

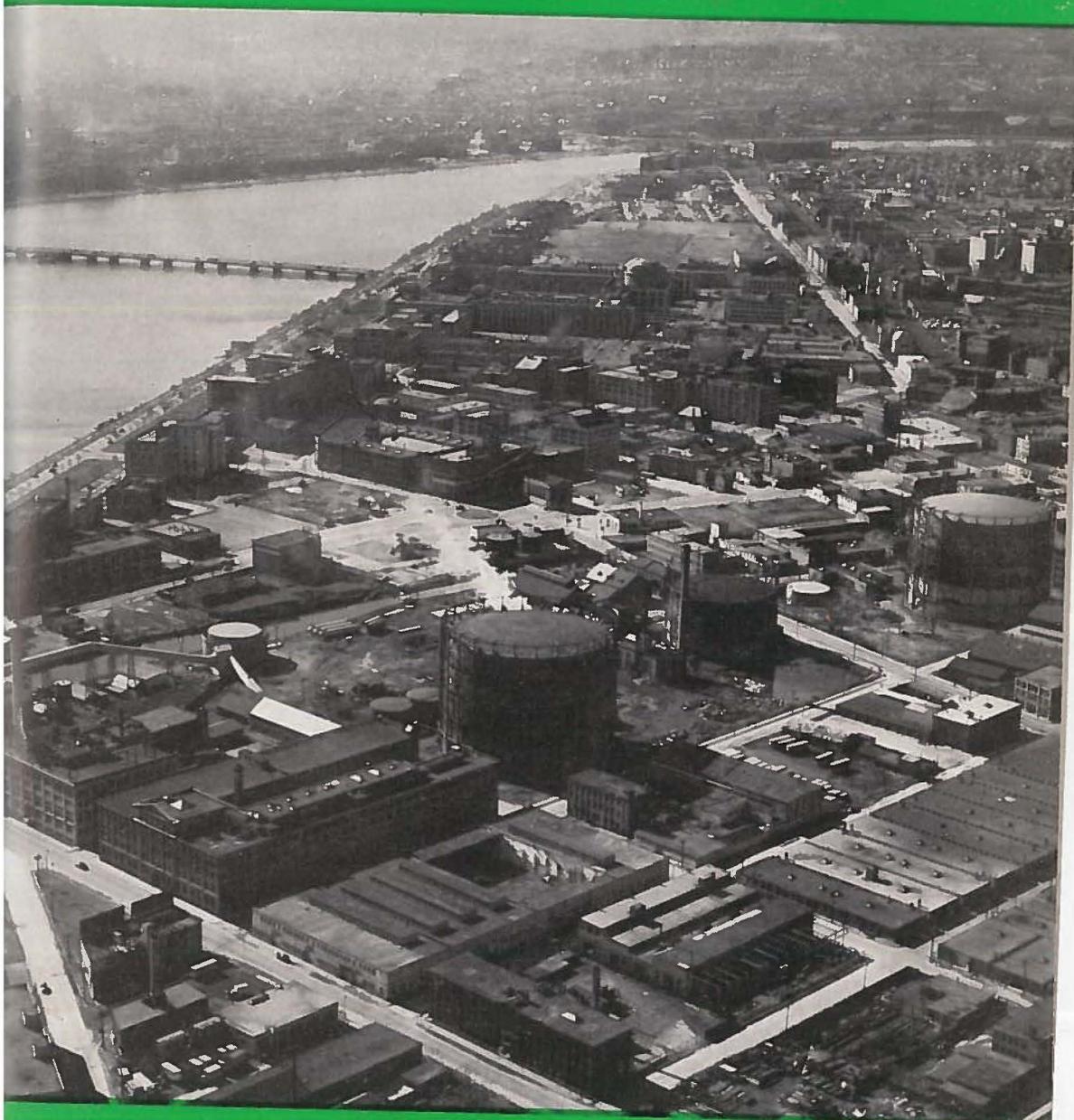
The BULLETIN of the NATIONAL DISTRICT HEATING ASSOCIATION

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circulating hot water in place of cold. The resulting saving in first cost is readily apparent.

A spacious garden and glass-enclosed lobby will separate the two buildings. Conveniently located *under* the garden will be a two-level garage, with accommodations for 200 cars. Tenants will have direct access to their apartments from the garage area.

A unique, five-sided room, with oblique window-wall construction, will help give each apartment a modern, ranch-house outlook with an unobscured view of the River. The cleanliness of Purchased Steam Service in these and surrounding buildings will add to the enjoyment of exceptionally deep terraces starting on third floor levels, and duplex penthouses in each building's tower.

The two, 20-story buildings, with about 4,509,000 cubic feet of space above street level, will provide small to medium size luxury suites for 363 families. According to the Paul Tishman Company, general contractor, occupancy is scheduled for February of 1952.

Some 37,300,000 pounds of Purchased Steam a year will provide year 'round air conditioning, including heat and hot water, for these modern apartments.

Important factors in the choice of Purchased Steam were its economy; its cleanliness with complete absence of smoke; its availability all year 'round; its freedom from tenant-annoying fuel deliveries and its dependability.

PIMLICO DISTRICT HEATING SCHEME

A synopsis of a Paper on the subject Presented Before the Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineers of Great Britain by A. E. Margolis, Dipl. Ing.*

"The scheme will supply heat for space heating and hot tap water to about 2,900 dwellings and a number of communal buildings. Heat-electric generation has been adopted because it gives the greatest saving in fuel and the highest economy. The scheme incorporates the advanced engineering methods of heat-electric generation, and heat distribution. The large capacity hot-water accumulator enables a perfect balancing of the heating and electricity loads; the introduction of ejectors for admixture of return water reduces the sizes and the losses of the transmission and distribution mains; the application of long-distance thermometers from selected living-rooms makes the general temperature control and a flat-rate tariff possible. When the housing estate is completed a population of about 10,000 will be served by district heating

and about 10,000 tons of coal will be saved annually."

Hot water is transmitted between heat-exchangers in the Battersea Power Station and a 126 ft high and 29 ft diameter hot-water accumulator tank, through two 12 in. pipes located in a tunnel beneath the Thames River. From the accumulator and substation hot-water lines run to the various buildings.

The apartment houses are from three to eleven stories in height. They cover thirty acres. The heat transmission coefficients of their walls do not exceed 0.2 Btu per sq ft per °F per hr. Livingroom temperatures were figured at 65 F; elsewhere at 60 F. Hot tap water was estimated at 15 gal per person per day. The maximum demand was estimated at 73,000,000 Btu per hr.

*Head of the District Heating Department of Messrs. Kennedy & Donkin.