

equation is $\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$, or, for the same temperature range at constant pressure, P_c , the relation is $\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$.

In general, for any weight of gas, W , since volume is proportional to weight, the relation between P , V and T is

$$PV = WRT \quad (1)$$

where

P = the absolute pressure of the gas in pounds per square foot.

V = the volume of the weight W in cubic feet.

W = the weight of the gas in pounds.

R = a constant depending on the nature of the gas.

T = the absolute temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.

This is the characteristic equation for a perfect gas, and while no gases are perfect in this sense, they conform so nearly that Equation 1 will apply to most engineering computations.

Additional information on the properties of air will be found in Chapters 1 and 2.

PROPERTIES OF WATER

Composition of Water. Water is a chemical compound (H_2O) formed by the union of two volumes of hydrogen and one volume of oxygen, or two parts by weight of hydrogen and 16 parts by weight of oxygen.

Density of Water. Water is at its greatest density at 39.2 F, and it expands when heated or cooled from this temperature. At 62 F a U. S. gallon of 231 cu in. of water weighs approximately 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb, and a cubic foot of water is equal to 7.48 gal. The specific volume of water depends on the temperature and it is always the reciprocal of its specific density. (See Table 4).

Water Pressures. Pressures are often stated in feet or inches of water column. At 62 F, with h equal to the head in feet, the pressure of a column of water is 62.383 h lb per square foot, or 0.433 h lb per square inch. A column of water 2.309 ft (27.71 in.) high exerts a pressure of one pound per square inch at 62 F.

Boiling Point of Water. The boiling point of water varies with the pressure; it is lower at higher altitudes. A change in pressure will always be accompanied by a change in the boiling point, and there will be a corresponding change in the latent heat of evaporation.

Specific Heat. The specific heat of water, or the amount of heat (Btu) required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit, varies with the temperature, but it is commonly assumed to be unity at all temperatures. Steam tables are based on exact values, however. The specific heat of ice at 32 F is 0.492 Btu per pound. The amount of heat required to raise one pound of water at 32 F through a known temperature interval depends on the average specific heat for the temperature range.

Sensible and Latent Heat. The heat necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water from 32 F to the boiling point is known as the *heat*

TABLE 3. WEIGHTS OF SATURATED AND PARTLY SATURATED AIR FOR VARIOUS BAROMETRIC AND HYGROMETRIC CONDITIONS^a

Dry-Bulb Temperature Above Dew-Point	Barometric Pressures—Inches										Approx. Average Wt. of Water Vapor per Dry-Pound of Air
	26	27	28	29	30	Wt. per Cu Ft Sat. unat. Air	Deer's Inc. Bulb	Deer's Inc. Bulb	Deer's Inc. Bulb	Deer's Inc. Bulb	
0	0.07500	0.00016	0.00029	0.00016	0.00017	0.00029	0.00016	0.00017	0.00016	0.00015	0.00015
10	0.07338	0.00016	0.00028	0.00016	0.00017	0.00028	0.00016	0.00017	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016
20	0.07180	0.00016	0.00028	0.00016	0.00017	0.00028	0.00016	0.00017	0.00016	0.00017	0.00017
30	0.07027	0.00015	0.00027	0.00016	0.00016	0.00027	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	0.00019
40	0.06879	0.00015	0.00026	0.00015	0.00016	0.00027	0.00015	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	0.00021
50	0.06732	0.00015	0.00026	0.00015	0.00016	0.00026	0.00015	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	0.00023
60	0.06588	0.00015	0.00026	0.00015	0.00015	0.00026	0.00015	0.00015	0.00016	0.00016	0.00026
70	0.06442	0.00015	0.00025	0.00015	0.00015	0.00025	0.00015	0.00015	0.00016	0.00016	0.00029
80	0.06297	0.00015	0.00025	0.00015	0.00015	0.00025	0.00015	0.00015	0.00016	0.00016	0.00034
90	0.06146	0.00015	0.00024	0.00016	0.00016	0.00024	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	0.00017	0.00039
100	0.05991	0.00016	0.00024	0.00016	0.00016	0.00024	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	0.00018	0.00044
110	0.05828	0.00016	0.00023	0.00017	0.00017	0.00023	0.00017	0.00017	0.00018	0.00019	0.00051
120	0.05653	0.00018	0.00023	0.00018	0.00018	0.00023	0.00018	0.00018	0.00019	0.00020	0.00059
130	0.05467	0.00019	0.00023	0.00019	0.00019	0.00023	0.00019	0.00019	0.00020	0.00022	0.00068
140	0.05262	0.00021	0.00022	0.00021	0.00021	0.00022	0.00021	0.00021	0.00022	0.00024	0.00078
150	0.05036	0.00023	0.00022	0.00023	0.00023	0.00022	0.00023	0.00023	0.00024	0.00026	0.00090
160	0.04788	0.00025	0.00022	0.00025	0.00025	0.00022	0.00025	0.00025	0.00026	0.00029	0.00103
170	0.04509	0.00028	0.00021	0.00028	0.00028	0.00021	0.00028	0.00028	0.00031	0.00033	0.00118
180	0.04197	0.00031	0.00021	0.00031	0.00031	0.00021	0.00031	0.00031	0.00034	0.00036	0.00134
190	0.03845	0.00035	0.00021	0.00035	0.00035	0.00021	0.00035	0.00035	0.00037	0.00038	0.00153
200	0.03449	0.00040	0.00020	0.00040	0.00040	0.00020	0.00040	0.00040	0.00042	0.00041	0.00173

^aFrom Fan Engineering.

^bA convenient and accurate chart for quickly determining the weight of air under any condition of dry-bulb, wet-bulb and pressure is *A Chart for Determining the Weight of Moist Air in Pounds per Cubic Foot*, by John E. Younger. Published in *Mechanical Engineering*, June, 1923.