

MEMBERS	30
VISITORS	21
TOTAL	51
TOTAL NO. CHAPTER MEMBERS ON ROLL	52

W. J. Robinson

PRES.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING
AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS

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A CHECK LIST OF ITEMS
TO BE REPORTED

1. PRESIDING OFFICER
2. CALL TO ORDER
(TIME & PLACE)
3. ROLL CALL
4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
5. REPORTS
6. ELECTION
MEMBERS
OFFICERS
7. OLD BUSINESS
8. NEW BUSINESS
9. SPEAKER
(TITLE)
(BUS.)
(CITY)
SUBJECT
10. DISCUSSION
11. MOTIONS
12. RESOLUTIONS
13. OTHER FEATURES
14. ADJOURNMENT

The regular meeting of the Ottawa Valley Chapter ASHAE was held Tuesday, ~~March~~ April 19th. at the Prescott Hotel.

The minutes of the March meeting were read and were moved for adoption by I. Goodman, seconded by D. Banton. Motion carried unanimously.

The president, W. Robinson, then asked the Nominating committee for their nominations for Chapter officers for 1955-56.

J. Klassen as chairman of the Nominating Committee then put forward the following names to be placed on the ballot

President --- E. Schoenherr

Vice-President - N. Howes

Secretary ----- D. Banton

Treasurer ----- C. Watson and S. Bullis

Board of Governors -- A. Gray, J. Green, A. Hargreaves, W. Hodgins

Bill Robinson then appointed the auditing committee for 1955 which which would be composed of V. Hossack, J. Massiah, and P. Place.

The speaker was then introduced by E. Schoenherr.

Mr. Lorne Wiggs is senior partner in the firm of Wiggs, Walford, Frost and Lindsay, Consulting Engineers with head office in Montreal and branch offices in Toronto and Ottawa.

He is president of the Professional Engineers of Quebec, past president of Montreal Chapter ASHAE, and a member of the National Building Code Committee of the National Research Council.

Mr. Wiggs introduced his subject of hot water heating by listing the essential requirements of ideal heating systems generally, among them being Optimum Comfort, Simplicity, Economy and Durability, and Silent in operation, and in the author's opinion, hot water heating systems when properly designed and correctly installed, approach the ideal heating system much closer than any other system so far developed.

Mr. Wiggs then gave a brief history of hot water heating developments back as far as 140 years, as in 1817 the Perkins system of high temperature hot water heating was first introduced.

The earliest type of hot water heating was first installed in Canada around 1840, some of which are still in operation today in and around Quebec City.

Hot water heating gradually developed with the use of Low Temperature Radiant Heating Systems, and hot water heating systems as we know them today and finally the High Temperature Water installations such as are being installed at the present time.

Mr. Wiggs then gave the audience a brief insight in the design of High Temperature systems where temperatures usually run between 300 and 400 degrees and higher with temperature drops around 100 degrees and possibly more with higher flow main temperatures. High temperature water heating systems possess a great number of advantages over steam for district and large central heating systems among these being (1) Hot water mains may be run long distances and practically independantly of grade

- (2) Corrosion troubles are greatly reduced, if not entirely eliminated.
- (3) There being no steam traps on the systems, trap losses and maintenance charges are eliminated.
- (4) Finer control can be obtained
- (5) Elimination of expensive feedwater treatment and blow down on boilers.

The speaker then showed slides illustrating his talk and showed various buildings and installation in which his firm had designed the different types of heating systems previously described.

A question and answer period then followed when the speaker answered numerous question of the audience.

C. Watson thanked the speaker for his interesting and well prepared address and the president also added his thanks.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 10.15 pm.