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PRACTICAL NOTES AND EXTRACTS ON HYGIENE.

(Continued.)

VENTILATION—INLETS AND OUTLETS—ARTIFICIAL
VENTILATION.

In the Tobin system of natural ventilation, with a notice of which the last article on this subject was concluded, no special outlet, it appears, is provided, and it may be said to be applicable only to rooms provided with open fire-places, as grates, which would act as outlets.

POSITION, DESCRIPTION, &C., OF INLET AND OUTLET.—The inlets should be a few feet above the ground, where the external atmosphere is usually most free from impurities; more or less exhalations are constantly floating in the air which is near the earth's surface. This is an important point to attend to, though it is not infrequently disregarded, especially in dwellings fitted with basement-furnaces for warming the air for rooms above. "The air must be taken from a pure source and there must be no chance of any effluvia passing in. As a rule, the inlet tubes should be short, and so made as to be easily cleaned, otherwise dirt lodges, and the air becomes impure. Inlets should not be large and single, but rather numerous and small (from 48 to 60 inches superficial), so that the air may be properly distributed. They should be conical or trumpet-shaped where they enter the room (the base or large end toward the room,) as the entering air, after perhaps a slight contraction, spreads out fan-like, and a slight back-current from the room down the sides of the funnel facilitates the mixing of the entering air with that of the room. To lessen the risk of immediate down-draught they should turn upwards, if they are placed above the heads of the persons. Externally the inlets should be partly protected from the wind; other-