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$$\frac{1760}{D} = \frac{1760}{20} = 88 = \text{constant (C)}.$$

$$\frac{\text{C}\times\text{T}}{.31} = \frac{88\times.37}{.31} = 104 \text{ lbs. pressure allowable.}$$

For cylindrical flucs of less than sixteen (16) inches in diameter, the following formula for determining the pressure. to be allowed, shall be used by inspector, viz.:

$$\frac{1760}{D} = a \operatorname{constant} (C).$$

D-Diameter of flue in inches, and T-Thickness of flue in decimals of an inch.

FORMULA:-

Constant 
$$\frac{C \times T}{.25}$$
 = lbs. pressure to be allowed.

EXAMPLE. - Given a flue ten (10) inches in diameter, and twenty-two (22) inches in thickness. Required, pressure to be allowed by the inspector.

$$\frac{1760}{D} = \frac{1760}{10} = 176 = \text{constant (C)}.$$

$$\frac{\text{C}\times\text{T}}{.25} = \frac{176\times.22}{.25} = 155 + \text{lbs. pressure allowable.}$$

The following formulas shall be used by inspectors to determine the pressure allowable for cylindrical rivetted flues used as furnaces, viz.:

D=Diameter of flue in inches.

T=Thickness of flue in decimals of an inch.

L=Length of flue in feet (not to exceed eight (8) feet).  $89600 = \Lambda$  constant.