

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.

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Chapter I

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

*Interpretation of Physical and Heating
and Ventilating Terms Used in the Text*

DEFINITIONS

Absolute Temperature: The temperature of a substance measured above *absolute zero*.

Absolute Zero: The temperature (-459.6°F) at which the molecular motion of a substance theoretically ceases which is the temperature at which the substance theoretically contains no heat energy.

Air Cleaner: A device designed for the purpose of removing air borne impurities such as dusts, fumes and smokes. (Air cleaners include air washers and air filters.)

Air Conditioning: The simultaneous control of the temperature, humidity, air motion and air distribution within an enclosure. Where human comfort and health are involved, a reasonable air purity with regard to dusts, bacteria and odors is also included. (This term is frequently applied to the control of the moisture content of the air.)

Air Infiltration: The inleakage of air through cracks and crevices, and through doors, windows and other openings, caused by wind pressure and/or temperature difference.

Blast: This word was formerly used to denote forced air circulation, particularly in connection with central fan systems using steam or hot water as the heating medium. As applied in this sense, the word *blast* is now obsolete.

Boiler: A closed vessel in which steam is generated or in which water is heated by fire.

Boiler Heating Surface: The heat transmitting surfaces in contact with the water (or steam) in the boiler on one side and the fire or hot gases on the other.

