

the information it affords rarely justifies the labor involved in making the observation². Little is known of the identity and physiological effects of the organic matter given off in the process of respiration. The former belief that the discomfort experienced in confined spaces was due to some toxic volatile matter in the expired air is now limited, in the light of numerous researches, to the much less dogmatic view that the presence of such a substance has not been demonstrated. The only certain fact is that expired and transpired air is odorous and offensive, and it is capable of producing loss of appetite and a disinclination for physical activity. These reasons alone, whether æsthetic or physiological, are sufficient to warrant a desire for proper air conditions.

A certain part of the dissemination of disease which occurs in confined spaces is caused by the emission of pathogenic bacteria from infected persons. Infections by droplets from coughing and sneezing constitute a limited mode of transmission in the immediate vicinity of the infected person. Experiments have shown that the mouth spray is a coarse rain which settles down quickly. The contamination is local and the problem is considered to be largely one of contact infection rather than air-borne infection.

The primary factors in air conditioning work, in the absence of any specific contaminating source, are temperature, humidity, air movement and body odors. As compared with these physical factors, the chemical factors are, as a general rule, of secondary importance.

HEAT REGULATION IN MAN

The importance of temperature, humidity and air movement arises from the profound influence which these factors exert upon body temperature, comfort and health. Body temperature is a resultant of the balancing action between its heat production and its heat loss. The heat resulting from the combustion of food within the body maintains its temperature well above that of the surrounding air. At the same time, heat is constantly lost from the body by radiation, conduction and evaporation. Since, under ordinary conditions, the body temperature is maintained at its normal level of about 98.6 F, the heat production must be balanced by the heat loss. In healthy persons this takes place automatically by the action of the heat regulating mechanism.

According to the general view, special areas in the skin are sensitive to temperature. Nerve courses carry the sense impressions to the brain and the response comes back over another set of nerves, the motor nerves, to the musculature and to all the active tissues in the body, including the endocrine glands. In this way, a two-sided mechanism controls the body temperature by (1) regulation of internal heat production (chemical regulation), and (2) regulation of heat loss by means of automatic variation in the rate of cutaneous circulation and the operation of the sweat glands (physical regulation). The mechanisms of adjustment are complex and little understood at the present time. Coördination of these different mechanisms seems to vary greatly with different air conditions.

²Indices of Air Change and Air Distribution, by F. C. Houghten and J. L. Blackshaw (A.S.H.V.E. Journal Section, *Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning*, June, 1933, p. 324).

With rising air temperatures up to 75 F or 80 F, metabolism, or internal heat production, is decreased³, probably by an inhibitory action on heat producing organs, especially the adrenal glands, which seem to exert the major influence on basic combustion processes in the body. The blood capillaries in the skin become dilated by reflex action of the vasomotor nerves, allowing more blood to flow into the skin, and thus increase its temperature and consequently its heat loss. The increase in peripheral circulation is at the expense of the internal organs. If this method of cooling is not in itself sufficient, the stimulus is extended to the sweat glands which allow water to pass through the surface of the skin, where it is evaporated. This method of cooling is the most effective of all, as long as the humidity of the air is sufficiently low to allow for evaporation. In high humidities, where the difference between the dew-point temperature of the air and body temperature is not sufficient to allow rapid evaporation, equally good results may be obtained by increasing the air movement, and hence the heat loss by conduction and evaporation.

In cold environments, in order to keep the body warm there is an actual increase in metabolism brought about partly by voluntary muscular contractions (shivering) and partly by an involuntary reflex upon the heat producing organs. The surface blood vessels become constricted, and the blood supply to the skin is curtailed by vasomotor shifts to the internal organs in order to conserve body heat.

EFFECTS OF HEAT

Although the human organism is capable of adapting itself to variations in environmental conditions, its ability to maintain heat equilibrium is limited. The heat regulating center fails, for instance, if the external temperature is so abnormally high that bodily heat cannot be eliminated as fast as it is produced. Part of it is retained in the body, causing a rise in skin and deep tissue temperature, an increase in the heart rate, and accelerated respiration. (See Table 1.) In extreme conditions, the metabolic rate is markedly increased owing to the excessive rise in body temperature⁴, and a vicious cycle results which may eventually lead to serious physiologic damage.

Examples of this are met with in unusually hot summer weather and in hot industries where the radiant heat from hot objects renders heat loss from the body by radiation and convection impossible. Consequently, the workers depend entirely on evaporation for the elimination of body heat. They stream with perspiration and drink liquids abundantly to replace the loss.

One of the most deleterious effects of high temperatures is that the blood is diverted from the internal organs to the surface capillaries, in order to serve in the process of cooling. This affects the stomach, heart, lungs and other vital organs, and it is believed that the feeling of lassitude and discomfort experienced is due to the anæmic condition of the brain.

³Heat and Moisture Losses From the Human Body and Their Relation to Air Conditioning Problems, by F. C. Houghten, W. W. Teague, W. E. Miller, and W. P. Yant (A.S.H.V.E. TRANSACTIONS, Vol. 35, 1929, p. 245).

⁴Thermal Exchanges Between the Human Body and Its Atmospheric Environment, by F. C. Houghten, W. W. Teague, W. E. Miller, and W. P. Yant (*The American Journal of Physiology*, Vol. 88, No. 3, April, 1929).