

TABLE 2. INFILTRATION THROUGH WINDOWS
Expressed in Cubic Feet per Foot of Crack per Hour^a

TYPE OF WINDOW	REMARKS	WIND VELOCITY, MILES PER HOUR					
		5	10	15	20	25	30
Double-Hung Wood Sash Windows (Unlocked)	Around frame in masonry wall—not calked ^b	3.3	8.2	14.0	20.2	27.2	34.6
	Around frame in masonry wall—calked ^b	0.5	1.5	2.6	3.8	4.8	5.8
	Around frame in wood frame construction ^b	2.2	6.2	10.8	16.6	23.0	30.3
	Total for average window, non-weatherstripped, $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. crack and $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. clearance. Includes wood frame leakage ^c	6.6	21.4	39.3	59.3	80.0	103.7
	Ditto, weatherstripped ^d	4.3	15.5	23.6	35.5	48.6	63.4
	Total for poorly fitted window, non-weatherstripped, $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. crack and $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. clearance. Includes wood frame leakage ^c	26.9	69.0	110.5	153.9	199.2	249.4
	Ditto, weatherstripped ^d	5.9	18.9	34.1	51.4	70.5	91.5
Double-Hung Metal Windows ^f	Non-weatherstripped, locked	20	45	70	96	125	154
	Non-weatherstripped, unlocked	20	47	74	104	137	170
	Weatherstripped, unlocked	6	19	32	46	60	76
Rolled Section Steel Sash Windows ^g	Industrial pivoted, $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. crack	52	108	176	244	304	372
	Architectural projected, $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. crack ^h	15	36	62	86	112	139
	Architectural projected, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. crack ^h	20	52	88	116	152	182
	Residential casement, $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. crack ⁱ	6	18	33	47	60	74
	Residential casement, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. crack ⁱ	14	32	52	76	100	128
	Heavy casement section, projected, $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. crack ^j	3	10	18	26	36	48
	Heavy casement section, projected $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. crack ^j	8	24	38	54	72	92
Hollow Metal, vertically pivoted window ^f		30	88	145	186	221	242

^aThe values given in this table are 20 per cent less than test values to allow for building up of pressure in rooms, and are based on test data reported in the papers listed at the end of this chapter.

^bThe values given for frame leakage are per foot of sash perimeter as determined for double-hung wood windows. Some of the frame leakage in masonry walls originates in the brick wall itself and cannot be prevented by calking. For the additional reason that calking is not done perfectly and deteriorates with time, it is considered advisable to choose the masonry frame leakage values for calked frames as the average determined by the calked and not-calked tests.

^cThe fit of the average double-hung wood window was determined as $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. crack and $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. clearance by measurements on approximately 600 windows under heating season conditions.

^dThe values given are the totals for the window opening per foot of sash perimeter and include frame leakage and so-called elsewhere leakage. The frame leakage values included are for wood frame construction but apply as well to masonry construction assuming a 50 per cent efficiency of frame calking.

^eA $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. crack and clearance represents a poorly fitted window, much poorer than average.

^fWindows tested in place in building.

^gIndustrial pivoted window generally used in industrial buildings. Ventilators horizontally pivoted at center or slightly above, lower part swinging out.

^hArchitectural projected made of same sections as industrial pivoted except that outside framing member is heavier, and refinements in weathering and hardware. Used in semi-monumental buildings such as schools. Ventilators swing in or out and are balanced on side arms. $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. crack is obtainable in the best practice of manufacture and installation, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. crack considered to represent average practice.

ⁱOf same design and section shapes as so-called heavy section casement but of lighter weight. $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. crack is obtainable in the best practice of manufacture and installation, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. crack considered to represent average practice.

^jMade of heavy sections. Ventilators swing in or out and stay set at any degree of opening. $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. crack is obtainable in the best practice of manufacture and installation, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. crack considered to represent average practice.

^kWith reasonable care in installation, leakage at contacts where windows are attached to steel framework and at mullions is negligible. With $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. crack, representing poor installation, leakage at contact with steel framework is about one-third, and at mullions about one-sixth of that given for industrial pivoted windows in the table.

DOOR LEAKAGE

Doors vary greatly in fit because of their large size and tendency to warp. For a well fitted door, the leakage values for a poorly fitted double-hung wood window may be used. If poorly fitted, twice this figure should be used. If weatherstripped, the values may be reduced one-half. A single door which is frequently opened, such as might be found in a store, should have a value applied which is three times that for a well fitted door. This extra allowance is for opening and closing losses and is kept from being greater by the fact that doors are not used as much in the coldest and windiest weather.

The infiltration rate through swinging and revolving doors is generally a matter of judgment by the engineer making cooling load determinations and in the absence of adequate research data the values given in Table 3 represent current engineering practice. These values are based on the average number of persons in a room at a specified time, which may also be the same occupancy assumed for determining the outside ventilation requirements outlined in Chapters 3 and 8.

TABLE 3. INFILTRATION THROUGH OUTSIDE DOORS FOR COOLING LOADS^a
Expressed in Cubic Feet per Minute per Person in Room

APPLICATION	PAIR 36 IN. SWINGING DOORS, SINGLE ENTRANCES ^b
Bank.....	7.5
Barber Shop.....	4.5
Broker's Office.....	7.0
Candy and Soda.....	6.0
Cigar Store.....	25.0
Department Store.....	8.0
Dress Shop.....	2.5
Drug Store.....	7.0
Furrier.....	2.5
Hospital Room.....	3.5
Lunch Room.....	5.0
Men's Shop.....	3.5
Office.....	3.0
Office Building.....	2.0
Public Building.....	2.5
Restaurant.....	2.5
Shoe Store.....	3.5

^aFor doors located in only one wall or where doors in other walls are of revolving type.

^bVestibules with double pair swinging doors, infiltration may be assumed 75 per cent of swinging door values.

Infiltration for 72 in. revolving doors may be assumed 60 per cent of swinging door values.

SELECTION OF WIND VELOCITY

Although all authorities do not agree upon the value of the wind velocity that should be chosen for any given locality, it is common engineering practice to use the average wind velocity during the three coldest months of the year. Until this point is definitely established the practice of using average values will be followed. Average wind velocities for the months of December, January and February for various cities in the United States and Canada are given in Table 2, Chapter 7.