

TABLE 4. CONDUCTIVITIES (k) AND CONDUCTANCES (C) USED IN CALCULATING HEAT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS (U) IN TABLES 5 TO 18

These constants are expressed in Btu per (hour) (square foot) (Fahrenheit degree temperature difference). Conductivities (k) are per inch thickness and conductances (C) are for thickness or construction stated, not per inch thickness.

MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	CONDUCTIVITY OR CONDUCTANCE		RESISTANCE	
		(k)	(C)	Per Inch	For
				Thickness	Thickness
		($\frac{1}{k}$)	($\frac{1}{C}$)	Listed	
AIR SPACES					
BOUNDED BY ORDINARY MATERIALS	Vertical, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or more in width	.....	1.10	.....	0.91
BOUNDED BY ALUMINUM FOIL	Vertical, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or more in width	.....	0.46	.....	2.17
EXTERIOR FINISHES (Frame Walls)					
BRICK VENEER	4 in. thick (nominal)	.....	2.27	.....	0.44
STUCCO (1 in.)	.....	12.50	.....	0.08	.....
WOOD SHINGLES	.....	.....	1.28	.....	0.78
YELLOW PINE LAP SIDING	.....	.....	1.28	.....	0.78
INSULATING MATERIALS					
ALUMINUM FOIL	See Air Spaces	.....	.....	.....	.....
BATS AND BLANKETS	Made from mineral or vegetable fiber or animal hair, enclosed or open	0.27	.....	3.70	.....
CORKBOARD	Pure, no added binder	0.30	.....	3.33	.....
INSULATING BOARD	Vegetable fiber	0.33	.....	3.03	.....
MINERAL WOOL	Fiber made from rock, slag or glass	0.27	.....	3.70	.....
VERMICULITE	Expanded	0.43	.....	2.08	.....
INTERIOR FINISHES					
COMPOSITION WALLBOARD	$\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick	0.50	.....	2.00	.....
GYPHUM PLASTER	.....	3.30	.....	0.30	.....
GYPHUM BOARD ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.)	Plain or decorated	.....	3.70	.....	0.27
GYPHUM LATH ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) AND PLASTER	Plaster thickness assumed $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	.....	2.4	.....	0.42
INSULATING BOARD ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.)	Plain or decorated	.....	0.66	.....	1.52
INSULATING BOARD LATH ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) AND PLASTER	Plaster thickness assumed $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	.....	0.60	.....	1.67
INSULATING BOARD LATH (1 in.) AND PLASTER	Plaster thickness assumed $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	.....	0.31	.....	3.18
METAL LATH AND PLASTER	Plaster thickness assumed $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	.....	4.40	.....	0.23
PLYWOOD ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.)	Plain or decorated	.....	2.12	.....	0.47
WOOD LATH AND PLASTER	.....	.....	2.50	.....	0.40
MASONRY MATERIALS					
BRICK	Adobe, assumed 4 in. thick	.....	0.89	.....	1.12
BRICK	Common, assumed 4 in. thick	.....	1.25	.....	0.80
BRICK	Face, assumed 4 in. thick	.....	2.30	.....	0.43
CEMENT MORTAR	.....	12.00	.....	0.08	.....
3 in. CLAY TILE (HOLLOW)	.....	.....	1.28	.....	0.78
4 in. CLAY TILE (HOLLOW)	.....	.....	1.00	.....	1.00
6 in. CLAY TILE (HOLLOW)	.....	.....	0.64	.....	1.57
8 in. CLAY TILE (HOLLOW)	.....	.....	0.60	.....	1.67
10 in. CLAY TILE (HOLLOW)	.....	.....	0.58	.....	1.72
12 in. CLAY TILE (HOLLOW)	.....	.....	0.40	.....	2.50
16 in. CLAY TILE (HOLLOW)	.....	.....	0.31	.....	3.23
CONCRETE	Light weight aggregate ^a	2.50	.....	0.40	.....
CONCRETE	Sand and gravel aggregate	12.00	.....	0.08	.....
3 in. CONCRETE BLOCKS	Hollow, cinder aggregate	.....	1.28	.....	0.78
4 in. CONCRETE BLOCKS	Hollow, cinder aggregate	.....	1.00	.....	1.00
8 in. CONCRETE BLOCKS	Hollow, gravel aggregate	.....	1.00	.....	1.00
12 in. CONCRETE BLOCKS	Hollow, gravel aggregate	.....	0.80	.....	1.25
8 in. CONCRETE BLOCKS	Hollow, cinder aggregate	.....	0.60	.....	1.66
12 in. CONCRETE BLOCKS	Hollow, cinder aggregate	.....	0.53	.....	1.88
8 in. CONCRETE BLOCKS	Hollow, light weight aggregate ^b	.....	0.50	.....	2.00
12 in. CONCRETE BLOCKS	Hollow, light weight aggregate ^b	.....	0.47	.....	2.13
GYPHUM FIBER CONCRETE	87 1/4 per cent gypsum and 12 1/4 per cent wood chips	1.66	.....	0.60	.....
3 in. GYPHUM TILE	Hollow	.....	0.61	.....	1.64
4 in. GYPHUM TILE	Hollow	.....	0.46	.....	2.18
STUCCO	.....	12.50	.....	0.08	.....
TILE AND TERRAZZO	For flooring	12.00	.....	0.08	.....
STONE	.....	12.50	.....	0.08	.....

^aConductance values for horizontal air spaces depend on whether the heat flow is upward or downward, but in most cases it is sufficiently accurate to use the same values for horizontal as for vertical air spaces.

^bExpanded slag, burned clay or pumice.

TABLE 4. CONDUCTIVITIES (k) AND CONDUCTANCES (C) USED IN CALCULATING HEAT TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS (U) IN TABLES 5 TO 18—Concluded

These constants are expressed in Btu per (hour) (square foot) (Fahrenheit degree temperature difference). Conductivities (k) are per inch thickness and conductances (C) are for thickness or construction stated, not per inch thickness.

MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	CONDUCTIVITY OR CONDUCTANCE		RESISTANCE	
		(k)	(C)	Per Inch Thickness ($\frac{1}{k}$)	For Thickness Listed ($\frac{1}{C}$)
ROOFING MATERIALS					
ASBESTOS SHINGLES			6.00		0.17
ASPHALT SHINGLES			6.50		0.15
BUILT-UP ROOFING	Assumed thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ in.		3.53		0.28
HEAVY ROLL ROOFING			6.50		0.15
SLATE	Assumed $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	10.00	20.00	0.10	0.05
WOOD SHINGLES			1.28		0.78
SHEATHING					
GYPHUM ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.)			2.82		0.35
INSULATING BOARD ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.)			0.42		2.37
PLYWOOD ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.)			2.56		0.39
FIR OR YELLOW PINE (1 in.)	Actual thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ in.		1.02		0.98
FIR, PLUS BUILDING PAPER	Actual thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ in.		0.86		1.16
SURFACES					
STILL AIR	Ordinary non-reflective materials, vertical		1.65		0.61
15 MPH WIND VELOCITY	Ordinary non-reflective materials, vertical		6.00		0.17
WOODS					
FIR SHEATHING (1 in.) BUILDING PAPER AND YELLOW PINE LAP SIDING			0.50		2.00
MAPLE OR OAK		1.15		0.87	
YELLOW PINE OR FIR		0.80		1.25	

transmission U_i of the insulated construction may be compared with the corresponding coefficient U without insulation. Attention is called to the necessity of applying the insulating material in accordance with the manufacturer's specification. The engineer must carefully evaluate the economic considerations involved in the selection of an insulating material as adapted to various building constructions. Lack of proper evaluation, or improper installation may lead to unsatisfactory results.

Computed Heat Transmission Coefficients

Computed over-all heat transmission coefficients of many common types of building construction are given in Tables 5 to 18, inclusive, each coefficient being identified by a serial number except in Table 18. For example, the coefficient U of a brick-veneer, frame wall with wood sheathing and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of plaster on gypsum lath is 0.27, (Wall No. 28-C in Table 5) and with 2 in. of blanket or bat insulation the coefficient would be 0.097 (No. 49-B in Table 6).

Example 1. Calculate the coefficient of heat transmission U of a brick-veneer, frame wall with wood sheathing, building paper, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. plaster on $\frac{1}{2}$ in. gypsum lath, based on a wind exposure of 15 mph. Also calculate the coefficient when 2 in. of bat insulation is added, leaving an air space in the wall, and correcting for framing amounting to 15 per cent of the wall area.

Solution: Starting from the exterior, the resistances making up the total heat resistance are (1) exterior surface, (2) brick-veneer, (3) wood sheathing $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and building paper, (4) air space $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, (5) $\frac{1}{2}$ in. gypsum lath and plaster, (6) interior surface. Then using the values from Table 4 in Equation 4:

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{6.0} + \frac{1}{2.27} + \frac{1}{0.86} + \frac{1}{1.10} + \frac{1}{2.4} + \frac{1}{1.65}}$$