forated panels have low induction ratios and thus will provide lower impingement temperatures.[6] See Chap. 31.

6. Generally the outlets should have remote directional or volume control or, preferably, both. The worker should be able in most cases to operate the outlet damper, vanes or louvers (or to turn the outlet) from the floor by some convenient means.

The damper control should provide at least 80 percent reduction in velocity. The workers may desire the full air velocity in hot weather, but may wish to reduce the velocity or to direct the air above the head zone in cold weather.

7. Generally the spot cooling air should be directed to the front and to the torso of the worker. If possible the air should not be directed at the head, shoulders or the back of the worker.

8. When providing spot cooling with evaporatively cooled air, be sure that conditions of high humidity will not exist and cause conditions detrimental to the comfort of the personnel or cause rusting or other difficulty with the equipment or process.

Generally the evaporatively cooled air should be limited to 20 to 50 percent of the total outside air circulated through the building.

Odors

There is little information available either on the rate of generation of common odors, or on the maximum concentration which would be tolerated by a majority of persons. Thus a quantitative specification covering systems for locker rooms and toilet rooms, or other applications where odors constitute the contaminant, is not now possible. Pending research in this important field, it is suggested that the data in Table 1, Chapter 6, showing the outside air supply required per person, at various socio-economic levels, be used.

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