TABLE 14. SUGGESTED BONNET PRESSURE

Inches of water

TOTAL CFM THROUGH ANY ONE DUCT	SUGGESTED BONNET PRESSURE IN. WATER	TOTAL CFM THROUGH ANY ONE DUCT	SUGGESTED BONNET PRESSURE IN. WATER
800–1000	0.10	3500 to 5000	0.15
1000–1200	0.10	5000 to 7500	0.25
1200–1800	0.10	7500 to 10,000	0.375
1800–2400	0.13	10,000 to 12,000	0.500
2400 to 3500	0.14	12,000 to 14,000	0.750

TABLE 15. PRESSURE DROP IN DUCT

Inches of Water per 100 Feet of Duct Length

EQUIVALENT LENGTH OF DUCT (FT)	TOTAL PRESSURE DROP IN DUCT (IN. OF WATER)																
	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20
35–44	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.48	0.50
45–54	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.40
55–64	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.33
65–74	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.29
75–84	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25
85–94	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22
95–104	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20
105–114	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0 18
115–129	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17
130–149	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14
150–169	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13
170–189	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11
190–214	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10
215–239	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
240–264	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
265–289	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
290–324	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
325–374	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
375–424	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
425–474	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
475–524	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
525–574	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
575–625	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

EQUIVALENT LENGTH OF DUCT (FT)	TOTAL PRESSURE DROP IN DUCT (IN. OF WATER)																
	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.45	0.50
35–44	0.53	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.73	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.13	1.25
45–54	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.58	0.60	0.64	0.68	0.72	0.76	0.80	0.90	1.00
55–64	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.57	0.60	0.64	0.67	0.75	0.83
65–74	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.64	0.72
75–84	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.48	0.50	0.56	0.63
85–94	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.50	0.56
95–104	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.45	0.50
105–114	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.41	0.46
115–129	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.38	0.47
130–149	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.36
150–169	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.31
170–189	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.28
190–214	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.25
215–239	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.22
240–264	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20
265–289	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.18
290–324	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.17
325–374	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.14
375–424	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13
425–474	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11
475–524	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10
525–574	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09
575–625	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08

Complete design and installation procedure is given[11] in Manual 7-A of the *National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association.*

SUMMER OPERATION

During hot summer periods a slight cooling effect may sometimes be obtained by the circulation of basement air through the system. This beneficial effect is due to both the increased air movement in the occupied spaces and the small reduction in dry-bulb temperature brought about by passing warm air over the cooler basement walls and floor. In areas of high prevailing dew points, however, this practice may cause objectionable dampness to develop in the basement.

Complete summer air conditioning can be readily combined with forced warm air systems either by using factory-built units incorporating both refrigeration and heating equipment, or in *some cases* by adapting separate refrigeration equipment or well-water coils to *existing* warm air systems.

A more complete treatment of residential summer air conditioning is given in Chapter 50.

GRAVITY WARM AIR SYSTEMS

In *gravity* warm air heating systems the motive head producing flow depends upon the difference in weight between the heated air leaving the top of the furnace casing and the cooled air entering the bonnet of the casing. Hence, the motive head is very small and the system must allow free flow.

A gravity warm air furnace heating plant consists of a fuel-burning furnace or heater, enclosed in a casing of sheet metal, which is placed in the basement of the building. The heated air, taken from the bonnet on the top of the furnace casing, is distributed to the various rooms of the building through sheet metal warm air pipes. The warm air pipes in the basement are known as leaders, and the vertical warm air pipes which are installed in the inside partitions of the building are called stacks. The heated air is discharged into the rooms through registers which are set in register boxes placed either in the floor or in the side wall, usually at or near the baseboard.

The air supply to the furnace is usually taken entirely from inside the building through one or more recirculating ducts, although in some cases an outside air supply duct is provided.

Gravity warm air heating systems may be designed[12] by following the procedures given in Manual 5 of the *National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association.* This publication also contains information terminology, outlet and return locations, and standard sizes of pipe and fittings. The data underlying this information and the design procedure are given in a circular[13] issued by the *University of Illinois,* and are based on research conducted there.

REFERENCES

[1] A Yardstick for Classifying Warm Air Winter Air Conditioning Systems (*National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association,* Manual 8, 1948.)

[2] Performance of a Forced Warm-Air Heating System as Affected by Volume and Temperature of Air Recirculated, by A. P. Kratz and S. Konzo (ASHVE TRANSACTIONS, Vol. 48, 1942, p. 393).

[3] Manual for Adjusting Winter Air Conditioning Systems for Maximum Comfort (*National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association,* Manual 6, 1956.)

[4] Code and Manual for the Design and Installation of Warm Air Winter Air Con-