

The Trane Company

La Crosse, Wis.

See Pumps, page 766; Unit Heaters, page 679; Heating Specialties, pages 838, 839.

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

TRANE CONCEALED HEATING

Concealed Heating is recognized as the modern method of distributing heat in homes, apartments, office and public buildings. Trane as a pioneer in this field has developed the Concealed Heater and simplified the installation until the job of setting the unit in the wall and making the piping connections is comparatively easy. The installation can be made in about the same time it requires to set a radiator.

One of the big advantages of Trane Concealed Heating is in the adjustable stack which connects the heating element with the outlet grille. This feature has entirely removed the necessity of minutely measured wall openings and does away with the difficulty of making the installation. The stack has a wide height range which gives a variety of capacities in a single unit.

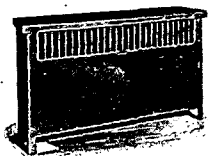
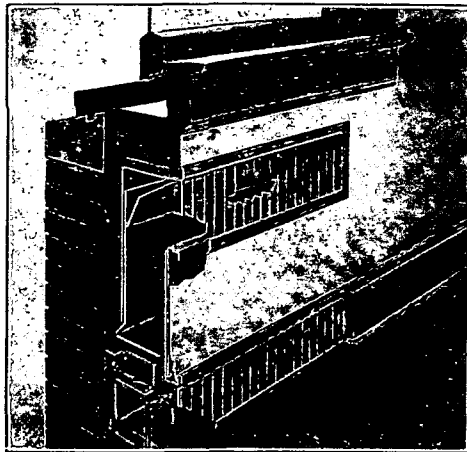
Trane Concealed Heaters are made in three widths—3½, 5½ and 7½ in. The first two fit in 2 x 4 in. and 2 x 6 in. walls respectively without furring. The heaters are made in the following lengths: 22, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54 in.

The grilles—the only part of the installation which can be seen—are cast aluminum in the Standard and Dutch Colonial Style. The Stamped Steel Style Grille is also available.

Heat Control can be obtained either through the use of a damper on the outlet grille or by a valve on the heating element.

Heater is always accessible for inspection and can easily be removed without interfering with the plastering.

Trane Heat Cabinets are ideal for homes already built where the owner wishes to have the advantages of convection heat but does not want to make the installation between the walls. Price compares favorably with cast iron radiator and shield.



Capacities of Trane Unit Heaters

AT 5 LB. STEAM PRESSURE FOR 60 CYCLE AND DIRECT CURRENT ONLY

No. 12 High Speed

Power—60 Watts— $\frac{1}{20}$ h.p.

1500 R. P. M.

485 C. F. M.

Inlet Air Temperature	Temperature Rise	Final Temperature	B.t.u. Per Hour	Pounds of Condensate Per Hour	Sq. Ft. E. D. R.
50°	88°	138°	46,000	47	192
60°	83°	143°	43,400	45	181
70°	78°	148°	40,800	42	170

No. 15 High Speed

Power—160 Watts— $\frac{1}{6}$ h.p.

1140 R. P. M.

1280 C. F. M.

Inlet Air Temperature	Temperature Rise	Final Temperature	B.t.u. Per Hour	Pounds of Condensate Per Hour	Sq. Ft. E. D. R.
50°	69°	119°	92,000	96	383
60°	65°	125°	86,600	90	361
70°	62°	132°	81,500	85	340

No. 18 High Speed

Power—240 Watts— $\frac{1}{6}$ h.p.

1140 R. P. M.

2060 C. F. M.

Inlet Air Temperature	Temperature Rise	Final Temperature	B.t.u. Per Hour	Pounds of Condensate Per Hour	Sq. Ft. E. D. R.
50°	66°	116°	147,500	153	615
60°	63°	123°	139,000	145	579
70°	59°	129°	130,800	136	545

No. 24 High Speed

Power—260 Watts— $\frac{1}{6}$ h.p.

1140 R. P. M.

2910 C. F. M.

Inlet Air Temperature	Temperature Rise	Final Temperature	B.t.u. Per Hour	Pounds of Condensate Per Hour	Sq. Ft. E. D. R.
50°	68°	118°	212,100	221	885
60°	64°	124°	200,000	208	834
70°	60°	130°	188,400	196	785

No. 24-A High Velocity

Power—660 Watts— $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p.

1140 R. P. M.

4070 C. F. M.

Inlet Air Temperature	Temperature Rise	Final Temperature	B.t.u. Per Hour	Pounds of Condensate Per Hour	Sq. Ft. E. D. R.
50°	63	113°	275,000	286	1150
60°	59°	119°	260,000	270	1085
70°	56°	126°	244,000	254	1020

NOTE.—All air volumes based on dry air at 70° F.