TABLE 10. HEAT GAIN FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

SOURCE	BTU PER HOUR		
	Sensible	Latent	Total
Electric Heating Equipment			
Electrical Equipment—Dry Heat—No Evaporated Water	100%	0%	100%
Electric Oven—Baking	80%	20%	100%
Electric Equipment—Heating Water—Stewing, Boiling, etc.	50%	50%	100%
Electric Lights and Appliances per Watt (Dry Heat)	3.4	0	3.4
Electric Lights and Appliances per Kilowatt (Dry Heat)	3413	0	3413
Electric Motors per Horsepower	2546	0	2546
Electric Toasters or Electric Griddles	90%	10%	100%
Coffee Urn—Large, 18 in. Diameter—Single Drum	2000	2000	4000
Coffee Urn—Small, 12 in. Diameter—Single Drum	1200	1200	2400
Coffee Urn—Approx. Connected Load per Gallon of Capacity	600	600	1200
Electric Range—Small Burner	*	*	3400
Electric Range—Large Burner	*	*	7500
Electric Range—Oven	8000	2000	10000
Electric Range—Warming Compartment	1025	0	1025
Steam Table—Per Square Foot of Top Surface	300	800	1100
Plate Warmer—Per Cubic Foot of Volume	850	0	850
Baker's Oven—Per Cubic Foot of Volume	3200	1300	4500
Frying Griddles—Per Square Foot of Top Surface	*	*	4600
Hot Plates—Per Square Foot of Top Surface	*	*	9000
Hair Dryer in Beauty Parlor—600 w	2050	0	2050
Permanent Wave Machine in Beauty Parlor—24-25 w Units	2050	0	2050
Gas Burning Equipment			
Gas Equipment—Dry Heat—No Water Evaporated	90%	10%	100%
Gas Heated Oven—Baking	67%	33%	100%
Gas Equipment—Heating Water—Stewing, Boiling, etc.	50%	50%	100%
Stove, Domestic Type—No Water Evaporated—Per Medium Size Burner	9000	1000	10000
Gas Heated Oven—Domestic Type	12000	6000	18000
Stove, Domestic Type—Heating Water—Per Medium Size Burner	5000	5000	10000
Residence Gas Range—Giant Burner (About 5½ in. Diameter)	*	*	12000
Residence Gas Range—Medium Burner (About 4 in. Diameter)	*	*	10000
Residence Gas Range—Double Oven (Total Size 18 in. x 18 in. x 22 in. High)	*	*	18000
Residence Gas Range—Pilot	*	*	250
Restaurant Range—4 Burners and Oven	*	*	100000
Cast-Iron Burner—Low Flame—Per Hole	*	*	100
Cast-Iron Burner—High Flame—Per Hole	*	*	250
Simmering Burner	*	*	2500
Coffee Urn—Large, 18 in. Diameter—Single Drum	5000	5000	10000
Coffee Urn—Small, 12 in. Diameter—Single Drum	3000	3000	6000
Coffee Urn—Per Gallon of Rated Capacity	500	500	1000
Egg Boiler—Per Egg Compartment	2500	2500	5000
Steam Table or Serving Table—Per Square Foot of Top Surface	400	900	1300
Dish Warmer—Per Square Foot of Shelf	540	60	600
Cigar Lighter—Continuous Flame Type	2250	250	2500
Curling Iron Heater	2250	250	2500
Bunsen Type Burner—Large—Natural Gas	*	*	5000
Bunsen Type Burner—Large—Artificial Gas	*	*	3000
Bunsen Type Burner—Small—Natural Gas	*	*	3000
Bunsen Type Burner—Small—Artificial Gas	*	*	1800
Welsbach Burner—Natural Gas	*	*	3000
Welsbach Burner—Artificial Gas	*	*	1800
Fish-tail Burner—Natural Gas	*	*	5000
Fish-tail Burner—Artificial Gas	*	*	3000
Lighting Fixture Outlet—Large, 3 Mantle 480 C.P.	4500	500	5000
Lighting Fixture Outlet—Small, 1 Mantle 160 C.P.	2250	250	2500
One Cubic Foot of Natural Gas Generates	900	100	1000
One Cubic Foot of Artificial Gas Generates	540	60	600
One Cubic Foot of Producer Gas Generates	135	15	150
Steam Heated Equipment			
Steam Heated Surface Not Polished—Per Square Foot of Surface	330	0	330
Steam Heated Surface Polished—Per Square Foot of Surface	130	0	130
Insulated Surface, Per Square Foot	80	0	80
Bare Pipes, Not Polished Per Square Foot of Surface	400	0	400
Bare Pipes, Polished Per Square Foot of Surface	220	0	220
Insulated Pipes, Per Square Foot	110	0	110
Coffee Urn—Large, 18 in. Diameter—Single Drum	2000	2000	4000
Coffee Urn—Small, 12 in. Diameter—Single Drum	1200	1200	2400
Egg Boiler—Per Egg Compartment	2500	2500	5000
Steam Table—Per Square Foot of Top Surface	300	800	1100
Miscellaneous			
Heat Liberated By Food per person, as in a Restaurant	30	30	60
Heat Liberated from Hot Water used direct and on towels per hour—Barber Shops	100	200	300

*Per cent sensible and latent heat depends upon use of equipment; dry heat, baking or boiling.

GENERAL

From the foregoing discussion it is obvious that the determination of the maximum cooling load is rather complicated by reason of the variable nature of contributing load components. If the time when the maximum load occurs is not obvious the load should be calculated for various times of the day to determine the probable time at which the sum of the various component loads is a maximum.

Application of the foregoing data in determining cooling load requirements is illustrated in Example 1.

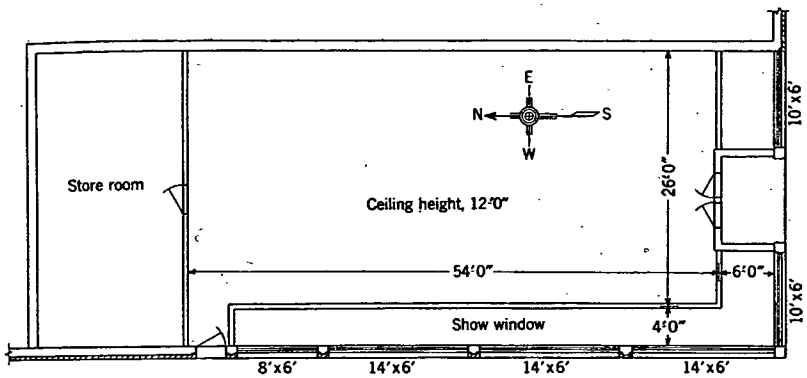

FIG. 3. PLAN DIAGRAM OF CLOTHING STORE

Example 1. Determine cooling load requirements for a clothing store illustrated in Fig. 3 and located in Cleveland, Ohio, Latitude 40 deg. This is a one-story building located on a corner and it faces south and west. Assume building on east and north sides conditioned.

Wall construction, 8 in. hollow tile, 4 in. brick veneer, plaster on walls, U = 0.33 (Table 4, Wall 38 B, Chapter 5).

Roof construction, 2 in. concrete, ½ in. rigid insulation, metal lath and plaster ceiling, U = 0.26 (Table 11, Wall 2 J, Chapter 5).

Floor, maple flooring on yellow pine, no ceiling below, U = 0.34 (Table 8, Wall 1 D, Chapter 5).

Partition, wood lath and plaster on both sides of studding, U = 0.34 (Table 6, Wall 77 B, Chapter 5).

Show windows, provided with awnings and thin panel partition at rear.

Front doors, 2 ft 6 in. x 7 ft (glass panelled), U = 1.13 (Table 13 A, Chapter 5).

Side door, 3 ft x 7 ft (solid, 1¾ in. thick), U = 0.51 (Table 13 B, Chapter 5).

Occupancy, 10 clerks, 40 patrons.

Lights, 4200 w.

Outside design conditions, dry-bulb 95 F; wet-bulb 75 F.

Inside design conditions, dry-bulb 80 F; wet-bulb 67 F.

Basement temperature, 85 F.

Store room temperature, 88 F.