



Last assembly being removed from one of three vertical filters at B. P. Nelson.

How B. P. Nelson Mfg. Co.

increased condensate in boiler feed 70%

with SORBO-CEL®

When B. P. Nelson Mfg. Co. added new 425-pi boilers, oil in condensate was an expensive problem . . . until they switched to Sorbo-Cel filtration.

Average oil concentration in old boilers was 65 ppm. Concentration in condensate receivers ran 33.4 ppm, mostly emulsified. About 50% of boiler feed was condensate. Problem: to keep oil out of new boilers. By comparing methods, they found that filtration with Sorbo-Cel . . . a specially processed diatomite filter aid . . . did the best job. Sorbo-Cel slurry is fed into condensate to attract oil and hold it until it reaches filters. Sorbo-Cel collects on plates and builds up a highly porous cake. Operation is continuous until there is no more room for cake between plates—usually 70 hours.

Today, 85% of boiler feed is condensate. Labor-and-material costs are only 1.7 cents every 1000 lbs. Since B. P. Nelson produces two million pounds of steam a day, savings from retaining such a high percentage of condensate can readily be imagined.

For further information about Sorbo-Cel filtration mail the coupon below.

Johns-Manville
SORBO-CEL

Johns-Manville
Box 60, New York 16, N. Y. Pow. II
Please send me free bulletin giving advantages of Sorbo-Cel filtration.

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

More POWER NEWS

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March said that plutonium produced in breeder reactors must be sold to the government if the reactor is to be operated economically. He pointed out that cost of uranium is a negligible part of total cost, so that fuel costs, fuel savings and thermal efficiencies are not too important. For this reason he does not believe that it will be necessary to produce power by means of high temperature, high pressure steam requiring the use of relatively expensive piping alloys.

ALLEGHENY LUDLUM STEEL CORP. has started an expanded program for the production of zirconium strip and other shapes for atomic energy applications. This program is the result of over two years research and production experience in melting and shaping zirconium metal. In this work, Allegheny Ludlum has been cooperating with the AEC's Bettis Plant in Pittsburgh.

Zirconium is especially suited to certain reactors because it wastes few neutrons and has a high resistance to certain types of corrosion. However, the metal's usefulness in reactors depends on the elimination of hafnium, an element that is present as a contaminant in natural zirconium. The Oak Ridge National Laboratories of the AEC developed a method to remove hafnium and to obtain pure zirconium in sponge form. Allegheny Ludlum has become the first private organization to go into melting this sponge into ingots.

U. N. Will Spend \$30-million On Korean Power Facilities

RECONSTRUCTION OF SOUTH KOREA will include a foreign expenditure of close to \$30-million for rehabilitation and expansion of electric power generating capacity. The first stage of the program will get underway shortly with the repair of 17 stations at an estimated cost of \$3.6-million for foreign engineering and equipment.

Firms bidding for the reconstruction contract are: Utah Construction Co.; Vinnell Corp.; Gilbert Overseas Corp.; Adrian Wilson & Associates; Kuljian Corp.; Morrison-Knudsen International Co.; Burns & Roe; Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall; Rogers Engrg. Co., Inc.; U. S. Consultants Inc in association with Grove, Sheppard, Wilson & Kruege and Sanderson & Porter. Supervision of the contract falls to the Korean Civil Assistance Command (KCAC), a subsidiary unit of the U. S. Army. The dollars have been made available by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA).

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This message from

Power

appeared recently in Business Week to remind management men throughout industry of the vast scope and key importance of power and of the men who direct the power services

What's this fellow afraid of?



We believe Mr. Malenkov and his friends, when measuring us, are concerned with something a lot less dramatic, but perhaps more important, than most people think.

We don't believe they spend nearly as much time counting our bombs . . . as they spend counting our kilowatts.

Surely there just can't be any doubt that America's powerful punch is our ability to produce goods. In overwhelming, never-ending, suffocating quantities. And behind every article or service we perform is power.

There's a relatively small community of men who create and deliver that power wherever it is needed.

There are the engineers who design and construct the huge power plants we call utilities . . . the engineers who operate those utilities and send raw power on its way . . . the men in industry who receive it, sometimes make their own power, and always transform it into its many magic forms of heat, steam, motor power, cool air, and so on.

Lastly, there are the men who make the equipment that makes the power that makes the wheel turn.

The great, great majority of all these men have one habit in common. They read POWER magazine.

The reason they read it is that for more than 70 years it's been POWER's job to bring these men the latest news and finest details of their fast-moving field of work.

Because the power field, thank goodness, is fast-moving. In just 15 years we've put 2 more horsepower behind every worker in the United States. In those same 15 years the cost of energy has dropped by 21%.

That's why it behooves most management men to ask questions and get advice about their own plant's power network. Are you sure it's as modern and efficient as it should be?

Your power engineer knows. Better ask him.



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