

Electrical heating of pipes is effected by passing a low-tension current, supplied from the power lines through a transformer, through the pipe proper, or through an insulated cable passing through the pipe. There are "wrap-around" cables available that operate on normal supply voltages and these, together with some insulation, will provide enough protection for most winter jobs.

Storage and Protection of Materials on the Site

Millwork, finish flooring, asphalt shingles and cement should be stored in a warm, dry location. Lumber, plywood, insulating sheathing, gypsum board, masonry units and masonry materials must be kept dry. Certain materials such as reinforcing steel and cast-iron pipes suffer no direct damage through exposure for a few months; nevertheless, work will be slowed down if they are encrusted with snow and ice. Materials not requiring coverings should at least be stored off the ground on platforms or skids to prevent their freezing to the ground.

The Fire Problem

Make sure that salamanders and other temporary heating equipment do not set fire to formwork and tarpaulins. Fires may occur from welding and cutting operations but most of the fires in formwork have started in tarpaulins from portable heaters.

A flameproofing liquid for treating tarpaulins in the field was developed during the war for the armed forces. A specification for the liquid and its application is available (Canadian Government Specifications Board Specification 4-GP-56).

Salamanders should be placed on the ground or other incombustible base. If placed on wooden floors, salamanders must be insulated by at least 3 inches of incombustible material covered by sheet metal and extending 2 feet beyond all sides. There should be a clear distance of at least 30 inches in a horizontal direction from all wood construction and a clear distance of 6 feet above all salamanders.