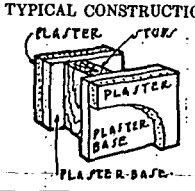
Table 6. Coefficients of Transmission (U) of Frame Interior Walls and Partitions[a]

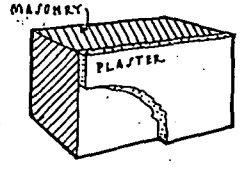
Coefficients are expressed in Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit difference in temperature between the air on the two sides, and are based on still air (no wind) conditions on both sides.

Type of Wall	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 One Side Bright Faced with Aluminum Foil
TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION 							
		A	B	C	D	E	F
Wood Lath and Plaster On Studding	53	0.62	0.34	0.11	0.065	0.21	0.24
Metal Lath and Plaster[c] On Studding	54	0.69	0.39	0.11	0.066	0.23	0.26
Plaster Board (⅜ in.) and Plaster[d] On Studding	55	0.61	0.34	0.10	0.065	0.21	0.24
½ in. Rigid Insulation and Plaster[d] On Studding	56	0.35	0.18	0.083	0.056	0.14	0.15
1 in. Rigid Insulation and Plaster[d] On Studding	57	0.23	0.12	0.066	0.048	0.097	0.10
1½ in. Corkboard and Plaster[d] On Studding	58	0.16	0.081	0.052	0.040	0.070	0.073
2 in. Corkboard and Plaster[d] On Studding	59	0.12	0.063	0.045	0.035	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]

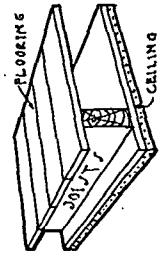
Coefficients are expressed in Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit difference in temperature between the air on the two sides, and are based on still air (no wind) conditions on both sides.

Type of Wall	No.	Plain Walls (No Plaster)	Walls Plastered on One Side	Walls Plastered on Both Sides
TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION 				
		A	B	C
4-in. Hollow Clay Tile	60	0.45	0.42	0.40
4-in. Common Brick	61	0.50	0.46	0.43
4-in. Hollow Gypsum Tile	62	0.30	0.28	0.27
2-in. Solid Plaster	63	.....	.....	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.

Type of Ceiling	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]
TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION 							
			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
Metal Lath and Plaster	Flexible[d] Insulation (½ in.)	6	0.24	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.15
Metal Lath and Plaster	Rigid Insulation[d] (½ in.)	7	0.26	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.15
Metal Lath and Plaster	Bright Aluminum Foil[e]	8	0.59	0.22	0.16	0.19	0.19
Metal Lath and Plaster	Rock Wool Fill (3⅝ in.)	9	0.097	0.063	0.058	0.060	0.060
Corkboard (1½ in.) and Plaster (½ in.)	None	10	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11
Corkboard (2 in.) and Plaster (½ in.)	None	11	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 ¹⅞ 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.