tive hours are readily taken care of by the heat capacity of the building itself. (See Fig. 1).

2. Determine on the inside air temperature, at the 60-in. breathing line or the 30-in. line, which is to be maintained in the building during the coldest weather. (See Table 1).

3. Estimate temperatures in adjacent unheated spaces and the attic. The attic temperature need not be estimated if the combined roof and ceiling coefficient is used.

4. Select or compute the heat transmission coefficients for outside walls and glass; also for inside walls, floors, or top-floor ceilings, if these are next to unheated space; include roof if next to heated space. (See Chapter 4).

5. Measure amount of net outside wall, glass and roof next to heated spaces, as well as any cold walls, floors or ceilings next to unheated space. Such measurements are made from building plans, or from the actual building, using inside dimensions.

6. Compute the heat transmission losses for each kind of wall, glass, floor, ceiling and roof in the building by multiplying the heat transmission coefficient in each case by the area of the surface in square feet and the temperature difference between the inside and outside air. (See Items 1, 2, and 3).

7. Select unit values and compute the heat equivalent of the infiltration of cold air taking place around outside doors and windows. These unit values depend on the kind or width of crack and wind velocity, and when multiplied by the length of crack and the temperature difference between the inside and outside air, the result expresses the heat required to warm up the cold air leaking into the building per hour. (See Chapter 5).

8. The sum of the heat losses by transmission (Item 6) through the outside wall and glass, as well as through any cold floors, ceilings or roof, plus the heat equivalent (Item 7) of the cold air entering by infiltration represents the total heat loss equivalent for any building.

INTERMITTENTLY HEATED BUILDINGS

Item 8 represents the heat losses after the building is heated and under stable operating conditions in coldest weather. In the case of intermittently heated buildings additional heat is required for raising the temperature of the air, the building materials and the material contents of the building to the specified inside temperature. The rate at which this additional heat must be supplied depends upon the heat capacity of the structure and its material contents and upon the time in which these are to be heated[9].

This additional heat may be figured and allowed for as conditions require, but inasmuch as the heating system proportioned for taking care of the heat losses will usually have a capacity about 100 per cent greater than that required for average winter weather, and inasmuch as most buildings may either be continuously heated or have more time allowed for heating-up during the few minimum temperature days, no allowance is usually made except in the size of boilers or furnaces. For churches, auditoriums and other intermittently heated buildings, additional capacity should be provided.

RESIDENCE HEAT LOSS PROBLEMS

Example 5. Calculate the heat loss of residence shown in Fig. 2 located in the vicinity of Chicago. Assume inside and outside design temperatures to be 70 F and −10 F respectively. The attic is unheated. Assume ground temperature to be 50 F

[9]Heat Requirement Tables for Intermittently Heated Buildings, (*Engineering Experiment Station Bulletin*, No. 60, A. and M. College of Texas, College Station, Texas), contains a set of tables applicable to either intermittent heating or cooling. Further information may be found in a paper, A Method of Compiling Tables for Intermittent Heating, by Elmer G. Smith (A.S.H.V.E. JOURNAL SECTION, *Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning*, June, 1942, p. 386).

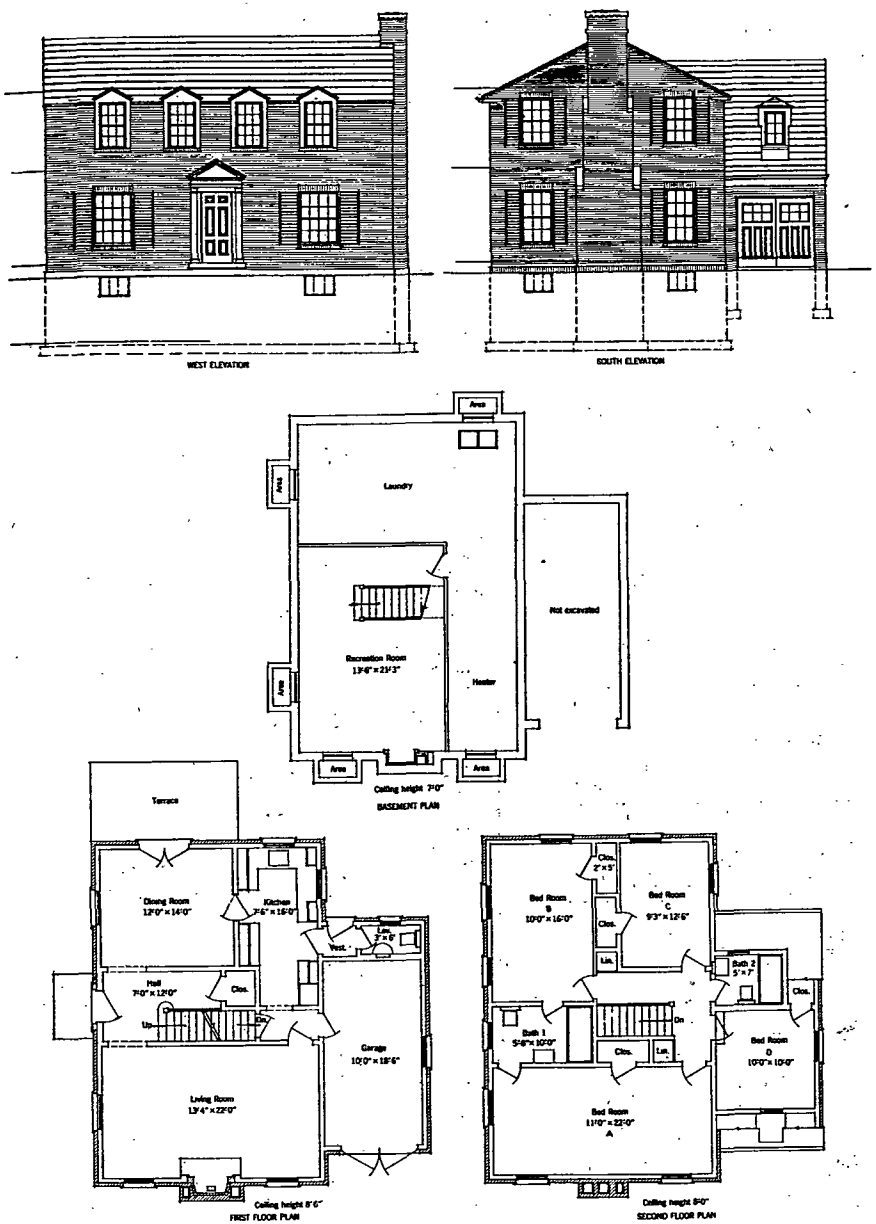


FIG. 2. ELEVATIONS AND FLOOR PLANS OF RESIDENCE