

POWER NEWS

BUSINESS ITEMS • APPOINTMENTS • FOREIGN FIELDS
WASHINGTON NOTES • NEW DEVELOPMENTS • CONVENTIONS

Straws Point Way in Power-Supply Situation

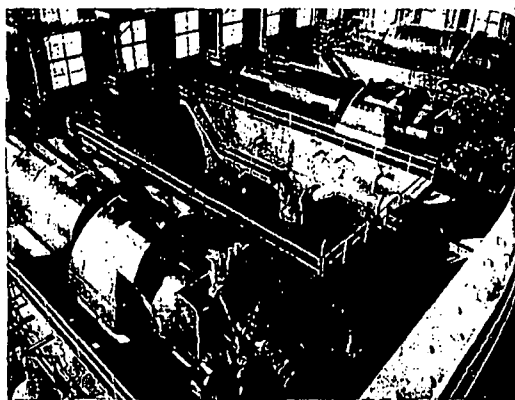
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in the power-supply situation in different parts of the country reveal the nature of the problem and some of the means taken to solve it. In this they are like straws that point the way the wind blows.

Working-Hour Shift. In St. Louis, delegates to the AFL Central Trades and Labor Union meeting approved a shift in working hours as a means of avoiding curtailment of industrial operations or a complete shutdown of some plants because of the tight power situation in the area served by the Union Electric Co. of Mo.

John I. Rollings, executive secretary of the group, stated that together with a CIO representative, he had conferred with Union Electric officials and was advised that unless the company's present power-conservation campaign is successful, St. Louis and vicinity may face a critical situation. Discussions covered the possibility of shifting to off-peak hours industrial operations involving large usage of electricity. While such a shift would interfere with social and economic life of the workers, Rollings expressed the view that this step would be preferable to complete shutdown or the laying-off of industrial workers if the situation worsens.

Delegates approved the Rollings report, which also recommended that AFL unions discuss thoroughly with their employers a shift in operating hours if requested to do so, in the event that the present voluntary electricity conservation program of Union Electric proves unsuccessful. Cooperation in the conservation program was also recommended.

Navy Aids Maine. To reduce power shortage in Aroostook County, Maine, the U. S. Navy ordered, in November, the fitting out of two destroyer-escorts, the *Malady* and the *Foss*, for use as auxiliary sources of electricity. With suitable transformer equipment, the 3600-kw power plants of these vessels can feed into the Central Maine Power system for transmission to the Medway, Houlton and Presque Isle area by way



MYSTIC'S THIRD UNIT ON LINE: Boston Edison Co's Mystic generating station at Everett, Mass., reached 150,000-kw capacity on Oct 21, 1947 when the third 50,000-kw General Electric turbine (background, above) went into service. All three machines operate condensing, steam being supplied by Combustion Engineering Co. boilers working at 1400-psi drum pressure and 910 F. Continued expansion will bring Boston Edison Co's total capacity to 450,000 kw this year.

of the Bangor Hydroelectric Company.

Drought conditions hit Maine Public Service Co., Presque Isle, so hard that it was forced to divide its system in two parts, rationing service to each on a 2-hr "on" and 2-hr "off" basis. With the potato crop being processed, a considerable loss threatened.

N. Y. Picture Better. Ending of drought conditions, permitting normal

flow of power from hydro plants in northeastern New York, led to a announcement by New York State Electric & Gas Corp. that it has withdrawn its request for power conservation by large industrial customers in the southern tier.

This proved good news for electric Binghamton-area industrial firms also. (Continued on page 176)

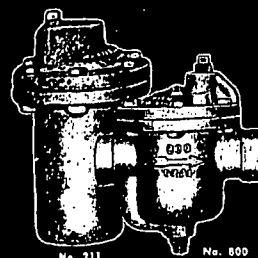
COMING EVENTS

Jan 12-16 — National Materials Handling Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio. Clapp & Polak, Inc., 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, New York.

Jan 26-29 — Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Assn., 5th all-industry refrigeration and air-conditioning exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio. R. Kennedy Hanson, show director, 1107 Clark Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Feb 2-6 — American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, 8th International heating and ventilating exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York 17, N. Y. Charles F. Roth, manager, International Exposition Co., Grand Central Palace, New York 17.

Mar 1-4 — American Society of Mechanical Engineers, spring meeting, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La. Ernest Hartford, executive assistant secretary, 29 W. 39th St., New York.



Above left — Armstrong bottom inlet—top outlet steam trap.

Above right — Armstrong No. 800 side inlet—side outlet trap.

**PROOF THAT
ARMSTRONG TRAPS
PAY DIVIDENDS:**

ARMSTRONG TRAPS have been used for many years in all types of industrial plants, and have proved their worth by saving fuel and increasing production.

They are designed to operate at any pressure up to 1500 psi, and are available in a wide range of sizes and materials.

They are built to last, and are guaranteed for a minimum of 10 years. They are also available in a wide range of materials, including brass, steel, and cast iron.

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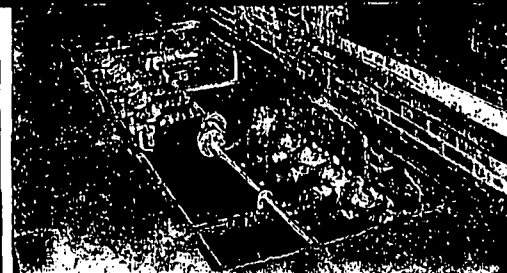


ARMSTRONG Inverted Bucket STEAM TRAPS

No. 2 of a series of advertisements devoted to improving efficiency through better trapping.

For Fuel Savings and Maximum Production

SELECT THE
CORRECT STEAM TRAP
FOR THE JOB



In order to maintain high temperatures, high production and minimum fuel consumption it is essential that steam traps be correctly selected for each piece of equipment in your plant. Don't select traps by pipe sizes alone. Here's a convenient check list for proper trap selection:

1. DOES THE TRAP HAVE ADEQUATE CAPACITY FOR PEAK LOADS? Traps should have the capacity to take care of the above normal condensate loads encountered in starting up cold equipment. This will often save hours of warming-up time and greatly increase production.
2. DOES THE TRAP ACTUALLY HAVE THE CAPACITY CLAIMED FOR IT? It is possible to unknowingly buy a trap with insufficient capacity. This limits production and wastes fuel. Armstrong trap capacities are very conservatively based on actual tests with hot condensate, and a liberal safety factor is recommended. If you follow Armstrong recommendations the traps will handle any condensate load that will be encountered.
3. IS THE TRAP SUITABLE FOR THE PRESSURE? A trap won't work satisfactorily at a steam pressure above that for which it is designed. (In switching traps from one location to another, be sure they are not put on a line with a pressure above their rating.)
4. DOES THE TRAP HAVE ADEQUATE AIR-HANDLING CAPACITY? Air (always present in steam) reduces heat transfer efficiency, lowers temperatures and slows up production. Armstrong traps discharge all normal amounts of air along with condensate.
5. DOES THE BODY STYLE PERMIT THE MOST EFFICIENT INSTALLATION? Correct installation, essential to efficient trap performance, is simplified and reduced in cost by the choice of Armstrong trap body styles: No. 800 Series side inlet—side outlet; No. 801 Series side inlet—bottom outlet, and No. 200 Series bottom inlet—top outlet.

*The 36-page ARMSTRONG STEAM TRAP BOOK gives complete data on trap selection and installation on all classes of equipment. Send for your copy. ARMSTRONG MACHINE WORKS, 812 Maple Street, Three Rivers, Mich.