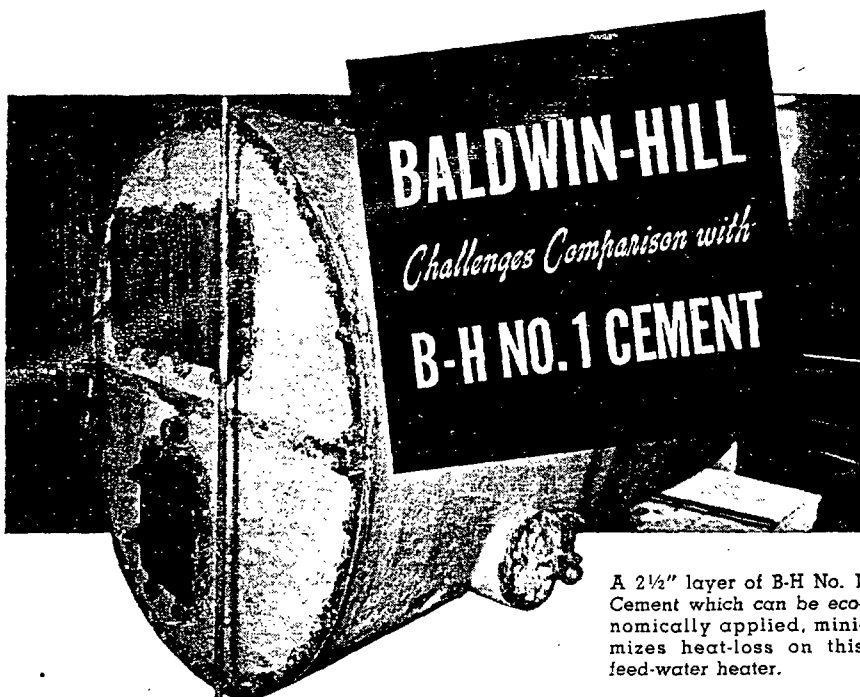
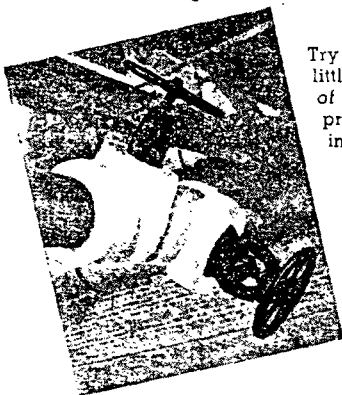




A 2½" layer of B-H No. 1 Cement which can be economically applied, minimizes heat-loss on this feed-water heater.

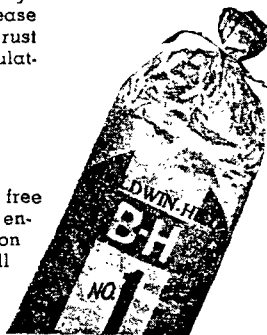
You'll be interested to tick off these reasons for trying B-H No. 1 Cement, to see whether you've been using something less desirable:

1. Mixes with cold water to form a plastic mass which can be readily troweled to the surface of the equipment to be insulated.
2. Trowels smoothly and sticks easily to brick or metal.
3. A special rust inhibitor prevents corrosion between the metal surface and the insulating cement, thus insuring a permanent bond of the insulation and no pitting of the metal surface.
4. Effective for temperatures up to 1800° F. If not used above 1200°, it can be broken up, remixed, and used again.
5. Practically no shrinkage, so that it does not crack or pull, and 100 lb. covers approximately 60 sq. ft., 1 inch thick.
6. Its base is B-H Black Rock-Wool which is fine, resilient, high-fusing, light-weight, and extremely permanent.



Try B-H No. 1 Cement on a tough little job like this. Check its ease of application, adherence, rust prevention, and high insulating efficiency.

Write today for a free 5-lb. sample. You'll enjoy playing with it on a patch job—and we'll prove our case.



BALDWIN-HILL Insulations

575 KLAGG AVE. TRENTON, N. J.
NEW YORK CHICAGO KALAMAZOO

ably underexcited with a lag
Westbury, L. I.

Improves Other Plant Power Factor

IN MGW's PROBLEM, the generator is running as a synchronous motor, an overexcited field and a prime mover. If there are 400 per phase and the phase-to-phase is 2100 then:

$$pf = \frac{400}{2100 \times 2000 \times 1.732} = \frac{400}{7272} = 5.5\% \text{ lead}$$

Add the 2000 amp vector to determine plant pf. MGW thinks that this motoring generator proves the plant pf. On the other hand, if he will make a study of the other plants, he will find that the other plants are running with improved pf at the expense of his plant. All not for this motoring unit, the load would have to be divided among all the plants.

La Crosse, Wis. MANLEY

Thanks, Anyway

The Editors wish to acknowledge additional answers received from Hue, New York, N. Y., and C. Mann, Schenectady, N. Y.

Hog Fuel Combustion

(Continued from page 101)

1940), the calculation yields the results shown in the table at the bottom of page 101.

Calorific value of redwood has been reported as 9120 Btu per AWS; determined in a bomb calorimeter. When hog fuel is burned in a boiler, heat available varies according to moisture content and excess air. Heat losses, exclusive of those arising from radiation and incomplete combustion, and of those arising from moisture content and excess air, are developed as follows:

1. **PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT KN-227**
2. Heat to raise air temperature from 50 to 212 F = $0.24 \times 162 \times 6.16$