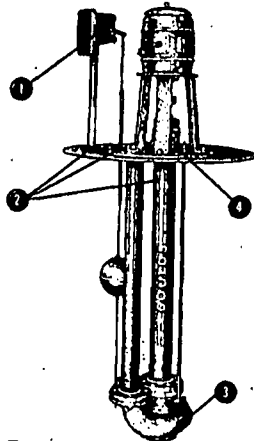


For Removing Water from
Boiler Room Pits...

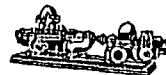
Goulds Vertical Centrifugal Pumps



This Goulds sump pump (Fig. 3047) is widely used for removing water from pits in boiler rooms and powerhouses. Pump itself is submerged in pit and connected to motor by vertical shaft. There is no suction pipe.

Pump is built in four sizes for pit depths from 3 to 20 ft. Capacities 10 to 650 G.P.M. Heads to 65 ft.

Other GOULDS PUMPS for power applications



GOULDS Fig. 3360
High pressure multistage centrifugal. Capacities to 2350 G.P.M. Heads to 3050 ft. Bulletin 712.5.



GOULDS Fig. 3450
These double-suction, single-stage Goulds centrifugals will handle up to 18,000 G.P.M. Heads up to 600 ft. Send for Bulletin 711.2.



GOULDS Fig. 3650
"Close-coupled" single-stage centrifugal for general industrial use. Capacities to 3200 G.P.M. Heads to 400 ft. Bulletin 711.1.

- ① Unit complete with float and automatic switch which starts and stops pump according to levels in the pit.
- ② Permanent alignment of upper and lower bearings is assured by welding together the cover plate, supporting column and discharge pipe.
- ③ By-passing water through casing ports equalizes pressure on both ends of bearing bushing, prevents flow of liquid through bearing and assures retention of lubricant over long periods of time.
- ④ Shaft and impeller can be adjusted axially without dismantling any part of the pump. Upper bearing and bearing housing are assembled as a unit with shaft and impeller.

For complete information, contact your nearest Goulds distributor or write for Bulletin 726.1.



Goulds

PUMPS INC.

Seneca Falls
New York

WATER GAGES

After disassembly of a gage, inspect all parts that will be used in gage. For instance, a body that takes a gasket must be thoroughly cleaned so new gasket has a good face against which to seal. Don't disassemble gasket seat in any way.

Clean cap-screw threads and with high-temperature lubricant (a grade mineral oil). Don't use grease on a gasket surface when reassembling. Carbonization and buildup occur at high temperature when grease is used.

Don't reuse mica, glasses or gaskets. Though glass may look perfect it may have lost some of its original properties. Leave new gage parts in their protective wrapping until they can be immediately assembled in gage. If gage manufacturer gives preheat instructions for gaskets, be sure to follow them.

Keep all metallic objects away from glass before and after assembly. Apply glands on gage valves to prevent leakage but do not tighten excessively. Lubricate stem and yoke bushings periodically. Keep valves wide open.

Choosing Gages. Before deciding which gage is best for your job, consult with the manufacturers. They can supply a list of plants near you that use their gages under similar conditions.

Look at the design from an engineering standpoint. Your experience with you a good lead on whether the gage will do the job. Compare your gage with others suitable for the same use.

Once you've chosen the gage, get the exact unit you want, or pass your recommendation to your planning or consulting engineer or boiler manufacturer. They'll particularly appreciate your recommendation because they know it is based on down-to-earth experience.

WITH OUR READERS

It's Volume X in which the editorial board appeared. At that time, Power was in its 10th volume, as we do today, so there's an indicator pointing to 1880 as the start date of the parent paper, Steam.

When we began to dig into what shapes up as a nice little mystery, we found that while our library of Power complete back to the beginning, we do have the early issues of Steam. And found that the first issue of Power, labeled Volume IV—will another until going back to 1880 rather than 1883.

If Power is older than we think, we want to know about it. So if you can help us in nailing down the facts, we'll be grateful. And we have in mind a reward for the reader who first comes forward with the evidence.—Ed.

'SAIRSET

For the past 28 years, 'SAIRSET has been recognized as the finest quality air-setting, high temperature bonding mortar on the market. It forms a thin, airtight joint and bonds all types of firebrick into a one-piece unit at all temperatures. The high refractoriness of 'SAIRSET guards against fusion or softening of the joints ... increasing the service of the firebrick.

A. P. GREEN BONDING MORTARS

ADD EXTRA LIFE AND
PROTECTION TO FIREBRICK LININGS ...
REDUCE DOWN-TIME

KD-2

An air-setting, high temperature bonding mortar that will not fuse or soften in the joints. KD-2 develops excellent plasticity and workability immediately on mixing—no long soaking period required. Gives maximum protection because it does not shrink ... there are no cracks for flame and slag to attack. KD-2 is shipped dry and will not freeze, deteriorate or lose its working and bonding characteristics in storage.

DIAMOND-JO

A dry, heat-setting high temperature mortar for laying firebrick. DIAMOND-JO is free from joint shrinkage or expansion ... provides strong airtight joints at high temperatures ... recommended for temperatures above 2000° F. It is ground extremely fine ... makes thin brick-to-brick joints.

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