## Plumber IP Formulas

$1 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ EDR $=240$ Btuh

1 U.S. gal. $=8.33 \mathrm{lb}$.

12000 BTU of cooling $=1$ ton
Boyle's law: $\frac{\mathrm{V}_{1}}{\mathrm{~V}_{2}}=\frac{\mathrm{P}_{2}}{\mathrm{P}_{1}}$

Charles' Law: $\frac{\mathrm{V}_{1}}{\mathrm{~T}_{1}}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{2}}{\mathrm{~T}_{2}}$

Expansion $=$ length $\times \Delta T \times$ coefficient of expansion

Force $=$ pressure $\times$ area
$\mathrm{gpm}=\frac{\mathrm{BTU}}{\mathrm{lb} . / \mathrm{gal} . \times \Delta \mathrm{T}}$
gpm $=\frac{\text { total Btuh }}{\Delta \mathrm{T} \times \text { mass } \times \text { minutes } \times \text { specific heat capacity }}$
Grade $=\frac{\text { drop or rise }}{\text { run }}$
Grains $=(\#$ of persons $\times$ gallons per day $)$
$\times$ (hardness in grains + iron concentration $\times \#$ of persons)
$x$ days of regeneration $+20 \%$

Litres $=$ area $\times$ rainfall intensity

Pressure $=$ height $\times$ density

Pressure head conversion unit $=0.433 \mathrm{psi} / \mathrm{ft}$.
Travel offset of a $45^{\circ}$ elbow $=1.414$

## Plumber IP Formulas continued

## Hydronic Thermal Formulas

$\Delta T=\frac{\text { Btuh }}{500 \times \mathrm{gpm}}$
gpm $=\frac{\text { Btuh }}{500 \times \Delta \mathrm{T} \text { (water) }}$

Btuh $=g p m \times 500 \times \Delta T$

## Circumference / Perimeter

Circumference of circle $=\pi d$

Perimeter of rectangle $=2(\mathrm{~L}+\mathrm{W})$

Perimeter of triangle $=a+b+c$

## Area

Area of circle $=\pi r^{2}$

Area of cylinder (open top) $=\pi r^{2}+\pi d H$

Area of cylinder (totally enclosed) $=2 \pi r^{2}+\pi d H$

Area of rectangle box $($ open top $)=(\mathrm{L} \times \mathrm{W})+2(\mathrm{~W} \times \mathrm{H})+2(\mathrm{~L} \times \mathrm{H})$

Area of rectangle box (totally enclosed $)=2(\mathrm{~L} \times \mathrm{W})+2(\mathrm{~W} \times \mathrm{H})+2(\mathrm{~L} \times \mathrm{H})$

Area of rectangle $=\mathrm{L} \times \mathrm{W}$

Area of sphere $=\pi d^{2}$ or $4 \pi r^{2}$
Area of triangle $=\frac{\mathrm{bH}}{2}$

## Plumber IP Formulas continued

## Volume

Volume of cylinder $=\pi r^{2} \mathrm{H}$

Volume of rectangle box $=\mathrm{L} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{H}$
Volume of sphere $=\frac{4 \pi r^{3}}{3}$

## Coefficients

| Material | Coefficient of linear <br> expansion per $\mathbf{1}^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Coefficient of linear <br> expansion per $\mathbf{1}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABS | 0.0000550 | 0.0000990 |
| Brass | 0.0000105 | 0.0000189 |
| Cast iron | 0.0000059 | 0.0000108 |
| Copper | 0.0000095 | 0.0000171 |
| PVC | 0.0000330 | 0.0000594 |
| Steel | 0.0000067 | 0.0000120 |

Conversion factors

| To Convert | To | Multiply by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 1.8 and add 32 |
| gpg (grains per U.S. gal.) | ppm | 17.12 |
| kg | lb. | 2.205 |
| $\mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | $\mathrm{lb} . / \mathrm{ft.}^{3}$ | 0.06243 |
| kN | lb. | 224.81 |
| $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}$ | $\mathrm{lbf} / \mathrm{ft}$. | 68.52 |
| $\mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | $\mathrm{lbf} / \mathrm{ft.}^{3}$ | 6.360 |
| kPa | $\mathrm{lbf} / \mathrm{in.}^{2}(\mathrm{psi})$ | 0.1450 |
| kPa | $\mathrm{lbf} / \mathrm{ft.}^{2}$ | 20.88 |
| L | $\mathrm{gal} .(\mathrm{imp})$. | 0.2200 |
| $\mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $\mathrm{gal} . / \mathrm{min}(\mathrm{gpm})$ | 13.20 |
| m | $\mathrm{ft}$. | 3.281 |
| $\mathrm{~m}{ }^{2}$ | $\mathrm{ft}{ }^{2}$ | 10.76 |
| mm | in. | 0.03937 |
| $\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{ft}. / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ | 3.281 |

