TABLE 6. COEFFICIENTS OF TRANSMISSION (*U*) OF FRAME INTERIOR WALLS AND PARTITIONS[a]

Coefficients are expressed in Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit difference in temperature between the air on the two sides, and are based on still air (no wind) conditions on both sides.

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION	Wall No.	Single Partition (Finish on One Side of Studding)	Double Partition (Finished on Both Sides of Studding)				
			Air Space Between Studding	Flaked Gypsum Fill[b] Between Studding	Rock Wool Fill[b] Between Studding	½-in. Flexible Insulation Between Studding (One Air Space)	Stud Space Faced One Side with Bright Aluminum Foil
Type of Wall		A	B	C	D	E	F
Wood Lath and Plaster On Studding	77	0.62	0.34	0.11	0.076	0.21	0.24
Metal Lath and Plaster[c] On Studding	78	0.69	0.39	0.11	0.078	0.23	0.26
Plaster Board (⅜ in.) and Plaster[d] On Studding	79	0.61	0.34	0.10	0.075	0.21	0.24
½ in. Rigid Insulation and Plaster[d] On Studding	80	0.35	0.18	0.083	0.063	0.14	0.15
1 in. Rigid Insulation and Plaster[d] On Studding	81	0.23	0.12	0.066	0.054	0.097	0.10
1½ in. Corkboard and Plaster[d] On Studding	82	0.16	0.081	0.052	0.044	0.070	0.073
2 in. Corkboard and Plaster[d] On Studding	83	0.12	0.063	0.045	0.038	0.057	0.059

[a]Computed from factors marked by * in Table 2.
[b]Thickness assumed 3⅝ in.
[c]Plaster on metal lath assumed ¾-in. thick.
[d]Plaster assumed ½-in. thick.

TABLE 7. COEFFICIENTS OF TRANSMISSION (*U*) OF MASONRY PARTITIONS[a]

Coefficients are expressed in Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit difference in temperature between the air on the two sides, and are based on still air (no wind) conditions on both sides.

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION	No.	Plain Walls (No Plaster)	Walls Plastered on One Side	Walls Plastered on Both Sides
Type of Wall		A	B	C
4-in. Hollow Clay Tile	84	0.45	0.42	0.40
4-in. Common Brick	85	0.50	0.46	0.43
4-in. Hollow Gypsum Tile	86	0.30	0.28	0.27
2-in. Solid Plaster	87	.....	.....	0.53

[a]Computed from factors marked by * in Table 2.

TABLE 8. COEFFICIENTS OF TRANSMISSION (*U*) OF FRAME CONSTRUCTION FLOORS AND CEILINGS[a]

Coefficients are expressed in Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit difference in temperature between the air on the two sides, and are based on still air (no wind) conditions on both sides.

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION	INSULATION BETWEEN JOISTS	No.	Type of Flooring					
			No Flooring	Yellow Pine Flooring[b] on Joists	Yellow Pine Flooring on Rigid Insulation (½ in.) on Joists	Maple or Oak Flooring[c] on Yellow Pine Sub-Flooring[b] on Joists	¼-in. Battleship Linoleum on Yellow Pine Flooring[b]
Type of Ceiling			A	B	C	D	E
No Ceiling	None	1	.....	0.46	0.27	0.34	0.34
Metal Lath and Plaster (¾ in.)	None	2	0.69	0.30	0.21	0.25	0.25
Wood Lath and Plaster	None	3	0.62	0.28	0.20	0.24	0.24
Plaster Board (⅜ in.) and Plaster (½ in.)	None	4	0.61	0.28	0.20	0.24	0.23
Rigid Insulation (½ in.) and Plaster (½ in.)	None	5	0.35	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.18
Rigid Insulation (1 in.) and Plaster (½ in.)	None	6	0.23	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.14
Metal Lath and Plaster	Bright Aluminum Foil[d]	7	0.59	0.22	0.17	0.19	0.19
Metal Lath and Plaster	Flexible[e] Insulation (1 in.)	8	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.12
Metal Lath and Plaster	Flexible[e] Insulation (2 in.)	9	0.10	0.086	0.076	0.081	0.081
Metal Lath and Plaster	Rock Wool Fill (3⅝ in.)	10	0.079	0.068	0.063	0.066	0.066
Corkboard (1½ in.) and Plaster (½ in.)	None	11	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11
Corkboard (2 in.) and Plaster (½ in.)	None	12	0.12	0.10	0.087	0.094	0.094

[a]Computed from factors marked by * in Table 2.
[b]Thickness assumed to be ²⁵/₃₂ in.
[c]Thickness assumed to be ¹⁵/₁₆ in.
[d]Based on one air space with no flooring, and two air spaces with flooring. The value of *U* will be the same if insulation is applied to under side of joists and separated from lath and plaster ceiling by 1-in. furring strips.
[e]Air space faced on one side with bright aluminum foil.