

# Engineering Information

## Unit Equivalents

### Engineering Information

**Power in Direct Current Circuits**  
 Volts  $V = V \times 10^2$  electrostatic units.  
 Coulombs  $Q = Q \times 10^{-2}$   
 b.h.p.  $= V \times I \times n \div 746 \times 100$   
 Specific Resistance :  $R \times I \times V$   
 Work done =  $V \times 10^8 \times Q \times 10^{-1} = VQ \times 10^7$  ergs  
 Work done =  $VIt \times 10^7$  ergs =  $VIt$  joules = W. Joules.  
 Work done =  $V^2 t / R$  Joules.  
 The mechanical-equivalent of heat is  $4.18 \times 10^7$  ergs per calorie, or 4.18 Joules per calorie.  
 Heat developed in a conductor =  $.2391 / R^2$  Rt calories  
 A meter is made to register a combination of Watt-minutes.  

$$\frac{X \times Z}{1000 \times 60}$$
 units  
 x Watts for z minutes = \_\_\_\_\_ units  
 In the case of a water or liquid heater \_\_\_\_\_  
 M grammes x Sq. ht. x  $T^2 C \times P^2 / 4.18$  = time in secs.  
 Efficiency of heater (kettle or radiator) =  $4.18 \text{ MST} / \text{I}2 \text{ Rt}$  Power in Alternating Current VI = Capacity (farads).  
 $V$  = applied voltage  $I$  = current (amps)  $L$  = Inductance (henries);  $R$  = resistance (ohms)  
 $f$  = (frequency of supply); Capacity and inductance send to neutralise each other.  

$$\text{Capacity reactance} = \frac{1}{2\pi f c}$$
  

$$\text{impedence} = \sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi f L - \frac{1}{2\pi f c})^2}$$
  

$$\text{Current} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi f L - \frac{1}{2\pi f c})^2}}$$
  
 If  $2\pi f c = 1/2\pi f L$  there is resonance and  $I = V/R$   
 Power (Watts) = Volts x amps. is termed the power factor.  
 Power (Watts) in single phase A.C. circuit = volts x amps x power factor x volts x amps. x cosine of angle of phase differencia,  
 B.H.P. =  $V \times Z \times n \times pf \div 746 \times 100$ .  
 In a 3 Phase A.C. circuit -  
 Power (Watts) =  $\sqrt{3} \times \text{volts} \cdot \text{amps.} \times \text{power factor}$ .  
 -  $1.732 \times \text{volts} \times \text{amps.} \times \text{power factor}$ .  
 Power in 3 phase circuit measured by two wattmeters =  $W_1 + W_2$ . B.H.P. =  $VZ \text{ npf} \times 1.732 \div 746 \times 100$   
 Power factor is obtained from  $\tan \phi = \sqrt{3} W_1 - W_2 / W_1 + W_2$   
 British Standards 168 : 1936. 741; 1937, 170 : 1939, 480 : 1942.

### Engineering Information

UNIT EQUIVALENTS	
<b>1 Watt is equal to :-</b>	<b>1 heat unit is equal to :-</b>
1 joule/Sec.	778 ft. lb.
0.001 34 Horse power	0.24 Calorie
0.001 Kilowatt	1048 watt seconds
3.43 heat units/hour	0.00293 Kilowatt hour
0.74 ft. lbs./sec.	108 Kilogramme meters.
0.0032 lb of water evaporated/hour	0.000666 lb. coal oxidised
44.23 ft. lb/min.	0.00039 Horse power hour
	0.00087 lb. water evaporated at 212 °F
<b>1 Kilowatt is equal to :-</b>	<b>1 K. gm. is equal to</b>
1000 watts	7.237 ft. lb.
1.341 Horse power	366 x 10-8 Horse power hour
26,56400 ft. lb/hour	273 x 10-8 Horse power hour
44.240 ft. lb./min.	0.0092 heat units.
737,562 ft. lb./sec.	<b>1 Joule is equal to :-</b>
3411 heat units/hour	1 Watt second
5686 heat units/min.	278 x 10-8 Kilowatt hour
0.947 heat units/sec.	0.102 K. gm.
3 lb water evaporated/hour at 212 °F	0.00094 heat units
	0.7376 ft. lb. . .
<b>Kilowatt hour is equal to :-</b>	<b>1 Heat unit/sq. ft/mtn. equals to:-</b>
1000 watt hours	0.121 watt/square inch
1.34 Horse power hour	0.0174 Kilowatt hour
26,56,400 ft. lbs .	0.0232 Horse power
36,00,000 joules.	
3,411 heat units.	<b>1 Foot pound is equal to :-</b>
3,56,848 K gm.	1,3558 joule
3 lb water evaporated/hour at 212 °F	0.1383 K gm.
22.9 lbs water raised from 69°F to 212°F	377 x 10-9 Kilowatt hour
	129 x 10-5 heat units
<b>1 Horse power is equal to :-</b>	49 x 10-7 horse power hour
746 watt	<b>1 lb water evaporated at 212°F is equal to :-</b>
0.746 Kilowatt	0.34 Kilowatt hour
33,000 ft. lb/min.	0.44 Horse power hour
550 ft.lb./sec.	1148 Heat units
2,545 heat units/min.	1,24,200 Kilogramme meters
0.707 heat units. sec.	12,19,000 joules
2.25 lb water evaporated/hour at 2128 F	8,87,800 ft. lb.