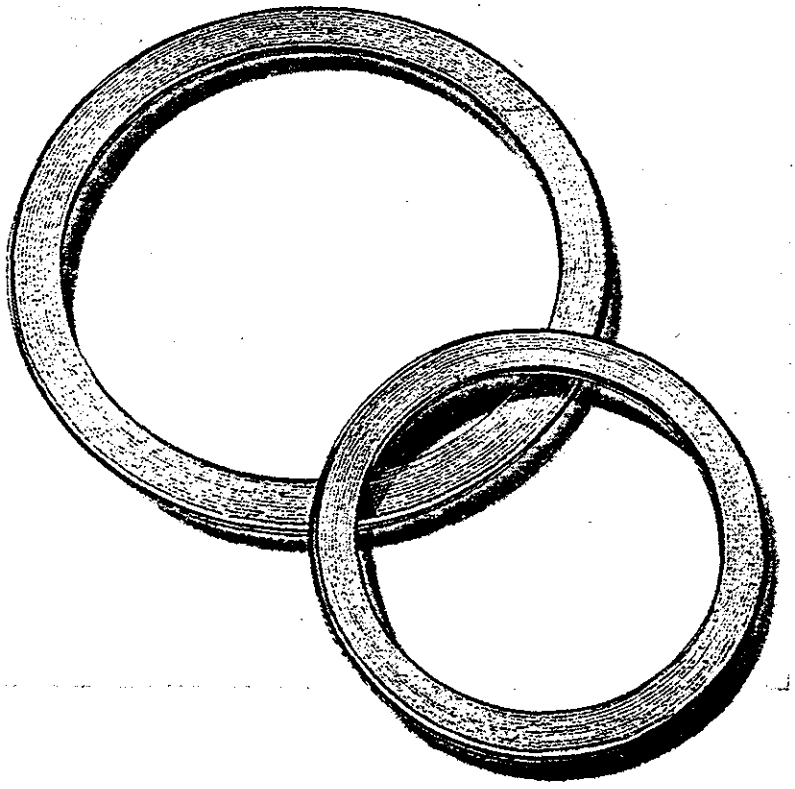
SPIRALWOUND



World's Most Popular Type Metal-Asbestos Gasket

Spirally wound Type Gaskets deserve their popularity because they offer a built-in resiliency, for safe seals with lighter bolt-loads, that no other gasket type offers.

Ajax Spiralwound Gaskets are made for all standard pipe flanges and for manholes, handholes and tube caps of all makes of stationary and marine boilers, waterwalls, economizers, and other boiler accessories.

They are available in plated low-carbon steel or stainless with fillers of Canadian or blue African Asbestos or chemically inert duPont Teflon.

Ask your Industrial Distributor or write—

UNITED STATES GASKET COMPANY

FABRICATORS OF "TEFLON" & "KEL-F" FOR THE CHEMICAL PROCESS & ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES

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Representatives in Principal Cities Throughout the World

EXHIBIT G-70

BOILER SCALE

Continued from page 194

result of too wet a steam leaving the boiler drum. An overburdened boiler, inadequate mechanical facilities, abnormally high water concentrations can all bring on spasmodic priming or a continous carryover of water into steam areas. Often a boiler lacks adequate purifying equipment for these conditions. Boiler-water droplets carried over evaporate along the steam passages and leave their scale-forming deposits behind. Superheater or equalizing tubes fail for this reason.

A little soluble sodium silicate in the boiler water tends to hydrolize into sodium hydroxide and silicic acid, Fig. 4. The latter is an insoluble, colloidal product. At fairly high temperatures this colloidal acid volatilizes with the steam and its carryover increases with rising temperatures and soluble silica concentrations in the boiler water. Silicic acid becomes more noticeable at operating pressures above 600 psi. But with excessive silica concentrations the acid occasionally carries over as low as 400 psi.

In a well superheated steam this acid is harmless. But as the steam expands in the late stages of a turbine, the acid condenses out on the blades to leave a water-repellent, glossy and extremely sticky mass that greatly decreases turbine efficiency. You have to resort to a caustic soda bath to remove it.

AIR POLLUTION

Continued from page 76

with pulsating rather than with direct voltages. Further, the highest possible peak voltages on discharging electrodes produce the best results, Fig. 3. But backing up these peak power surges must be an adequate transformer and rectifier capacity. What's more, the higher the applied voltages, the more bus sectionalization becomes attractive. With greater sectionalization two major advantages develop: (1) Whatever troubles appear are isolated. (2) Fields of electric energy through which the gas passes are more uniform.

Contrary to earlier ideas, peak collection efficiency comes from setting the precipitator voltages high enough to produce sparking, about 100 sparks per minute per precipitator section.

New designs meet this requirement as fully as possible. Current and voltage ratings of rectifier sets, commonly used for flyash applications, are 150 to 300 mva, and 70 to 100 kv. Power inputs may run up to 9 kw for 100,000-cfm gas flows to achieve a 97% collecting efficiency. Exact peak-voltage values