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SOUTH OMAHA REAL ESTATE

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SOUTH OMAHA REAL ESTATE

THE REFORMS RECOMMENDED.

The Heating and Ventilation of the School Buildings of the City.

EXPERT OPINION AT LENGTH.

A Complete Change Recommended in the Manner of Heating Many of the Buildings—The Detailed Report.

Some weeks ago a special committee was appointed by the board of education to make an examination of the heating and ventilation, and also of the sanitary condition of the various school buildings of the city.

An examination of this building shows a general deficiency of heat, although two furnaces are in use. In only four rooms—viz. 2, 4, 5 and 7—is the heat supply ample.

The basement rooms of this building, your committee find to be overcrowded with pupils and for various reasons.

No. 1. The registers in this room are on a level with the floor and less complaint from lack of heat is the result. It is, however, overcrowded, having forty-one pupils, and being only 17x21 feet, the seating capacity is bad, being too close together.

Rooms 7 and 8. The registers are too close to the door casings, and of all rooms visited, show more plainly than others the amount of impurities carried into the room by the registers. These rooms are improperly ventilated.

The plastering is shaky from leakage in the room and the same dirty appearance presents throughout the building.

Rooms 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. These rooms also show signs of leaky roof, and the same general defects in ventilation are noticed.

This building is heated by means of the steam coils fastened to the walls of the rooms. In the estimation of the committee they are placed too high. The registers are all placed with a ventilating flue at both top and bottom.

The janitor's quarters should be improved. It is recommended that the system of heating by wall coils as used in this building be abolished in this as well as in all future buildings, and that a proper system of direct and indirect radiation be adopted.

inc flues are all in too close proximity, preventing in some cases the proper distribution of heat. The blackboards are all too high.

In room 2 the heating capacity is poor, a stove being put in to make up for the deficiency in heat from the furnace.

Rooms 1, 4 and 5 are the only ones in this building that show a reasonable degree of ventilation, while in rooms 2, 7 and 8 it is sadly deficient. The floors throughout are bad.

Your committee would recommend the substitution of steam for furnace heat, as it would be impracticable to improve or change the existing system, and the flushing tank system of closets be introduced, and that the floors throughout the building be repaired.

The supply of heat in this building was found to be ample, but not so the ventilation, of which there is a general insufficiency throughout the building.

Your committee would recommend the substitution of steam for the present system of heating; that the ventilation be suitably improved and that the flushing system of water-closets be introduced.

An examination of this building shows a general deficiency of heat, although two furnaces are in use. In only four rooms—viz. 2, 4, 5 and 7—is the heat supply ample.

The walls of the rooms are damp; there are no ventilating flues, the rooms being heated by stoves, and the only possible method of charging the air is by means of the windows.

In rooms 4 and 5 the registers are seven feet three inches above the floor, and the ventilating flues are placed as to prevent a proper distribution of heat. The floors of both rooms are cold and the dryness of the atmosphere is complained of.

The registers in this room are on a level with the floor and less complaint from lack of heat is the result. It is, however, overcrowded, having forty-one pupils, and being only 17x21 feet, the seating capacity is bad, being too close together.

Rooms 7 and 8. The registers are too close to the door casings, and of all rooms visited, show more plainly than others the amount of impurities carried into the room by the registers. These rooms are improperly ventilated.

The plastering is shaky from leakage in the room and the same dirty appearance presents throughout the building.

Rooms 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. These rooms also show signs of leaky roof, and the same general defects in ventilation are noticed.

seating capacity should be secured by erecting an addition to the building.

This building is properly heated, but in many instances the ducts of ventilation are rendered useless by faulty construction. The chief causes of complaint are the vaults in this building caused by faulty construction of the ventilating ducts.

We recommend that this work be overhauled, and that the chimneys be raised at least four feet above the top of all roofs.

In this building the dry kiln closet cannot be utilized at present. We recommend that the fuel room be partitioned off and an entrance made to the closets from within, if not from without, and that the present quarters of the janitor be moved into an additional room.

No. 3. Basement room. Heated by a stove and no ventilation. The light is poor and the floors swing in instead of outwardly.

No. 4. Heating capacity and ventilation is poor, and one stove is used in addition to the radiator for heating purposes.

No. 5. This room is improperly heated and ventilated.

No. 6. Has same defect as No. 5.

No. 7. Heating capacity and ventilation is poor, and one stove is used in addition to the radiator for heating purposes.

No. 8. Heating capacity is poor. One corner of this room has always been very cold on account of defective ventilation.

No. 9. Heating and ventilation fair. The basement rooms are heated by stoves, the ventilation is poor, and the floors swing in instead of outwardly.

No. 10. Heating capacity is bad, and ventilation poor. The registers in this room are under one door, and seats in the next room, divided by a partition, the ventilation and heat are fair. The flooring in both is bad.

No. 11. The heat and ventilation are good.

recommend that this should be immediately attended to.

First floor—Registers in this corridor are not heated through containing radiators. Rooms 11, 12, 17, 18, 20 and 22—the heating capacity is good and ventilation fair.

Room 13 should have one additional radiator.

Rooms 36, 37, 41 and 42—The heat is fair, with the exception of 41, which should have more heating capacity. The ventilation is fair.

Room 33—This room is occupied by lady teachers as toilet room, etc. We recommend that this room be furnished with a new carpet, and be fitted in a manner becoming this building.

Rooms 29 and 31—The heating capacity is fair, but the ventilation should be improved. The radiators on the second floor should be heated by radiators, likewise the corridor on the third floor.

Room 43—The walls, the same results can be secured by placing boards having the proper perforations under the window sash and connecting them by means of flues with the bottom of the radiator pipes and out at the top through the grating in a heated condition.

Rooms 45, 49 and 50—The heat is good, the ventilation is fair.

Room 51—Heat and ventilation fair. The window sashes are loose and need repairs.

Room 52—Heat and ventilation very poor, so is ventilation and light defective.

We recommend that these rooms be abandoned at the earliest practicable moment, that the registers on the first corridor floor be replaced by a steam coil.

Rooms 56, 57 and 58—Heat is very poor, so is ventilation and light defective.

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direct and indirect radiation. Direct radiation cannot be used in heating school rooms, except at the expense of thorough ventilation, and no system of heating can be recommended that will not need a proper change and circulation of air.

The best known authorities upon ventilation agree that calculations for a proper ventilation of rooms must be based upon a no less allowance than 900 cubic feet of fresh air per hour for each occupant.

When fire places cannot be constructed, or where the exhaust ducts are at present insufficient, these can be made effective by placing them a steam coil.

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is reached, and that is disgust. Children are human. They will not avoid these malarious spots until habits are engendered which usually contain enough life. Young people of certain years exposed to such a temperature, as we find in these closets to-day, are early victims to disease, and instances are not wanting of indispositions from this cause resulting in death.

The subject of light in your public school buildings, waiting them and guard them, as we do in our homes and the blessings of the future generations will be your reward.

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and place it in the front rank of human progress. Our future as a state depends upon the astute and broad views of its educators, and no means should be spared to improve the noble work in which you are engaged.

When taken in connection with location, acreage, price.



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