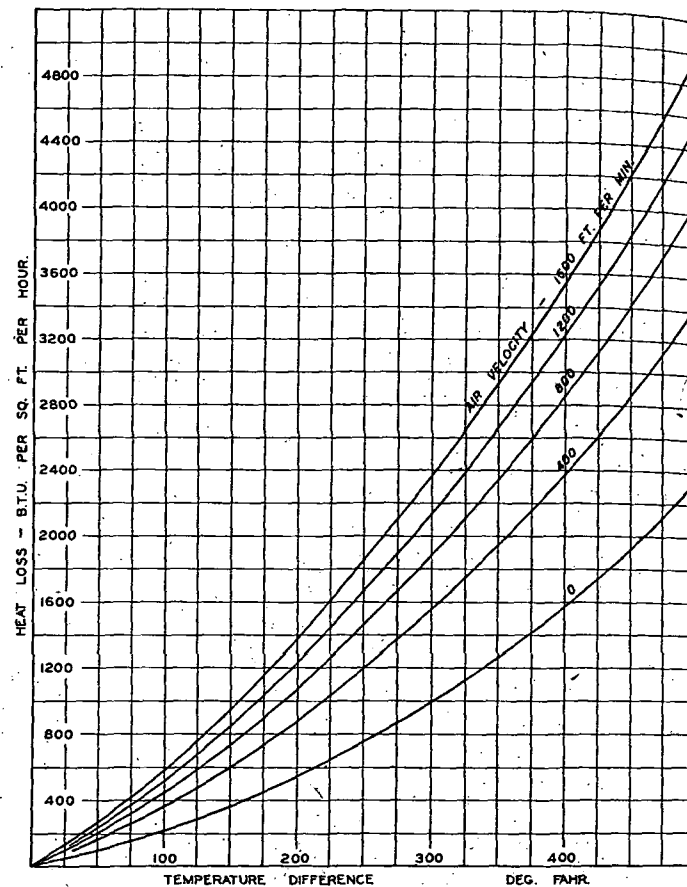


and proceed to the right to a point representing the given number of hours of operation per year; then proceed vertically to the line representing the given value of heat; thence horizontally, to the right, to the line representing the given temperature difference; thence vertically to the line representing the conductivity of the given material; thence horizontally, to the left, to the line representing the given discount on that

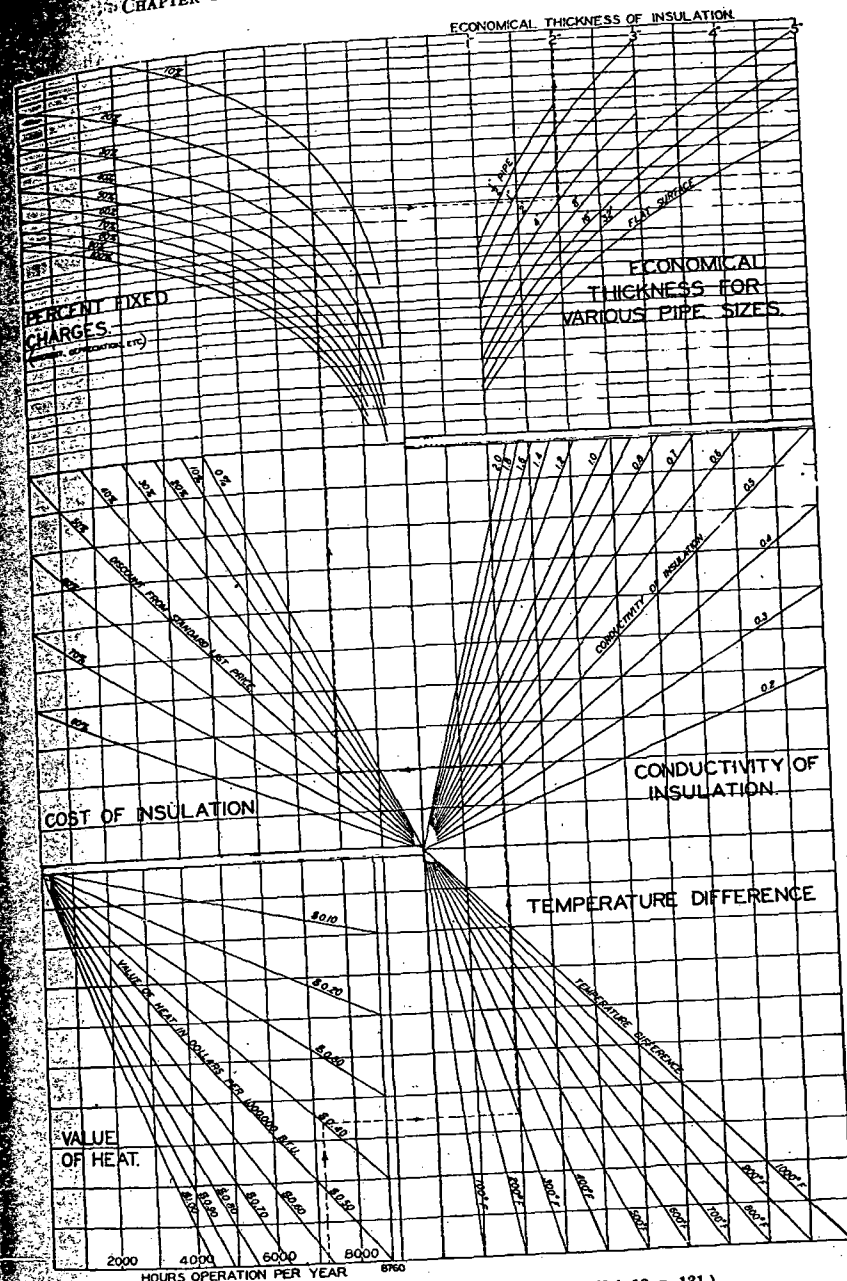


(L. B. McMillan, *Iron and Steel Engineer*, July 1925.)

FIG. 9. HEAT LOSSES FROM SURFACES EXPOSED TO VARIOUS AIR VELOCITIES

material; thence vertically to the curve representing the required per cent return on the investment; thence horizontally, to the left, to the curve representing the given pipe size; thence vertically to the scale at the top of the sheet where the economical thickness may be read off directly. The dotted line on the chart illustrates its use in solving a typical example.

It is impossible to determine accurately the economic thickness of



(L. B. McMillan, *Proc. National Dist. Heating Ass'n.*, Vol. 18, p. 131.)

FIG. 10. CHART FOR DETERMINING ECONOMICAL THICKNESS OF INSULATION