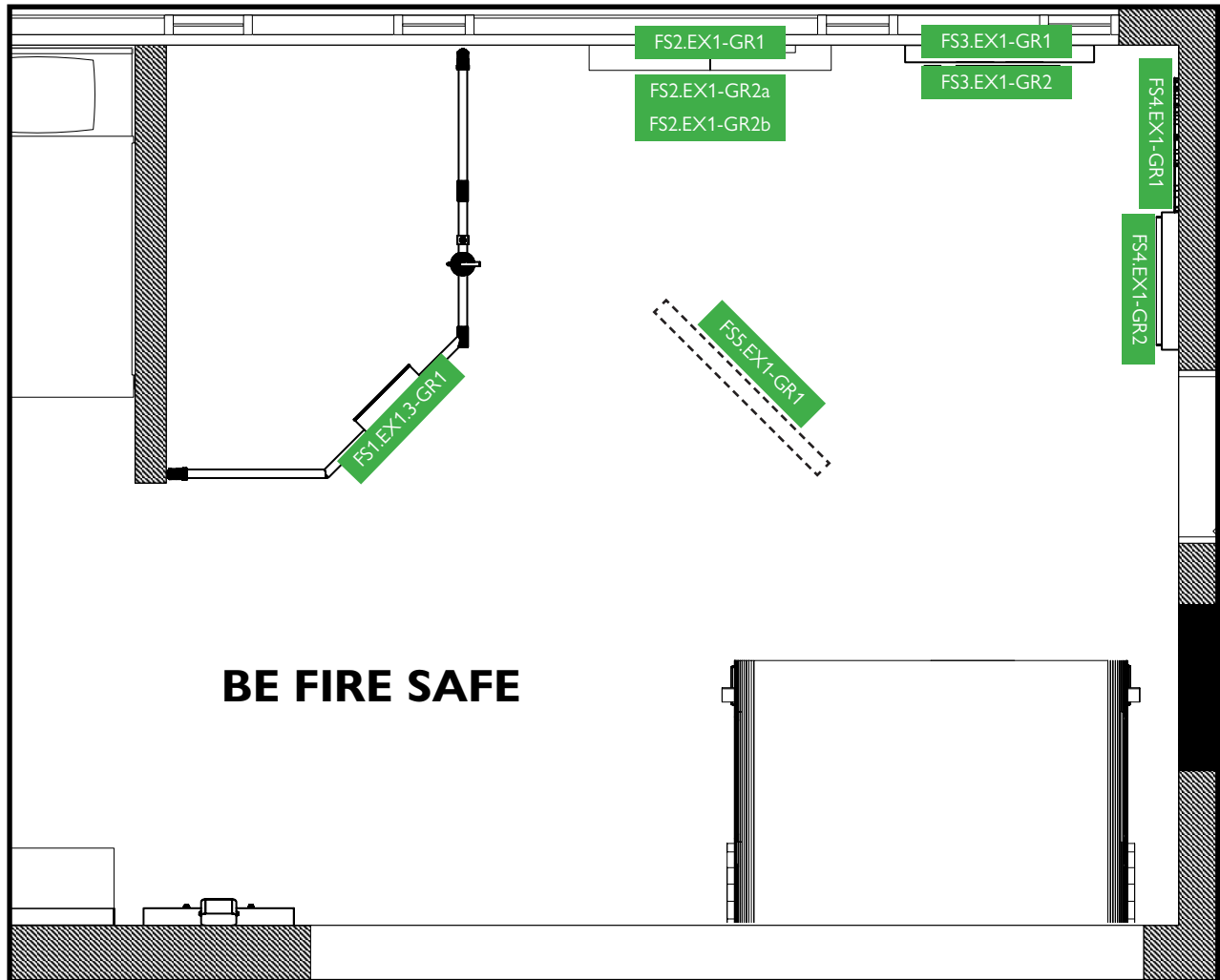
The Fireman's Prayer has been recited in firehouses for generations. It speaks to the responsibility every firefighter accepts – the readiness to act, and the understanding of what that service may require.

The Fireman's Prayer

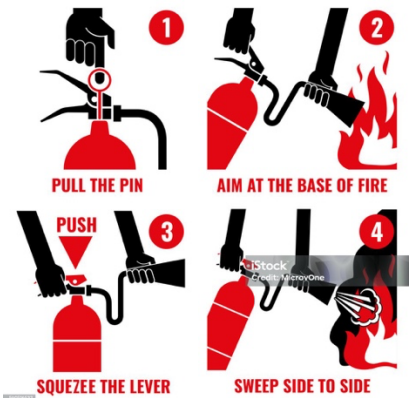
When I am called to duty, God, wherever flames may rage,
give me strength to save some life,
whatever be its age.

	<p>Help me embrace a little child before it is too late, or save an older person from the horror of that fate. Enable me to be alert and hear the weakest shout, and quickly and efficiently to put the fire out. I want to fill my calling and to give the best in me, to guard my every neighbor and protect his property. And if according to my fate I am to lose my life, please bless with your protecting hand my children and my wife.</p>
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FF9.EX1-GR1	Overhead area banner
	“Fighting Fires, Helping Health”



Be Fire Safe				
FS1.EX1.3-GR1	Fire Extinguisher Fun	Reader Rail Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 2
FS2.EX1-GR1	Home Safety	Overall House Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FS2.EX1-GR2a	Home Safety	Slider top graphic (Quantity TBD)	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FS2.EX1-GR2b	Home Safety	Slider reveal graphic (Quantity TBD)	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FS2.EX1-GR3a	Home Safety	Slider top graphic (Quantity TBD)	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FS2.EX1-GR3b	Home Safety	Slider reveal graphic (Quantity TBD)	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FS3.EX1-GR1	Safe Route Planning	Wall mounted panel	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FS3.EX1-GR2	Safe Route Planning	Wall mounted reveal panel	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FS4.EX1-GR1	T-Town Clowns	T-town clown cut out	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FS4.EX1-GR2	T-Town Clowns	Interactive monitor graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
FS5.EX1-GR1	Be Fire Safe	Overhead area banner	Contemporary	Graphic Type 3



HEADER

“Fight the Fire! – If It’s Safe”

BODY

A fire starts in the kitchen. Do you grab an extinguisher—or leave?

In this simulation, you’ll try using a real extinguisher. But firefighters will tell you: knowing when NOT to fight a fire matters most.

SECONDARY HEADER (sidebar)

“Stay or fight?”

Use an extinguisher ONLY if:

- The fire is small and contained
- You have a clear exit behind you
- The room is not filled with smoke
- You know how to use it

If any of these aren’t true—GET OUT and call 911

SIDEBAR: FIGHT!

How to use a fire extinguisher: PASS

- Pull the pin
- Aim at the base of the fire
- Squeeze trigger
- Sweeping motions across the fire

Game Instructions

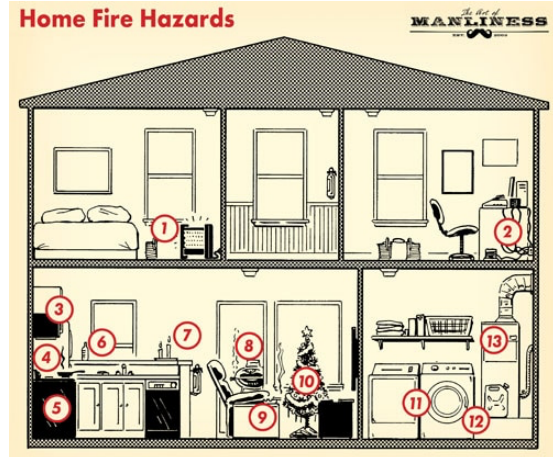
Try it:

- Aim at the base of the flames
- Sweep side to side
- Watch how the fire reacts

FS2.EX1-GR1

Home Safety Cut Out and SLIDE Panels

Large profile-cut graphic, house x-section, including kitchen, 2 bedrooms, living room, garage, bathroom, and hallway. Each room is decorated with furniture and scenes, including 1-3 fire hazards in each room.



Each safety hazard is identified with a sliding door graphic. The underside states what the hazard is and offers a safer alternative.

HEADER

“Can You Spot the Fire Risks?”

INTRO

Every room has hidden fire risks. Open the doors to find them—and learn what to do instead.

NOTE: Interpretive approach:

SLIDE OUTSIDE = what visitors see (problem)

SLIDE INSIDE = corrected scene

INSIDE COPY = short, direct, firefighter-style

There will be room for 5-7 sliders total.

SLIDE PANELS

Bedroom #1

SLIDE OUTSIDE: Image of phone under pillow and space heater besides bed

SLIDE INSIDE: Phone on nightstand, safe heater moved away from bed.

INSIDE COPY: Charging phones under pillows can trap heat and start a fire. Charge on a hard surface—never under bedding.

Keep space heaters at least 3 feet from anything that can burn.

Bedroom #2

SLIDE OUTSIDE: image of door open with people sleeping inside

	<p>SLIDE INSIDE: Door closed INSIDE COPY: Closing doors keeps fire and smoke from spreading.</p> <p>Kitchen</p> <p>SLIDE 1 – Cooking Fire</p> <p>SLIDE OUTSIDE: Pan on stove with flames + towel nearby + handle sticking out</p> <p>SLIDE INSIDE: Flame covered with lid, clear stove, handle turned inward</p> <p>INSIDE COPY: Keep anything that can burn away from stove, turn handles inward, and never use water on grease fires.</p> <p>If a fire breaks out, cover with a lid, and keep an extinguisher nearby just in case.</p> <p>LIVING ROOM</p> <p>SLIDE 1 – Electrical Overload</p> <p>SLIDE OUTSIDE: Overloaded power strip + cord under rug</p> <p>SLIDE INSIDE: Simplified plugs, cords visible</p> <p>INSIDE COPY: Too many plugs and hidden cords can overheat and spark. Avoid overloading and keep cords where you can see them.</p>
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BATHROOM (1 SLIDE)

SLIDE 1 – Electrical + Water

SLIDE OUTSIDE:

Hair dryer near sink + multiple devices plugged in

SLIDE INSIDE:

Appliances stored away, minimal plug use

INSIDE COPY:

Water and electricity don't mix.
Keep appliances away from sinks and unplug when not in use.

GARAGE (2 SLIDES)

SLIDE 1 – Car + Air

SLIDE OUTSIDE:

Car running in garage

SLIDE INSIDE:

Car off, garage open

INSIDE COPY:

Running a car in a garage fills the space with deadly gas.
Always turn it off and move outside.

SLIDE 2 – Batteries + Chemicals

SLIDE OUTSIDE:

Battery charging in clutter + open chemical containers

SLIDE INSIDE:

Battery charging in clear space, sealed labeled containers

INSIDE COPY:

Batteries and chemicals can ignite or react

	dangerously. Charge in open areas and store chemicals sealed and labeled.
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HEADER

“Find Your Way Out”

INTRO

A fire has started.
Find two ways out—before it’s too late.

BODY

Try it:

- Find **2 ways out** of each room
- Find **2 ways out** of the house

Move smart:

- Stay **low**
- Avoid **smoke & fire**
- Try another way if blocked

If the alarm sounds:

- Leave everything
- Check doors for heat
- Get out fast

Outside:

- Go to your meeting place
- Call 9-1-1
- Stay out

CORE ZONES / SLIDE STOPS (house + yard)

1. Bedroom – Start Point

Trigger: Slide character starts here or moves here

Backlit image:

- Door closed

- Light smoke outside door
- Window visible as second exit

Backlit Copy: You need two ways out of every room

2. Hallway – Blocked Path (from bedroom 2)

Trigger: Slide character moves into hallway

Backlit image:

- Smoke-filled hallway
- Exit direction partially obscured

Backlit Copy: Your main path may not be safe—use your second way out

3. Bedroom Window – Alternate Exit

Trigger: Slide character moves to window instead of hallway

Backlit image:

- Clear outside
- Ladder or safe drop zone implied

Backlit Copy: Windows are a second way out

4. Kitchen – Fire Source


Trigger: Slide character enters kitchen

Backlit image:

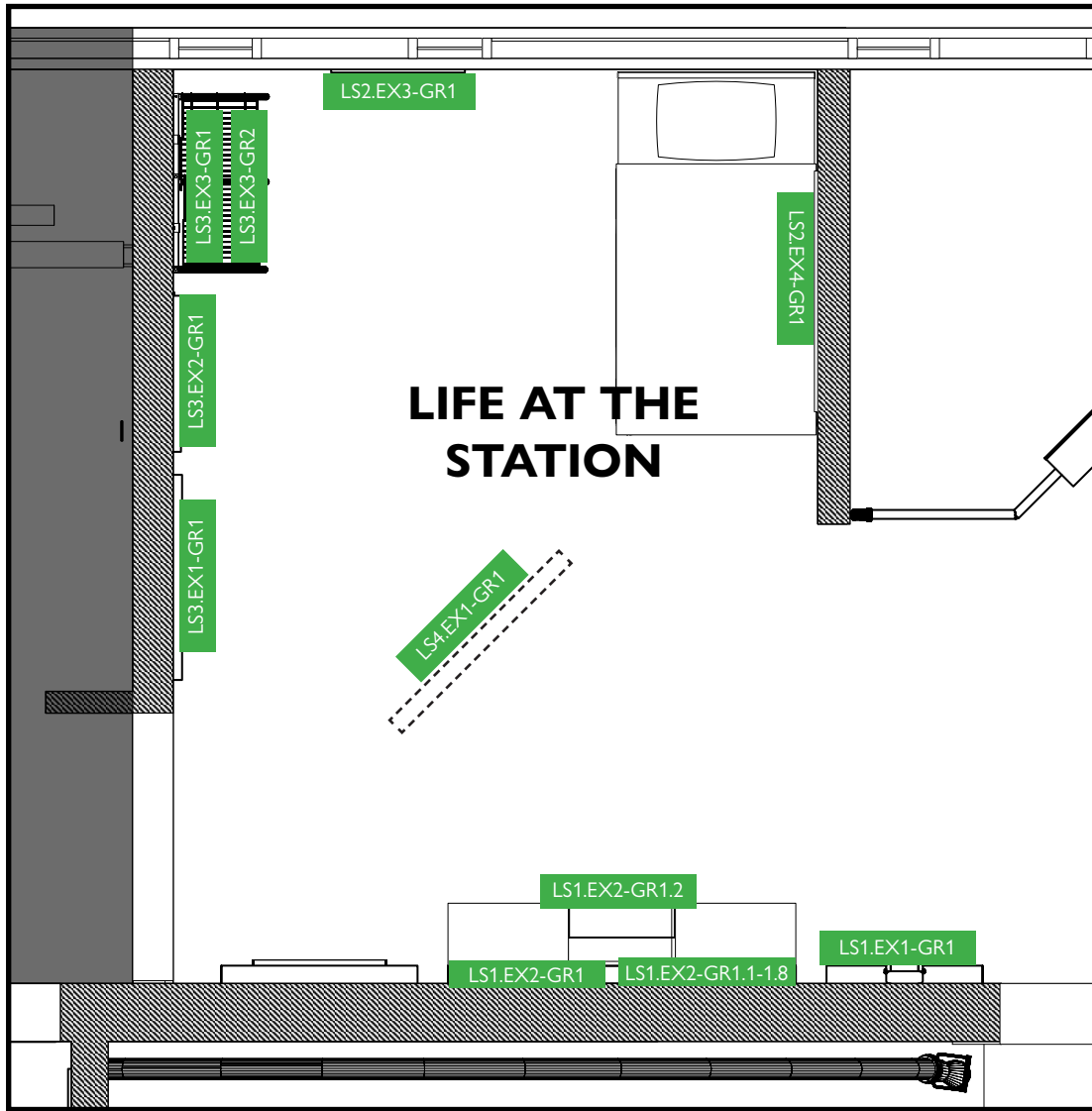
- Active stove fire
- Smoke building

	<p>Backlit Copy: Don't go toward the fire—leave immediately</p> <p>5. Front Door – “Wrong” Behavior</p> <p>Trigger: Slide character continues to move towards front door</p> <p>Backlit image:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Smoke at top of door / heat implied <p>Backlit Copy: Check before opening—use another way if unsafe</p> <p>6. Back Door – Second Exit</p> <p>Trigger: Slide character finds alternate door</p> <p>Backlit image:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clear path outside <p>Backlit Copy: Always have a second way out of the house</p> <p>7. Yard – Meeting Place (critical endpoint)</p> <p>Trigger: Slide character reaches yard location, away from house</p> <p>Backlit image:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Family gathered at tree/mailbox/clear landmark <p>Backlit Copy: Go to your meeting place and stay there</p>
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	<p>8. Car Meeting Spot – “Wrong” Behavior</p> <p>Trigger: Slide character reaches car location nearby house</p> <p>Backlit image:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Car is gone, can’t locate meeting spot <p>Backlit Copy: Cars aren’t permanent, they’re not good meeting spots</p> <p>9. “Wrong Behavior” Zone</p> <p>Trigger: Slide character moves back toward house after exiting</p> <p>Backlit image:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Smoke-filled doorway• Visual cue of danger <p>Backlit Copy: Never go back inside</p>
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FS4.EX1-GR1	T-Town Clowns graphic cut out and speech bubble
 <p data-bbox="204 625 802 697">FPO. High-res photo of t-town clown posing and smiling</p>	<p data-bbox="824 277 945 306">HEADER</p> <p data-bbox="824 315 1247 386">“Hey everyone. I’m your T-town clown...watch and ENJOY!”</p> <p data-bbox="824 432 906 462">COPY</p> <ul data-bbox="873 470 1380 541" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="873 470 1380 541">• I teach fire safety with fun... and a few surprises!

FS5.EX1-GR1	Be Fire Safe overhead Banner
	Header: "Be Fire Safe!"



Life at the Station				
LS1.EX1-GR1	DYHWIT	Incoming Call Speaker Graphic Panel	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS1.EX2-GR1	DYHWIT	Wall Mounted Equipment Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS1.EX2-GR1.1	DYHWIT	Equipment Display Main Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS1.EX2-GR1.2	DYHWIT	Equipment Extended ID Reader Rail	Contemporary	Graphic Type 2
LS1.EX2-GR1.3	DYHWIT	Equipment Extended ID	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS1.EX2-GR1.4	DYHWIT	Equipment Extended ID	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS1.EX2-GR1.5	DYHWIT	Equipment Extended ID	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS1.EX2-GR1.6	DYHWIT	Equipment Extended ID	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS1.EX2-GR1.7	DYHWIT	Equipment Extended ID	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS1.EX2-GR1.8	DYHWIT	Equipment Extended ID	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS1.EX3-GR1	DYHWIT	CPAT Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS2.EX3-GR1	Bunk Room	Life at the Station Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS2.EX4-GR1	Bunk Room	Bunk Room Photo Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS3.EX1-GR1	Gear Try-on	Wall Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS3.EX2-GR1	Gear Try-on	Mirror Graphic	Contemporary	Graphic Type 1
LS3.EX3-GR1	Gear Try-on	Bunker Gear Locker Label (adult) (Manufactured by locker company)	Contemporary	
LS3.EX3-GR2	Gear Try-on	Bunker Gear Locker Label (kid) (Manufactured by locker company)	Contemporary	
LS4.EX1-GR1	Life at the Station	Overhead area banner	Contemporary	Graphic Type 3

LS1.EX2-GR1	DYHWIT – Equipment Wall Panel
Possible artifact:	<p>HEADER “Tools for Every Job”</p> <p>COPY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On every call, firefighters rely on a core set of hand tools—simple, durable, and built for specific tasks. • Whether forcing a door, clearing debris, or reaching someone in need, each tool is designed to do one thing well. • Most fit into four basic actions: <p>Push / Pull Move debris, open pathways, and reach through tight spaces.</p> <p>Pry Using leverage to lift, separate or force materials apart.</p> <p>Strike Break through barriers and weakened structures.</p> <p>Cut Slice through metal, wood, or glass to gain access.</p> <p>OBJECT IDS (may include photo of tool in action if available and appropriate, but not essential)</p>



Paired with:



PISTOL NOZZLE

- Controls water flow with a hand-operated grip
- Directs water with control

2.5" ATTACK NOZZLE

- Delivers high-volume water for large fires
- For large, high-flow attack



Paired with:



IRONS (Halligan + Flathead Axe)

- Forces doors and pries entry points open
- Makes entry when doors won't

SLEDGEHAMMER

- Breaks through walls, doors, and obstacles
- For tough barriers

NEW YORK HOOK

- Pulls ceilings and walls to expose hidden fire
- A tool for up high

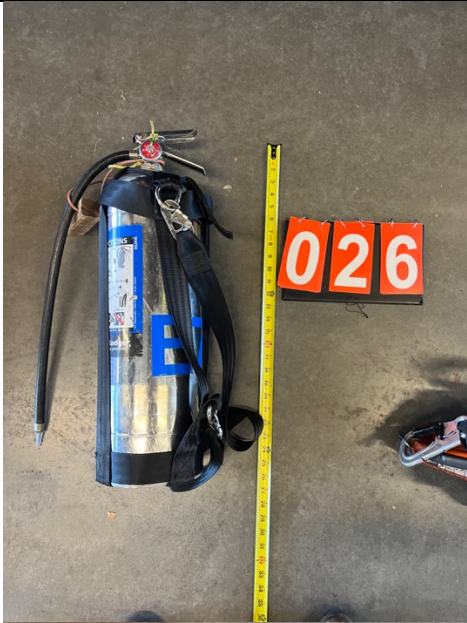


Paired with:



CHAINSAW

- Cuts through roofs, walls, and debris quickly
- For large barriers to entry



CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHER

- Discharges chemicals to smother fire
- For fuel and electrical fires



WATER CANISTER EXTINGUISHER

- Sprays water to cool and extinguish fires
- For common combustible fires



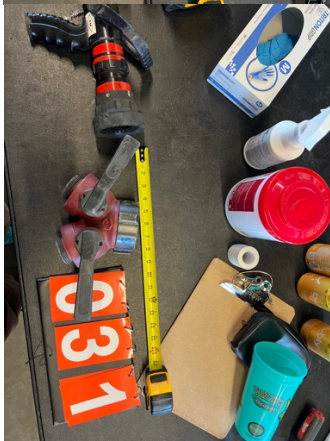
FAN

- Moves air to clear smoke and heat from structures
- For smokey buildings



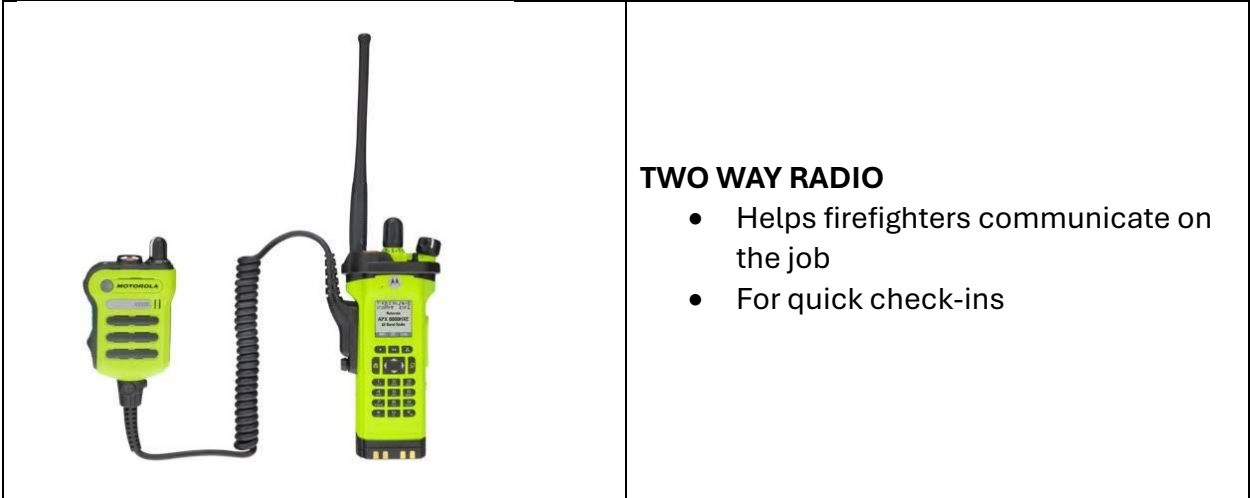
HYDRANT WRENCH

- Opens hydrants and connects hoses
- Starts the water supply




GATED "Y" COUPLING

- Splits one hose line into two with control valves
- For fighting fires with a team




TWO WAY RADIO

- Helps firefighters communicate on the job
- For quick check-ins

LS1.EX3-GR1	DYHWIT – CPAT Test Wall Panel
<p>QR Codes Link to TFD recruitment included on panel</p> <p>https://www.thorntonco.gov/city-services/public-safety/fire-department/firefighter-recruitment</p> <p>Caption: “Interested in becoming a firefighter? Learn more →”</p> <p>Placeholder screengrab from online YouTube CPAT.</p> 	<p>HEADER “Do You Have What it?”</p> <p>COPY</p> <p>Firefighting takes strength, endurance, and focus under pressure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before joining the department, every candidate must pass the Candidate Physical Abilities Test (CPAT) — a timed series of real-world tasks based on demands of the job. • Think you’re up for it? Explore the challenges on the screen and see what it takes. <p>SUBHEADER “The CPAT test at a Glance”</p> <p>SUB BODY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight events. One continuous test. • To pass, a candidate must complete all eight events in under 10 minutes and 20 seconds — while wearing a 50-pound weighted vest. <p>VIDEO HEADER/ATTRACT SCREEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual Thornton firefighter candidates showing they have what it takes <p>IN-VIDEO CAPTIONS</p> <p>Touchscreen monitor allows visitors to select short segments of the CPAT test. Each segment includes onscreen graphics describing the event and pass/fail requirements.</p> <p>Stair Climb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying an additional 25 pounds of equipment weight, climb stairs at a

<p>Video subtitles will include information on all events in CPAT test (purpose, event, failures) Video provided by TFD. Will need editing to 1.5-3 minutes</p>	<p>steady 60 steps per minute for 3 full minutes without stopping.</p> <p>The challenge: Endurance and pacing Watch for: Losing rhythm or relying on handrails</p> <p>Hose Drag</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drag a 200-foot hose to a drum, pivot around it, and continue to the destination. Finally, drop to one knee and pull the hose across the finish line while keeping that knee on the ground. <p>The challenge: Strength and control under tension Watch for: Leaving the path or breaking position</p> <p>Equipment Carry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove two saws from a cabinet one at a time, then carry both a drum and back. Return each saw to the cabinet one at a time — without running or dropping them. <p>The challenge: Grip strength and balance Watch for: Dropping tools or running</p> <p>Ladder Raise and Extension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise a 24-foot ladder hand-over-hand up against a wall. Then, on a second ladder, extend the fly section hand-over-hand to its full height, and lower it back down with control. <p>The challenge: Coordination and upper body control Watch for: Losing control of the ladder or rope</p> <p>Forcible Entry</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using a sledgehammer, strike a force-measuring device repeatedly until a target level is reached and a buzzer sounds. <p>The challenge: Power and accuracy Watch for: Poor control or ineffective strikes</p> <p>Search</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crawl on hands and knees through a tunnel maze, navigating over, around, and under obstacles in the dark. <p>The challenge: Orientation and composure Watch for: Getting disoriented or stopping</p> <p>Rescue Drag</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grasp a rescue mannequin and drag it to a drum, then drag it back to the starting point — simulating pulling an unconscious person to safety. <p>The challenge: Total-body strength and stamina Watch for: Losing grip or stopping short</p> <p>Ceiling Breach and Pull</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using a pike pole, push a hinged ceiling door fully open three times. Then hook the pike pole onto a ceiling device and pull it down five times. Complete this full sequence four times in total. <p>The challenge: Shoulder endurance and rhythm Watch for: Breaking sequence or dropping the tool</p>
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LS2.EX3-GR1	Bunk Room Panel, next to bed
 <p>FPO</p> <p>Image of contemporary bunk room, FFs working in the station</p> <p>Note to reviewers: Photos and quotes still to be procured</p>	<p>HEADER</p> <p>“Waiting for the Call”</p> <p>BODY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the siren starts, firefighters are ready. But between calls, there’s a whole life happening inside the station that makes the response possible. • How does a firefighter stay sharp and ready to respond, even at 3 a.m.? • By training, learning new techniques, eating good food, and getting lots of rest, firefighters make sure they’re ready to show up at their best—especially when the community needs them most. • Quote by TFD FF about what life in the bunk room is like (contemporary and historic), speaks to the change in technology and comfort of the bunk rooms. • Along the lines of “You don’t sleep the same way here. Part of you is always listening for the alarm to go off.” <p>SIDEBAR</p> <p>“Back in the Day”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What if you were a firefighter, but there was no central station for you to be during shifts? • You’d have to sit at home, just waiting and waiting for the phone to ring. • In Thornton Fire Department’s early days, that’s how it was. • When a fire broke out, firefighters were notified at home by a call and

City of Thornton Fire Department

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Office: 303-538-7602

JANUARY 2026							FEBRUARY 2026							MARCH 2026						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
25	26	27	28	29	30	31								29	30	31				

APRIL 2026							MAY 2026							JUNE 2026						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30				
							31													

JULY 2026							AUGUST 2026							SEPTEMBER 2026						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4						1	1	2	3	4	5	6		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30			
							30	31												

OCTOBER 2026							NOVEMBER 2026							DECEMBER 2026						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		

■ A — BLACK
 ■ B — RED
 ■ C — GREEN

were responsible for getting to the fire on their own.

SIDE BAR

- Firefighters work 48-hour shifts on a rotating A, B, and C schedule. That's roughly 10 days per month.

LS2.EX4-GR1

Bunk Room Wall graphics



Working Hard?



Crew 74 on the Job



HEADER

“The Day-to-Day”

BODY

- Firefighters spend 48 hours at a time here—training, eating, resting, and getting ready for whatever comes next.
- Between calls, this is home. The images on this wall show some of the everyday moments—working, resting, and spending time together—that help crews stay ready to respond at any hour.

Note to reviewers:

Panel to include short image captions sharing some of the intimacy that helps this area feel like a community/family of individuals who collectively make a tight-knit team.

- Cooking
- Resting
- Cleaning and prepping equipment
- Meeting and planning
- Recreation, basketball, gym
- Others...

Supplemental elements could include visuals, such as:

- Thank you notes from a local elementary school
- Quotes from current FFs

Collage of images which bring to life a firefighter’s life at the station, such as group photos, photos of different bunkrooms around the stations,

Enjoying a Calm Evening



Fourth of July Celebrations



Friendly Competition



Friends on the B-Shift

inspirational sticky notes, thank you letters to the TFD, etc.

Photo from all of the TFD stations included.

Images will be collaged together to look natural, with a personal photo album feel, or to look like a bulletin board that might be displayed in the bunk area of a station.

8-12 photos in total, each photo will be captioned.

Will work with the TFD and the City of Thornton to acquire further images.



Promoted Firefighters

LS3.EX1-GR1	Gear Try-on wall panel
<p>Photograph of FF in full bunker gear, including air pack.</p> <p>“(name) wearing bunker gear”</p> <p>On Full Size Figure</p> <p>CALLOUT LABEL STYLE (on the full size figure)</p> <p>Helmet Protects from impact and heat</p> <p>Mask Delivers clean air in smoke-filled environments</p> <p>Air Pack Provides breathable air</p> <p>Jacket & Pants (Turnouts) Protect from heat, flames, and debris</p> <p>Gloves Protect hands while maintaining grip</p> <p>Boots Protect feet and provide traction</p> <p>Images of diverse FFs in different gear, paired with an image of FF wearing that gear in use</p> <p>Photos of TFD personnel, diverse selection of age, gender, race (photos by Thornton Communications Dept).</p>	<p>HEADER “Fit to Protect”</p> <p>COPY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firefighters do fight fires — but that’s only part of the job. They also respond to medical emergencies, car accidents, wildfires, and water rescues, among much else. • Each type of emergency calls for different protective gear — designed to keep firefighters and rescue personnel safe no matter the situation. <p>SUB HEADER (Other outfits inset along sides of primary graphic)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We Also Wear...



- Class B (badge shirt)
 - Worn for...
 - Daily station duties
 - Training and preparation
 - Community interactions

What matters:

Comfort and readiness for a full shift

- Class A (dress uni)
 - Worn for...
 - Ceremonies and Graduations
 - Promotions and honors
 - Public events

What matters:

Represents the department with pride and professionalism

- Hazmat outfit
 - Worn for...
 - Chemical spills
 - Gas leaks
 - Hazardous environments

What matters:

Seals out dangerous substances

- Medical - medical call



OR image below

- Worn for...
- Medical emergencies
- Assisting injured patients

What matters:

Protection while allowing speed and precision

- Wildland gear - wildfire or prairie fire
 - Worn for...
 - Grass and brush fires
 - Wildfires
 - Outdoor operations

What matters:

Lighter gear for long-duration work in heat

- Water rescue gear
 - Worn for...
 - Swiftwater rescues
 - Flood response
 - Boat operations

What matters:

Keeps firefighters afloat and mobile in water



- Technical Rescue Gear
 - Worn for...
 - High-angle rescues
 - Non-fire high-rise and bridge rescues

What matters:

Safety and control in high-risk environments

- Workout clothes - at gym
 - Worn for...
 - Training and drills
 - Station duties

What matters:

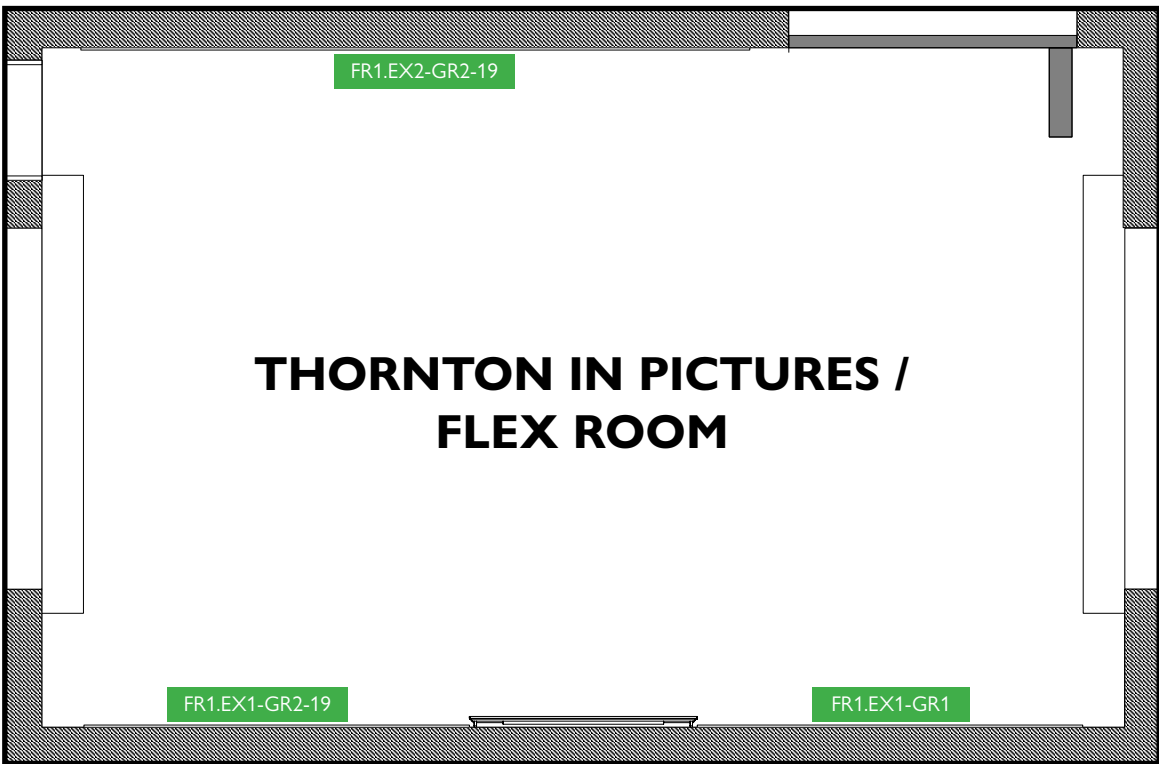
Freedom of movement and easily washed

Image to be provided by TFD/Thornton Communications

LS3.EX2-GR1

Mirror Graphic

	Still you under all that gear! Try some on!
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**THORNTON IN PICTURES /
FLEX ROOM**

FR1.EX2-GR2-19

FR1.EX1-GR2-19

FR1.EX1-GR1

Thornton Fire Museum – FRI.EX1/2 – Thornton in Pictures

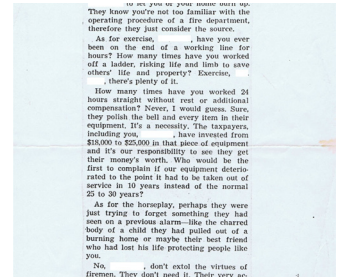
Note to reviewers:

The following historical images are from TFD internal archives. This area is envisioned to include a broader view of Thornton, including many aspects of civic and community life. TFD may wish to work with the Communications and other departments to select images.

As designed, the designers will need 34 number of images. We suggest that at least four times the number of final images be provided at full resolution.

No captions and dates are anticipated on each graphic.

The design system will allow for uncomplicated replacement of images in order to keep the visuals current in the years to come.



Thornton Fire Museum – FRI.EXI/2 – Thornton in Pictures

