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

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The Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer.

Good example

One of the washrooms at the new factory recently opened by Lesney Products & Co. Ltd.—makers of the famous Matchbox toy series—is one of the most advanced buildings of its kind in design, layout and staff amenities.

The warm spray taps are foot-controlled and the temperature of the water is blended and thermostatically maintained at a preset level by the Leonard mixing valve, which can be seen mounted on the end wall.

Altogether, twenty-eight Leonard valves of various sizes (made by Walker Crosweller & Co. Ltd., of Cheltenham) are installed in the washrooms at this factory. Irish agents are Modern Plant Ltd.

The Company now markets P.V.C. pipe in sizes up to and including 6" n.b. The S. and L.P.V.C. pipe system from 2" upwards is based on the Ehrt Socket Joint. Jointing and laying is extremely fast and the heavy rubber joint ring ensures leak tightness in all conditions. A full range of special is available.

*R * *

RHEEM Glow-Worm Limited have introduced a new range of larger pressure jet oil fired central heating boilers—known as the "C" Series. Ratings, over five models, rise to 256,000 B.t.u./hr.

Waterways are of sectional cast iron construction and standard controls consist of a Nu-Way ZL2 burner, Danfoss 57F control box and Danfoss KT 59B thermostat.

All models, including the biggest, are surprisingly compact and all are enclosed in a pressed steel, fibre-glass insulated cabinet. Agents in Ireland: Monsell Mitchell & Co. Ltd.

THERMOSTATIC temperature controllers for small bore central heating systems enabling the radiator supply to be kept at a lower temperature than the domestic supply when both are off the same system, are manufactured by Meynell & Sons Ltd., Montrose St., Wolverhampton, and have been redesigned so that a thermometer is now included in the basic retail price.

Meynemix thermostatic hot and cold water mixing valves for showers, etc., with automatic safety device. A feature which is claimed to be unique in the design of the valves has recently been introduced to the Meynemix range. This feature is designed to give an added safety factor to the thermostatic system whereby, in the unlikely event of the thermostatic system breaking, there is now an immediate and automatic opening of the cold water port by means of a spring-loaded piston.

This piston safety device is a relatively simple mechanism which the manufacturers have decided to incorporate without adding extra to the selling price. It is claimed that the feature incorporated into Meynemix introduces a new era of special safety for schools, hospitals, hotels, etc., by means of thermostatic and automatic safety control.

Trade Topics review the month's news.

Edited and advertising offices:
Callaghan Chambers, 13/15 Dame Street, Dublin 2.
Tel. 56465.


Belfast: Allen McDowell, 43 Horn Drive, Belfast 11. Phone 614666.

W. J. R. Couchman has another part of his Seven Deadly Sins series for domestic heating installers. In this seventh part of the series he continues his discussion on heat requirements.

This month our Special Review feature deals with domestic hot water supply, equipment and boilers.

In addition to A. L. Townsend's introductory article we carry an equipment review of recent introductions and developments in the fields under review.

Allen McDowell, our Northern correspondent, contributes another Northern Notes column.
You will not believe us if we tell you that you will never be called out to repair a B.S.A. Harford central heating system. (A really idiot-proof one has yet to be invented, but we're working on it). We do claim—with experience to back us—that B.S.A. Harford systems need less attention than any others you can install. This is partly because they're designed and made to B.S.A. standards, and partly because we satisfy ourselves that every single item is working before it leaves the factory. We don't do sample checks. Every single boiler, every pump, every valve and radiator, gets an in-use test, as exacting as we can make it.
THE British Government's imposition of the 15 per cent. levy on imports is falling heavily on the manufacturers of space heating equipment. Last year exports of these items to Britain were worth £1.7 millions.

However, so far managements have been able to carry on without laying off staffs or seriously cutting production.

The recent Dail statements by the Taoiseach, Mr. Lemass, and the passing of the token estimates for aid where-necessary to industry hit by the levy and for a new "Buy Irish" campaign have been of some encouragement to manufacturers.

HEATOVENT Supply Co., who have moved to extensive new offices and stores at 379 Sth. Circular Road, Ria, Dublin, have now announced their appointment as agents in the Republic for Thermalrad convector radiators, Ranco valves, Sunztrip radiant heating and Solacoust heated acoustic ceiling.

Richard Crittal & Co. Ltd., manufacturer Sunzstrip overhead radiant panel heating system which features flexibility of design, simplicity in construction and maximum heating effect with high efficiency.

Solacoust heated ceilings provide heat by low temperature radiation. This system possesses low heat storage and thus satisfactorily responds to thermostatic control and changes in temperature of the heating medium. Both these products will be dealt with in detail in our December issue special feature on radiators and convectors.

Also accommodated at 379 S.C.R. are John R. Taylor Limited, agents in Ireland for Thomas Potterton Ltd., and Nu-Way Heating Plants Ltd., and O.B.C. Ltd.

Twenty-one-year-old Mr. Brendan Bracken, who has joined Heatovent Supply Co. as a technical representative. Mr. Bracken worked with H. A. O'Neill Ltd. for two years and then with Matthews & Yates Ltd. of Manchester, where he completed a course in fan engineering.
BIGGER INSIDE - SMALLER OUTSIDE

The BSA Hotspur boiler gives easier access for maintenance
— yet takes up less room

Once you've installed a B.S.A. Hotspur boiler, bid it a fond farewell. You're unlikely to see it again for a very long time. B.S.A. Hotspur boilers stay alight. They go on and on like the pub bore (except that you can stop them when you want to and they don't make a noise). For the rare occasions when they need attention, the Hotspur is designed to give really easy access to all parts. Remarkably, it's also smaller.

The heart of the Hotspur is the Torridheet wall-flame burner with built-in draught stabilizer. B.S.A. are the only boiler manufacturers who make their own burners. Its ingenious design uses the fuel-oil as a lubricant, giving years of trouble-free life.

The Hotspur is styled to take pride of place in the kitchen, not to be hidden away in a dark hole. And did we mention that every single B.S.A. Harford boiler is individually fired and tested . . .?
IN my last article we established that, in the system under discussion, the heat requirements for the forced circulation and radiators were 33,909, say 34,000, B.t.u./hr. To this figure must be added the emission figure for the bathroom radiator and the circulating pipework that serves it. When this is added, the revised figure becomes approximately 38,500 B.t.u./hr. To refresh your memory the system design is reproduced below.

Once the hot water requirement has been established we will know the precise load that the boiler has to carry, therefore this seems to be the right moment for a little digression into hot water allowances.

Most people allow too much for hot water requirements, 20,000 B.t.u./hr. in a small household is not uncommon. These high allowances used not to matter, but with modern boilers, underloading can be a grave error. The hot water allowance should cover:

(a) The constant or "standby" losses from the cylinder and associated pipework.
(b) The estimated usage.

Small domestic installations do not usually have secondary circulation, certainly this design does not; losses from a lagged 40 gallon cylinder may be taken as about 2,000 B.t.u./hr. In this case the primary flow and return are so short that these losses may be ignored.

The probable usage is difficult to estimate accurately; the best method I know is based on the size and frequency of the peak demand. In any household there are usually two or three different hours of the day when the hot water system is used to capacity. For example, there may be two baths, i.e., about thirty gallons of hot water, needed between seven and eight a.m. Allowing a further margin of one-third for shaving, washing-up and so on, we find that our greatest demand in one hour is for about forty gallons. There might not be another peak until the evening, or there might be a washing machine in use later in the day. For domestic work, except in special cases, most designers work on a four-hour peak frequency or recovery period.

Our allowance, therefore, would work out as follows:

Peak demand = 40,000 B.t.u./hr. (i.e., 40 gallons).
Time allowed for recovery — 4 hours. Therefore hourly input should be

\[ 40,000 \div 4 = 10,000 \text{ B.t.u./hr.} \]

Plus standby losses — 2,000
Total hourly allowance — 12,000 B.t.u./hr.

This is a nice tidy, logical method, certainly its the best I know. There is only one thing wrong with it—the answer is not really correct!

Digressing still further, many years ago I was involved in the installation of solid fuel cookers, of a particular type, which had a very limited hot water output—rather less than 5,000 B.t.u./hr. With a short flow and return, and a well-lagged cylinder, one of these units would comfortably supply hot water for a family of four. Or take the homely immersion heater; a 3 k.w. heater gives just over 10,000 B.t.u./hr.—have you got one and how many hours a day do you need to have it on?

Taking it a stage further, I can think of at least one leading boiler manufacturer and at least one impartial official authority who has stated that in certain circumstances the hot water allowance may be completely omitted. Space does not permit a full discussion of pro's and con's; a reasonable allowance, and a compromise between the two extremes, in this case, would be about 8,000 B.t.u./hr. This, added to the rest of the load on the boiler, gives us 46,500 B.t.u./hr.

And now, what boiler do we connect?

Oddly enough, this depends on the fuel. Long ago, when only solid fuel was used for domestic heating, the
practice arose of allowing a "margin," usually 25%, on the boiler. This was, and still is, perfectly reasonable for most cases where solid fuel boilers are used. Gravity, or magazine, feed boilers do not normally need such a margin but in other cases some allowance must be made for irregularities in stoking or ash clearance, quite apart from minor variations in the ash content and calorific value of the fuels employed. It is unfortunate that, although oil and gas-fired boilers are so widely used now, many designers still allow the margin that was intended for solid fuel. It is sometimes argued that a large margin provides for quick recovery of the system, or for increased output in particularly cold weather. But a boiler can only release heat via the radiators, so a margin in excess of the radiator emission capacity can never be used. If we look more closely at what happens in an underloaded oil or gas-fired system, especially if the boiler is fully automatic, it becomes evident that the boiler will generate heat rather faster than the system can accept it. The temperature will rise in the circulating water, not necessarily

from page ten.

in the house, and the boiler will cut out after quite a short run. This cycle will be repeated at short intervals; what happens to the overworked ignition system is nobody's business, and combustion conditions will be generally unsatisfactory.

Another digression (this subject fascinates me); one of the problems with modern boilers is the control medium. By this, I mean that it is a bit hard on a boiler if one tries to control it by the temperature of the water within the boiler itself; this is especially true if the boiler is underloaded, so that the temperature rises before the heat can be dispersed via the system. Years ago, boilers were massive cast iron affairs with a large water content. These were incapable of the rapid temperature changes which can occur with modern steel boilers containing, perhaps, less than a gallon. The best control medium is the end product in terms of heat, either the air in the house or the water in the cylinder; ideally, the boiler thermostat should be used as a high limit control only. I shall say more about this in a forthcoming section on controls but this point will bear repetition.

In short, therefore, oversized automatic boilers do nobody any good, unless the radiators can accept the output it can never be used; if the radiators can accept the output, then, by definition the boiler cannot be oversized.

Getting back to this particular design, obviously we have to work to catalogue sizes which are normally in increments of five or ten thousand B.t.u./hr. So, with our loading of 38,500 B.t.u./hr. plus 8,000 B.t.u./hr., i.e., 46,500 B.t.u./hr., the nearest sizeup is 50,000 B.t.u./hr., and we would, in fact, be quite safe in using a 45,000 B.t.u./hr. boiler provided it was "up to its rating." A 50,000 B.t.u./hr. boiler would not be too large; one rated at sixty thousand would be, in my opinion, unless, of course, it was a hand fired solid fuel appliance.

And now, with our design complete, next month we can talk in general terms about controls.

(TO BE CONTINUED)
The Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer.

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The Lynx's clean cut lines are an example of contemporary styling at its very best.

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Every Wilson oil-fired boiler is fired and tested for you before it leaves the works. The outputs are guaranteed, tested outputs into water. Every Wilson radiator has a guaranteed emission figure—a figure calculated to B.S. : 3528 : 1962 by the Heating and Ventilating Research Association, Bracknell. All boilers are very accessible for your checking and cleaning—saves you time on the job. And if there is trouble with a Wilson installation, we do want to hear about it. Because it is not our custom to assume that the installer must be at fault.

Wilson Wallflame. Five models available with outputs from 45 to 150 thousand B.T.U. Advanced technical design without frills. The biggest selling wallflame boiler in the country.

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Telephone: 76009.
The warm hearted tale of 280 old folk
5 gardener-handymen
and 15 boilers named Allied

It happened when the Gloucestershire County Council built five homes to house 280 old people—like this one at Arle, near Cheltenham. Old people need warmth more than the young. Like the young they need constant hot water. These homes had to make sure they got both—without heavy fuel bills. Because each has only one gardener-handymen to do all the man's work from fuse mending to flower raising, these homes also had to have a heating and hot water system as work-free as possible. This was the tall order the County Architect Department handed to Allied Ironfounders. They chose Allied for many reasons—not the least being that Allied offer the biggest choice of large boilers—oil-fired, gas or solid fuel. And that they could rely on Allied for the most experienced advice. The happy ending to the story came in the form of 15 Allied Automatic Magazine anthracite boilers—one for hot water and two for central heating in each home. Over the past year, with its terrible winter, each set of boilers has never needed more than one hour's attention each day and has used much less fuel than expected. (In Arle House the total consumption was just over 82 tons for the year.) Similar Allied boilers have recently been installed in 31 Schools, 8 Welfare buildings, 6 Police Stations, 5 Council Buildings, 10 Clubs, 17 Factories, 19 Hotels and 13 Churches.

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FUEL EFFICIENCY CONFERENCE WAS WELL ATTENDED

A T least £1,000,000 could be sliced off the national fuel bill by the use of more up-to-date systems in such places as hospitals, schools, hotels, factories and even in the domestic sphere.

The Minister for Transport and Power, Mr. Childers, said this when he opened the highly successful three-day conference on Modern Techniques in Fuel Efficiency in the Dublin Intercontinental Hotel last month.

The conference was sponsored by the Department under the direction of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service (NIFES), London. The Government's fuel efficiency campaign being operated with the aid of NIFES, has been running since 1961. Grants of up to half the cost of fuel efficiency surveys are available.

MR. CHILDERS was introduced by the conference chairman, Sir Leslie Hollinghurst, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C., chairman of NIFES. The Minister's theme was the importance of fuel efficiency in the future as a means of keeping costs as low as possible.

The object of the conference, said Mr. Childers, was to give industrialists a chance to exchange views and discuss modern developments on fuel technology. In this country, we produced relatively little fuel, considering our population. Fuel imports were at the rate of £25,000,000 a year, and we could expect an increase of about one-third of this figure, in the next ten years. This meant, said Mr. Childers, that fuel efficiency had become very important, to keep bills as low as possible, and he hoped that fuel engineers would study the problem very thoroughly.

The Minister also spoke on the programme for economic expansion, and said that a deep study had been made of each industry and its expansion. They could not afford to have wasteful fuel systems, and at least £1,000,000 a year fuel costs could be saved by the use of more modern systems, in such places as hospitals, hotels, schools, offices and even in the domestic sphere. In the home, he said, economy grates could keep down costs.

SPEAKING about the work done in promoting greater fuel efficiency since 1961, the Minister said this included a promotional drive in the course of which an inspection of the heating and power plants of various industrial firms had been carried out by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service, and reports confirmed the scope for saving fuel costs, in some cases showing that they could be achieved by inexpensive modifications of existing plants, and by improved boiler house procedures.

In order to encourage firms to avail of the advisory services, provided by fuel efficiency consultants, Mr. Childers said grants of up to one half of the cost of surveys were available from his department. He wished to emphasise that this consultancy work was open to all, and he would like to see Irish consultancy firms play a full part in the surveys. If these showed that substantial expenditure was called for on adaptation or replacement of plant, the firm might qualify for a grant from An Foras Tionscal, or a special loan from the Industrial Credit Company.

IN the majority of cases, the capital expenditure needed to achieve better performance was not great, and would be recovered in a few years by saving on fuel. Since May, 1962, 40 applications for survey grants had been approved, compared with a total of 22 applications in the preceding five years. The Minister said he felt sure delegates would appreciate the role played by boiler operators in the efficient operation of plants, and said they might be interested to learn that the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service were making available throughout this country their course for training boiler operators, which would bring them up to a standard at which they would qualify for the City of London Guilds Institute certificate. The first course was now being organised in Galway.

Sir Leslie Hollinghurst thanked the Minister.

Nineteen

Potential Savings.—A yard-stick for the determination of optimum efficiencies was given, also the skills required in a fuel engineer to interpret the findings and produce a comprehensive report. Reference was made to various visible signs of inefficiency: steam vapour to atmosphere, heat losses, water analysis, air vents and combustion losses.

Fuel Efficiency and Productivity (R. Clare, Esq., B.Sc., M.Inst.F., Area Manager, N.I.F.E.S., Manchester).—It was stressed that although a reduction in fuel consumption is extremely important as a means of keeping down costs, it is often more important to obtain increased production for the same fuel consumption. The fallacy of assessing the importance of fuel in terms of the percentage of total manufacturing costs was discussed.

The Industrial Uses of Peat (F. Lunny, Esq., B.E., M.Inst.F., Chief Fuel Technologist, Bord Na Mona).—An outline was given on the origin and use of fuels down through the ages and its conversion into high grade heat. The physical structure of turf was discussed and the chemical and physical properties supplied in tabulated form. Basic requirements for efficient combustion were enumerated and heat outputs per unit were spotlighted. The development and methods of mechanical stoking were gone into.

Coal and the Commercial Consumer (J. Menheneott, Esq., M.B.E., Deputy Director General of Marketing, National Coal Board, Dublin).—The benefits which British Coal now has to offer were stated and the part played by mechanisation and its contribution to an increase in productivity were discussed in terms of benefits for the industrial consumer. It was shown that in order to compete with oil it has been the intention to make coal more competitive in terms of price, quality and service. A market of 200 million tons per year is the target. Mention is made of co-operation between the Board, manufacturers and the British Coal Utilisation Research Association so that new boiler plant and handling equipment capable of high efficiency and a high degree of automation should be developed. Particular reference is made to the development of Corner Tube boilers.

Modern Oil Burning (by C. A. Roast, Esq., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., F.Inst.F., Esso Petroleum Company, Ltd.).—The approach to choice of fuel was dealt with. Diversification of sources of supply was discussed. The characteristics of the four basic grades of fuel oil were given in tabular form. Resolving of problems relating to flue gas losses was gone into and conversion from solid fuel to oil fuel firing was examined. Recommended grades of oil fuel for various boiler ratings were quoted.

Interpretation and Analysis of Works Records (R. Clare, Esq., B.Sc., M.Inst.F., Area Manager, N.I.F.E.S., Manchester).—Stress was laid on the necessity of analysing collected data in the form of charts, records, log sheets, internal statistics and cost records. Too often, such data is only given a cursory glance and then stored. It is only by critical examination with an expert eye that daily, weekly or annual trends can be estimated. The first problem should be to consider the relationships between the various items of information recorded.

Waste Heat Recovery (H. B. Weston, Esq., A.M.I.Mech.E., M.Inst.F., Deputy Area Engineer, N.I.F.E.S., Manchester).—This paper dealt with burning low temperature processes, textiles and furnaces. The utilisation of waste heat from brewing coppers, Wort coolers, barrel and cask washing and boiler flue gases was among the subjects examined.

Town’s Gas and its Industrial Uses (Thomas E. Dunphy, M.E., A.M.I. Mech.E., A.M.I. Chem.E., M.I.Gas.E., General Manager, Metal Products Limited, Cork).—Only the more interesting points in a relatively long history of utilization and application were gone into. In the last few years a come-back has been staged in the field of motivation by Thermo electric cells, Gas Turbines and the modern high speed internal combustion engine. On a thermal basis, a comparison was shown between gas, electricity and oil. The overall efficiency was shown as the heat transferred into work as a percentage of the heat of combustion of fuel used. Factors governing heat transfer were also enumerated. The basic considerations which must be satisfied in any industrial problem were discussed, likewise the relevant points which can be made in favour of gas.

Utilisation of Electricity in Industry (C. H. O’Reilly, Esq., B.E., A.M.I.E.E., Electricity Supply Board).—Various aspects in the utilisation of electrical energy in which greater efficiency may be obtained were discussed. Low tension and high tension distribution were discussed along with the requisite equipment. The economics in relation to distribution costs were dealt with as were the various necessary protective devices in primary and secondary circuits. Other aspects dealt with were: motors, power factor, heating, lighting, and load factor.

Hot Water Central Heating Plants (W. Short, Esq., B.Sc., M.Inst.F., A.M.I.H.V.E., Area Engineer, N.I.F.E.S., Cardiff).—The relationship between thermal efficiency, thermal rating and load variation was illustrated. Gravity feed, oil fired and combined domestic hot water-heating boilers, etc., were fully described. Acid dew point corrosion problems peculiar to hot water boilers and methods of prevention were also considered.

Medium Sized Boiler Plant (H. Pollard, Esq., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.Inst.F., Deputy Area Manager, North Eastern Area, Leeds).—The term “medium sized” was chosen to cover boilers in the range of 4,000 lb/hr. to 60,000 lb/hr., and developments during recent years, which have been more rapid on the Continent, were referred to. These developments, both by improving conventional designs and producing new appliances, have had the objects of improving efficiency, reducing capital costs, conserving space and reducing operational costs. In Britain, the Clean Air Act has accelerated developments and research by manufacturers, the fuel industries and others has led to packaged coal and oil fired plants, incorporating simplicity, reliability and automatic control being produced.
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Revolutionary . . . . . . also the delivery position of Buderus boilers: over twenty different outputs from Dublin stock . . . . in domestic to large factory sizes.

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THE disposal of refuse of almost any kind by incineration is acknowledged to be the most advanced method, both from an economic as well as from a sanitary point of view. The opportunities to effect incineration or the combustion of refuse we call an “Incinerator” or “Destructor.”

Regarding the difference between an Incinerator or Destructor, there is no scientific or technical difference between both. Either can be called or named a “refuse furnace.” What one person calls a destructor, another calls an incinerator, or someone else calls a “refuse furnace” or “disposal furnace.” The word Incinerator is generally accepted as the most appropriate term for the apparatus used for the disposal of refuse garbage, etc. The word “Incinerator” is our preference as it hits the nail squarely on the head and will be used together with “refuse furnace” no matter whether the small household incinerator or the large forced draught installation is referred to.

The only distinction between the various sizes and types of incinerators are the means used to provide proper conditions necessary to assure the most complete incineration of combustion process.

In our description we will refrain from going into any technical details as they may only cloud the issue and take from the purpose of the details. Incineration is a combustion process subject to the same principles as prevail in combustion of any other substance. It is a combination of oxygen contained in the air with the combustible products contained in the refuse or waste. Whether the refuse is wet or dry or whether it is mixed with a large amount of non-combustible material does not alter the case as far as the fundamental requirements are concerned. The mixtures of wet and dry only render it more difficult to provide favourable combustion conditions and so requires a more careful and close observation of all conditions basic to a complete combustion process. The recognition of this fact is most important and must be clearly understood by anyone connected with the design or specification of incineration. There is nothing mysterious or secretive about incineration as often the layman or even the Engineer believes or is made to believe.

WHAT Is An Incinerator?—The incinerator is simply a furnace designed to provide proper conditions for the combustion process of a material having a low fuel value and a mixture of a large portion of incombustible material or moisture.

To obtain efficient complete combustion three very salient points must be considered:

1. Oxygen must be present in the right amount to combine with incombustible matter.
2. Combustible matter and oxygen must be in the closest possible contact to effect a combustible combination.
3. Sufficiently high temperature must prevail to assure the complete combination of oxygen and combustibles (ignition and combustible temperatures).

Each and all of these requirements must be met even in adverse conditions in order to assure completeness of the combustion process. Complete and rapid combustion is of the utmost importance to an efficient odourless combination process.

Development of modern incinerator design.—The original conception of incinerator design was based upon the thought that the refuse, especially the wet portion, should at least be partially dried out before it was placed on the grate for burning. The heat generated by the burning of the pre-dried portion should be utilised to dry the freshly fed material by leading the furnace gases over or under the wet material. While this may be possible, it cannot be achieved in an incinerator without endangering the completeness of the combustion process, resulting in an inefficient and incomplete incineration.

A closer look at this process will reveal the inefficiency of the method. The flue gases from the burning material in the space chamber travelling over the wet refuse have to give up a great part of their heat to evaporate the moisture and also to distil out the volatiles contained in the fresh material. Thus the temperature is lowered to such an extent that ignition of the rising gases is at least very uncertain.

This condition is aggravated by the fact that the malodorous gases are liberated before the moisture is evaporated. The distillation of these volatiles takes place at the far end of the drying arch, at the point where the flue gases are the coolest. These gases pass out of the combustion chamber or furnace unburnt, since they lack sufficient high temperature necessary for combustion.

The oxygen necessary for the combustion of the volatiles has to enter through the furnace chamber. This additional amount of air has to be heated to the furnace temperature, which again causes a decided reduction of the temperature in the combustion chamber.

These defects were recognised. There were attempts made to overcome the defects by placing the drying arch in such a position that the
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The Irish Plumbing and Heating Engineer.

Incinerator design was steadily improved

Joseph Goder of America, to incinerators offered a means of overcoming the hindrance of a heavy fuel bed as both the large spaces between the steps, as well as the inclined position, permitted a progressive drying of the refuse before final burning of the fixed fuel took place.

The material is deposited on the upper part of these grates. The radiation from the burning material on the lower portion affects the drying of the wet material. The inclination of the grate surface permits the use of large spaces between the horizontal grate members without danger of the passage of unburnt material into the ashpit. It also reduces the resistance of the fuel bed, due to its variable thickness.

Comparing this design with the earlier ones, it will be recognised that a furnace of this type in its operation is practically the reverse of the older type. The fuel on the upper portion of the grate area is exposed to the radiant heat from the burning material on the lower portion of the grate. The volatiles distilled are mixed with the air, entering through the grates as well as the opening through the furnace door. The mixture must pass over the hottest part of the furnace where the ignition of the gases takes place.

A further advantage of the ignition arch is the increased rate of combustion due to the radiation of heat directly upon the fresh fuel. Also the longer travel of the flue gases before entering the combustion chamber is a decided step towards a most complete and efficient combustion.

We might mention here, at this stage, that one of the best proofs as to the accuracy of these statements is the historical development of the incinerator.

Principles of smokeless and odourless operation.—To determine the probability of an incinerator to operate efficiently and trouble free, the basic features underlying the various designs must be considered and a clear understanding of the combustion process in the various designs is paramount. (Here we refer to incinerators of the Destructor type). These incinerators may be divided into two major classes:—

(a) Incinerators having drying arches or drying hearths interposed between the actual grate surface and the secondary chamber or flue.

(b) Incinerators without drying arches or hearths between grate surface and secondary combustion chamber.

This distinction is important as their influence on the combustion process is decidedly different. These varied conditions demand a different treatment, primarily of the amount and arrangement of the secondary air admission.

The smoke reduction problem is based on the fundamental principles underlying a complete combustion process, namely:—

(i) Presence of proper oxygen (air) supply.

(ii) Intimate contact or mixture of oxygen (air) with both fixed and volatile combustibles.

(iii) Maintenance of proper ignition temperatures.

(iv) Sufficient combustion space to provide time completion of the combustion process.

Incinerators of the first type have a restricted primary air supply (air admitted...
mitted through fuel bed) and a comparatively lower temperature in the furnace chamber. This restriction of primary air admission, and the fact that air is only admitted to a part of the fuel bed limits the combustion of the ready combustible material in the fuel bed. The volatiles arising from the refuse lying on the drying hearths do not pass it, therefore cannot ignite over the grates and naturally are not mixed with the air entering the fuel bed. Then combustion takes place at a later point. Also, the necessary air for the combustion of these gases must either travel through the primary combustion chamber, cooling same, or be admitted near or in the secondary combustion chamber. Thus, it is evident that the furnaces of this type demand a larger amount of secondary air than is necessary for incinerators relying on a greater amount of primary air admitted and into the fuel bed by means of appropriate grates.

The afore-mentioned differences between the two types of incinerators also effect the around and position of auxiliary gas burners. The drying hearth type having a lower temperature at the entrance of the gases into the secondary combustion chamber, demands a source of heat to ignite the flue gases. Thus, the demand of auxiliary burners at or in back of the flame port. Due to the comparatively low temperature of the flue gas-air mixture entering the combustion chamber, this secondary heat source must be considerable.

Conditions in the second class of incinerators are entirely different. As the furnace temperature is decidedly higher and the volatiles arising from the fuel bed are already mixed with air admitted through the grate spaces, a favourable condition for combustion of these gases exists at their exit from the fuel bed and their early ignition is thus assured. Any auxiliary heat and oxygen necessary to ignite the volatiles should be applied in the primary chamber.

Thus pre-requisite temperatures and air being present in the primary furnace chamber, it remains to provide an adequate mixing medium to bring air and volatiles in close contact. This can be most efficiently solved by the use of a checkerwork splitting the gas stream into multiple smaller streamlets. This feature will be enhanced when the velocity of the gases through the checker opening is suddenly lowered by the expansion of the gases entering a spacious combustion chamber.

(To be continued).

In this equipment review we take a long look at new developments in the fields covered by this special review. (All claims are those of the manufacturers).

INCINERATORS manufactured by the famous Joseph Goder firm are designed to meet special conditions such as capacities over 1,500 pounds per hour or other special wastes, wire burning, special space requirements, mechanical charging, etc. Joseph Goder incinerators are now represented in this country by Hendron Bros. (Machinery) Ltd., Little Denmark St., Dublin.

The incinerators, from the firm, now in operation include conveyor charging and travelling chain grate.

Continued overleaf

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**SPECIAL REVIEW**

from previous page

If you have this problem, we have the answers in Joseph Goder Incinerators. There is a Joseph Goder Incinerator for every waste disposal problem, whether small or large. Joseph Goder Incinerators are designed for Schools, Hospitals, Vetinaries, Supermarkets, large stores, institutions, etc., etc. Joseph Goder Incinerators are designed for perfect incineration by—

1. Step Grates
2. Fire brick lined incinerators
3. Inclined charging door with integral cast hopper
4. Sliding grates
5. Cyclo-vane fly ash control

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**HENDRON BROS. (Machinery) LTD.**

9 Little Denmark Street, Dublin. Tel. 40846.
units. These special units may be combined with standard firing chambers to dispose of ordinary wastes as well.

Gas washers or dry dust collection can be supplied, although emphasis is on the forced draught. The Company manufacture incinerators of every type, ranging from the smallest domestic type to the largest municipal ones. Of the 150 different models available, there is one for every purpose, whether domestic, hospital use, or for supermarkets, etc. The units are supplied completely packaged and incorporate an oil or gas burner as standard equipment, together with safety controls.

BAHCO Workshop Fan unit FKB, is intended for local exhausting and blasting purposes. The fan can be used either as a fixed or portable unit. The mounting frame is made in such a way that the fan can be located with any face to the floor, wall or ceiling. The frame can also be used as a carrying handle when the unit is being transported.

An important application for this fan is the extraction of welding fumes. For this purpose the fan is supplied with reinforced rubber hoses and a suction hood. The fan is manufactured entirely from sheet steel. The inside of the fan casing is reinforced with a liner of 10 gauge toughened steel. This enables the workshop fan to be used for handling air containing reasonable amounts of abrasive materials, e.g., dust extraction from grinding wheels.

In standard form the fan is provided with an inlet spigot piece for the connection of a hose or a pipe. An inlet wire grille is available as an optional extra should the fan be required for free suction. The fan is directly driven by a totally enclosed, squirrel cage motor for a 220/240 V., 1 ph., 50 c/s, electrical supply.

The Bailey workshop fan, FKB 8, is easily moved between various working sites and can also be used in small and inaccessible places, where the need for effective extraction is especially necessary, e.g., in tanks and pipework. BAHCO Ltd, are at BAHCO House, 23 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1.

THE SANIGUARD "Barrywald" type incinerator is a fully automatic unit—all that is required is the depression of the lever on the left hand side of the unit. A most important and essential feature is that under no circumstances can contact be made through ports in the side walls to dispose of unburnt hydro-carbons. Dry rubbish, however, burns naturally at great speed. Dense smoke from damp moisture may be prevented by using a paraffin fuelled reheat booster which is placed beneath the air inlet. The faster burning causes a rapid rise in temperature which dries out the moisture. From Bering Engineering Limited, Doman Road, Camberley, Surrey.

WITH THE range of Bering Kleenaire incinerators, incineration is rapid, hygienic and economical. Bering incinerators, which have been recently improved in minor details, are keenly priced and can smokelessly burn up to 14 cwt. of rubbish daily, even that which is almost completely saturated with moisture.

The principle that enables the Kleenaire range to perform so well is that of reheating the waste. A plentiful supply of primary air is provided to which is added secondary air for effective extraction of welding fumes. The collecting hood is one of the Standard range of accessories.

A Bahco workshop fan being used to extract welding fumes. The collecting hood is one of the Standard range of accessories.
SAFRAN PUMPS

Heating engineers find, in the range of Safran Pumps, units exactly adapted to their purpose whether it be for mammoth office block, country mansion or two bedroom bungalow systems.

S.G.E. Self contained Electric Sets for horizontal or vertical installation. 9 sizes, duties from 28 to 1,000 g.p.m.

C.C.E. Circulators. Fullway direct-in-pipeline type. 8 sizes, duties up to 110 g.p.m.

SAFRAX C.S.E.G. Circulators. Silent, glandless units for small-bore systems. 4 sizes, duties up to 16 g.p.m.

SAUNDERS VALVE COMPANY LIMITED
Safran Pump Division
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THE Tuttle & Bailey Company, Connecticut, U.S.A., have introduced the Imperialine 5000 extruded aluminium slot diffuser which is eminently suitable for supply or return air. The Imperialine 5000 is designed for installation in ceilings, walls or cill mounted positions to fit any architectural scheme. It is available from Van den Bosch.

The Imperialine 5000 diffuser is 1½ inches wide x feet long with a slot opening of ½ inch. The outer margin is a 1” wide flat to overlap the adjacent mounting surface. Wider diffuser units can be assembled in 2, 3 and 4-slot widths which extend up to a 6” nominal width. The number of air openings of slots may be arranged in one way and two-way patterns.

Extended diffuser lengths may be obtained by butting and keying together 8 ft. long units to provide the required length. Air volume is regulated by adjusting the equalising deflector, which is accessible through the slot opening in the diffuser face, or with an inlet duct damper in a rectangular air plenum. The pattern deflector may be adjusted through the slot opening with a removable key for horizontal or vertical air pattern control.

INTRODUCING Continental convection heating by the foremost German firm, GEA, for the first time in Ireland, Quadrant Engineers can offer very quick delivery of convector elements and unit heaters. The GEA finned tube (illustrated) has many radically new features for the Irish market, especially in its ease of mounting, by robust simple brackets.

The continental concept of total design, opposed to piecemeal assembly,

Continued overleaf
on site-made fittings, allows these elements to register simply and easily with any architectural fittings or furniture, for example, under or behind seating fixtures, under plate glass windows, or behind wooden wall panels, for which special instant mounting brackets are available at low cost.

Outstanding is the high heat release per foot run available from these compact elements, which are produced in widths from 2" to 12". Details on the new GEA range are available from the sole representatives, Quadrant Engineers, 167 Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin 4.

* * * 

A COMPLETE range of general purpose gauges for the measurement of differential liquid or gas pressures under all normal industrial conditions are now available from ARIC Ltd.

For the higher static pressure ranges, 6" gauges are used utilising two Bourdon tube pressure elements acting in opposition through a differential rack and pinion mechanism, to operate a balanced pointer. This range extends from 0-3.5 lbs./in.² to 0-1,200 lbs./in². For the lower static pressure instruments the Bourdon tubes are replaced by a pair of brass bellows. Both types of system are mounted on rigid base plates.

This range also includes 4" gauges for a maximum static pressure of 15 lbs./in.² on both inputs. These smaller gauges make use of a diaphragm capsule mounted on a specially constructed steel cradle, which also carries the gauge movements. Irish office: ARIC (Ireland) Ltd.

* * * 

TO MEET the increasing demand for combined electric light and air diffusers, RCM (Air Distribution) Ltd. have introduced their Varivent with light fitting. This unites the well-known Varivent adjustable air diffuser with an integral tungsten lamp. The result is not only pleasing in appearance but functional.

The Varivent outer cone, light housing and bezel, are in aluminium, while the light diffuser is of sand blasted obscured glass and the lamp suspension brackets are made of mild steel. The iris blades are manufactured in laminated plastic with brass hinge and sliding pins, the whole being housed in cadmium-plated mild steel enclosure. Standard finish is in stove enamel white.

More detailed information regarding the RCM Varivent can be obtained from RCM Publication No. 209, which should be read in conjunction with RCM Publication No. 216—RCM Varivent Diffuser with light fitting.

(Irish agent: Heatovent Supply Co.)
**December, 1964.**

**Directory of Manufacturers, Agents, Representatives and Distributors**

- Readers are requested to notify this office of any additions, alterations or amendments for entries in the 1965 Directory.
- A limited number of copies of this year's edition are available on request for checking.
- Address correspondence to: "Irish Plumbing & Heating Engineer", 13/15 Dame Street, Dublin, 2.

**in brief...**

HENDRON Brothers (Machinery) Ltd., Little Denmark Street, Dublin, are inviting applications for literature and details of the Columbia Oiled Fired Heating Unit—completely packaged with 20 years manufacturers' guarantee: Columbia Tubeless Packaged Steam Boilers, automatic, sizes 5 HP—25 HP; Powermaster Steam and Hot Water Packaged Boilers which are available in all sizes from 30 HP to 600 HP and pressures up to 250 p.s.i.

FENTON Byrn & Company Limited have recently announced that there has been a price reduction in the list prices of their whole range of propeller fans. This reduction is made possible by the greatly increased volume of business which has enabled the Company to adopt advanced production techniques without in any way impairing the widely recognised quality of their products. Irish agents: Wm. Finucane & Co.

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**TRIANCO boiler installation at the Tregenna Castle Hotel**

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By replacing the four sectional Cast Iron Coal Fired Boilers with the three Trianco 1 million B.t.u. Oil Fired Boilers, considerable savings in running costs and maintenance have been made at the Tregenna Castle. The new installation is automatically controlled and proving exceptionally efficient and economic.

Trianco Boilers also saved physically on space in the Hotel enabling British Transport Hotels Limited to profitably increase their accommodation.

The installation was designed by the Chief Works Officer's Dept. of British Transport Hotels Ltd., and installed by G. N. Haden & Sons Ltd. of Torquay. The boilers operate on 33 sec gas oil. Trianco Boilers: Oil Fired from 75,000 B.t.u. to 2 million B.t.u. and Solid Fuel from 55,000 B.t.u. to 2 million B.t.u.

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*Twenty-nine*
THE KINNIS & Brown Group of Bromley have now developed a range of seven Aqua-Clear Feedettes for automatically protecting small capacity water-carrying equipment from scale and corrosion. The range covers water capacities varying between a mere drip or trickle up to 200, 300 and 400 gallons an hour.

These new Feedettes are ideal for low-cost scale and corrosion prevention, in equipment such as small refrigeration units and boilers.

Each is a toughened Perspex cylinder half-filled with Aqua-Clear inhibitor crystals. The Feedette is plumbed direct into existing pipework and the water flows through it to carry a harmless solution of the crystals throughout the system. The Aqua-Clear solution forms a microscopically thin, protective film on all metal surfaces in contact with water and also holds the mineral salts, which normally cause scale build up, in suspension or solution.

* * *

THE latest addition to the range of equipment for heating, ventilating and air conditioning manufactured by Keith Blackman Ltd., is the Conomat-X automatic roll-type air filter.

The filter is a horizontal roll-type unit with an extended filtering surface, enabling over 50 per cent. more air volume to be handled than conventional roll type filters.

Simplicity and compact design enables the unit to be offered at a low capital cost and also effect substantial saving in the size and cost duct connections.

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Keith Blackman also manufacture self-contained T Type Dust Collecting units for individual application to general grinding and polishing machines, Series TF Filter Dust Collectors catering for the larger dust collecting plant; Automatic self-cleaning filters, high efficiency cyclones collecting dust particles down to 5 microns, Hydro Precipitation and fans with paddle type impellers for handling materials.

* * *

CORRIE, MacColl & Son, Ltd., have moved to their new address at 761, Henley Road, Trading Estate, Slough, Bucks. Telephone: Slough 27436. As the company now supply oil and gas burners, the Division has been re-designated Elco Burner Division.

* * *

FOLLOWING the current trend for lightness with rigidity, RCM (Air Distribution) Limited have recently announced that their Fixed Blade Louvres are now standard in extruded aluminium. In addition, the range has been extended to include the new narrow and wide sharp line models. RCM Publication No. 203 describes in full the functions, full technical data, etc., of the Fixed Blade Louvres.

A BOILER A DAY . . . leaves John Thompson Glasgow Works for installation somewhere in the British Isles. There are more Thompson package boilers currently being commissioned than any other type or make. These are the facts behind Britain's most successful range of oil-fired package boilers—the best-selling 'Multipac' and 'Demipac.' Ever since their arrival on the steam raising scene, these fully-automatic oil-fired units have consistently proved first choice for many thousands of consulting, heating and maintenance engineers. The 'Demipac'—supplying from 500 to 3,500 lb/hr of steam—is designed for the manufacturer who wants a relatively small amount of steam power but who still requires the benefits of completely automatic control. Ideal for garages, greenhouses, laundries, hotels and all types of small process and heating duties.

For complete facts and figures of the highly successful 'Demipac' Package Boiler, write JOHN THOMPSON PACKAGE BOILER DIVISION, LILYBANK WORKS, LONDON ROAD, GLASGOW, E.1.
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Isopad standard products are made for all purposes within the range—100°C. to 800°C. and m.f. induction heating is available when required. We are also able to offer individual advice and working plans right through to controls and installation, from basic details of your requirements. Please write for comprehensive catalogues.

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ONE OF MANY FORMS

Tanks storing edible fat at 110°F heated by Isopad panels giving 4kW per tank. Farma Cream Products Ltd. London.

Published by ARROW@DIT, 1964
A SPECIAL version of the unique Leonard 72 dual-control, thermostatic mixing valve has been developed for use in surgeons' scrubups, clinics, medical units and similar locations where non-contamination of the hands after washing is essential. Though offering many advantages over similar units previously made by the same manufacturer, the new product is less costly.

The principle of operation is that hot and cold water is blended to an outlet temperature which is preset by the user then thermostatically maintained by the valve and delivered to a spray rose on the outlet pipe. Control of the flow is also built-in and, though the flow may be started in the ordinary way by turning the control with the hands, an easy wrist or elbow movement will close the tap after washing, so that there is no recontamination of the hands from the control.

Though the new product has been designed primarily for use in hospitals and other medical establishments, the manufacturers, Walker Croswell & Co., Ltd., of Cheltenham, expect that it will also be widely used in many industries, such as food and pharmaceutical, where high standards of hygiene must be maintained. Irish agents: Modern Plant Ltd.

IRELAND is one of the countries mentioned in plans to pipe natural gas from Holland to outlets on the continent and these islands. The gas has been found in northern Holland by a subsidiary of the Ambassador Oil Company.

An American company, now bringing the gas to Dutch cities by pipeline, plans to extend the system into Britain and then across the Channel into this country.

Other European countries may be supplied from the same huge pocket, which geologists have traced far out into the North Sea.

Irishmen are helping to lay the pipelines that already are bringing the gas—it is more potent and somewhat cheaper than the manufactured product—to major Dutch cities.

The project of bringing the gas to cities and towns involves the laying of huge pipelines from the source of the supply. This type of work has been carried out in America by Morrison-Knudsen, and they expect that the experience gained in laying the lines beneath Holland's many canals will be invaluable when they begin cross-channel operations.
FIGHTING THAT OLD ENEMY OF DAMPNESS

So striking have been the results of Rentokil Laboratories' Electro Osmotic process for curing rising damp in walls that in future all electro osmotic circuits installed by Rentokil will be covered by a free 20-year guarantee. "We are the only firm of standing to offer a guarantee for such a period," says Rentokil.

The Electro Osmotic process was introduced by Rentokil in 1962. The system is based on the scientific fact that damp walls are electrically charged with respect to the ground on which they stand, and as the dampness on the wall evaporates, further damp rises through the capillary movement of the moisture from the ground.

The Rentokil Electro Osmotic process is usually applied externally and to describe it briefly, it consists of a special copper strip embedded horizontally in the walls at just below floor level. The strip, which is continuous, is earthed deeply at selected points by means of copper covered rods power driven to depths of 12 feet and over. This has the effect of discharging the electricity from the wall, preventing further damp from rising, robbing the moisture of its means of movement.

Speedy

Installation is speedy and causes a minimum of disturbance to the building, its surroundings and its occupants. Trained Rentokil operators drill up to 1" diameter holes at calculated intervals horizontally along the walls; these are linked, where brickwork is concerned, by channelling along the mortar joints of the bricks.

The continuous copper strip is then looped and mortar bedded into the holes, and fitted into the channels, which are then repointed with mortar. Special junction boxes are fitted at selected intervals adjoining the copper covered steel rods driven into the earth. These are then connected up and drying begins immediately. Walls of all types of material and of any thickness can be effectively treated. A free survey of properties without obligation is available.

How it's done

This illustration shows how the Electro-Osmotic installation is carried out. A—Copper strip wall electrodes looped onto 1-inch diameter holes. B—Junction box. C—Copper covered rod electrode.

YOUNGER PLUMBERS COMPETITION

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THE JUDGES WILL BE:

Michael J. Montague, Managing Director, The Valor Company Ltd.
J. W. Gaunt, Joint Managing Director, Valor Lawley Ltd.
H. Ryland, FIOP, ALPHE, MRPA, Editor, Plumbing Trade Journal and Heating Review
Reginald V. Cooper, MBE, CGIA, FIOP, MPHE, MRSH, MRPA, Secretary of the Institute of Plumbing
John A. Howie, BSc (Hons), MIWM, FPI, M Inst B.
Chairman, Thermo-Plastics Pipes and Fittings Group, British Plastics Federation

Entry forms and full details from the Competition Secretary: Norman J. Hart, 196 Shaftsbury Avenue, London WC2
The installation of directly imbedded electrical floor warming systems raises many points which need answering from time to time. We publish here a review of the general recommendations of the cross-channel Electrical Floor Warming Association on this subject.

This article (under four main headings) covers all the questions likely to arise with this type of installation and many readers will want to keep it for reference purposes.

1. STRUCTURAL FACTORS

Co-operation between the trades.—In the course of installation an electric floor warming system becomes an integral part of the building structure, thus making demands upon both the building and electrical contractors. It is highly important, therefore, that there should be close liaison between the two trades at all stages of the work.

Perimeter insulation.—For maximum efficiency of the heating system it is most desirable to insulate the floor slab. Expanded polystyrene, cork, expanded rubber, or rigid fibreglass are good materials for this perimeter (or "edge") insulation. In ground floors this should extend vertically from screed level to the underside of the floor slab, and horizontally for 3 feet under the slab. Alternatively, if the amount of material required is less, the vertical layer of insulation can be extended down to the footings. In considering other insulating materials preference should be given to those for which all practical purpose are non-hygrosopic.

(1). Check the site conditions.—In the case of sites known to be in an area with a high water table, a damp-proof membrane, as well as thermal insulation should be incorporated in the floor construction. This would then comprise floor finish, screed, floor slab, insulation, damp-proof membrane, blinding and hardcore.

(2). The effect of fitted carpets.—Where it is known that there are to be fitted carpets and underfelts, it is advisable always to extend the horizontal portion of edge insulation under the soffit of the floors, special attention being given in this respect to the top floor in multi-storey buildings.

Fixtures and fittings on a heated floor.—It is recommended that heating cables should not be laid under floor standing fittings and fixtures unless there is a minimum clearance of 3 inches between the floor finish and the underside of the fitting.

Know the system.—Before commencing any installation work it is essential that the electrician be thoroughly familiar with the type of cable and the installation method. Where it is to be made to a drawing or schedule a check should be made on site of the cable lengths and areas involved, since any late amendments to the building plan can cause a considerable amount of trouble if not discovered before work is commenced.

Continuous monitoring.—Experience has shown that periodic testing of the heating cables up to the stage where screening has been completed does not overcome the possibility of the installation containing a faulty cable. Suitable monitors are available by which a continuous check can be carried out. Where metal sheathed mineral insulated cables are being used, a megger insulation resistance tester used frequently during installation is sufficient.

Prepared to repair.—It is advisable to have a cable repair kit available on site when cables are being installed.

Installing a grid system.—The grid system employing bare heating elements operates at low voltage. Despite the relative robustness of such a system in employing insulated heating elements due care is needed at each installation stage.

3. APPLYING THE FLOOR SCREED

The right screed.—The screed should
be as dry as possible, free from sharp edged aggregate and well compacted to avoid air spaces round the cables. Generally a screed mix of 1 : 3 cement to sand is suitable but the architect or building contractors should be consulted. Lightweight or cellular screeds should not be used.

Placing the screed.—The sequence of operations should be such that screeding takes place immediately after laying, but if for any reason this cannot be done, effective steps should be taken to ensure that the cables or grids are left undisturbed and protected against any possible damage being caused by building operations carried out in the vicinity. Failures have occurred due to damage from heavy or sharp objects or other forms of mal-treatment, and therefore the question of protection at this stage cannot be too highly stressed.

Precautions during screeding.—Precautions should be taken against disturbing the position and spacing by spreading the screed in a direction parallel to the runs. Operatives should wear rubber soled boots, and avoid damaging the elements with screed spreading tools. Wheel-barrow runways should be provided and the screed tipped on either side of the runway at intervals to keep the cables at the correct spacing.

4. WHEN THE INSTALLATION IS COMPLETE

Drying out the screed.—The drying out of the floor screed should not proceed too quickly. Failure to observe this simple rule may cause high shrinkage stresses and cracking. After placing keep the screed damp for, say, 7-10 days, after which it should be allowed to dry out naturally for 4-6 weeks. The floor warming may then initially be switched on but at a reduced rate to drive off the residual moisture. Electrical drying should commence with an intake of not more than three hours and progressive lengthening of intake should be by one hour per day until the floor screed is completely dry.

An impervious barrier (such as many binding mastics for use with a wide range of surface treatments) must not be applied until the screed is quite dry, i.e., after the electrical drying period has elapsed.

E.S.B. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Electricity Supply Board’s recommendations are for complete over-site insulation using a minimum of 1" aeroboard 15 in the case of domestic installations, and 24" deep perimeter insulation using 2" thick onazote for non domestic installations.

2. Where the recommended aeroboard 15 is used, a D.P.C. membrane must be fitted. The recommended D.P.C. membrane is Visqueen 1000 (an I.C.I. product).
The result of the pencil flame is said to have a high force and temperature (up to 1,912°F can be reached) and can be adjusted in height from 1/2 in. to 8 in. with a simple external screw cap.

A pilot light is also a feature of the Progonta MMG. The actual burner fits loosely into a cast iron base and can easily be removed when it is to be used as a welding torch. From Halpin & Hayward Ltd., 16/17 Lower O'Connell St., Dublin.

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**Thirty-six**
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DOI: 10.21427/D7SX3S
Kosangas Blow Torches
for every plumbing job!

Make full use of the wide range of Kosangas blow torches, available for plumbing work. They're much more efficient than the conventional type.

The Kosangas TH3 and TH4 are designed for paint burning, pre-heating and soldering. The Bullfinch Mark 2 has a wide variety of heads, including soldering attachment. In conjunction with the small portable Kosangas cylinder, use Kosangas blow-torches for:

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McMullans Kosangas Ltd., 1, Upper O'Connell St., Dublin. Tel. Dublin 40761-1.

RECENTLY appointed agent in the Republic for Bentone Oil Burners of Sweden is Mr. Robert J. Burke of 4 Molesworth Street, Dublin. Bentone burners work on the injector principle, offering big fuel savings and are being produced at an ever increasing rate to meet a growing demand—annual sales are now in the region of 55,000 burners a year.

Next month we will review this important range which offers burners for both heavy and light fuel oil with different models of each main type. Mr. Burke is also agent for: Mercury Thermometers, Recorders, Pressure and Vacuum Gauges by Helmut Schlegel K. G., Germany; Rexotherm Bimetal Thermometers, Pyrometers, Altitude Gauges, Combined Instruments by Rexor Industri A.B., Sweden, and also Time Switches and Combustion Control equipment, Theodolites, Levels, etc.

THE E.S.B. has warned the public through advertisements in the national press that they are "aware that misleading claims regarding running costs are being made by canvassers for some types of electric heating installations."

Householders have been advised to "check carefully such claims with the E.S.B. before committing themselves to a contract for the installation of equipment."

The Lead Development Association has just issued a booklet entitled "LDA Services Publications and Films." The publications—most of which are available free of charge—cover all main uses of lead, and range from comprehensive reports on conferences and technical meetings to S.F.B information sheets and notes specially produced for students.

ASCOT Gas Water Heaters Limited have just issued three further technical information sheets on their appliances. This follows the introduction earlier this year of a new style of folder for trade and technical distribution. The appliances covered in the three new folders are the 525 range, the 710 range, and the 810 range.

THE London office address of Midland Industries Ltd. has been changed to 33, Catherine Place, London, S.W.1.

RECOGNISING that space in the modern kitchen is often at a premium, Redfyre Limited have designed their new 65,000 B.t.u. per hour gas-fired boiler to fit into the same size cabinet as the Autogas 45. The extra output is obtained by adding a third section to the boiler body, giving two flue-ways above the gas jets.

In construction this new boiler is similar to the Autogas 45. Both flue-ways are ribbed so that they can be easily brushed down from the top and each is fitted with a baffle plate to reflect heat on to the transfer surfaces and increase efficiency.

As a small bore unit the Redfyre Autogas 65 comes with its own electric time clock and an Opimatic variable head circulating pump. It incorporates the Adatrol gas control, electric glow coil ignition to light the pilot flame and two switches to set the running conditions. Once the pilot is alight the boiler runs automatically under the control of the thermostat according to the conditions set.

The cabinet is finished in white stove enamel with an anodised aluminium fascia trim around the thermostat knob in the right hand panel. It stands 36″ high, is 18″ wide, and the boiler has a total depth of 28¾″.

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 organisation, and papers submitted to the ASE. In conclusion, we suggest that the "Trade Topics" heading be used as a means of keeping your organisation's activities before the trade.
The good and the bad

HOT water at usable temperature, in copious amount, whenever needed, with an attractive installation cost and with reasonable running costs—these are the down-to-earth factors which distinguish the good systems from the poor or indifferent ones.

Examining running cost first for a change—this often gets looked into only when it's too late, that is when the user finds the installation too expensive to run.

All storage systems of D.H.W. supply will suffer "standing" heat losses. This is due to heat emission from the warmer hot stove surfaces to the cooler air in contact with them. Thus, the standing heat loss is mainly convective although radiation will account for some heat loss.

In either case the rate of heat loss will increase as the water-air temperature differential increases. Stored water at above 140°F. loses heat far more quickly than water below 140°F.

Thermal insulation of hot store vessels is essential if fuel usage is to be kept at reasonable economic level.

Maintenance is another item all too seldom considered when selecting and installing D.H.W. systems. Labour charges are high these days and systems designed with a thought to elimination of all but essential maintenance will be obviously less costly to run.

In hard water districts "fur" is a dangerous and expense incurring bugbear. Dangerous because it can block hot water pipes, and expensive because de-scaling is a costly, not to mention messy, business.

Where hard water abounds, indirect systems are a wise rule for boiler-cylinder installations, no matter what type of boiler or fuel is used. This will eliminate all problems with regard to scale deposition in boiler and primary flow and return pipes. It will not however prevent "fur" deposition in the draw-off portion of the indirect cylinder and its associated draw-off pipework.

Manlids or bolted on tops are essential if descaling of hot store vessels is to be undertaken as may be required. The pity of it is, we see so many installations of direct and indirect kinds with no access to clean the hot store at all.

Electrical immersion heaters fitted to such vessels have been known to "fur" coat to such extent that upon eventually burning out they could not be extracted without serious damage to the hot store vessel itself. Often, it has been necessary to replace the hot store as well as the burned out heater. Avoidable expense like this has been due to overheating the water by persisting with too high thermostat settings (no electrically heated hard water should be allowed to exceed 140°F.) and to the absence of ease of access for periodic internal examination of the hot store vessel; and remember, even indirect cylinders will have progressive "fur" depositions in their draw-off hot water store compartment. So don't forget to order manlids for hot store vessels used in hard water districts. They are obtainable with copper cylinders as well as galvanized m.s. ones—it's just a matter of recognising their need and ordering the hot store to be so equipped.

"Fur" is the enemy of electric and gas water heaters too. Most of the electric ones have reasonable access for descaling, which, if not done often enough, may well lead to expensive replacement of burned out elements.

Instantaneous gas water heaters suffer "fur" deposit, especially at the heat exchanger where the temperature is hottest. The exchangers are dismountable and may be descaled by chemical means—a job best left to people used to doing it. This service can be costly but a burned out heat exchanger is more so.

Water softeners of the base exchange type will cure the "fur" menace in hard water areas, if they, too, are properly serviced and regenerated by the householder as often as required. Scale reducers, which are not water softeners, will prevent the formation of scale build-up into hard, solid, masses.

Fuel choice will affect running cost but here one has to weigh the aesthetic advantages of the more costly heating forms against the less labour-saving ones of others. But all types of systems and fuel should be examined. Very often it may be found that electricity—the most expensive water heating medium of all—may well prove the cheapest in certain circumstances.

Copious supplies of hot water indicates the presence of enough to meet the predictable needs of the household. With boiler-cylinder systems this has usually meant a 27 or 30 gal. hot store. The time has come to question is a 30 gal. hot store really big enough? With growing public awareness of the well being associated with adequate bathing facilities in the home, more baths will be taken at more frequent intervals. Is 30 gallons enough? Remember it's too late to do much about it once the installation, and too small a hot store, is in.

Copious supply means a good outflow of hot water at taps. This in turn means the application of simple yet effective pipe sizing methods. The performance of certain items of equipment need to be studied too. Some items, with many admirable qualities, are capable of delivering only 1½ gal. of water at 140°F./min., whereas for quick bath filling an out flow rate of 4 g.p.m. is desirable.

Appliances for heating water for domestic purposes are now made to unimpeccable standards to suit all fuels and circumstances.

Each and every one of these should be critically examined in the light of all proposed new installations.

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4. NON-PRESSURE TYPE WATER STORAGE HEATER—Single outlet only. Takes its cold water supply direct from mains. Available in capacity from 2 to 20 gal. Prices from £19-0-0.

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SANBRA FYFFE LTD., CONEX WORKS, SANTRY AVE., DUBLIN, 9.
SANTON “Off-Peak” horizontal electric water heaters are designed to take full advantage of “Off-Peak” tariffs offered to the consumer by the electric supply industry. Two standard capacities are available: 50 gallon with 3 kw. heater, and 100 gallon with 4 kw. Both units are thermostatically controlled and higher loads can be made available at extra charges.

The 50 gallon storage unit is rectangular in construction, measuring 62” x 21” x 21”, and is more or less free standing from a mounting point of view. The 100 gallon is cylindrical, dimensions 67” x 28”, necessitating cradling on site. Both units have cylindrical copper interiors, thermally lagged with specially treated granulated cork within a sheet steel outer case pretreated and stove enamelled white. Larger capacities up to 2,000 gallons can be made available to special order.

The rate of recuperation is to the order of 3 gallons per 1,000 watts loading of heater per hour, i.e., 3 kw.—9 gallons (72 pints per hour); 4 kw.—12 gallons (96 pints per hour).

An easily adjustable restrictor device ensures that the correct rate of flow can be selected.

Of particular interest in the Santon range is the Tallstar “Off-Peak” thermal storage water heater, which, unlike the magnetic valve controlled “Off-Peak” heaters, is a pressure type floor mounting thermal storage heater for connecting to orthodox cold water storage tank and fitted with normal vent pipe and top draw off arrangements. As an “Off-Peak” unit it is manufactured in 30 gallon (15 top, 15 bottom), 50 gallons (25 top, 25 bottom) capacities. Larger units up to 500 gallons capacity, using the “Tallstar” principle, are available.

The manufacturers are Santon Ltd., Newport, who are represented here by Chas. Nolan & Co.

BASTIAN & Allen Ltd., of Harrow, Middlesex—a division of Parkinson Cowan Ltd.—manufacture a wide range of electrode hot water and steam boilers. A comprehensive range of units is available working on medium or high voltage. In the medium range units are available in ratings from 10 kw. (34,000 B.t.u./hr.)—1440 kw. (4,900,000 B.t.u./hr.), while on high voltage models are supplied with ratings from 750 kw. (2,550,000 B.t.u./hr.) up to 20,000 kw. (68,000,000 B.t.u./hr.).

IN this equipment review we take a look at new developments in the fields covered by the foregoing special review. (All claims are those of the manufacturers).

AN INSTANTANEOUS gas water heater specifically designed for bathroom use has been introduced by Ascot Gas Water Heaters Ltd. The model 611/4 supplies hot water to the bath and bathroom basin by means of a swivel spout. As well as the spout, the heater is fitted with a four outlet for connection to an additional hot tap or shower.

Two gallons of hot water per minute raised 50 degrees F. from cold or one gallon per minute raised 100 degrees F. from cold can be obtained from this Ascot. The model is ideally suited for installation in properties being modernised and is particularly useful as a replacement for the old type “geyser” as it has the same size flue outlet.

The Ascot C.T. 12 Unit.

The Ascot C.T.12 circulator is a small form of gas-fired boiler for connection to a hot water storage cylinder. It may be used with an existing hot water storage tank to supplement another water heating system, as a booster to an existing system, or as an alternative water heating during the summer.

Also of interest from the Ascot range is the Newlyn K.30 high speed sink gas water heater which replaces two previous water heaters—the Newlyn S12/2A and the Speedlyn S30, which have now been withdrawn from sale.

THE new Ideal-Rondo round firepot hot water boiler has many advanced features and, at the very competitive price, represents outstanding value on the market to-day. It will supply all the hot water the average family needs—at a very reasonable running cost.

With a two hourly refuelling period, it has an output of 20,000 B.t.u./hr. Its B.S.S. continuous output with four hourly refuelling is 12,500 B.t.u./hr. Attractively designed to suit the modern kitchen, it has a neat white stove enamelled casing and a durable vitreous enamelled cast-iron top plate.

The ingenious rocking bar and dumping device greatly simplify riddling and ash disposal. Air for combustion is controlled by an easily operated quadrant. For easier installation the “Ideal-Rondo” is supplied fully assembled and packed in a protective carton.

THE Sadia UDB-30 electric storage water heater is designed to meet the needs of the larger households. It is 47 inches tall, holds 30 gallons and is capable of providing two baths in quick succession. The appliance is fitted with two thermostatically controlled elements. When the switch at the bottom right is up, only the upper 100 watt element is in use... This heats water for immediate use in quantities ample for washing up purposes and other routine domestic tasks.

When two baths are required within a short period, the lower heating unit of 2,000 watts loading should be switched on about two hours beforehand. The Sadia UDB-30 is finished in white stove enamel and is manufactured by Sadia Water Heaters Ltd., Sadia Works, Rowdell Road, Northolt, Middlesex. The Irish agent is A. P. Haslam. Another product from the Sadia range is their new free standing 20 gallon electric water heater (already reviewed in Trade Topics).

THE BUDERUS Logana 22 series is now available for oil or solid fuel consumption. Now both fuels may be burned at will in the new PC 22 range (illustrated). Double hinged doors allow the equipment not in use to be swung to one side. A safety switch cuts out the oil burner when the boiler is on solid fuel. The new P 22 type for oil or C 22 type for coke, as well as the PC type, are stocked in Dublin in a very large...
With Warmex there's no waiting for off-peak periods. It provides instant heat WHEN AND WHERE YOU WANT IT, evenly controlled by time switches and automatic controls and surpassing the economy of electric storage heaters—without their bulk. The Warmex System can be easily installed at a very moderate cost. Furthermore, Warmex radiators are guaranteed for five years.

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ANNOUNCE OFFICIAL OPENING
OF REDECORATED SHOWROOMS

Oil Fired Homes (Ireland) Limited have been appointed sole agents for Perkins Boilers Limited of Derby. The Company is now under a newly constituted Board of Directors, with Mr. T. F. Barrett as Managing Director since 1st July, 1964. We are opening our redecorated showrooms on the 25th November, where there will be a comprehensive display of oil fired equipment, including some working models. Our principals, Perkins Boilers Limited of Derby, manufacture a very large and comprehensive range of oil fired boilers on the domestic side. They have been the first to introduce new ideas regarding the size of oil fired boilers and the flue requirements of them. Their “Mini” range of boilers was evolved by reducing the standard cross tube boilers to one-third their size and retaining the quoted output at the same time. They have introduced a flue condition on these boilers by assisting the draught with excess air fed from the fan into the chimney, which acts with a scent-spray effect. Oil Fired Homes (Ireland) Limited realise that the installing trade requires a full range of ancillary equipment to support their main range of oil fired boilers and they have available everything from the tank gauge to the chimney cowl which may be required in the installation of oil fired equipment.

The Perkins range of oil fired boilers recommend, solely, Shell domestic fuel oil and R.P. Domesticol.

Perkins “Flue-less” Wall-mounted Pressure-Jet “Mini” Boilers have outputs of 50/60/80/100 and 150,000 BTU’s per hour, and are the most highly efficient, fully automatic boilers available at any price.

Sole Concessionaires for Republic of Ireland:
OIL FIRED HOMES (Ireland) LTD.
6 HARCOURT ROAD,
DUBLIN.
Telephone 54736.

HATTERSLEY (Ormskirk) Limited report that sales of their modern central heating regulator have now soared past the one million mark and in view of this and resultant bulk production methods, they have been able to effect considerable price reductions.

Although the majority of business has been due to the Domestic Heating Market, an important factor in the success of this unique type product has been the availability in ½” and 1” sizes as well as the popular ¾” size.

Full details of the new prices are now available. (Irish agents: W. H. Leech & Son).

Monsell, Mitchell & Co. Ltd., Dublin, has declared an interim dividend of 5 p.c. less tax, for the year ending December 31 next. This is as forecast by the Board.

The Chairman, Mr. S. O’Flaherty, in a statement to shareholders, said that the company’s trading in the current year “has maintained a very satisfactory level . . .”

THIS is the 3 kW, ConStor controlled output electric storage heater, a product of the Parkinson Cowan Group. ConStor is fitted with three speed fans and is available in four models, with connected loads of 2 kW., 3 kW., 4½ kW., and 6 kW.

Published by ARROW@DIT, 1964
Leckie brothers discuss plans for Everton

THE FOUNDERS of Everton Engineering Ltd.—James and George Leckie—were in London last month to discuss plans for the expansion of the firm.

At the Ulster Office in Lower Regent Street—the windows of which were devoted to publicising the products of the company for a fortnight—Mr. James Leckie, chairman, said: "We employ 250 in an 85,000 square feet factory, and we hope to double the number in the next five years. We shall be getting another 30,000 square feet of factory space for our subsidiary, Evereston Hospital Engineering Ltd.,” on a 13-acre site at Whitehouse, Newtownabbey.

The company, which recently set up a London office, is planning to set up sales centres in leading British provincial cities during the next few years.

lecture

"A REVIEW of electric process heating” was the subject of a lecture given by Mr. J. H. Sharples at a meeting of the Belfast Association of Engineers earlier last month.

Mr. Sharples, a well known authority on the subject, illustrated his talk with slides showing the various processes of electric heating methods in industry.

Mr. F. W. Cox, President of the Association, was in the chair.

meeting

MR. C. A. ROAST, head of the technical sales department of Esso, was the chief guest speaker at a meeting given by the Institute of Fuel in the Sir William Whitla Hall late last month.

Mr. Roast, of the London offices of the Esso Petroleum Co., addressed the 100 plus gathering on "Observations on chimneys and ductwork for oil-fired boilers."

smokeless

THE National Coal Board hopes that a "vast amount” of new smokeless fuel will be on the market by the end of next year, says the chairman, Lord Robens. It would be in the region of a million to a million and a half tons, he announced when opening the Board’s latest house-warming centre at Brighton.

On the local scene, Mr. C. H. King, Secretary of the N.I. Coal Importers Association, welcomed the news, especially now that the Clean Air Act has been passed by Parliament.

"Any news of more new fuel is of interest. But until local authorities apply to the Ministry for the enforcement of the new Act it will mean little to us here in Northern Ireland. The Clean Air Act was passed some months ago but as far as I know there has been no great rush by anyone to establish a smokeless zone.”

insulation

THE new £5 million factory for tobacco manufacturers, Gallaher Ltd., in Belfast, was opened this month.

Newalls Insulation & Chemical Co. Ltd. of 5-7 Sydenham Street, Belfast 3, undertook insulation of cold water pipes, tobacco driers, cold rooms and piping in laboratories. Materials used included Newalls XPS expanded polystyrene slabs, cork insulation and Newtherm Extra calcium silicate pipe sections.

gas oil

BELFAST is to be one of the first cities in Northern Ireland to switch completely from coal gas to gas oil. By 1968 the city’s gas consumers will have supplies from the oil refinery at Sydenham, which is already supplying part of the gas needs of the Corporation gas undertaking.

The switch-over will cost about £1,000,000 and it is expected that the annual cost of the gas undertaking will be cut by over £220,000. The new gas will not only be non-poisonous but it will be sulphur-free, which will be of considerable value when the Clean Air Act comes into force. The change will involve abandoning the existing gas-works, which cover nearly 30 acres on the Ormeau road.

in brief...

THE NEW storage heater by John Harper & Co Ltd. drew keen interest when it was shown at a reception in Belfast’s Midland Hotel last month. Smyth agencies are the Northern Ireland agents.

Councilor T. Orr, Chairman of Belfast Corporation Gas Committee, last month presented a High Speed G gas fire to Mrs. S. Wallace, Dunvegan St., as part of her prize for winning the Belfast Gas Home Heating Competition. She also received a Quintet room heater and a Debonair hall heater.

THE aim of all modern boiler manufacturers is to produce a boiler which gives the most efficient and most economical results with the minimum of attention from the user.

The new A-40 Anthracite boiler from Powell Duffryn Heating Limited matches up to these exacting requirements and has the extra advantage that it is completely independent of outside sources of power for operating the automatic controls.

Since attention is limited to filling the hopper and removing a clinker brick on an average every other day, the demands upon the user are negligible. No regular skilled maintenance is required throughout the life of the boiler.

The Powell Duffryn A-40 Anthracite Boiler has a rated output of 40,000 B.t.u/hr. Thanks to the special snap-action damper which is part of the thermostatic control, it will work successfully (as in summer) at as little as a tenth of the rated output.

OCTOBER, 1965, will mark the advent of a major exhibition designed specifically to bring together under one roof the requirements of the plumbing and heating engineer. The International Plumbing and Central Heating Exhibition will serve the trade and public alike.

Alexandra Palace is the venue of the exhibition. Organised by Exhibitions and Presentations Ltd., the exhibition is being sponsored by Plumbing Equipment News.
THE DUBOIS PLASTIC TRAP® (Regd.)

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1\(\frac{1}{4}\)” and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)” diam. x 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)” seal “S” and “P” BLACK HIGH DENSITY PLASTIC TRAPS

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Meet the BIG Supermatic family...

It’s most useful and highly profitable to deal with such a versatile and practical family of ‘Wall Flame’ Oil-fired Boilers as Supermatic—the biggest, fastest-growing and most successful yet produced. For one thing, you’re able to satisfy all your customers, whatever their individual requirements may be—for the wide Supermatic range includes as many as 13 standard models plus 5 de luxe versions. Since their outputs vary from 44,000 to 300,000 BTUs, there’s no problem in obtaining the right Supermatic boiler for the smallest or biggest heating jobs. Installers and householders don’t need to make do with inferior, unsuitable or uneconomical substitutes—because you can always get them exactly what they want. In addition, you can increase your profits by selling them sleek, highly efficient Supermatic Skirting Radiators—specially designed to operate best with Supermatic ‘Wall-Flame’ Oil-fired Boilers. What’s more, you can bank on immediate deliveries—thanks to our no-delay, same-day dispatches from huge stocks always maintained at our Eastbourne works. It’s more than likely that you will soon be ordering more Supermatic Boilers and Skirting Radiators than ever. Why? Because this year, we have more than doubled our publicity expenditure—to stimulate more public interest, attract many more customers to your door and boost your profits substantially.

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