

HEATING, VENTILATING, AIR CONDITIONING GUIDE 1939

TABLE 2. CONDUCTIVITIES (k) AND CONDUCTANCES (C) OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND INSULATORS^a—Continued

The coefficients are expressed in Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit per 1 in. thickness unless otherwise indicated.

Material	Description	DENSITY (LB PER CU FT)	MEAN TEMP (DEG FAH)	CONDUCTIVITY (k) OR CONDUCTANCE (C)	RESISTIVITY ($\frac{1}{k}$) OR RESISTANCE ($\frac{1}{C}$)	AUTHORITY
INSULATION—LOOSE FILL OR BAT TYPE —Continued	Fibrous material made from dolomite and silica	1.50	75	0.27	3.70	(3)
	Fibrous material made from slag	9.40	103	0.27	3.70	(1)
GLASS WOOL	Fibrous material 25 to 30 microns in diameter, made from virgin bottle glass	1.50	75	0.27	3.70	(3)
GRANULAR	Made from combined silicate of lime and alumina	4.20	72	0.24	4.17	(3)
	Made from expanded aluminum-magnesium silicate	6.32	86	0.29	3.45	(3)
GYPSUM	Cellular, dry	30.00	90	1.00	1.00	(1)
	"	24.00	90	0.77	1.30	(1)
	"	18.00	90	0.59	1.69	(1)
	"	12.00	90	0.44	2.27	(1)
	Flaked, dry and fluffy	34.00	90	0.60	1.67	(1)
	"	26.00	90	0.52	1.92	(1)
	"	24.00	75	0.48	2.08	(3)
	"	19.80	90	0.35	2.86	(1)
	"	18.00	75	0.34	2.94	(3)
MINERAL WOOL	All forms, typical	8.10	90	0.31	3.22	(1)
	About $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. particles	21.00	90	0.30	3.33	(1)
REGRANULATED CORE ROCK WOOL	Fibrous material made from rock	18.00	90	0.29	3.45	(1)
	"	14.00	90	0.28	3.57	(1)
	"	10.00	90	0.27	3.70	(1)
	Rock wool with a binding agent	14.50	77	0.33	3.03	(1)
	Rock wool with flax, straw pulp, and binder	14.50	75	0.38	2.63	(3)
	Rock wool with vegetable fibers	11.50	72	0.31	3.22	(3)
SAWDUST SHAVINGS	Various	12.00	90	0.41	2.44	(1)
	From maple, beech and birch (coarse)	8.30	90	0.41	2.44	(1)
	Redwood bark	13.20	90	0.36	2.78	(1)
	Redwood bark	3.00	90	0.31	3.22	(1)
	Redwood bark	5.00	75	0.26	3.84	(3)
INSULATION—RIGID CORKBOARD	Typical	14.00	90	0.30	3.33	(1)
	No added binder	10.60	90	0.30	3.33	(1)
	"	7.00	90	0.27	3.70	(1)
	"	5.40	90	0.25	4.00	(1)
FIBER	Asphaltic binder	14.50	90	0.32	3.12	(1)
	Typical	—	—	0.33	3.03	—
	Chemically treated hog hair covered with film of asphalt	10.00	75	0.28	3.57	(3)
	Made from corn stalks	15.00	71	0.33	3.03	(3)
	" exploded wood fibers	17.90	78	0.32	3.12	(4)
	" hard wood fibers	15.20	70	0.32	3.12	(3)
	Insulating plaster 9/10-in. thick applied to $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plaster board base	54.00	75	1.07	0.93	(3)
	Made from licorice roots	16.10	81	0.34	2.94	(3)
	" 85% magnesia and 15% asbestos	19.30	86	0.51	1.96	(1)
	" albeded wood and cement	24.20	72	0.46	2.17	(3)
	" sugar cane fiber	13.50	70	0.33	3.03	(3)
	Sugar cane fiber insulation blocks encased in asphalt membrane	13.80	70	0.30	3.33	(3)
	Made from wheat straw	17.00	68	0.33	3.03	(3)
	" wood fiber	15.90	72	0.33	3.03	(3)
	"	15.00	70	0.33	3.03	(3)
	"	52	70	0.33	3.03	(6)
	"	8.50	72	0.29	3.45	(3)
	"	15.20	—	0.33	3.03	(3)
	"	16.90	90	0.34	2.94	(1)
BUILDING BOARDS ASBESTOS	Compressed cement and asbestos sheets	123.00	86	2.70	0.37	(1)
	Corrugated asbestos board	20.40	110	0.48	2.08	(2)

For notes see Page 95.

CHAPTER 5. HEAT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS AND TABLES

TABLE 2. CONDUCTIVITIES (k) AND CONDUCTANCES (C) OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND INSULATORS^a—Continued

The coefficients are expressed in Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit per 1 in. thickness unless otherwise indicated.

Material	Description	DENSITY (LB PER CU FT)	MEAN TEMP (DEG FAH)	CONDUCTIVITY (k) OR CONDUCTANCE (C)	RESISTIVITY ($\frac{1}{k}$) OR RESISTANCE ($\frac{1}{C}$)	AUTHORITY
BUILDING BOARDS —Continued	Pressed asbestos mill board	60.50	86	0.84	1.19	(1)
	Sheet asbestos	48.30	110	0.29	3.45	(2)
GYPSUM	Gypsum between layers of heavy paper	62.80	70	1.41	0.71	(3)
	Rigid, gypsum between layers of heavy paper ($\frac{1}{2}$ -in. thick)	53.50	90	2.60	0.38	(1)
PLASTER BOARD	Gypsum mixed with sawdust between layers of heavy paper (0.39-in. thick)	60.70	90	3.60	0.28	(1)
	($\frac{3}{8}$ in.)	—	—	3.73	0.27	—
	($\frac{1}{2}$ in.)	—	—	2.82	0.35	—
ROOFING CONSTRUCTION ROOFING	Asphalt, composition or prepared	70.00	75	6.50	0.15	(3)
	Built up $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. thick	—	—	3.53	0.28	—
	Built up, bitumen and felt, gravel or slag surfaced	—	—	1.33	0.75	(2)
SHINGLES	Plaster board, gypsum fiber concrete and 3-ply roof covering $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick	52.40	76	0.58	1.72	(4)
	Asbestos	65.00	75	6.00	0.17	(3)
	Asphalt	70.00	75	6.50	0.15	(3)
	Slate	201.00	—	10.37	0.10	(7)
	Wood	—	—	1.28	0.78	—
PLASTERING MATERIALS PLASTER	Cement	—	—	8.00	0.13	(2)
	Gypsum, typical	—	—	3.36	0.30	—
	Gypsum and expanded aluminum-magnesium silicate, mix 4 to 1	39.9	75	0.85	1.18	(3)
	Thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	—	73	8.80	0.11	(4)
	Total thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	—	—	4.40	0.23	—
METAL LATH AND PLASTER WOOD LATH AND PLASTER	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plaster, total thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	—	70	2.50	0.40	(4)
BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS FRAME	1-in. fir sheathing and building paper	—	30	0.86	1.16	(4)
	1-in. fir sheathing, building paper, and yellow pine lap siding	—	20	0.50	2.00	(4)
	1-in. fir sheathing, building paper and stucco	—	20	0.82	1.22	(4)
	Pine lap siding and building paper—siding 4 in. wide	—	16	0.85	1.18	(4)
FLOORING	Yellow pine lap siding	—	—	1.28	0.78	—
	Maple—across grain	40.00	75	1.20	0.83	(3)
	Battleship linoleum ($\frac{1}{4}$ -in.)	—	—	1.36	0.74	—
AIR SPACE AND SURFACE COEFFICIENTS AIR SPACES	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. faced ordinary building materials	—	40	1.10	0.91	(4)
	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. faced ordinary building materials	—	—	1.32	0.76	(8)
	Horizontal, heat flow upward, $e = 0.83^A$	—	—	1.17	0.86	(8)
	Vertical, $e = 0.83^A$	—	—	0.94	1.06	(8)
	Horizontal, heat flow downward, $e = 0.83^A$	—	—	0.56	1.79	(8)
	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. faced reflective building materials	—	—	0.41	2.44	(8)
	Horizontal, heat flow upward, $e = 0.05^C$	—	—	0.17	5.88	(8)
	Vertical, $e = 0.05^C$	—	—	1.65	0.61	(4)
SURFACES, ORDINARY	Still air (f), Avg.	—	—	1.95	0.51	(8)
	Horizontal, heat flow upward, $e = 0.83(f)^A$	—	—	1.52	0.66	(8)
	Vertical, $e = 0.83(f)^A$	—	—	1.21	0.83	(8)
	Horizontal, heat flow downward, $e = 0.05^C$	—	—	6.00	0.17	(4)
	15 mph—(f_o)	—	—	9.00	0.11	(4)
SURFACES, ROUGH STUCCO SURFACE, REFLECTIVE	Still air (f), Avg.	—	—	0.80	1.25	(8)
	Horizontal, heat flow upward, $e = 0.05(f)^A$	—	—	1.16	0.86	(8)
	Vertical, $e = 0.05(f)^A$	—	—	0.74	1.35	(8)
	Horizontal, heat flow downward, $e = 0.05(f)^A$	—	—	0.44	2.27	(8)

For notes see Page 95.