Yarnall-Waring Company

Manufacturers of YARWAY Steam Specialties

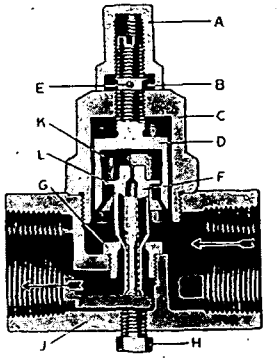
7600 Queen Street, **Philadelphia, Pa.**

YARWAY IMPULSE STEAM TRAPS

Construction—The Yarway Impulse Steam Trap is unique in that there is only one moving part, the simple valve F. This trap is made of bar stock throughout, no castings used. Body and bonnet of cold rolled steel, cadmium plated; cap of tobin bronze, valve and seat of heat treated stainless steel. For pressures 400 to 600 lb, bonnet and cap are stainless steel.

Operation—When handling condensate, pressure required to lift valve F is greater than reduced pressure in control chamber K; therefore, valve F opens, allowing free discharge of condensate. As remaining condensate approaches steam temperature, flashing takes place, flow through center orifice is choked and pressure builds up in control chamber K, closing valve F.

A—Cap Nut *B—Lock Nut* *C—Bonnet* *D—Control Cylinder* *E—Lock Pin* *F—Valve* *K—Control Chamber* *L—Control Disc* *G—Valve Seat* *H—Test Plug* *J—Body*



Advantages

Light Weight—Yarway traps need no support—½ in. trap weighs only 1⅜ lb. 2 in. trap weighs 8⅝ lb.

Small Size—They practically eliminate radiation losses—can be installed in cramped quarters—½ in. trap measures 2¼ in. long—2 in. trap, 4¾ in. long.

Will not air bind.

Require no priming.

Insure quick heating.

Operate on exclusive Impulse principle (U. S. Patents No. 2,051,732 and 2,127,649.)

Low Price—Often cheaper than repairing old traps.

Factory set to operate at all pressures up to 400 lb (or 600 lb) without change of valve seat.

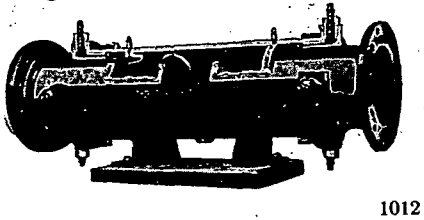
Prices, Weights and Dimensions

Size In.	Trap No. 400 lb 450 F	Trap No. 600 lb 550 F	Trap No. 600 lb 750 F	Prices Trap Complete	Wt Lb
½	60	70	120	$15.00	1⅜
¾	61	71	121	22.00	2
1	63	73	123	31.00	2¼
1¼	64	74	124	48.00	4
1½	66	76	126	68.00	6
2	67	77	127	90.00	8⅝

For further information send for descriptive bulletin T-1734.

YARWAY GUN-PAKT EXPANSION JOINTS

All-steel welded construction; light but strong. Chromium covered sliding sleeves.



Cylinder guide and stuffing box integral, assuring perfect alignment. Internal limit stops. Gun-pakt and Gland-pakt types; Gun-pakt (illustrated) fitted with screw guns which permit insertion of plastic packing while joint is under pressure. Sizes 2 in. to 24 in., single end or double end, flanged or welding ends; 150, 300 and 400 lb pressures. For additional details send for bulletin EJ-1906.

INSULATION

Many different materials are used for insulating purposes—in their natural state or processed and fabricated into various forms. They include: Vegetable fibers, wood, tree bark, cork—processed into wools or other fibrous forms, and used in loose bulk or fabricated into boards, paper, blankets or batts. Natural wools, jute, hair—felted into blankets, pads, mats, etc., or used in loose bulk forms.

Mineral products such as natural rocks and furnace slags—processed into granulated form, or into wool form and used in loose bulk or fabricated into blankets, batts, or pads; and asbestos, asphalt, gypsum and magnesia—used in board form, blankets, felts, or in loose bulk. Many of these types of insulation are also used in plastic form. Metallic insulation, such as aluminum and steel are fabricated into sheet form and used separately or in conjunction with other insulating materials.

INSULATION, Underground (p. 1014-1017, 1030-1031)

Asbestos, asphalt, mineral wools, magnesia—used in conjunction with underground piping and conduits of concrete, tile or cast iron.

Technical data is contained in Chapter 40.

INSULATION, Pipes and Surfaces (p. 1025-1050)

Asbestos, magnesia, and mineral wools in loose fibrous forms, blankets, or in plastic forms and suitable for use in extremes of high or low temperature service; also hair and felts, and cork in loose bulk or in molded or plastic forms.

Technical data will be found in Chapter 40.

Some of these insulating materials are also used as refractory materials.

INSULATION, Duct (p. 1023-1051)

Various of the insulating materials which may be fabricated into board or slab forms, and various felts and fibrous materials have been adapted for use as duct insulation—as a duct liner or applied to the outer surfaces. Some have been utilized to construct the walls of the duct itself, serving the dual purpose of duct and insulation.

Technical data is contained in Chapter 40.

INSULATION, Window (p. 1018-1023)

Single-pane and double-pane insulating window sash, metal fabric insulating window screens, weather stripping for windows and for interior and exterior doors.

INSULATION, Building (p. 1023-1051)

Aluminum sheets, paper in sheets and fabricated forms, felts, cork, glass and rock wools, cane fibre boards, wood products in board form and fibrous blankets and pads, or used in loose fibre form—all are utilized as insulation against heat or cold.

Technical data on this type of insulation will be found in Chapter 5.

Insulating materials, in board or slab form are adapted for use in walls as a plastic base, and thus serve as both a heat or cold insulation and a fire-retarding material.

INSULATION, Sound Deadening (p. 1023-1051)

Many of the insulating materials utilized in building construction are also suitable for sound deadening or acoustical control. Some of them are also adapted for use on machinery and in building to counteract or absorb vibration.

Technical data on Sound Control will be found in Chapter 31.

Manufacturer's products shown in this division are designed for specific applications. Consult the Index to Modern Equipment for additional products of these manufacturers.