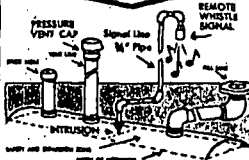


At Heavy Oil Tank Installations INSURE AGAINST

- ✓ Overfilling
and Spillage
- ✓ Discharging into
the wrong fill pipe
- ✓ Discharging into
a tank with an
open stick hole . . .

WITH **VENTALARM** Whistling Tank Fill Signal Special 3-Piece Assembly (Type C)



1. **PRESSURE VENT CAP**
Installed at termination of
main vent. Assures initial vent-
ing through signal vent.
2. **TANK INTRUSION**
Threads into any 2" tank
opening. Its depth provides
for safety and oil expansion
zone.
3. **REMOTE WHISTLE SIGNAL**
Located anywhere near fill
point. Signal sound created at
end of signal vent.

Your constant guard against
fire hazard, expense and
property damage.

Just one instruction needed . . .
"FILL ONLY WHILE
THE WHISTLE BLOWS"

See your Oil Company for
details or write to

**SCULLY SIGNAL
COMPANY**

Green St., Melrose, Mass.

More TECHNICAL BRIEFS

Begin on page 154

was one of the first of these high tem-
perature installations, having a rated
capacity of 50,000 kw and a capability
of 67,000 kw. The throttle steam con-
ditions were 1450 psi and 1000 F with
reheating to 1000 F. System growth re-
quired an increase in the unit size
and it was found that the reheat unit
could be installed in approximately the
same building volume as the first unit.
A comparison of size and performance
of the first two units is shown in the
paper.

The overall operating efficiency of the
plant is shown in Fig. 2. The plant
performance reaches a net plant heat
rate for No. 2 Unit of 9750 Btu per net
kwh at 56,000 kw. For the year 1951
the average heat rate was 9935 and for
1952 it was 9990 Btu per net kwh. The
higher rate in 1952 probably resulted
from difficulties with the high pressure
heater. A tube leak developed and, in
the process of correcting the trouble,
three high pressure heaters were out of
service several weeks. Operating effi-
ciency during the interval was 4½ per
cent below normal. The normal expecta-
tion is an annual heat rate of 9950
Btu per net kwh. During early opera-
tion some difficulty was experienced in
the regulation of throttle and reheat
temperatures near maximum load opera-
tion. The source of the spray water
had insufficient pressure to provide
adequate desuperheating. A source of
higher pressure was provided and spray
nozzles enlarged to correct the difficulty.
ASME Paper No. 53-F-31.

Directions for ordering papers on p 154

Design Considerations in Kodak Park's
Power System. By H A Decker, East-
man Kodak Co.

This paper presents the design con-
siderations for the power plant equip-
ment in a highly specialized chemical
plant producing photographic film and
paper products. High pressure boilers
and turbines are used to produce the
steam required by the manufacturing
plant and generate electrical power on
a by-product basis. The nature of the
manufacturing processes requires that
special attention be given to continuity
of operation and plant cleanliness.

The installation of any steam-gener-
ating equipment for a manufacturing
plant is made primarily on basis of need
for additional steam and for the re-
placement of obsolete or worn out boil-
ers. The first consideration is to get
steam to the various buildings in the
quantities and at the pressures needed.
This constitutes a problem in distribu-

this Bulletin...



Gives you
THE "INSIDE STORY"
ON THE GREATEST
PROGRESS IN
SAFETY VALVES
FOR OVER 50 YEARS!

Yes, IT'S ALL ABOUT
THE NEW

LONERGAN
UNI-LINE
41-W-200 SERIES

NO OTHER VALVE LIKE IT

The UNI-LINE features:

- a Much Higher capacity per size, than any other
safety valve.
- a Free-acting, self-aligning disc.
- a "Latching" gully (readily adjustable for con-
trol) . . . assists in opening and closing action,
as well as affording an additional self-aligning
feature.
- a Disc and Disc holder of forged copper alloy,
not castings.

For full details about the money-saving, maintenance-
free advantages of these "latching" disc valve de-
sign and specifications, write for your free copy of this
new UNI-LINE 41-W-200 Series Bulletin.

LonerGAN

J. E. LONERGAN COMPANY

Established 1872

RACE & 2nd STREETS PHILA., D. PA.

POWER • DECEMBER 1953

DREW Steam Line Corrosion Treatments TECHNICAL BULLETIN

**DREW STEAM LINE CORROSION CONTROL TREATMENTS
ELIMINATE STEAM AND CONDENSATE LINE REPLACEMENTS**

A leading food plant was constantly replacing condensate
return lines that had failed. Drew Engineers determined
the cause of failures to be carbon dioxide in the condensate.

For treatment, Drew SLCC was recommended. This
is a non-toxic material which does not taint the food
being processed in the plant. A volatile alkali, Drew
SLCC corrected the condition quickly by neutralizing
the carbon dioxide. In this plant, Drew treatment put
an abrupt end to costly maintenance.

In other instances of steam and condensate line cor-
rosion, Drew Products such as SLCC-Q and SLCC-A are
used, depending upon conditions. To prevent or eliminate
water problems in your plant, you'll get results faster
and more economically with the Drew 5-point program

Write for technical bulletins.

1. Thorough study and analysis of
the problem
2. Use of effective organic and in-
organic materials
3. Efficient methods of feeding ma-
terials to the system
4. Control of dosages by simplified
plant testing
5. Qualified field supervision and
technical assistance

Power Chemicals Division

E. F. DREW & CO., INC.

15 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

FRANCISCO CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON DALLAS ASHEVILLE, N.C.
AJAX, ONTARIO

Sales throughout the United States, Canada and South America

