TABLE 30-B

MINIMUM ODOR-FREE AIR REQUIREMENTS TO REMOVE OBJECTIONABLE BODY ODORS UNDER LABORATORY CONDITIONS

Type of Occupants	*Air Space per Person Cu Ft*	*Odor-free Air Supply CFM per Person*
Heating season with or without recirculation Air not conditioned		
Sedentary adults of average socio-economic status	100	25
	200	16
	300	12
	500	7
Laborers	200	23
Grade school children of average socio-economic status	100	29
	200	21
	300	17
	500	11
Grade school children of lower socio-economic status	200	38
Children attending private grade schools	100	22
Heating season Air humidified by means of centrifugal humidifier Water atomization rate 8 to 10 gph Total air circulation 30 cfm per person		
Sedentary adults	200	12
Summer season Air cooled and dehumidified by means of a spray dehumidifier Spray water changed daily Total air circulation 30 cfm per person		
Sedentary adults	200	<4

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work spaces may become contaminated with objectionable or even harmful dusts, fumes, gases, and vapors, which should be removed at their source

Heat Environmental thermal factors profoundly influence everyday living and comfort, and not infrequently health itself The body has a remarkably complex and delicate mechanism whose purpose is to hold body temperature within extremely narrow limits despite a wide range of external air conditions

Misplaced emphasis has been given the problem because of the term "heating" a building, from which comes the idea that a heating system is there to warm the occupants With body temperature regulated at 98 6 F, and skin temperature at perhaps 92 F in winter and 95 F in summer, the task of the heating and ventilating system is not to heat the body, but to permit the body heat to escape at a controlled rate This follows because air temperatures in the mid-70's make up the "comfortable" range for humans Whenever air temperatures approach body temperature, the individual is no longer comfortable