Electrical Formulas

To Find	Alternating Current	
	Single-Phase	Three-Phase
Amperes when horsepower is known	$\frac{Hp \times 746}{E \times Eff \times pf}$	$\frac{Hp \times 746}{1.73 \times E \times Eff = pf}$
Amperes when kilowatts are known	$\frac{Kw \times 1000}{E \times pf}$	$\frac{Kw \times 1000}{1.73 \times E \times pf}$
Amperes when Kva are known	$\frac{Kva \times 1000}{E}$	$\frac{Kva \times 1000}{1.73 \times E}$
Kilowatts	$\frac{I \times E \times pf}{1000}$	$\frac{1.73 \times I \times E \times pf}{1000}$
Kva	$\frac{I \times E}{1000}$	$\frac{1.73 \times I \times E}{1000}$
Horsepower = (Output)	$\frac{I \times E \times Eff \times pf}{746}$	$\frac{1.73 \times I \times E \times Eff \times pf}{746}$

I = Amperes; E = Volts; Eff = Efficiency; pf = power factor; Kva = Kilovolt amperes; Kw = Kilowatts; R = Ohms.

To Find	Alternating or Direct Current
Amperes when voltage and resistance is known	$\frac{E}{R}$
Voltage when resistance and current are known	IR
Resistance when voltage and current are known	$\frac{E}{I}$

General Information (Approximation)

All Values At 100% Load

- At 1800 rpm, a motor develops 36 lb.-in. per hp
- At 1200 rpm, a motor develops 54 lb.-in. per hp
- At 575 volts, a 3-phase motor draws 1 amp per hp
- At 460 volts, a 3-phase motor draws 1.25 amp per hp
- At 230 volts, a 3-phase motor draws 2.5 amp per hp
- At 230 volts, a single-phase motor draws 5 amp per hp
- At 115 volts, a single-phase motor draws 10 amp per hp

Temperature Conversion:

Deg C = (Deg F − 32) × 5/9

Deg F = (Deg C × 9/5) + 32