

FIG. 28. FIN TYPE RADIATOR NEAR BASEMENT CEILING

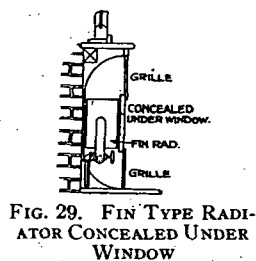


FIG. 29. FIN TYPE RADIATOR CONCEALED UNDER WINDOW

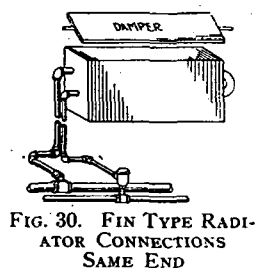


FIG. 30. FIN TYPE RADIATOR CONNECTIONS SAME END

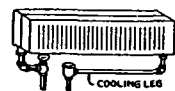


FIG. 31. HORIZONTAL SECTIONAL FIN TYPE RADIATOR

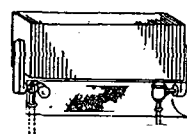


FIG. 32. FIN TYPE RADIATOR VALVES BEHIND GRILLE

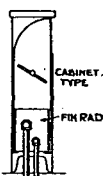


FIG. 33. FIN TYPE RADIATOR CONCEALED IN CABINET

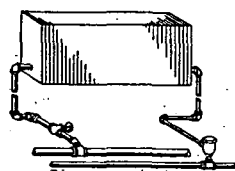


FIG. 34. FIN TYPE RADIATOR WITH VALVES IN BASEMENT

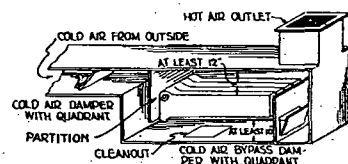


FIG. 35. METHOD OF ENCASEING INDIRECT RADIATOR WITH HOT AIR OUTLET IN FLOOR

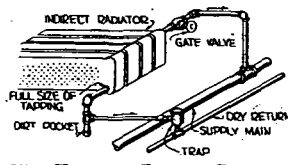


FIG. 37. TYPICAL PIPING CONNECTIONS TO INDIRECT RADIATORS WITH DRY RETURN

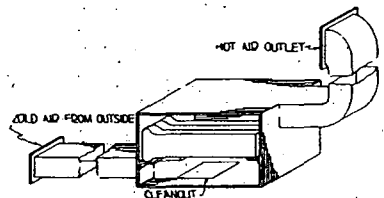


FIG. 38. METHOD OF ENCASEING INDIRECT RADIATOR WITH HOT AIR OUTLET IN WALL

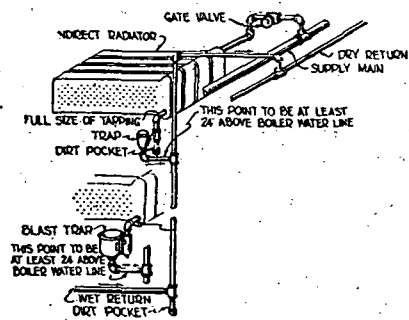


FIG. 36. TYPICAL PIPING CONNECTIONS TO INDIRECT RADIATORS WITH WET RETURN

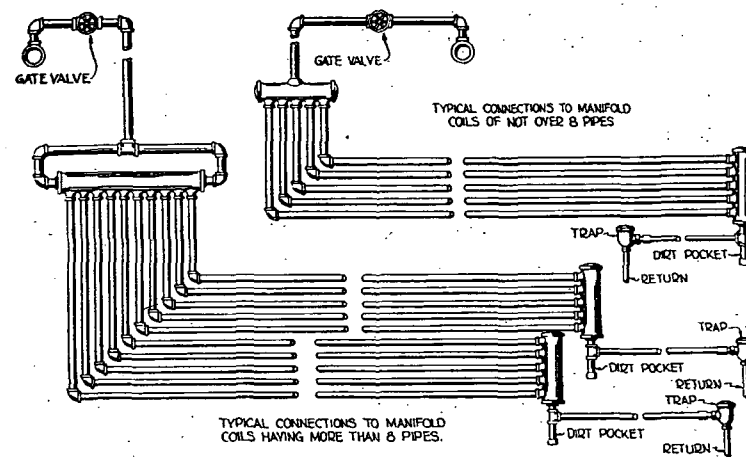


FIG. 39. TYPICAL PIPE COIL CONNECTIONS

and drips running to a wet return main. When such an arrangement as this is used for the supply connections it becomes permissible to place the valve at the radiator inlet in the conventional manner.

Figs. 28 to 34, inclusive, illustrate typical approved connections to cabinet-enclosed and other non-ferrous heaters. Connections to such heaters often are troublesome. It is desirable where practicable, to place both the supply valve and the trap in the basement or at least to place them outside of the heater enclosures. It is exceedingly important that no expansion and contraction strains from the piping shall be brought to bear against any convactor, since not only damage but also annoying creaking noises may follow such strain.

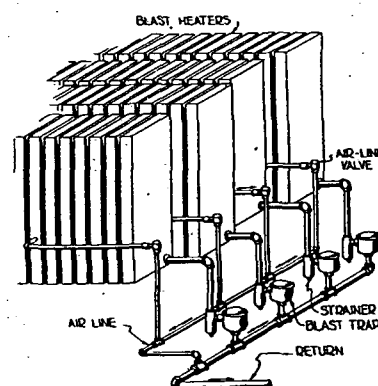


FIG. 40. TYPICAL CONNECTIONS TO BLAST COILS EXCEEDING 12 SECTIONS

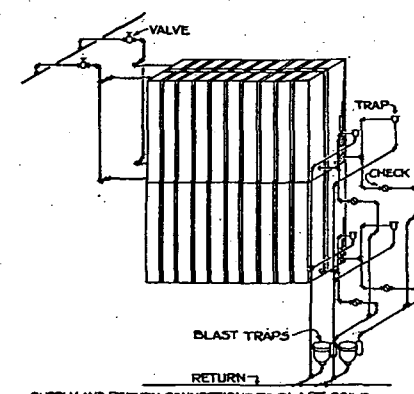


FIG. 41. CONNECTIONS FOR BLAST HEATERS