# A NEW TREATISE ON STEAM ENGINEERING, PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF PERMANENT GASES, AND OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF VAPOR

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A new treatise on steam engineering, physical properties of permanent gases, and of different kinds of vapor by John W. Nystrom

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### JOHN W. NYSTROM

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JOHN W. NYSTROM, C.E.

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#### PREFACE.

The object of this treatise is to furnish a variety of matters pertaining to Steam Engineering which appear to be wanting in that profession, and which have heretofore not been published.

The authors consulted for this work are eminent experimenters, such as Regnault and Rudberg on steam and gases, Faraday, Pelouze and Andrews on carbonic acid, Favre and Silberman on heat of combustion, Kopp on volume of water, Fairbairn and Tate on volume of steam. None of these savans, however, are responsible for the formulas and tables herein deduced from their experiments.

Where physical sciences are not sufficiently developed to establish a law of action mathematically, experiments are made for the purpose of guiding us to the law; but it can rarely ever be expected that experiments alone can give perfect results, but they give an approximation to the law of variation, which must finally be adjusted and established by the aid of mathematics. This is what has been attempted in the present work.

It was at first not intended to include in this work the steam-tables which are published in the author's *Poeket-Book*, but after having carefully investigated the Fairbairn experiments and formula for volume of steam and concluding that they could not be relied upon, it was therefore decided to calculate new steam-tables and extend them to a pressure of 1000 pounds to the square inch.

The relation between temperature and pressure of steam is also slightly altered in the new steam-tables so as to conform to a uniform curve or law, because the average curve adopted by Regnault does not follow a regular law, and therefore indicates that there must have been some inexactness in his experiments.

When the author worked out the first steam-table in the Navy Department under the direction of Chief-engineer Isherwood, the irregularity of the Regnault curve was then demonstrated with attempts to correct it, but the Chief would not allow any deviation from that curve. The difference is, however, within probable experimental errors, and so small that it is not of much importance in practice,

The author believes that the relation between temperature, pressure and volume of steam, as given in these new tables, is nearest right. The old steam-tables are, however, referred to and used in the body of this work for the reason that many readers may have more faith in them than in the new tables, which are equally applicable to the examples.

Many mathematical proofs have been omitted in this work in order to avoid extensive algebraical demonstrations, which are objectionable to the general reader who only needs the resulting formulas for the insertion of his given numerical values.

The principal formulas are accompanied with examples and also tables ranging between practical limits, showing at a glance the relation between and proportion of the operating elements.

The calculus has been resorted to in only a few cases of necessity where the result could not otherwise be reached.

The numbers of the examples are arranged to correspond with the numbers of the formulas, and therefore do not run in order.

Profound and high-sounding terms, like "potential and kinetic energy," etc., are not used in this work, which limits itself to simple terms such as are used in the shop, and which express the true meaning of the respective cases.

The appendix on "Mechanical Terms" is added to this work to furnish an idea of the unsettled condition of that subject,

Similar discussions have been published in pamphlet form and distributed gratis to institutions of learning.

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

A. PAGE	C, PAGE
Air, compression and expan-	Carbonic acid, properties of . 136
sion of 128	
" for combustion . 51,53	[ 전기 [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [
" quantity of, for draft 62	of 42, 122
" work of compression and	" correction for
expansion 132	height of 41
Alcohol vapor, properties of 164	" horse-power of , 123
Ammonia vapor 166	
Appendix	Combustion of coal per height
Aqueous vapor, properties of 139	of chimney 41
Atmospheric pressure, horse-	Combustion, incomplete 47
power of 27	" heat of 46
Available heat of combus-	" power of , . 43
tion 51,53	
	" properties of air
B,	for 45
Benzine, vapor of 165	Colors for tempering steel 63
Boilers, explosions 82	Condenser, fresh water 67
" generating steam . 18	Correction for temperature of
" horse-power by	feed-water 21
and 🗆 37,40	Correction for height of chim-
" inspector's rule for . 89	ncy 41
" lap-joint, riveted	Covering steam-pipes , . 81
92 to 105	• • •
" legal horse-power of 35	. D,
" plates must be stamped 89	Distillation of petroleum . 168
" standard efficiency of 52	Destructive work of boiler
" stays on flat surfaces 108	explosions 85
" strength and safety	Draft, velocity of, in chimneys
of 89-109	60-122
Boiling point of different	Draft, natural, in furnaces 59
liquids 168	" temperature of 45
Burning of smoke 57	" quantity of air for . 62

PAGE	
Dryness or bumidity of steam 143	
Dynamical terms	" permanent 112
Dynamics, principles of . 14	" specific heat of 119
E.	Gauge, water, for draft 61
Economy of heating feed-	Grate-bars, spaces between . 57
	10000000000000000000000000000000000000
water	H.
Ether, vapor of 165	Heat, available by combustion 53
Equivalent work of heat in	" of combustion 46
1.Trace 1.10 (1.10	" in water and steam,
steam	units of 141
Evaporation from and at 212° 53	" permanent gases 120
" legal horse-pow-	" lost by radiation . 78-82
	" lost through chimneys 63
er of 40 " natural effect of 23	" physical constitution of 18
" per square foot	Height of chimneys . 42, 123
per square nor	Horse-power of steam, natural
	of 20, 23
Expansion and compression	Horse-power of steam-boil-
of air 129–133	ers 32,36
Explosion of steam-boilers . 142	Horse-power of boilers by ■
F.	and 37,40
Fairbairn and Tate, steam-	Horse-power of chimneys 42, 123
volume 19-144	
Feed-water, heating of 54	
" quantity of . 76	
" reduction for tem-	Hyperbolic logarithms 29
perature , 22	123 Paramo 1 20
Feed-pump, capacity of 77	I and J.
Felt covering for steam-pipes 82	
Fire, management of 55	
Fire-grate, spaces between . 57	Joints, lap-, for riveted boilers
Flues, strength of, for collapse 106	92–105
Fresh water condenser 57	
Fuel, heat generated by . 48	K.
Fuel, properties of 50	Kabyl, French ether ship . 164
Furnace draft, natural 59	Kerosene 169
	TV
G.	L.
Gases in chimney, tempera- ture of 64	Lap-joints, single and dou-
ture of 64	ble riveted 92-105

Latent heat in water and	Primary source of power . 17
steem 120-111	Products of combustion . 56
steam , , , 139-141	Protoxide of nitrogen 168
Laughing-gas 166 Law of the United States,	
	Prevention of boiler explo- sion
steam-boilers 89 Legal horse-power of steam-	sion
	Q.
boilers 35-40 Letters, standard notation of 10	Quantity of steam escaping . 72
Locomotive without fire . 110	" of feed-water 76
- [10] [10] [10] [10] [10] [10] [10] [10]	R,
Loss of heat through chim- neys 63	Radiation of heat from pipes 78-82
	Reduction for temperature of
Loss of heat by radiation 78–82	feed-water 22
M,	Reduction for height of chim-
	пеу 41
Mean pressure of steam 28, 160	Revolutions and steam-pres-
Mechanical terms	sure
Moisture in fuel 49	sure
N.	198
Natural effect of full steam 19, 20	S.
" " of expanded	Safety-valves 71,67
steam 26	Sit for safety-valves 69
Natural effect of furnace	Smoke, burning of 57
draft , 59	Specific heat of gases 119
Notation of letters, stand-	Staying of boilers 108
. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Steam engineering 17
ard 10	" engine versus water-
Ο,	wheel 17
Oils of petroleum 169	Steam, natural effect of . 10
Oxygen and hydrogen in fuel 49	" volume, Fairbaira's 19, 144
- 10 mm (中の) 1	" boiler explosions . 82
P.	" boiler experiments . 18
Petroleum as fuel 53	" expansion of . 19, 24
<ul> <li>oils, properties of . 168</li> </ul>	equivalent work of 19, 20
Permanent gases 112	" velocity through open-
Plates for boilers to be stamp-	ings 70
ed 89	" quantity escaping . 72
Power of combustion 43	" power without fire . 110
" " steam without fire . 110	" or aqueous vapor , 139 " dryness or humidity of 143
" lost by radiation . 79	" dryness or humidity of 143