

HEATING VENTILATING AIR CONDITIONING GUIDE 1943

TABLE 4. UNIT FUEL CONSUMPTION CONSTANTS (*U*) FOR GAS^a
Based on 0 F Outside Temperature and 70 F Inside Temperature

HEATING VALUE OF GAS BTU PER CU FT	HOT WATER			STEAM			WARM AIR	
	Cu Ft Gas per Degree-Day per Sq Ft Radiator			Cu Ft Gas per Degree-Day per Sq Ft Radiator			Cu Ft Gas per Degree-Day per 1000 Btu Hourly Design Heat Loss	
	Up to 500 Sq Ft	500 to 1200 Sq Ft	Over 1200 Sq Ft	Up to 500 Sq Ft	300 to 700 Sq Ft	Over 700 Sq Ft	Gravity	Fan Systems
500	0.142	0.135	0.128	0.242	0.231	0.220	0.855	0.820
535	0.132	0.126	0.120	0.226	0.215	0.206	0.800	0.766
800	0.089	0.085	0.081	0.151	0.144	0.137	0.534	0.513
1000	0.071	0.068	0.065	0.121	0.115	0.110	0.428	0.410
1 Therm = 100,000 Btu	Gas Consumption in Therms per Degree-Day							
	0.000708	0.000675	0.000642	0.00121	0.00115	0.00110	0.00428	0.00409

^aAbstracted from Comfort Heating, American Gas Association, 1938.

TABLE 5. UNIT FUEL CONSUMPTION^a CONSTANTS (*U*) FOR OIL^b
Based on 0 F Outside Temperature and 70 F Inside Temperature

UNIT	EFFICIENCY IN PER CENT				
	40	50	60	70	80
Gal Oil per Sq Ft Steam Radiator..	0.00172	0.00137	0.00114	0.00098	0.00086
Gal Oil per Sq Ft Hot Water Radiator.....	0.00108	0.00086	0.00072	0.00062	0.00054
Gal Oil per 1000 Btu per Hour Heat Loss.....	0.00715	0.00571	0.00476	0.00409	0.00358

^aBased on a heating value of 140,000 Btu per gallon.

^bAbstracted by permission from Degree-Day Handbook (Second Edition, 1937), by C. Strock and C. H. B. Hotchkiss.

TABLE 6. UNIT FUEL CONSUMPTION^a CONSTANTS (*U*) FOR COAL^b
Based on 0 F Outside Temperature and 70 F Inside Temperature

UNIT	EFFICIENCY IN PER CENT				
	40	50	60	70	80
Lb Coal per Sq Ft Steam Radiator..	0.0200	0.0160	0.0133	0.0114	0.0100
Lb Coal per Sq Ft Hot Water Radiator.....	0.0125	0.0100	0.0084	0.0072	0.0063
Lb Coal per 1000 Btu per Hour Heat Loss.....	0.0825	0.0666	0.0550	0.0471	0.0412

^aBased on a heating value of 12,000 Btu per pound.

^bAbstracted by permission from Degree-Day Handbook, (Second Edition, 1937), by C. Strock and C. H. B. Hotchkiss.

CHAPTER 11. ESTIMATING FUEL CONSUMPTION

Table 5 by the ratio of 140,000 divided by the heating value per gallon of fuel being used.

Example 6. Estimate the seasonal oil consumption of an oil-fired boiler in a building located in Minneapolis having a calculated heat loss of 192,000 Btu per hour, burning 144,000 Btu per gallon oil and operating at a seasonal efficiency of 60 per cent. The outside design temperature for Minneapolis is -20 F, and the inside design temperature is 70 F.

Solution. From Table 5, under 60 per cent efficiency and opposite the bottom column, the value of *U* is found to be 0.00476 gal per 1000 Btu hourly heat loss for 0 F outside temperature.

The correction factor for -20 F outside design temperature from Table 7 is 0.778. Solving, $0.778 \times 0.00476 = 0.00370$. Making a further correction for the heating value:

$0.0037 \times \frac{140,000}{144,000} = 0.0036$ gal per 1000 Btu per hour calculated heat loss per degree-day.

From Table 3, the normal degree-days for Minneapolis is 7883. Since *U* is expressed in 1000 Btu, *N* is equal to 192. Substituting in Equation 2:

$$F = 0.0036 \times 7883 \times 192 = 5449 \text{ gal.}$$

Estimating Coal or Coke Consumption

Coal or coke consumption estimates are made in exactly the same procedure as for oil. Values of *U* are given in Table 6 which only apply to inside design temperatures of 70 F and an outside design temperature of 0 F. A correction must be made for other conditions by use of the multiplying factors in Table 7. Data in Table 6 are based on 12,000 Btu per pound coal and for other heating values of coal they must be multiplied by the ratio of 12,000 divided by the heating value of fuel used.

Example 7. A building in Marquette, Mich., has an hourly heat loss at design conditions of 240,000 Btu per hour. Based on an inside design temperature of 70 F and an outside design temperature of -20 F, what will be the estimated normal seasonal coal consumption for heating if 12,000 Btu per pound fuel is burned at a 50 per cent seasonal efficiency, and what part of the total will be used during November, December, and January?

Solution. From Table 6, *U* is 0.0666 lb of coal per 1000 Btu per hour heat loss. Correcting for the outside design temperature of -20 F from Table 7, the value of *U* is $0.778 \times 0.0666 = 0.0518$. From Table 3, *D* is 8721 and from the problem *N* is 240.

Substituting in Equation 2:

$$F = 0.0518 \times 240 \times 8721 = 108,419 \text{ lb.}$$

TABLE 7. CORRECTION FACTORS FOR OUTSIDE DESIGN TEMPERATURES^a

OUTSIDE DESIGN TEMP. DEG F	INSIDE DESIGN TEMP. DEG F	MULTIPLY VALUES IN TABLES 4, 5 AND 6 BY
-20	70	0.778
-10	70	0.875
0	70	0.000
+10	70	1.167
+20	70	1.400

^aThe multipliers in Table 7, which are high for mild climates and low for cold regions are not in error as might appear. The unit figures in Tables 4, 5, and 6 are per square foot of radiator or thousand Btu heat loss per degree-day. For equivalent buildings and heating seasons, those in warm climates have lower design heat losses and smaller radiator quantities than those in cold cities. Consequently, the unit figure, in quantity of fuel per square foot of radiator per degree-day, is larger for warm localities than for colder regions. Since the northern cities have more radiator surface per given building and a higher seasonal degree-day total than cities in the south, the total fuel per season will be larger for the northern city.