TABLE 2. CONDUCTIVITIES (k) AND CONDUCTANCES (C) OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND INSULATIONS

Tests Conducted at the U. S. Bureau of Standards.[p] Insulation Tests Based on Samples Submitted by Manufacturers

Note.—THE COEFFICIENTS IN TABLES 2–7, INCLUSIVE, ARE EXPRESSED IN BTU PER HOUR PER SQUARE FOOT, PER 1 DEG F, PER 1 IN. THICKNESS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	DENSITY (LB PER CU FT)	MEAN TEMP (DEG FAHR)	CONDUCTIVITY (k) OR CONDUCTANCE (C)[a]
Asbestos Wood	Asbestos and cement compressed	123.0	86	2.70
Asbestos Mill Board	Pressed asbestos	60.5	86	0.84
Balsam Wool[h]	Chemically treated wood fiber between layers of paper	2.2	90	0.27
Cabots Quilt[h]	Eel grass between Kraft paper	4.6	90	0.26
Cabots Quilt[h]	Eel grass between Kraft paper	3.4	90	0.25
Celotex	Rigid insulation made from sugar cane fiber	13.2	90	0.34
Corkboard	Pure; no added binder	14.0	90	0.34
Corkboard	Pure; no added binder	10.6	90	0.30
Corkboard	Pure; no added binder	7.0	90	0.27
Corkboard (Eureka)	Asphaltic binder	14.5	90	0.32
Dry Zero[h]	Kapok between burlap or paper	1.0	90	0.24
Eagle Insulating Wool		9.4	103	0.27
Fibrofelt[h]	Flax and rye fiber	13.6	90	0.32
Flaxlinum[h]	Flax fiber	13.0	90	0.31
Gyplap	Gypsum between layers of heavy paper (½ in. thick)	53.5	90	2.60[b]
Hairinsul[h]	75% hair; 25% jute	6.3	90	0.27
Hairinsul[h]	50% hair; 50% jute	6.1	90	0.26
Hair Felt[h]	Felted cattle hair	13.0	90	0.26
Hair Felt[h]	Felted cattle hair	11.0	90	0.26
Insulex or Pyrocell	Cellular gypsum—dry	30.0	90	1.00
Insulex or Pyrocell	Cellular gypsum—dry	24.0	90	0.77
Insulex or Pyrocell	Cellular gypsum—dry	18.0	90	0.59
Insulex or Pyrocell	Cellular gypsum—dry	12.0	90	0.44
Insulite	Rigid insulation made from wood pulp	16.9	90	0.34
Linofelt[h]	Flax fibers between paper	4.9	90	0.28
Lith	Rock wool, flax and straw pulp with binder	14.3	90	0.40
Magnesia (Rigid)	85% magnesia, 15% asbestos	19.3	86	0.51
Plaster	Gypsum	46.2	86	2.32[i]
Regranulated cork	About ⅜ in. particles	8.1	90	0.31
Rock cork	Rock wool block with binders	14.5	77	0.33
Rock wool	Fibrous material, made from rock	10.0	90	0.27
Rock wool	Fibrous material, made from rock	14.0	90	0.28
Rock wool	Fibrous material, made from rock	18.0	90	0.29
Rock wool	Fibrous material, made from rock	21.0	90	0.30
Sawdust	Ordinary	.....	86	1.04
Shavings	Ordinary	.....	86	0.71
Sheetrock	Gypsum mixed with sawdust between layers of heavy paper (0.39 in. thick)	60.7	90	3.60[b]
Thermofelt[h]	Jute and asbestos fibers, felted	10.0	90	0.37
Thermofelt[h]	Hair and asbestos fibers, felted	7.8	90	0.28
Thermofill[h]	Dry, fluffy, flaked gypsum	34.0	90	0.60
Thermofill[h]	Dry, fluffy, flaked gypsum	26.0	90	0.52
Thermofill[h]	Dry, fluffy, flaked gypsum	19.8	90	0.35
Torfoleum	Peat moss compressed into sheet form	10.2	91.5	0.29
Woods:				
Balsa wood	Across grain	20.0	90	0.58
Balsa wood	Across grain	8.8	90	0.38
Balsa wood	Across grain	7.3	90	0.33
Cypress	Across grain	28.7	86	0.67
Maple	Across grain	44.3	86	1.10
Mahogany	Across grain	34.3	86	0.90
Virginia pine	Across grain	34.3	86	0.96
White pine	Across grain	31.2	86	0.78

[a] In addition to the conductivity values for the authorities listed, considerable work of importance pertaining to the heat transmission of various types of construction and materials has been done by the late Prof. John R. Allen and the late Prof. A. J. Wood of the Engineering Experiment Station of Pennsylvania State College.

[b] For thickness stated or used in construction, not per 1 in. thickness.

[h] Not compressed.

[i] The conductivity of plaster varies with the composition. Note range of values from 2.32 to 8.0. On account of the comparatively high conductivity of plaster and the fact that it is seldom applied more than ¾ in. thick, this material does not appreciably affect the over-all transmission of a construction, excepting in the case of thin uninsulated walls.

[p] See Chapter LX, by Chas. H. Herter of the Report of the Insulation Committee, *A.S.R.E.*, Annual Meeting 1922, Revised to 1924, entitled Heat Transmission of Insulating Materials for a more comprehensive collection of heat transmission data relating to building and insulating materials.

The majority of the conductivities and conductances of the building materials and insulations given in Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were determined by the hot-plate method of testing[z]. Attention is called to the fact that conductivities per inch of thickness of materials or insulations do not afford a true basis for comparison, although they are frequently used for that purpose. Correct comparisons should take into consideration many different factors, including conductivities or conductances, thicknesses installed and manner of installation, while the selection of an insulation should also give consideration to structural qualities, as well as material and application costs. Fire, vermin, and rot resistance are other important factors to be considered when comparing materials. At present there is no universally recognized method of rating insulations. Conductivities and conductances of building materials and insulations are useful to the heating engineer in determining over-all coefficients of heat transmission of walls, floors, roofs and ceilings.

TABLE 3. CONDUCTIVITIES (k) AND CONDUCTANCES (C) OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND INSULATIONS

Based on Tests Conducted at the University of Illinois, By A. C. Willard, L. C. Lichty and L. A. Harding[p]

MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	DENSITY (LB PER CU FT)	MEAN TEMP (DEG FAHR)	CONDUCTIVITY (k) OR CONDUCTANCE (C)[a]
Asbestos	Sheet	48.3	110	0.29
Asbestos board	Corrugated	20.4	110	0.48
Brickwork	Mortar bond and dry conditions	132.0	100	4.00
Brickwork	Damp or wet	.....	.....	5.00[f]
Cement mortar		.....	.....	8.00[f]
Concrete	Stone 1-2-4 mix	140.0	110	8.30
Corkboard	Pure; no added binder	9.7	.....	0.32
2 in. hollow clay tile, ½ in. plaster both sides		120.0	110	1.00[b]
4 in. hollow clay tile, ½ in. plaster both sides		127.0	100	0.60[b]
6 in. hollow clay tile, ½ in. plaster both sides		124.3	105	0.47[b]
Magnesia board		13.5	110	0.51
Plaster	Cement	.....	.....	8.00[f]
Roofing[h]	Built-up bitumen and felt, gravel or slag surfaced	.....	.....	1.325[b]
Roofing[h]	Built-up bitumen and felt, gravel or slag surfaced	.....	.....	5.30[d,b]
Stucco		.....	.....	8.00[f]
Wood (Fir, one-surface finished)	Across grain	33.4	.....	1.00

[a] In addition to the conductivity values for the authorities listed, considerable work of importance pertaining to the heat transmission of various types of construction and materials has been done by the late Prof. John R. Allen and the late Prof. A. J. Wood of the Engineering Experiment Station of Pennsylvania State College.

[b] For thickness stated or used in construction, not per 1 in. thickness.

[d] Calculated from 2 in. tile tests.

[f] Cement mortar and stucco assumed same as cement plaster.

[h] Roofing, 0.15 in. thick (1.34 lb per sq ft), covered with gravel (0.83 lb per sq ft), combined thickness assumed 0.25.

[i] The conductivity of plaster varies with the composition. Note range of values from 2.32 to 8.0. On account of the comparatively high conductivity of plaster and the fact that it is seldom applied more than ¾ in. thick, this material does not appreciably affect the over-all transmission of a construction, excepting in the case of thin uninsulated walls.

[j] Recommended value. See *Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning*, by Harding and Willard, revised edition, 1932.

[p] See Chapter LX, by Chas. H. Herter of the Report of the Insulation Committee, *A.S.R.E.*, Annual Meeting, 1922, Revised to 1924, entitled, Heat Transmission of Insulating Materials for a more comprehensive collection of heat transmission data relating to building and insulating materials.

[z] See Standard Test Code for Heat Transmission through Walls (A.S.H.V.E. TRANSACTIONS, Vol. 34, 1928). See also Chapter 40.