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CHAPTER 6

HEAT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Heat Transfer Symbols; Calculating Over-all Coefficients; Conductivity of Homogeneous Materials; Surface Conductance; Air Space Conductance; Practical Coefficients and Their Use; Computed Heat Transmission Coefficients; Roof Coefficients; Combined Ceiling and Roof Coefficients; Basement Floor, Basement Wall, and Concrete Slab Floor Coefficients; Calculating Surface Temperatures; Water Vapor and Condensation; Vapor Transmission; Condensation Control

THE design of air conditioning or heating systems for buildings requires a knowledge of the thermal properties of the walls enclosing the space. The rate of heat flow through the walls under steady-state conditions at design temperatures is usually the basis for calculating the heat required. For a given wall under standard conditions the rate is a specific value designated as U , the *over-all coefficient of heat transmission*. It may be determined by test in a guarded hot box apparatus or it may be computed from known values of the thermal conductance of the various components. Because testing of all combinations of building materials is impracticable, the procedure and necessary data for calculation of the value of U are given in this chapter, together with tables of computed values for the more common constructions.

HEAT TRANSFER SYMBOLS

U = over-all coefficient of heat transmission (air to air); the time rate of heat flow expressed in Btu per (hour) (square foot) (Fahrenheit degree temperature difference between air on the inside and air on the outside of a wall, floor, roof or ceiling). The term is applied to the usual combinations of materials in construction and also to single materials, such as window glass, and includes the surface conductance on both sides.

k = thermal conductivity; the time rate of heat flow through a homogeneous material under steady conditions through unit area per unit temperature gradient in the direction perpendicular to the area. Its value is expressed in Btu per (hour) (square foot) (Fahrenheit degree per inch of thickness). Materials are considered homogeneous when the value of k is not affected by variation in thickness or size of sample, within the range normally used in construction.

C = thermal conductance; the time rate of heat flow through a material from one of its surfaces to the other per unit temperature difference *between the two surfaces*. Its value is expressed in Btu per (hour) (square foot) (Fahrenheit degree). The term is applied to specific materials as used which may be either homogeneous or heterogeneous.

f = film or surface conductance; the time rate of heat flow between a surface and the surrounding air. Its value is expressed in Btu per (hour) (square foot of surface) (Fahrenheit degree temperature difference). Subscripts i and o are used to differentiate between inside and outside surface conductances respectively.

a = thermal conductance of an air space; the time rate of heat flow through an air space per unit temperature difference *between the boundary surfaces*. Its value is expressed in Btu per (hour) (square foot of area) (Fahrenheit degree). The conductance of an air space is dependent on the temperature difference, the height, the depth, the position and the character of the boundary surfaces. The relationships are not linear and accurate values must be obtained by test and not by computation.

R = thermal resistance. Its value is expressed in Fahrenheit degrees per (Btu) (hour) (square foot). It may represent any of the following and must therefore be