The Nash Engineering Company

Plant and General Offices

South Norwalk, Conn., U. S. A.

Sales Offices

Atlanta	152 Nassau Street, N.W.	Minneapolis	808 La Salle Avenue
Birmingham	2224 Comer Bldg.	Montreal	927 University Tower
Boston	25 Huntington Avenue	New Orleans	505 Queen and Crescent Bldg.
Buffalo	317 Chamber of Commerce	New York, N. Y.	Graybar Bldg.
Butte, Montana	910 Arizona Street	Oklahoma City, Okla.	125 West 2nd Street
Chattanooga	1104 James Bldg.	Omaha	Baum Bldg.
Chicago	925 Monadnock Block	Philadelphia	254 South 15th Street
Cleveland	1600 Union Trust Bldg.	Pittsburgh	1430 Oliver Bldg.
Dallas	1117 Mercantile Bldg.	Portland, Ore.	224 Pine Street
Denver	1226 California Street	Richmond	301 American National Bank Bldg.
Detroit	Kerr Bldg.	St. Louis	2835 Washington Blvd.
Indianapolis	937 Architects & Builders Bldg.	Salt Lake City, Utah	Dooly Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.	314 W. Tenth Street	San Francisco	Sharon Bldg.
Los Angeles	1224 S. San Pedro Street	Seattle	518 Fourth Avenue
Louisville	901 Realty Bldg.	Toronto	1123 Bay Street
Memphis	422 Exchange Bldg.	Vancouver	410 Homer Street
Miami	P. O. Box 2017	Washington, D. C.	601 American Security Bldg.
		Wichita, Kan.	3101 East English Avenue

Return line and air line vacuum heating pumps. Condensation pumps. Standard centrifugal pumps. Suction (self-priming) centrifugal pumps.

Sewage ejectors. Sump pumps. Sewage pumps. Compressors and vacuum pumps for air and gases.

Return Line Vacuum Heating Pump

Removes air and condensation from the return lines of vacuum steam heating systems; discharges the air to the atmosphere and returns the water to the boiler.

Two independent units are combined in a single casing—an air unit and a water unit. Impellers of both are mounted on the same shaft. The pump is bronze fitted throughout.

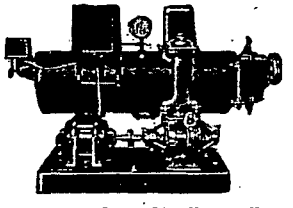
The air unit exhausts air and vapors and delivers these to the atmosphere without back pressure. The water unit removes condensation and pumps it directly into the boiler. Horsepower is saved, with a proportionate reduction in cost of current.

Supplied either direct connected to standard electric motors, for belt drive, or for steam turbine drive. For continuous or automatic operation against pressures up to 40 lb.

Capacities of Jennings Vacuum Heating Pumps

Pump Size	Equiv. Direct Rad. Sq. Ft.	Water Capacity G.P.M.	Air Capacity Cu. Ft. per Minute.	MOTOR H.P. 10 lb.	20 lb.	30 lb.	40 lb.
T	2500	4	3	½	½	1	1½
U	5000	9	3	½	½	1	1½
V	10,000	14	6	1	1	1½	2
B	16,000	22	9	1½	2	3	5
C	26,000	35	15	2	3	5	5
D	40,000	60	19	3	5	5	7½
E	65,000	90	34	5	5	7½	10
F	100,000	140	50	7½	10	15	15
*G	150,000	200	102	10	15	upon request	
*H	300,000	400	171	....	upon request		

*The last two sizes are not of the manifold type.

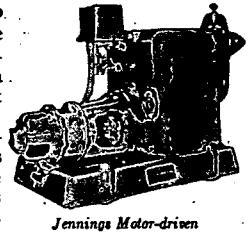


Jennings Motor-driven Return Line Vacuum Heating Pump

Condensation Pump and Receiver

Removes condensation from radiators in return-line steam heating systems and pumps condensation back to the boiler.

Compactness is secured by making the pump casing a part of the returns tank, and bolting the motor base to the tank. The pump can be installed in a corner against the wall.

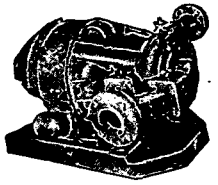


Jennings Motor-driven Condensation Pump

Jennings Condensation pumps are furnished in standard sizes with capacities ranging from 4 to 200 g.p.m. of water. For serving up to 150,000 sq. ft. of equivalent direct radiation.

Centrifugal Pump

For circulating hot and cold water; boosting city water pressure; handling water in air washing and conditioning; removing condensate from heating systems, blow-down from soot blowers and superheaters, exhaust drips from steam ejector air pumps and other auxiliaries; pumping screen wash water, oil engine jacket water, ash sluicing water, etc.



Jennings Centrifugal Pump

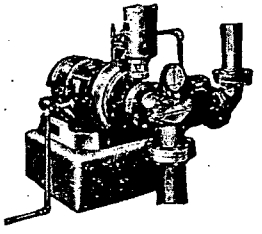
Compact—motor armature and pump impeller are mounted on the same shaft. Simplified—no bearings in pump casing, only one stuffing box. Accessible—pump impeller can be removed without breaking pipe connections, or disturbing shaft alignment.

Supplied in 1¼, 1½, 2, 3, 4 and 6 in. sizes for handling up to 2000 g.p.m. Heads up to 300 ft.

Suction Sump and Sewage Pumps

The Jennings Suction Sump Pump is a self-priming centrifugal pump for handling seepage water and liquids reasonably free from solids. The Suction Sewage Pump is fitted with a non-clog type impeller. Both pumps are mounted entirely above the sump. Only the suction pipe is submerged. Quickly and conveniently accessible, these pumps can be located either near to or removed from the pit.

There are only two moving parts, centrifugal impeller and vacuum priming pump rotor. Both rotate without metal-to-metal contact in the casing. Both are mounted on the same shaft that carries the rotor of the driving electric motor, making possible a single compact assembly.

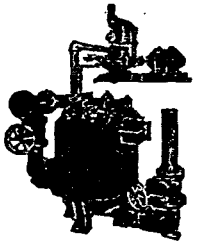


Jennings Suction (self-priming) Sewage Pump

Furnished in sizes and capacaties to meet all the usual requirements.

Sewage Ejector

For pumping unscreened sewage or drainage from basements below the street sewer level; handling crude sewage from low level districts; pumping effluent, sludge and other heavy liquids.



Jennings Pneumatic Sewage Ejector

The Jennings Sewage Ejector is of the pneumatic type. A Nash Hytor Compressor is used as the motive power to pump the accumulated sewage from a pot to the sewer.

Air is compressed, delivered, and used *only when* required. There are no air storage tanks, reciprocating air compressors, or screens. Air valves are avoided.

Furnished in standard sizes for handling from 30 to 1500 g.p.m. Heads up to 50 ft.

Compressors and Vacuum Pumps for Air and Gases

The rotor, consisting of a cylindrical hub around the periphery of which are chambers formed by heavy shrouds cast integrally, revolves in an elliptical casing filled with water.

As the rotor turns, it carries the water with it. The water under the influence of centrifugal force, follows the contour of the casing, and alternately enters and leaves the rotor chambers.

Sectional View of the Nash Hytor Compressor or Vacuum Pump, Showing the Unique Principle of Hydro-Turbine Operation

As the water recedes from the rotor, air is drawn into the chambers through the inlet ports. As the water is forced back into the rotor, the air is compressed and then discharged through the outlet ports.

A separator frees the compressed air of entrained moisture.

Supplied in standard sizes for handling up to 5000 cu. ft. of air per minute. For discharge pressures up to 20 lb.; vacuums up to 20 in. of mercury column.

Bulletins

No. 10. Nash Hytor Compressors.
No. 11. Nash Hytor Vacuum Pumps.
No. 85. Jennings Return-Line Vacuum Heating Pumps, manifold type.
No. 87. Jennings Vacuum Heating Pumps, unit manifold type.
No. 97. Jennings Suction Sump Pumps.
No. 99. Jennings Condensation Pumps.
No. 103. Jennings Sewage Ejectors, Type B.
No. 108. Jennings Sewage Ejectors, Type A.
No. 155. Jennings Centrifugal Pumps.
No. 161. Jennings Suction Sewage Pumps.