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**Industrial Heat Exchangers**

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## **“Quick” Heat Transfer Calculation Formulae**

Most of the formulae listed below are “rules of thumb” for quick estimation purposes and are limited in their application. Most are to be applied under standard temperatures and pressures. For actual heat transfer performance information please contact Delta T Heat Exchangers and we would be pleased to provide an accurate assessment.

### **General**

$$\text{Btu/hr} = \text{kW} \times 3412 = \text{HP} \times 2,544$$

$$\text{Lbs/Hr} = \text{GPM} \times \text{Density} \times 8.022 = \text{GPM} \times 501.375 \times \text{Specific Gravity}$$

$$\text{Specific Gravity} = \text{Density} / 62.4$$

$$\text{PSIA} = \text{PSIG} + 14.7$$

$$\text{Btu/hr} = \text{Tons of Refrigeration} \times 12000$$

$$\text{Btu/hr} = \text{Evaporative Cooling Tower Tons} \times 15000$$

$$\text{SCFM}_{\text{of air}} = [\text{ACFM} \times (\text{psig} + 14.7) \times 528] / [(\text{Temp} + 460) \times 14.7]$$

$$\text{SCFM}_{\text{of air}} = \text{Lbs/ Hr}_{\text{of air}} / 4.5 \text{ (at atmospheric temperature and pressure)}$$

### **Sensible heating or cooling of fluids**

$$\text{Btu/hr} = \text{Lbs/ Hr} \times \text{Specific Heat} \times \text{Specific Gravity} \times \text{Temp Rise}$$

$$\text{Btu/hr} = \text{K} \times \text{GPM} \times \text{Temp Rise}$$

Water K = 500

30% glycol K = 470

40% glycol K = 450

50% glycol K = 433

Hydraulic Oil K = 210 to 243

$$\text{For Air, } \text{Btu/hr} = 1.085 \times \text{SCFM} \times \text{Temp Rise}$$

### **Steam condensing**

$$\text{Btu/hr} = \text{Lbs/ Hr} \times \text{Latent Heat}$$

### **Heating or cooling a solid**

$$\text{Btu/hr for Solids} = \text{Lbs/Hr} \times \text{Specific Heat} \times \text{Delta-T}$$