

## Welcome to WMS Hydronics 101 Part 1 The Basics

### What will be covered

- System Sizing**
- Picking the boiler**
- Boiler Components**
- Universal Hydronics Formula**
- Why 12 PSI**
- Circulator Placement**

## Where do you start?



Ok I got this the house has a 200,000 BTU boiler and it is Base board, so I need the next largest size boiler, so I don't get called in the middle of the night.



I wonder maybe I should ask Mrs. Jones if the house is comfortable?



If she says yes, then I can do a connected load and size the boiler that way, I can't go wrong.

## Well Maybe

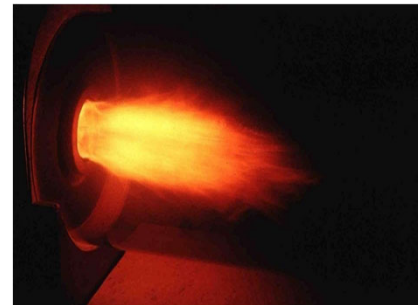
## Connected Load Pit Falls



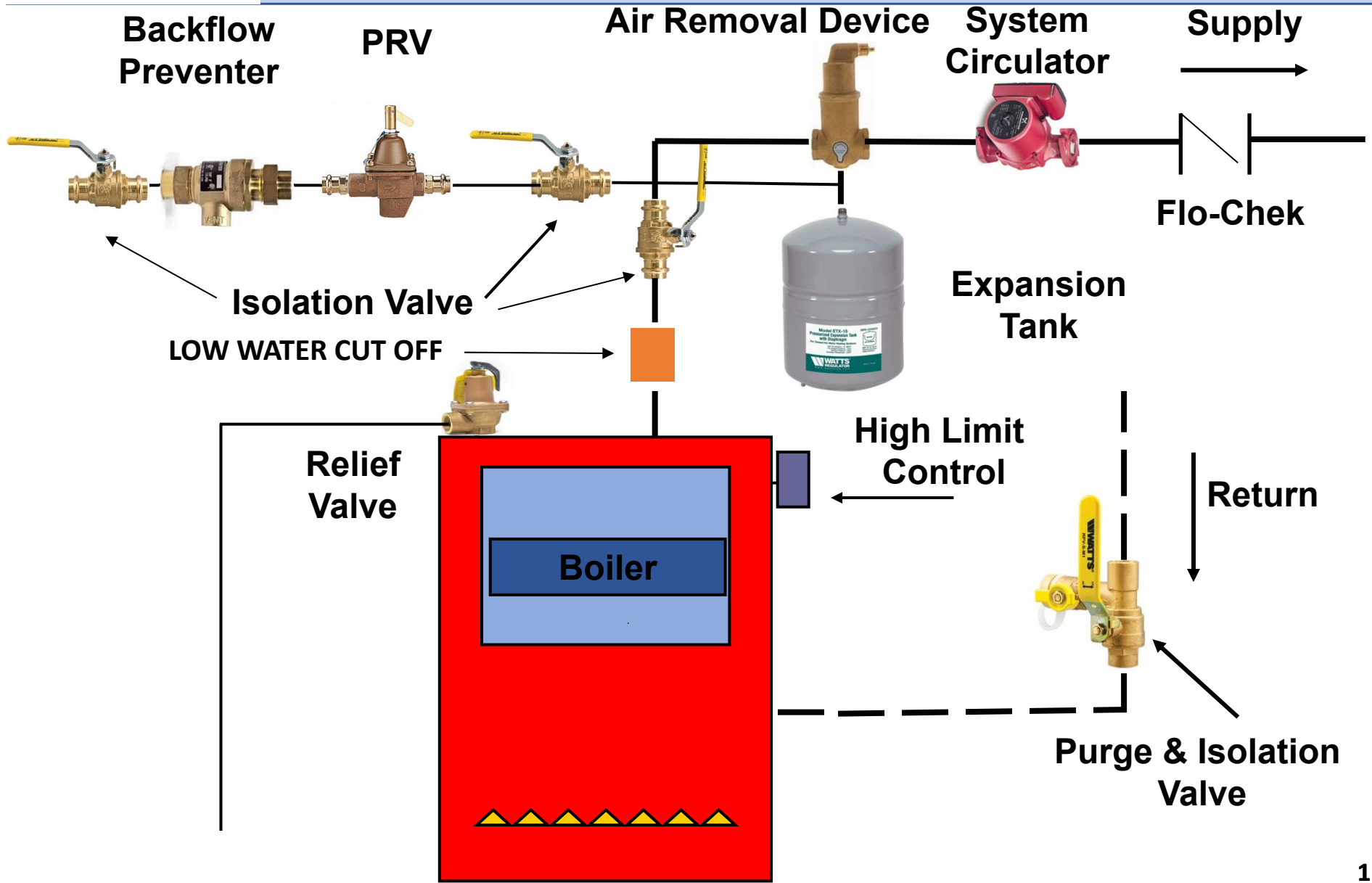
**New Windows**  
**Added Insulation**  
**Tighter House = Less Infiltration**  
**Smaller Heat Load**

## Oil Boiler Sizing Terms

- BTU Input
  - BTUH Gallons input per hour
  - 140,000 BTUH = 1 Gallon per hour
- DOE Capacity
  - Input X combustion efficiency
  - Federal output rating
  - Boiler/piping in heated area
  - Jacket losses offset heating load
- I-B-R Net Output
  - De-rates DOE 15%
  - Jacket/piping losses wasted
  - “Pickup” allowance



# Hydronics 101



## Formulas

- BTU = Energy required to raise 1 lb. of water 1°F
- $\Delta T$  = Temperature Differential
- 60 = Minutes per hour
- 8.33 = Weight of gallon of water
- $GPM = \text{Load in BTU} \div \Delta T \times (60 \times 8.33 = 499.8)$
- $GPM = \text{Load in BTU} / \Delta T \times 500$
- $20^\circ \Delta T \times 500 = 10,000$  BTU per hr per GPM of flow
- $\text{BTU load} \div 10,000 = \text{GPM}$

