REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MINIMUM VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR LEGISLATION PURPOSES

After a careful study of modern ventilation practice the Committee presented at the January, 1915, meeting of the Society a comprehensive report, which was adopted and ordered printed with general notes inserted by the Council. This report consists principally of general suggestions for minimum heating and ventilation requirements that are applicable to all classes of buildings, and in addition separate and more specific requirements for schools, factories and theaters. This report in full may be obtained upon application to the office of the Society's Secretary.

The Committee's general statement of their findings and recommendations are here reproduced.

GENERAL STATEMENT

A correct interpretation of the experimental work which has been carried on, relating to ventilation practice, forces certain conclusions:

1. The necessity for adequate ventilation has been emphasized although the relative importance of certain factors has changed.
2. A high temperature, especially if associated with a high relative humidity, is injurious.
3. The proper relation between air temperature and relative humidity should be emphasized.
4. Air movement in contact with the body materially assists normal heat dissipation.
5. Air supply free from dust, bacteria and other contaminations is important.

We believe that the importance of the following requirements in compulsory ventilation laws have been amply demonstrated:

1. A minimum allotment per person of floor and air space based upon the nature of occupancy.
2. A quantitative minimum air supply requirement.
3. A carbon dioxide test for determining the quantity of air supply and and its distribution.
4. A temperature range limitation.
5. The removal from the air of injurious substances arising from manufacturing processes or other causes.
6. Air exhaust requirements for special service rooms (toilets, locker rooms, etc.).
7. Definite requirements regarding the drawing, filing and approving of plans for both new and existing buildings, in which ventilating equipments are to be installed or changes in the equipment made.
8. Ample authority to enforce the law without recourse to civil action, and with sufficient operative and financial assistance to care for the clerical, field and technical details incurred by such enforcement.
9. The official body charged with the enforcement of such laws shall have authority to promulgate specific rules and regulations covering details of installation and operation not included in the law. Such rules and regulations must not conflict with the full intent and meaning of the law.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CODE OF ETHICS

In order that the dignity of the engineering profession might be maintained on the highest ethical basis possible there was formulated by a joint committee of the *American Society of Civil Engineers,* the *American Institute of Mining Engineers, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers,* the *American Institute of Electrical Engineers* and the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, the following Code of Ethics.

This Code was presented at the January, 1922, Meeting of the Society and adopted with the recommendation that a committee be appointed to administer and enforce its provisions.

A CODE OF ETHICS FOR ENGINEERS

Engineering work has become an increasingly important factor in the progress of civilization and in the welfare of the community. The Engineering Profession is held responsible for the planning, construction and operation of such work and is entitled to the position and authority which will enable it to discharge this responsibility and to render effective service to humanity.

That the dignity of their chosen profession may be maintained, it is the duty of all engineers to conduct themselves according to the principles of the following Code of Ethics:

1. The Engineer will carry on his professional work in a spirit of fairness to employees and contractors, fidelity to clients and employers, loyalty to his country and devotion to high ideals of courtesy and personal honor.
2. He will refrain from associating himself with or allowing the use of his name by an enterprise of questionable character.
3. He will advertise only in a dignified manner, being careful to avoid misleading statements.
4. He will regard as confidential any information obtained by him as to the business affairs and technical methods or processes of a client or employer.
5. He will inform a client or employer of any business connections, interests or affiliations which might influence his judgment or impair the disinterested quality of his services.
6. He will refrain from using any improper or questionable methods of soliciting professional work and will decline to pay or to accept commissions for securing such work.
7. He will accept compensation, financial or otherwise, for a particular service, from one source only, except with the full knowledge and consent of all interested parties.
8. He will not use unfair means to win professional advancement or to injure the chances of another engineer to secure and hold employment.
9. He will cooperate in upbuilding the Engineering Profession by exchanging general information and experience with his fellow engineers and students of engineering and also by contributing to work of engineering societies, schools of applied science and the technical press.
10. He will interest himself in the public welfare in behalf of which he will be ready to apply his special knowledge, skill and training for the use and benefit of mankind.