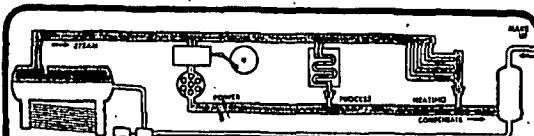


When You Think of CORROSION PROTECTION for your STEAM SYSTEM

Think of
CORAVOL
(The Original* AMINE PROCESS)

Because CORAVOL Circulates to Control Corrosion



The CORAVOL ZONE—indicated by the shaded area in the diagram—includes every part of a steam system not accessible to boiler feed water treatment. It includes the boiler above the water line, steam lines, condensate return lines, radiators, valves, traps and equipment. This zone can now be reached and protected against rust and corrosive action by CORAVOL.

CORAVOL IS PART OF A COMPLETE TECHNICAL SERVICE which provides special chemical formulas for . . . boiler feed water . . . foam prevention . . . hot water supply . . . refrigerating brine . . . cooling and condenser water . . . rapid scale removal . . . coagulation . . . algae control . . . fuel oil supply . . . soot removal.

CORAVOL circulating throughout your steam system protects it from corrosive attack. **CORAVOL** saves costly pipe repairs and replacements—maintenance labor—hours and days of shutdown loss. **CORAVOL** cleans out clogging rust deposits, improving heat transfer, restoring original capacity of lines and efficiency of valves and traps.

CORAVOL, the original* amine process, has the flexibility that lets it conform to each individual need. The **CORAVOL** you'll use is formulated to do the best protective job under your own plant conditions.

*The use of **CORAVOL** in steam systems is covered by U. S. Patent No. 2,055,044. The Western Chemical Co., owner of this patent, grants licenses under which valuable AMINES purchased from other sources may be used in steam systems upon payment of royalty to Western Chemical Co.

chemical
Water
Treatment

**WESTERN
CHEMICAL
COMPANY**

713 Washington Street
Kansas City 6, Missouri

MAIL COUPON TODAY for
Complete Data about the CORAVOL Process

Western Chemical Company,
713 Washington Street,
Kansas City 6, Missouri

Send me full information about CORAVOL.

NAME _____
FIRM _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ ZONE _____
STATE _____

More TECHNICAL BRIEFS

current. The losses and heating caused by the negative phase sequence currents will be discussed here.

The more severe fault so far as heating is concerned is likely to be a line to line fault. The heat input is limited to the three phase value of a suitable grounding resistor or is less than for a line to line fault. The line to neutral fault draws a what larger current, only half as much as a line to line fault. The armature conductors are involved compared with a line to line fault.

This work was carried on in connection with a subcommittee of the ASA-C50 Standards Committee on Rotating Machinery which was revising rules in regard to allowable short-circuit conditions for alternating current machines. The committee evolved a new criterion for evaluating the phase rotor heating which is described in the paper. AIEE Paper No. 53-97.

Power Distribution

Load-Dropping Tests on a Large Ignitron Rectifier. By S J Pope, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp; I K Dillard and C R Marcum, Westinghouse Electric Corp.

A series of load-dropping tests on a large ignitron rectifier circuit was conducted during March 1952 on an aluminum potline at the Mead Washington Works of the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. The purpose of these tests was to get fundamental data on current and voltage surges in a large ignitron rectifier installation when the potline was tripped off. These data were used to determine the best operating procedure for dropping potline loads on a higher-capacity ignitron installation. In addition, they were to establish measures should be taken to protect existing installations against equipment failure from switching surges. The findings were:

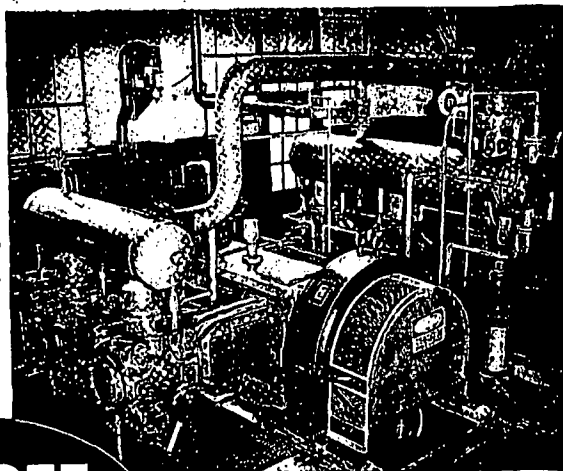
1. The best method of dropping load is by a circuit breaker operation with auxiliary power maintained. Using this method, no serious transient disturbances were observed in either secondary phase or cathode currents. Tripping the primary power supply removed the tendency to unbalance currents between parallel rectifiers, and the current in the transformer secondary was confined to two windings 180 deg out of phase.

2. Load interruption by tripping the ac circuit breaker and auxiliary power simultaneously is satisfactory at Mead.

Directions for ordering papers on p 12

THE IDEAL DRIVE FOR GAS COMPRESSORS

**ELLIOTT
Synchronous
MOTORS**

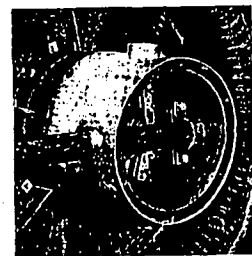


This Elliott synchronous motor drives a Clark CMA-4 compressor. It is featured by the rigidity and strength of its Elliott "Fabri-Steel" construction in frame and stator core plus a number of unique design and construction advantages.

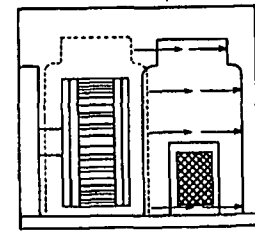
ONE OF MANY REASONS FOR ELLIOTT RELIABILITY is that winding bars are SILVER-BRAZED to heavy and ring segments, insuring a permanent, high strength joint, with highest electrical and thermal conductivity. Photo illustrates how an assembly jig is used during silver-brazing to guarantee accurate alignment of parts.



Long-wearing steel collector rings are completely enclosed and pressure ventilated with uncontaminated air. A transparent removable window permits inspection or quick replacement of brushes.



The overhung motor rotor reduces space requirements, eliminates need of an outboard bearing, and increases efficiency. Inspection of the entire stator core and field poles is simple, since the frame can be shifted along its foundation to clear the rotor.



ELLIOTT Company

DEPT. P

**Ridgway Division
RIDGWAY, PA.**

Plants at: JEANNETTE, PA. • RIDGWAY, PA.
AMPERE, N. J. • SPRINGFIELD, O. • NEWARK, N. J.
DISTRICT OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

82-1

