Air conditioning load calculation sheet

Timesheets are often used to track an employee's working hours. A timesheet includes the days of the work week and the hours worked each day, starting at the start time, then the lunch/break time and ending at the end time. Depending on your job, organization, or company, timesheets are typically calculated at the end of a pay period or at the end of a work week. Start by determining the start time of the workday. For example, enter a start time .m 8:00 a.m. If you are using an electronic calculation tool, you may be given the option to enter or select the time from a drop-down menu. Determine any breaks or lunch periods for the day and enter that time. For example, enter a start time of 12 p.m. and the end time of 1 p.m. for a lunch break. Then enter the end time of the day, such as 17:00.m. Determine the total hours worked for the day. According to the hours above, the employee worked 8 hours for the day. Calculate the wages earned by the day by multiplying the total number of hours worked by the hourly pay rate. Repeat the calculation process for each working day for that work week. Check your work before submitting your timesheet. Learn the basic calculation of a timesheet by hand. Try using a timesheet. Once you understand the basic calculation or formula for a timesheet, you can increase speed and accuracy by using timesheets (see Resources). Most allow the user to select each time worked for each day of the work week, in addition to the total hours worked and the pay rate. After all necessary entries have been made and revised for errors, send the timesheet for processing. Calculate multiple timesheets for a business or project by using software applications (see Resources). Multiple Time Sheets (MTS) is a Web application used to manage and calculate multiple timesheets. The advantage of using such software is to reduce labor costs and promote time efficiency and time management of multiple projects in one central location. The MTS application also helps employers track their employees' hours and expenses. Create separate projects, with each work or project labeled distinctively, if you are using MTS or another software application. The application makes it easy to track billable hours and hours of work with each company or project. Tips Make sure the timesheet entries are complete. Follow the timesheet submission process. Alerts Never use a timesheet tool that is not authorized by your company or organization. What has the effect of of the wings? In a simplified sense, flying with a higher ala load increases the speed of the ram-air canopy. As it scales, the forward speed will increase. So will your descent rate. A canopy with a higher alar load will never be able to fly as slowly as a canopy of the same model with a lower-sided load. It will get better penetration into the thrust from strong winds, but will not have the canopy glide loaded from the lower side in in or downhill wind situations. In its simplest form, the concept of wing load is reduced to a very simple formula, in which the ratio of the exit weight of the jumper to the size of the canopy is calculated. Here is the formula: W ÷ C = alar load, where W is output weight in pounds and C is the surface of the canopy in square feet For example, if you have a total output weight of 190 lbs and fly a canopy of 190 square feet, the calculated ala load would be: 190 ÷ 190 = 1, or 1 pound per square foot , for a high load that would generally be referred to as 1 to 1 If the output weight remains the same but downsizes to a 170-square-foot canopy, the formula looks like this: 190 ÷ 170 = 1.1176470588235294, or 1.1 lbs per square foot If you made the (extremely poor) decision to hook up to a 120-square-foot canopy , mathematics is like this: 190 ÷ 120 = 1.58333333333333333, or 1.6 pounds per square foot A larger number means more: further down, faster. In making the calculation very simple to determine the loading of the wings, it is essential to understand the meaning of output weight and calculate accordingly. Exit weight is not just you-plus-your-current-skydiving-rig. It's the weight the scale would read if you stepped on a scale as you walked out the plane door. This includes your clothes, your rig, both main and backup canopies, weight belt (if you're wearing one), helmet, cameras, and anything else you bring to your person when you parachute. While this is typically about 20 pounds larger than body weight, it's not an exact figure at all. Get ready, find a scale and get your exit weight. It doesn't take long. If you're shopping for a canopy, you've no doubt looked at the wing loading recommendations charts that manufacturers post to help guide shoppers' decision about their product lines. Warning: These graphs are often misunderstood and therefore abused. When you read a wing loading graph, you understand that, as a general but not at all universal rule, manufacturers design their most advanced canopies to be flown to a higher wing load. If you're not ready for a high-performance canopy, don't force it. It is also important to understand that versions of different sizes of the same canopy will not fly identically, although those canopies flew with the exact same mathematical load of the wings. That's why. For example, two friends can drive a Performance Designs Pulse. Friends are of different sizes, so one flies a 190 and the other flies a 150. Both are loaded exactly from 1 to 1. Same, huh? If mathematical wing loading was the only determinant, both canopies would demonstrate the same flight characteristics. However, it does not Will. A smaller canopy offers a more responsive and less indulgent ride than a larger canopy of the same type and brand. Between canopy styles and brands, the difference between the flight characteristics of canopies under exactly the same load of wings can vary even more widely. Widely. for example, canopies made of ZP material (zero porosity) will stick to more air molecules in cells for longer than their porous F-111 counterparts. So, their glide and flare will be more efficient, and the descent rate will be slower. If you are buying a used skydiving canopy, the age of the fabric and the way the canopy was cured will factor the equation. When you inspect it, ask your rigger to describe to you what flight features you can expect. The set of lines of a canopy can also affect flight characteristics, even without a change in wing load. Discover the set of lines of your canopy and the changes in dynamics you can expect with each type. Smaller canopies also have shorter lines, so they react faster to inputs than a higher square footage canopy flew exactly the same alar load. Shorter lines create a shorter pendulum, increasing the input response. Adding a running total to a simple Microsoft Excel revenue sheet isn't difficult, but adding a conditional running total will take a little more effort. The solutions are simpler than you might think. The article How to calculate conditional subtotals in an Excel revenue list uses simple expressions, a function, and a conditional format to display a daily balance in a revenue state. The result provides a lot of information and you don't need to work very hard for it. In this article, we'll address a similar issue, which is a conditional running total. A current total is also common in such a sheet. First, we will project a simple sheet and add a running total. So, we're going to complicate things by adding conditions. If it sounds complicated, don't worry. It's not. SEE: How to add a drop-down list to an Excel cell (TechRepublic)I'm using Microsoft 365 on a 64-bit Windows 10 system, but you can use earlier versions. For convenience, you can download the demonstration .xlsx files. The browser edition will support the functions and expressions used in this article. This article assumes that you have basic skills in Microsoft Excel. How to create a basic credit-debt sheetSee with the simple sheet shown in Figure A. Each transaction (row or record) has a total in column E, the result of the following expression: E3: =C3-D3This simple expression subtracts the charge from the credit. In some situations, this information would be useful, but just as, for most of us, it is not particularly relevant. Some of the transactions show a deficit that doesn't really exist (though it might). A transaction deficit is not the same as revenues falling below $0. It depends on how you're data to generate meaningful information. The first thing we're going to add is a simple running total. Figure A A transaction total may not be useful. How to add a total runningTo a simple running total has no conditions and can be managed by adding a second expression: =debit-credit+previous balanceFigure B shows that the current total in column F. F3 contains the same simple expression of of debt from credit. F4 and the remaining cells add the transaction total to the previous record: F4: =C4-D4+C3Figure B A simple running total does not assess any conditions. Simply put, the expression subtracts the charge from the credit and adds the previous current total. As a result, the latest record shows the current balance of $2,873.96. Note that there is no deficit, although there may be, and in this case, it would be more significant than it was in the first sheet if at some point, revenue would really fall below $0. Again, the way you use data is important, and that's where the conditions come in. We add a running total that stops calculating at the end of each day. How to add a conditional running totalYe you're wondering how a running total that stops calculating at the end of the day differs from a daily balance, you're probably in good company. The difference is this: a daily balance is a result that returns all transactions for the day; a running total is based on each transaction, returns a daily total, and then starts again when the date changes. One is no better than the other; are different. What we're looking for now is a running total that starts with the first transaction of each day, evaluates all transactions for that day, and ends with the final total running for that day. It seems like a lot of requirements to meet, and a simple expression won't do the job. First, we add a new column for the daily current total to column G. As always, the first row needs the first simple expression used in both previous examples: G3: =C3-D3Adjust the following function to G4 and copy to the remaining cells in the dataset:G4: =IF(B3=B4,C4-D4+G3,C4-D4)When the current date and date in the next record are the same, the function evaluates the total expression running. When the date is not the same, the function evaluates the simple expression that evaluates only the current record. As can be seen in Figure C, the daily current balance provides a lot of information about all day transactions, but it can be misleading; deficits belong to one-day transactions, and not to the account balance. Each day starts with a balance of 0. For example, on April 29, the conditional execution total shows a deficit of $135, but the simple current total shows an account balance of $1,658.96. Figure C The daily management balance can be misleading. Deciding whether you need a daily run total or a simple running total depends on how you use the data, but consider another possibility. Let's say you want to know the current total for credits and charges. How to add a current total for credits and chargesColumns C and D store credit and debt values. If you are using a Table object, you can enable the Totals row and view the total charge and credits for the entire sheet. But let's say you want to see a total running for credit and debt values. We'll add two more columns, Credit Running Total and Debit Running Running columns H and I, respectively. Can you guess the expressions you're going to use in H3 and I3? They are the simplest of all at this point: H3: =C3I3: =D3You are starting with the first credit and debt values. The next step is to add expressions that add current debit and credit values to the previous credit and debit values: H4: =C4+H3I4: =D4+I3Copy to the remaining cells in the dataset. Figure D shows the executing credit and debit values, and the last line shows the total for each of them. If you subtract total charges from credits, the result must be equal to the daily balance in F12. Figure D Executing credit and debit values is a good way to control formulas and functions. You might stop at this point, but there's one thing you might want to do. As it is, the daily current total is lost in all this data. How to add a conditional format If you want the daily current balance to distort, as shown in Figure E, use conditional formatting. Start by selecting that column (G3:G12). Then, on the Home tab, in the Styles group, click Conditional Formatting, and then click New Rule. In the resulting dialog box, select the last item in the top pane, Use a formula, and then add the following formula: =$B 3<>$B 4Click Format, and then click Fill. In the palette, choose a color (that is, I choose medium green), and click OK. Figure E shows the rule and format. Click OK to return to the sheet shown in Figure F. This last step is not necessary, but if the daily running total is important, it is easy to distinguish it. Figure The EA conditional format can help to make specific values stand out. Figure F The green fill indicates the last total running for each day. Do not neglect the order of the date Records in our demo file are in order of date, which makes sense. Because the date is the applied condition, it is important that the records are sorted by date. If not, the expressions and function in this article return incorrect values. When you apply this to your work, records may not be sorted or grouped by condition, so you may need to verify it before reporting results. Be your company's Microsoft insider by reading these Windows and Office tips, tricks, and tricks. Delivered Monday and Wednesday Sign up today See also