METROPOLITAN NY CHAPTER Refrigeration Service Engineers Society

Continued Education for the HVAC/R Industry "Better Service Through Knowledge"



************ May 2009

WWW.METRONYRSES.ORG

BETTER SERVICE THROUGH HIO

A Message from our President

CONGRATULATION TO THE CLASS OF '09

This year we changed our RSES Educational Program to what we believe is more useful training. Our RSES "Technical Institute-I" Course had 18 graduates. On behalf of the Chapter, I would like to congratulate these students for the successful completion of a difficult course. They met twice a week for 9 weeks in an intensive course that covered 36 Lessons. It takes dedication and a desire to learn to devote that amount of time over a short period. We will be presenting these students with their Certificates and Patches at our May 13th meeting. I would encourage all our members to come to the meeting to congratulate these technicians on a job well done.

On behalf of all our Chapter Officers, I hope you all have a busy, successful and, most of all, a **safe** summer season.

See you there, Drew Garda, President

SCHOOL PLANS CONTINUING EDUCATION

Our chapter is planning on continuing, as well as expanding, our school program to include both Technical Institute Course I for the newcomers, in addition to Course II for our recent participants to continue their training to the next level.

Keep checking our website and mailings for future updates.

How Electricity Really Works

A sheet of paper crossed my desk the other day and as I read it, realization of a basic truth came to me. So simple! So obvious we couldn't see it! Leo Martin of Hiawatha Division had discovered how power circuits work. He says that smoke is the real thing that makes power circuits work because every time you let the smoke out of something electrical, it quits working. He claims to have verified this with thorough testing.

I was flabbergasted! Of course! Smoke makes all things that are electrical work. Remember the last time smoke escaped from a transformer? Didn't it quit working? I sat and smiled like an idiot as more of the truth dawned. I remembered when I had witnessed the awful destruction of a 4KV breaker and bus at Sunnyvale. The breaker and bus leaked out so much smoke that the breaker and bus stabs actually melted and quit working.

Yes, I now know that Leo's theory is in fact truth. It's the conductor that carries the smoke from one device to another. It starts at our power plants where stuff is burned to produce smoke. The smoke we see coming from the stacks is the excess smoke that the system doesn't need. The smoke is then sent down the conductors to transformers around the system. Transformers are big and require a lot of smoke to work properly. That's why the conductors are so big. If these conductors spring a leak, it lets the smoke out of everything and then nothing works.

I plan on spending more time with Leo on some of his other theories.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE Air Conditioning	a. Specific gravityb. Specific volumec. Superheat		
 True or False. The density of air decreases at higher elevations. is the volume of a substance per unit of mass. a. Specific gravity b. Specific volume c. Superheat 	 d. Specific humidity 11. True or False. The pre with an increase in its t 12. True or False. The relation 	ative humidity of a quantity of air will	
 d. Specific humidity 3. The specific volume of saturated water vapor at 70°F is: a. 868 cu.ft./lb. b. 8 cu.ft./lb. c. 1868 cu.ft./lb. d. 80 cu.ft./lb. 	WLEDGE 5.c 6.a 11.T 12.T	is heated without adding moisture. o.of b.e e.s o.7 b.f e.e d.s T.f ony AUOY TEST ony AUOY TEST on the set of the se	
 4 is the measurement of the grains of moisture per pound of dry air. a. Specific gravity b. Specific volume 		roubleshooting Aid for a ostatic Expansion Valve System	
c. Superheatd. Specific humidity	SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	
 5 is the temperature at which water vapor starts to condense from air. a. Superheat b. Boiling point c. Dew point d. Melting point 6 is a device that measures the wet-bulb temperature of the surrounding air. a. Sling psychrometer b. Hydrometer c. Anemometer d. Hygrometer 7. The temperature measured with an ordinary thermometer is 	Low Suction Pressure High Superheat	 Moisture, dirt, wax Undersize valve High superheat adjustment Gas charge condensation Dead thermostatic element charge Wrong thermostatic charge High evaporator pressure drop (no external equalizer) External equalizer location Restricted or capped external equalizer Low refrigerant charge Liquid line vapor Low pressure drop across valve 	
 called: a. wet-bulb b. dew point c. dry-bulb d. none of these 8 is the total heat content of a substance. a. Enthalpy b. Superheat c. Subcooling d. Latent heat 	High Suction Pressure Low Superheat	 Oversized valve TEV seal leak Low superheat adjustment Poor thermal contact of sensing bulb Sensing bulb installed in a warn location Wrong thermostatic charge Moisture, dirt or wax Incorrect location of external equalizer 	
 9 is the amount of moisture, by weight, present in one cubic foot of a substance. a. Critical temperature b. Absolute zero c. Absolute temperature d. Absolute humidity 10 is the increase in temperature of a vapor above its saturation temperature.	Low Suction Pressure Low Superheat	 Low load Poor air distribution Poor refrigerant distribution Improper compressor-evaporator balance Evaporator oil logged Flow from TEV affecting another's bulb 	

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METROPOLITAN NEW YORK CHAPTER, RSES For Information Call: Stan Hollander, CMS (718) 232-6679

Wednesday May 13th, 2009 at 7:30pm _{at} RICCARDO'S 21-01 24th Avenue, Astoria NY 11102			
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