

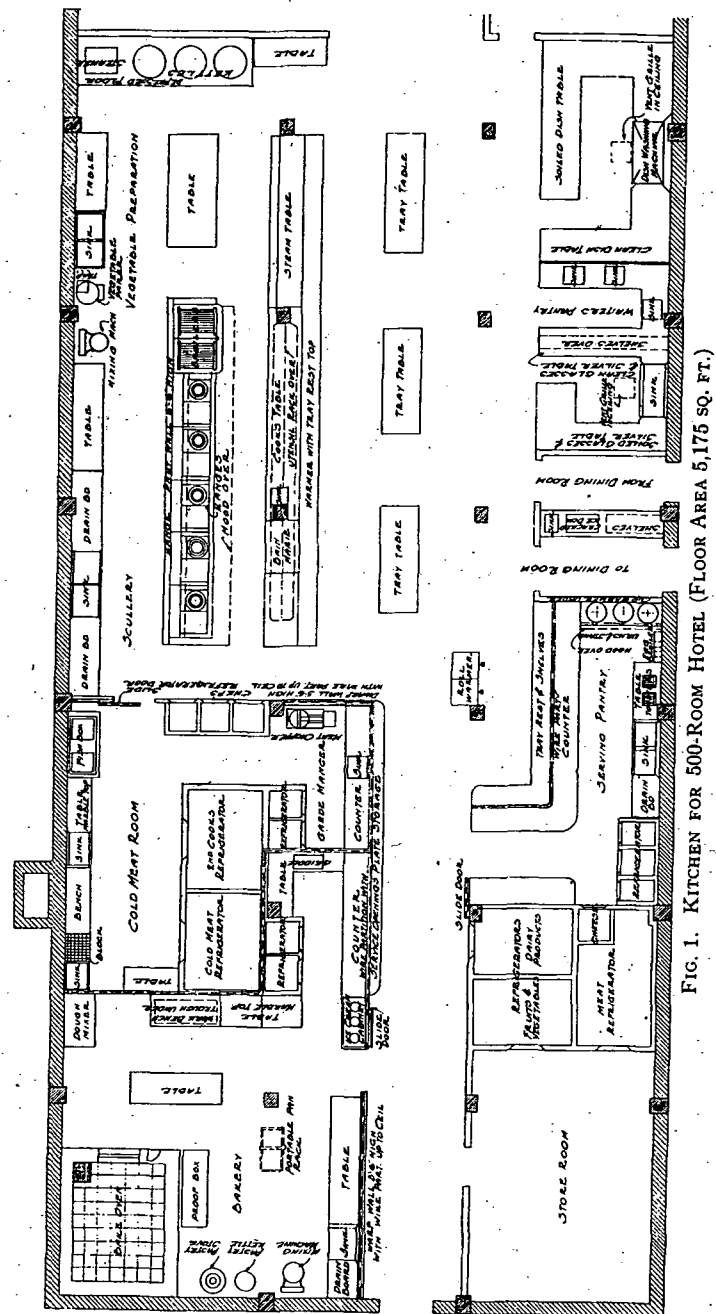


FIG. 1. KITCHEN FOR 500-ROOM HOTEL (FLOOR AREA 5,175 SQ. FT.)

CHAPTER 22—PIPING AND EQUIPMENT FOR LAUNDRY, KITCHEN AND HOSPITAL SERVICE

General restaurant.....	400 to 500 watts
Institution kitchen.....	175 to 200 watts
Colleges, boarding schools, etc.....	250 to 350 watts
Clubs, etc.....	450 to 600 watts

Electricity is subject to considerable abuse, resulting in waste, unless care is used in its operation. It is easily possible for these figures to be exceeded by 100 per cent and it is probable that they always will be exceeded by some amount.

Fig. 1 shows a kitchen for a 500-room hotel.

EQUIPMENT FOR HOSPITALS

Every modern hospital must sterilize all instruments and utensils used in operations and treatments, all dressings before being used, all bed pans from wards and rooms, the baby's milk and the bottle in which it is served. Provision should also be made to sterilize mattresses, bedding and similar articles and also dishes, when occasion arises. A plentiful supply of sterilized water and distilled water must also be provided. Hospitals for mental and nervous diseases must include hydro-therapy and electro-therapy treatment.

Instrument, dressing, utensil, dish and mattress sterilizers are usually rated by their internal dimensions in inches; water sterilizers by the gallons capacity of each of the two reservoirs, water stills by their capacity in gallons and pasteurizers and bottle sterilizers by their capacity in 8-oz. bottles.

Selection of Sterilizers

Sterilizers and water stills may be had heated by steam, electricity, gas, kerosene or gasoline; the preference being in the order named. Steam is the only method, however, for which the entire line of sterilizers are ordinarily made. Steam sterilizers are simpler, contain less equipment liable to derangement, are quicker in operation and less costly both to install and operate than those heated by any other method. Electrically heated sterilizers, in practice, are confined to the smaller sizes, and such as for dentists' and doctors' treatment rooms outside of hospitals.

Electricity is superior to any other method only in the case of the solution warmer, where, due to its adaptability to automatic control, it is preferable.

Cost of Operating Sterilizers

The cost of operation of steam sterilizer equipment is very little more than the cost of keeping steam constantly available and the amount of use has little effect on the total cost of operation. The cost of operation of electric sterilizers may be considerable; depending upon how much they are used and the cost of *standby* service for them. This will be seen when it is noted that the smallest instrument sterilizer is rated at 2,200 watts and the largest dressing sterilizer at 12,000 watts.

The cost of operation of gas, kerosene and gasoline heated sterilizers is much more than for steam heated ones but usually less than for electric heated ones, depending entirely on the amount of use.