



AREPORT

ON

A FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY KILOWATT PLANT

THESIS

FOR

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

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620.2 R56

making light mention

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INTRODUCTION

The object of this thesis is to present a report on an electric generating station of the size most commonly encountered in electric lighting work. This size station, and others varying in size from a little smaller to a little larger capacity, are the type found all ever the country with the exception of the cities and in most cases they are in the same condition. Very few of them keep complete reports and some do not keep any records at all except of the customers that have not paid their bills.

The writer has been associated with this plant and only in a few instances have figures been used which were not approximately correct.

The gathering of material for this report was started early in the school year and it was the object to get the full data for it but the Company changed hands, and at the same time policies, and as a result the gathering of material was somewhat checked and information was gathered from various and sundry sources which accounts for the brevity of some parts.

A few suggestions are to be made as to a better arrangement of machinery and to the handling of coal. A few changes in the present condition of steam lines will probably cut down the amount of coal

used and this will result in a lower cost per kilowatt hour.

Proposed changes of the station building will be taken up and while they may not be considered by the owners, they will however, be feasible.

The writer wishes to thank Mr. T.F.Fulkerson of the Moberly Light and Power Co. for the History of the plant and other information given: Mr. James T. Menefee, formerly manager of the Trenton Gas and Electric Co. Mr. B.T.Bowne, of the Trenton Gas and Electric Co. Mr. Young and Mr. Wilbur Steele, engineers at the plant, for data and reports furnished.

E. C. Robinson .

Columbia Mo.

May, 24, 1912.

The city of Trenton is the County Seat of Grundy County ,located in the north-western part of the State of Missouri.

By the census the population is given,

1890	5039
1900	5396
1910	5656

which shows very little growth. These figures are a little low due to the fact that Trenton is partly a railroad town and these people might be called nomadic.

Trenten ewes it's present presperous condition to being in the center of the richest agricultural section in the state and to being a division point on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

Trenton is connected to the outside world by two railroads, the Rock Island and the Quincy, Omaha, and Kansas City Ry., The later being controlled by the Burlington Lines.

Trenton is located IOI miles north east of Kansas City and 84 miles east of St. Joseph.

Among the manafacturies, there is an ice plant, a branch of the National Pickle Company, (canning), Brick manafacturies, and Roller Mills.

The city water works is a Municipal Corporation and pumping is by electric power. The shops of the Rock Island are also driven by electricity.

The assessed valuation of Trenton in 1910 was \$ 1,462,374.00

THE TRIBULATIONS OF AN ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT

OR

THE HISTORY OF THE TRENTON LIGHT AND POWER CO.

Twenty five years ago before the electric meter was a commercial success and when electric lighting was in it's infancy, the Themsen-Houston Company secured a franchise for installing an electric light plant in Trenton. They were not interested in the operation of the plant , but succeeded in inducing a Mr. Anderson , who had formerly been a successful flouring mill owner and had made a saving of some twenty thousand dollars, to install the plant . Their main object was to sell the necessary dynamos and machinery at a large profit and in turn, they took a small amount of stock in the property. The electric plant developed slowly and owing to the fierce competition of the Gas Company which was then in operation, Mr. Anderson, after loosingthe greater part of his fortune , traded the plant to Mr. Corrington Layson, a professional trader who had no conseption whatever of the electric business .

trading stock and for several months was transferred almost monthly, until finally Messrs J.S.Parker and Geo. Gardnersucceeded in buying both the electric and gas plants which they combined. This property they operated for one year under the management of Penn Love, now manager of the Gallatin (Mo) municipal plant.

When they were foreclosed under a mortgage and the two plants brought only a total of about \$12000.00 and were sold to twelve representative business men of Trenton, who after holding the property thirty days sold the same to W.B.McKinley of Champaign, Ills., who is now head of the Illinois Traction Company and Chairman of the Republican Taft Campaign. McKinley later sold the property to T.F.Fulkerson and J.B.Carnes who operated it for five years, selling it to William Maul Measey of Philadelphia and his associates. Mr. Measey after operating it four or five years and after re-incorporating it, sold it in January 1912to Mr. Burdett L. Bowne who is now the owner.

During all this time, the property was re-incorporated and the name changed four or five times.

It has been known as the Trenton Gas and Electric Co.,
The Trenton Themson-Houston Company, Trenton Gas Light
and Power Co., The Citizens Gas and Electric Companyo
of Trenton, and The Trenton Light and Fower Co.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

BUILDING

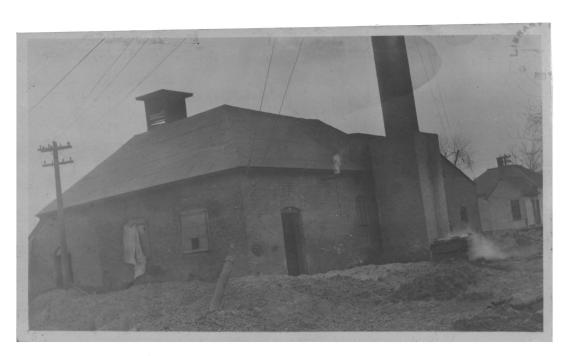
The building is located near the tracks of the Rock Island Lines, thus making coal handling comparatively easy. The building is of a very odd shape, as will been seen by the plan shown on the following pages and is entirely too small. The walls are of brick and the roof and roof trusses are of wood making it very susceptible to fire. The roof covering is rubberoid. The bottom of the trusses clear the floor IS feet. The roof has burned from the building several times but each time has been replaced in the old form. The roof of the engine room and the boiler room are not joined except at the eaves.

The floors are of concrete and are in very good condition .

BOILER PLANT

The boiler plant consists of three (3) Murray fire tube boilers of one hundred and fifty (I50) horse power each and are set in one battery. They have been in operation about five (5) years.

All boilers are hand fired and have shaker grates



STATION BUILDING , FROM THE NORTH WEST CORNER.

The beilers are in fairly good condition and seem adequate for the present lead. Two beilers are used at one time.

These beilers are connected to a four (4) foot steel smoke stack eighty five (85) feet in height located at the southwest corner of the beiler room and on the outside. The stack has an approximate rating of three hundred and twenty five (325) horsepower. The stack is of heavy sheet steel and rests on a brick foundation six(6) feet square and eighteen (18) feet high. The stack has been well painted and appears to be in very good condition. The stack is a guyed stack and has been in use for about five(5) years.

FEED WATER HEATER.

The feed water heater is a Murray with a rating of five hundred (500) horse power. It is located at the south east corner of the boiler battery. It is an open heater.

PIPE WORK

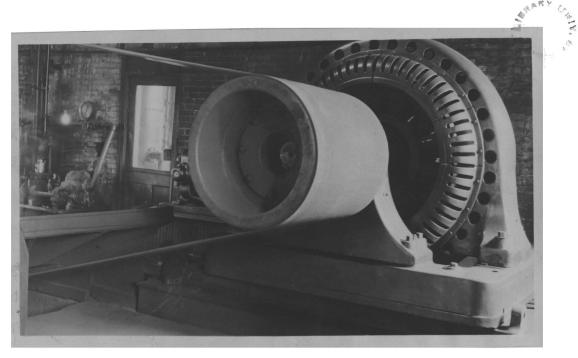
The pipe work in the plant is in very bad condition. There is little or no lagging on the header or steam lines and the leakage is very high. The design of

the pipe work is very bad and gives rise to enormous heat lesses. The header is ten(IO) inches indiameter and the steam line is six (6) inches in diameter. The length of the steam line is about fifty feet. Two lines of steam piping being run from the boilers. The piping is of sufficient size for the present conditions but has too many right angled bends for economical eperation. A design of a new piping system will be given on a later page.

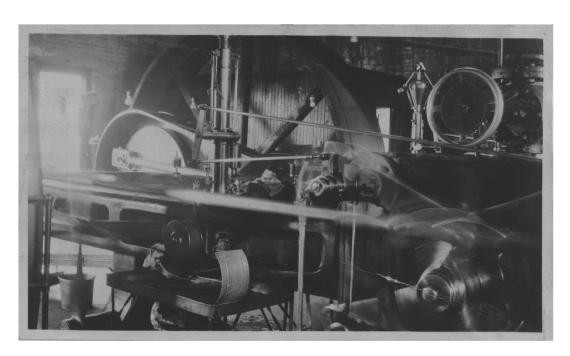
ENGINE ROOM EQUIPMENT

The engine room occupies the south half of the building and is separated from the boiler room by a brick wall. The electric generating plant consists of two(2) Corliss- Allis-Chalmers units.

The south unit consists of one(I) 20"x42" Murray Corliss engine running at a speed of 80 r.p.m. and having a flywheel of I8' in diameter. This engine drives a 250kilewatt- 2200 volt - 3 phase - 60 cycle Allis-Chalmers revolving field generator at a speed of 600 r.p.m. by means of a belt drive. From a pulley on the shaft of this alternator, by means of a belt, is driven a Westinghouse exciter rated at I25 volts and running at a speed of I200 R.P.M.



NORTH GENERATOR, SOUTH GENERATOR IS OF THE SAME TYPE.



VIEW ACROSS THE TWO ENGINES. NEAREST ENGINE RUNNING WHEN PICTURE WAS TAKEN.

The entire unit is in fairly good condition.

The north unit consists of a 20" x 42" Murray Corliss engine running at a speed of IO4 r.p.m. operating, by means of a belt over a I4' fly wheel, an Allis-Chalmers 300kilowatt-2200volt 3 phase - 60 cycle revolving field generator at a speed of 600 r.p.m. To this generator is belted an Allis-Chalmers exciter rated I20 volts- I25 amperesand running at a speed of IIOOr.p.m. The cylinders of the south engine are in a bad condition and should be rebored. The generator on this set is in very good The engines are belted inverted and en the north set the distance between centers is only 27' This is due to the crowded conditions in the engine The throttle valve of the north engine is so located that the engineer to manipulate it, must stand directly under the belt and should the belt break the the valve stem would more than likely be broken off. To reach the engine room from the boiler room it is necessary to walk under the belt of the north unit and it is to be considered dangerous as there is not enough clearance above the floor.

FEED PUMPS

In the engine room are located two 6"x4"x 6" boiler

feed pumps .

SWITCH BOARD

The switchboard, located on the east side of the engine room, provides for the control of the two generators, two exciters, are and incandescent lighting circuits, lighting and power feeders. The generators are connected to the switchboard through conduits under the floor.

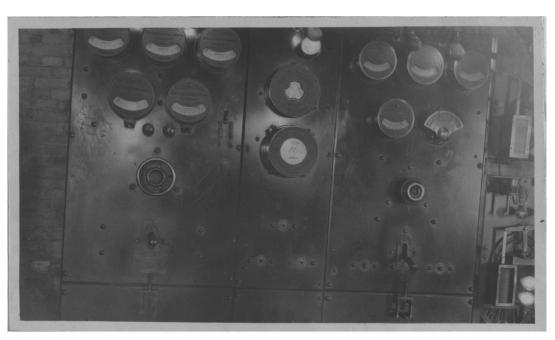
The switchboard consists of three General

Electric Co pannels and two Chapman regulator panels.

In the main switchboard the two outside panels are
duplicates each having 3 ammeters, 2 voltmeters, a

D.C. and an A?C. voltmeter, and the lower part of
the panels having the power and feeder switches. The
center panel carries a three phase ground detector
and a totalizing wattmeter. There are also switches
and lamps to be used in synchronizing. The Chapman
Regulator panels hold one 85 amp-250 kilowatt and
one 20 amp - 5 ohm I80 kilowatt alternating current
voltage regulators.

The switches are all of the plug type. The rheostats are located above the switchboard and are governed from the switchboard by means of sprockets. The voltage through the ammeters is 2200 volts and



THE SWITCH BOARD.

should be considered dangerous. There is a space of two feet between the wall and the switchboard and this puts every thing in rather close quarters.

ELECTRIC SERVICE FURNISHED

The electric service furnished consists of street lighting, commercial incandescent lighting, and electric power.

The street lighting consists of 34 arc lights, and 9I -32 candle power -IIO volt incandescent lamps. The arc lamps are 605 watts and 5.5 amperes.

Commercial service is furnished to 840 meter customers and about I7 flat rate customers. The total number of connected lights is approximately 8620.

Electric Power Service is furnished to 25 customers having a total connected load of 450 horse power.

TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD

The total connected load in kilowatts is as follows, (approximately)

Commercial	incandescent	lighting	512
Street ligh	nting		21
Electric po	wer service		340

Total connected load 873 kilowatts.

DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM

Electrical distribution is entirely by overhead system which includes approximately 37 miles of pole line in the city.

The secondary wiring from the transformer to the customer is paid for by the customer.

The line wire is mostly of No.6 B&S for the primary and house connections are of No.I2 B&S with a few exceptions. The number of poles is I775.

No record is kept of the sizes and lengths of each size of wire.

METERS

The meters are owned by the company and no deposit is required.

TRANSFORMERS

No record is kept of the transformers .

ELECTRIC LIGHTING RATES

Electrical energy is furnished to the citizens of Trenton, by the Trenton Gas and Electric Co. at the rate of ten(IO) cents per kilowatt hour, unless by special contract. A 5% discount is allowed for ten days.

VALUATION

Land, building and fixtures,	6500
Beiler plant	8580
Electric generating plant	17020
Distributing system	30000
Miscellaneous _	12900
Total	\$75000
To put this in a more nearly itemized	form,
Generator 300 kw frtand setting	3420
Generator 250 kw " " "	2950
So. engine 350 hp " "	4000
No. engine 350 hp " "	4650
Switchboard	2000
Boilers settings	6000
Feed water heater	3 55
Pumps piping	225
Cost of building	3000
Value of real estate	35 0 0
Stack	500
Pipe work and extra labor	1500
Value of pole line , transformers etc	30000
Belting ,piping & extras not inc abov	e I2900
Total	75000

The following Central Station facts and factors compare the electrical department of the Trenton Gas and Electric Co. with three cities in Iowa with an average population of 5670.

The population of Trenton being 5656.

	Other cities	Trenton
Total Population	5670	565 6
Station Capacity	268	550
Investment per KW Capacity	203	136
Gress Annual income per kw	85	69.8
" "per \$100 IN	V	51.2
Annual Income per Consumer	42	44.5
Tetal Con. Load per KW CAP	2	I_6
Lamp Load " " "	I.4	.93
Motor Load " " "	•5	.61
Income per Capita	4.43	6.78
Investment per Capita	10.00	II.66
Station Cap . per Capita	51	91
No. Consumers per 100 Pop.	IO	14.5

CURVES

not as we would expect them i.e. with the peaks between 5 p m and 10 p m, but with the peaks occurring in two or three places and some of them in the early hours of the morning. This is due to the fact that the city pumping plant does most of it's pumping in the night.

It is also seen that the point where we would expect the highest peak i.e. about dusk, we have a little less load than at three in the afternoon. This is due to a large installation of motors in the railroad shops.

This pump load would be a very good thing at the hour at which it rund if the price for power was higher but at the rate now charged it is a loosing proposition and is a detriment to the plant.

Street lights burn all night and several motors exclusive of the pump load run until midnight.

The average daily peak load is 170 K W Hrs. The average daily load is 2236 K W Hrs and from this, by the A.I.E.E. definition of load factor we get 54.8%

The curves shown are from actual runs and are typical of this plant.

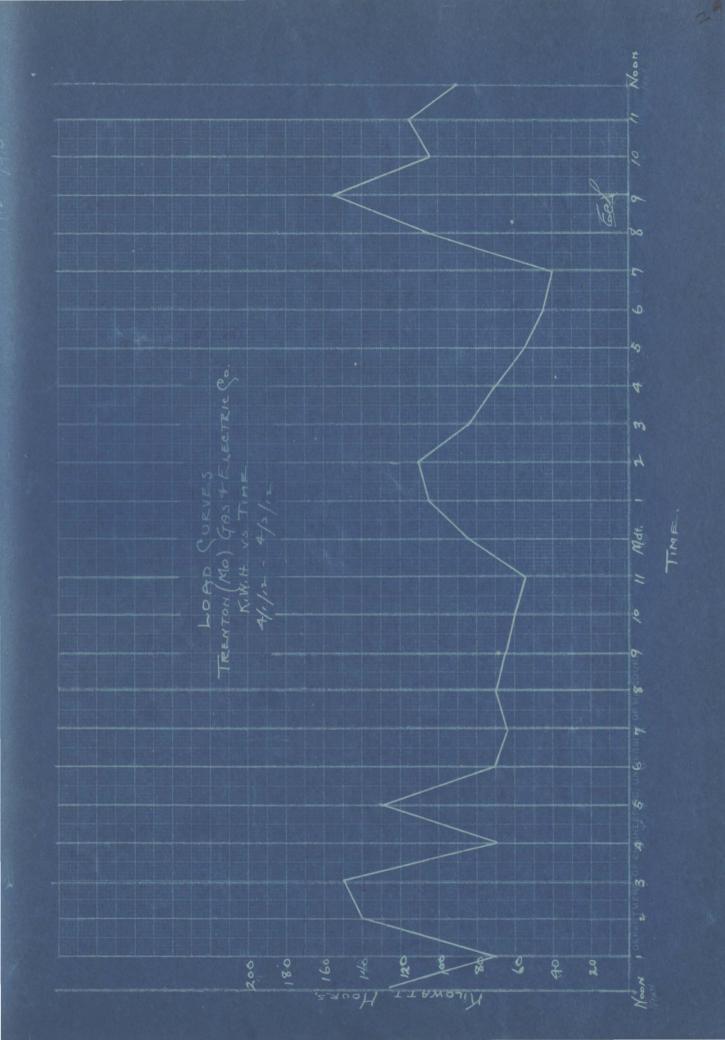
TRENTON	GAS	AND	ELECTRIC	COMPANY.

	TRENTUN GAS		AND	TUTOTITE	OTITO OUM FAIT						
	Amp	Amp	D. Amp	AILY Volt	LOG Volt	SHEET K W Hrs	Amp				1911. Velt
Noon					120	812352	36	4 I	3 6	121	IIO
I					120	812400	47	50	45	IIO	105
2					120	812590	52	60	55	I 04	106
3	25	25	24	III	120	812730					106
4	55	57	55	III	120	812860					106
5	50	50	50	III	120	813010					106
6	45	50	40	II2	120	813090					106
7	50	55	50	II2	120	813170					106
8	65	70	60	II2	120	813265					106
9 10	60	65	60	II2	120	813410					106
10	55	60	55	II2	120	813520					106
II	25	25	20	II2	120	813590					106
Mdt	50	50	45	II2	120	813715					10 <u>6</u>
I	50	So	45	112	120	813855					106
2	20	15	15	IIO	120	813930					106
3	20	I5	15	IIO	120	813995					106
4	45	45	40	IIO	120	814120					106
5					120	814195	20	24	20	II5	106
6					120	814260	20	28	20	II6	106
7					120	814320	26	30	22	II5	106
8					120	814420	50	52	50	II6	106
9					120	814570	54	60	55	II6	106
10					120	814730	<u>6</u> 0	64	62	II7	106
11					120	814870	60	62	62	II6	106
Noon					120	815040	\$0	\$6	56	II6	106

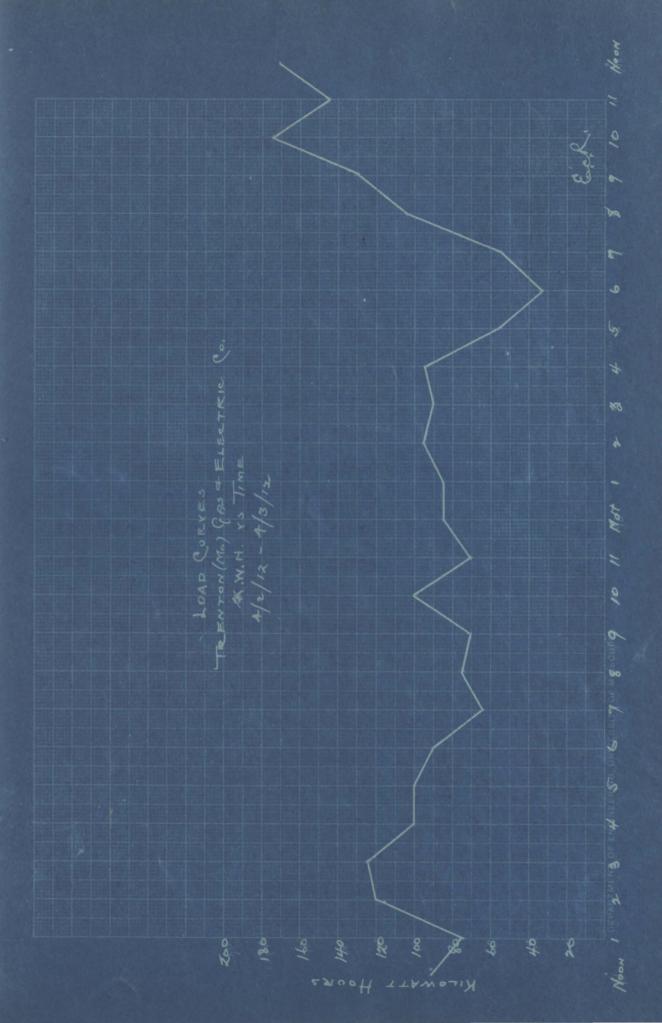
TRENTON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

DAILY LOG SHEET			MAR	3I -	APR :	1912					
	Amp	Amp	Amp	Velt	Velt	K W	Hrs Amp	Amp	Amp	Velt	Velt
No	230,				120	47615	22	25	20	II2	105
I					120	47680	24	26	20	112	105
2					120	47750	24	26	20	II2	105
3					120	47785	8	ÏO	8	II6	105
4	24	24	24	115	120	47845	5				105
5	24	25	24	115	120	47895	5				105
6	30	30	25	II5	120	47965	5				105
7	3 5	40	30	II5	120	48145	5				105
8											
9											
IO											
II											
Mat	;										
I											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6					120	48830	18	18	IO	II2	105
7					120	48865	16	I 6	12	115	105
8					120	48930	22	30	26	II5	105
9					120	49030	40	45	45	117	105
IO					120	49200	25	35	30	II5	105
II					120	49 295	30	38	3 2	II5	105

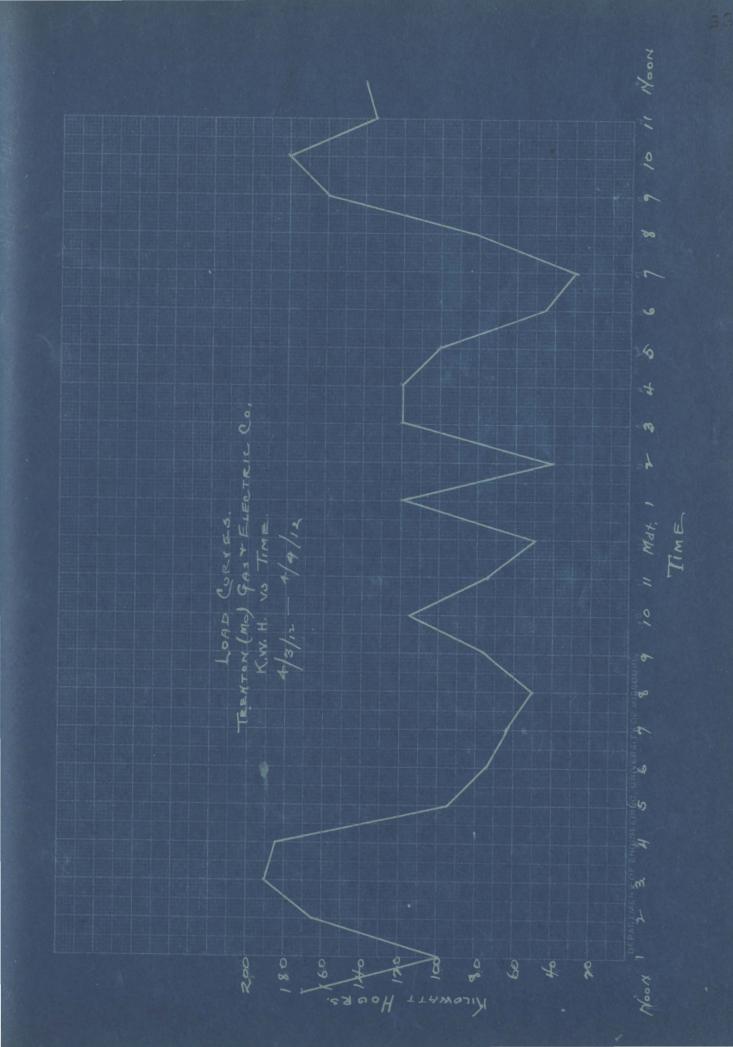
		T	Y.TTA	LOG	SHEET	TRIC COI	Ap:	r. I	- A	pr/2,	1912.
	Amp	Amp	Amp	AOTE		K W Hrs	* *				
Noon					120	49420	24	22	26	115	105
I					120	49490	32	40	3 2	115	105
22					120	49630	40	47	44	115	105
33					120	49780	30	37	32	II5	105
4	40	40	30	II5	120	49850					105
5	40	40	35	II5	120	49980					105
6	30	25	25	II5	120	50050					105
7	40	45	40	II2	120	5 01 15					105
8	40	45	30	112	120	50185					105
9	40	40	30	112	120	50250					105
IO	30	3 5	30	112	120	50310					105
II	30	25	25	112	120	50365					105
Mdt	35	40	3 5	112	105	50450					105
I	35	3 5	30	112	120	505 55					105
2	35	35	30	II2	120	50665					105
3	20	15	15	II2	120	50750					105
4	×i				120	50820	20	22	20	II5	105
5					120	50875	20	24	20	II5	105
6					120	50920	Ĭ5	ÏO	IO	112	105
7					120	50960	24	26	22	113	105
8					120	510 65	36	42	40	112	105
9					120	51220	38	46	42	112	105
IO					120	51325	38	46	44	II5	105
II					120	51440	22	34	24	II5	105



TRENTON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY. DAILY LOG SHEET April 2-3, 1912.											
	qmA	Amp	Amp	Volt	Volt	K W Hr	s Am p	Amp	Amp	Volt	Volt
Noon					120	51520	22	28	22	II5	105
I					120	51595	34	42	34	112	105
2					120	517 15	24	30	24	114	105
3					120	51840	35	35	30	II5	105
4	40	40	3 5	II5	120	51940					105
5	30	30	30	II5	120	52040					105
6	25	25	25	115	120	52130					105
7	40	40	40	II5	120	52195					105
8	40	45	40	115	120	52270					105
9	35	35	35	115	120	52340					105
IO	45	50	45	II5	120	52440					105
II	20	25	20	II5	120	52510					105
Mdt	35	3 5	30	II5	120	52595					105
I	3 5	3 5	30	115	120	52680					105
2	35	35	30	115	120	52775					105
3	35	35	30	II5	120	52865					105
4	20	25	20	115	120	52960					105
5	**		14		120	53015	20	24	20	II5	105
6					120	53050	15	IO	[*] 5	113	105
7					120	53105	24	26	22	II2	105
8					120	53210	38	44	42	II5	105
9					120	53340	47	54	53	115	105
IO					120	5 35I 5	48	56	52	II5	105
II					120	53660	48	54	52	II5	105



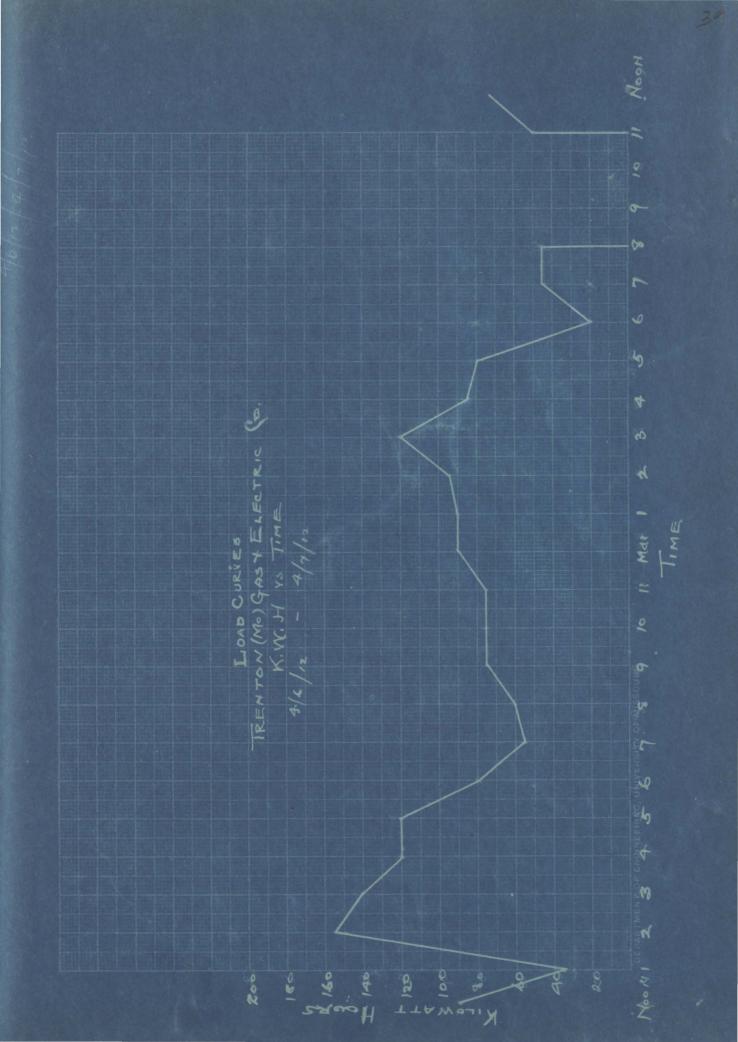
		DA	ILY :	LOG SI	EET	CTRIC	Aj	pril	3-4	, 191	2.
	Amp	Amp	Amp	Volt		W Hrs					
Noon					120	53830	48	54	52	II5	105
I					120	53930	48	44	46	II5	105
2					120	54095	46	54	52	II5	105
3					120	54285	28	34	30	II5	105
4.	30	∌ o	25	II5	120	54400					105
5	30	35	27	II5	120	54495					105
6	25 b	25	25	II5	120	54570					105
7	25	25	25	115	120	54635					105
8	40	45	40	II5	120	54685					105
9	55	55	55	116	120	54760					106
IO	50	50	45	II6	120	5487 5					105
II	25	25	20	II6	120	54940					105
Mdt	25	20	20	II6	120	54990					105
I	35	35	30	II6	120	55110					105
2	20	20	15	II5	120	55150					105
3	20	Ĭ5	15	II5	120	55270					105
4	**				120	55 330	34	38	34	115	105
5					120	55430	34	38	36	115	105
6					120	55475	15	15	5	II5	105
7					120	55505	IO	IO	5	115	105
8					120	55590	44	50	46	II5	105
9					120	55750	42	50	47	115	105
IO					120	55 935	32	40	32	115	105
II					120	56070	44	52	46	II5	105



TRENTON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY DAILY LOG SHEET April 4-5, 1912.											
	Amp	Amp				KW Hrs	-			-	
Noon					120	56210	48	52	50	II5	105
I					120	56330	24	32	36	II5	105
2					120	56460	44	50	46	115	105
3					120	56635	30	38	34	115	105
4	45	45	40	II5	120	56800					105
5	30	30	25	II5	120	56905					105
6	25	25	25	II5	120	56970					105
7	35	40	40	II5	120	57045					105
8	45	55	45	115	120	57110					105
9	50	55	50	115	120	57190					105
IO	30	30	25	II5	120	57305					105
II	25	25	20	II5	120	57365					105
Mdt	20	25	20	II5	120	57430					105
I	20	25	20	II5	120	57490					105
2	35	35	30	II5	120	57640					105
3	20	15	20	II5	120	57775					105
4	35	35	30	II5	120	57805					105
5	35	35	30	II5	120	57890					105
6	5	5	IO	II5	120	57930					105
7	5	5	7	115	120	57960					105
8	40	40	35	II6	120	58070					105
9	25	25	20	II5	120	58170					105
IO	35	35	30	II5	120	58315					105
III	45	45	40	II5	120	58460					105

	7				D ELI				ANY 14-55	TOT	,	
	Amp	Amp	Amp	Volt	Volt	KW	Hrs	Amp	Amp	Amp	Volt	Volt
Noon	45	45	40	II5	120	585	90					105
I	40	40	35	II5	120	586	550					105
2	30	30	25	II5	120	587	95					105
3	40	40	38	II5	120	589	45					105
4	40	40	35	II5	120	590	080					105
5	30	30	25	II5	120	591	60					105
6	30	30	25	II5	120	592	50					105
7	IO	IO	I5	II5	120	592	95					105
8	40	40	40	II5	120	593	555					105
9	40	35	35	II5	120	594	40					105
10	#0	30	30	II5	120	595	30					105
II	25	25	20	II5	120	595	85					105
Mdt	3 5	35	35	II5	120	596	70					105
I	35	35	30	II5	120	597	755					105
2	35	35	30	II5	120	598	350					105
3	20	20	I5	II5	120	599	OIO					105
4	20	20	I 5	II5	120	599	70					IO 5
5					120	600	95	36	40	36	II5	105
6					120	601	50	I	2 b	3	II5	105
7					120	601	80	18	18	IO	IIS	105
8					120	602	40	24	30	24	II5	105
9					120	604	:00	35	42	40	II6	105
IO					120	605	40	42	48	44	II5	105
II					120	606	90	30	36	30	II5	105
											•	*

				DATES	TOG	SHEET		Apr	il 6	-7, I	912.
	Amp	Amp	Amp	Vol3	Volt	KW Hrs	Amp	Amp	Amp	Voit	Volt
Noon					120	60780	42	46	48	115	105
I					120	60915	42	48	44	II5	105
2					120	6 I 070	44	50	48	II5	105
3					120	61210	28	30	28	II6	105
4	30	30	25	II6	120	61330					105
5	33	33	26	II5	120	61450					105
6	30	30	30	II5	120	61530					105
7	36	30	30	II5	120	61585					105
8	50	50	45	II5	120	61645					105
9	45	40	40	II5	120	61720					105
10	40	35	35	115	120	61795					105
II	30	30	25	II5	120	61870					105
Mdt	35	35	35	115	120	61960	1				105
I	35	35	35	II5	120	62050					105
2	30	35	30	II5	120	62145					105
3	25	25	20	115	120	62265					105
4					120	62350	20	24	22	II6	105
5					120	62430	20	24	22	II5	105
6					120	62460	Ĩ	2	3	II5	105
7					120	62515	22	24	20	II5	105
8											
9	Off	to	make	repa	irs a	nd clea	n up				
IO					120	62730	IO	20	IO	117	105
II					120	62780	24	26	20	II5	105
Noon						68870					



In arriving at the output to the busbars the writer was compelled to take a rather doubtful figure but never the less it is not very far off.

To get this readings were taken in the station for a period of seven days and at hourly intervals. Readings taken several months before compared very favorably with the ones given here so it was assumed that the load could be taken as an average of these.

From these readings it was found that the average output from the bus bars was 2208 Kilowatt hours. For day. As the plant runs 365 days a year we have 805920 KW Hrs per year.

The amount of coal used could only be determined by amounts used in previous months and this equalled on an average I6.3 tens per day or 59495 tens per year.

We then have II899000 I4.76 pounds of coal per kilowatt hour.

Now if the total number of kilowatt hours per year is 805920 and the cost of generating and distributing is \$28177.75 we have a cost of \$.0349 per kilowatt hour which is a little too high. This cost per kilowatt hour could be reduced a small fraction of a cent as some of the expense figures cover the expense not only of the electric plant but the gas plant as well

In figuring the expenditures as well as the incomeonly approximate results could be obtained .

Superintendence a	\$ 10 0	mo	1200
Book keeper	48	n	57 6
3-Linemen 2-60 I	-50		2040
2-Ingineers	65		1560
3-Firemen	50		1800
		7176	
Depreciation			500
Interest a 5%			3750
Taxes			150
Insurance			75
Office expense			500
		4975	
Coal			9816.50
Oil			150
Supplies			6000

I5966.50

Total

28117.50

3450.25

\$ 36500.75 Total yearly exp.

This figure will possibly be a little high but is taken to be on the safe side.

CONCLUSION

Successful operation of an electric plant necessitates the furnishing of a reliable, continuous, and satisfactory supply of electricity and and it is now becoming customary to measure the excellence of service upon the basis of interruptions. Further the plant must operate economically and must earn enough profit to at least keep it properly maintained and pay a reasonable rate of interest on the investment.

As will be noticed by the previous pages the pounds of coal per kilowatt hour is high and this makes a higher variable charge upon the station and in this way raises the cost per kilowatt hour.

It has not been the intentions of the writer to criticize the plant with any other feeling than to suggest a few improvements which would help in the operation of the plant.

The changes in the building were for the purpose of relieving the crowded condition in the engine room and to give a longer wheel base for the North unit. This would cut down the fixed load on the engine. By increasing the size of the engine room it is also possible to move the switchboard from it's present position, which is too near in line with the belt of the North unit.

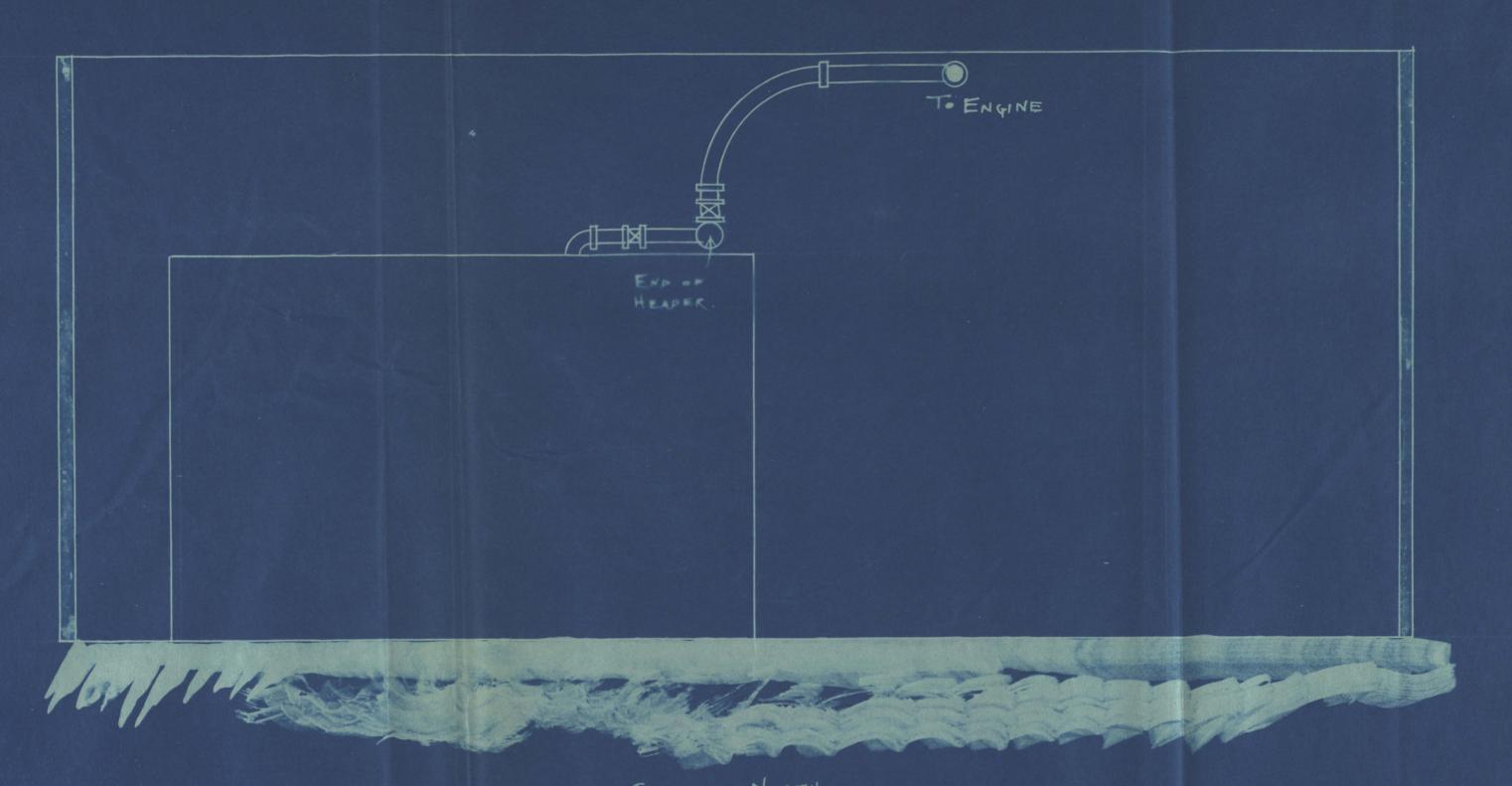
By changing the wall on the east side of the boiler room a great deal more coal storage space is available.

The changing of the steam piping, from short right angled bends to long radial bends, will cut down the friction loss in the pape and good laging will also cut down the radiation losses and each of these means a saving of coal and this in turn means more profit to the owner.

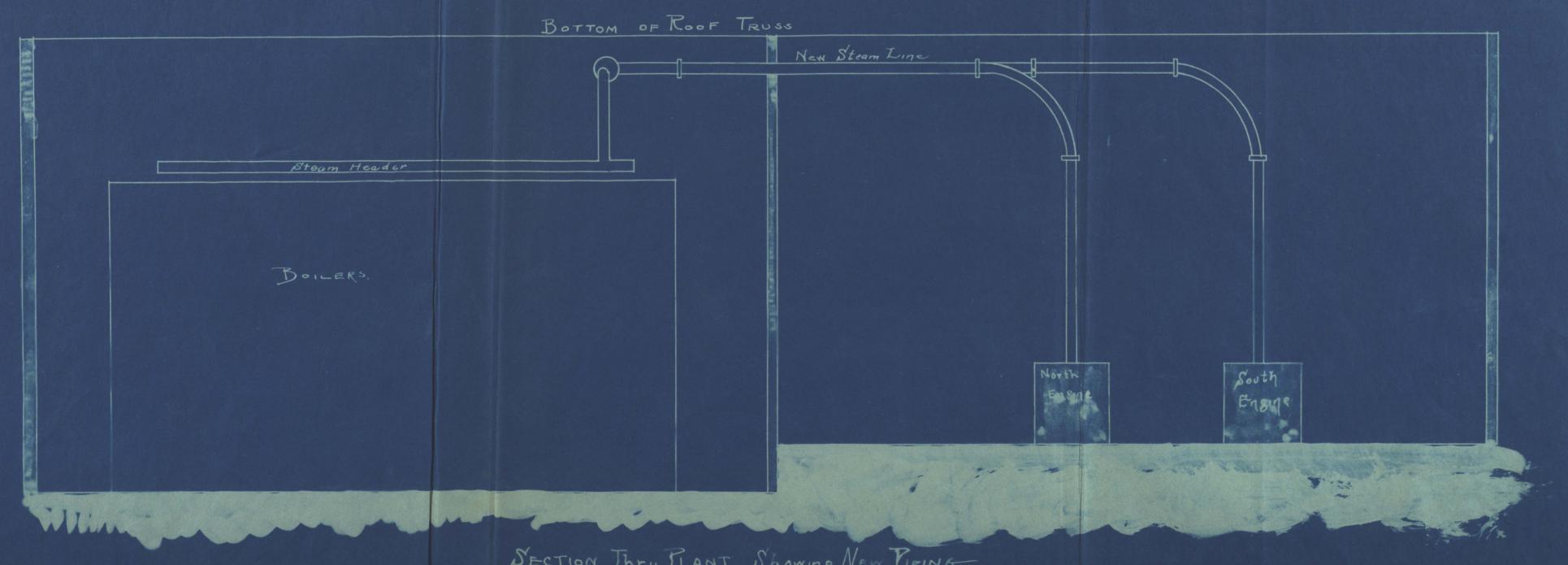
It was the writers intention to cover this more fully but circumstances altered the case and partly due to lack of time and of money, the plant being some 200 miles distant, several things were not taken up which would fit in very well with the material herewith presented.

From the growth of Trenton in the past twenty years and from the present load the plant seems to be of adequate size for the present needs and, unless something out of the ordinary happens, for the future needs.

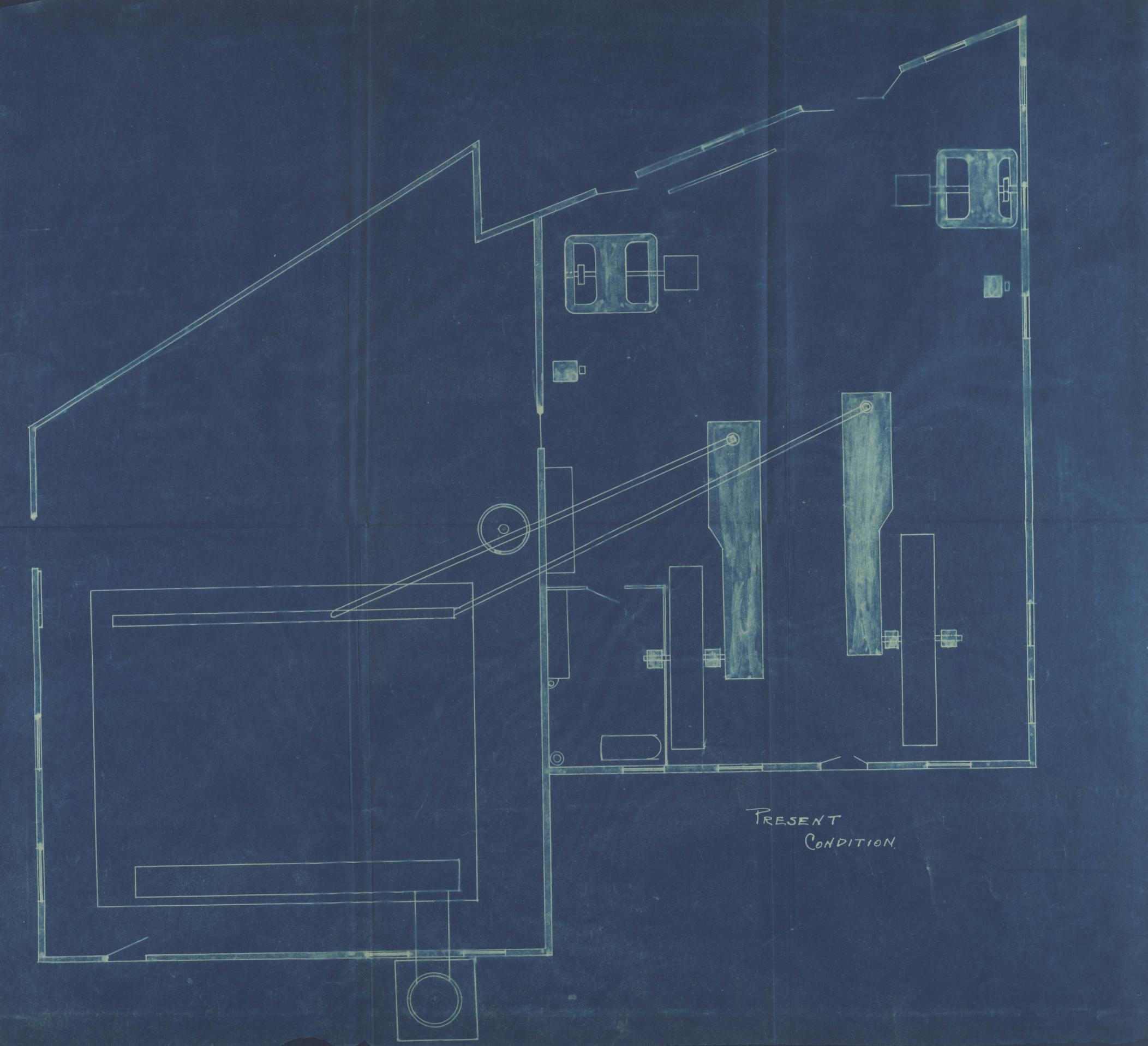
IT is the writers opinion that the hhanges proposed would be of great benefit to the plant.

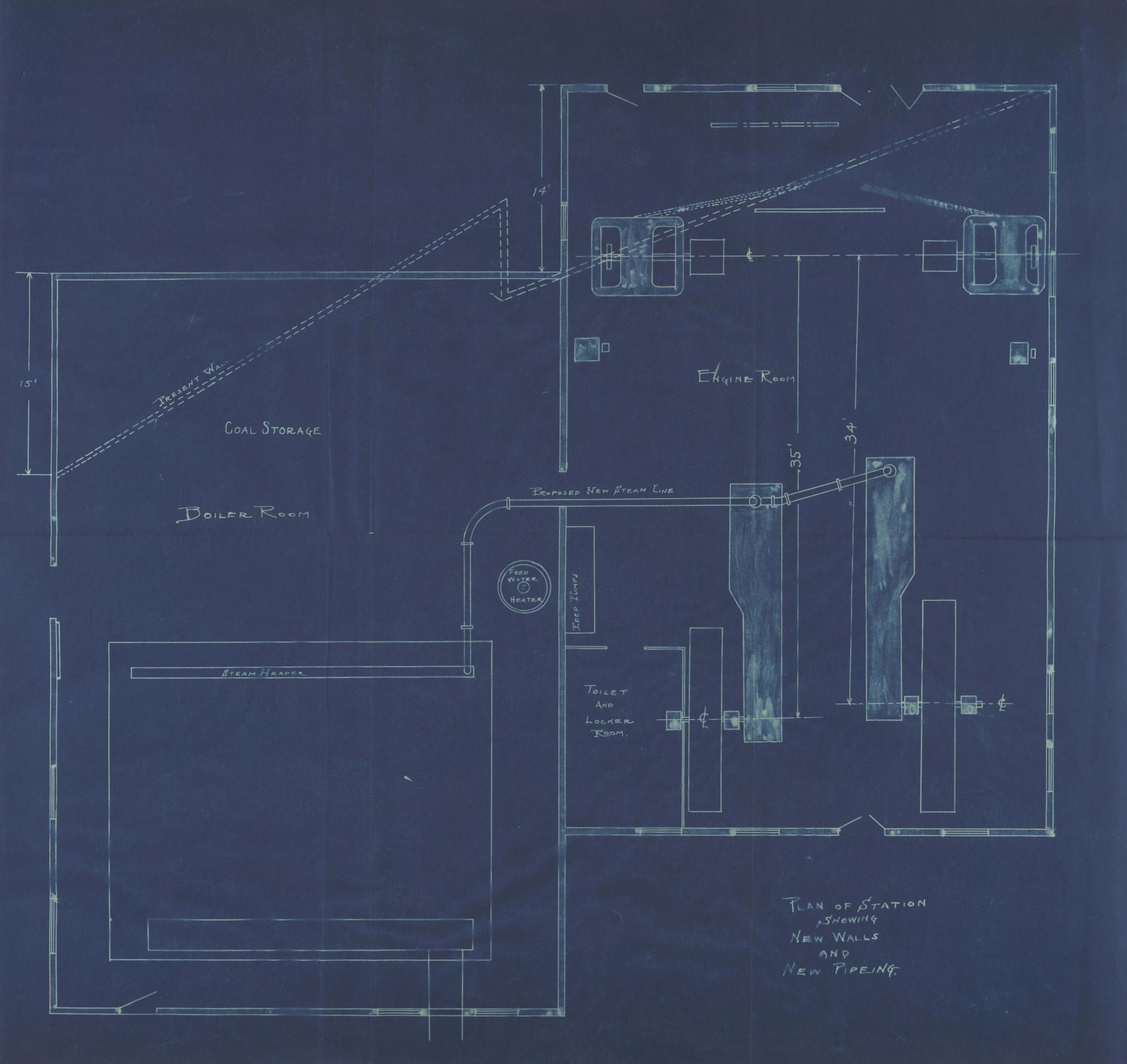


LOOKING NORTH



SECTION Thru TLANT Showing New PIPING.
LOOKING WEST.





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BOOK DUE See 13 the

