

J. D. BROWER

Licensed & Bonded

Plumbing and Heating Company, Inc.

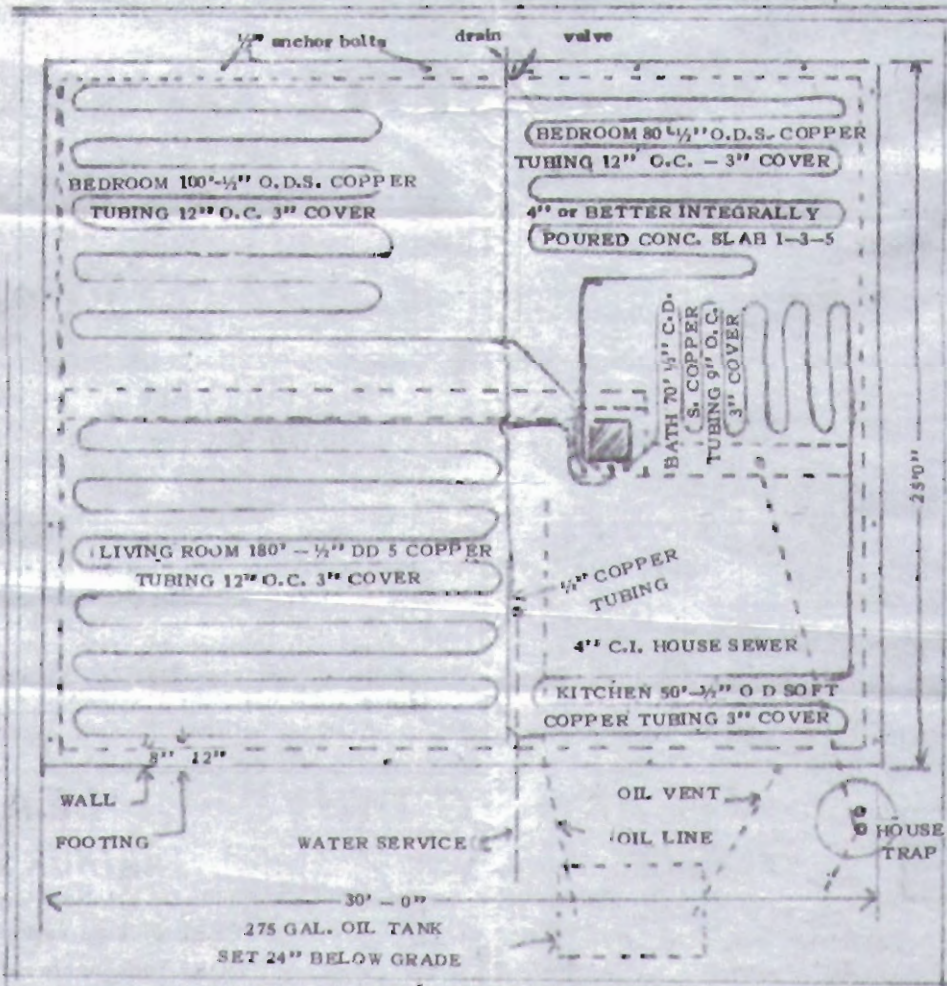
Approved F. H.A. Dealer



- We can install your attic heat and, or bathroom for you. With small monthly payments you can still keep to your budget.
- Emergency Plumbing Repairs
- Floor leaks repaired - brazed joints.
- Radiant Heating A Specialty

This Is The Radiant Heating Layout Of Your Levitt House SAVE IT

ALL WORK
GUARANTEED



There is
NO JOB TOO
BIG OR
TO SMALL

COMPLIMENTS OF J.D. BROWER
PLUMBING & HEATING CO. INC. PE 5-2376

Feel free to call upon us at any time, no matter what your plumbing or heating problem may be. FREE ESTIMATES.

DAY **PERSHING 5-2376** • NIGHT

Self-Service and Maintenance Suggestions For G. E. OIL FURNACE Users In Levittown

The user of a General Electric Oil Furnace can derive more satisfaction from his heating plant by being able to correct matters of a minor nature.

Should the furnace stop operating without apparent cause, the following suggestions may be helpful for starting your furnace without unnecessary delay:

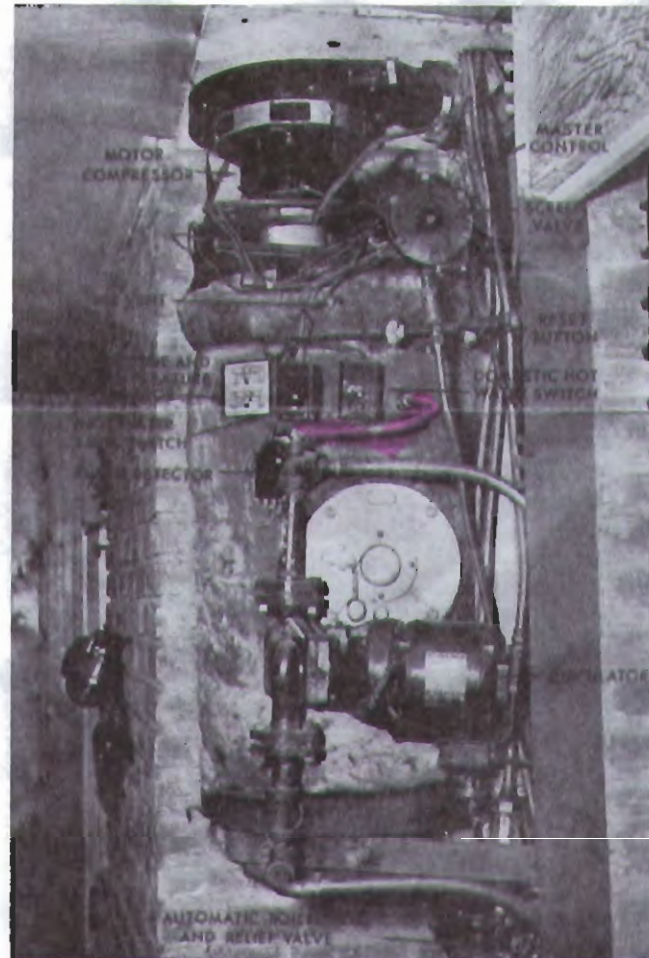
1. Thermostat Setting. The furnace will not run for heat if the thermostat dial is not set for a higher temperature than that of the thermometer. To test, raise setting at least 5 degrees above temperature on thermometer.

2. Open Emergency Switch. Make certain that the furnace switch (marked Oil Burner Emergency Switch) is on ON position. This switch has a red plate and is mounted on kitchen wall.

3. Reset Button: On the right side of G. E. cabinet. If the above items have been checked and found in normal condition and the furnace is still inoperative, press the reset button for (5 to 30) seconds. The unit should start in less than one minute. If it then runs normally nothing more need be done. However, if the furnace is still inoperative, check item 4 listed below.

4. Blown Fuse. Locate the electrical fuse which protects the oil furnace circuit and make certain that the fuse has not blown. It is well to keep a few fuses in the fuse box.

5. Oil. Make certain that you have oil in the oil tank. This test may be made easily by measuring with a ruler one which is at least six feet long. First remove the cap from the two inch pipe which is directly over the oil tank then insert the ruler till it just touches the bottom of the tank. Remove and note how many inches of the ruler are wetted by the oil. This is an indication of the amount of oil in the tank.



MAINTENANCE

Certain maintenance requirements of this equipment can be readily handled by the user, if he so desires.

Caution. Be careful to open main switch to furnace before checking on any part of it.

1. Oiling. Oil the water circulator. Be sure to do this at least twice during heating season, using a few drops of No. 20 oil in each oil cup.

2. Cleaning. Periodic removal of dust from the insulation blanket is a good habit. This is very important.

It is well to remember that one is not wise to "tinker" with the oil furnace when it is operating properly. If trouble persists, call our service department.

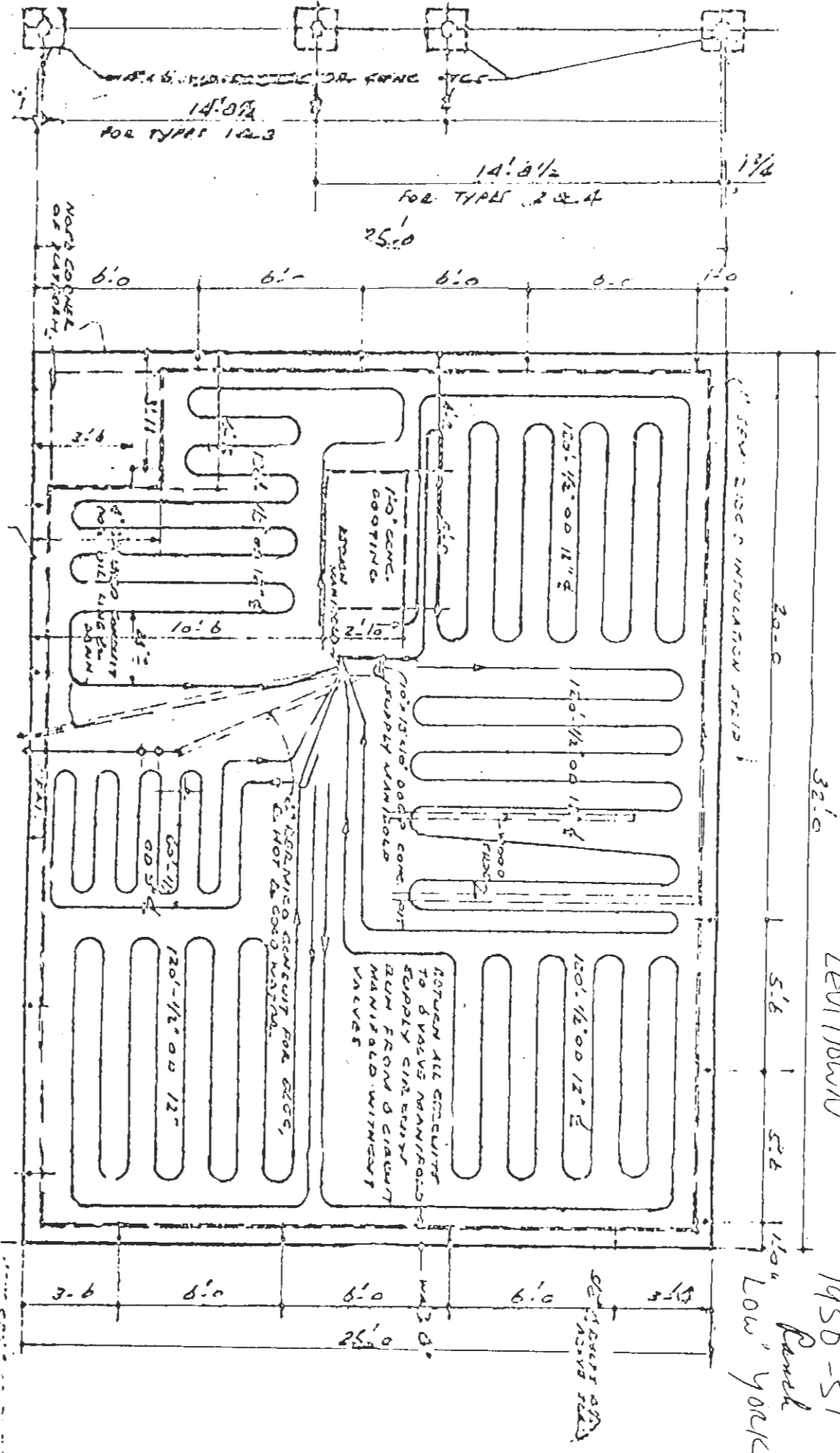
NOTE: Dark smoke issuing from the oil burner chimney is usually an indication of trouble which requires the services of an oil burner mechanic. Turn off oil burner switch or remove oil burner fuse and call for service immediately.

Dust or dark streaks will after a period of time show on ceiling. This is caused by the rising of dust from the air which settles on the ceiling and is a normal operation.

MEENAN OIL CO., INC.
HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE & WANTAGH AVENUE
LEVITTOWN, NEW YORK

FOR SERVICE

Call - Hicksville 3-5600



14'-0 1/2
FOR TYPE 1 & 3

14'-8 1/2
FOR TYPE 2 & 4

25'-0

NORTH CORNER
OF PLANT

6'-0 6'-0 6'-0 6'-0 1'-0

20'-0
1" SEW. DISC. INSULATION FIELD

32'-0

Leuthorn

ORGANIZED CIRCUIT FOR 60°C,
E. HOT & COOL WATER

RETURN ALL CIRCUITS
TO 8 VALVE MANIFOLD
SUPPLY SIDE EQUIP
RUN FROM 8 CIRCUIT
MANIFOLD WITH
VALVES

1950-51
Rund
Low York

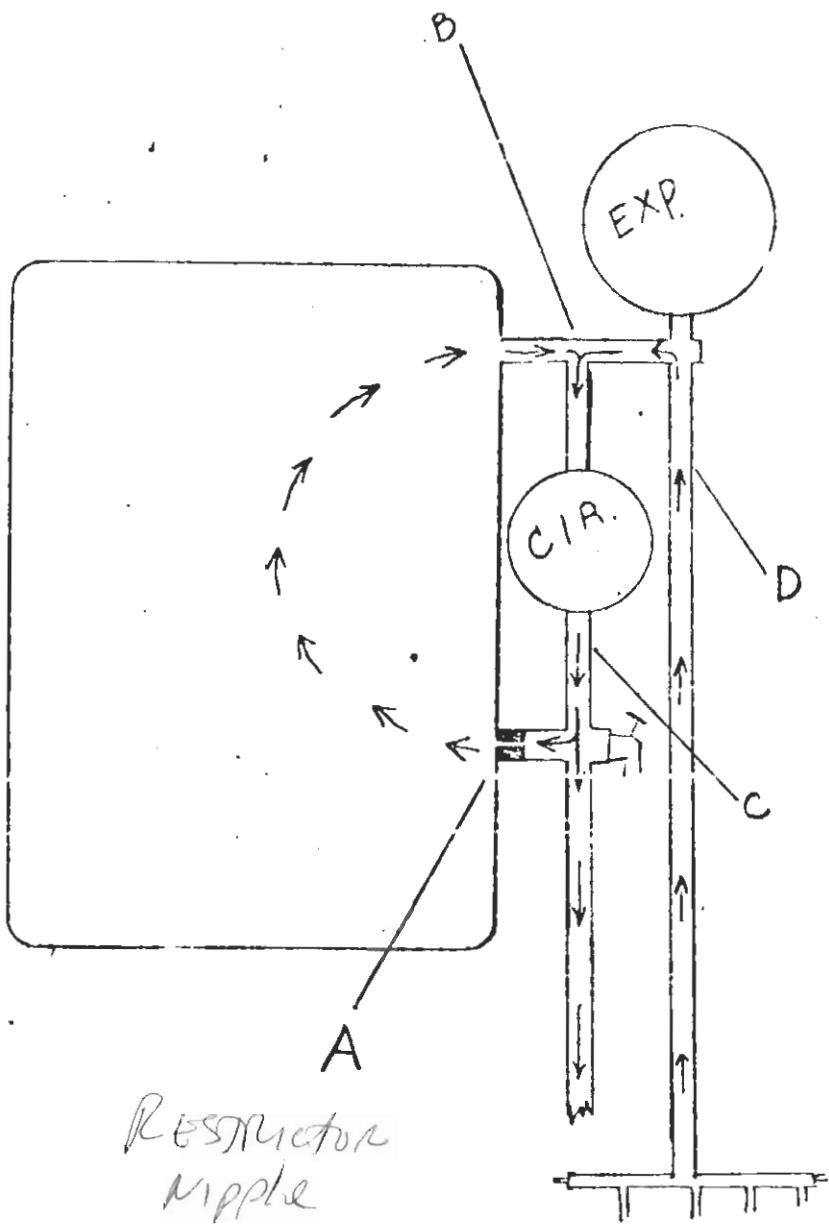
DETECTORS

3'-6 6'-0 6'-0 6'-0 6'-0 3'-6

25'-0

1-A

NEW YORK BOILER



RESTRICTOR
NIPPLE

FIGURE # 1

The diagram on Page A-1 will familiarize you with the circulation pattern of the water through the Low York Boiler. By following the arrows, starting at the manifold and return pipe "D", the water is drawn from the floor and mixed at point "B" with boiler water, then down through the circulator back out to the floor. At point "A" you will see a fitting that is restricted from 2/1" down to approximately 1/8" inch, it is commonly referred to as a choke. The purpose of the choke is to restrict the hot boiler water flow so that it mixes with the bypass water "C" and goes to the floor at a moderate temperature so as not to overheat the radiant panel (floor).

All designed radiant heat units can operate at temperatures as low as 110°, this one, depending upon the temperature of the return water will operate at from 120° to 150°. From a cold start the return water is cold, the flow through the choke being constant the water to the floor will be approximately 120°. As the return water temperature rises, the water temperature to the floor rises proportionately.

The trouble spot here is at the choke, being restricted, it has a tendency to become clogged. If this clogging takes place, there will be no circulation through the boiler. In other words the circulator will draw the water from the floor and return it to the floor without picking up any hot water from the boiler. Only as much water as the choke will allow in the bottom of boiler will come out the top.

GENERAL ELECTRIC BOILER

1949 RANCH

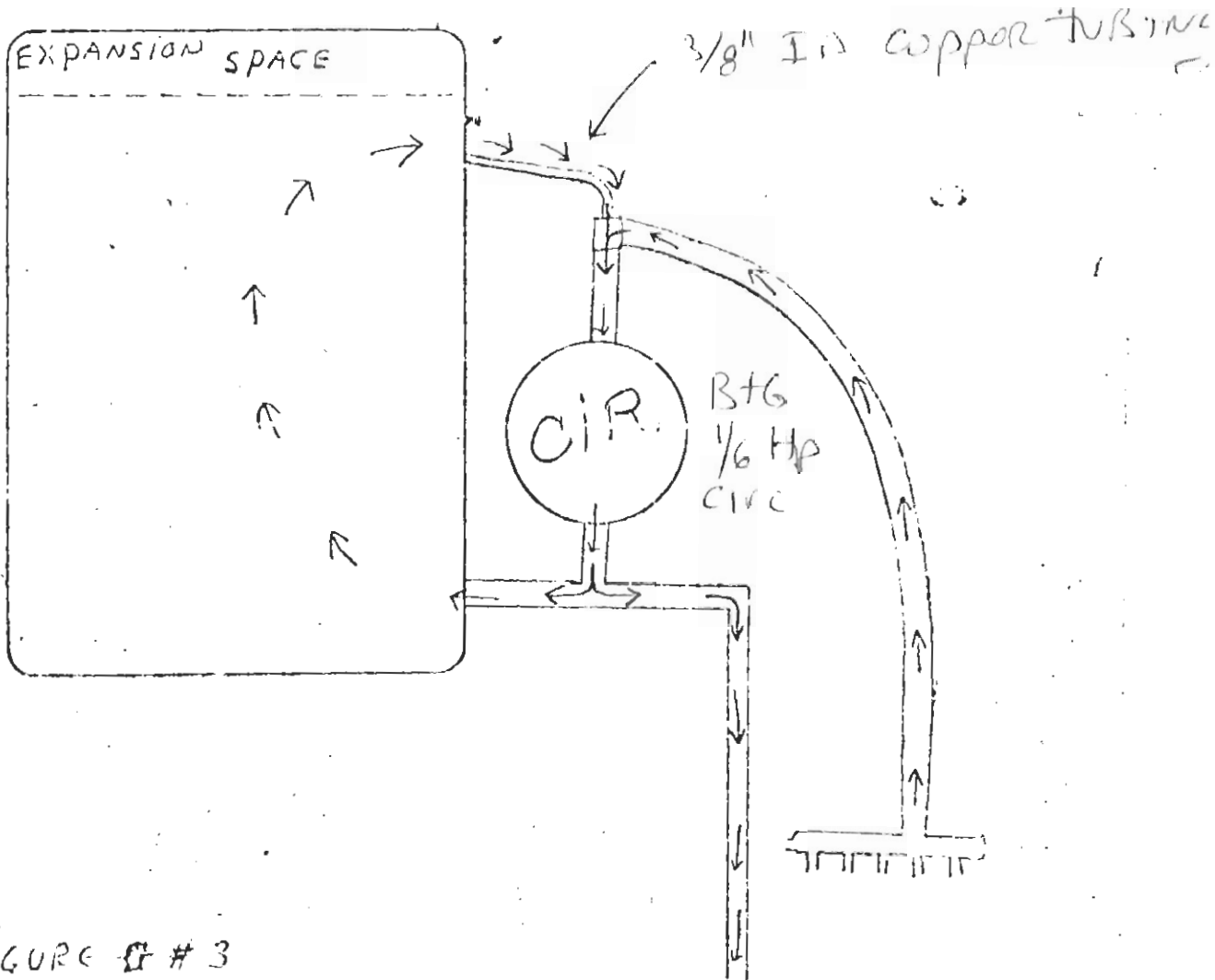


FIGURE # 3

1/19/72

A-7

GENERAL ELECTRIC

The G.E. Unit is piped somewhat the same as the York. The main difference is that half-inch O.D. tubing coming from the top of the boiler to the top of the circulator acts as the choke. This allows hot water to be drawn off the top of the boiler and mixed with the return water, as with the York choke, the small tube at top will let only as much water in the bottom as goes out the top. The trouble spot is at the half-inch tube. If it becomes restricted it will not allow enough hot water out to mix with the return water and, as a result, the system will not heat properly. If it should clog there will be no heat at all. You can see in Figure #3 that if the choke is clogged, the circulator will bring the cold return water back and send it out to the floor without picking up any hot water. You will be circulating cold water.

To check this condition, remember the G.E. Boiler has a very small volume of water. With the boiler off on temperature, turn up the thermostat. Within a few minutes the unit should come on and you should see a noticeable drop on your temperature guage. You might also notice the temperature difference between the feed and the return. If the choke is clogged there will be no difference between the feed and return and the circulator will continue to run without starting the unit. The degree to which the choke is clogged is the degree to which the circulator will run before starting the unit - this applies to all units with this type of mix.

A-8

THE PBT-R OR OLD YORK BOILER 1948 CAPE COD

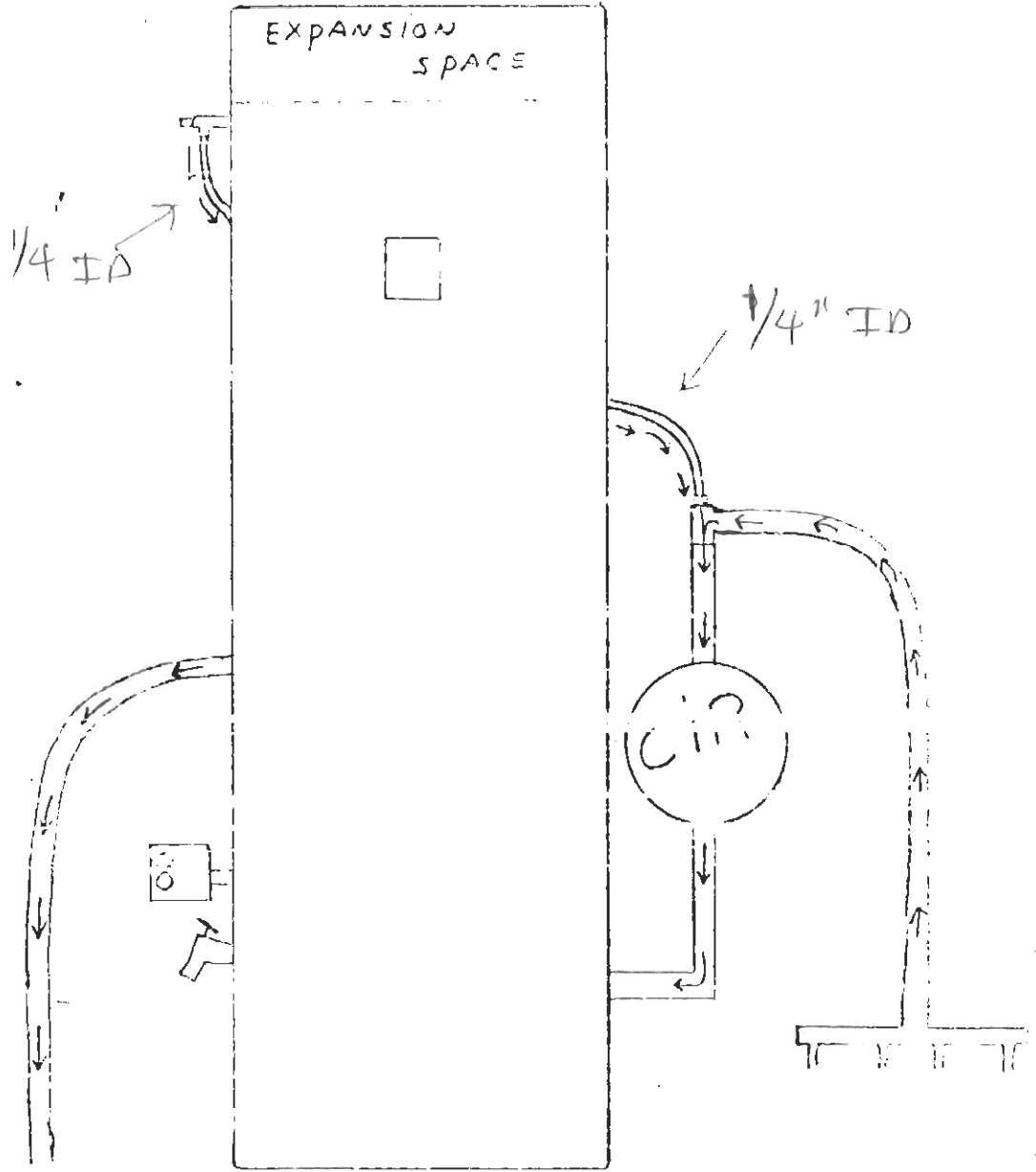


FIGURE #4

THE PB 7-R OR OLD YORK BOILER

The circulation pattern through this boiler, Figure #4, appears to be the same as the New York and G.E. But it is not. The purpose of the small tube running from the top of the boiler to the top of the circulator is only to keep the top of the boiler from over-heating during the heating cycle. It is not a mix to add heated water to the return as in the other boilers.

In very simple terms, this boiler was designed to keep the top cylinder hot enough for domestic hot water while allowing cooler water to circulate through the bottom of the boiler for the floors. The temperature at the outlet is from 15° to 25° degrees warmer than the return, whether used for radiant or conventional radiator systems.

The trouble spot with this boiler is in the top cylinder.

IT OVER HEATS.

It overheats for one reason, that reason is that circulation is taking place through the bottom of the boiler, but, there is no hot water being drawn off the top.

HOW DOES THIS CONDITION COME ABOUT?

One is air, the other is piping to extra zones connected to the boiler in a way to prevent proper circulation.

You will see by observing Figure #5 that if excessive air has allowed the water to drop below the bleeder line level, no water will be drawn off the top of the boiler during the heating cycle. Now if cool water is passing the aquastat keeping the unit running and no water is being taken off the top, the result is high temperature, steam and high pressure.

SPECIFICATIONS

A-10

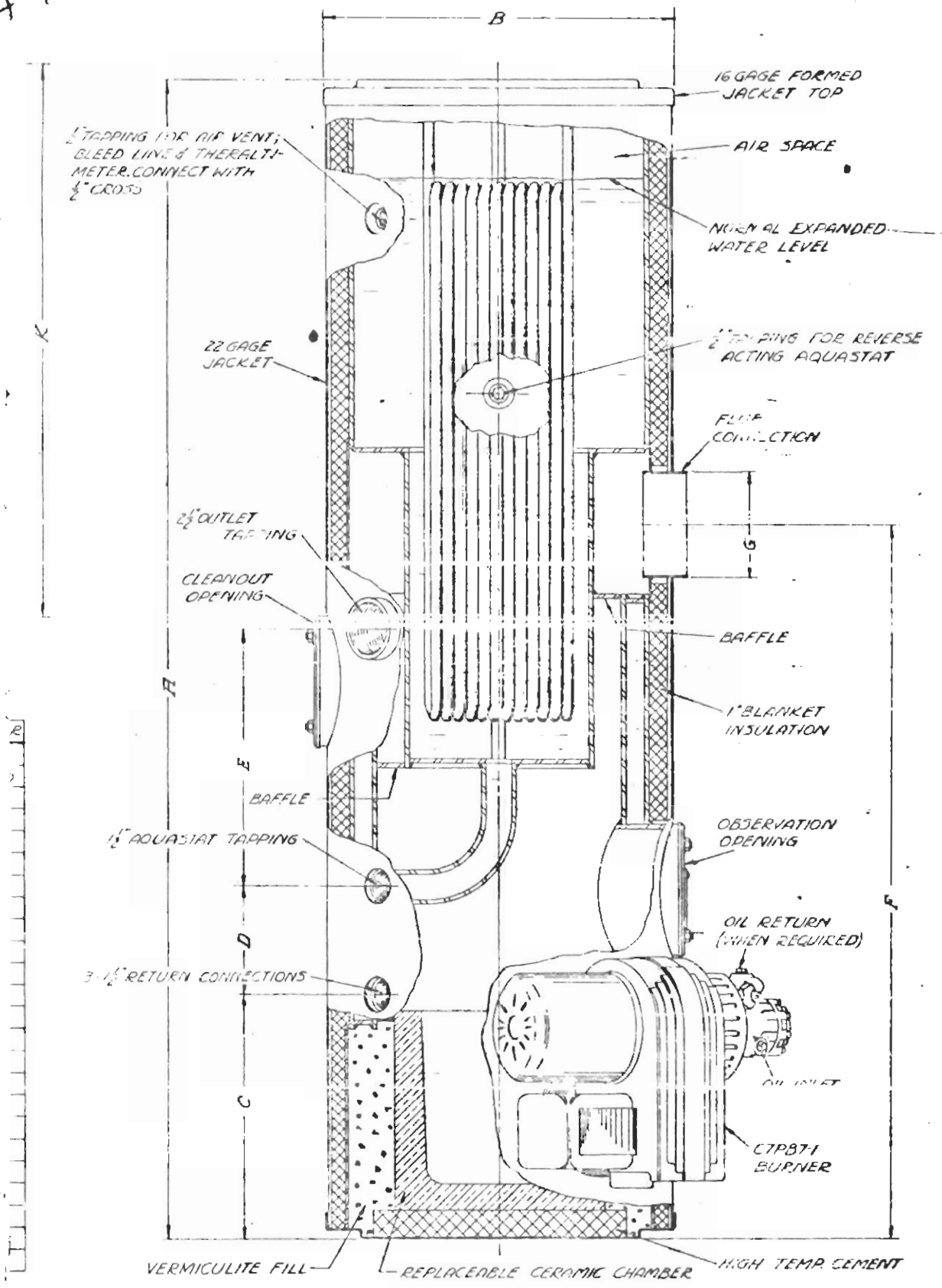


FIGURE # 6

D YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

