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The Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer, February 1964 (complete issue)

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Quick automatic change
FROM HALF-CUT TO FULL-CUT

"48" PATTERN PATENT ADJUSTABLE
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Screwing Machines up to 2" (Pipe and Bolt)
Stocks, Taps, Dies, Tap Wrenches in polished wooden cases

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NEW AUTOMATIC GAS BOILER RETAILS AT ONLY £45!

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The world's largest manufacturers of variable output accelerators
SANBRA FYFFE Limited have announced that they have received an order worth £100,000 for hot brass pressings for export to an associate company in Britain. This company manufactures the well-known Conex Instantor compression fittings and a wide range of plumbers' brass ware, including Aqualyne luxury taps, copper traps and Setflo radiator valves, for the Irish market.

The factory at Santry Avenue has recently been extended by the addition of a new bay of 10,000 square feet, and 250 persons are now employed. This fine order, which is for delivery before the end of May next, is additional to the normal requirements of the British Company, with which a steady export trade is carried on. It will involve the introduction of shift working in the press shop.

**Trade Topics**

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**By the application of work study principles, the Arkon Instrument Division of Walker Crossweller & Co. Ltd., of Cheltenham, Glos., has doubled operator efficiency for the production of its ½ in. oil flow meters and raised output by nearly 80 per cent, without any increase in the existing labour force.**

An increase in the production capacity has been necessary to accommodate the rising demand for this meter, which in the last year alone, has more than doubled.

One of the largest single contributions to the new high output rate has been the use of specially designed assembly units, which incorporate assembly tools and component trays so arranged that machined parts can be loaded and used in a sequenced order.

The operator is then able to locate each one, as and when needed for assembly, with the minimum of movement. A unit of this type enables a production rate of one meter every five minutes to be maintained and it can be used for a full day without the need for replenishing.

Modern Plant Limited of Crumlin Road, Dublin, have been appointed sole distributors in the Republic for the Arkon Instrument Division of Walker Crossweller & Co. Ltd.

**Continued overleaf**
The Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer.

Making 70-gallon plastic cisterns

Shown here are three of the stages in the making of the Osma 70-gallon reinforced plastics cistern. In the first picture (from left) the preform is placed on the mould, a glass fibre overlay mat is draped over it and a measured quantity of catalysed and pigmented Cellobond polyester resin is poured over this. After the 250 ton Daniels press has been closed and pressure applied, the resin mixture is caused, by the pressure, to flow evenly into the preform and the heated matched-metal mould "cures" the resin/glass mixture and causes it to harden.

When the press is opened the rigid moulding is removed (second picture). The complete cycle takes approximately four minutes. The last stage is the trimming off of excess material. The finished cisterns are then subjected to rigorous inspection and various standard tests are also made.

EXAMINATIONS in welding for both senior and junior levels of apprenticeship are to be introduced at an early date for students at the College of Technology, Bolton Street, Dublin, said the Minister for Education, Dr. Hillery, speaking recently at the college.

Dr. Hillery was attending the presentation of a VKW vertical tube boiler to the college, for use in demonstration to students, by the firm of Vereinigte Kesselwerke AG, Dusseldorf, Germany. The presentation was made by Mr. William Humphreys to Mr. Donal O'Dwyer, principal of the college.

Dr. Hillery, who thanked the firm on behalf of the City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee, said that the model was an example of a break-through of Irish industry into the highly specialised field of steam boiler production. This achievement, he said, resulted from a partnership between Messrs. J. and C. McGloughlin of Dublin and the Vereinigte Kesselwerke company of Dusseldorf.

The model was complete in every detail. Full scale production of modern boiler tubes, he said, was a complicated process calling for special skills. It was a matter for pride in Irish engineering circles that part of the new boilers for the E.S.B. generating station at Ringsend was manufactured in Dublin, and that a portion of a contract between the Spanish Government and the German AEG/VKW consortium for a boiler, now being erected in the Canary Islands, was being carried out at Inchicore.
AT A highly successful Dublin reception Dunham-Bush Limited introduced their series “G” Temperator to architects, consulting engineers, heating engineers and oil company representatives.

At the viewing of the latest Dunham-Bush heating and air conditioning products a short illustrated lecture was followed by an informal discussion on the applications of these products.

The series “G” Temperator, a dual purpose warm air unit, attracted keen interest. “It will enable consulting engineers and architects to plan ahead and select the same unit for both winter heating and summer cooling: the same unit for free standing, semi-recessing or totally concealing,” say Dunham-Bush, who are operating from 20 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

Each of the basic components has been designed specifically for this absolutely new air conditioning system. Their flexibility enables as many as 101 variations to be offered, each in a range of five sizes giving a total choice of 505 standard models.

The series “G” temperator is designed to operate on pumped hot water central heating systems, steam heating systems, chilled water circuits, and, with a different coil fitted, direct expansion circuits if required.

These units can be sited in separate rooms in buildings where individual comfort control is required. One unit in the winter offering quiet efficient heating, and in the summer the same unit provides comfort cooling.

In a similar way as the heating boiler is sited centrally—a Dunham-Bush packaged water chilling unit can be installed as a central station plant. For individual cooling units a small Dunham-Bush air or water cooled condensing unit can be incorporated.

Also exhibited were centrifugal pumps.

FROM LEFT, ABOVE: Mr. D. J. Smith, Sales Manager, Dunham-Bush; Mr. B. J. Feathersone, Consulting Engineer, Dublin; Mr. B. Wafer, Design Engineer, Oil Fired Homes (I.) Ltd.; Mr. V. A. Cooke, Managing Director Henry R. Ayton Ltd., and Mr. J. Galley, Marketing Manager, Dunham-Bush, were all at the Jury’s Hotel viewing.

BELOW: Mr. D. J. Smith, Sales Manager, Dunham-Bush, explaining one of the units to the meeting.

THREE recent appointments in Sanbra Fyffe Ltd. are: Mr. John F. Darcy as general manager of the company, Mr. Brendan C. Byrne as sales manager, and Mr. Thomas P. Stuart as works manager.

Mr. Darcy, who is a chartered accountant, has been secretary of the company for a number of years. Mr. Byrne was formerly chief sales representative with the company.

Our picture (below) shows from left: Mr. Stuart, Mr. Darcy and Mr. Byrne.

• Further news from Sanbra Fyffe, the manufacturers of Conex-Instantor compression couplings and plumbers’ brass ware, is that they can now offer supplies of Aqualyne luxury taps and mixers from Dublin stock. “Furthermore, prices for these luxury fittings have been reduced, making them the most competitive in their class,” say Sanbra Fyffe.

THE NEW Advisory Committee for Sanitary Services Works, which has been set up by the Minister for Local Government, Mr. Blaney, met for the first time last month, when it was addressed by the Minister in Dublin.

The Committee will advise on matters relating to the design and operation of water supplies, sewerage installations and other sanitary services works which may be referred to it.

In his address to the members, Mr. Blaney stressed the magnitude of the current ten-year programme of water supplies and sewerage schemes, both in the public and private sectors, would throw up technical problems of planning and design in the solution of which the committee could provide valuable assistance.

“In your approach to these matters,” he said, “you will, I am sure, be aware of the new spirit of progress abroad in the country, and the need to ensure that our sanitary services are geared to cope with the ever-increasing demands of an expanding national economy. You will have due regard to the Government’s second programme for economic expansion, and to the local development plans which are to be formulated by planning authorities,” he said.

“One of the first questions which will be referred to the Committee for examination will be the adequacy of the present design considerations used in the planning of regional water supply schemes.

“It would be impossible to predict accurately what the ultimate developments in the field of water supplies in this country may be.
The Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer.

HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE TO RESCUE IN LIMERICK

Our picture shows the happy ending to a very interesting story from the Co. Limerick estate of the Earl of Harrington near Patrickswell. The problem was a rising main and it was installed to draw water from a 375 ft. artesian well. Such a main would normally consist of 20 ft. lengths of steel pipe screwed together; in this case, however, it was found that the bore of the well when drilled was crooked and it was not possible to get the steel pipe down more than 15 ft. in the well.

Mr. Jackie Gleeson, O'Connell St., Limerick, who was carrying out the installation, got in touch with Stephen F. Stokes, Limerick, who in turn got in touch with Stewarts & Lloyds of Ireland Ltd., and it was decided to produce the required length of water main in High Density Polyethylene. The High Density Polyethylene Pipe was made at the S. & L. factory in Dublin and transported in one unbroken length to Lord Harrington's estate in Limerick. Because of its extreme flexibility the pipe was lowered successfully into the well.

This High Density Polyethylene main is the longest unbroken length of 4” pipe ever made in Ireland, say S. & L.

High Density Polyethylene is a new plastic material discovered by Professor Zeigler of Mulheim in Germany in 1956. It is an improved grade of polythene. Pipes made from High Density Polyethylene are extremely tough and capable of taking very high hydraulic pressures. At the same time they are light and flexible and can be used in very long lengths, therefore eliminating the use of joints.

Not long after the completion of the Limerick installation a similar problem presented itself at the quarry of Roadstone Ltd., Bunratty. Again High Density Polyethylene came to the rescue, this time in the form of an unbroken length of 175 ft. of 4” pipe.

The giant length of H.D.P. is lowered into the well.

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ROtherhams Ltd., Coventry, announce that Mr. G. A. Reid, 16, Fade Street, Dublin, has been appointed Agent for the sale of the Company's circulating pumps in both the Republic and Northern Ireland.

* * *

Despite the hard winter that reduced orders during the first three months of 1963 to a mere trickle, F. H. Bourner & Co. (Engineers) Ltd. — a member of the Delta Group—manufacturers of Supataps and Tempiflex thermostatic mixers, report an increased turnover to an all-time record. "Prospects for 1964 are such that internal re-organisation is already taking place to increase the production capacity of our plant," said a spokesman.

* * *

There were eight times as many fires from electric blankets and bedwarmers in Britain last year as in 1955, figures just out disclose, and "there is no indication that the frequency of these fires will decrease in the near future." In the same report, from the Joint Fire Research Organisation, the electrical appliances that caused most outbreaks were cookers, space heaters and electric blankets.

* * *

Gummers Ltd. announce a new thermostatically-controlled mixing valve incorporating many new features. A single control operates both shut-off and temperature control, and an automatic shut-off is built in as a safety device, should the cold water supply fail. The valve is available as either concealed or exposed pattern. No additional stop cocks are necessary as all valves are available complete with isolating and non-return valves. Full details are available from Gummers Ltd., Rawmarsh Road, Rotherham, Yorks. Irish agents: Irish Development Supply Co.

* * *

Due to heavy demands on space this month, part two of our new "Seven Deadly Sins of Domestic Installation" has had to be held over until next month.

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Stockists of—

G.B. TUBES & FITTINGS
RADIATOR VALVES
SAUNDERS DIAPHRAGM VALVES
CIRCULATING PUMPS

James J. Doherty Ltd.
36 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin. Phone 47927 (5 lines)
TAP IS MOST USED
BUT TROUBLE FREE ITEM

The tap, cock, fawcet, call it what you will, is the about most used yet the most trouble free item in the vast range of plumbing fittings. Present-day taps are well designed, functionally sound, and long-lasting. All of these things are dear to the conscientious plumber and hot water fitter. But are these commendable qualities sufficient in themselves? Technically, and to the busy plumber, they may well be, but what of the non-technical tap users—and those of us who might find time to stop and stare, even for a brief moment, at these ambiguous conveniences which are so readily taken for granted by one and all?

If the tap can serve its purpose efficiently and without trouble and yet be attractive to look at too, then this pleases everyone. Manufacturers, having standardised dimensional tolerances so far as working parts are concerned, and having developed durable alloys from which the fittings are made, now wisely turn attention to improving its appearance, and ease of manipulation.

This is all to the good, for now: a discerning client can choose tap styles to his individual taste, regardless of their standardised functional insides. Gone are the days, of but a few years ago, when the plumber would wander into the merchants and order a tap, or a pair of taps. To-day, catalogues need consulting, display boards need careful scrutiny, and the question "separator" or "combination" fittings? has to be considered and decided upon.

Yet another point to be decided, especially if one has been fortunate enough to win the "Sweep," is whether the taps shall be chromium or gold plated. Some readers will have seen the 9ct. gold plated taps. Several styles were shown at the recent Building Exhibition in London. The price of these?—100% on the price of the same fitting in chromium plate—the film star style bathroom becomes a possibility for all!

Shower fittings are really catching the public eye. This valuable bathroom accessory is no longer regarded as something for only the well-to-do, or for the sports stadium. It is being increasingly recognised as a water and time saving appliance which offers an immediate warm or cold shower with all the well-being that the more leisurely slipper bath can give.

The need for careful installation of the hot and cold services requires no elaboration here. All will be aware of the need for adequate head pressure and good pipe sizing in doubtful cases, that is where the head available is not more than 3ft. from maintainable cistern water level to shower spray. Incidentally, most shower spray manufacturers prefer installations to have at least 5ft. head at the spray.

If simple, yet adequate frost protection is applied, the cold feed-storage cistern can be elevated in the roof space with little trouble.

The need for anti-scald mixer valves to shower fittings, especially to those for use by unattended youngsters and old folk, will also be clear.

Walker Crossweller of Cheltenham, Glos., are well known in this field of thermostatically controlled shower valves.

Among notable new introductions, Gummers Ltd. have produced a new thermostatic mixing valve which has a single control, operating both shut off and temperature control.

F. H. Bournier & Co., of "Supatap" fame, weigh in with an interesting, quite new approach to shower-bath or sink supply, thermostatic controlled mixer assembly—the "Temperfix."

In the non-thermostat combination

Continued page twenty-five

Eleven
In last month's article the various factors relating to the design of a small bore heating system was considered. We will now take a typical dwellinghouse and design a suitable heating for installation in it. In response to requests we will consider a semi-detached three-bedroom house such as is commonly found on new housing estates. A plan of the house is shown in Fig. 1. The construction is of hollow-block, plastered and dashed, with a cavity wall brick front. The roof is concrete tiles with roofing felt underneath.

Assuming that the client has asked us to provide full heating in the house, and has specified temperatures for the various rooms, where do we go from here?

Well, first, we must find out the heating surface or, in other words, the radiator size for each room. This size will depend on the temperature required in the room and also on the outside air temperature. For maximum safety this latter is always assumed to be 30°F. (freezing point). As mentioned, however, in a previous article, even lower temperatures may occur on, perhaps, two or three days—or nights—in mid-winter, but with a well insulated house sufficient heat is already absorbed in the fabric to counter this on the few occasions it happens.

Room temperatures will, of course, be the client's decision, but in general Living Rooms are usually taken as 65°F, Bedrooms 55°F, Hall 60°F, Bathroom 60°F, and other rooms 55°F to 65°F, depending on their use. Having got this far, we now begin our calculations—we can, of course, do this in the traditional way, by ascertaining the "U" values for the walls, ceiling, floor, windows, doors, etc. These "U" factors are set out in most text books on heating—in some cases, as in the Esso guide, in great detail. Having decided on the relevant figures for heat loss, we must then take the surface area of each wall, ceiling, floor, etc., and multiply each by the correct value—a time consuming business for those unfamiliar with the use of the slide rule. However, we can avoid this trouble...
by using a specially designed calculator, such as the Mears Domestic Central Heating Calculator, or the Sigmund Heating Engineers' Calculator, or the Shell Calculator, etc. These instruments, when used in accordance with the supplied instructions, will give accurate and speedy figures for heat requirements, radiator and pipe sizes, circuit lengths, boiler ratings, etc., thereby cutting out the drudgery formerly associated with heating calculations.

In the case of our semi-detached house, we will use the Mears Calculator—however, no preference is intended, as the other calculators provide equally satisfactory results.

In Fig. 1 we have the ground and first floor plans, and in our calculations we will take it that the adjoining house is unheated, so heat loss will occur through the party wall. If, on the other hand, the house was heated, we would avoid this loss, and could reduce our radiator sizes. Single bank steel panel radiators are specified and must be installed in the positions indicated on the drawing. In the case of the bathroom and W.C. we will take them as one unit because the dividing partition is of studding with plaster-board face, and a certain amount of heat will pass through.

It is intended that most of the system pipework be installed beneath the floors, and will be covered with a 1/2 in. thickness of spun glass or other suitable insulation to reduce heat emission to a minimum.

We will now set out the details of each room as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Temp. °F</th>
<th>Heat Requirements B.t.u.'s/ Hour</th>
<th>Steel Panel Radiator Size. Sq.Ft.</th>
<th>Water Flow Galls./ Hour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lounge</td>
<td>14'-6&quot; x12' x8'-6&quot;</td>
<td>65°</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining Room</td>
<td>13' x11'-6&quot; x8'-6&quot;</td>
<td>65°</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>14' x10' x8'-6&quot;</td>
<td>65°</td>
<td>Boiler</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall</td>
<td>17' x7'-6&quot; x8'-6&quot;</td>
<td>60°</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedroom 1</td>
<td>15' x12' x8&quot;</td>
<td>55°</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedroom 2</td>
<td>13' x11'-6&quot; x8&quot;</td>
<td>55°</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedroom 3</td>
<td>10'-6&quot; x7'-6&quot; x8&quot;</td>
<td>55°</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathroom</td>
<td>8' x6' x8'</td>
<td>60°</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landing</td>
<td>11' x8' x8'</td>
<td>65°</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31,900</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be noticed that no allowance is made for the kitchen as this will be heated by radiation from the boiler casing. The heat requirements for the upper floor will also be seen to be less than for the ground floor, but this is due to allowance having been made for heat flow from the ground floor passing upwards and so balancing the load.

The radiator sizes shown are as calculated, and it will be necessary to select from the manufacturer's catalogue radiators conforming as near as possible to these sizes, due allowance being made in height for fitting under windows.

To the heat requirements of 31,900

Continued overleaf

Thirteen
Select the nearest conforming radiator

B.t.u.'s we must add the domestic hot water needs—8,000 B.t.u. for a 30-gallon cylinder, and 12,000 B.t.u. for a 40-gallon. We will take, in this case, a 40-gallon cylinder, so that we now have a combined total heating and hot water load of 43,900 B.t.u.—say 44,000. To this is added 30% margin for extreme weather conditions and losses from piping in unheated spaces, and to ensure the boiler is not working at maximum output when meeting the calculated output. The final figure is now 57,200 B.t.u.—say a round figure of 60,000 B.t.u. which will be the rated output of the boiler required for the job.

We have now reached a point where the pipe circuit or circuits must be plotted, and here it is a good idea to mark on your plan the direction of the floor boards in the various circuits.

Continued page thirty-five
Here's the first really NEW IDEA in electric heat thermostats

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IN THIS second edition of the Engineer's new industrial section a special review feature looks at water treatment, descaling and anti-corrosion compositions. A product review deals with new developments in these fields.

Daniel Heeney continues his series of articles under the heading Mechanical Refrigeration To-day. This month his subject is Refrigerants.

How returned condensate achieved worthwhile heat savings makes an interesting report.

Trade Topics cover the month's news.

NUMBER 2 — Presented with the February, 1964, issue of the Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer.

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Sixteen
The early days of mechanical refrigeration few chemical compounds were available that were suitable as refrigerants and the types of refrigerating equipment were necessarily limited to those that could be used with those few refrigerants.

The use of refrigeration in the home and in retail businesses called for a refrigerant with low condensing pressures to permit the use of lighter, smaller and cheaper equipment; sulphur dioxide and methyl chloride came into use, and chemists examining hydrocarbons of the methane and ethane series found that by substituting chlorine and/or fluorine for hydrogen atoms, almost any type of refrigerant needed for a specific application could be synthesised.

The refrigerants thus formed are known as the halo-carbon group. These are now commonly grouped under the name of Freons with the appropriate code number, i.e., 11, 12, 22, etc., but since this is a trade name, it is more accurate to refer to them as refrigerant 11, refrigerant 12, etc. The search still continues with the trend towards non-flammable, non-toxic, odourless refrigerants of greater stability even though these characteristics may be obtained at the expense of efficiency, hp per ton, and performance coefficients.

The desirable characteristics, in practice, are: a low boiling temperature to permit the use of low evaporation operating temperatures while still maintaining a small positive differential between the crank case pressure and atmospheric pressure. This will tend to prevent air leakage into the system. The effects of air in a refrigerating system are varied and all harmful. The refrigerant should have a condensing pressure low enough to afford a high safety factor to permit the use of light weight material for the high pressure portions of the plant. An excessively high condensing pressure will increase the likelihood of leakage and the danger involved in handling and working such a refrigerant.

The temperature associated with the discharge pressure should also be relatively low to prevent breakdowns of lubricating oil in the compressor. Its critical temperature and pressure should be well above the normal working temperature and pressure. Low compression ratio within the normal working temperature range is also desirable as it makes for greater volumetric efficiency. Other desirable thermal properties are a high latent heat of vaporisation, a low specific heat of the liquid and a high specific heat of the vapour. A low specific volume of the vapour is also a good characteristic as it permits lower compressor displacement and smaller tubing to be used on the low side of the system. Chemical Stability under all working conditions with regard to oil, air, moisture, metals, is a useful property.

It can be said with certainty that the refrigerants in current use for industrial, commercial, air conditioning and domestic applications are ammonia, Freon 12 and Freon 22. Table A shows a table of performance figures for these three refrigerants at standard conditions of +5°F, evaporating temperature, and +85°F at condensing temperature. Ammonia, the traditional refrigerant of these three, is most widely used in industrial plants with skilled staff in attendance, and commercial plant over 25 h.p. Its low boiling temperature of -28 d F at 0 lb.p.s.i.g makes it suitable for use in cold rooms with temperatures down to -30 d F.

The theoretical refrigerating effect is 474 B.t.u. per lb. of liquid, but its high specific volume at 8.15 lb. p.c. ft means that a compressor displacement per ton refrigeration, though somewhat lower than Freon 12 and 22, is not significantly so, but at .989 h.p. per ton refrigeration it has the best theoretical efficiency of the three. Its high condensing pressure and associated compressor discharge temperature render it unsuitable for small commercial plants and its unpleasant and pungent odour excludes its use in air conditioning plants.

Freon 12, second only to ammonia in its range of applications, is not as efficient as the former. Its boiling temperature at 0 lb.p.s.i.g is -21 d F, which limits its practical use to cold store temperatures of approx. -30

Continued overleaf
The Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer.

### TABLE A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refrigerant</th>
<th>Chemical Symbol</th>
<th>Boiling Temp. at O. PSIA</th>
<th>Critical Temp.</th>
<th>Critical Pressure</th>
<th>Evaporator Pressure at 65°F</th>
<th>Condensing Pressure at 85°F &amp; 65°F</th>
<th>Ratio of Compression at 85°F &amp; 65°F</th>
<th>Net Refrigerating Effect of Liquid</th>
<th>Refrigerant Circulated per Ton Refrigeration</th>
<th>Specific Volume of Vapour at +5°F</th>
<th>Compressor Displacement per Ton Refrigeration</th>
<th>Horse Power per Ton at 85°F, 65°F</th>
<th>Temp. of Compressor Discharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>NH₃</td>
<td>28.0°F</td>
<td>271°F</td>
<td>1657 PSIA</td>
<td>19.6 PSIG</td>
<td>154.5 PSIG</td>
<td>4.94:1</td>
<td>474 B.t.u./lb.</td>
<td>6.0 lb/min.</td>
<td>8-15 cu. ft.</td>
<td>3-44 C.F.M.</td>
<td>0.989</td>
<td>210°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant 12</td>
<td>CCL₂ F₂</td>
<td>21.6°F</td>
<td>232°F</td>
<td>582 PSIA</td>
<td>11.8 PSIG</td>
<td>93.2 PSIG</td>
<td>4.07:1</td>
<td>511 B.t.u./lb.</td>
<td>5.92 lb/min.</td>
<td>1-49 cu. ft.</td>
<td>5-41 C.F.M.</td>
<td>1-022</td>
<td>100°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerant 22</td>
<td>CHCL₂ F₂</td>
<td>41.4°F</td>
<td>204°F</td>
<td>716 PSIA</td>
<td>28.3 PSIG</td>
<td>159.8 PSIG</td>
<td>4.06:1</td>
<td>69.3 B.t.u./lb.</td>
<td>2-89 lb/min.</td>
<td>1-25 cu. ft.</td>
<td>3-60 C.F.M.</td>
<td>1-11</td>
<td>131°F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REFRIGERATION

**from previous page**

It is, however, acceptable for ordinary freezing and chill room work on most commercial plants as its low condensing pressure, 93.2 p.s.i.g., allows the use of much lighter and cheaper equipment. The low value of its net refrigerating effect at 51 B.t.u. per lb. is offset by its low specific volume at 1.49 cu. ft. per lb., giving a piston displacement per ton refrigeration of 5.81 c.f.m. Its stability, lack of odour, absence of toxicity and non flammability are very real advantages in retail shops, domestic and air conditioning plants.

Freon 22 has a similar condensing pressures to ammonia, though at 131 d, its discharge temperature is considerably lower and with a refrigerating effect of 69.3 B.t.u. per lb. and low specific volume of 1.25 c.f. per lb., giving piston displacement per ton refrigeration of 3.60 c.f.m. It finds its greatest use in large and small air conditioning plants where the low displacement allows a compact compressor and condenser arrangements to be used and its chemical characteristics, similar to Freon 12, are acceptable in buildings with a high occupancy rate such as office blocks, factories, theatres, etc., where air conditioning is required.

---

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THE EXTENT of the air pollution problem in this country is still under examination, and measurements designed to assess the level and trend of pollution are being considered. It is generally considered that a minimum period of five years observation is required to guage with any degree of accuracy the trend of pollution in an area, the Department of Local Government has said. Accordingly no firm conclusions regarding the level of pollution in Dublin can be reached at present. The programme of measurements was organised by the Department in cooperation with some local authorities and industrial undertakings.

Specific controls will be applied when the nature of the pollution has been ascertained, it is understood.

A misconception of the problem of atmospheric pollution held by the public was that it was not confined to winter. Dr. P. J. Lawther, director of the Medical Research Council at the Air Pollution Research Unit, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, said in Dublin recently.

The doctor was speaking at a meeting of the Irish Tuberculosis and Thoracic Society, at I.M.A. House, Fitzwilliam Place. He said that in years gone by the first thing people considered was that buildings were aesthetically intolerable because of smoke. Little attention was paid to physical or chemical propensities produced by pollution.

Mr. F. E. Dawson, chief health inspector, Department of Health, suggested a three-pronged approach to solving it. First, obtain proper control of new industrial fuel installations in the planning stage; secondly, contain the present amount of domestic pollution by insisting that future housing schemes should include fittings for smokeless fuel and, thirdly, tackle the existing industrial fuel-burning situation by insisting that they become smokeless in operation.

SOME interesting points were made in a letter from the Technical Director of John Thompson (Triumph Stoker) Limited, Mr. E. D. Gaunt, arising out of last month's special review article on combustion equipment and in particular our reference to chain grate stokers.

Mr. Gaunt made the point that sprinkler stokers are virtually obsolete and underfeed stokers are not entirely suitable for Shell type boilers. "Chain grate stokers were undoubtedly the most popular firing appliance for use with Shell type boilers and are capable of handling a wide range of coals."

John Thompson can fit Shell type boilers with flues 2' 2" inside diameter up to over 5' 0" diameter and they have also a range of "Mini" type chain grate stokers which can be used with sectional boilers from 300,000 to 3,000,000 B.t.u.'s/hr.

New Torridaire space heater from Biddle

THE latest model of the "Torridaire" space heater, manufactured by F. H. Biddle Ltd., incorporates a number of modifications. These have eliminated vibration and mechanical noise, enabled the air volume and the heat output to be easily and accurately regulated at the flick of a switch, and have approximately halved the total weight of the unit to facilitate positioning on walls and ceilings as well as on the floor... It is the first large space heater to be fitted with a fan speed control switch, say Biddle.

The new "Torridaire," a development of previous Torridaires, is manufactured in eight sizes, each with four different mountings, allowing the units to be placed on the floor, on walls, inverted on walls, and on ceilings. This has been made possible by the entirely new fan operating assembly construction.

The unit is fitted with a five speed fan control switch on one side of the cabinet for regulating air volume. When a unit is ordered the control switch is set to the central position of "3" to provide heat required for normal conditions in the installation in question. This allows two differing speeds either side of normal, increasing or reducing heat as required.

Mechanical noise has been eliminated by the introduction of fan units with which new electric motors now form an integral part. Each unit has either a steam or hot water heat exchanger and can be fitted with an air filter, and a damper-controlled fresh air intake, if required. The larger models in the range have three fans units, the smaller have two.

The air output of the largest model the 315, is 1,750,000 B.t.u./hr. at 18,500 c.f.m. Capacities of the other models are proportionately lower. Agents in the Republic: Quadrant Engineers, and in the North, D. H. Butler.
Treatment of water will vary considerably

TREATMENT of water in hot water heating systems, or when used as feed to steam raising boilers, can vary considerably according to the hardness of the water and the conditions under which it is used.

Taking first hot water systems—these can be of high or low pressure, but irrespective of which and irrespective of whether the water is very hard or soft, lime scale will not be formed provided there is no draw off of water from the system. What will be encountered, however, is corrosion of the ferrous metal, which reacts with the hot water to form ferrous hydroxide and hydrogen.

It will often be found, particularly in high pressure hot water systems, that on opening the air vent, the escaping gas can be ignited and burnt, i.e., it is not air, but hydrogen. The treatment of the water is to raise the pH value to approximately pH 11 and maintain a sulphite reserve to ensure absence of oxygen. If the water is to be treated as outlined then galvanised pipes should not be used, because a water of pH 11 will dissolve away the zinc coating.

On the other hand, if hot water is regularly drawn from the system, and if the make-up water has a high temporary hardness content, then lime scale can build up in the boiler and pipe lines and the treatment will be quite different from the one already given.

The pH value of the water must not be raised by the addition of alkali, which would aggravate scale formation, but a chemical such as sodium hexameta phosphate should be added to the water in threshold quantities, i.e., about 3 parts per million, to inhibit scale build up. In extreme cases it may be necessary to soften the water prior to using.

Turning to the treatment of feed water for steam raising boilers, this is governed by the hardness of the water, the amount of condensate being returned, the type and pressure of the boiler and also whether pre-heating equipment is installed. It would be quite useless to add chemicals to a feed water to prevent scale in a boiler, if those same chemicals accelerated the build up of scale in the economiser and feed lines. This can very easily happen if for example a formula of treatment containing caustic soda is added to a feed water of high temporary hardness. It may prevent scale in a boiler, but a calcite scale would certainly build up in the feed lines and pre-heating plant. In such a case dual treatment would be necessary.

To prevent scale in the economiser and feed lines a solution containing sodium hexameta phosphate and tannin should be added continuously to the feed water, and to prevent scale in the boiler a treatment based on soda ash or trisodium phosphate should be shot fed to the boiler.

The reaction of the chemicals in the boiler is to precipitate all the scale forming salts as sludge which can easily be got rid of through the blow down. In other words the boiler is used as a softening plant, the only difference being that with a softening plant the scale forming salts are removed prior to the water entering the boiler.

In many cases, as for example with Dublin town's supply, which would be termed a "soft" water, a softening plant might be quite unnecessary, particularly if the feed water is mixed with condensate returns. The addition of chemicals would suffice to keep the boiler in a clean and corrosion free condition. However, there are parts of Ireland such as Limerick where a softening plant may be essential, particularly if a modern packaged type of boiler is in use, and little, if any condensate is being returned.

With many of these high efficiency modern boilers, the rated capacity is high in relation to the volume of water held in the boiler to working level. The result is that with an internal chemical treatment, the sludge formed by the precipitation of the hardness salts in the feed water can concentrate so quickly in the boiler water that it is not possible to get rid of it properly by means of a blow-down and what is termed "baking on" can take place with the formation of a bulky scale on the heating surfaces.

With regard to steam generators where the water is rapidly flashed to steam in a coil, only in a very few cases is it possible to operate without first softening the make-up feed water to zero hardness by means of a softening plant, otherwise scale will quickly build up in the coil. After softening to zero hardness the water should then be treated to ensure that the feed entering the coil has a pH value of over 10 and has also a sulphite reserve to ensure absence of oxygen and thus prevent corrosion.

It will be seen from the above remarks that when a new boiler or generator is being installed, in order to ensure that it always operates at its maximum efficiency, full considerations should be given to the feed water conditions and advice should be sought from Consultants who specialise in water treatment. Apart from scale and corrosion in boilers, trouble is often experienced due to severe corrosion of condensate pipes. This is caused by the gases carbon dioxide and oxygen, particularly the former. If steps are taken to remove the carbon dioxide from the condensate, then
in the majority of cases the corrosion will be reduced to negligible proportions.

Most of the carbon dioxide in steam is derived from the breakdown of the temporary hardness in the water. The temporary hardness, due to magnesium and calcium bicarbonate, decomposes with heat to form the normal carbonate with the evolution of carbon dioxide with the steam. It follows, therefore, that condensate from make-up feed water high in temporary hardness tends to be corrosive. The best and cheapest method of dealing with this problem is to kill two birds with one stone and soften the water prior to it entering the boiler by means of a Lime/Soda softening plant. In this way not only are the scale and sludge forming salts removed from the water, but the softened water will produce a non-corrosive steam and condensate, because all the carbon dioxide in the water is removed by the lime.

A type of softener which should not be used to soften water high in temporary hardness, if it has to be used as boiler feed, is the Base/Exchange Plant. The reason is that the hardness salts of calcium and magnesium are placed by the non-scale forming salts of sodium. Thus the zero hardness softened water still contains sodium bicarbonate in equivalent quantity to the original temporary hardness.

In the boiler the sodium bicarbonate decomposes in exactly the same manner as temporary hardness with the evolution of carbon dioxide with the steam, but instead of precipitating insoluble chalk and magnesium carbonate, sodium carbonate is formed which is soluble and can build up excessive alkalinites in the boiler water with resulting troubles such as priming and foaming. Again this sodium bicarbonate hydrolysises, i.e., it reacts with water, to form caustic soda and a further quantity of carbon dioxide passes off with the steam. Thus when the steam condenses a really corrosive condensate is formed.

In some cases even when a fairly soft water is used as boiler feed, the condensate can at times be fairly corrosive to ferrous metal. The reason is that although a small amount of carbon dioxide is given off by the make-up water, nevertheless it tends to build up in the condensate, feed tank, boiler, steam, condensate system, to a point where the condensate can become corrosive. In such cases the corrosion can be eliminated by the addition of a volatile amine such as cyclohexylamine or morpholine to the feed water. The amine neutralises the carbon dioxide, raising the pH value of the condensate, rendering it non-corrosive. Initially a fairly large dose of the amine may be necessary to neutralise the accumulated carbon dioxide in the condensate, but when this has been done quite a small daily addition may suffice to deal with the traces of CO₂ entering the system via the make-up feed.

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This Special Review article is compiled by G. T. Peat, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (Irish Feedwater Specialists Ltd.).
THE THEODOR Christ water treatment plant for total demineralisation of water is being increasingly installed in Ireland. A number of Electricity Supply Board stations are fitted with this type of plant, which is also suitable for packaged steam boilers.

The purity of the water required by such boilers, even of a small size, is often underestimated with serious effects. Rather than add substances to the water, Messrs. Christ prefer not to regard the boiler itself as a water softener and recommend the removal of all impurities before the water enters the boiler.

Details on demineralisers down to a very small portable size, which are kept in the Dublin stock of Quadrant Engineers, 167 Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin 4, sole agents for Messrs. Christ, are available.

“DARVIC” offers engineers, designers and architects a new and versatile material with excellent corrosion resistant properties, which give permanent protection in severe conditions, and once installed, requires no further maintenance. It can be installed where metal and other materials are prohibited because of their weight.

A lightweight material and extremely tough, “Darvic” will give complete protection against hazardous fumes and chemicals—it can be heat formed, welded and cemented to itself. Easy to fabricate, it can be sawn, guillotined, blanked, drilled and screwed, using normal techniques.

“Darvic” is an unplasticised, rigid P.B.C. sheet, combining outstanding chemical resistance with excellent mechanical strength. An attractive range of colours makes it an ideal material to use where good design is matched with first-class performance. Leaflets, booklets and full particulars of “Darvic” are available from Imperial Chemical Industries (Export) Ltd., 3 South Frederick Street, Dublin.

THE VOKES Microdisc filter is a fully motorised self-cleaning filter in which a proportion of the main flow is back-flushed through the element and either taken to waste or through a secondary plate-type Microdisc filter and returned to the main system. It is particularly suitable for water and aqueous solutions, or oils to maximum viscosity of 500 Redwood No. 1.

The Vokes Microdisc filter is an edge-type filter which can be cleaned without any dismantling or interruption of flow simply by turning the handle. Irish agents are Leinstcr Engineering Ltd.

BRITISH PAINTS (Ireland) Ltd., 65 North Wall, Dublin, are manufacturing at their Arklow factory their Apexior No. 1 and No. 3, “Apexior” No. 1 is an inert chemically stable...
PRODUCT REVIEW

from previous page

Its main purpose is the prevention of corrosion (galvanic or oxygen), and resisting acid fumes and low alkaline concentration.

Apexior No. 1 prevents corrosion, checks if already rife and duly eliminates it. It simplifies the removal of scale and other water deposits. This is accomplished by preventing contact between the water and the metal. Being an inert coating, corrosion inducing influences cannot pass through it. It presents a surface to which deposits do not easily attach; any which do form can be more readily removed than those bonded to bar metal.

The National Physical Laboratory has tested Apexior No. 1 up to 1004 degrees F., without any effect upon the coating.

"Apexior" No. 3 is an inert, electrically insulating preservative coating which is particularly effective on metal surfaces in contact with fresh or salt water or moisture at any temperature below 125 degrees F. or with dry heat, dry air or gases at any temperature below 450 degrees F. It has a bituminous base combined with a quick drying solvent.

GLOPANE stainless steel fortified topcoat is an ideal coating to protect iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and many other materials. It resists all adverse weather conditions in all climates, hot or cold. It with stands water and seawater hot or cold; and it can be used in dry heat up to 300 degrees C, and continuously at 220 degrees C.

The topcoat withstands most mineral and organic acids. It with stands alkalies and all caustic solutions. Most solvents, most chemicals, fats, vegetable oils, detergents, mineral oils and greases have no effect on it. The final coating is in a lustrous silver grey with a gloss and ceramic hardness. It does not harbour or retain dust and is easy to clean.

Applied by a brush or spray, the thickness of the coat at a single brush application can be from double to five times a normal paint coat. The time of application and the cost of labour involved is substantially lower than usual. It is now universally accepted that long term protection is related to thickness of coating so that further coats obviously offer advantages in this respect.

The manufacturers are Corrosion Limited, Warsash Road, Warsash, Southampton. The Irish agents are Messrs. L. R. Wood Ltd.

"DINITROL" is a penetrating rust preventing fluid developed in Sweden and distributed in Ireland by L. R. Wood Ltd., Pearse Street, Dublin, which industry in general has found valuable for protection of machines, machine parts or iron or steel during transportation and storage.

Dinitrol 33B sprays in a fine mist and is easy to apply and is economical in use. It creeps into joints where rust starts—stops existing rust from spreading and has water displacing properties. It is sold in 16oz. Aerosols, 1qt. cans, 1-gallon cans, 1 gallon cans, and also in 21-gallon and 42-gallon barrels.

No preparation of surfaces is needed because Dinitrol 33B will even penetrate existing dirt and rust and displace water.

For any problem connected with treatment of water for steam raising, cooling systems, etc.

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MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICAL TREATMENTS AND WATER SOFTENING PLANTS

BAHCO LTD., a member of the Bahco International Group, announce the introduction of a new air curtain unit. This Cold Air curtain (type DRK, Patent pending), produces a horizontal airstream which withstands considerable wind pressure from outside the building and thus seals off industrial door openings and prevents warm air from escaping when the doors are opened. Employing unheated air, the unit is only needed when the doors are open and so operating costs are very low. It is manufactured in modules so that the number of fan units employed may be varied. This arrangement ensures that a constant air velocity is maintained irrespective of the height of the doorway. Furthermore, the fans being mounted outside the building, no factory space is lost.

A special two fan demonstration unit has been prepared and is available for testing under site conditions in Britain. A spokesman for Bahco said that if the response to the unit justified they would arrange a demonstration visit to Ireland in the Spring. Irish agents: Technical Sales Co., 79 Lower Leeson St., Dublin.

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HOW RETURNED CONDENSATE ACHIEVED GOOD HEAT SAVINGS

Here is a useful report on how returned condensate achieved worthwhile heat savings at a new steel works. To obtain these considerable savings in heat and in water treatment cost in the boiler plant of the new Spencer Works of Richard Thomas & Baldwins Ltd., at Newport, two Girdlestone condensate recovery units of unusually large size have been installed. It is expected that when the steam plant is fully operational over 200,000 lb. of steam per hour will be returned as condensate to the boiler plant via these recovery units.

Steam is required at Spencer Works to drive three turbo-blowers and two 10,000 Kw. pass-out turbo-alternators which supply electricity for mills and which will also act as an emergency supply for essential services. The pass-out steam from the turbines is used for space heating, process work, heating of oil tanks, purging of gas lines, etc.

The steam is produced in the main boiler plant at 650 lb. pressure superheated to 850°F. Steam also passes to this system from the waste heat boiler units. It is then fed to both the turbo-blowers and the pass-out turbo-alternators. Steam from the latter is at 175 p.s.i.g. and at temperatures variable from 550°F. to 650°F., and is desuperheated to approximately 500°F. before it enters the 24" spinal steam main which extends the complete length of the works, some 2½ miles.

The steam is withdrawn at various points for the services, and the condensate passes to two Girdlestone condensate recovery units, the first located 8,000 ft. from the boiler house and the second, 6,000 ft. beyond.

The first recovery unit comprises a 1,500-gallon galvanized steel tank fitted with four Ronald Trist Mobrey level controls and a KDG hydrostatic gauge, and three cast-iron condensate extraction centrifugal pumps fitted with gunmetal impellers, direct-coupled to 15 h.p. weather-proofed 1,460 r.p.m. motors with class "B" insulation. The return rate of this unit is 20,000 g.p.h. (Max.) at 212°F. The continuous pumping rate is 400 g.p.m. at a total head of 95 ft. Two pumps work at this output at 200 g.p.m. each, and the third is a standby. The second recovery unit has a 1,000-gallon tank with similar fittings and pumps. The return rate is 13,000 g.p.h. (Max.) and the continuous pumping rate is 330 g.p.m. at a delivery head of 93 ft.

The pumps on these units are so arranged that when only a small quantity of condensate is being returned, only one pump operates. As the rate increases the second pump automatically cuts in, the combined output of the two being greater than the maximum possible return rate.

The second recovery unit at the end of the steam main collects condensate from the surrounding area and passes....

Instantaneous HOT WATER from steam—without storage

Cox Steam and Water Mixers deliver from 50 to 24,000 gallons per hour.

They operate with the highest efficiency at all pressures.

Silent, efficient, compact and easy to install, replacing bulky and costly calorifiers.

MODELS:

* (1) BABY COX (4") for wash-basins, sinks, etc.
* (2) JUNIOR COX 1—5 (4"—2") for process work, vats and general purposes.
* (3) SENIOR COX (24"—8") for large volumes of hot water for process hot water supplies.

NO TIME LAG - NO STORAGE - NO STEAM TRAPS

NO LOSS OF CONDENSATION - NO MOVING PARTS TO GO WRONG

COX WATER HEATERS

Manufactured by COX ENGINEERING CO, LTD.
Dept. P, 14, 14 Park Lane, Sheffield 10.
Tel.: 624483. Telegrams: "Heaters Sheffield".

Agents:

Haipin & Hayward Ltd., Unity Buildings, 16-17 Lower O'Connell St., DUBLIN. Tel. 43270.
Bedford Buildings, 7 Bedford St., BELFAST. Tel. 26343.

Agent Required In Eire

To handle a London Manufacturer's products closely associated with the Heating and Ventilating Industry. Write in first instance, giving full details of facilities for selling to the heating trade and for getting these products specified by Consultants. When replying, please submit a comprehensive description of previous experience as an agent and state number of agencies held at present. Replies to:

BOX 1.P.H.39

13/15 DAME ST., DUBLIN, 2.
The Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer.

from previous page

it to the first unit. At this the local condensate supplies are also being collected and the pumps return the total amount back to the boiler-house via two high-level de-aerators mounted on the roof of part of the boiler-house.

By this means a considerable economy in heat is effected as well as the provision of water that requires no treatment, and when the whole plant is fully operational it is anticipated that over 200,000 lb. per hour of condensate will be returned to the boiler-house, the hot condensate having approximately $180^\circ - 50^\circ = 130$ degrees of heat already in the water when it reaches the boiler.

The condensate recovery units are manufactured by Girdlestone Pumps Ltd., of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

**ATTENTION MANUFACTURERS, SUPPLIERS!**

Each month The Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer will contain a comprehensive survey of the month’s trade news under the “Trade Topics” heading.

We invite contributions to this column by way of news of new product introductions, of product promotions, of developments within your organisations and of appointments, to list a few.

But we must have your details in good time. For inclusion in the following month’s issue we must have your material in hand during the second week of the month previous.

We like to have good notice of trade functions, too.

[“Trade Topics” is compiled from material submitted to us and all claims made there are those of the manufacturers.]

The same general rules apply to the series of Special Survey features which appear each month.

In this case, too, we stress the need for early despatch of material for inclusion in these features.

The No. 1 Girdlestone condensate recovery unit, capacity 1,500 gallons, with a return rate of 20,000 g.p.h., installed at the new Spencer Works of Richard Thomas & Baldwins Ltd. The Mobrey level controls can be seen at right on the tank end.

Boylans of Harcourt Street are sole agents for the insulation products of the Cape Asbestos Group of Companies.

The Leonard 72 is the most attractive and efficient control available for showers, shampoos, etc. It combines in one body, temperature and flow control handles; does not require outlet stopcocks, non-return valves, etc.

For larger uses

There are six basic sizes of Leonard valves, ranging from ½" to 2" outlets, from 1 to 104 gallons capacity. They are used for grouped showers, grouped basins, many hospital uses, and in all types of industry where large quantities of temperature-controlled water are needed.

hot and cold water economically and safely controlled by Leonard thermostatic mixing valves

Little girls are always washing; look after them with a Leonard.

This baby has high praise for his Leonard controlled bath water. Not a murmur!

Some boys like to get into hot water! Make sure it's controlled by a Leonard.

All enquiries, please, to your local Heating Engineer or Builders' Merchant. In case of difficulty, write or 'phone MODERN PLANT LTD., CRUMLIN ROAD, DUBLIN (Phone 51049)
A comprehensive range of Sperryn Gate Valves from 1" to 4" B.S.P. are fully described in a new brochure recently released to the trade. If you have not received a copy, drop us a postcard today.

Brochure Ref. 473

SPERRYN & COMPANY LIMITED, Moorsom Street, Birmingham, 6.
Telephone: ASTON 4011
(6 lines). Telex: 33724.

Agent for the Republic of Ireland: C. B. Sheridan, 10 Herbert Place, Dublin, 2. Tel.: 88283.

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF ROOF OUTLETS, FLOOR DRAINS, ANTI-FLOODING VALVES, OIL AND GREASE INTERCEPTORS AVAILABLE IN EUROPE

Roof Outlets from as little as — 99/9

Sole Agents for the Republic of Ireland:

THOMAS DOCKRELL, SONS & CO. LTD.

SOUTH GREAT GEORGE’S STREET, DUBLIN. ‘Phone 76871.
THE BROADSTONE Ballvalve is designed to give improved performance on existing types of ballvalves. The revolutionary features incorporated are fully patented and have been accepted by the B.W.A. and other leading Water Authorities all over Britain.

The valve, as approved, is of particular interest to Maintenance Engineers, hotel and boarding house owners, and all institutions where it is not always desirable to isolate the supply of the W.C. cistern without affecting the rest of the building.

The ballvalve offers an instantly detachable clip for ease of maintenance, and a combined shut-off so that the water supply need not be turned off when detaching. Another feature is interchangeable seatings so that the valve can be quickly converted to high, medium or low pressure. A double anti-siphonage device guards against back flow.

Maintenance can be carried out at leisure without depriving the rest of the household of water. The Broadstone Ballvalve Co. Ltd., Hudson's Drive, Cotteridge, Birmingham 30, will be pleased to receive enquiries for large or small quantities. Samples and prices will be forwarded on application.

FROM THE vast range of tap fittings and controls from Ideal-Standard Ltd., Ideal Works, Hull, we illustrate here a selection from the firm's Kingston fitting range. They are (from left) the ¾" EB. 5201 "Kingston" pillar taps for lavatories; the ½" EB. 5202 "Kingston" pillar taps (high neck) for lavatories; and the ¼" EB. 5067 "Kingston" pillar taps for baths.

THE RANGE from Rennert & Co., GmbH, Dusseldorf, Benzenbergstr., 38-32, covers all types of chromium plated taps for baths, wash basins and sinks, mixer fittings for baths with a variety of hand spray attachments. A recent addition to this is one with a wall rail on which the spray head is clipped, and this means that the spray head can be adjusted in many directions, and can be raised or lowered to suit users of all heights.

The agents for the Company in Ireland, G. F. Morley Ltd., 45 Quinns Lane, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, inform us that all the taps and mixers incorporate the non-rising spindle design, which means that no matter how much the tap is opened, the head stays at the same height, and no spindle is exposed to view.

All Rennert taps on sale in this market also incorporate the raised nose design, now recognised generally by health authorities as the best answer to hand contamination. The Temperfix thermostatically controlled mixing valve can be supplied in models to suit baths, independent shower cubicles, shampoo basins, and sinks.

Setting the temperature simply means turning the knob, and the water is then delivered at the required heat. Should the cold supply fail, the valve closes immediately and scalding is impossible.

BARKING Brassware Co. Ltd., River Road, Barking, Essex, have recently introduced a redesigned range of concealed fittings. The latest addition is their basin-set for a 3-hole wash basin. Design No. 6860 incorporates a pop-up waste, while No. 6870 is a basin set without the pop-up waste. All the supply pipes are hidden under the basin, and there is therefore less to clean in addition to the advantage of a neat appearance. All the fittings incorporate the B.B.C.'s new easy to clean Crystal crosstop.

The Barking No. 6960 ¾" B.S. 1010 chromium plated bidet set with pop-up waste, comprises ¾" hot and cold taps with diverting valves for rim and spray, which also regulates the height of the spray. There is also a spray tube with a built-in volume control. The pop-up waste is ¾" and the B.S.P. male inlets are ¾" (illustrated).

A single control shampoo basin set, No. 5213/59, fitted with patent temperature limit device, provides temperature controlled water. When required to spray the hair the attractive nylon handspray with C.P. flexible tube is easily lifted from the basin socket. When resting in the socket, as illustrated, it is used to fill the basin for normal washing purposes. Hence, only a slight hole in the basin is necessary. The C.P. spray disc is easily removed from the handspray for cleaning purposes.
The Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer.

The manufacturers, Walker Cros-weller & Co. Ltd., Cheltenham, say that practical installation experience and recent factory tests show that the valve performs satisfactorily at the lower pressure. This represents a remarkable technical advance in shower controllers as minimum head or static pressure is the prime factor governing their use in any particular dwelling.

This development coincides with a major domestic shower campaign by Walker Cros-weller to promote its "Mira" mechanical mixing tap through its subsidiary, Miralfo Ltd. The "Mira" also incorporates the dual control feature and operates under a 3ft. head but is non-thermostatic.

The "Leonard" thermostatic, dual-control, shower valve in use. Shown here is the recessed version for concealed plumbing but a surface mounting type is also available.

The firm is also marketing a range of "run-through" shower fittings for use with the company's Leonard thermostatic mixing valves in schools, municipal, military or other multiple shower rooms. The fittings enable several shower roses to be plumbed easily, in series, along the outlet pipe. Two sizes are available, for 1in. or 1½in. feeds.

Irish agents are Modern Plant Ltd., Crumlin Road, Dublin.

* * *

SHANKS & CO. Ltd., Tubal Works, Barrhead, Glasgow, have introduced a number of recently designed taps. The No. 62/86, ¼" chromium plated screw-down pillar tap with jam nut, and inlet screwed ¼" B.S., and male pipe is one of the new designs (illustrated). The No. 62/86, ¼", is a chromium plated screw-down pillar tap with jam nut, inlet screwed ¼" B.S. pipe male. "Esco" compression nut and ring for B.S. 659 copper tube may be supplied as an extra. The hot taps have red discs and the cold taps are supplied with blue discs.

Other taps in the Shanks' range include the No. 63/17 ¼" chromium plated screw-down inclined pillar tap with jam nuts, inlet screwed ¼" B.S. pipe male; No. 63/12, ¼" chromium plated screwed-down inclined pillar tap with extended inlet, sheath and jam nut, inlet screwed ¼" B.S. pipe male; and the No. 62/97, ¼" chromium plated screwed-down inclined pillar tap with extended inlet and jam nut, inlet screwed ¼" B.S. pipe male.

* * *

TWO PRINCIPAL introductions from F. H. Bourner & Co. (Engineers) Ltd., Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex, include the Temperfix thermostatically controlled mixing valve and the new SPA bath mixer.

The Temperfix thermostatically controlled mixing valves for shower baths, hospitals, etc., give accurate temperature control under all conditions. They will compensate not only for variations in temperature but also for variations in pressure at the inlets.

In the event of failure of either the hot or the cold supply, the opposite supply will automatically turn itself off, so that there is no danger of scalding or of receiving a shock from a warm shower suddenly turning to cold without warning.

The Spa bath mixer is a luxury fitting at a competitive price. The mixer can be supplied with or without chromium plated flexible tube and hand spray, or alternatively, with a fixed shower tube. The mixer can be either a pillar or a wall fitting as required, and the centres are adjustable from 6—9".

* * *

SPERRYN & Co. Ltd., Moorsom Street Works, Birmingham, England, manufacture a comprehensive range of water taps, gate valves, stop valves, non return valves, radiator valves, ball valves, globe valves, pressure relief valves and plumbers' brass fittings.

New items in the range, however, include the 2496 deck pattern pillar taps (illustrated here) and the 2495 bath mixer fitting with shower attachment.

The standard range of thermo-magnetic flame protective valves, gas thermostats, and central heating controls has been increased by the following types: G880 Composite Control; G845, a very compact thermo-magnetic flame protection valve for use in pilot lines or small consumption appliances in sizes ½" and ¾" B.S.P.; and G840/2 ¾" B.S.P. Thermomagnetic Valve with push button operated ignition switch.

Also available is the T.R. 552—Flexible and dismountable Gas Thermostat with capillary type sensing element. This thermostat, complying with B.S. 2518, has been designed for industrial equipment and is especially suited to catering ovens and fish fryers.

Most gas valves are available for liquid petroleum gases as well as town's gas. The Irish agent is Mr. C. B. Sheridan, 10 Herbert Place, Dublin 2.

Continued page twenty-eight
See Sanbra Fyffe first

FOR ALL REQUIREMENTS IN PLUMBING AND HEATING SERVICES

THE SANBRA FYFFE RANGE INCLUDES:

- CONEX - INSTANTOR Compression Joints and Fittings for Copper Tube.
- Valves, Stopcocks and Drawn Copper Traps.
- 'Aqualyne' High-Necked Pillarcock
- 'Setto' Radiator Valve Tee-Piece
- 'Easilyne' Combination Bath Mixer
- Gate Valve
- Combined Fitting

SANBRA FYFFE products are approved by the leading Architects, Surveyors, Plumbers, Contractors, Government Departments, Municipal Authorities and Water Works throughout Ireland.

SANBRA FYFFE LIMITED, CONEX WORKS, SANTRY AVENUE, DUBLIN, 9.

1. R.9011 Raised nose Pillar Tap.
2. R.9265 Nikon Pillar Tap with press down operation and raised nose.
4. R.9361 The completely new Thermostatic Mixing Valve with Swan Neck Riser and Spray Rose.

Gummers Limited, Effingham Valve Works, Rotherham. Tel.: 4805/6/7.
The Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer.

A FEATURE which is claimed to be unique in the design of thermostatic hot and cold water mixing valves has recently been introduced to the "Meynemix" range, with automatic safety device, manufactured by Meynell & Sons Ltd., brassfounders and engineers, Montrose Street, Wolverhampton.

The feature is designed to give an added safety factor to the thermostatic system, whereby in the unlikely event of the system breaking, there is an immediate and automatic opening of the cold water port by means of a spring loaded piston.

A new Gate Valve—the B.S.C. 1952 /Class 125—has also been introduced to the Meynell range. They enable the radiator supply to be kept at a lower temperature than the domestic supply when both are off the same system.

Stockists and distributors in Ireland are Quadrant Engineers, 167 Strand Road, Sandy mount, Dublin 4; and in Northern Ireland, Messrs. C. G. Williamson, 21 Mayfair, Arthur Square, Belfast 1.

**GUMMERS Limited, Effingham Vale Works, Rotherham, have recently developed a completely new thermostatically controlled shower mixing valve which can be supplied for either concealed or surface fixing as required. For concealed fixing, a removable panel plate is provided. Surface fixing is by means of a single screw, which is concealed inside the back plate.**

Maintenance on the valve—the

**PRODUCT REVIEW**

from page twenty-six

"Security" type R.9361—is reduced to a minimum by the small number of component parts which can be removed in one unit. Some of the main features offered by the valve include: a single control operating both shut-off and temperature control; the valve is supplied complete with combined isolating and non-return valves at no extra cost; and a built-in safety feature ensures there is a minimum shut-off should the cold water supply fail or the bellows fracture.

Some details on the capacity of the valve: up to 8ft. head—one R.7572 Spray; one handspray or 2" Rose; not less than 12ft. head—two R.7572, two "Minisprays"; two handsprays or 2" Roses. The maximum capacity is 4 sprays or 2" roses. Minispray fittings will not work successfully below 8ft. head. The Irish agents are Irish Development Supply Co., Victoria Lane, Rathgar, Dublin.

**THE IRISH agents for the Allied Ironfounders Ltd, Leisure Shower Cubicle are R. T. Large & Son, Stephen's Place, ere 47 Merrion Square, Dublin. Solidly constructed, the Leisure shower cubicle can be supplied either undrilled (Mark IV.) or complete with mixer fitting, feed spray and holder (Mark V.).**

The mixer-valve is anti-scald and works at a minimum pressure of 2½ lbs. per sq. in. (equivalent to a 5ft. head of water). The water (cold) supply must be from a tank and not from the mains.

From the Rennert range we show here their sink mixer No. 262 NMG ½in. with nozzle No. 254/200 mm.

(See Product Review page 25)
OUT WITH A FLICK!

BROADSTONE
THE DETACHABLE BALL VALVE

BETTER DESIGN
REDUCES MAINTENANCE COSTS
ONLY BALL VALVE WITH AUTOMATIC WATER SHUT OFF
ALTERNATIVE SEATINGS EASILY FITTED
DOUBLE ANTI-SYPHON-AGE PROTECTION
SIMPLE TO DETACH AND ASSEMBLE
TIME AND TEMPER SAVED WHEN MAINTAINING
ONE HAND OPERATION
NYLON SEATING PREVENTS CORROSION
EXCELLENT RATE OF WATER SUPPLY
* Approved by the B.W.A. and leading Water Authorities.

THE ULTIMATE DESIGN

MANUFACTURED BY
BROADSTONE BALL VALVE CO. LTD.
HUDSON'S DRIVE • COTTERIDGE • BIRMINGHAM 30

TELEPHONE: KINGS NORTON 1156 STD 021

**The Third International Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Exhibition**

Olympia · London
15-24 April 1964

Two hundred and fifty firms from 10 countries, occupying an area of 200,000 square feet, will be showing all aspects of domestic and industrial heating, ventilating and air conditioning, including air handling and treatment, dust and fume collection, mechanical draught, process heating, refrigeration, and all allied and ancillary processes and equipment.

**Times:** 10 a.m.—6 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Close at 4 p.m. on final day. **Late Evenings:** Open until 9 p.m. on Thursdays, 16th and 23rd April. **Admission:** 3/6, or by ticket obtainable only from exhibitors. Overseas visitors free.

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**Hot Water Supplies**

**CONCLUDED**

The Pipework consists of: the cold feed pipe; the primary circulating pipes; the vent pipe; and the hot water supply pipes.

The Cold Feed pipe, which feeds cold water to the system by way of a connection near the bottom of the cylinder, should be 1" in diameter. Its inlet end to the cold feed cistern should stand at least 1" above the cistern bottom. The pipe should be fitted with a fullway gate valve which makes it easier to washer taps, descale the boiler (in hard water districts) or do any other repairs without having to wastefully drain down the entire content of the cold feed cistern. The cold feed must feed the hot water system only.

The Primary Circulating Pipes which connect the boiler and hot store, form a circuit round which heated water moves, or circulates. The reason for this circulatory movement of heated water has already been fully described.

The cooler, denser water in the system falls by gravity down the pipe from the bottom of the cylinder to the boiler. It "returns" down this pipe to the boiler, where it is reheated; hence this pipe is called the return pipe.

The dropping return water pushes the heated water out of the boiler and makes it "flow" up the pipe which rises off the top of the boiler and joints the cylinder near the top; hence this pipe is called the flow pipe.

Flow and return pipes should not be less than 1" bore, and for "hard" water districts where the bore is likely to be reduced by deposits of furr, 1¼" bore pipes are to be recommended. They must be carefully ar-
published by ARROW@DIT, 1964

**Notes**

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**Clean Air Bill in Stormont**

A BILL designed to reduce air pollution was tabled at Stormont last month.

In two main sections, part one of the Bill makes provisions relating to dark smoke, the installation of new furnaces, grit and dust, height of chimneys and general smoke nuisances.

The second provides—at the discretion of local authorities—for the introduction of special measures of control for areas to be designated “smoke control areas.”

Grants to owners or occupiers of private dwellings who incur expenditure in adapting their heating or cooking arrangements are also provided for in the Bill.

* * *

**Following** negotiations with the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce, which have been taking place over the past few months, it has been announced that Gambles (Belfast) Ltd. are to commence the second stage of their major expansion programme, introduced in 1960.

Plans being prepared at present will give a total floor area of 48,000 sq. ft., a working area which will eventually provide employment for 250.

Gambles, who were first established in Belfast over 100 years ago, are a completely locally owned firm whose interests are solely connected with steel.

When the proposed new production shops become available practically all types of sheet metal fabrications will be increased in output, among them air-conditioning and ventilating plant, which Gambles ship to customers all over Britain and Ireland. Centrifugal pumps are also produced as are many other devices.

NORTHERN NOTES are continued overleaf

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March, 1964.
fans also form a large part of the work carried out while half-a-million of their dustbins are already in circulation.

The fact that unbroken, regular overtime has been worked in the fabrication shops for the past eleven years and a night shift operating in the stockyards for over twelve months, illustrates the prospects of this go-ahead concern—one of the few local firms to expand in recent years.

The present expansion programme, which was carefully planned to operate over a five year period, was initiated with the growth and development of the steel stockholding division in 1960.

One of the largest steel stockholders in the country, Gambles moved recently to Lisburn—a further stage in the expansion of the company.

The new premises at Knockmore, on the main Dublin line, are particularly suitable as far as trade with the South is concerned. Regular deliveries leave the works on the twice weekly, cross-border run with Dublin, Limerick, Carlow, a few of the main centres.

** * * *

ALTHOUGH he was not in favour of the complete abolition of the open coal fire, Mr. D. G. Barrett, manager of the Coal Advisory Service, told members of the Belfast and District Consumers' Group that it was a fact that most of the heat went up the chimney.

"Almost 15s. worth of fuel in the £ goes up the chimney," he said. "not a heart-warming thought with the price of coal as it is."

Mr. Barrett stated that since the advisory service was set up, over 15,000 inquiries had been dealt with, many regarding the installation of central heating. Certainly a good omen for the trade!

** * * *

ASSOCIATED Electrical Industries Ltd. has received instructions from International Combustion Group Pur-

A twenty ton load of plain structural steel beams being prepared for shipment to Dublin on Gambles weekly delivery service.

** "Men only" tradition smashed !**

IT was just another meeting of the Belfast Association of Engineers in the northern capital last month. But it was one which most certainly will go down in history.

For among the 120 or so who attended the meeting in the David Keir's building of Queen's University, almost half were women.

Because of the interesting and non-technical nature of the programme it was decided to break the 73-year-old tradition of "men only" and invite members to bring their wives and girl friends.

They obliged and the ladies were treated to a colour film of the building of the Canberra as well as an enlightening talk on domestic central heating given by Mr. T. S. Green, a member of the committee.

chasing Ltd. to supply a total of 68 squirrel cage induction motors for driving boiler auxiliaries at the Central Electricity Board's new 2,000 power station near Warrington in England.

The order, worth £350,000, will be a duplication of that at present being supplied to the Board's West Burton plant and will include eight 2,600 h.p. two speed induced-draught fan motors and eight 1,300 h.p. forced draught fan motors—all of which will be manufactured by A.E.I.'s heavy plant division at Rugby.

• A.E.I. Turbine-Generator division announces the appointment of 38-year-old Mr. Robert Meikle as superintendent of its Larne factory.

**Thirty-two**

https://arrow.dit.ie/bsn/vol3/iss11/1

DOI: 10.21427/D7N71W
modern laboratories

Up-to-date and modern in equipment. Staffed by expert analytical chemists and research workers who carry out thousands of scientific tests each year on products associated with Solders and Fluxes, as they pass through the works.

...and this kind of instrument...

which makes use of the characteristic decomposition potential of metal to determine the amount of an element present in the alloy.

Precise instruments like this one, used in modern laboratories, enable Fry's to...

guarantee you fast, effective soldering whatever the job.

FRY'S set the pace
by using science in quality control.

Fry's Metal Foundries Ltd., 197 Pearse Street, Dublin.
Tel.: Dublin 70336, and at:-
LONDON, MANCHESTER, KIDDERMINSTER and GLASGOW.

Published by ARROW@DIT, 1964

Thirty-three
The Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer.

THE LATEST addition to the CTC range of Double-Duty boilers—available from CTC Heat (London) Ltd., 17, Sloane Street, London, S.W.1, is the Series 170, with an output of 70,000 B.Th.U. per hour.

It is designed to provide full central heating, plus all domestic hot water requirements, in the average 3/4-bedroomed house. The rectangular-shaped combustion chamber is so constructed that operation can be either by oil-firing or coke-firing.

Developed in Scandinavia, where over 200,000 Double-Duty boilers have now been sold, and proved by many years of practical use, the series 170 boiler incorporates a built-in galvanised or copper-lined indirect cylinder, manually-controlled mixing valve, and oil burner complete with burner controls and boiler thermostat.

With the conventional boiler, the size of the indirect cylinder installed is sufficient to provide for the maximum domestic hot water requirements of the household. When this capacity is not fully used, there is a considerable wastage of heat output, with the result that the cost of heating the water actually used is disproportionately high.

With the CTC Series 170—and, in fact, with all CTC Double-Duty boilers—the size of the cylinder is related to the total heat output of the boiler. The method of heating domestic water is such that, under normal working conditions, recovery to the required water temperature is effected within only 30 minutes and, accordingly, a cylinder of smaller storage capacity can be used.

CTC Heat are seeking Irish agents and invite enquiries to their above address.

***

"RAST" expanders, which expand copper tubing from within by means of a collet inserted in the end of the tube, enable parallel joints and reduction joints sufficiently strong to withstand the vibration suffered by refrigeration and air-conditioning plant to be made without the use of expensive fittings. They can also be used for flaring.

These hand tools, which are made in Australia by Sampson Engineering Co. Ltd., are now sold in the rest of the world by J. C. Neville Ltd., of 34 Priests Bridge, London, S.W. 14.

Two models cover tubing from ½ inch to 4 inches (9.5 to 102 mm.) inside diameter. The tube is annealed by heating with a circular blowpipe. The collet is then inserted to the required depth, and is expanded by driving a hardened steel taper plug down a tapered shaft within the jaws. In the Model "E" this is accomplished by bringing two handles, like those of a pair of shears, together; in the Model "A" by rotating a T-shaped handle. In both cases the tool in its fully opened position automatically regulates the internal diameter of the expanded part of the tube to a few thousands of an inch (about 0.08 mm.) over the external diameter of the unexpanded part. The two tubes are then brazed together.

Since there is only one joint, half as much silver alloy is needed as when a separate coupling piece is used; and on vertical tubes the awkward upward joint can be avoided.
rooms so as to avoid unnecessary cutting of joists when setting out the circuit. As mentioned earlier, the pipes will be run under the floors, and the heat loss will not help in room warming. In other jobs, however, it is often the policy to clip them to the skirting boards where they provide heat emission with consequent reduction in radiator size. This again is a matter for consultation with the client.

In the plan, the positions of the radiators are fixed, and it is obvious that two separate circuits would be the most suitable way of connecting them. The main point we must watch is that each should balance and be as short as possible.

As we are using a single pipe system (generally recommended for small bore jobs) the load on each circuit is the total water flow through the radiators and pipes on that circuit. Unlike the two-pipe system, the circuit in this case carries the full load throughout its length, and so our pipe sizing is simplified.

We will call the ground floor Circuit A, and the first floor Circuit B. To clarify our ideas, the preparation of an isometric drawing (Fig. 2) is helpful. This will be of assistance in taking off quantities, and will also make clear to the client what we propose to do.

To Circuit A we have four radiators with a combined output of 17,900 B.t.u. which requires the circulation of 100 gallons of water per hour. The actual length of the circuit is 91ft. and from our calculator it will be seen that a ½-in. bore copper pipe, or ¾-in. mild steel tube, is adequate to carry this. However, we will check this in a moment. A ¾-in. mild steel tube could also carry the load, but the pressure loss would be high, and this point would have to be considered when selecting the pump.

In Circuit B we have four radiators plus a towel rail with radiator insert. The full heat requirements here are 14,000 B.t.u. with a flow of 81 gallons per hour. This again, on reference to the calculator, reveals that ¾-in. copper pipe is just a bit too small, so we will have to again use ½-in. Likewise, ¾-in. mild steel tube would do the job, but with a high pressure drop as in Circuit A.

We can now prove that our pipe sizes are correct by the calculator as follows:-

Circuit A—Total Flow, 100 gallons per hour. Actual pipe length, 91ft. plus 30% for friction loss = 118ft. Using ½-in. copper pipe, the pressure loss in inches water gauge is 20, which is satisfactory.

Circuit B—Total Flow, 81 gallons per hour. Actual pipe length, 107ft. plus 30% = 140ft. Using ¾-in. copper pipe, the pressure loss is 17in. W.G.

The total pressure loss from the two circuits is 37in. and the total water flow is 181 gal./hr. = 2.66 gal./min.

Therefore, the system will require a pump delivering 2.66 gallons per minute against a 37in. head.

The pipe sizing can also be checked by ordinary methods without the use of the calculator.

The total heat load of 32,000 B.t.u. represents 32,000 lbs. which converted into gallons (10lbs. gal.) equals 3,200 gal./hr.

Allowing for the usual standard drop of 20° (180° flow and 160°F. return), this gives us 3,200 ÷ 20 = 160 gal./hr. or 2.66 gallons per minute.

Main Circuit A, which is the index circuit, is 118ft. long. The friction loss for ½-in. copper tube, which can be obtained from tables in most text books, shows that for each 10ft. it is 3.2 inches, therefore the total friction loss for the circuit is:

\[
\frac{3.2 \times 118}{10} = 37.3 \text{ which bears out the figure obtained from our calculator.}
\]

This concludes the design—we have our radiator sizes, our pipe size (with ½-in. connections through sweep tees to the radiators) and our pump capacity.

Now, suppose our client demands automatic control and requests that a mixing valve be fitted so that variations in outside temperatures be

Continued overleaf
allowed for. Here we run into difficulties because the motive power necessary to operate the valve is derived from the pressure differential across the pump, and our total pressure loss—due to the use of ½-in. pipes—is only 37 in., which is insufficient. Most mixing valves demand a minimum of 4 ft head loss across the pump.

There are various methods of dealing with this difficulty, but the most satisfactory, and most economical, is to sub-divide the two circuits and make four (Fig. 3). Now ½-in. pipes can be used with a 1½" main flow and return. The radiator sizes will, of course, be the same, but due to the smaller number in each circuit, the ½-in. bore pipe will be large enough, and the extra friction head on the pump will provide the required motive power for the mixing valve. This three-way valve is fitted to the flow pipe from the boiler and a by-pass connects it to the main return pipe. The controller, a temperature-sensitive bulb, is fitted outside the house, and a capillary tube run from it to the mixing valve, which in turn opens or closes conversely with outside temperature variations, so maintaining, within limits, the house temperature.

In our original design (Fig. 2) a three-way by-pass valve connected between the flow and return mains and manually operated by the householder, could be installed, but in my experience more often than not, the valve is never touched!

In this article, the main factors involved in working out a typical pipe layout have been considered, firstly, where a simple two circuit installation, with clear-cut pipe runs and without automatic control will suffice, and secondly, where the layout is divided into four circuits using mainly ¼-in. pipe (truly “small bore”!) and with sufficient pressure differential across the pump to allow for automatic control.

It will be noted that the domestic hot-water pipe layout is not included on the drawings. It was thought advisable to omit them in order to concentrate on the heating circuits only. Most contractors will be quite familiar with this side of the system, separate tappings being provided on the boiler to connect the flow and return pipes of the indirect cylinder.

The June 1964 Register of Manufacturers, Agents, Representatives and Distributors of Domestic and Industrial Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation and Insulation equipment and materials available in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland is now being prepared. The Directory this year will again be enlarged to accommodate the many additional entries under the industrial heading.

If you come under the heading of any of the categories listed here and have not supplied information already, or wish to make amendments or alterations to last year’s entries, we would ask you to do so without delay. Names and addresses of Agents and/or Representatives should be included with all entries. If you require an Agent, please indicate accordingly.

Please Note!

CLOSING DATE Saturday, 2nd May, 1964

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