

SOUTHWARK STATION STARTS

Continued from p 68

ment is the oilless type. Each 10,000-kva transformer bank consists of 3 single-phase air-cooled transformers. The unit-type substation transformers, lighting transformers and lighting regulators are natural-draft, air-cooled. All circuit breakers for 4-kv and lower voltages are air breakers of the draw-out type.

In all station lighting, past experience and the newer developments were carefully considered. One significant change has been the use of cold-cathode lighting for the administration section of the building, control room and the switch house. Turbine room and heater bay have high bay-type units using twin mounting of incandescent lamps and 400-watt mercury units. Dust-tight incandescent units are used in the boiler room.

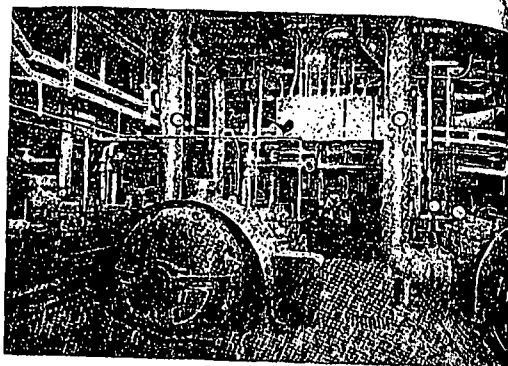
Building. Exterior walls are red brick with glass block windows. Louvers are placed where admission of outside air is needed. Interior walls are glazed brick. Main building and major equipment on the ground floor are supported on concrete-filled piles, bearing in a gravel stratum about 50 ft below grade. Structural frame is steel, fireproofed where needed. Grating has been used considerably for flooring for economical reasons and better ventilation and lighting.

Construction of coal tower and screen house matches that of the main building, except the piles, which are the standard wood type used for piers with the cut-off below mean tide.

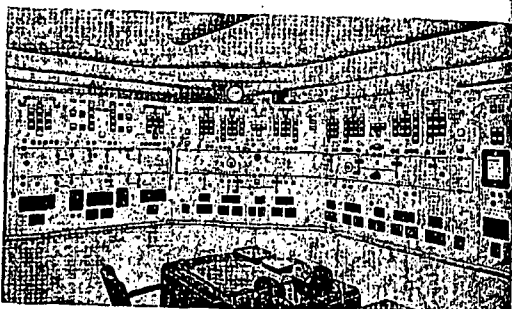
Wash and locker rooms are mostly centralized on the 2nd and 3rd floors of the building's administration section, which is nearest the entrance gate and most convenient for men coming to and from work. This arrangement gives better accommodation with a smaller amount of equipment and at a lower cost than do several locker rooms. Toilet facilities are distributed conveniently throughout the buildings.

The small utility rooms represent a new step in Philadelphia Electric Co station layout. They offer better eating conditions, at six points in the main building and at one point in the coal tower. Each room provides shift men with a refrigerator, hot plate, coffee percolator and a 4-section storage cabinet for supplies and utensils.

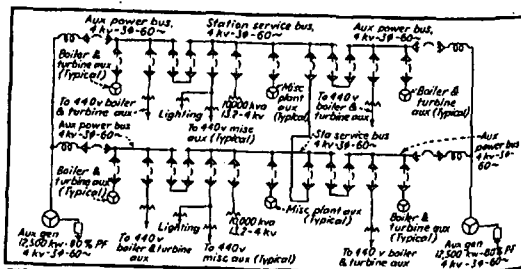
In addition to telephones a public address system is installed for operation and paging.



BOILER FEED PUMPS ARE CENTRALLY GROUPED, three low-pressure motor-driven pumps are in foreground with one of three high-pressure pumps visible in the rear.



STATION ELECTRICAL CONTROL ROOM houses both high- and low-tension control boards, 4-kv auxiliary power board at left, 13.2-kv main power board at the right.



TIE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SECTIONS of the 4-kv bus are normally open so that only one power source supplies each section during the usual operating conditions.

1949 — Can Be a Good Year Too

You can expect good business to run on well through 1948.

But old-time competition is close upon

And 1949 will be a critical year for all of us — making lower taxation imperative NOW.

These are the main conclusions drawn from a nationwide survey of industry's plans for new plants and equipment which McGraw-Hill has just completed. Here are the major findings:

Capital expenditures in 1948 may be a little lower — but at the most only 8% lower — than in 1947.

In 1949 capital expenditures may decline. 1940 plans are still fluid. However, those which have been projected now show a falling off. (Washington planners, please note: Current official attempts to discourage capital expansion may turn out to be superfluous — or downright dangerous.)

Industry's initial postwar rebuilding will be 85% complete at the end of 1948. When this first wave of deferred maintenance and expansion is finished, American industry will have more than half again the capacity it had in 1939. This does not mean the end of needed capital expenditures. Business will need to invest much more. (President Truman sets an investment goal immediately ahead of \$50 billion.) But it does mean that tough competition is returning fast.

IF YOU WANT full details of the McGraw-Hill survey of Capital Expenditures, which is summarized in this editorial, write to the Economics Department, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 16, N.Y.

These are solid facts, based on plans which are firmly made by a broad cross-section of American industry and which the McGraw-Hill survey revealed.

The greatest contribution of this survey is the information it supplies on business plans for the purchase of new plants and equipment. What business planned to do about such expenditures was by far the biggest unknown element in the 1948 outlook. For, if business planned to slash its outlays for plants and equipment this year, that fact alone could bring a sharp downturn in business.

In making this survey, McGraw-Hill researchers all over the nation personally interviewed top executives of companies selected to make up a scientific cross-section of industry. Each executive was asked to give, not his opinion about general business trends, but *factual details* about his company's plans for 1948. By adding together the plans of the companies interviewed, McGraw-Hill has secured, for the first time, a reliable picture of what business plans to do in the months ahead.

Here are plans for 1948 and 1949, as revealed by the survey:

1. Industry still needs more than a year to finish its initial postwar maintenance and rehabilitation program.

Among manufacturing industries, top executives report that 64% of their program for the immediate postwar period is now complete. According to present plans, 85% will be installed by the end of this year even though some manufacturing industries still have a long way to go. For instance, oil companies will complete only three-quarters of their presently planned expansion program by the end of 1948.

2. Business may spend less on new plants and equipment this year than the record \$16.1 billion spent last year. But the decline