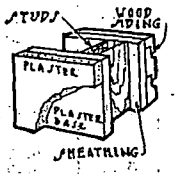
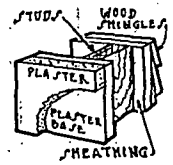
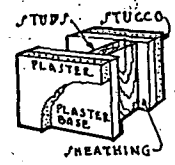
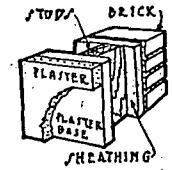
TABLE 5. COEFFICIENTS OF TRANSMISSION (U) OF VARIOUS TYPES OF FRAME CONSTRUCTION[a]

These coefficients are expressed in Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit difference in temperature between the air on the two sides, and are based on a wind velocity of 15 mph.

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION	EXTERIOR FINISH	TYPE OF SHEATHING	WALL No.
	Wood Siding or Clapboard	1 in. Wood[d]	65
		25/32 in. Rigid Insulation	66
		½ in. Plasterboard	67
	Wood Shingles	1 in. Wood[d]	68
		25/32 in. Rigid Insulation[e]	69
		½ in. Plasterboard[e]	70
	Stucco	1 in. Wood[d]	71
		25/32 in. Rigid Insulation	72
		½ in. Plasterboard	73
	Brick[f] Veneer	1 in. Wood[d]	74
		25/32 in. Rigid Insulation	75
		½ in. Plasterboard	76

[a]Computed from factors marked by * in Table 2.

[b]These coefficients may also be used with sufficient accuracy for plaster on wood lath or plaster on plasterboard.

[c]Based on the actual width of 2 by 4-in. studding, namely, 3⅝ in.

INTERIOR FINISH

No Insulation Between Studding								Insulation Between Studding				
Plaster on wood lath on studding	Plaster (¾ in.) on metal lath on studding	Plaster (½ in.) on plasterboard (⅜ in.) on studding	Plaster (½ in.) on rigid insulation (½ in.) on studding	Plaster (½ in.) on rigid insulation (1 in.) on studding	Plaster (½ in.) on corkboard (1½ in.) on studding	No plaster—decorated rigid or building board interior finish (½ in.)	1 in. wood sheathing,[d] furring strips, plaster (½ in.) on wood lath	Plaster (¾ in.) on metal lath—stud space faced one side with bright aluminum foil	Plaster (¾ in.) on metal lath[b] on studding—flexible insulation (½ in.) between studding and in contact with sheathing	Plaster (¾ in.) on metal lath[b] on studding—flexible insulation (½ in.) between studding—2 air spaces	Plaster (¾ in.) on metal lath[b] on studding—flexible insulation (1 in.) between studding—2 air spaces	Plaster (¾ in.) on metal lath[b] on studding—rock wool fill (3⅝ in.[c]) between studdings[g]
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
0.25	0.26	0.25	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.072
0.19	0.20	0.19	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.068
0.31	0.33	0.31	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.23	0.19	0.24	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.076
0.25	0.26	0.25	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.072
0.17	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.092	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.094	0.064
0.24	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.071
0.30	0.32	0.30	0.22	0.16	0.12	0.22	0.19	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.076
0.22	0.23	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.071
0.40	0.43	0.40	0.26	0.19	0.14	0.28	0.22	0.29	0.24	0.20	0.14	0.081
0.27	0.28	0.27	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.074
0.21	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.068
0.35	0.37	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.13	0.25	0.21	0.26	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.079

[d]Yellow pine or fir—actual thickness about 25/32 in.

[e]Furring strips between wood shingles and sheathing.

[f]Small air space and mortar between building paper and brick veneer neglected.

[g]A waterproof membrane should be provided between the outer material and the insulation fill to prevent possible wetting by absorption and a subsequent lowering of efficiency.

[h]Stud and rock wool fill areas combined.