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was one of the first of these high temperature installations, having a rated capacity of 50,000 kw and a capability of 67,000 kw. The throttle steam conditions were 1450 psi and 1000 F with reheating to 1000 F. System growth required 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 efficiency during the interval was 4½ per cent below normal. The normal expectation is an annual heat rate of 9950 Btu per net kwh. During early operation some difficulty was experienced in the regulation of throttle and reheat temperatures near maximum load operation. 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.*

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Design Considerations in Kodak Park's Power System. *By H A Decker, Eastman Kodak Co.*

This paper presents the design considerations for the power plant equipment 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-generating equipment for a manufacturing plant is made primarily on basis of need for additional steam and for the replacement of obsolete or worn out boilers. 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-