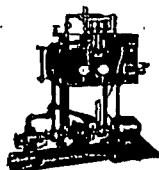
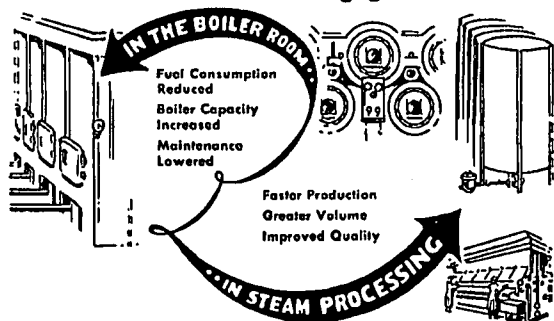


MAKE Steam GENERATION More Economical AND ITS USE More Effective



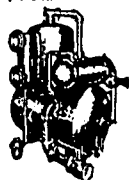
With Stickle Differential Drainage and Boiler Return System, condensate from steam traps draining processing units is discharged into Receiver Tank from which it is pumped to boiler, under pressure. (Receiver Tank and Pumping Unit shown above). A constant differential pressure between steam supply and return lines is automatically maintained regardless of fluctuation in boiler or supply pressure to units. In addition to saving BTUs in condensate, pumping costs are reduced, and purity of boiler supply and elimination of high velocities is reflected in lower maintenance for boiler, steam lines, and equipment.

Many industries using steam for industrial processing are cutting fuel consumption 15 per cent, or more, with Stickle Differential Drainage and Boiler Return Systems. These systems return condensate—representing 85 per cent, or more of boiler supply—from processing units to boilers at temperatures only slightly lower than steam at operating pressures, eliminate flash steam waste, and effect other economies.

Higher temperatures of boiler supply increase boiler capacities, make drier steam, and assure higher and more uniform pressures. Combined with positive drainage of condensate, these advantages result in higher operating efficiency for processing units.

Results for specific conditions of operation are predetermined and guaranteed. Additional information and data mailed on request.

Positive and complete drainage of steam condensing tanks permits high operating efficiency of processing units. Boilers dry and supplied at higher and more uniform pressures.



Necessary make-up water is supplied to boilers by Stickle Open Coil Heaters, depleted of scale-forming substances and with non-condensable gases eliminated, at temperature of saturated steam in boiler. One-half of make-up is pure distilled water—steam condensed in the heating and purifying process.

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STICKLE EQUIPMENT

STICKLE DIFFERENTIAL AND BOILER RETURN SYSTEMS • STICKLE OPEN FLOAT STEAM TRAPS • STICKLE REGULATING AND REDUCING VALVES • STICKLE OPEN COIL FEED WATER HEATERS AND PURIFIERS • STICKLE OIL AND STEAM SEPARATORS • STICKLE TEMPERATURE CONTROLLERS AND OTHER SPECIALTIES

merged bodies traveling close to free surface. ASME Paper No. 112.

The Recovery of Industrial Low-Grade Heat, by W. A. Macfarlane and J. E. Wason, Ministry of Fuel and Power, Great Britain. Summary of the campaign instituted in Great Britain during the war to save fuel. Inspection of virtually every factory of importance showed that although substantial improvements could be made in boiler house practice an equally great saving for economy was found in the application of heat to manufacturing processes. In general the paper describes ways to utilize exhaust steam or flash steam from one process to other operating at lower pressure. WPC Paper No. 11, Sec. C2.

POWER GENERATION

A Sub-Saturation Reheat Cycle, by E. Caldwell, Consolidated Edison Co. New York. Opening this paper is a brief treatment of conditions in operations, which make reheat practical and necessary. Pressure, temperature and moisture limitations, which in most of this material, are discussed, they apply to gas reheating as well as live-steam reheating. A suggested design for the latter form of reheating is compared with conventional practice to give approximation of economic possibilities of sub-saturation reheat. ASME Paper No. 47-A-110.

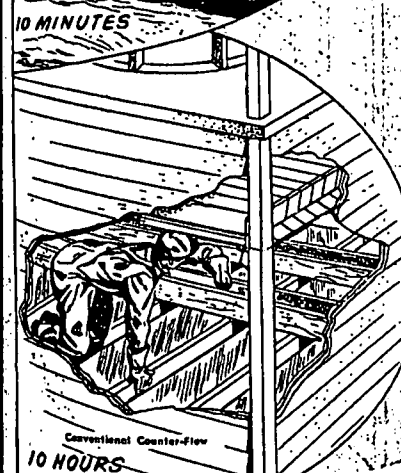
The 2000 Psi, 1050 F and 1000 F Reheat Cycle at Philip Sporn and T. Branch Steam Electric Station, Philip Sporn, American Gas and Electric Corp. Basic factors, such as fuel, heat cycle and equipment, constitute major items in the system building program of this utility. A discussion follows of design and principal equipment of various stations on the system lines. ASME Paper No. 47-A-81.

Application of Nuclear Energy to Generation of Heat and Power, by Cockcroft, British National Committee, Fuel Economy Conference. A chain-reacting pile "burning" 1000 lb of U235 per day releases energy of about 500,000 kw, converted to about 100,000 kw of electrical energy. Even with reprocessing (removing fission products at intervals) not all U235 in natural uranium can be utilized. This lack may be more

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