

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

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

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

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

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

FORMULA:—

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

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

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

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

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=A constant.