



No. 1. All Patterns
Tapping $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Capacity 100 sq. ft. Rad.

1
Trap No. 1



No. 2. All Patterns
Tapping $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Capacity 350 sq. ft. Rad.

2
Trap No. 2

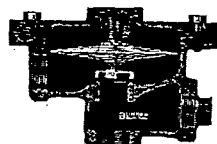


No. 3. All Patterns
Tapping $\frac{3}{4}$ "; Capacity 450 sq. ft. Rad.

3
Trap No. 3



4
Trap No. 4

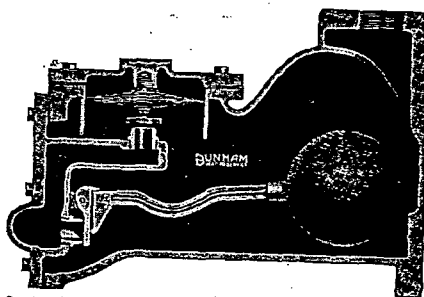


5
Trap No. 5

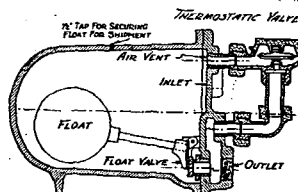
No. 4. Angle and Straightway
Tapping $\frac{3}{4}$ "; Capacity 1500 sq. ft. Rad.

No. 5. Angle and Straightway
Tapping 1"; Capacity 3000 sq. ft. Rad.

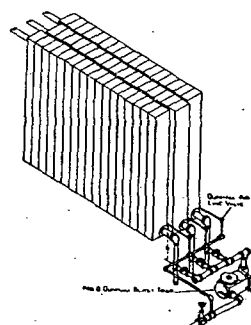
DUNHAM BLAST TRAP



Sectional View of Blast Trap, No. 8. Showing the Thermostatic Disc Valve and the Auxiliary Float Valve



Sectional Detail of Blast Trap No. 18



Typical connections for the Thermostatic and Float Trap. Omit additional vents on stacks of 16 sections and less

This trap is designed for draining blast heating coils. In selecting capacities, be sure and reduce blast coil radiation to equivalent direct radiation by multiplying the actual surface of coil by a factor ranging from 6 to 10, depending on temperature, velocity and volume of air blown over coils.

The operation of traps No. 6 and 7 is similar to that of the radiator trap, using the thermostatic principle, while Nos. 8, 16, 17, 18, 19 traps combine the Dunham thermostatic principle with the float. They handle large volumes of water successfully. Made only for pressures up to 10 lb. on vacuum or gravity systems.

Size	Pipe Connection, In.	Capacity, Direct Radiation, Sq. Ft.
*No. 6	$\frac{3}{4}$	1,500
*No. 7	1	3,000
No. 16	$\frac{3}{4}$	6,000
No. 17	1	7,000
No. 18	$1\frac{1}{4}$	9,000
No. 19	$1\frac{1}{2}$	11,000
No. 8	2	16,000

*Made in angle and straightway patterns.

Dunham Reducing Pressure Valve

Made only in standard weight for a pressure range of 125 lb. down on high side, to 10 lb. and atmosphere on low side, in straight and expanded outlet patterns.

Dunham Vacuum Pump Governor

Used on steam driven vacuum pumps to control vacuum in vacuum return lines. Made in all sizes from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in., inclusive.

Dunham Damper Control

The Dunham Diaphragm Damper Regulator controls the steam pressure in ounces. It operates check and draft damper with chains.

Dunham Air Eliminator

Used in connection with the Dunham Home Heating System for venting the air from the system.

Capacity for 2000 sq. ft. radiation.

Dunham Oil Separator

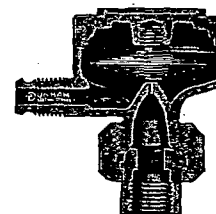
Made in all sizes from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in. Flanged connections.

Dunham Strainer

Has a large brass screen basket for catching and holding the dirt; easily accessible for cleaning and at once commends itself for this purpose. Made in all sizes from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 in.

Dunham Air Line Valve

The principle of operation is identical, and design similar, to the Dunham Radiator Trap. Its efficiency is high, and service in connection with air line systems invaluable. Can be furnished with either $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. radiator connection. Air piping is required in connection with its use. It must not be subjected to steam pressures exceeding 10 lb. gage.



Dunham Air Line System

This is a one-pipe steam system using a Dunham Air Line Valve on each radiator, with a system of air line piping which may discharge the air by gravity, or be attached to an air line Vacuum Pump. This system is particularly adapt-

able in making old one-pipe heating systems more efficient. It is easily and economically installed, and insures the quick removal of air from the radiators.

The Dunham Home Heating System

This is specially for the home or small building. It uses steam at very low pressure. Steam is admitted into the radiator by the Dunham Packless Radiator Valve, where it is retained by the Dunham Radiator Trap until it has given off its heat, when, as water, it passes through the trap together with the air, and back to the boiler through the return piping. The air is released by the Dunham Air Eliminator, and the water returns naturally to the boiler. The design is such that a partial vacuum can be obtained on receding fire, with water continuing boiling. Hot water pattern radiators with top inlet connections are required. The end of each steam main is vented through a Dunham Trap into the return piping, and is dripped through wet or dry drip pipe directly back to the boiler return header.

The Dunham Return System

This System differs from the Home Heating System in that it makes use of the Dunham Return Trap in place of the Dunham Air Eliminator, which introduces the added feature of a positive automatic return of water to the boiler when it is desired to raise the steam pressure.

The feature of a positive return under varying steam pressures makes this Dunham System particularly adaptable to apartment houses, small hotels and medium size commercial buildings, schools and churches. This System makes possible the modernizing of old one-pipe and two-pipe gravity systems, and eliminates the sputtering, leaking air valves which are such trouble makers in these old heating jobs.

The Dunham Vacuum System

Simplicity is the key note of Dunham design. There is the system of steam mains and piping to supply all radiation, and the return piping to carry away the air and water of condensation by means of a vacuum pump. Steam may be supplied direct from boiler, or through a Dunham Reducing Valve, where boiler pressure is too high for direct service. Or exhaust steam may be used, supplemented by live steam through a Reducing Valve.

Bulletins

Bulletins of standard architectural size with detailed information covering each System, and all products, including roughing-in dimensions, will be furnished on request.