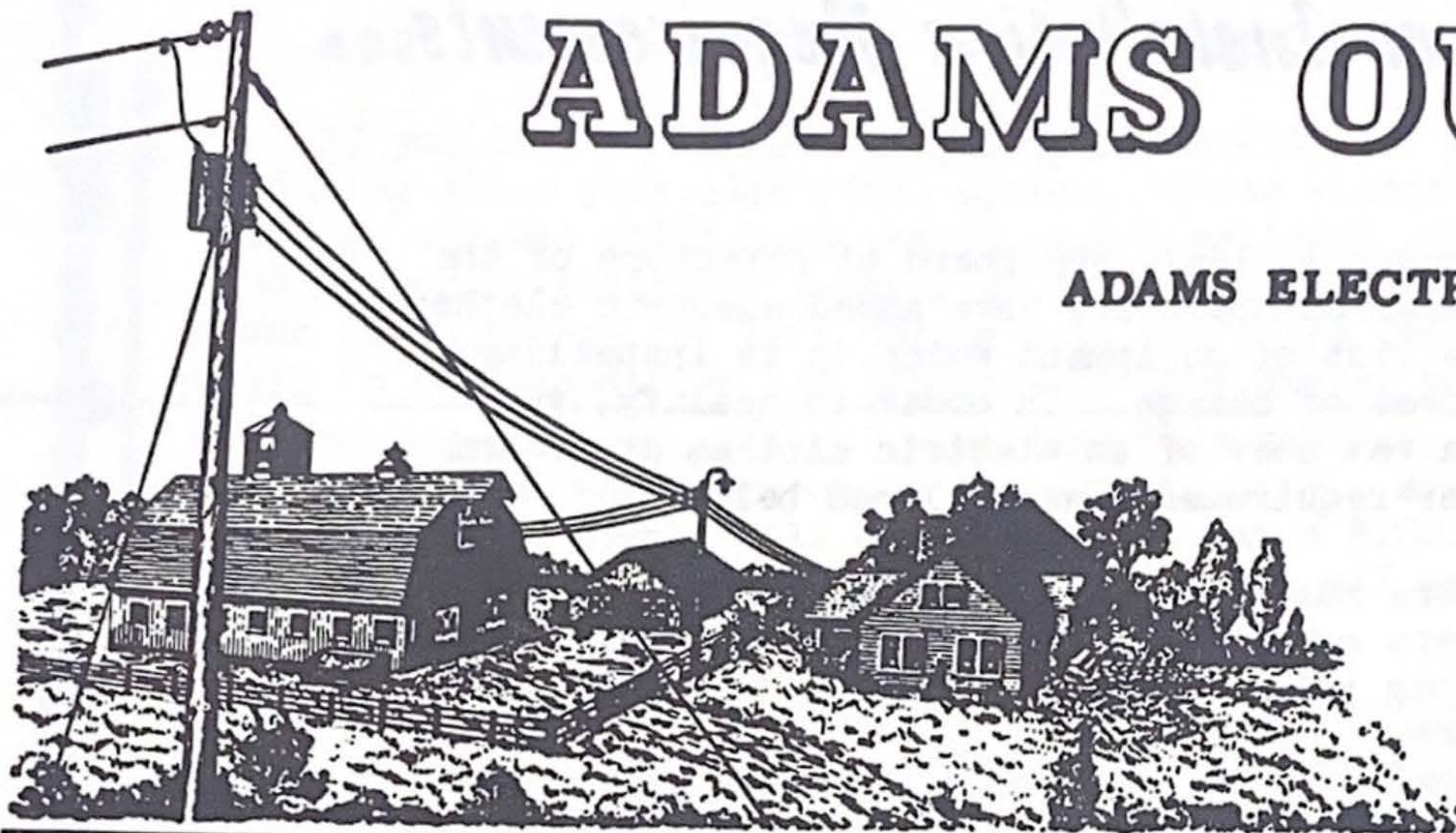


ADAMS OUTLET

ADAMS ELECTRICAL CO-OPERATIVE
CAMP POINT, ILL.



FEBRUARY, 1957

VOL. 6 NO. 2



View of Camp Point looking south from the top of our 175 ft. two-way radio tower. Co-op employee, Lozelle Padgett, took this shot recently while changing out bulbs in the aerial marker.

Free Dryer Installation Requirements

Dear Member:

Effective January 1, 1957, the Board of Directors of the Adams Electrical Co-Operative have added electric clothes dryers to the list of equipment which it is installing to members, free of charge. In order to qualify, you must become a new user of an electric clothes dryer and meet the other requirements as outlined below:

1. All dryers must operate at 240 volts.
2. All dryers must be equipped with a polarized plug and cable (pig tail) of proper capacity to serve the appliance.
3. The member will be required to furnish sufficient capacity in his metering and service entrance equipment to properly operate the connected load, installed and fused in accordance with the National Electrical Code and Adams Electrical Co-Operative requirements.

All dryers which exceed 25 amperes load at 240 volts (6000 watts) may be subject to a monthly demand charge. The Co-Operative will furnish the dryer circuit complete with a polarized 240 volt receptacle. Vents to discharge the moist air are not included in the free installation.

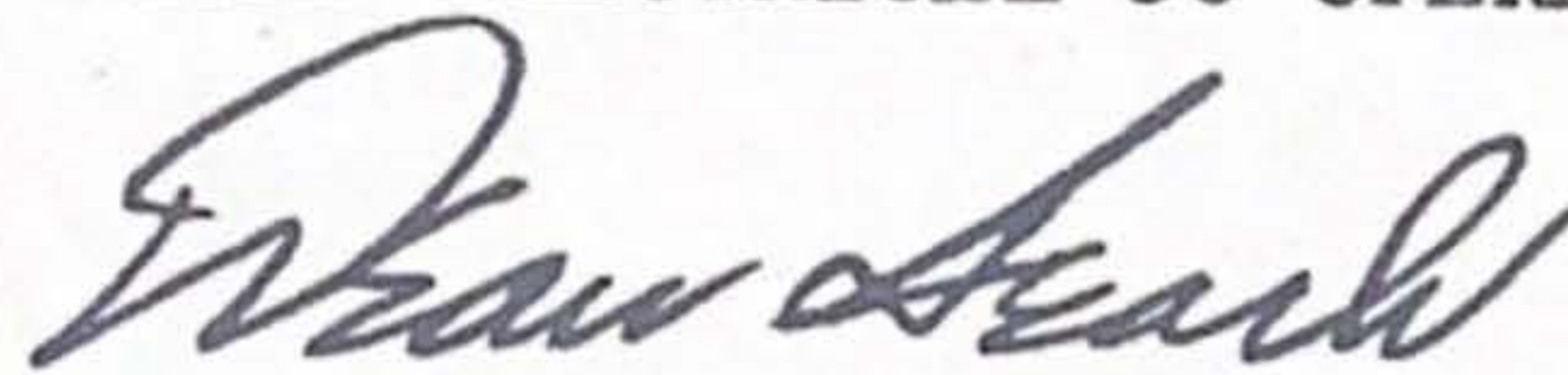
When you purchase your dryer, be sure that you or your dealer notify the Co-Operative immediately. At least five days should be allowed for the free installation after you or your dealer notifies the Co-Operative office.

If you have purchased an electric clothes dryer since January 1, 1957, please notify your Co-Operative office, telephone number LYndhurst 3-7701, immediately. We will reimburse your cost of dryer installation if it meets the above conditions.

Free installation of electric ranges and water heaters will be continued. We hope that this free installation will enable you to LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY -- CO-OPERATIVELY.

Very truly yours,

ADAMS ELECTRICAL CO-OPERATIVE



Dean Searls, Manager

DS:dr

ARE YOU TRIPPING YOUR DISCONNECT SWITCHES?

If you are, and more than just occasionally, it's time for you to do something about your electrical system. Those members who are having this trouble, and who still have the 35 ampere switches under their meter, may find temporary relief by letting us install 50 ampere switches in their place. There is no charge for this change-out, providing the 35 ampere switches are still in good condition and the work is done during regular working hours. We will not make a special trip to perform this service, but will schedule the work to be done when someone is in your vicinity. Members requesting this work done after hours, will be required to pay a \$10.00 service call, plus \$2.50 for each 50 ampere disconnect installed, if the old switches are no longer serviceable.

Those of you having trouble with 50 ampere disconnect switches tripping are faced with installing a meter loop of larger capacity, because the wiring in your 50 ampere meter loop will not allow larger than the 50 ampere disconnect switches. In recognition that the cost of the larger meter loops is considerable, we are installing 100 ampere meter loops for \$50.00, and the 200 ampere meter loops for \$100.00. In both instances, the price includes trading in your old 50 ampere meter loop.

In those cases where the meter loops have been increased in capacity as outlined above, it is very probable that other parts of your wiring system will need larger capacity to handle the load. We will be glad to check over your wiring and recommend the necessary changes, and we request that you contact a local wireman to complete this phase of your re-wiring.

BEFORE USING HEAT LAMPS--

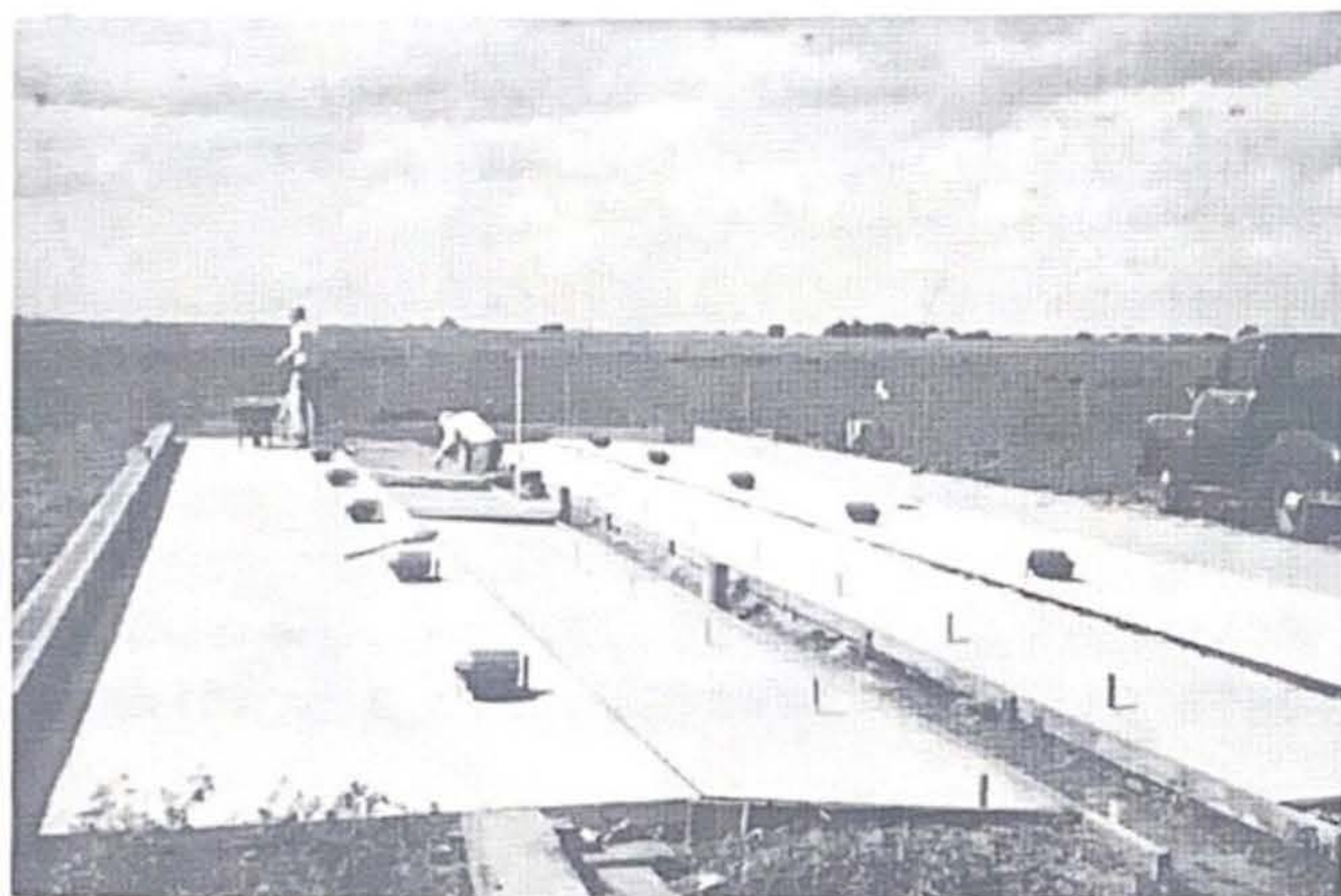
Nothing is more frustrating than to plan on using heat lamps to brood livestock or chickens in cold weather, and then find that your electrical system cannot handle the additional load. If there is the slightest doubt in your mind as to the capacity of your wiring, notify your co-op office so that we can check the amount of your intended heat lamp load against the present capacity of your transformer, disconnect switches under the meter, and other wiring. There will be no charge for this service and it may save an expensive individual outage.

TIPS ON USING HEAT LAMPS

- . Use Porcelain Lamp Holders.
- . Use Rubber Covered Cords.
- . Don't Hang Lamp By Cord.
- . Hang Lamps at Proper Height.
- . Protect Lamps With a Deep Reflector.
- . Connect only Seven 250W Lamps Per 20 Ampere Circuit.

Electric Heat Cable Broods Pigs

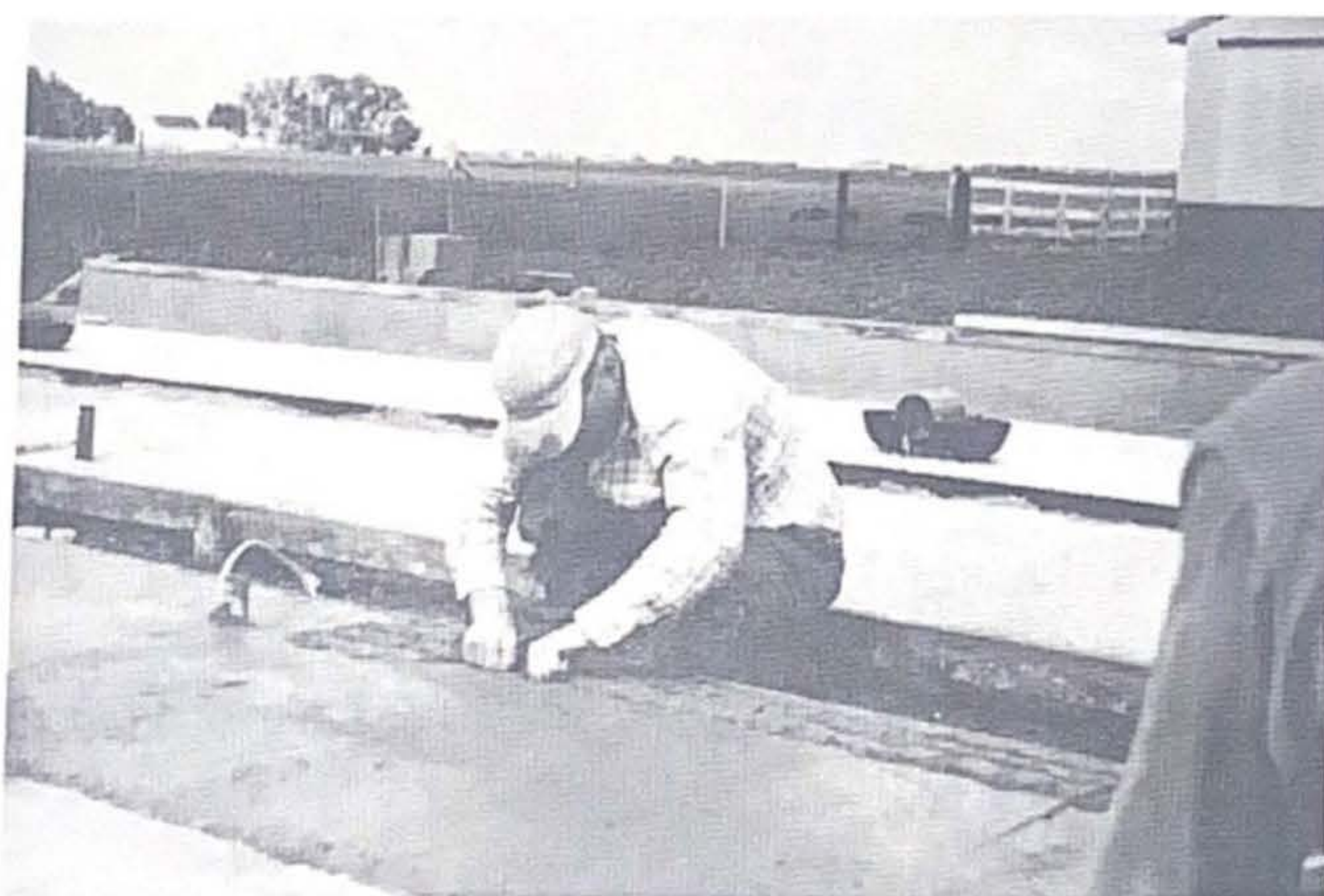
Farmers interested in a modern, efficient method of brooding pigs will be interested in the following story and pictures obtained from Joe Crosno, Power Use Advisor, at Corn Belt Electric Co-Operative Inc in Bloomington, Illinois. The farrowing house is a concrete block structure located on the Ward Freitag farm near Stanford, Illinois.



Here is Mr. Crosno's description of the electric heat cable installation: "The floors were poured first and space for the heating system left until later. The floor under the heating system is made of insulating concrete. You can get the formula from your local cement dealer."



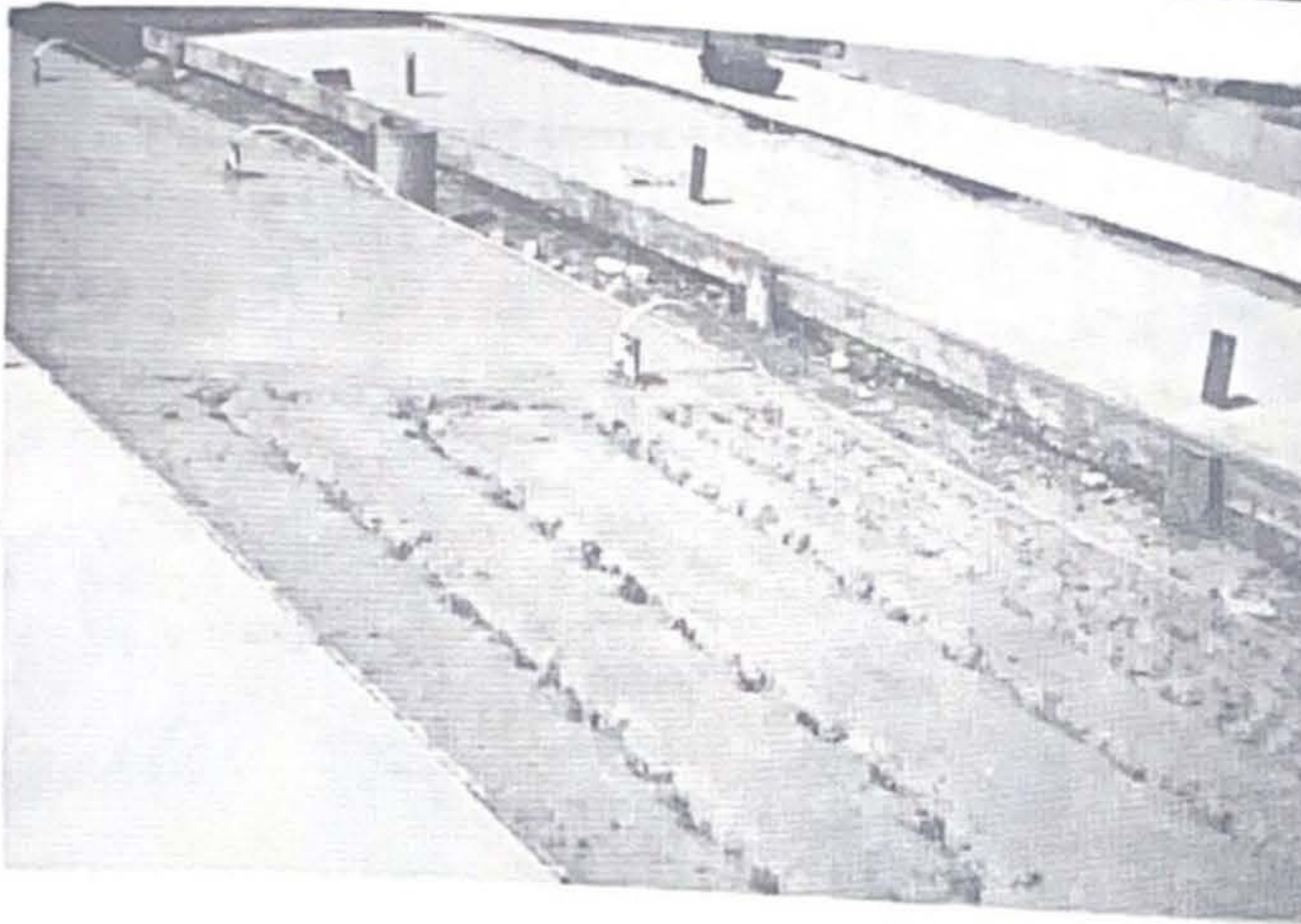
"The heating section is about 1 5/8" thick and about 3' wide. It should have a moisture barrier below it. We used aluminum foil with a Kraft paper back. This acts as a reflector as well as moisture barrier. The heating section is ordinary concrete and should be scored or divided with tar paper between each unit so that it could be replaced, if necessary, without tearing up the whole floor. The cable is placed in the concrete after it is poured."



"We used 280 watt ribbon heat cable with a 3' heating lead, Cat. #NHL-40-110 from Cox and Company, Inc., New York, 10, N. Y. We also used their thermostat, Model 453. This is a 115V thermostat that will handle up to 22 amps and has a capillary tube that can be laid in the concrete. This section should be poured last. You can insert a single block of wood in the thermostat location in the cement, which can later be replaced with a small amount of cement when the thermostat element is inserted. This will let you remove the thermostat element in case of failure."

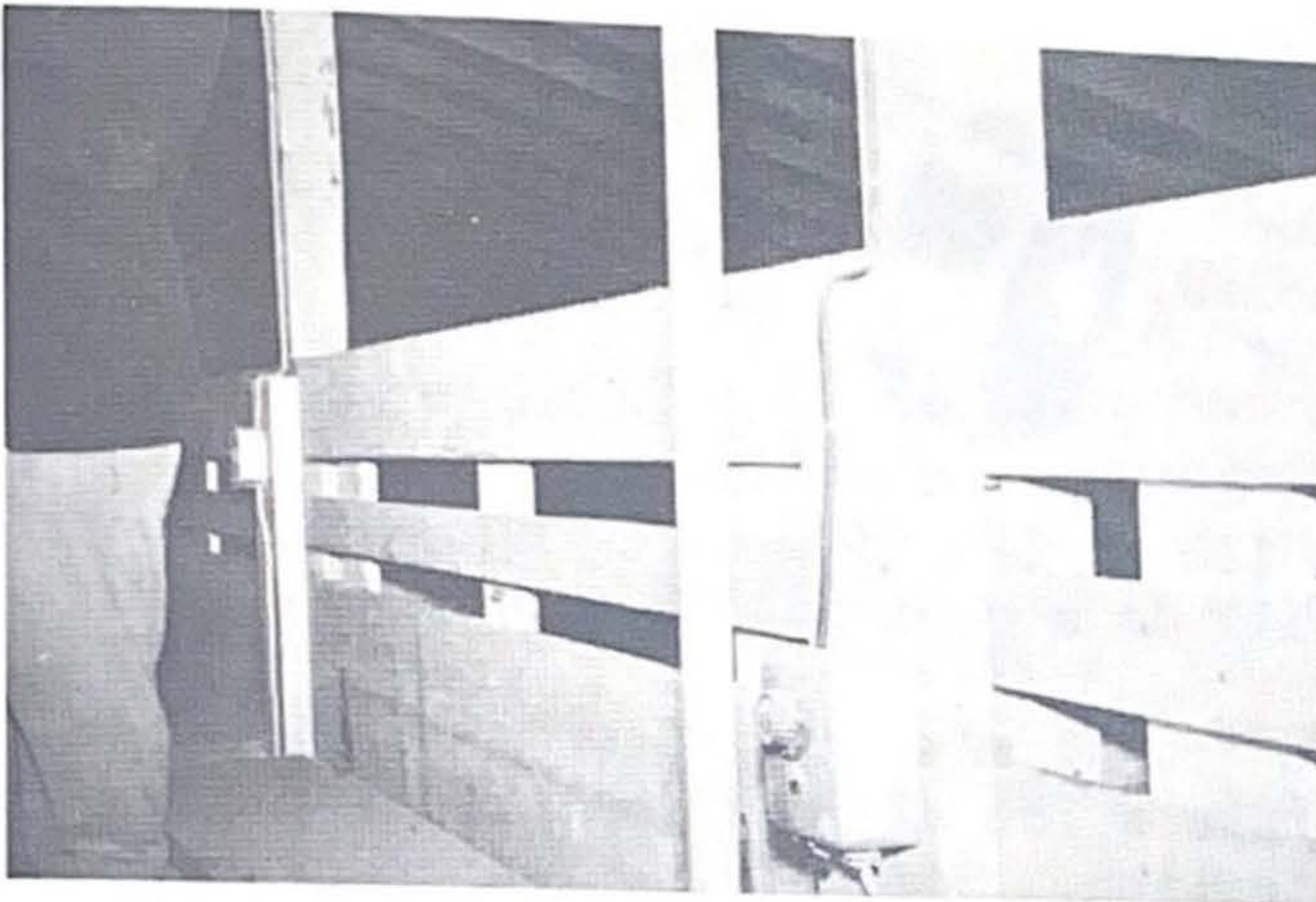
You should place a piece of garden hose or some tape around

Continued on Next Page



the lead where it comes out of the concrete, and a small piece of angle iron was also placed near the wire for mechanical protection. You will notice in the picture that the heating cable is closer together at one side of the section than it is on the other. This will provide

more heat where the small pigs lay and a small amount of heat farther into the center of the pen."



"We planned to use only one thermostat to about every six sections. You should always use the section where the thermostat is installed and simply switch off the ones that are not in use. Do not install the thermostat too close to the cable, on the other hand, it should not be installed more than 2" or 3" from it. The cable can be placed about $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" below the surface of the concrete to give it ample protection against mechanical damage. The cables we used are about 40' and rated at 280 watts at 110 volts. Probably a lower wattage could have been used but with thermostat control it will not affect the cost of operation and will give a quicker warm-up and more reserve for extreme cold weather. Perimeter insulation and building insulation are important factors in cutting the cost of operations."



We certainly want to thank Mr. Crosno for the detailed account of this installation. It is our understanding that this farrowing house was completed last fall, and has been used very satisfactorily during this winter.

Members interested in installing electric cable for brooding should contact our office. Several members have already expressed a desire to find out more about this type of brooding. We will be glad to assist you with your wiring layout or since this type of installation is very similar to the electric cable heat we are installing in homes, we can make arrangements to make the electrical installation for you.

CONTROLS PREVENT FREEZE-UPS

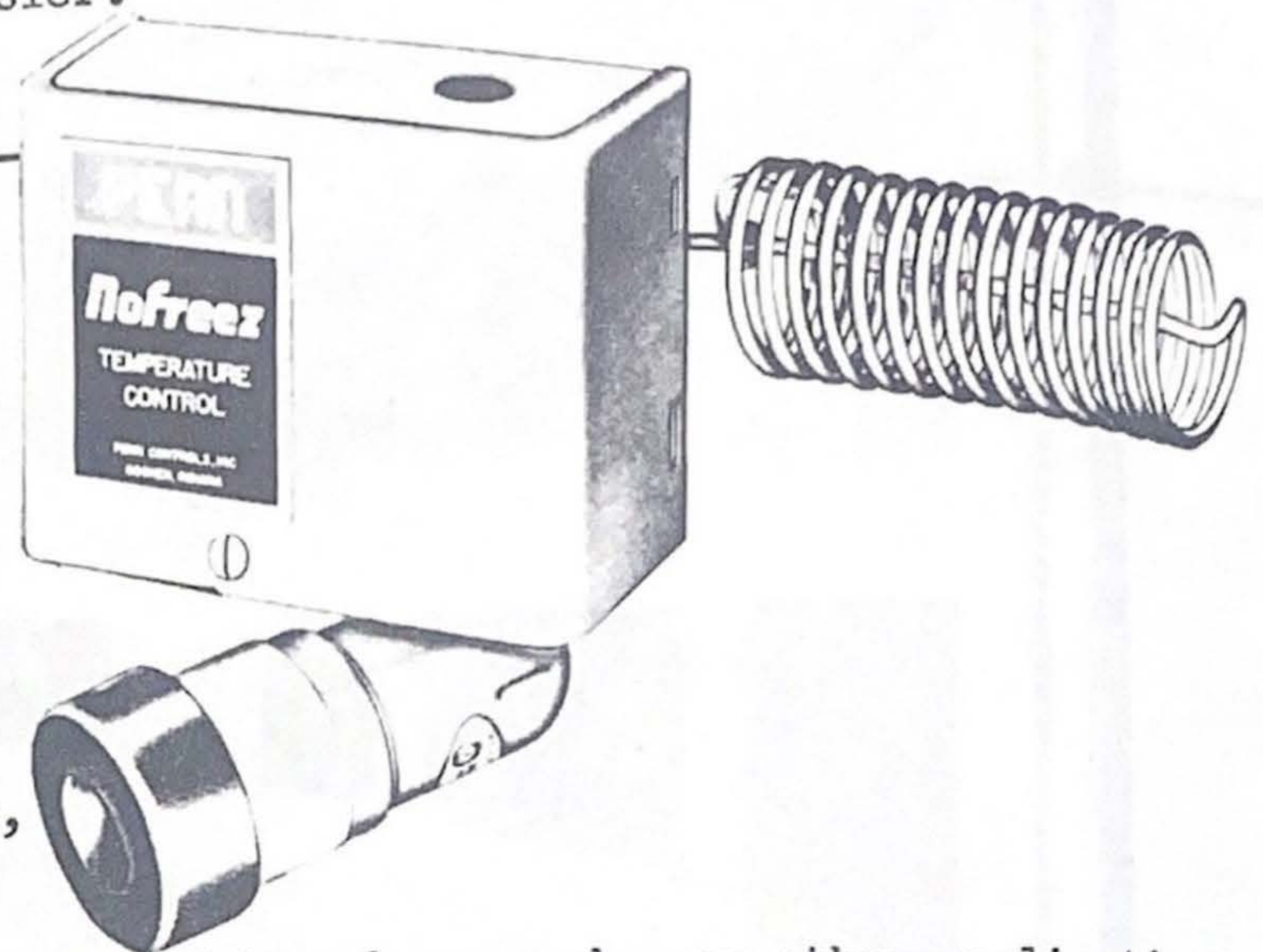
The problem of preventing freeze-ups has been present since the beginning of time. Early man found that a fire would make his cave bearable in the winter and, being a simple sort of person, he was satisfied. With the development of civilization, electricity has taken over the No. 1 spot as a source of light, heat and power. Engineers have found that electricity can do almost everything that other forms of energy can do; only safer, better and easier.

The first step toward making electricity automatic was the common switch—used to turn the power on or off as the occasion demanded. But, the switch depended upon man to operate it, and man is forgetful, so man developed the thermostat and switch combination to do the job automatically. Today there are many automatic controls on the market to help the farmer and the housewife.

One of the latest developments has been in the field of controls to automatically operate electric lamps, cables, panels, etc., to prevent freeze-ups of pump houses and water pipes, and to supply heat to milk houses, livestock drinks and brooders, and many other applications. These thermostats vary in price from \$10 to \$20, depending upon their construction, capacity and sensitivity, and each will do a good job if properly applied.

While it is not our intention to "push" any particular thermostat or control, the control pictured above seems to have a lot of good features and is well-built. We feel that it is worthy of your attention. Some of its features are; simple to install, swivel directs heat where needed, neoprene boot on lamp socket opening keeps out moisture, and the rugged power element is set to turn on the heat when the temperature drops to 37°. The retail price of this particular control is \$17.95.

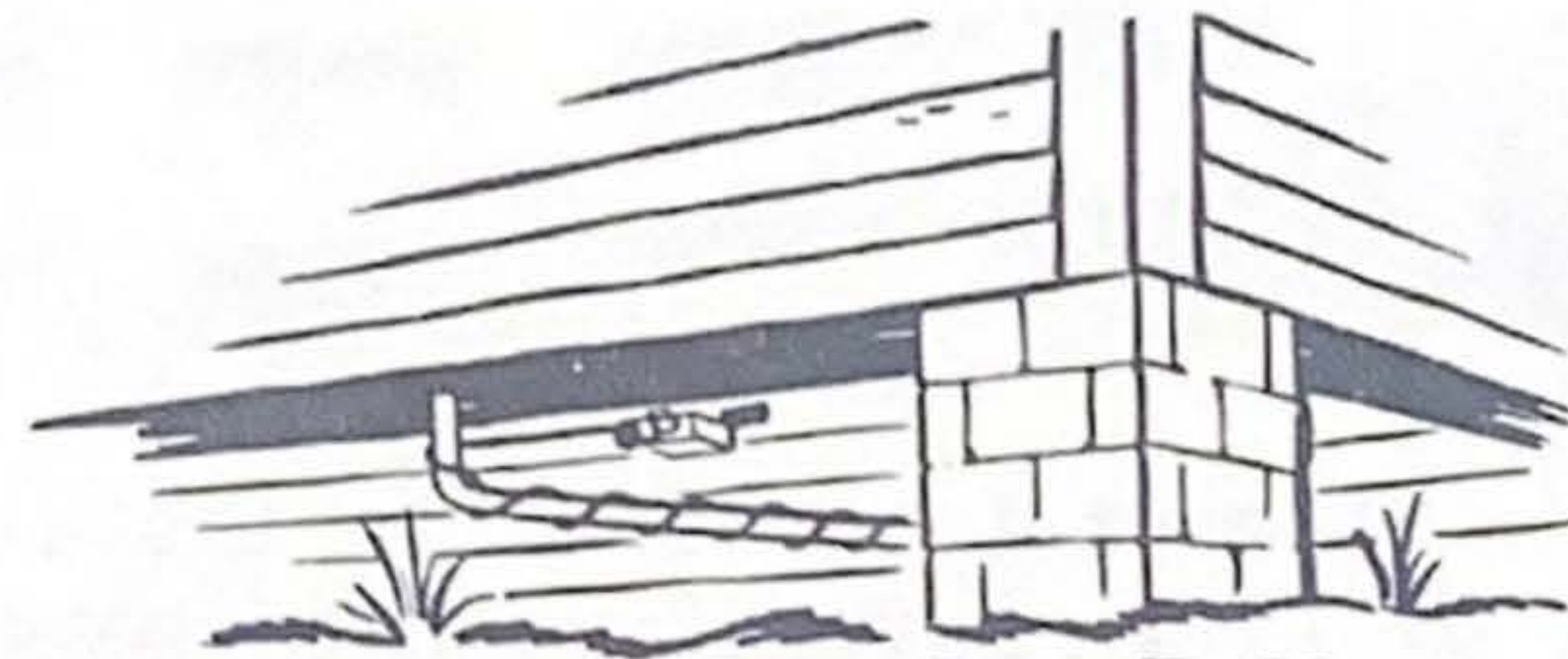
Don't let freeze-ups cause you unnecessary trouble and expense. Install electric heating cable, glass panels, portable heater units, or infrared heat lamps with a thermostat control, and you're ready for any kind of weather—not only for this year, but for many years to come.



prevent freezing in...



PUMP HOUSES



WATER PIPES



MILK HOUSES



PRODUCE STORAGE ROOMS

MEMBERS' VIEWS ON ADEQUATE "HOUSEPOWER"

During the past several months, radio and TV stations, newspapers and magazines have devoted considerable time and space to promoting adequate "housepower". Most of this material is paid advertising, but it is advertising a fact far more than it is a product. It is true that many manufacturers of wiring materials stand to increase their sales through this promotion, but to the many power suppliers across the country the adequate housepower story is an attempt to wake up the public to a serious situation. It has been estimated that 90% of our homes and farms are inadequately wired. Although many power suppliers have wiring specifications such as we at Adams Electrical Co-Operative, it is safe to say that most of the new homes built today are underwired as to fusing capacity, number of circuits, etc., even before the family moves into the new home. Any wiring specification must be used merely as a guide to provide the bare minimum of wiring necessary to meet National Electrical Code regulations. It cannot possibly foresee the future and allow for the electrical developments which you will have in your homes and on your farms in the coming years.

The symptoms of inadequate wiring are not always easy to recognize; in fact, it is possible to have the problem and not recognize it. Generally it is the result of adding one piece of equipment after another to the electrical system, over a period of years, until finally something has to be done to the wiring. Such was the case with the two members we talked with last month, the Albert Schriebers of Versailles and the Warren Andersons of the Buckhorn neighborhood. Both members had recently added an electric clothes dryer to their list of labor-saving appliances, and the current required to operate the dryer brought the already overloaded wiring system to the breaking point.

Both families had experienced dimming lights and a "flipping" TV picture during periods when too much equipment had been in use at the same time, and both had difficulty operating their welders at times when it was imperative that they get their machinery repaired and back in the field. The members of the family had to take turns using electricity, and the equipment that did operate at the same time, was very inefficient due to lack of housepower.



These two families have cured their housepower problems by installing larger meter loops, and otherwise increasing the capacity of their electrical systems. (Note: at no additional cost to these members, the co-op increased the size of the transformer and service wires to the meter pole to match the new capacity of their farmstead wiring.) Mrs. Schrieber, above, has found that her dryer and other appliances now are far more efficient, and Warren Anderson, at left, no longer has trouble getting enough "amps" into his welder. They measure the value of adequate wiring, not in dollars and cents, but in the convenience and serviceability it has added to the electrical appliances which have bettered their standard of living and increased the productivity of their farms.

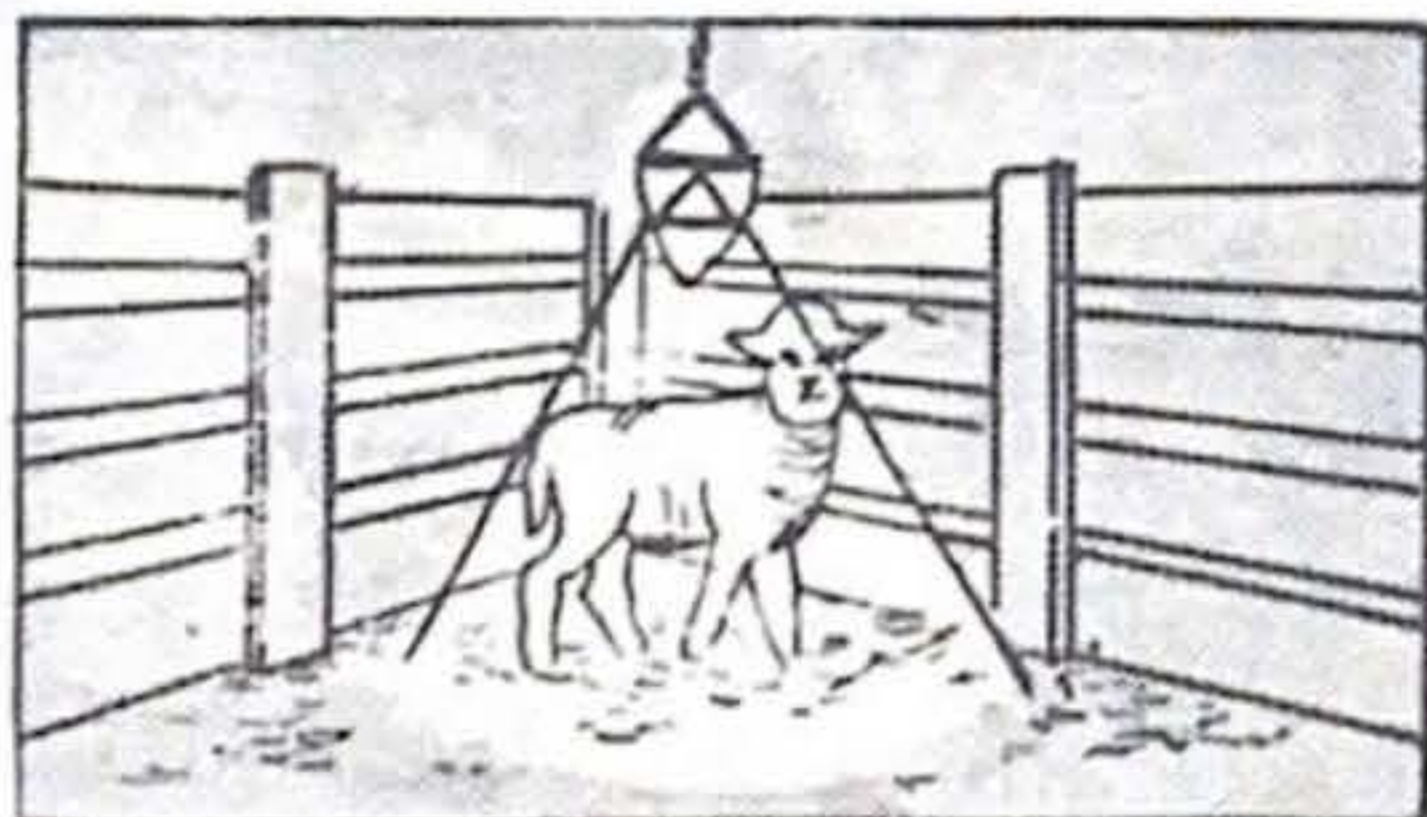
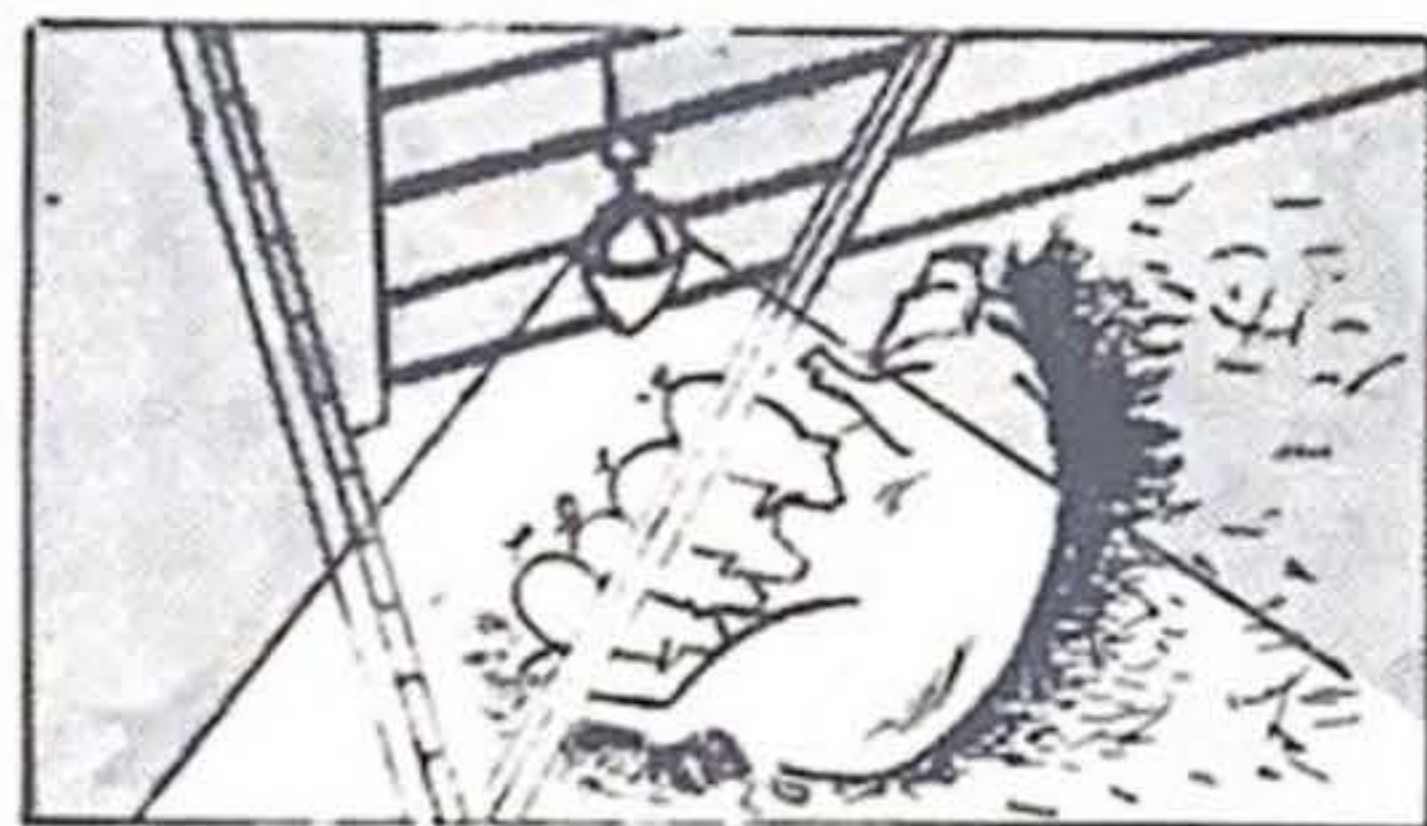


BULK RATE
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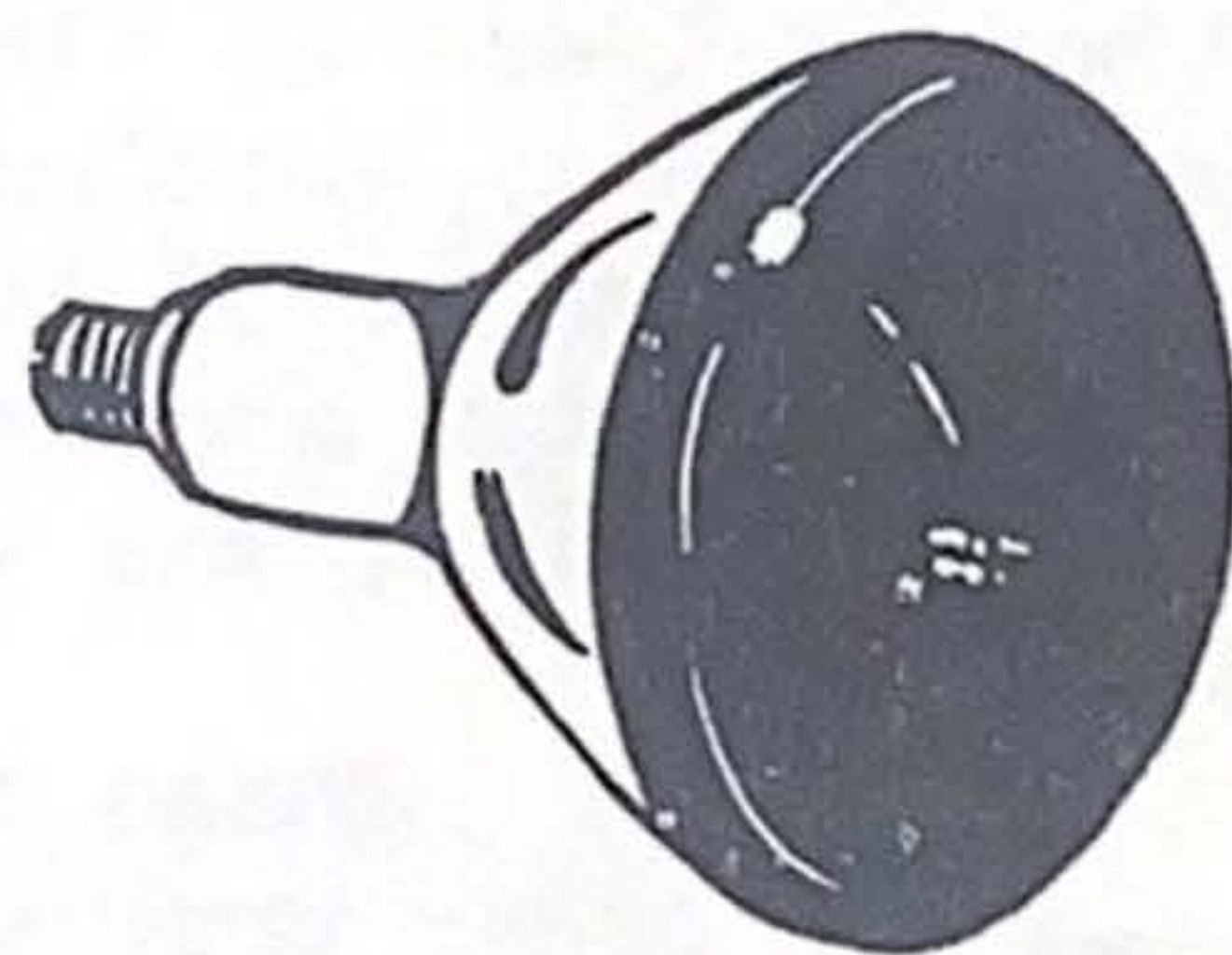
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