

## HORSEPOWER AMPERE TABLE

The electrical ratings of many types of controls are often given in amperes. In general, these ampere ratings correspond to certain horsepower ratings. The ampere rating of all motors will not necessarily correspond to the horsepower rating shown in the table. Therefore, the control device in question must have a rating that is equal to (or greater than ) the actual full load and locked rotor currents on the motor.

Approximate Horsepower	120 Volts A.C.		240 Volts A.C.	
	Full Load	Locked Rotor	Full Load	Locked Rotor
1/10	3.0	18.0	1.5	9.0
1/8	3.8	22.8	1.9	11.4
1/6	4.4	26.4	2.2	13.2
1/4	5.8	34.8	2.9	17.4
1/3	7.2	43.2	3.6	21.6
1/2	9.8	58.8	4.9	29.4
3/4	13.8	82.8	6.9	41.4
1	16.0	96.0	8.0	48.0
1 1/2	20.0	120.0	10.0	60.0
2	24.0	144.0	12.0	72.0
3	34.0	204.0	17.0	102.0

## TEMPERATURE CONVERSION

To convert degree Fahrenheit to degree Centigrade, use formula:

$$(^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) \times 5/9 = ^{\circ}\text{C}$$

To convert degree Centigrade to degree Fahrenheit, use formula:

$$(^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9/5) + 32^{\circ} = ^{\circ}\text{F}$$

## PRESSURE CONVERSION TABLE

1 Inch Water = .0361 lbs/sq. in. or .0735 in. Mercury

1 Inch Mercury = 13.6 in. water or .491 lbs/sq. in.

1PSI = 27.7 in. water or 2.036 in. Mercury

## HEAT AND POWER EQUIVALENTS

1 BTU = 252 Calories

1Hp = .746 Kw.

1 Kw (1000 Watts) = 3413 BTU/Hr.

1 Watt = 3.413 BTU/Hr.

1BTU/Hr. = 0.293 Watts

## TEST FOR CORRECT SYSTEM AIRFLOW: A/C

		Indoor Dry Bulb °F							
		70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84
Indoor Wet Blub °F	58	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
	60	52	53	54	55	56	57	57	59
	62	53	55	55	56	57	58	59	60
	64	55	56	57	57	58	59	60	61
	66	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	68	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	64
	70	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	66
	72		63	64	65	66	67	68	68
	74			65	67	68	69	70	70
76						71	72	72	

### Required Supply Air Temp °F

Measure the indoor wet bulb & indoor dry bulb temps. Find the intersection of wet and dry bulb temps. If the air exiting the duct is 3° colder than the required supply air temp, the airflow is too low; replace the filter and/or clean evap and/or increase the blower speed. If the temp is higher than required, the system has too much airflow and/or low refrigerant and/or weak compressor valves.

## OHM'S LAW VARIATIONS

$$I \text{ (Amps)} = \frac{P \text{ (Watts)}}{E \text{ (Volts)}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{E \text{ (Volts)}}{R \text{ (Ohms)}}$$

$$R \text{ (Ohms)} = \frac{E \text{ (Volts)}}{I \text{ (Amps)}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{P \text{ (Watts)}}{I^2 \text{ (Amps)}}$$

$$E \text{ (Volts)} = I \text{ (Amps)} \times R \text{ (Ohms)} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{P \text{ (Watts)}}{I \text{ (Amps)}}$$

$$P \text{ (Watts)} = I^2 \text{ (Amps)} \times R \text{ (Ohms)} \quad \text{or} \quad I \text{ (Amps)} \times E \text{ (Volts)}$$

## WET BULB CONVERSION

### °F Dry Bulb Temperature

		100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60
H	10	63	61	58	55	52	50	47	44	41
	20	69	66	63	60	56	53	50	47	43
U	30	74	71	67	64	60	57	53	50	46
	40	79	75	71	68	64	60	56	52	48
D	50	83	79	75	71	67	63	58	54	50
	60	87	83	78	74	70	66	61	57	52
I	70	91	87	82	78	73	68	63	58	
	80	94	90	85	80	75	71	66		
Y	90	97	93	88	83	78	73			

°F Wet Bulb Temperature is the Intersection of Dry Bulb & Humidity