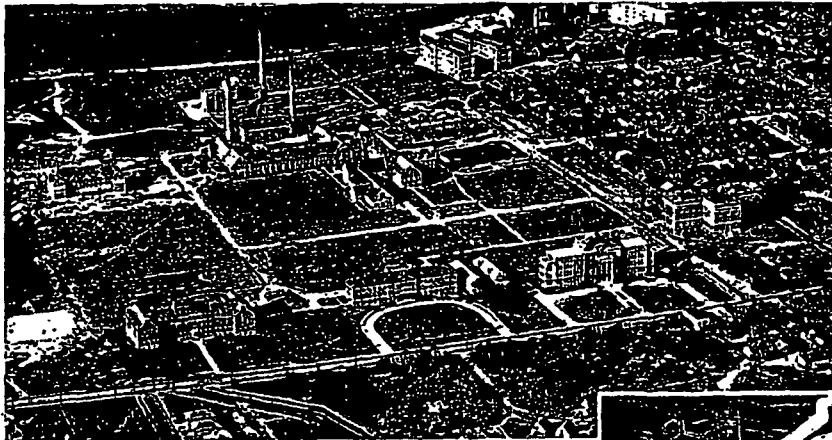
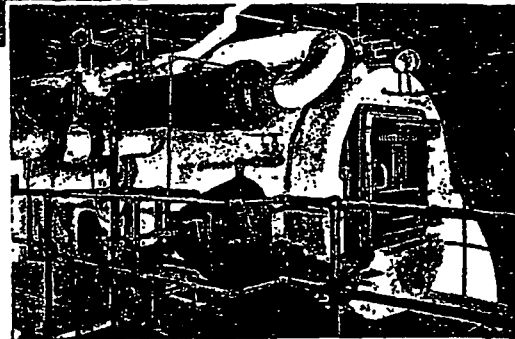




Aerial view of group of hospitals. At the extreme left in the distance is the Indiana Rotary Club unit of the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children. At its right is the Riley Hospital. Buildings in the foreground, left to right are: Nurses' Home, Wm. H. Coleman Hospital for Women, Robert W. Long Hospital, and the Indiana University School of Medicine and Hospital. In the distance is the City Hospital.

Deaerator Eliminates Corrosion



Elliott domestic hot water deaerator installation, which assures corrosionless hot water and freedom from pipe renewals for Indiana University Hospital.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL GROUP OVERCOMES PIPE PITTING TROUBLES

By J. A. GERLACH, Sales Engineer,
Elliott Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Ind., maintains its medical center, including medical college and attendant hospitals in Indianapolis, Ind. This group of buildings, shown in the aerial view, consists of the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Hospital for Children, Rotary Convalescent Ward, Medical School, Robert W. Long Hospital, Coleman Maternity Hospital and the Ball Nurses' Home.

The requirement of softened hot and cold water for this group of

buildings has constantly increased from an average consumption, in 1928, of 50,000 g.p.d., to 105,000 g.p.d. in 1932, with a peak condition in early 1932 of 146,000 g.p.d. Undoubtedly, new buildings and hospital units will be erected in the future which will impose still heavier duty on the hot and cold water supply system.

The hot and cold water service lines are of galvanized wrought iron pipe. A short time ago, evidences of pitting and corrosion appeared in the domestic hot water

lines, which trouble was traced to the presence of dissolved oxygen and other non-condensable gases.

Mr. Charles R. Ammerman, Consulting Engineer, Indianapolis, Ind., was retained to investigate what could be done to eliminate the continual trouble of bursting hot water service lines, due to corrosion pitting. After a thorough study, a 20,000-g.p.h. Elliott low-temperature vacuum type deaerator was installed. The size was such as to take care of the expected load demands on the hot water system and to assure the medical center of proper protection for the future.

The deaerator unit included the horizontal gas separator, vapor condenser, motor-driven air removal pump and auxiliary steam