Table 6. Coefficients of Transmission (U) of Frame Walls

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

No Insulation Between Studs[a] (See Table 7)

Exterior Finish	Interior Finish	Type of Sheathing: Gypsum (½ in. thick) A	Plywood (⅜ in. thick) B	Wood[f] (²⁵⁄₃₂ in. thick) Bldg. Paper C	Insulating Board (²⁵⁄₃₂ in. thick) D	Wall Numbers
Wood Siding (Clapboard)	Metal Lath and Plaster[b]	0.33	0.32	0.26	0.20	1
	Gypsum Board (⅜ in.) Decorated	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.20	2
	Wood Lath and Plaster	0.31	0.31	0.25	0.19	3
	Gypsum Lath (⅜ in.) Plastered[c]	0.31	0.30	0.25	0.19	4
	Plywood (⅜ in.) Plain or Decorated	0.30	0.30	0.24	0.19	5
	Insulating Board (½ in.) Plain or Decorated	0.23	0.23	0.19	0.16	6
	Insulating Board Lath (½ in.) Plastered[c]	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.15	7
	Insulating Board Lath (1 in.) Plastered[c]	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.12	8
Wood[d] Shingles	Metal Lath and Plaster[b]	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.17	9
	Gypsum Board (⅜ in.) Decorated	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.17	10
	Wood Lath and Plaster	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.16	11
	Gypsum Lath (⅜ in.) Plastered[c]	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.16	12
	Plywood (⅜ in.) Plain or Decorated	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.16	13
	Insulating Board (½ in.) Plain or Decorated	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.14	14
	Insulating Board Lath (½ in.) Plastered[c]	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.13	15
	Insulating Board Lath (1 in.) Plastered[c]	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.11	16
Stucco	Metal Lath and Plaster[b]	0.43	0.42	0.32	0.23	17
	Gypsum Board (⅜ in.) Decorated	0.42	0.41	0.31	0.23	18
	Wood Lath and Plaster	0.40	0.39	0.30	0.22	19
	Gypsum Lath (⅜ in.) Plastered[c]	0.39	0.39	0.30	0.22	20
	Plywood (⅜ in.) Plain or Decorated	0.39	0.38	0.29	0.22	21
	Insulating Board (½ in.) Plain or Decorated	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.18	22
	Insulating Board Lath (½ in.) Plastered[c]	0.26	0.26	0.22	0.17	23
	Insulating Board Lath (1 in.) Plastered[c]	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.14	24
Brick Veneer[e]	Metal Lath and Plaster[b]	0.37	0.36	0.28	0.21	25
	Gypsum Board (⅜ in.) Decorated	0.36	0.36	0.28	0.21	26
	Wood Lath and Plaster	0.35	0.34	0.27	0.20	27
	Gypsum Lath (⅜ in.) Plastered[c]	0.34	0.34	0.27	0.20	28
	Plywood (⅜ in.) Plain or Decorated	0.34	0.33	0.27	0.20	29
	Insulating Board (½ in.) Plain or Decorated	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.17	30
	Insulating Board Lath (½ in.) Plastered[c]	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.16	31
	Insulating Board Lath (1 in.) Plastered[c]	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.13	32

(See text p. 182.)

[a] Coefficients not weighted; effect of studding neglected.
[b] Plaster assumed ¾ in. thick.
[c] Plaster assumed ½ in. thick.
[d] Furring strips (1 in. nominal thickness) between wood shingles and all sheathings except wood.
[e] Small air space and mortar between building paper and brick veneer neglected.
[f] Nominal thickness, 1 in.

Table 7. Coefficients of Transmission (U) of Frame Walls with Insulation Between Framing[a, b]

Coefficients are expressed in Btu per (hour) (square foot) (Fahrenheit degree difference in temperature between the air on the two sides), and are based on an outside wind velocity of 15 mph.

Coefficient with *no* insulation between framing	Coefficient with insulation between framing: Mineral Wool or Vegetable Fibers in Blanket or Bat Form[c] (Thickness below) 1 in. A	2 in. B	3 in. C	3½ in. Mineral Wool between Framing[d] D	Number
0.11	0.078	0.063	0.054	0.051	33
0.13	0.088	0.070	0.058	0.055	35
0.15	0.097	0.075	0.062	0.059	37
0.17	0.10	0.080	0.066	0.062	39
0.19	0.11	0.084	0.069	0.065	41
0.21	0.12	0.088	0.072	0.067	43
0.23	0.12	0.091	0.074	0.069	45
0.25	0.13	0.094	0.076	0.071	47
0.27	0.14	0.097	0.078	0.073	49
0.29	0.14	0.10	0.080	0.075	51
0.31	0.14	0.10	0.081	0.076	53
0.33	0.15	0.10	0.083	0.077	55
0.35	0.15	0.11	0.084	0.078	57
0.37	0.16	0.11	0.085	0.080	59
0.39	0.16	0.11	0.086	0.081	61
0.41	0.16	0.11	0.087	0.082	63
0.43	0.17	0.11	0.088	0.082	65

(See text p. 187.)

[a] This table may be used for determining the coefficients of transmission of frame constructions with the types and thicknesses of insulation indicated in Columns A to D inclusive between framing. Columns A, B and C may be used for walls, ceilings or roofs with only one air space between framing but are not applicable to ceilings with *no* flooring above. (See Table 12.) Column D is applicable to walls only. *Example:* Find the coefficient of transmission of a frame wall consisting of wood siding, ½ in. insulating board sheathing studs, gypsum lath and plaster, with 2 in. blanket insulation between studs. According to Table 6, a wall of this construction with *no insulation* between studs has a coefficient of 0.19 (Wall No. 4D). Referring to Column B above, it will be found that a wall of this value with 2 in. blanket insulation between the studs has a coefficient of 0.084

[b] Coefficients corrected for 2 x 4 framing, 16 in. on centers—15 percent of surface area.

[c] Based on one air space between framing.

[d] No air space.

Glass Coefficients

The U values for glass sheets and hollow glass block, given in Sections A, B and C of Table 20, have been computed by methods and data given in an A.S.H.V.E. Research Paper.[14] It is assumed that the surface conductance for convection loss to the air is 4.0 Btu per (hr) (sq ft) (F deg). It is also assumed that the glass loses heat by radiation to the ground and to the clear sky, which together have an effective radiating temperature *below* the air temperature. It is therefore necessary to determine, by trial and error, the temperature of the outdoor glass surface such that the sum of the radiation and convection losses equals the heat conducted through the glass section, and equals the heat delivered to the glass from the heated space. This heat flow, divided by the air-to-air temperature difference, results in a U value which is used in the usual manner. The equivalent surface conductance for radiation and convection combined, based on *air-to-surface* temperature difference, therefore varies from about 5.5 for single glass to about 6.6 for double glass for exactly the same environmental design conditions.

It is assumed that the room air temperature equals the average tem-