

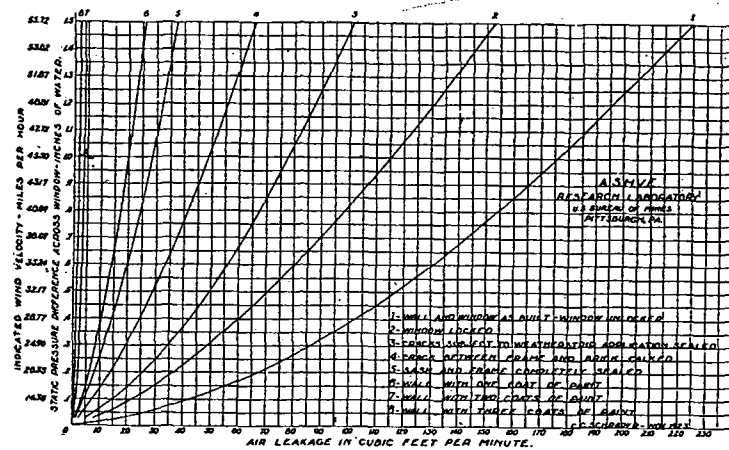


FIG. 4. RESULTS OF TESTS OF LEAKAGE THROUGH VARIOUS PARTS OF WINDOW AND FRAME

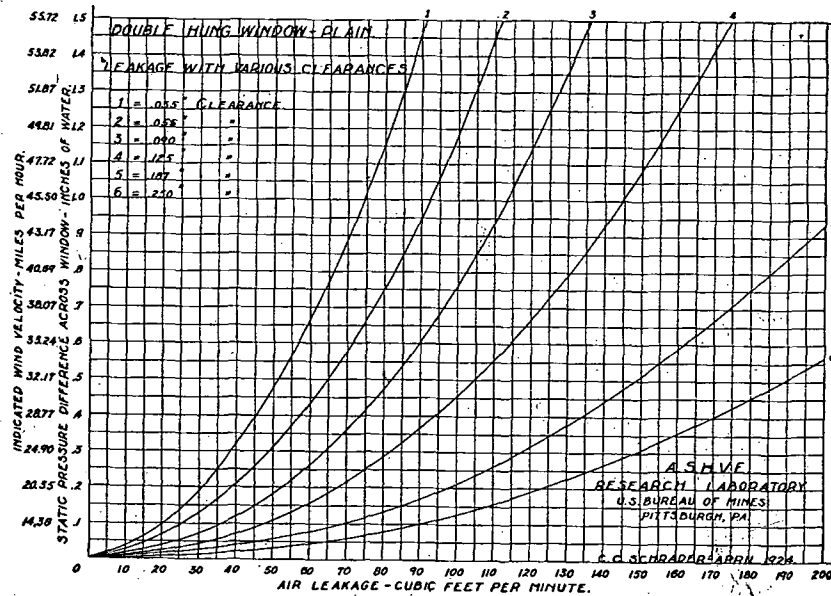


FIG. 5. LEAKAGE THROUGH PLAIN WOOD WINDOW WITH VARIOUS CLEARANCES

Note.—The above curves show the leakage for the total crack. To obtain the leakage in cubic feet per hour per foot of crack, multiply by 60 and divide by 18.25.

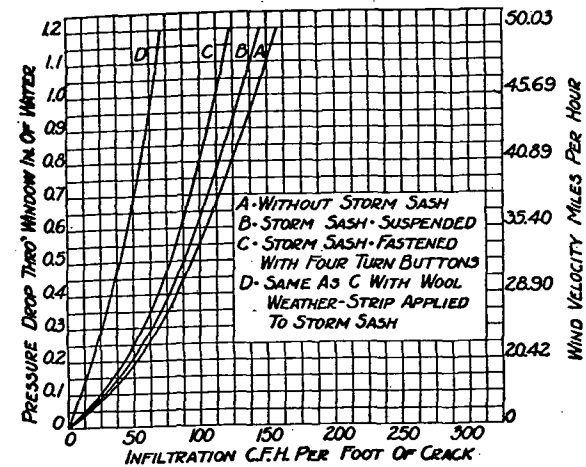


FIG. 6. INFILTRATION THROUGH SASH PERIMETER OF WINDOW WITH AND WITHOUT STORM SASH— $\frac{1}{8}$ IN. CRACK AND $\frac{1}{32}$ IN. CLEARANCE

from it at higher levels. On the other hand, the wind velocity at lower levels may be somewhat abated by surrounding obstructions. Furthermore, the chimney effect is reduced in multi-story buildings by the partial isolation of floors preventing free upward movement, so that wind and temperature difference may seldom cooperate to the fullest extent.

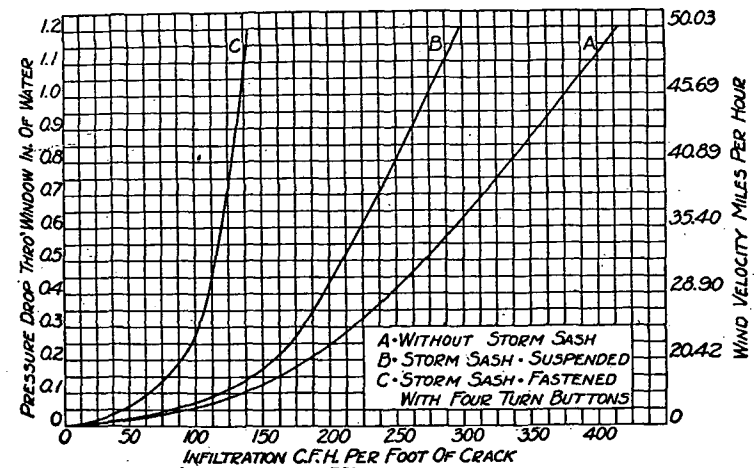


FIG. 7. INFILTRATION THROUGH SASH PERIMETER OF WINDOW WITH AND WITHOUT STORM SASH— $\frac{1}{8}$ IN. CRACK AND $\frac{1}{8}$ IN. CLEARANCE