Bayer AG Building, Leverkusen, Germany, 1962.
Basement air conditioning plant.

The Story of Comfort Air Conditioning

Picture Postscript P.18-P.30
Theatres, Cinemas & Auditoria

Ventilation system for the Great Hall described elsewhere as using a “A large steam-driven exhaust fan.” But is this not a supply fan?
The building was one of the first to use wrought-iron beams, these being fabricated by Peter Cooper’s ironworks.
P.19 Metropolitan Opera House, New York, 1883 [Ventilation & Heating, Billings, 1896].
This ground floor plan shows a plenum ventilation system with massive builderswork ducts.
P.20 New York Music Hall (later Carnegie Hall), 1891 [The Engineering Record].
Served by an ice-block cooling and ventilation plant.
Fresh air ventilation system.

A Fresh air inlet (left)  C One of three fans
D Furnace  F Cold air shafts  H Mixing chambers  
J Central lantern for foul air exit

The building had heated external walls.
Enlarged detail of air conditioning with basement chillers and supply air fans; roof mounted exhaust air fans and cooling tower. (Building demolished).
P.23 Carrier centrifugal chiller, Missouri Theatre, USA, 1920s [Heritage Group Collection].
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P.24 Theatre ventilation & cooling system, 1930s [Carrier UK catalogue].

Termed an air conditioning system but actually using a spray washer for evaporative cooling.

A similar system was installed by Carrier UK in the Broadway Cinema, Stratford in East London in 1927, a design much used in the 1930s by Carrier and others where mechanical refrigeration was not provided.
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P.25 Centrifugal chiller serving air conditioning at the Paramount, Paris, 1929. [Carrier UK catalogue].
P.26 Ventilation of the *Astoria, Streatham, London*, 1930 [The Builder].

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P.29 Paramount Theatre, Leeds, air conditioned 1932 [Carrier UK catalogue].
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Air conditioning plant with a chilled water spray washer.