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APRIL 1951

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by E. GLEGG, Esq., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.R.S.I.

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Hon. Editor—R. G. ROGERS, LANGSTONE CLIFF LODGE, DAWLISH
WARREN, DAWLISH, DEVON.

Hon. General Secretary—H. S. CLARKE, 14 THE VILLAS, ST. MARY'S
HOSPITAL, STANNINGTON, MORPETH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

CONFIDENTIAL BULLETIN FOR THE USE OF MEMBERS.

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REPORT ON COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Institution was held on Saturday, 3rd March, 1951, at the Royal Station Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Those present were : J. H. Hargreaves (Chairman), J. Tomlinson (Vice-Chairman), J. Forsyth, H. A. Adams, H. E. Clutterbuck, R. H. Chesney, H. Partington, J. Green, R. H. Smith, A. M. Bain, A. MacGregor, C. Oliver, E. Heald, J. D. Lewis, F. H. Mills, E. D. Yates, J. W. Brodie, R. G. Rogers, J. Strachan, A. J. Templeman, H. F. H. Dolling, L. Hunt, M. Gray, H. S. Clarke (Hon. General Secretary).

Mr. J. H. Hargreaves (Chairman) open the meeting at 10.35 a.m.

The Minutes of the meeting held at Bristol on 2nd December, 1950, were taken as read and signed by the Chairman.

Election of Chairman. Mr. R. G. Rogers occupied the Chair to conduct the election. Mr. J. H. Hargreaves and Mr. J. Tomlinson were proposed and seconded, and on a ballot being taken, Mr. J. Tomlinson was elected to office. Mr. J. Tomlinson then took the Chair.

Mr. H. S. Clarke (Hon. General Secretary) rose and, on behalf of the Council, moved that we record in the Minutes of this meeting the very best thanks of all our members for the great work done on behalf of our Institution by Mr. Hargreaves, who has occupied the Chair since the inaugural meeting in 1943. Mr. R. G. Rogers seconded.

Election of Vice-Chairman. Mr. J. Forsyth and Mr. R. H. Chesney were proposed and seconded, there being no further nominations, and on Mr. Chesney thanking the members and declining to have his name go forward, Mr. J. Forsyth was elected to office.

Correspondence. Apologies of absence were received from Messrs. R. E. Rogers, G. Jones, H. Wright, J. Richardson, J. C. Chynoweth and W. F. Graham.

The resignations of Mr. A. J. Piper, of the London Branch, and Mr. S. J. Jacobs, of the S.W. Branch, were accepted.

Mr. S. H. Coombs, of the London Branch, having been compelled to relinquish his post due to ill-health, submitted his resignation. Council resolved that his name be retained on the Register, with the good wishes that he will soon regain his health and return to the Hospital service.

Mr. S. A. Newby, having moved from the South West to Henley-on-Thames, was transferred to the London Branch.

A letter from a London member protesting against the raising of annual subscriptions was received. Discussion of this matter brought forward a recommendation that all business for the Annual General Meeting affecting policy should be received in time for the Council Meeting three months prior to the Annual General Meeting.

Hon. Treasurer's Report. In the absence of Mr. G. Jones (Treasurer), the financial statement and draft audited accounts were read by Mr. J. Forsyth (Vice-Chairman). After many questions and explanations given, the reports were accepted.

Arising out of the Finance Committee's report, the Hon. Secretary read a letter received from the Auditors, drawing attention to the outstanding arrears of members. These arrears are the accumulation of unpaid subscriptions dating back from our inception, and it was finally resolved that the Hon. Secretary notify all members three years in arrears, with a final notice of their indebtedness. Failing a satisfactory reply and payments of arrears after one month's notice, these members' names are to be removed from the Register.

Mr. R. G. Rogers was asked to obtain legal opinion regarding the question of re-admission of members excluded by the above resolution.

The Hon. Secretary asked that three contributions, £1 1s. 0d., £1 11s. 6d. and £2 2s. 0d., which has previously been reported as having been lost, and no positive evidence being possible to prove otherwise, be accepted, and taken from the Petty Cash Account. Agreed that it be accepted.

Resolutions from the London, South Wales, Midland, Southern, North East, South West and Northern Ireland branches were taken, and recommendations accepted.

Applications for membership and upgrading were approved as follows :—

| | | |
|--|-------|----|
| Members | | 7 |
| Associate Members | | 11 |
| Graduate Members | | 3 |
| Referred back to Branches | | 2 |
| Mr. B. Smith (No. 691) transferred, Graduate to Associate Member. | | |
| Mr. W. T. Chave (No. 723) transferred, Graduate to Associate Member. | | |
| Mr. R. S. Broxholme (No. 776), transferred to Full Member. | | |
| Mr. S. Middleton (No. 351) retains Associate membership on payment of subscriptions. | | |

Mr. Tomlinson reported on the Sandford Premium and Examination Sub-Committee. Members are earnestly asked to bring to the notice of their respective branches the Sandford Premium Competition, the closing date of which is 31st July, 1951.

The next bi-annual examinations are to be held on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th April, 1951, at Leeds and/or London.

Arising out of this report, some lengthy discussions arose regarding apprenticeship, and Mr. Strachan and Mr. Chesney voiced good arguments for and against. It was considered that at least four years' written proof of apprenticeship should be produced in cases where apprenticeship has been broken, i.e. national service or where the person has served in an Engineering branch of the Services.

The establishment of our Head Office in London raised many points, and resolutions from the branches generally, the high cost of such a move, particularly if the office of Secretary should become a salaried office, and it was finally agreed that the Chairman and Hon. Secretary should consider the whole question and prepare a report for consideration at the next meeting.

In the absence of Mr. R. E. Rogers, Messrs. Tomlinson, Hargreaves and Clarke reported on Whitley Council. Building Clerk of Works, Teaching Hospitals, Local Authority Hospitals were the main points of interest, and movement to final agreements were reported.

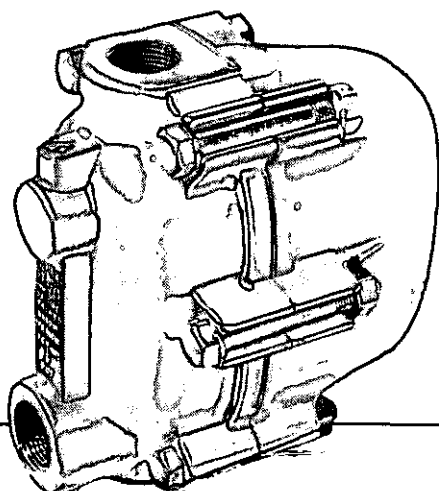
The members raised points regarding the overhaul of P.T.B.3, hours of work, and overtime allowances, and also the prompt application of 20% increase on all salaries.

The appeals of the Scottish Members were reported, and it was asked that the Sub-Committee use every endeavour to bring these appeals forward at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Forsyth reported on the work of the British Standards Institution, and the Hon. Secretary reported on notifications received.

Mr. R. G. Rogers, Editor of the *Hospital Engineer*, wishing to relinquish the post, and having retired from the Hospital world, agreed, pending the appointment of a paid secretary, to carry on for a reasonable time.

Mr. J. Tomlinson, in suitable terms referred to the splendid service given by Mr. Rogers, and presented to him, on behalf of the members of Council, a silver tankard, with the names of the subscribers engraved thereon, wishing him a long and happy retirement. Mr. R. G. Rogers replied and thanked the members for the token of good will and of the happy friendships the I.H.E. had made possible.



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Mr. Tomlinson reported that Lord Calverley, our President, has signified his wish to retire at the next Annual General Meeting, and it was unanimously agreed that the Hon. Secretary write, and on behalf of the Council, offer the position of President to Mr. H. A. Sandford (Vice-President).

The Southern Branch, who have the honour this year to arrange for the Annual General Meeting to be held at Bournemouth on the 1st September, are most desirous that members should notify Mr. Tivey, The Lodge, Park Prewett, Basingstoke, Hants, of their requirements for accommodation, in order that bookings can be made, not later than the end of April.

Election of Sub-Committees, Whitley Council.

Functional Council : Messrs. R. E. Rogers and J. Tomlinson.

Committee D : R. E. Rogers, J. Tomlinson, R. H. Smith and J. Strachan, with J. Forsyth, H. Wright, H. A. Adams, H. S. Clarke nominated as deputies.

Examination Sub-Committee : J. Tomlinson, J. Strachan, H. S. Clarke, H. A. Adams, J. Forsyth and J. C. Chynoweth.

Finance Sub-Committee : C. W. Oliver, R. H. Smith, J. H. Hargreaves.

Benevolent Fund : C. W. Oliver, H. A. Adams, R. H. Smith.

Arising from any other business, Mr. Hunt asked about membership certificates, and Mr. Tomlinson informed the meeting that a batch was now awaiting signatures.

Mr. Strachan read details from a copy of engineering records which will be sent to hospitals for completion and returned to the M.O.H.

The question of the provision of a President's Chain of Office was discussed, and it was agreed that an estimate of the cost of providing and the design proposed be submitted to the next meeting.

Before closing the meeting, Mr. J. Tomlinson (Chairman) thanked the members for their assistance in conducting the business of the day, and especially thanked Mr. J. H. Hargreaves, paying tribute to his long and excellent service as Chairman.

It was agreed that the date and venue of the next meeting be the 2nd June, 1951, at Leeds.

Mr. Thwaites, Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Chapell Allerton, Leeds 7, will be pleased to have members' requirements for accommodation as early as possible.

The meeting closed at 6.40 p.m.

**EXTRACT FROM CODE OF PROCEDURE
FOR EMPLOYING AUTHORITIES
(OCTOBER 1950)**

Administrative, Professional, Clerical Work; Manual Work.

54. The classification as administrative, professional or clerical is for determining eligibility (reg. 4). "Manual" is not a description of those who fall outside that classification: it is used to classify those for whom contributions are payable at the lower rate (employee 5%, employer 6%). Generally, "administrative, professional or clerical" employees are non-manual, but this is not exclusively so and employers should decide the two questions as separate issues.

55. Whether a worker is "manual" is a question of fact. It does not follow merely because his duties involve a certain amount of physical labour. The real and substantial character of the employment must be considered to the exclusion of matters which are merely incidental or accessory. Where the employment is substantially for manual duties, whether or not involving heavy physical exertion, it is "manual." Where, however, it is mainly clerical, accounting or supervisory work, or the application of scientific knowledge as distinct from manual dexterity is required, it is not "manual." Doubtful cases should be referred to the Division.

Technicians.

56. If an employee is required to have, or is expected in due course to obtain, academic qualifications as distinct from being required merely to exercise manual dexterity, he should be regarded as having professional status. Thus a qualified laboratory technician (and a student laboratory technician if he is receiving a salary) is "professional."

Classification Decisions.

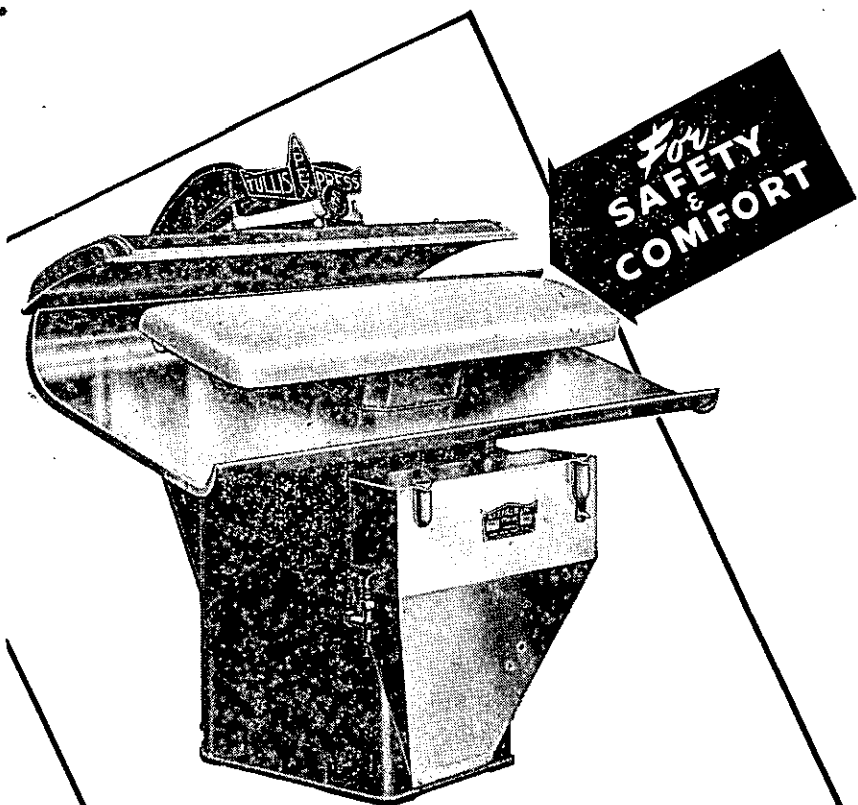
57. The classification "administrative, professional or clerical" has been taken as including (among others)—

Secretary, Treasurer, Finance Officer, Steward, Medical and Nursing Staff, Blood Testing Technician, Laboratory Technician, Occupational Therapist, Rehabilitation Officer, Group Engineer, Engineer-in-Charge, Assistant Engineer (may be manual), Typist.

Others that "administrative, professional or clerical" include—

Driver Technician*, Dental Technician*, Hearing Aid Technician*, Dark Room Assistant*, Dental Attendant, Cook*, Domestic Supervisor, Telephone Operator*.

Manual workers include those shown above with an asterisk.



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SMOKE PROBLEMS.

Smoke Laws and Smoke Causes in the Boiler House.

By E. CLEGG, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.R.S.I.

In occupying the post of Special Smoke Inspector for Bradford, from 1920 to 1941, and as Lecturer in Boiler House Practice at Bradford Technical College from 1929 to 1949, boiler operation and smoke problems have kept the writer busy for over a quarter of a century. It is during this period that the discharge of smoke and grit was at first regulated by the Bradford Corporation Act, 1910, until 1927, then by the Public Health Acts, 1926 and 1936. The 1936 Act contains the general law upon smoke in England and Wales, and applies to boiler-house staff, boiler owners, and occupiers of premises in which boilers are used.

The Bradford Act is specially interesting and worthy of notice as it contains some very unusual provisions. It requires all furnaces used in factory premises to be constructed on the principle of consuming their own smoke, and penalties can be inflicted where such furnaces are not used; and if a person has control of any furnace which emits excessive smoke or grit, and if such person fails to show that the furnace had not been negligently used, he can be penalised. No penalty can be inflicted upon an owner or occupier if the furnaces are constructed to consume their own smoke and the emission of smoke or grit was due to the act or default of a stoker, engineer or other person employed by the owner or occupier. No penalty can be inflicted if it was proved that the smoke emission was due to an accident or other cause which could not have been foreseen; or if it was proved to the satisfaction of the court that the best practicable means had been used to prevent the emission of smoke.

For contravention of the Act the penalty was a fine not exceeding £5 for a first offence, £10 for a second conviction, and £50 for each subsequent conviction.

If the Act is considered with the legal frills removed, it is obvious that it is an Act based upon practicability. Thus a furnace meets constructional requirements if its design and structure, permitted or allowed for the three requirements of smokeless combustion—namely, an intimate mixture of air and fuel, an adequate supply of air, and a sufficiently high temperature to be maintained in the furnace. However, it is an offence to discharge any smoke or grit that it is practicable to avoid, and the person having the decisive control of the furnace at the time of the offence could be penalised. In actual practice black smoke emissions totalling three minutes in a thirty-minute observation was allowed, irrespective of the number of furnaces to a chimney; and court proceedings were taken personally either against owner or occupier, engineer or stoker, whoever's fault caused excessive smoke emissions.

Public Health Act, 1936.

This Act now in general use varies considerably from private Acts. The principle difference lies in the statutory obligation upon the local authority to serve an "Abatement Notice" on the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance arises, and if that person cannot be found, on the owner or occupier. In practice, this notice is usually served to the occupier of the premises on which the furnace is situated; the notice informs him that on a certain date his chimney emitted smoke in such a quantity as to be a nuisance—namely, the emission of — smoke for a period of — minutes in the aggregate within a continuous period of thirty minutes from — to —. The notice then requires him within a specified time to execute such works and take such steps to prevent the chimney emitting smoke so as to be a nuisance. Finally advising him that in the event of default in complying with the notice, a summons will be issued requiring attendance at court for enforcing the abatement of the nuisance and recovering costs and penalties.

Most authorities have adopted a bye-law authorised by the Act, which makes it a "Statutory Nuisance" to emit more than a total of three minutes—in some cases two minutes—black smoke in a thirty-minute observation. The abatement notice has a life of six months when all its provisions become null and void, and a furnace-user may discharge smoke freely and with impunity, until such time as he receives another notice; but, if within the life of the notice a nuisance is again observed, a summons may be issued for not complying with the requirement of the notice, and upon proof in court a maximum penalty of £50 may be inflicted, and also a "nuisance order" obtained. This order has no stated life, it usually confirms the requirements of the abatement notice. For contravention of the order a fine up to £10 may be inflicted, and a further fine up to £5 for each day on which the offence continues after the conviction therefor.

In regard to the discharge of grit and smoke other than black smoke so as to be a nuisance, the same proceedings apply except that matters concerning practicability are taken into account. Thus in these cases it is a defence to prove that the furnaces or installation complained of embodies the best practicable means for preventing the emission of smoke or grit to the atmosphere, and that the installation has been carefully attended to by the person in charge thereof. The expression "best practicable means" has reference not only to the provision and efficient maintenance of adequate and proper plant for preventing the emission of smoke, but also has regard to cost, local conditions and circumstances. Nothing in the Act extends to metallurgical furnaces so as to interfere with or obstruct their operations.

Causes of Smoke.

In reviewing the causes of smoke, it is first proposed to consider 100 cases of smoke offence, proved in a court of summary jurisdiction and recorded over a decade of years ending 1930. During the first seven years, the cases were dealt with under the Bradford Private Act, 1910. In putting the Act into practice many problems presented themselves, not only of a legal nature, but of an engineering and practical character, all requiring careful consideration of many details before court action was taken.

A twenty years' practical and technical experience in the manufacture, installation, operation and testing of boiler plant, including ten years as outside manager for boiler makers, was a training put to critical test in obtaining the right evidence and making right decisions : first, in regard to furnace construction and causes of smoke ; secondly, finding the proper person to be held responsible and summond ; thirdly, proving in the law court (1) the excess smoke, (2) the causes of smoke, and that (3) the particular person charged (4) had the decisive and/or active control (5) of the actual smoke-producing furnace (6) at the critical time.

The following summary shows the number and types of boilers used in Bradford, year ending 1930 :

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Lancashire | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 518 |
| Cornish | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 |
| Vertical | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| Water Tube | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| Yorkshire | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Cochran | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Semi-loco | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Economic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Sundry Types | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Total boilers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 716 |

503 men were engaged in stoking the boilers and 52 of these men carried out the extra duties of engine attendant. 159 (or 30 per cent.) of the Lancashire boilers are stoked by hand. 372 (or 70 per cent.) Lancashire (and Yorkshire) boilers are mechanically stoked.

In the following summary and notes concerning 100 cases of proved black smoke offences, the mean aggregate time of smoke emission per case amounted to $13\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in a thirty-minute chimney observation.

Lancashire boilers were installed in all except two cases.

| | Cause of smoke (100 cases) | No. of cases | Mech. Firing | Hand Firing |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| A | Spread-firing by hand (excessive cooling) ... | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| B | Insufficient draught plant | 33 | 26 | 7 |
| C | Unduly restricted air supply ... | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| D | Defective condition of mechanical stokers ... | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| E | Insufficient boilers at work ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| F | Excessive duties of fireman ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| G | Inattention to mechanical stokers ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| H | Defective flues ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |

- A. Spread-firing at long intervals, causing sudden and excessive cooling of the furnace.
- B. Insufficient apparatus installed for providing the necessary air supply, particularly at periods of maximum rates of combustion.
- C. Deliberate and undue restriction of air supply in efforts to obtain high percentage of CO₂ in flue gases.
- D.H. Conditions arising usually due to wear and tear over a long period, and neglect to maintain plant in good order.
- E. Attempting to operate with an insufficient number of boilers at work. Working the furnaces above their fuel consumption capacity.
- F. Boiler attendant carrying out other duties which cause the furnace to be neglected.
- G. Negligent operation of machine stokers.

Factory Smoke, 1920 to 1930.

Eighty-three cases were taken under the Bradford Corporation Private Act, 1910, against 36 owners or occupiers and 47 stokers or engineers. Seventeen cases were taken under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, against owners.

A fair idea of the relative smokiness of hand and mechanical stoking may be gained by comparing the number of boilers with the number of smoke offences in each class of stoking. Thus, neglecting the two odd boiler cases, the summaries show that 49 offences occurred at works where 159 boilers were hand stoked, 51 offences occurred at works where 372 boilers were machine stoked.

This shows that 31 per cent. (49) of the hand-stoked Lancashire-type boilers were involved in smoke offences; and, in the mechanically-stoked class, 14 per cent. (51) were similarly involved.

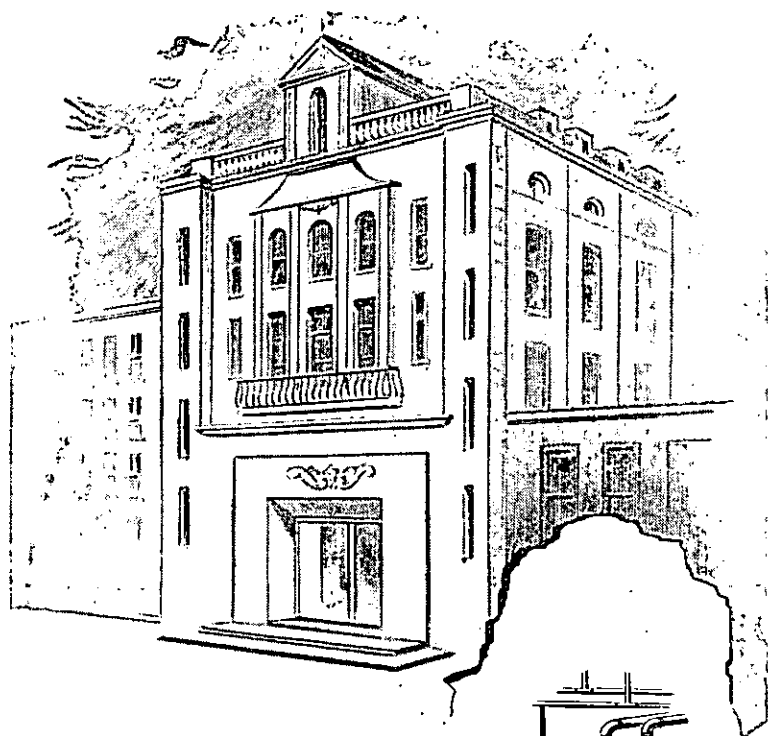
For comparison according to the weight of coal burned, two-year records of coal consumption in Bradford are available. Thus, excluding the Valley Road electric power station, the records show a mean annual coal consumption of 164,203 tons stoked by hand, and 516,445 tons by mechanical stokers. Now, considering each class of stoking with the average amount of coal burned per smoke offence, it shows that with hand stoking there was one smoke prosecution for each 3,351 tons of coal burned, and with mechanical stoking only one prosecution for each 10,003 tons of coal burned. Therefore, in proportion to the quantity of coal burned, it can be said that black smoke offences are three times as numerous or greater with hand stoking as compared with mechanical stoking.

Two Decades of Smoke.

During the ten years ending 1940, legal proceedings were taken under the Public Health Acts, and only 22 prosecutions were instituted, all these occurred in the first seven years. At first sight it looks like a great reduction in smoke output over the previous period; however, these cases are due to excessive smoke emissions being again observed within six months of service of abatement notice. During these seven years, 349 cases of excessive black smoke emissions were noted, and if the Bradford Private Act had been in operation, many of the cases would have been referred to court.

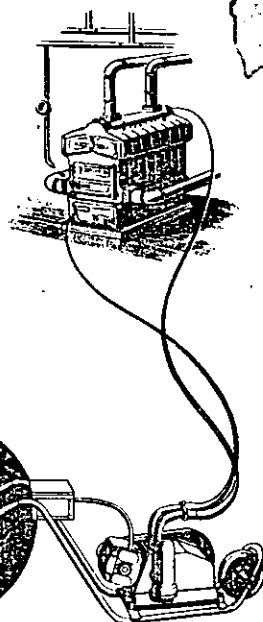
Complete records, unfortunately, are only available for the years 1931 to 1937 inclusive. During that period a total of 7,270 half-hour observations were made of steam boiler chimneys; 999 works were visited where the smoke emissions were on the verge of offence; in another 349 cases, where excessive smoke was discharged, special investigations were made to ascertain the cases, and in each case abatement notices were served. The mean aggregate time of black smoke emissions in these cases totalled 6.6 minutes per half hour.

It will be obvious that the small number of court-tried cases are insufficient to constitute a reliable guide to smoke causes, as compared with an examination of all the cases subject to special investigation during the two periods under review. It is regretted that in the second period data, showing the difference between hand and mechanical stoking is not available. Smoke due to defective brick flues and settings, excessive raking of fires, dirty flues and boilers, etc., have been classed as "sundry causes" in the following summary.



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Summary of " Causes of smoke " as ascertained by investigation into 449 cases of excessive smoke emission from many varying boiler installations. It includes the 100 proved cases and 349 cases subject to " abatement notice."

The outstanding facts of this brief survey show that of the 449 investigations carried out, 74 (or 16 per cent.) of the excessive smoke cases were due to lack of sufficient draught producing apparatus to meet fluctuating or peak load conditions. In the other 375 (or 84 per cent.) the excess smoke was mainly caused by careless or faulty operation or negligent maintenance of some part of the boiler plant. The excess smoke that could be attributed to mechanical stoking was primarily due to the human element, in neglecting to adjust or regulate the throw of the stoker shovels to suit the size or condition of the coal in use (and occasional neglect to maintain the propelling parts for the moving firegrates in good order, so as to secure the full travel of the bars).

| Cause of Smoke | | | No. of cases 17 years | Percentage |
|----------------|--|-----|--------------------------|------------|
| A | Spreading firing (by hand) | ... | 188 | 41.9 |
| B | Insufficient draught plant | ... | 74 | 16.3 |
| C | Unduly restricted draught | ... | 11 | 2.5 |
| D | Defective condition of furnaces | ... | 29 | 6.6 |
| E | Insufficient boilers operating | ... | 15 | 3.3 |
| F | Excessive duties of fireman | ... | 25 | 5.6 |
| G | Inattention to machine stokers | ... | 72 | 16.0 |
| H | Sundry causes | ... | 35 | 7.8 |
| Total | | | 449 | |

The greatest single cause of excessive smoke was that due to heavy spread firing of coal on hand-fired furnace grates. It accounted for 188 (or 42 per cent.) of all the excess smoke cases in the last summary. Considering the hand-stoked boiler class by itself, as shown by the 100 proved cases of excess black smoke, spread-firing of coal by hand accounted for 82 per cent. of the prosecutions.

In conclusion, this information and evidence of the causes of smoke in actual practice, proves most positively that if high combustion efficiency and smokelessness is desired in boiler operation, the method of spread-firing by hand should never be adopted by the boiler attendant or tolerated by the management.

Reprinted by courtesy of the author and " Cheap Steam Ltd.", 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

Minutes of the 37th Branch Meeting held at Greylingwell Hospital, Chichester, on Saturday, 27th January, 1951.

Present : Messrs. J. C. Chynoweth (Chairman), J. Forsyth, Shepherd, Conway, Taylor, Black, E. Rogers, Jones, Evans, Dutton, Budd, Downs and the Branch Secretary.

Minutes of the last meeting were approved and signed. Mr. Black was assured that it was an oversight that his name was omitted from the published Minutes as present.

Correspondence. Apologies were read from Messrs. Sayers, Alderton, Bennett, Robbie, Bawler, Watt, Bullard, Roberts and Miles.

The Secretary read a letter from the News Letter Editor containing official appointment at Falkirk for Engineer-in-Charge.

A letter from the Chairman of the Examination Sub-Committee *re* the Sandford Premium competition was read and the drawing circulated.

The Secretary read H.M.C. (50) 71, Circular 18 G.C. 37, and G.C. 52, all relating to Staff : Conditions of Service, Procedure for settling differences.

Council Reports. Mr. Forsyth reported on Council meeting held at Bristol, the main details being as follows :—

Grant of £5 0s. 0d. by Council for Cancer Research.

Submission of Balance Sheet—satisfactory balance.

Secretary's report suggesting a London office with a paid Secretary.

Five new members, three associates and three transfers were approved.

Three members had passed the I.H.E. examination.

B.S.I. report—Circular B.S. 1682/1950 *re* bedsteads.

Sectional list of B.S.I. relating to Hospital equipment P.D. 960, obtainable from British Standards Institute, 24/28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Inscribed tankard to be presented to R. G. Rogers on his retirement from Hospital service.

Branch resolutions :—

(a) Restriction of number of Vice-Presidents.

(b) Chairman and Vice-Chairman to be elected for period of two years.

(c) Scottish members pressed for enforcement of salary scales.

- (d) Council to address M.O.H. on difficulty of obtaining satisfactory artisan staff.
- (e) Council to approach N.J.C. to regrade stokers.
- (f) Application to be made to Whitley Council for Group Engineers to be rated at same salary as Supplies Officers, also for consideration of Engineers-in-Charge and Assistant Engineers.

A discussion took place, and Mr. Jones proposed and Mr. Dutton seconded "that before the Council consider the establishment of a Paid Secretariat with offices in London, they take steps to enquire as to the services which may be available from Professional Secretariat, payment of which is based on capitation fee.

"That the Southern Branch consider suitably worded advertisements should be inserted forthwith in *The Times* and *Daily Telegraph* to ascertain whether these services are still available and at what cost."

This was unanimously agreed. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Forsyth for his report.

Hospital Engineers' Course. Mr. Jones reported that to date three lectures had been held, with an attendance of twenty to twenty two. The lecturers were of the opinion that two hours was too long for each subject. Lectures had been well received and good discussions had followed.

Mr. Forsyth stated that Council appreciated the work of the Southern Branch in this effort and hoped other Branches would follow.

Election of Officers. Mr. Jones proposed and Mr. Taylor seconded that the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Council members be re-elected *en bloc*; this was unanimously agreed to and the Officers suitably responded.

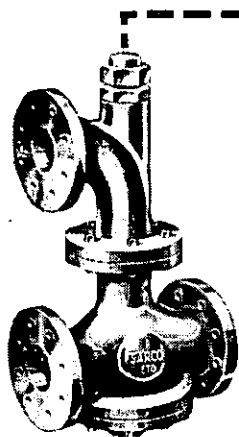
Mr. Jones proposed and Mr. Taylor seconded that the Secretary be reserve for the Council member; this was agreed.

The Chairman called for a vote of thanks to be recorded to the Secretary for his services; this was acclaimed.

Committee (5 members):

- A. M. Jones, proposed by J. Forsyth, seconded by A. E. Evans.
- E. Rogers, proposed by J. Forsyth, seconded by L. Conway.
- F. G. Rogers, proposed by J. Forsyth, seconded by W. Black.
- A. P. Shepherd, proposed by J. Forsyth, seconded by W. Black.
- T. E. Sayers, proposed by J. Downs, seconded by A. Shepherd.

No other nominations being forthcoming, the above were declared elected.



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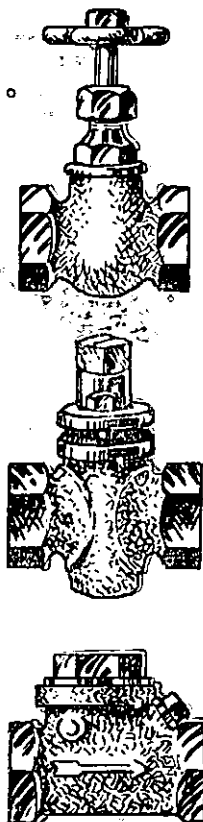
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A.O.B. Mr. Forsyth reported that he had received a memorandum from the M.O.H. with copies of suggested recording sheets for engineering plant and returns for observations. These were fully discussed and opinions expressed for the guidance of Mr. Forsyth.

It was decided to accept the offer of Mr. Sayers to hold the next meeting at the Southlands Hospital, Shoreham, on the 31st March, at 2.30 p.m.

Tea was taken and enjoyed by all. A vote of thanks was passed to our hosts and the Secretary was instructed to write a letter of appreciation to E. C. England, Esq., Secretary.

The meeting closed at 6.30 p.m.

F. J. TIVEY, *Branch Secretary.*

* * *

YORKSHIRE BRANCH

Meeting held at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary on Saturday, 17th February, 1951, at 3 p.m.

Present : Messrs. J. W. Brodie (Chairman), C. F. White, F. H. Slade, D. H. Cooke, F. S. Herrett, G. Kirby, H. Deacon, R. Clayton, A. Pearson, J. Carroll, L. Peart, F. K. O'Rourke, J. J. Richardson, W. Chynoweth, W. Forsyth, A. Holland, G. E. Warhurst, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the Branch Meeting held at the General Hospital, Dewsbury, on 20th January, 1951, were read and approved.

Correspondence. The Secretary read letters, including one from the Institute's Auditors at Cardiff, stating that the Yorkshire Branch's finances were satisfactory, and one from Messrs. Slade, Richardson & Ogleby, this being a copy of the original one sent to Mr. R. E. Rogers for information regarding Teaching Hospital salaries on 27th January, 1951. No acknowledgment had been received from Mr. Rogers to date and this was regretted.

The Chairman, after conversation with the three members concerned promised to pursue the matter at Council level at Newcastle on 3rd March, 1951. The Secretary read a newspaper report of the meeting held at Dewsbury, and Mr. White was congratulated on his efforts to publicise our Institution.

The Chairman then asked for views on whether or not the Branch Minutes should be circulated to all Branch Secretaries and the Editor of the *Hospital Engineer*. This was carried in the affirmative.

The Chairman then expressed pleasure in asking Mr. N. Milnes, the Huddersfield H.M.C. Group Engineer, to give an informal talk on Hospital Lighting, and the members settled down to listen with interest. The talk was supported by a visit to a recently refitted ward, and this proved most interesting. The meeting was then adjourned for a most excellent tea, and this was enjoyed by all.

The meeting resumed and Mr. Milnes then asked if any member had any questions. This started a very lively discussion which proved most interesting, and many points were illustrated to show how difficulties had been surmounted in the most economical way, and how perhaps it may help others in similar difficulties.

Mr. White proposed and Mr. Holland seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Milnes for his excellent and edifying article, and all agreed it had been most interesting.

The Chairman then asked Mr. Milnes to convey our grateful thanks for the use of the Boardroom and the excellent arrangements made for our visit and refreshment, and this he promised to do.

The meeting terminated at 7.30 p.m.

G. R. THWAITES, *Branch Secretary.*

Yorkshire Branch.

Report of a meeting of the Yorkshire Branch held at the General Hospital, Wakefield, on Saturday, 17th March, 1951, at 3 p.m. Twenty-five members were present.

Present: Messrs. T. W. Brodie (Chairman), C. F. White, C. Barker, D. H. Cooke, J. H. Slade, H. W. Vann, J. J. Richardson, J. E. Ogleby, J. W. Miller, F. W. Frost, R. Walker, A. Pearson, L. Peart, K. O'Rourke, F. Hirst, H. Deakin, J. G. Herrett, J. Carroll, G. A. Kirby, R. Clayton, W. Chynoweth, J. Shaw, A. V. Hawking, J. J. Tomlinson and the Secretary.

Minutes. The Minutes of the Branch Meeting held at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary on February 17th, 1951, were read and approved.

Correspondence. This included a letter of apology for absence from Mr. Milnes, of Huddersfield, together with a short press report of the Huddersfield Meeting, one from Mr. Miller, of York, seeking guidance to a personal problem which was dealt with satisfactorily on the spot by Mr. Miller. Another from Mr. Stead, of York, requesting information relative to bed-pointing and salary. This

has been posted on to him with a request to let the Branch know the final outcome. A letter was read from Mr. T. S. Ormston, of Hull, whose problem has occupied the Branch and the I.H.E. Whitley Council representatives for some time. The contents were discussed at some length and the outcome has been forwarded to Mr. Ormston by the Secretary stressing the fact that the I.H.E. representatives are in no way to blame for the long-drawn-out negotiations, also that his appeal will be heard by the Regional Appeals Committee some time in May.

A copy of the Bournemouth brochure was passed round to the members, this having been received from Mr. Tivey, Secretary of the Southern Branch. Members were informed that they would be receiving one each shortly.

The Chairman then asked Mr. D. H. Cooke, Wakefield "A" Group H.M.C. Group Engineer, to read his paper on "Fire Precautions." This was most interesting and occupied a period of 15 minutes. The Chairman then adjourned the meeting for tea, which was served in the Staff Canteen. This proved to be most enjoyable.

On resuming, the number present had considerably diminished owing to some members having to return to Hull and York and other distant places. Mr. Cooke's paper was discussed at some length, several members adding their views and experience on the subject. Many points were mentioned which added to those mentioned by Mr. Cooke totalled up to a useful mine of information. Mr. Cooke expressed appreciation of the outcome of the discussion. The Chairman expressed thanks to him for a very interesting paper.

The Chairman reported on the Council Meeting held at Newcastle on March 3rd, 1951. Several items of interest were mentioned, one in particular of which the Yorkshire Branch are indeed proud. This was the election to the Chairmanship of the I.H.E. of Mr. J. J. Tomlinson, one of our respected members. The Branch wished Mr. Tomlinson success in this audacious office, and he suitably replied. It is also the wish of the Branch that appreciation for the splendid services rendered by Mr. J. H. Hargreaves as Chairman over a long and difficult period should be recorded in these Minutes.

A vote of thanks for the use of the room was moved and seconded and the Secretary was asked to write the Secretary of the Committee.

The meeting terminated at 7 p.m.

Chairman, J. W. BRODIE.

Secretary, G. R. THWAITES.



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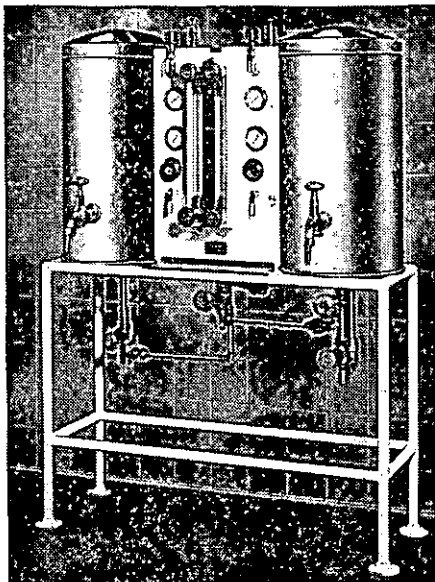
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