

Heating Ventilating Air Conditioning Guide 1949

Vane, vanes, 791, 802, 816
Vaned outlets, 791, 796

Vapor, vapors, 180
heating systems, 9, 466
unit heater connection, 553
pressure, 7
Vaporizing oil burner, 359
Velocity, 10
capture, 897
coil, 701
conveying, 903
duct, 822
exhaust intakes, 801, 897, 903
hood, 897, 903
pressure, 6
reduction method, 823
return grilles, 801
unit heater, 547

Ventilation, 10, 274
dairy barn, 176
garage, 176
hospitals, 240
natural, 169
general rules, 175
passenger bus in summer, 632
railway passenger car, 929
ship, 857, 939
symbols for drawings, 17
systems, 857
wind forces, 169

Ventilator, ventilators, 174
control, 174
roof, 174
unit, 555, 670
control, 670
window, 559
Vertical blow unit heater, 548

Vertical openings, 167
sealing of, 167
Vibration machine, 853
Viscous filters, 648
automatic, 649
impingement, 648
Violation of air, 213
Volume
control, 800
furnace, 356, 363
specific, 10

W

Wall, walls
heat flow through, 125, 262,
287, 292
heat transfer coefficients, 101,
115, 125

Wall, walls (continued)
infiltration through, 161
time lag of solar radiation, 287

Warm Air
gravity heating system, 433
combination carrying capacity, 439
design procedure, 440
furnace capacity, 389
installation practice, 433
standardized combinations, 435
mechanical heating systems, 443
automatic control, 389, 447
cooling methods, 457
continuous circulation, 457
dampers, 445
design procedure, 446
ducts, 445
fans, 388, 457
filters, 388
furnace, 387
heavy duty, 388
selection, 457
humidification, 393
large systems, 447
registers and grilles, 444
standard combinations, 445, 446
panel heating, 618
radiant heating, 618
radiators, 396

Washer, washers, 709
air, 1, 709

Water
analysis, 966
atmospheric cooling equipment, 709, 719
characteristics, 966
classification, 966
coils, 529, 958
control temperature service, 961
cooled
condenser, 769
corrosion treatment, 965
formed deposits, 965
heater
coal-fired, 957
solar, 962
heating, 611, 956
make-up, 733
maximum, main temperature, 712
mineralized, 966
properties of, 36
supply piping, 947, 949, 954
arrangement, 954

Water (continued)
temperature control, 961
thermodynamic properties of, 36
treating chemicals, 965, 983
well, temperatures, 714
Water vapor, 24, 36
saturation pressure, 36
specific enthalpy, 4
specific volume, 10, 36

Welding, 561

Wet-bulb temperature (see Temperature), 9, 726
Wet return, 7, 461

Wind, winds
forces, 169
due to stack effect, 170
natural draft equipment, 718, 719, 721
selection of, velocity, 250, 274

Window, windows
coefficients of transmission, 142
leakage, 162
solar radiation through, 298
ventilators, 559

Winter
air conditioning system, 857
comfort zone, 228
freezing, equipment, 733
Wound rotor motor, 691
Wrought-iron pipe, 561
Wrought-steel pipe, 561

X-Y-Z

Year-round air conditioning system, 857

Zone control, 858
Zone of evaporative regulation, 216

Zoning, 858
control, 668, 858
recooling, 859
reheat, 869
volume control, 802



CHAPTER I TERMINOLOGY

Glossary of Physical and Heating, Ventilating, Refrigerating
and Air Conditioning Terms Used in the Text

Absolute Zero: The zero from which absolute temperature is reckoned. Approximately -273.2°C or -459.8°F .

Absorbent: A sorbent which changes physically or chemically, or both, during the sorption process.

Absorption: The action of a material in extracting one or more substances present in an atmosphere or mixture of gases or liquids; accompanied by physical change, chemical change, or both, of the sorbent.

Acceleration: The time rate of change of velocity i.e., the derivative of velocity with respect to time. In the cgs system the unit of acceleration is the centimeter per (second) (second), in the fps system the unit is the foot per (second) (second) $a = \frac{dv}{dt}$.

Acceleration Due to Gravity: The rate of gain in velocity of a freely falling body, the value of which varies with latitude and elevation. The international gravity standard has the value of 980.665 cm per (sec) (sec) or 32.174 ft per (sec) (sec) which is the actual value of this acceleration at sea level and about 45 deg latitude.

Adiabatic: An adjective descriptive of a process such that no heat is added to or taken from a substance or system undergoing the process.

Adsorbent: A sorbent which does not change physically or chemically during the sorption process.

Adsorption: The action, associated with surface adherence, of a material in extracting one or more substances present in an atmosphere or mixture of gases and liquids unaccompanied by physical or chemical change. Commercial adsorbent materials have enormous internal surfaces.

Aerosol: An assemblage of small particles, solid or liquid, suspended in air. The diameters of the particles may vary from 100 microns down to 0.01 micron or less, e.g. dust, fog, smoke.

Air Cleaner: A device designed for the purpose of removing air-borne impurities such as dusts, gases, vapors, fumes and smokes. (Air cleaners include air washers, air filters, electrostatic precipitators and charcoal filters.)

Air Conditioning: The simultaneous control of all or at least the first three of those factors affecting both the physical and chemical conditions of the atmosphere within any structure. These factors include temperature, humidity, motion, distribution, dust, bacteria, odors and toxic gases, most of which affect in greater or lesser degree human health or comfort. (See *Comfort Air Conditioning*.)

Air, Dry: In psychrometry, air unmixed with, or containing no, water vapor.

Air, Saturated: A mixture of dry air and saturated water vapor, all at the same dry-bulb temperature.

Air, Standard: Air with a density of 0.075 lb per cu ft and an absolute viscosity of 1.22×10^{-5} lb mass per (ft) (sec). This is substantially equivalent to dry air at 70 F and 29.92 in. (Hg) barometer.

Air Washer: An enclosure in which air is drawn or forced through a spray of water in order to cleanse, humidify, or dehumidify the air.

Anemometer: An instrument for measuring the velocity of a fluid.

Aspect Ratio: In air distribution outlets the ratio of the length of the core of a grille, face or register to the width.

In rectangular ducts the ratio of the width to the depth.

Atmospheric Pressure: The pressure due to the weight of the atmosphere. It is the pressure indicated by a barometer. *Standard Atmospheric Pressure* or *Standard Atmosphere* is the pressure of 76 cm of mercury having a density of 13.5951 grams per cu cm, under standard gravity of 980.665 cm per (sec) (sec). It is equivalent to 14.696 lb psi or 29.921 in. of mercury at 32 F.

Baffle: A surface used for deflecting fluids, usually in the form of a plate or wall.