

it to approximately the wet-bulb temperature of the surrounding atmosphere.

The end view of a typical evaporative condenser is shown in Fig. 8. The fan draws the air over a finned tube condenser which is kept wet by a water spray. The discharge refrigerant gas from the compressor enters the top of the condenser coil and the liquid refrigerant is drained from the bottom of the coil into a liquid receiver and then circulates through the remaining portion of the system in the usual way.

The water is circulated through the spray nozzles and the level is maintained in the sump by means of a float valve. The eliminator plates

TABLE 7. PRESSURE LOSSES IN DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE DISCHARGE OR HOT GAS LINES^a

CAPACITY BTU PER HOUR	PRESSURE DROP IN POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH PER 100 FT ^b										
	LINE SIZES, INCHES										
	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	1	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 5/8
10,000	2.3	1.0	0.6								
15,000	4.9	2.0	1.0								
20,000	8.5	3.4	1.7	0.6							
25,000		5.3	2.6	0.9							
30,000		7.5	3.6	1.2	0.5						
40,000			6.4	2.1	0.7						
50,000			9.8	3.1	1.0	0.5					
60,000				4.4	1.3	0.7					
70,000				6.0	1.9	0.9					
80,000				8.0	2.5	1.1					
90,000					3.1	1.4					
100,000					3.8	1.7	0.5				
125,000					6.0	2.6	0.7				
150,000					8.5	3.8	1.0				
175,000					11.6	5.1	1.3				
200,000						6.7	1.7	0.6			
250,000						10.4	2.6	0.9			
300,000							3.7	1.2			
400,000							6.7	2.2	0.9		
500,000							10.5	3.5	1.5	0.7	
600,000								5.0	2.1	1.0	
800,000								9.0	3.8	1.8	
1,000,000									5.8	2.9	
1,250,000									9.5	4.4	
1,500,000										6.4	
2,000,000										11.3	

^aSoft annealed copper tubing up to and including 3/4 in. outside diameter. Hard copper pipe 3/4 in. outside diameter and larger.

^bLength of tubing includes the average number of fittings.

are placed in the path of the water-air mixture so as to remove the entrained water. The air leaving the unit is almost completely saturated, so that care must be taken in locating discharge ducts to prevent condensation.

Evaporative condensers are available in sizes up to 100 tons or more. These units use only a small portion of the water required for a water cooled condenser. The water is vaporized by the heat of the refrigerant so that each pound of water used extracts approximately 1000 Btu from the refrigerant, whereas, under standard rating conditions where the water temperature rise is 20 F, each pound of water extracts only 20 Btu

from the refrigerant. Including the water lost by entrainment in the discharge air, by overflow and stand-by evaporation, the water used is about 3 to 5 per cent of the amount that would be required for a water cooled condenser.

The evaporative condenser requires more maintenance, occupies greater space (must be located where air is available), and has a higher first cost than the water cooled condenser, but where the use of water is restricted or expensive, the evaporative condenser has become widely accepted. Compared with a water cooled condenser and cooling tower, which com-

TABLE 8. PRESSURE LOSSES IN DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE LIQUID REFRIGERANT LINES

CAPACITY BTU PER HOUR	PRESSURE DROP IN POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH PER 100 FT ^a			
	PIPE SIZES, INCHES			
	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4
100,000	0.6			
125,000	0.9			
150,000	1.3			
175,000	1.8			
200,000	2.3	0.6		
225,000	2.9	0.8		
250,000	3.6	1.0		
275,000	4.3	1.2		
300,000	5.1	1.4		
325,000	5.9	1.6		
350,000	6.9	1.8		
375,000	7.9	2.1		
400,000	9.0	2.3	0.8	
450,000		2.9	1.0	
500,000		3.5	1.3	
550,000		4.3	1.5	0.7
600,000		5.0	1.8	0.8
700,000		6.7	2.4	1.1
800,000		8.7	3.1	1.4
900,000			3.9	1.7
1,000,000			4.7	2.1
1,200,000			6.7	3.0
1,400,000			9.0	4.0
1,600,000				5.1
1,800,000				6.3
2,000,000				7.9
2,200,000				9.2

^aLength of tubing includes the average number of fittings.

ination uses about the same quantity of water, the evaporative condenser has the advantage of lower cost and smaller space requirements.

EVAPORATORS AND COOLERS

The types of coolers used in connection with air conditioning work fall into three general groups. The *first*, is the direct cooling of water; the *second*, direct cooling of air; and the *third*, cooling of brine for circulation in a closed system, which can cool either water or air. One method of the direct cooling of water is to install direct expansion coils in the spray chamber so that the water sprayed into the air comes in direct contact