



# Technical Wattage Calculation Formulas

## Wattage Calculation Data

### Basic Heating Formulas

The following formulae can be employed in determining wattage capacity required for different materials.

**Formula A:** Wattage required for heat-up = 
$$\frac{\text{Weight of material (lbs)} \times \text{Specific Heat} \times \text{Temperature Rise } ^\circ\text{F}}{3.412 \times \text{Time (Hours of fraction Thereof)}}$$

For specific heat and weights of each material being heated, see tables 1, 2, and 3 on pages 145, 146, and 147

**Formula B:** Wattage losses at operating temperature = Wattage loss/sq. ft. x Area in sq. ft.

See curves on pages 150-151.

**Formula C:** Wattage for melting or vaporizing = 
$$\frac{\text{Weight of material (lbs)} \times \text{Heat of fusion or vaporization (BTU/lb)}}{3.412 \times \text{Heat up time (Hours of fraction Thereof)}}$$

When the specific heat of a material changes at some temperature during the heat-up, due to melting (fusion) or evaporation (vaporization), perform Formula A for heat absorbed from the initial temperature up to the temperature at the point of change, add Formula B, then repeat Formula A for heat absorbed from the point of change to the final operating temperature. See tables 1, 2, and 3 on pages 145-147, for heats of fusion and vaporization and temperatures at which these changes in state occur.

### Specific Applications

For specific applications, substitute the Basic Heat Formulas (A, B, or C above) into the following:

#### To Heat Liquids

Wattage for initial heat-up =  $(a) + \frac{(b)}{2}$

Wattage for operating requirements = (a) for new material added + (b)

To insure adequate capacity, add 20% to final wattage figures. This will compensate for added losses not readily computed.

#### To Melt Soft Metals

Wattage for initial heat-up = (a) to melting point + (c) to melt + (a) to heat above melting point +  $\frac{(b)}{2}$

Wattage for operating requirements = [(a) to melting point + (c) to melt + (a) to heat above melting point] for added material + 11. To insure adequate capacity, add 20% to final wattage figures. This will compensate for added heat losses not really computed.

#### To Heat Ovens

Wattage = (a) (for air) + (a) (all material introduced into oven) + (b)

Add 25% to cover door heat losses

#### Forced Air Heating

Wattage = 
$$\frac{\text{C.F.M.} \times \text{temperature rise } (^\circ\text{F})}{3}$$

For explanation of Basic Heat Formulas, see examples on pages 142-144.