joining conditioned rooms by passing back and forth from one room to the other.

The numerical value of the effective temperature index for any given air conditions is fixed by the temperature of calm (15 to 25 fpm air movement) saturated air which induces a like sensation of warmth or cold. Thus, any air condition has an effective temperature of 60 deg, for

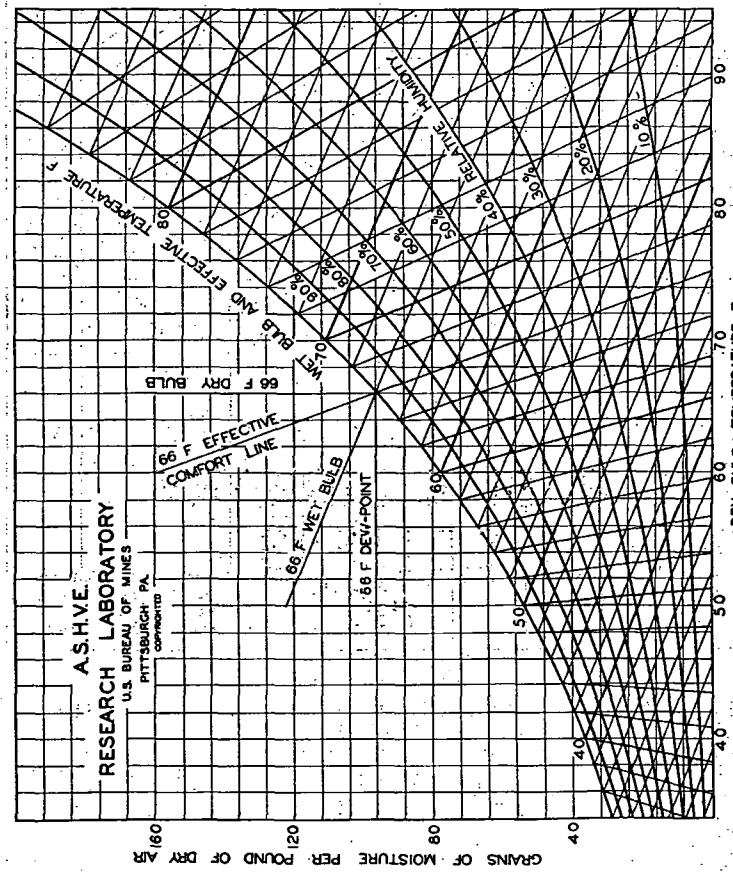

FIG. 7. PSYCHROMETRIC CHART, PERSONS AT REST, NORMALLY CLOTHED, IN STILL AIR

instance, when it induces a sensation of warmth like that experienced in calm air at 60 deg saturated with moisture. The effective temperature index cannot be measured directly but is computed from the dry- and wet-bulb temperature for a given air velocity or using charts (see Figs. 6, 7 and 8 or tables). The relation of winter and summer sensations of comfort to wet- and dry-bulb temperature at low air movement is shown in Fig. 6. Relations between moisture content and various dry-bulb temperatures to wet-bulb readings and effective temperatures are depicted

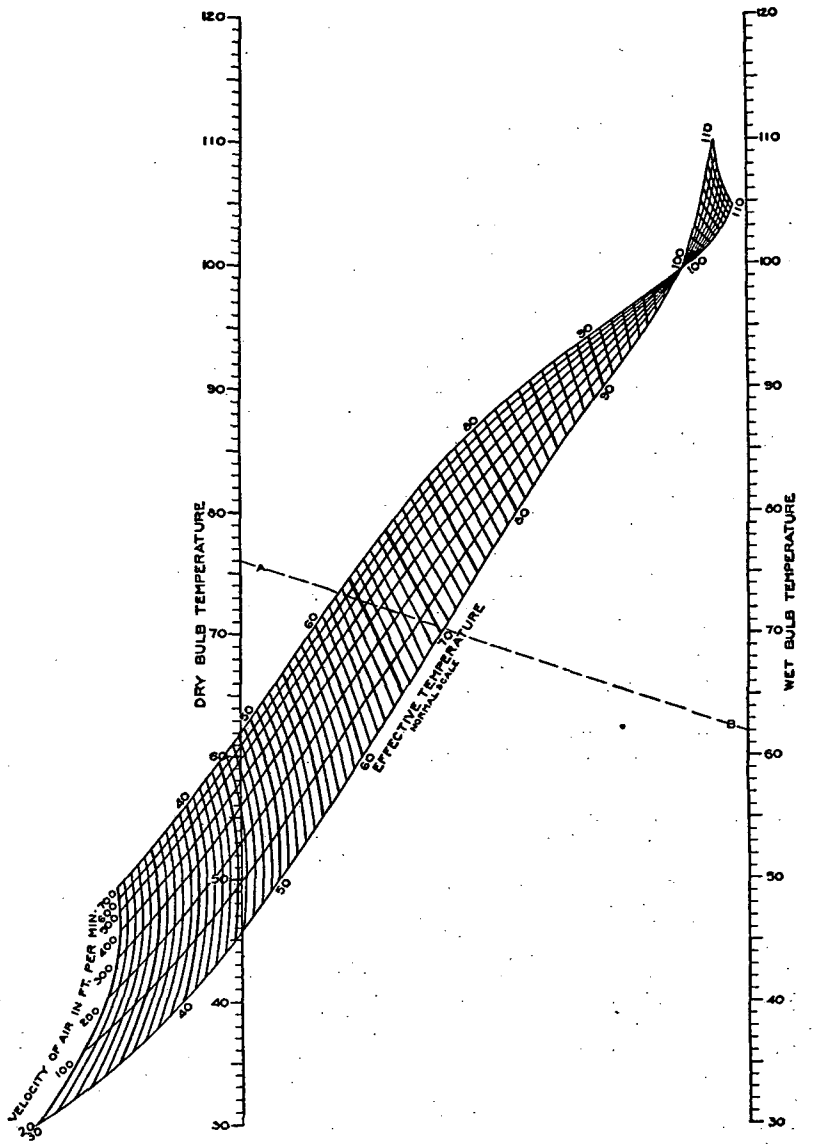

FIG. 8. EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE CHART SHOWING NORMAL SCALE OF EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE. APPLICABLE TO INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

A. Clothing: Customary indoor clothing. *B. Activity:* Sedentary or light muscular work. *C. Heating Methods:* Convection type, *i.e.* warm air, direct steam or hot water radiators, plenum systems.