TABLE 4. STATE CODES, STANDARDS OR LAWS RELATING TO THE HEATING, VENTILATING OR AIR CONDITIONING OF BUILDINGS—(Concluded)

STATE	CODES, STANDARDS OR LAWS	WHERE MATERIAL CAN BE OBTAINED
NORTH DAKOTA	None.	
OHIO	Ohio State Building Codes: No. 102 Theaters and Assembly Halls (1940); No. 103 School Buildings (1938); No. 105 Churches (1938); No. 106 Hospitals and Homes (1936); No. 107 Hotels and Apartments (1940); No. 108 Public Garages (1938); No. 109 (1941); Workshops, Factories, Mercantiles and Office Buildings.	Dept. of Industrial Relations, Div. of Factory and Building Inspection, Columbus.
OKLAHOMA	Bureau of Factory Inspection Bulletin No. 7-A, containing the laws governing the inspection and regulation of factories or other places where labor is employed. Bureau of Factory Inspection Book No. 11-A—Petroleum Industry Safety Standards.	Dept. of Labor, Oklahoma City.
OREGON	None.	
PENNSYLVANIA	Regulations For: Abrasive and Polishing Wheels; Brewing and Bottling; Canneries; Cereal Mills, Malt Houses and Grain Elevators; Construction and Repairs; Dry Color Industry; The Storage, Handling and Use of Explosives; Foundries; Industrial Sanitation; Regulations for Labor Camps; Laundries; Lead Corroding and Lead Oxidizing; Logging, Sawmill, Woodworking, Veneer and Cooperage Operations; Mines Other Than Coal Mines; Miscellaneous Hazards and Conditions of Employment; the Manufacture of Nitro and Amido Compounds; Plants Manufacturing or Using Explosives; Printing and Allied Industries; Spray Coating; Tunnel Construction and Work in Compressed Air.	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
RHODE ISLAND	Law Governing Safety and Health in Buildings and Factories (1940).	Dept. of Labor, State House, Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA	None.	
SOUTH DAKOTA	State Code, Chapter 13.2018 Care of Steam Boilers; Chapter 27.1711 Ventilation of Hotels, Rooming Houses, Restaurants, Tourist Camps.	Office of State Engineer, Pierre.
TENNESSEE	Williams Code of Tennessee, Sections 5341-5343, which deal with the ventilation of workshops and factories, places of amusement, etc.	Secy. of State, Nashville.
TEXAS	School Building Law, Bulletin 382, February, 1938.	Dept. of Education, Austin.
UTAH	None.	
VERMONT	Public Laws Rules and Regulations Relating to Public Buildings, Sanitation, Plumbing, Heating and Ventilation (1941).	State Board of Health, Burlington.
VIRGINIA	Mining Laws of State of Virginia have provisions regarding ventilation in mines.	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Finance Bldg., Richmond.
WASHINGTON	General Safety Standards: Standard No. 45 Blower and Exhaust Systems; No. 46 Respirators, Helmets, etc.; No. 47 Carbon Monoxide Gas; No. 202 Ventilation; No. 210 Laundry Ventilation; No. 218 Dry Cleaning with Volatile, Inflammable or Explosive Liquids. Coal Mining Laws; Occupational Disease Code; Metal Mine Standards; Safety of Persons Employed in Tunnels, Quarries, Caissons or Subways; Construction Code.	Dept. of Labor and Industries, Olympia.
WEST VIRGINIA	Installation Regulations for Power Boilers.	Dept. of Labor, Charleston.
WISCONSIN	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code (1939). Applies to public buildings and places of employment. General Orders on Dusts, Fumes, Vapors and Gases (1941).	Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison.
WYOMING	None.	

EMERGENCY WAR PRACTICES

INFORMATION given in the Technical Data Section of the GUIDE is based on standard and commonly accepted good practices. Due to war conditions and in order to save critical materials for war service, many substitutions in materials and changes in methods have been necessary. The purpose of this supplement is to indicate some of these practices[1] used during 1942 to meet the conditions imposed by war.

Regulations by the U. S. War Production Board have banned the manufacture, installation and sale of heating, ventilating, air conditioning and refrigeration equipment of almost all kinds except for essential war and civilian use. Interpretation of the regulations discloses that all air conditioning for personal comfort is eliminated, and equipment for supplying preference orders only can be made available. In this way, the most essential needs of the war program, by virtue of their high priority rating, have first access to whatever equipment is available. Provision has been made for securing materials to permit emergency repair services to be rendered on existing equipment.

Physiological Principles

1. Due to the necessity of conserving fuel, attention has been directed toward the possibility of relaxing the A.S.H.V.E. winter optimum comfort standards of 66 deg effective temperature during the emergency. In a report[2] submitted to the Fuel Rationing Division of the U. S. Office of Price Administration, in September, 1942, a group of medical and public health authorities suggested minimum temperatures for emergency requirements, subject to local, state and municipal regulations or codes, as listed herewith in dry-bulb temperatures:

a. For the average private home, 60 to 68 F (majority opinion 65 F).

b. For the average apartment house, 60 to 68 F (majority opinion 65 F).

c. For hospitals and sanatoriums, 68 to 80 F (majority opinion 70 F, except operating rooms 80 F).

d. For schools, 60 to 70 F (majority opinion 65 F).

e. For department stores, office buildings, etc., 60 to 68 F (majority opinion 65 F).

2. Ventilation standards that have been recognized for many years are not being observed. In the case of schools, auditoriums and other places of public assemblage, where design standards of not less than 10 cfm per person of outside air have been previously used, it has been common practice to reduce this outside ventilation rate to 5 cfm per person. Air changes for toilets, locker rooms, rest rooms and kitchens have been reduced. The use of exhaust fans has been curtailed in favor of gravity or window ventilation wherever possible.

[1]Compiled from information furnished by consulting engineers, manufacturers and trade association representatives.

[2]Medical and Public Health Aspects of Heating Oil Rationing, by L. D. Bristol, M.D. (A.S.H.V.E. JOURNAL SECTION, *Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning*, October, 1942, p. 627).