#### HIGHER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

NICOSIA - CYPRUS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

## DESIGN OF HEATING AND HOT WATER

## SERVICES FOR A BUILDING

Project Report Submitted by

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#### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a heating system is to produce and maintain comfortable conditions in the space concerned when the outside temperature has dropped below the comfort level. Obviously the lower the outside temperature, the greater is the capacity of the heating plant required and the more prolonged the severe weather, the greater the energy consumption (fuel, electricity) will be.

Calculations for heat requirements are based upon the difference between design external air temperature and design internal air temperature. The design external air temperature was obtained from records of Meteorological conditions Service for weather of Nicosia, while recommended values for design internal air temperature were taken from CIBS-GUIDE.

Space heating can be achieved either by individual heating units separately for each room (Local Heating) or by central systems with common heat source (Central Heating System).

Local heating can be achieved by appliances like stoves, open fireplaces, gas-fires, electric heaters electric convectors, etc.

During the past thirty years, however, the development and improvement of Central Heating Systems have enabled the installation of them for domestic use. In these installations fuel is converted to heat in a central plant and the heat is distributed round the building to heat-emitting devices by a heat transfer medium. Water was found to be the most efficient medium for heat transfer and yet the cheapest material (except from air); it is an for the purpose, andit obvious choice is in fact the material most widely used.

The distribution system will consist basically a boiler for the production of heat from fuel, a system of pipes holding the heating medium, leading to heat emitters in the various rooms of the building and subsequentrly retrning to the boiler. Finally a circulating pump will be employed in the system, to be used as a motive power to force the heating medium round the circuit. **CONTENTS** 

Intr	oduction	
CHAP	TER 1: Calculation of the space heating load	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Fabric or Structure losses	1
1.3	Infiltration and ventilation losses	2
1.4	Definitions of various terms used in thermal	
	properties of thermal materials	3
1.5	U-Value estimation	4
1.6	Specimen Calculations for the heat losses	
	of a room	11
1.7	Calculation of Space healing loads for	
	the building	12
1.8	Total heat losses.	14
CHAPTER 2: Selection of the system for spaceheating		
2.1	Introduction - Selection of the system	15
2.2	Selection of the radiators	16
2.3	Positioning of the radiators	16
2.4	Air temperature gradient	16
2.5	Pipe layout	17
<u>CHAPTER 3</u> : Pipe sizing for the hot water heating System		
3.1	Introduction	18
3.2	Preliminary Calcualtions	20
3.3	Critical analysis	30
3.4	Pipe sizing	36
3.5	Selection of healing pump	37
	Pumbs Selected	45
	TTP 4. Coloulation of the Water mentionersta for	
CHAP	TER 4: <u>Calculation of the Hot Water requirements for</u>	
A 1	the Hot Water Supply	16
	Introduction Calculation of the Hot Water demand for the various	46
4.4		40
	floors	46
4.3	Heat requirments for the water healing	47

CHAP'	TER 5 : Selection of the system for Hot Water Supply			
	and pipe sizing	48		
5.1	Selection of the system for hot water supply	49		
5.2	Pipe sizing of hot Water Supply	50		
5.3	Pipe sizing calculations for the 003 flat.	52		
5.4	4 Pipe sizing of the Hot Water Supply using the method			
	of "ficture units"	58		
5.5	Pipe sizing of the Hot Water Return, circuit.	64		
5.6	Pump selection for the hot water return circuit.	68		
CHAPTER 6: Selection of the appropriate machinery				
6.1	Selection of the boiler	71		
6.2	Selection of the burner	71		
6.3	Sizing of the fuel oil tank	71		
6.4	Selection of the storage Calorizier	72		
6.5	Selection of the expansion tank.	72		
6.6	Selection of the pump, circulating the water			
	from the coil of the storage tank.	74a		
CHAPTER 7: Prevenfive Maintenance Scheme				
7.1	Introduction	75		
7.2	Boiler maintenance	75		
7.3	Burner maintenance	75		
7.4	Pumps maintenance	77		
CHAPTER 8: Cost analysis				
8.1	Introduction	78		
8.2	Cost analysis	78		