



## Heat Loss Factors & Graphs

Heat Losses at 70°F Ambient

How to use the graph for more accurate calculations

Convection curve correction factors:

For losses from top surfaces or from horizontal pipes

- Multiply convection curve value by 1.29

For side surfaces and vertical pipes

- Use convection curve directly

For bottom surfaces

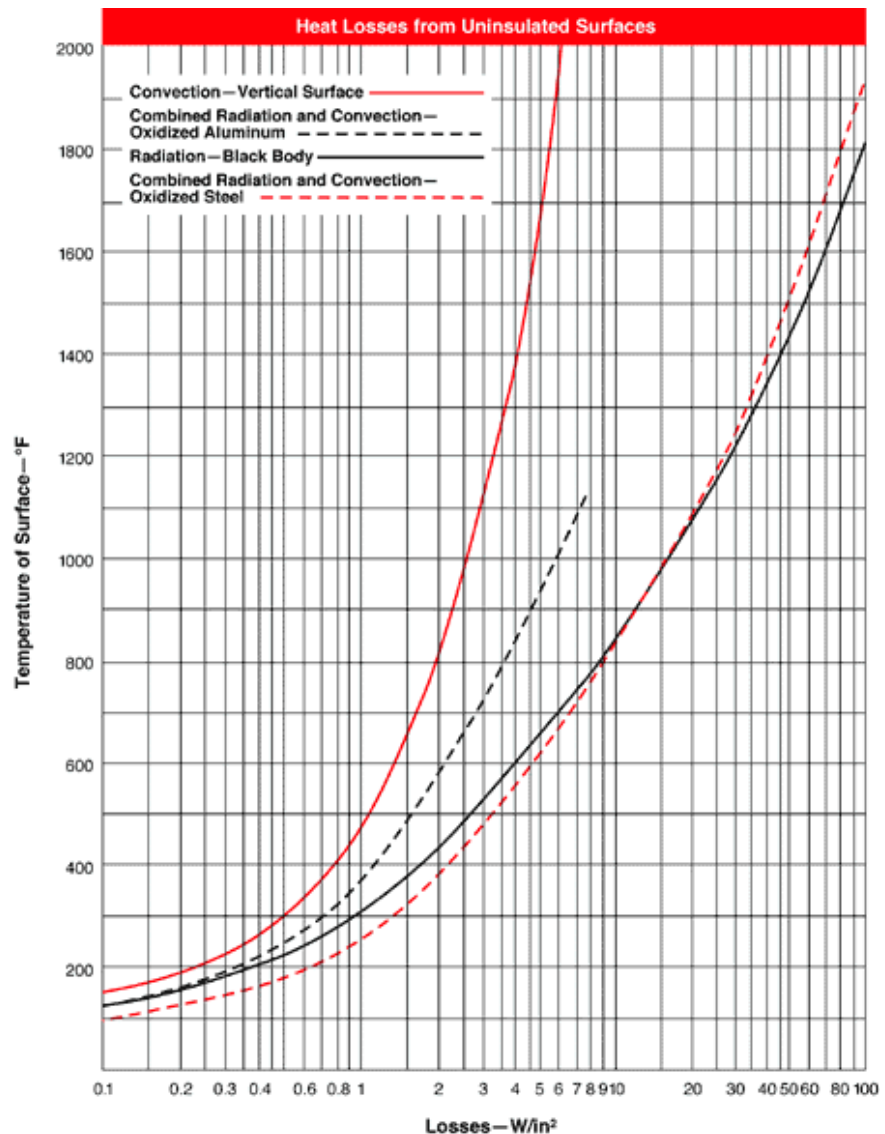
- Multiply convection curve value by 0.63

Radiation Curve Correction Factors

The radiation curve shows losses from a perfect blackbody and are not dependent upon position. Commonly used block materials lose less heat by radiation than a blackbody, so correction factors are applied. These corrections are the emissivity (e) values.

Total Heat Losses =

- Radiation losses (curve value times e)
- + Convection losses (top)
- + Convection losses (sides)
- + Convection losses (bottom)
- = Conduction losses (where applicable)



## Helpful Hint:

The graphs for losses from uninsulated and insulated surfaces are hard to read at low temperatures close to ambient. Here are two easy-to-use calculations that are only rule-of-thumb approximations, but they are reasonably accurate when used within the limits noted.

Rule #1: 
$$\frac{\Delta T (^{\circ}\text{F}) \text{ rise above ambient}}{200}$$

Losses from an uninsulated surface (with an emissivity close to 1.0): (This applies only to temperatures between ambient and about 250°F)

Rule #2: 
$$\frac{\Delta T (^{\circ}\text{F}) \text{ rise above ambient}}{950}$$

Losses from an insulated surface: (This insulation is assumed to be 1 inch thick and have a K-value of about 0.5 Btu-in/hr-ft<sup>2</sup>-°F. Use only for surfaces less than 800°F.)



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## Some Material Emissivities/Metals

| Material            | Specific Heat<br>Btu/lb.-°F | Emissivity          |                 |             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
|                     |                             | Polished<br>Surface | Medium<br>Oxide | Heavy Oxide |
| Blackbody           |                             |                     | 0.75            | 1.00        |
| Aluminum            | 0.24                        | 0.09                | 0.11            | 0.22        |
| Brass               | 0.10                        | 0.04                | 0.35            | 0.60        |
| Copper              | 0.10                        | 0.04                | 0.03            | 0.65        |
| Inocoloy®800        | 0.12                        | 0.20                | 0.60            | 0.92        |
| Inconel®600         | 0.11                        | 0.20                | 0.60            | 0.92        |
| Iron, Cast          | 0.12                        | -                   | 0.80            | 0.85        |
| Lead, Solid         | 0.03                        | -                   | 0.28            | -           |
| Magnesium           | 0.23                        | -                   | -               | -           |
| Nickel 200          | 0.11                        | -                   | -               | -           |
| Nichrome,-<br>80-20 | 0.11                        | -                   | -               | -           |
| Solder, 50-50       | 0.04                        | -                   | -               | -           |
| Steel<br>mild       | 0.12                        | 0.10                | 0.75            | 0.85        |
| stainless 304       | 0.11                        | 0.17                | 0.57            | 0.85        |
| stainless 430       | 0.11                        | 0.17                | 0.57            | 0.85        |
| Tin                 | 0.056                       | -                   | -               | -           |
| Zinc                | 0.10                        | -                   | 0.25            | -           |

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## Some Material Emissivities/Non-Metals

| Material        | Specific Heat<br>Btu/lb.-°F | Emissivity          |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Asbestos        | 0.25                        | Most Non-Metals: 90 |
| Asphalt         | 0.40                        |                     |
| Brickwork       | 0.22                        |                     |
| Carbon          | 0.20                        |                     |
| Glass           | 0.20                        |                     |
| Paper           | 0.45                        |                     |
| Plastic         | 0.2-0.5                     |                     |
| Rubber          | 0.40                        |                     |
| Silicon Carbide | 0.20-0.23                   |                     |
| Textiles        | -                           |                     |
| Wood, Oak       | 0.57                        |                     |

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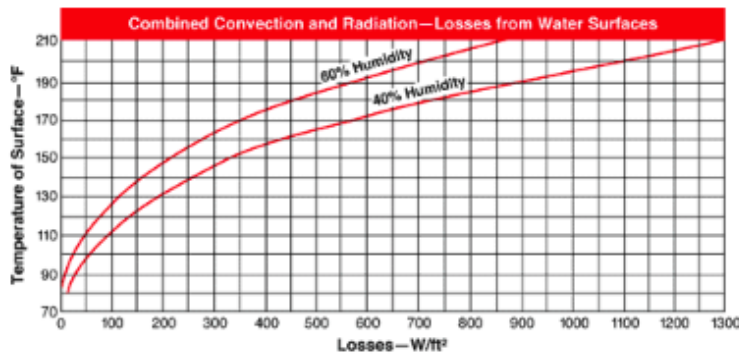
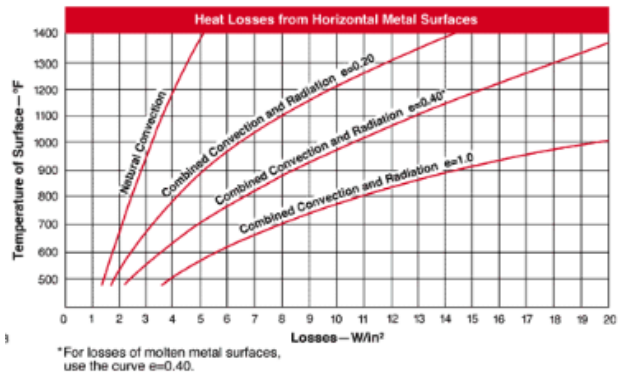
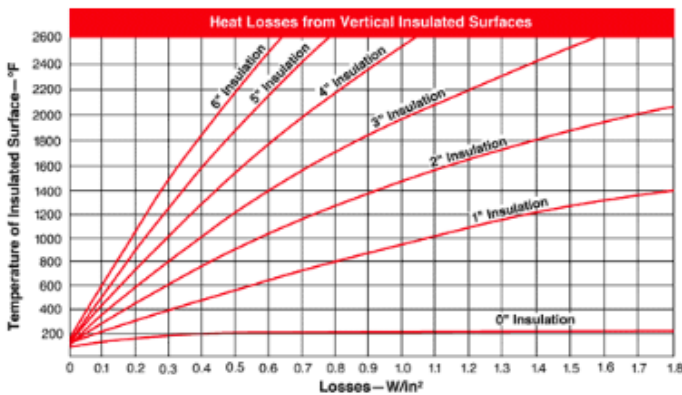
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## Heat Losses from Insulated, Water & Metal Surfaces

- Based upon combined natural convection and radiation losses into 70°F environment.
- Insulation characteristics
  - $k = 0.67$  @ 200°F
  - $k = 0.83$  @ 1000°F.
- For molded ceramic fiber products and packed or tightly packed insulation, losses will be lower than values shown.
  - For 2 or 3 inches Insulation: multiply by 0.84
  - For 4 or 5 inches Insulation: multiply by 0.81
  - For 6 inches Insulation: multiply by 0.79



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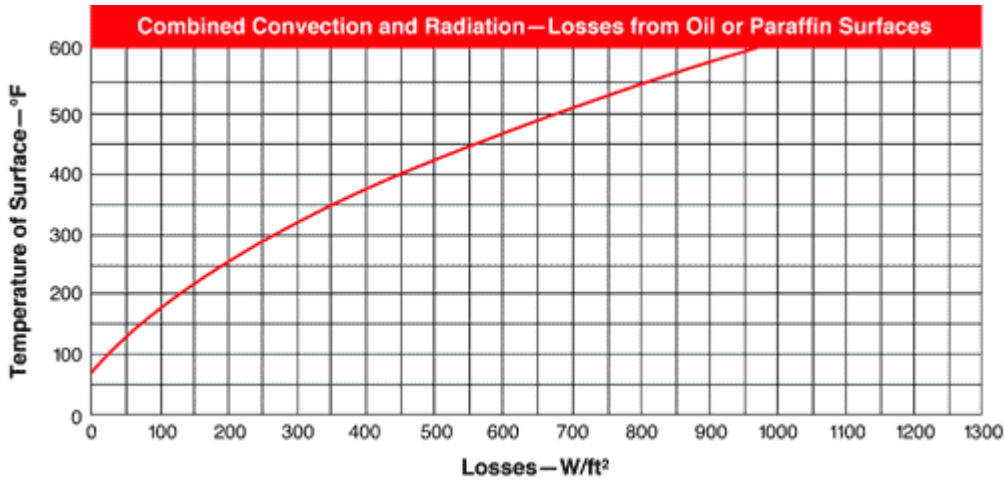
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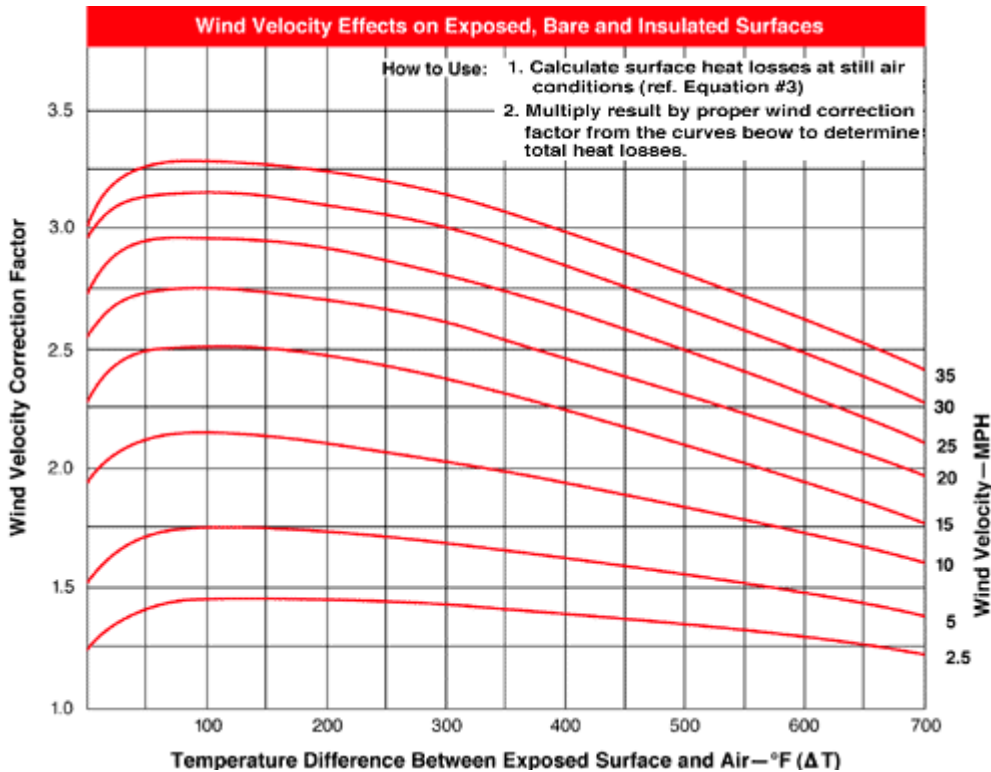
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## Heat Losses from Oil or Paraffin Surfaces



## Wind Velocity Effects on Surfaces



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