

HEATING VENTILATING AIR CONDITIONING GUIDE 1940

TABLE 1. AVERAGE MAXIMUM WATER MAIN TEMPERATURES^a

STATE	CITY	TEMP. F.	STATE	CITY	TEMP. F.
Ala.	Birmingham	84	Mass.	Boston	80
	Mobile	73		Cambridge	70
Ariz.	Phoenix	81		Fall River	76
	Tucson	80		Lowell	50
Calif.	Anaheim	60		Lynn	68
	Berkeley	69		New Bedford	70
	Fresno	72		Salem	68
	Fullerton	75		Worcester	76
	Glendale	68	Mich.	Detroit	77
	Los Angeles	75		Flint	70
	Oakland	69		Grand Rapids	84
	Ontario	70		Highland Park	77
	Pasadena	82		Jackson	56
	Pomona	75		Kalamazoo	53
	Riverside	78		Lansing	64
	Sacramento	72		Saginaw	82
	San Bernardino	65	Minn.	Duluth	55
	San Diego	82		Minneapolis	80
	San Francisco	62		St. Paul	77
	Whittier	75	Mo.	Jefferson City	82
Colo.	Denver	75		Kansas City	84
Conn.	Bridgeport	66		St. Joseph	84
	Hartford	73		St. Louis	85
	New Haven	76		Springfield	70
	Waterbury	72	Nebr.	Lincoln	87
D. C.	Washington	84		Omaha	87
Del.	Wilmington	83	Nev.	Reno	61
Fla.	Jacksonville	80	N. H.	Manchester	76
	Miami	80	N. J.	Jersey City	63
	Tampa	77		Newark	74
Ga.	Atlanta	87		Paterson	78
	Macon	80		Trenton	79
Ill.	Chicago	76	N. Y.	Albany	68
	Cicero	76		Buffalo	75
	Evanston	73		Jamaica	56
	Peoria	67		Mt. Vernon	74
	Rockford	59		New Rochelle	75
	Springfield	82		New York	72
Ind.	Evansville	86		Rochester	70
	Gary	75		Schenectady	60
	Indianapolis	80		Syracuse	74
	South Bend	61		Utica	69
	Terre Haute	82		Yonkers	70
Iowa	Cedar Rapids	78	N. C.	Asheville	74
	Des Moines	77		Charlotte	85
	Sioux City	62		Winston-Salem	82
Kans.	Concordia	57	N. M.	Albuquerque	65
	Kansas City	86	Ohio	Akron	76
	Topeka	88		Canton	50
	Wichita	72		Cincinnati	84
Ky.	Louisville	85		Cleveland	74
La.	Baton Rouge	85		Columbus	82
	New Orleans	85		Dayton	60
Me.	Augusta	60		Lakewood	82
Md.	Baltimore	75		Springfield	72
				Toledo	83

^aThese averages taken from various city water main locations, with some actual values slightly higher and some lower than values shown.

CHAPTER 26. SPRAY EQUIPMENT

TABLE 1. AVERAGE MAXIMUM WATER MAIN TEMPERATURE^a (Concluded)

STATE	CITY	TEMP. F.	STATE	CITY	TEMP. F.
Okla.	Oklahoma City	82	Utah	Logan	44
	Tulsa	85		Salt Lake City	60
Oreg.	Eugene	60	Va.	Fredericksburg	75
	Portland	64		Lynchburg	73
Pa.	Altoona	74		Norfolk	80
	Erie	75	Wash.	Olympia	58
	Johnstown	74		Seattle	62
	McKeesport	82		Spokane	51
	Philadelphia	83		Tacoma	57
	Pittsburgh	67	W. Va.	Charleston	85
R. I.	Providence	68		Huntington	78
S. C.	Charleston	80		Wheeling	78
	Greenville	81	Wis.	LaCrosse	54
S. Dak.	Spartanburg	78		Madison	58
Tenn.	Rapid City	55		Milwaukee	70
	Chattanooga	84		Racine	68
	Knoxville	89			
	Memphis	70			
	Nashville	90			
Texas	Amarillo	65			
	Austin	90			
	Beaumont	86			
	Dallas	86			
	Fort Worth	84			
	Galveston	90			
	Houston	84			
	Port Arthur	83			
	San Antonio	76			
	Wichita Falls	85			

^aThese averages taken from various city water main locations, with some actual values slightly higher and some lower than values shown.

or where the water available contains dissolved salts which would form scale on the heat-exchanging apparatus, it is necessary to recirculate the water, and to cool it after each passage through the heat-exchanger by exposure to air in an atmospheric water cooling apparatus.

Air has a capacity for absorbing heat from water when the wet-bulb temperature of the air is lower than the temperature of the water with which it is in contact. The rapidity with which this transfer of heat occurs depends upon (1) the area of water in contact with the air, (2) the relative velocity of the air and water, and (3) the difference between the wet-bulb temperature of the air and the temperature of the water. Because the changes in rate do not occur in direct proportion to changes in the governing factors, data on the performance of atmospheric water cooling equipment are largely empirical.

As the heat content of the air increases, its wet-bulb temperature rises. (See Chapter 1.) Because it is impractical to leave the air in contact with water for a long enough time to permit the wet-bulb temperature of the air and the temperature of the water to reach equilibrium, atmospheric water cooling equipment aims to circulate only enough air to cool the water to the desired temperature with the least possible expenditure of power.

In an air washer, humidifier or dehumidifier, the air is first conditioned