### NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION, WHICH HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MANY DISTINGUISHED PERSONS

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

#### ISBN 9780649341016

New System of Ventilation, Which Has Been Thoroughly Tested Under the Patronage of many Distinguished persons by Henry A. Gouge

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#### **HENRY A. GOUGE**

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#### NEW

# SYȘTEM OF VENTILATION,

WHICH HAS BERN

#### THOROUGHLY TESTED

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

#### MANY DISTINGUISHED PERSONS,

BEING ADAPTED TO

PARLORS; DINING AND SLEEPING ROOMS; KITCHENS AND BASEMENTS; CELLARS, VAULTS AND WATER-CLOSETS; TENEMENT-HOUSES; SCHOOL, LECTURE, AND COURT-ROOMS; CHURCHES; LEGISLATIVE HALLS; POOR
HOUSES, PRISONS, AND HOSPITALS; FACTORIES AND DYE HOUSES;
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES; POWDER MAGAZINES; STORES
AND SHOW WINDOWS; BANKING HOUSES; HOTELS AND
RESTAURANTS; FRUIT AND PROVISION CLOSETS;
PORK PACKING HOUSES; STABLES; SHIPS AND
STEAMBOATS; ETC., ETC., ETC.

SECOND EDITION.

#### BY HENRY A. GOUGE

"If we breathe a gas that is nextous, or air that contains but a very small properties of carbonic acid, we die,"—Asadona, Physiology, and Hugiene. By Pens, Jone C. Darren.

Brooklyn:
UNION STEAM PRESSES, 10 FRONT STREET.

1867.

## Eng 2608, 67,5

Gifs of Hon. Gras James. (16. 6. 1820.)

#### REFERENCES.

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#### NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION, &c.

This pamphlet is written for the purpose of giving a brief explanation of what is termed "Gouge's Atmospheric Ventilator." which was invented and patented some years ago. It has been extensively used since that time, having been put into practical operation in hundreds of instances, and in every instance with complete and entire success. In view of this positive assertion, which, it is believed, will be sustained by the gentlemen who have honored the writer with their names as references, it may as well be stated that the patentee never asks to be paid for his services until he has fully accomplished the object for which he has been employed. In this way he hopes to win the confidence of those who apply to him for his professional services. Although the principle involved in the new system of ventilation, which will be hereafter explained, is simple and obvious, yet the successful application of it is sometimes very difficult, owing to conditions and circumstances which he will not attempt in this place to describe; but with the varied experience which he has had for many years, ventilating, as he has done, some of the most difficult places that can be imagined, he believes that he will be able to render full and entire satisfaction to every one who may apply to him for his services.

#### FOUL AIR-WHAT MAY BE DONE BY VENTILATION.

Foul or noxious air, in any of its forms, is eminently dangerous to health and life, as every physician who has thoroughly studied the subject will admit; but if we have the bane, we also have the antidote. The Atmospheric Ventilator, when properly adapted to the purposes required, will banish foul air and unwholesome odors and gases from every part of one's domicil, workshop, store, office, building, or other unsavory or infected place, and furnish in their stead a full supply of fresh, pure, dry air, which will keep the blood in healthful circulation, and aid in counteracting the many tendencies to disease. The air of one's kitchen may be rendered as sweet as that upon the mountain-top, instead of being

permitted to permeate and contaminate the whole house, imparting a kitchen odor to one's parlors, bedrooms, and even the dresses in one's wardrobe.

Water-closets may be deprived of their effluvia, and thereby truly rendered what is termed a "modern improvement;" cellars and basements may be rendered dry and sweet, so that you may go into them without the risk of contracting an asthma or a rheumatism; and your sleeping rooms may have the carbonic acid gas which is discharged from the lungs in breathing, with other poisons exhaled from the surface of the body, carried off as rapidly as they are formed, instead of being taken back again into the lungs; and in the place of these noxious agents, you will have pure air, in a steady, gentle, continuous volume, introduced into your rooms without exposing the occupants to draughts, as is the case when the windows are opened; and thus, upon rising in the morning, you will feel refreshed and invigorated, fully prepared for the duties or toils of the day, instead of suffering with that languor and debility which are so frequently experienced after sleeping all night in a close and poorly ventilated room. Ladies will have a finer rouge upon their cheeks than they can get from pink saucers, if they will only accustom themselves to sleep all night in a fresh and pure atmosphere.

#### FOUL AIR AND DISEASE SYNONYMOUS-THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,

The writer of this is not a physician, but in the course of his professional duties, ventilating kitchens, basements, water-closets, offices, stables, and all sorts of places, he has seen enough to satisfy him that a great deal of disease results from bad air without the cause oftentimes being suspected. The people have yet to learn that pure air is one of the most essential requisites of a healthy existence. The influence of bad air has been constantly apparent to the writer. He recently visited a poor-house, in which there was no adequate ventilation, and the children were nearly all suffering with sore eyes and other marks of disease. They were wretched-looking objects. The directors feared the approach of cholera, and wished to have the place ventilated. When this is done, it will be found that much of the prevailing disease will disappear.

We ventilated a large banking-house in New-York City in which the air was extremely foul, and, when the work was done, the clerks experienced an immediate change in the atmosphere; they felt refreshed and invigorated, instead of experiencing that sense of weariness and lassitude which accompanies a noxious air. One of the clerks, who had been for a long time asthmatic, immediately recovered his health.

A gentleman occupying a very handsome residence, had what he considered a damp and unwholesome parlor, for he scarcely ever came home from his counting room and threw himself upon the sofa without feeling as though he had taken a severe cold. Underneath the parlor was a damp sub-cellar, to which I attributed the difficulty, and, upon establishing a proper ventilation, he ceased to take cold, and ceased also to be troubled with frequent attacks of rheumatic pains.

Let me add the authority of the Tribune in relation to the pernicious influence of bad air. My first introduction into the Tribune office was in consequence of a water-closet which had given them a great deal of trouble, imparting a disgusting odor to the editorial rooms. It had been pulled down and newly erected three times, but still the nuisance was not abated. The proprietors of the establishment wished to avail themselves of my mode of ventilation, which was duly established, and which gave so much satisfaction that I was complimented with an editorial notice in the Tribune, from which I make the subjoined extract: "More deaths occur annually in New-York which may be directly traced to bad ventilation, than are produced by all epidemical diseases combined. The atmosphere of many of the offices and countingrooms is so poisonous that any one entering them from the fresh air is actually stifled, though unnoticed by the inmates, except by general lassitude, headaches, and incapacity for work. In our office we have introduced Mr. Gouge's system of ventilation with marked success. There may be as good, or even a better plan, but we have found this as effectual as any thing can be in ill-contrived rooms. But what we desire to see is some plan adopted whereby the exhausted and impure air which is generated in the crowded shops, offices, schools, and factories of our city may be constantly displaced by the introduction of fresh and vital air."

Not only man but the domestic animals suffer from impure air. We have frequently noticed this in ventilating horse stables. The poor animals, not having a full supply of pure air, gradually sicken, and begin to lose their sight. There is an immense amount of blindness among horses on this account. It does not seem to be understood that a horse needs fresh air quite as much as he needs hay or oats. We have seen splendid horses, which have cost the