

Percent of Rated Wattage for Various Applied Voltages

| Applied Voltage | Rated Voltage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Applied Voltage |
|-----------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|
| | 110 | 115 | 120 | 208 | 220 | 230 | 240 | 277 | 380 | 415 | 440 | 460 | 480 | 550 | |
| 110 | 100% | 91% | 84% | 28% | 25% | 23% | 21% | 16% | 8.4% | 7% | 6.3% | 5.7% | 5.3% | 4% | 110 |
| 115 | 109% | 100% | 92% | 31% | 27% | 25% | 23% | 17% | 9.2% | 7.7% | 6.8% | 6.3% | 5.7% | 4.4% | 115 |
| 120 | 119% | 109% | 100% | 33% | 30% | 27% | 25% | 19% | 10% | 8.4% | 7.4% | 6.8% | 6.3% | 4.8% | 120 |
| 208 | | | 300% | 100% | 89% | 82% | 75% | 56% | 30% | 25% | 22% | 20% | 19% | 14% | 208 |
| 220 | | | | 112% | 100% | 91% | 84% | 63% | 34% | 28% | 25% | 23% | 21% | 16% | 220 |
| 230 | | | | 122% | 109% | 100% | 92% | 69% | 37% | 31% | 27% | 25% | 23% | 17% | 230 |
| 240 | | | | 133% | 119% | 109% | 100% | 75% | 40% | 33% | 30% | 27% | 25% | 19% | 240 |
| 277 | | | | | | | 133% | 100% | 53% | 45% | 40% | 36% | 33% | 25% | 277 |
| 380 | | | | | | | | 188% | 100% | 84% | 75% | 68% | 63% | 48% | 380 |
| 415 | | | | | | | | | 119% | 100% | 89% | 81% | 75% | 57% | 415 |
| 440 | | | | | | | | | | 112% | 100% | 91% | 84% | 64% | 440 |
| 460 | | | | | | | | | | 123% | 109% | 100% | 92% | 70% | 460 |
| 480 | | | | | | | | | | | 119% | 109% | 100% | 76% | 480 |
| 550 | | | | | | | | | | | 156% | 143% | 131% | 100% | 550 |

To determine the resultant wattage on a voltage not shown in the chart above, use the following formula:

$$\text{Actual Wattage} = \frac{\text{Rated Wattage} \times (\text{Applied Voltage})^2}{(\text{Rated Voltage})^2}$$



Applying higher than the actual rated voltage to heating elements will increase the watt density (watts/in.sq.), which can lead to premature heater failure and/or damage the material being heated.

Watt Density Calculations

Band Heaters

$$\text{Watts/In}^2 = \frac{\text{Wattage}}{(\text{Diameter} \times 3.1416 \times \text{Width}) - (\text{Cold Area})}$$

Cartridge and Tubular Heaters

$$\text{Watts/In}^2 = \frac{\text{Wattage}}{\text{Diameter} \times 3.1416 \times \text{Heated Length}}$$

Mica Strip Heaters

$$\text{Watts/In}^2 = \frac{\text{Wattage}}{\text{Heated Length} \times \text{Width}}$$

Channel Strip Heaters

$$\text{Watts/In}^2 = \frac{\text{Wattage}}{\text{Heated Length} \times 3.625}$$

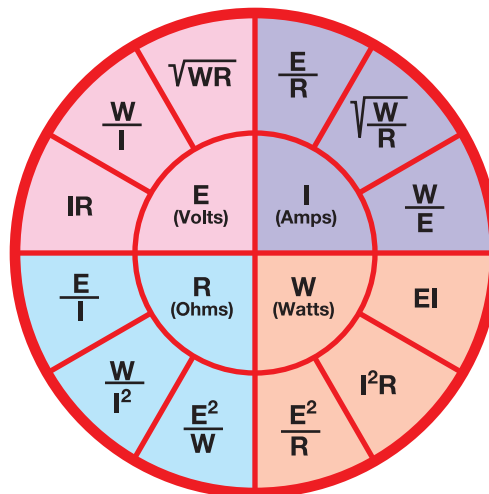
Ohm's Law

Volts

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volts} &= \sqrt{\text{Watts} \times \text{Ohms}} \\ \text{Volts} &= \frac{\text{Watts}}{\text{Amperes}} \\ \text{Volts} &= \text{Amperes} \times \text{Ohms} \end{aligned}$$

Ohms

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ohms} &= \frac{\text{Volts}}{\text{Amperes}} \\ \text{Ohms} &= \frac{\text{Watts}}{\text{Amperes}^2} \\ \text{Ohms} &= \frac{\text{Volts}^2}{\text{Watts}} \end{aligned}$$



Amperes

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Amperes} &= \frac{\text{Volts}}{\text{Ohms}} \\ \text{Amperes} &= \frac{\sqrt{\text{Watts}}}{\text{Ohms}} \\ \text{Amperes} &= \frac{\text{Watts}}{\text{Volts}} \end{aligned}$$

Watts

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Watts} &= \text{Volts} \times \text{Amperes} \\ \text{Watts} &= \text{Amps}^2 \times \text{Ohms} \\ \text{Watts} &= \frac{\text{Volts}^2}{\text{Ohms}} \end{aligned}$$