

CODE of ETHICS for ENGINEERS

ENGINEERING work has become an increasingly important factor in the progress of civilization and in the welfare of the community. The engineering profession is held responsible for the planning, construction and operation of such work and is entitled to the position and authority which will enable it to discharge this responsibility and to render effective service to humanity.

That the dignity of their chosen profession may be maintained, it is the duty of all engineers to conduct themselves according to the principles of the following Code of Ethics:

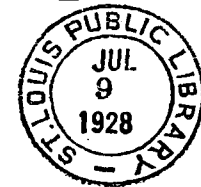
- 1—The engineer will carry on his professional work in a spirit of fairness to employees and contractors, fidelity to clients and employers, loyalty to his country and devotion to high ideals of courtesy and personal honor.
- 2—He will refrain from associating himself with or allowing the use of his name by an enterprise of questionable character.
- 3—He will advertise only in a dignified manner, being careful to avoid misleading statements.
- 4—He will regard as confidential any information obtained by him as to the business affairs and technical methods or processes of a client or employer.
- 5—He will inform a client or employer of any business connections, interests or affiliations which might influence his judgment or impair the disinterested quality of his services.
- 6—He will refrain from using any improper or questionable methods of soliciting professional work and will decline to pay or to accept commissions for securing such work.
- 7—He will accept compensation, financial or otherwise, for a particular service, from one source only, except with the full knowledge and consent of all interested parties.
- 8—He will not use unfair means to win professional advancement or to injure the chances of another engineer to secure and hold employment.
- 9—He will cooperate in upbuilding the engineering profession by exchanging general information and experience with his fellow engineers and students of engineering and also by contributing to work of engineering societies, schools of applied science and the technical press.
- 10—He will interest himself in the public welfare in behalf of which he will be ready to apply his special knowledge, skill and training for the use and benefit of mankind.

AMERICAN SOCIETY of HEATING and VENTILATING ENGINEERS GUIDE

1928

PART I

HEATING



HEAT is a prime necessity for human life and is as essential to comfort and health as shelter, food and clothing. Artificial heating has been practiced from the days of the primitive man and the development of heating methods can be traced through the ages. Modern requirements are for the heating of all parts of a room to a comfortable temperature and the principles of systems today are for an even distribution of heat.

Although there are many ways of heating buildings the results required are the same no matter what method is used, namely to provide enough heat to compensate for the losses from the structure and maintain an adequate temperature for healthful living or working conditions.

Heating, like any other service, depends largely upon conditions to be met and the quality of service required. The capacity of a heating system is generally based upon the most severe conditions of outside temperatures and wind velocities to be found in a particular locality. Its design should be governed by the character of the building, the purpose to which it is devoted, the period during which it is to be occupied and the reasonable and most practical methods for operating the heating system should be taken into consideration by the engineer.

Attention is called in this connection to the following:

That the average winter requirements (extending over a period of about 200 days in the colder climates and 150 days in the milder climates) are about 40 per cent, in the colder climates and about 60 per cent in the milder climates, of the requirements generally estimated for the most severe winter conditions, also that these severe conditions exist for just a few days each season. The load factor of a heating system averages from 40 to 60 per cent of the maximum and is considerably below this during a large part of the heating season. Then a heating system designed for maximum conditions will be