



# Understanding the Residential Energy Code Requirements for Mechanical Systems

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# ❖ Coffee Breaks



# Continuing Educational Credits Available

- In accordance with the Department of Labor and Industry's statute 326.0981, Subd. 11,  
  
"This educational offering is recognized by the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry as satisfying **4 hours** of credit toward **Building Officials and Residential Contractors** continuing education requirements",  
**including the 1 Hour Energy Credit**
- For additional continuing education approvals, please see your credit tracking card.

# Course Objectives

- Calculate Heat loss for Building



# Course Objectives

- Calculate Heat loss for Building
- **Size the Furnace for the Building**
  - Including Oversizing



# Course Objectives

- Calculate Heat loss for Building
- Size the Furnace for the Building
- Calculate the Make up air requirements
  - Table 501.4.1 

Table 501.4.1 Procedure to Determine Makeup Air Quantity for Exhaust Equipment in Dwellings				
<i>Use the Appropriate Column to Estimate House Infiltration</i>				
	One or Multiple power vent or direct vent appliances or no combustion appliances <sup>A</sup>	One or multiple fan-assisted appliances and power vent or direct appliances <sup>B</sup>	One atmospherically vented gas or oil appliance or one solid vent fuel appliance <sup>C</sup>	Multiple atmospherically vented gas or oil appliance or solid vent fuel appliance <sup>D</sup>
1 a) pressure factor (cfm/sf)	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.03
b) conditioned floor area (sf) (including unfinished basements)				
Estimated House Infiltration (cfm): [1a x 1b]				
2 Exhaust Capacity				
a) continuous exhaust only ventilation system (not applicable to balanced ventilation systems such as HRV)				
b) clothes dryer	135	135	135	135
c) 80% of largest exhaust rating (cfm): (not applicable if recirculating system or if powered makeup air is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
d) 80% of next largest exhaust rating (cfm): (not applicable if recirculating system or if powered makeup air is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)	not applicable			
Total Exhaust Capacity (cfm): [2a+2b+2c+2d]				
3 Makeup Air Requirement				
a) Total Exhaust Capacity (from Above)				
b) Estimated House Infiltration (from Above)				
Makeup Air quantity (cfm): [3a - 3b] (if value is negative, no makeup air is needed)				
4 For Makeup Air Opening Sizing, refer to Table 501.3.2				

# Course Objectives

- Calculate Heat loss for Building
- Size the Furnace for the Building
- Calculate the Make up air requirements
  - Sizing table 501.4.2 for passive or powered MUA

Table 501.4.2  
Makeup Air Opening Sizing Table for  
New and Existing Dwellings

Type of opening or system	One or Multiple power vent or direct vent appliances or (cfm)	One or multiple fan-assisted appliances and power vent or (cfm)	One atmospherically vented gas or oil appliance or one (cfm)	Multiple atmospherically vented gas or oil (cfm)	Passive makeup air opening duct diameter E, F & G (inches)
Passive Opening	1 - 36	1 - 22	1 - 15	1 - 9	3
Passive Opening	37 - 66	23 - 41	16 - 28	10 - 17	4
Passive Opening	67 - 109	42 - 66	29 - 46	18 - 28	5
Passive Opening	110 - 163	67 - 100	47 - 69	29 - 42	6
Passive Opening	164 - 232	101 - 143	70 - 99	43 - 61	7
Passive Opening	233 - 317	144 - 195	100 - 135	62 - 83	8
Passive Opening	318 - 419	196 - 258	136 - 179	84 - 110	9
Passive Opening	420 - 539	259 - 332	180 - 230	111 - 142	10
Passive Opening with Motorized Damper	540 - 679	333 - 419	231 - 290	143 - 179	11
Powered Makeup Air <sup>H</sup>	> 679	> 419	> 290	> 179	Not applicable

A Use this column if there are other than fan-assisted or atmospherically vented gas or oil appliances or if there are no combustion appliances.

B Use this column if there is one fan-assisted appliance per venting system. Other than atmospherically vented appliances may also be included.

C Use this column if there is one atmospherically vented (other than fan-assisted) gas or oil appliance per venting system or one solid fuel appliance.

D Use this column if there are multiple atmospherically vented gas or oil appliances using a common vent or if there are atmospherically vented gas or oil appliances and solid fuel appliance(s).

E An equivalent length of 100 feet of round smooth metal duct is assumed. Subtract 40 feet for the exterior hood and ten feet for each 90-degree elbow to determine the remaining length of straight duct allowable.

F If flexible duct is used, increase the duct diameter by one inch. Flexible duct shall be stretched with minimal sags.

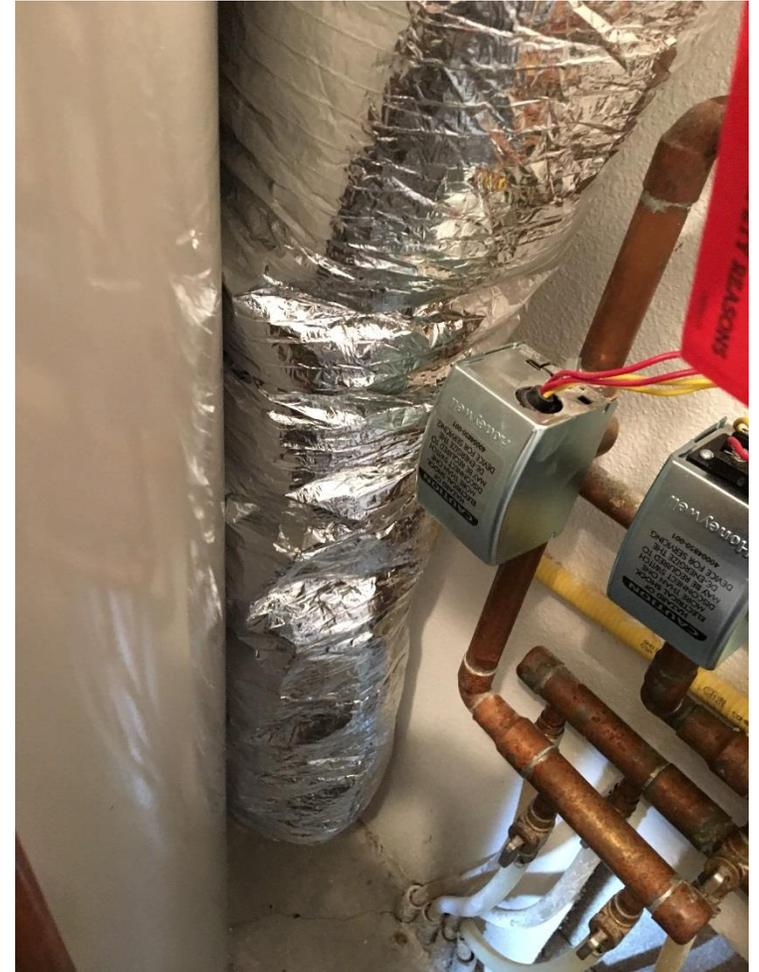
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H Barometric dampers are prohibited in passive makeup air openings when any atmospherically vented appliance is installed.

H Powered makeup air shall be electrically interlocked with the largest exhaust system.

# Course Objectives

- Calculate Heat loss for Building
- Size the Furnace for the Building
- Calculate the Make up air requirements
- **Calculate the Combustion air requirements**



# Course Objectives

- Calculate Heat loss for Building
- Size the Furnace for the Building
- Calculate the Make up air requirements
- Calculate the Combustion air requirements
  - IFGC Appendix E

1346.6012 IFGC APPENDIX E, WORKSHEET E-1.

IFGC Appendix E, Worksheet E-1	
Residential Combustion Air Calculation Method (for Furnace, Boiler, and/or Water Heater in the Same Space)	
<b>Step 1:</b> Complete vented combustion appliance information:	
Furnace/Boiler: ____ Draft Hood ____ Fan Assisted ____ Direct Vent (Not fan Assisted) & Power Vent	Input: ____ Btu/hr
Water Heater: ____ Draft Hood ____ Fan Assisted ____ Direct Vent (Not fan Assisted) & Power Vent	Input: ____ Btu/hr
<b>Step 2:</b> Calculate the volume of the Combustion Appliance Space (CAS) containing combustion appliances. The CAS includes all spaces connected to one another by code compliant openings. CAS volume: ____ ft <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Step 3:</b> Determine air Changes per Hour (ACH) <sup>1</sup> Default ACH values have been incorporated into Table E-1 for use with Method 4b (KAIR Method). If the year of construction or ACH is not known, use method 4a (Standard Method).	
<b>Step 4:</b> Determine Required Volume for Combustion Air.	
4a. Standard Method	
Total Btu/hr input of all combustion appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES) Input: ____ Btu/hr	
Use Standard Method column in Table E-1 to find Total Required Volume (TRV) TRV: ____ ft <sup>3</sup>	
If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is greater than TRV then no outdoor openings are needed. If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is less than TRV then go to STEP 5.	
4b. Known Air Infiltration Rate (KAIR) Method	
Total Btu/hr input of all fan-assisted and power vent appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)	Input: ____ Btu/hr
Use Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Fan Assisted (RVFA)	RVFA: ____ ft <sup>3</sup>
Total Btu/hr input of all non-fan-assisted appliances	Input: ____ Btu/hr
Use Non-Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Non-Fan-Assisted (RVNFA)	RVNFA: ____ ft <sup>3</sup>
Total Required Volume (TRV) = RVFA + RVNFA TRV = ____ + ____ = ____ ft <sup>3</sup>	
If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is greater than TRV then no outdoor openings are needed. If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is less than TRV then go to STEP 5.	
<b>Step 5:</b> Calculate the ratio of available interior volume to the total required volume. Ratio = CAS Volume (from Step 2) divided by TRV (from Step 4a or Step 4b) Ratio = ____ / ____ = ____	
<b>Step 6:</b> Calculate Reduction Factor (RF). RF = 1 minus Ratio RF = 1 - ____ = ____	
<b>Step 7:</b> Calculate single outdoor opening as if all combustion air is from outside.	
Total Btu/hr input of all Combustion Appliances in the same CAS (EXCEPT DIRECT VENT) Input: ____ Btu/hr	
Combustion Air Opening Area (CAOA): Total Btu/hr divided by 3000 Btu/hr per in <sup>2</sup> CAOA = ____ / 3000 Btu/hr per in <sup>2</sup> = ____ in <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Step 8:</b> Calculate Minimum CAOA. Minimum CAOA = CAOA multiplied by RF Minimum CAOA = ____ x ____ = ____ in <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Step 9:</b> Calculate Combustion Air Opening Diameter (CAOD) CAOD = 1.13 multiplied by the square root of Minimum CAOA CAOD = 1.13 x √Minimum CAOA = ____ in	

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- Calculate Heat loss for Building
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- Calculate the Combustion air requirements
- **Calculate and design the ventilation system**
  - **R 403.5.3 Continuous ventilation**



# Course Objectives

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- Calculate the Make up air requirements
- Calculate the Combustion air requirements
- **Calculate and design the ventilation system**
  - R 403.5.3 Continuous ventilation
  - R 403.5.2 Total Ventilation (continuous + intermittent)



# Course Objectives

- Calculate Heat loss for Building
- Size the Furnace for the Building
- Calculate the Make up air requirements
- Calculate the Combustion air requirements
- Calculate and design the ventilation system
  - Continuous ventilation
  - Total Ventilation (continuous + intermittent)
- **Discussion on the Service water heating System and the Energy code Requirements R 403.4.2**



# Course Objectives

- Calculate Heat loss for Building
- Size the Furnace for the Building
- Calculate the Make up air requirements
- Calculate the Combustion air requirements
- Calculate and design the ventilation system
  - Continuous ventilation
  - Total Ventilation (continuous + intermittent)
- Discussion on the Service water heating System and the Energy code Requirements
- **Discussion on Electrical requirements and the Energy Code Requirements R R404**



- Information in this seminar may contain code language which has been **paraphrased or summarized in order to provide more clarity for instruction purposes.** When inquiries arise in the field, reference must be made to the actual code language contained in the appropriate Rule Chapter of the Minnesota State Building Code.



- Heating and Cooling Systems and calculated heat loss requirements

**Lets calculate a simple Heat loss of a wall**

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# Lets calculate a simple Heat loss of a wall

- **Here is a simple example of a wall and then the same wall with a window**

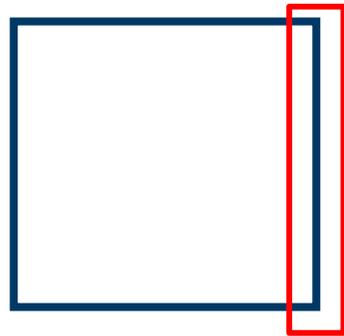
# Lets calculate a simple Heat loss of a wall

- Here is a simple example of a wall and then the same wall with a window
- **Note the changes in heat loss with the window**

# Do the Math

$Q = UA(dT) =$  heat load assessment = defines equipment sizing.

Ex.  
Using



(Conversion)

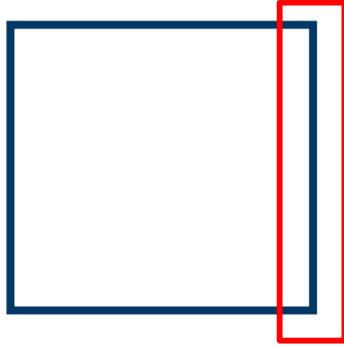
Room is 10 x 10 x 10

Assuming a wall  $U=0.0476$

$R-21 = (1 \text{ divided by } 21) = U$

$$Q = UA(dT) =$$

**Ex.**  
**Using**



**1 Wall is 10 x 10 or 100 Sq. Ft. of Area**

**Assuming a wall  $U=0.0476$**

**(Conversion)  $R-21 = (1 \text{ divided by } 21) = U$**

**$Q = 0.0476 (U) \times 100 (A) \times 90 (dT) = 428.4 \text{ (or } 429) \text{ Btu per hour of heat loss on each wall (assuming no windows)}$**

# What is the total for the building in Heat Loss (Btu's)

- **Adding in all 4 walls at the exact same Btu's for each wall (4 x 429) would require a heating appliance capable of supplying a minimum of 1,716 Btu's**

# What is the total for the building in Heat Loss (Btu's) when we add a 4 x 4 window meeting code to one wall?

- **Wall #4 was 100 Sq. Ft. at .0476 U- Factor. Now it is only 84 Sq. Ft. at the .0476 U-Factor + 16 Square foot at a 0.30 U-Factor to accommodate the window.**

- Wall 1 =  $.0476 \times 100 \times 90 = 429$  Btu's
- Wall 2 =  $.0476 \times 100 \times 90 = 429$  Btu's
- Wall 3 =  $.0476 \times 100 \times 90 = 429$  Btu's
- Wall 4 =  $.0476 \times 84 \times 90 = 360$  Btu's
- Window 1 In wall 4=

$$.30 \times 16 \times 90 = 432 \text{ Btu's}$$

Total Btu's now are

2079 total Btu's

-1716 Wall w/out Window

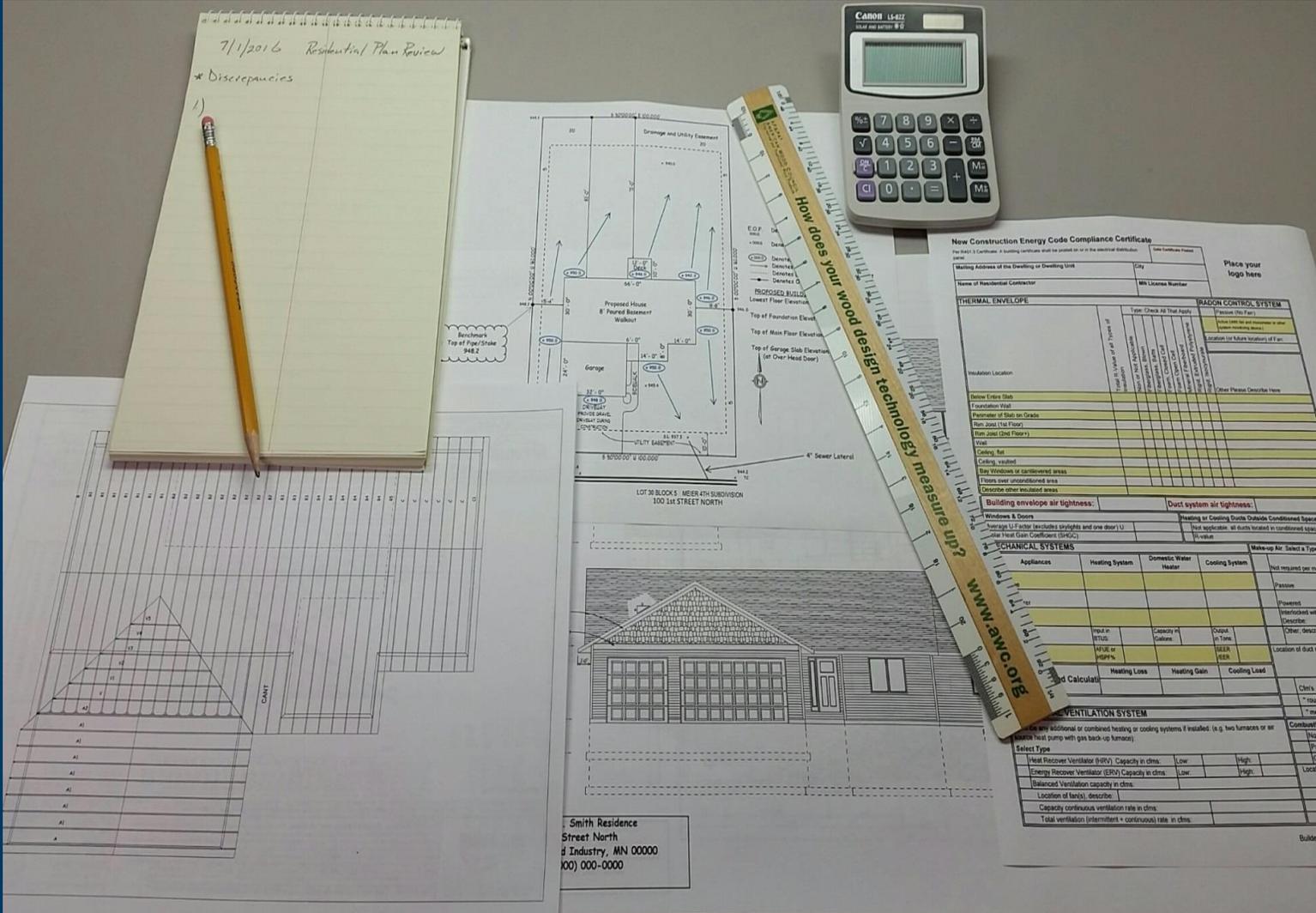
Difference of

+ 363 Btu's (adding the window)

**This can make a big difference in heating and cooling appliances depending on Number of windows and their U-factors**

# Classroom Exercise

- Grab the Plans and Lets calculate this home together



# First of all do you have everything on the plans?

## 4 Pages of the Plans

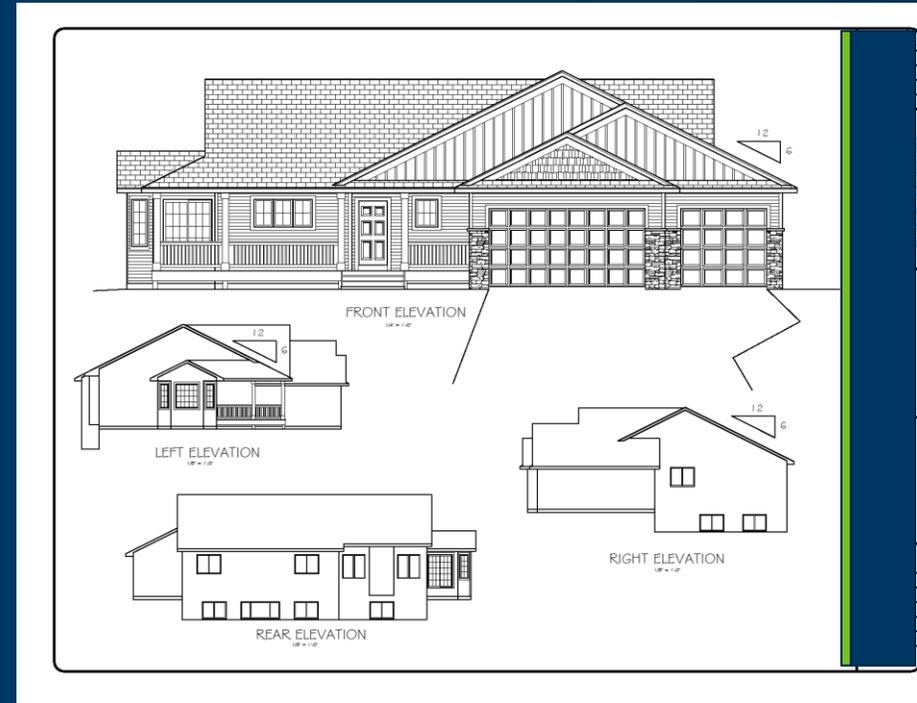
### Elevations Page

Type of foundation

Walk out (8' Grade Differential)

Look out (4' Grade Differential)

Full Basement ( No Grade Differential)



# First of all do you have everything on the plans?

## 4 Pages of the Plans

### Elevations Page

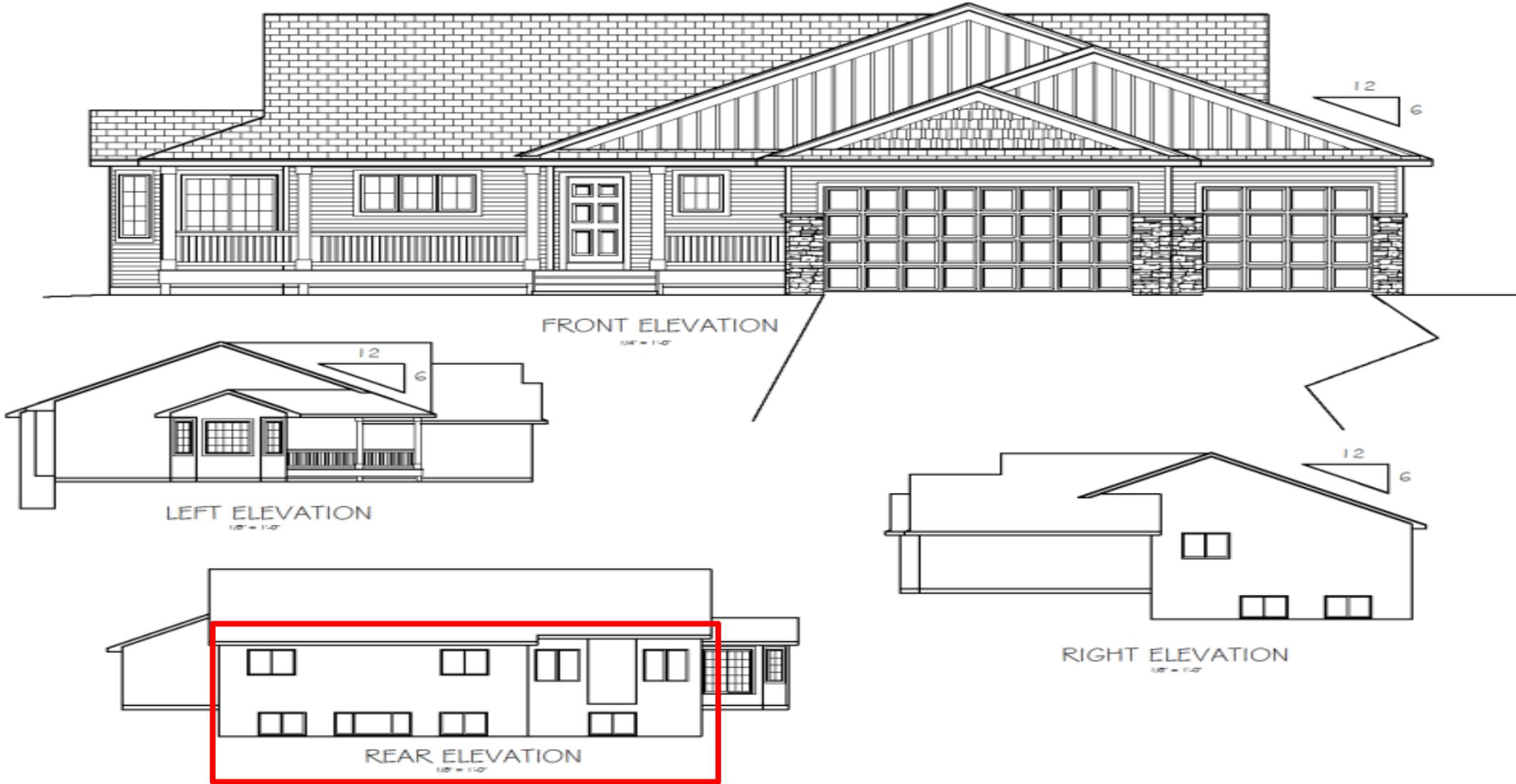
#### type of foundation

Walk out (8' Grade Differential)

Look out (4' Grade Differential)

Full Basement ( No Grade Differential)

**What does this tell us about the Back wall(s) of the home?**





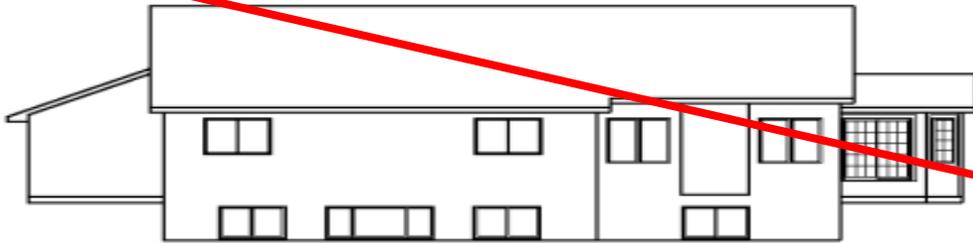
FRONT ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"



LEFT ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"

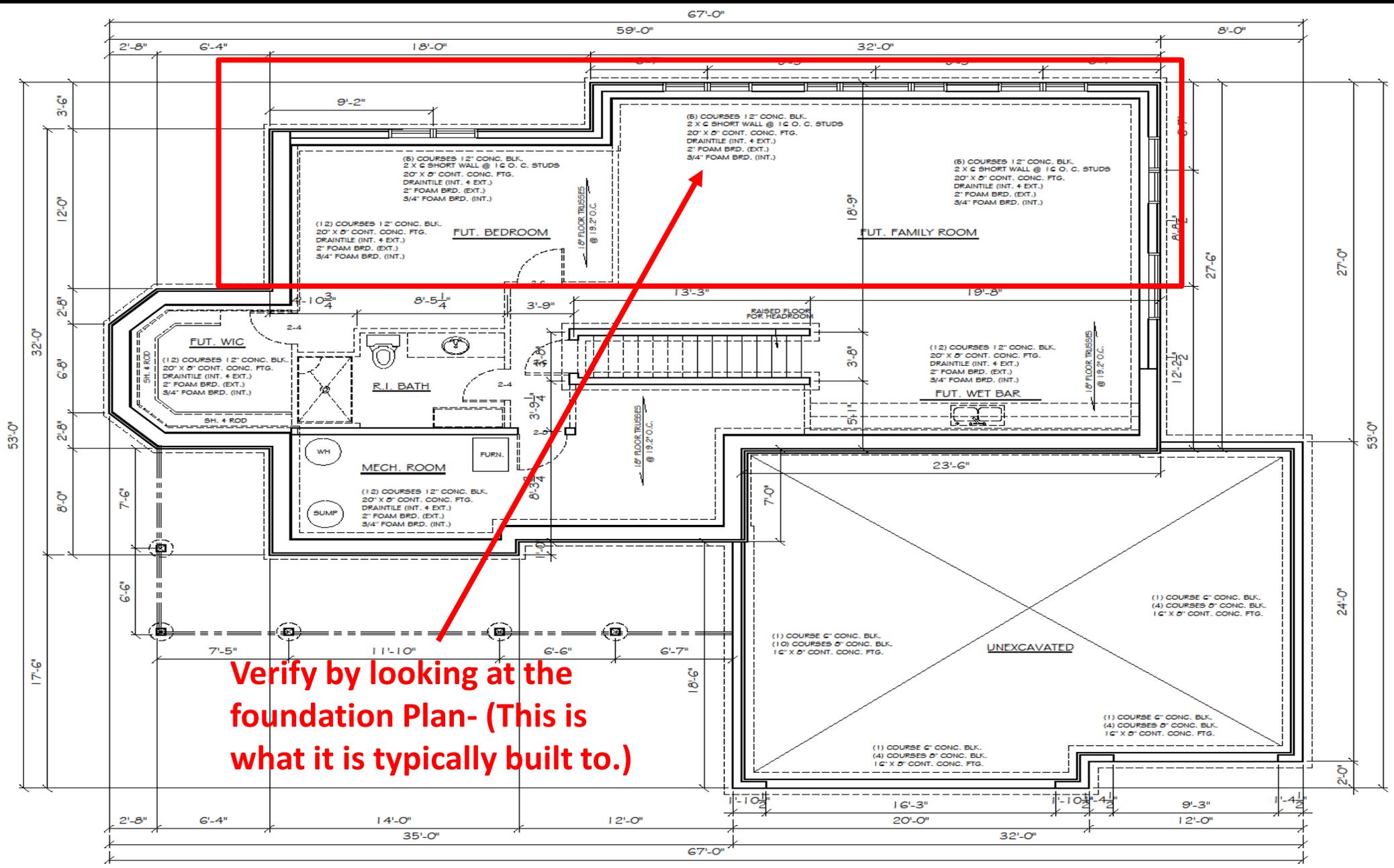


RIGHT ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"



REAR ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"

**Note: Side elevations are not correct. Or are they?**



**Verify by looking at the foundation Plan- (This is what it is typically built to.)**

**First of all do you have everything on the plans?**

**4 Pages of the Plans**

**Main Floor Page**

**Where is the Building Envelope?**

**What does it consist of Wood Framed- Masonry Etc..?**

# First of all do you have everything on the plans?

## 4 Pages of the Plans

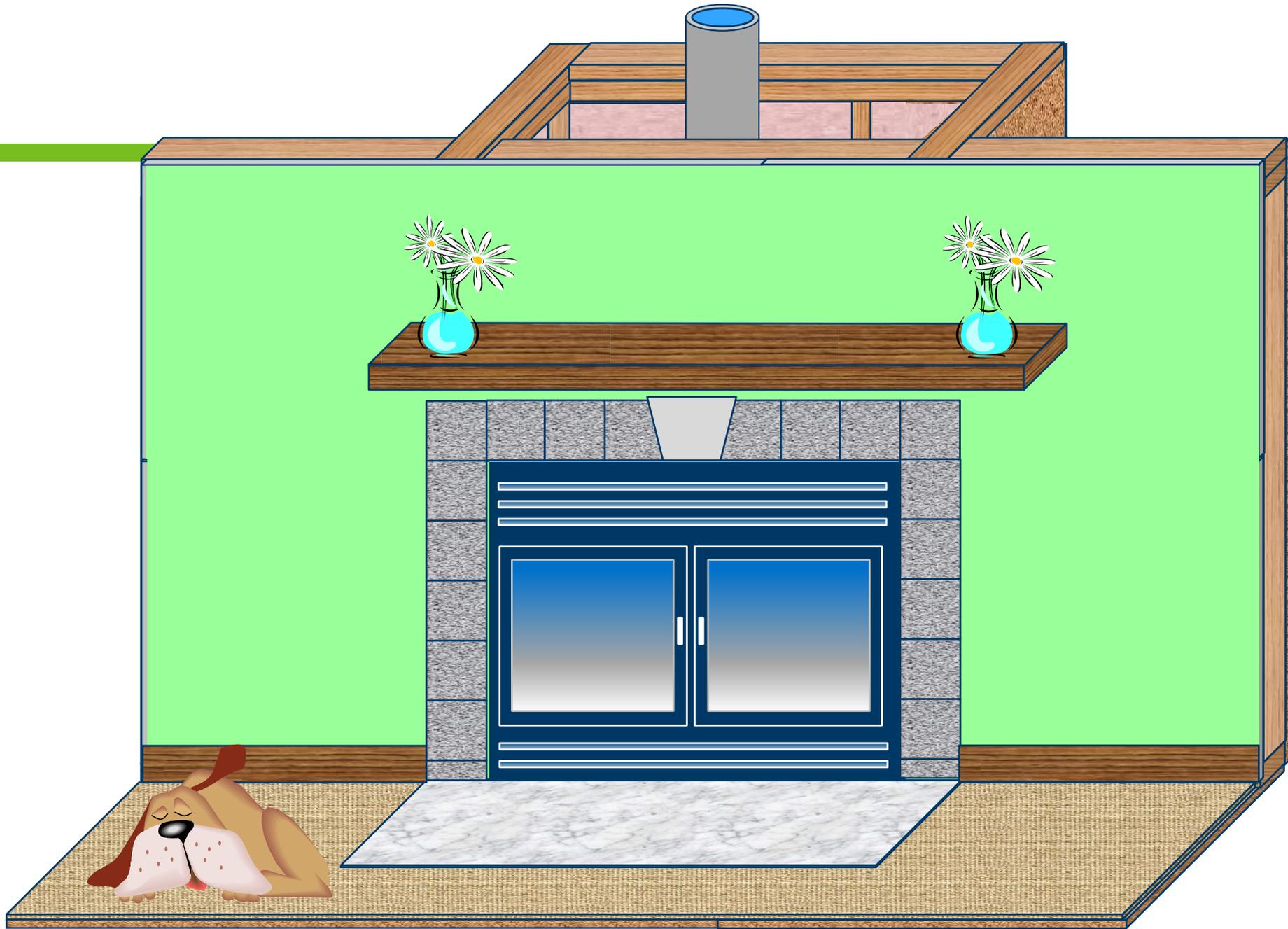
### Main Floor Page

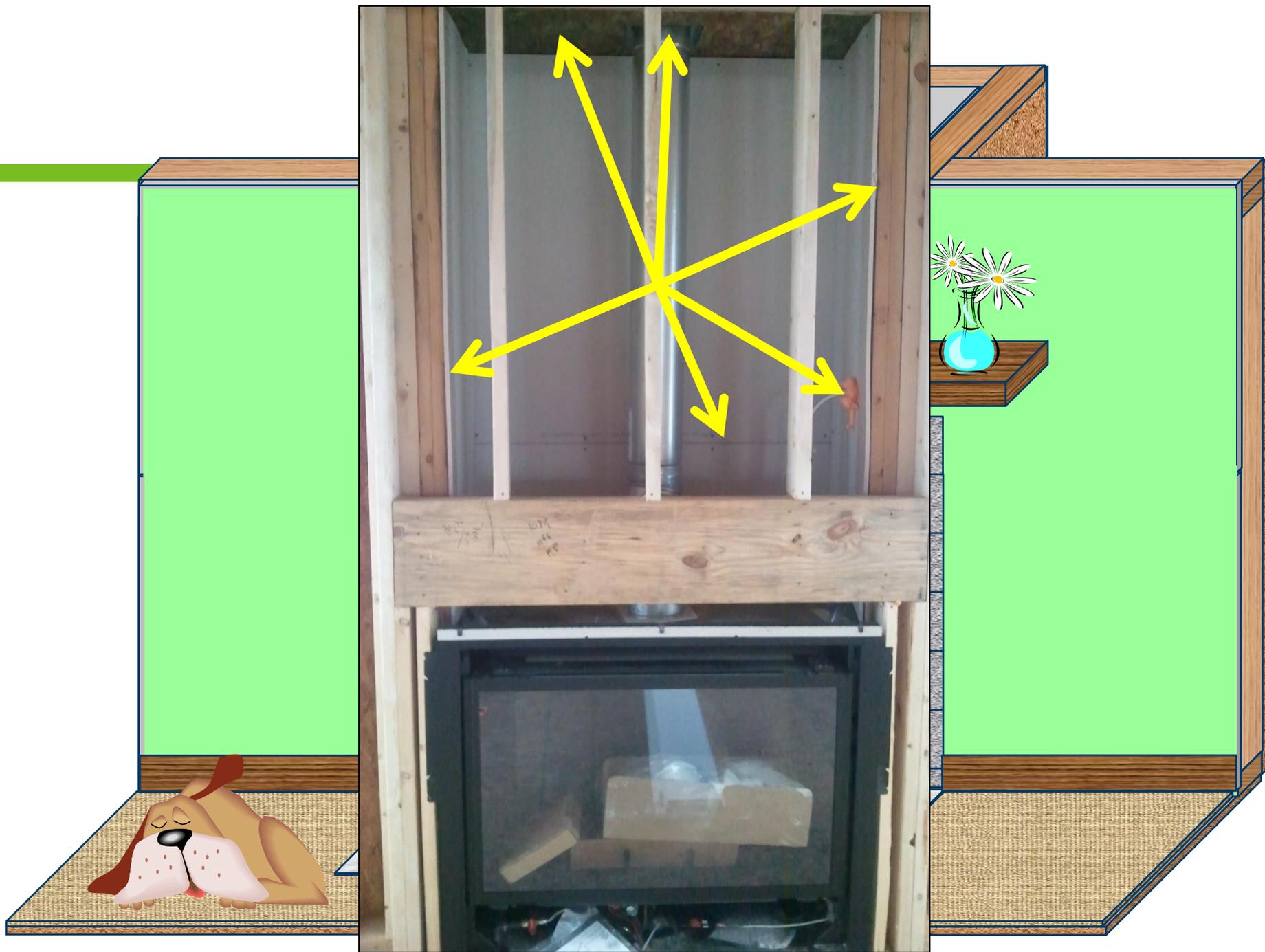
**Where is the Building Envelope?**

**What does it consist of Wood Framed- Masonry Etc..?**

**Are there any cantilevers or Bump-Outs?**







# First of all do you have everything on the plans?

## 4 Pages of the Plans

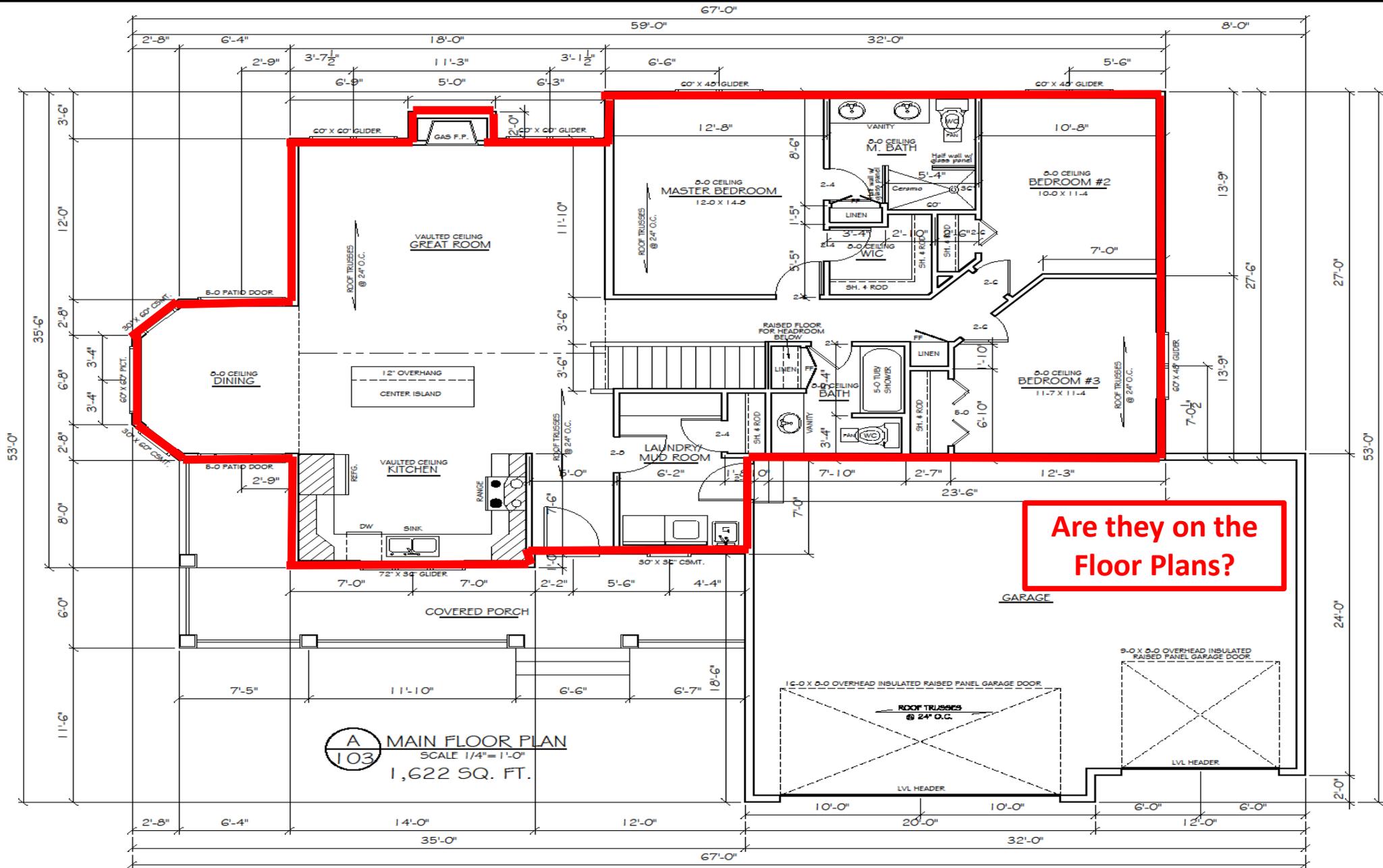
### Main Floor Page

Where is the Building Envelope?

What does it consist of Wood Framed- Masonry Etc..?

Are there any cantilevers or Bump-Outs?

What Are the R values and where do I find them?



**Are they on the Floor Plans?**

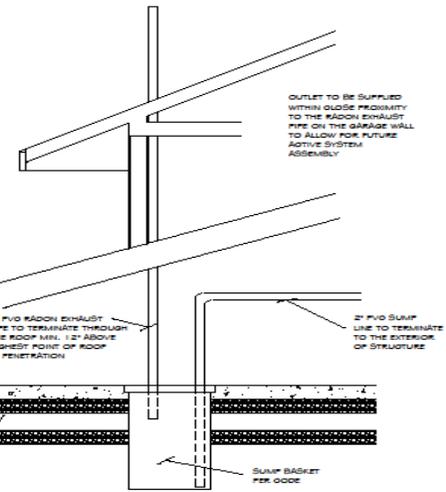
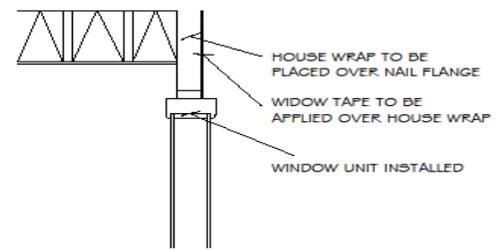
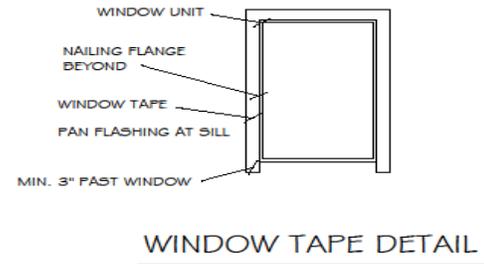
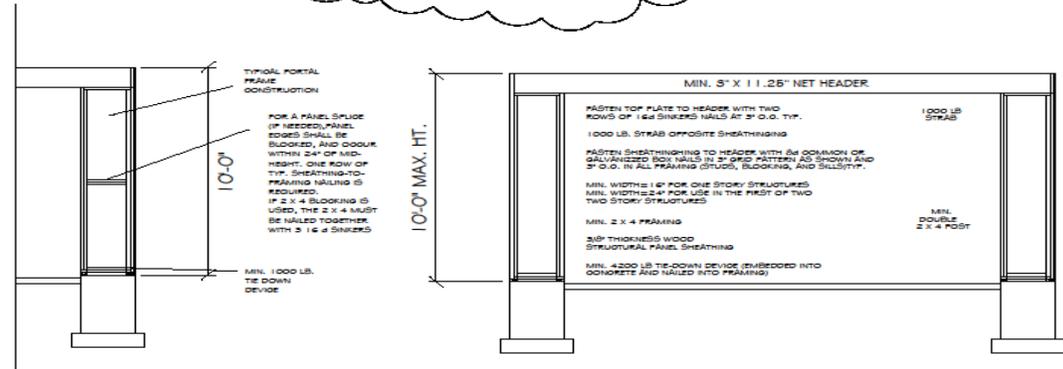
**ENERGY CODE NOTE:**

CONTRACTOR AND SUB-CONTRACTOR ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLIANCE OF THE CURRENT CODE AS REQUIRED.

1. INTERIOR VAPOR RETARDER ON INSULATED CEILINGS, WALLS AND FLOORS.
2. CONTINUOUS AIR BARRIER AT ALL PLUMBING AND HEATING PENETRATIONS.
3. FIRE STOPS MUST BE INSTALLED TO BLOCK AIR MOVEMENT INTO ATTIC.
4. PENETRATIONS IN THE BUILDING ENVELOPE FOR ELECTRICAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (EXCEPT FOR ELECTRICAL BOXES AND FAN HOUSINGS) MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
5. WIND WASH BARRIER REQUIRED AT THE EXTERIOR EDGE OF ATTIC INSULATION.
6. WIND WASH BARRIER REQUIRED AT OVERHANG SUCH AS CANTILEVERED FLOORS AND BAY WINDOWS.
7. WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES MUST BE SEALED.
8. ALL EXTERIOR JOINTS THAT MAY BE A SOURCE OF AIR INTRUSION MUST BE SEALED.
9. RIM JOISTS MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
10. TOPS OF INTERIOR PARTITION WALLS MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
11. ELECTRICAL BOXES AND FANS MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
12. BETWEEN WALL ASSEMBLIES, RIM JOISTS, AND FOUNDATIONS MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
13. A MECHANICAL VENTILATION SYSTEM WHICH REPLACES, BY DIRECT OR INDIRECT MEANS, AIR FROM HABITABLE ROOMS WITH OUTDOOR AIR (THIS WOULD ALLOW EXHAUST ONLY, AIR EXCHANGER OR HEAT RECOVERY VENTILATOR-HRV)
14. DIRECT VENT, POWER VENT, OR SEALED COMBUSTION FURNACE, WATER HEATER, OR GAS FIREPLACE.
15. IF ANY SINGLE EXHAUST DEVICE (E.G. KITCHEN FAN OR DRYER) OVER 300 CFM IS INSTALLED. A SEALED COMBUSTION FURNACE MUST BE USED OR AN ALTERNATIVE MAKE UP AIR SOURCE MUST BE USED.

**Are they On this Cross Section Page?**

NOTE;  
ALL OVERHEAD DOORS TO HAVE  
A 90 MPH WIND RATING PER CODE.



NOTE:  
THESE PLANS ARE PREPARED AS A DRAFTING SERVICE ONLY.  
GENERAL CONTRACTOR ASSUMES FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL DIMENSIONS, GRADES, ELEVATIONS, NOTES, AND CONFORMITY TO LOCAL BUILDING CODES.  
VERIFY THESE PLANS FOR ANY POSSIBLE CHANGES OR CORRECTIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

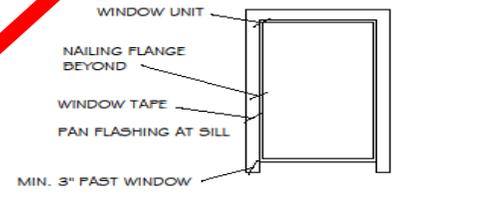
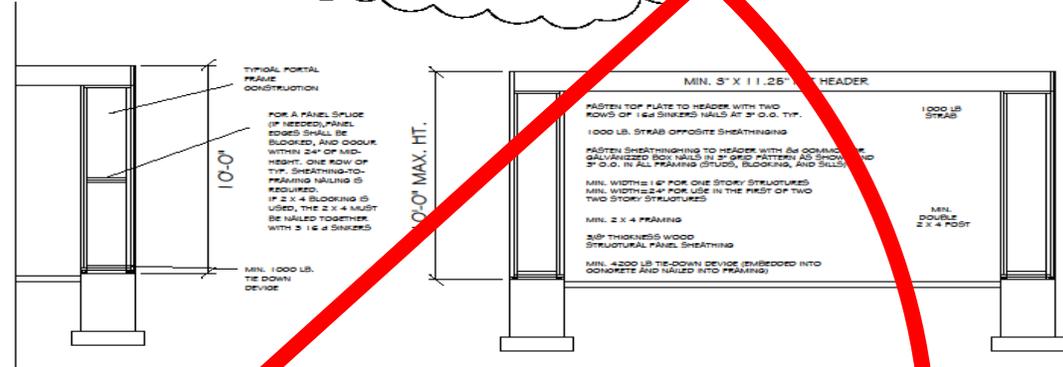
NOTE:  
ALL BEAMS AND STRUCTURAL MEMBER SIZES TO BE DETERMINED AND VERIFIED BY SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTOR.  
ROOM DIMENSIONS TO BE APPROXIMATE AND TO BE DETERMINED ON JOB SITE.

**ENERGY CODE NOTE:**

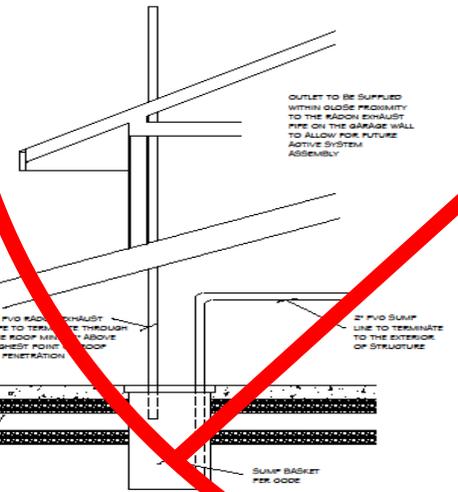
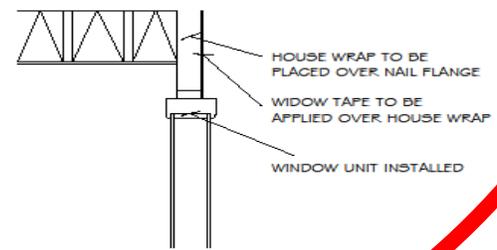
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NOTE;  
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**WINDOW TAPE DETAIL**



**RADON DETAIL**

NOTE:  
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THE CONTRACTOR ASSUMES FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL DIMENSIONS, GRADES, ELEVATIONS, NOTES, AND CONFORMITY TO ALL BUILDING CODES.  
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**New Constructive Energy Code Compliance Checklist/Certificate**

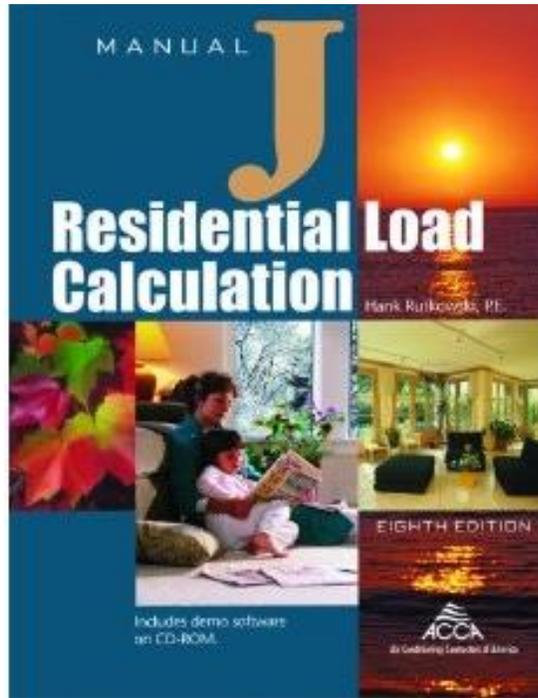
Per R401.3 Certificate. A building certificate shall be posted on or in the electrical distribution panel.		Date Certificate Posted				
Mailing Address of the Dwelling or Dwelling Unit <b>1234 Any Street</b>			City <b>Any town Mn</b>			
Name of Residential Contractor <b>John Doe Construction Inc.</b>			MN License Number <b>0000123456</b>			
<b>THERMAL ENVELOPE</b>				<b>RADON CONTROL SYSTEM</b>		
Insulation Location Total R-Value of all Types of Insulation Non or Not Applicable Fiberglass, Blown Fiberglass, Batts Foam, Closed Cell Foam Open Cell Mineral Fiberboard Rigid, Extruded Polystyrene Rigid, Isoocyanurate				Type: Check All That Apply		
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Passive (No Fan) <input type="checkbox"/> Active (With fan and monometer or other system monitoring device)		
Describe other insulated areas				Location (or future location) of Fan: <b>Attic</b>		
Below Entire Slab				Other Please Describe Here		
Foundation Wall				R-10 Using Exterior Closed cell Foam		
Perimeter of Slab on Grade						
Rim Joist (1st Floor)				Using R-21 Foam Insulation. Closed cell		
Rim Joist (2nd Floor+)						
Wall				Using Friction Fit Fiberglass Batt Insulation		
Ceiling, flat						
Ceiling, vaulted						
Bay Windows or cantilevered areas						
Floors over unconditioned area						
Building Envelope Air Tightness: <b>Will Be Testing to a Maximum of 2.6 Final Test = ?</b>				Duct System Air Tightness: <b>N/A-Ducts will be inside envelope</b>		
<b>Windows &amp; Doors</b>				<b>Heating or Cooling Ducts Outside Conditioned Spaces</b>		
Average U-Factor (excludes skylights and one door) U: <b>.30</b>				Not applicable, all ducts located in conditioned space		
Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC): <b>.35</b>				R-value (need This if ducts are in exterior walls) <b>N/A</b>		
<b>MECHANICAL SYSTEMS</b>				<b>Make-up Air Select a Type</b>		
Appliances		Heating System	Domestic Water Heater	Cooling System		
Fuel Type		Gas Forced Air furnace Sealed Combustion	Gas- Fan Assisted	Elec		
Manufacturer		Lennox.	State	RUUD		
Model		G26Q3-75-5	CV 30 NSRT6 33,000 Btu's Input	UAND-042JAZ		
Rating or Size		Input in BTUS: <b>70,000</b>	Capacity in Gallons: <b>30</b>	Output in Tons: <b>3.5</b>		
Efficiency		<b>92%</b>	<b>80%</b>	SEER /EER <b>12</b>		
Residential Load Calculations		Heating Loss <b>62,515</b>	Cooling Load <b>TBD</b>	<b>In Mechanical Room</b>		
				16-28 CFMs		
				5 " round" duct OR " metal " duct		
<b>MECHANICAL VENTILATION SYSTEM Broan</b>				<b>Combustion Air Select a Type</b>		
Describe any additional or combined heating or cooling systems if installed: (e.g. two furnaces or air source heat pump with gas back-up furnace):				X Not required per mech. code		
<b>Select Type</b>				Passive		
X Heat Recovery Ventilator (HRV) Capacity in CFMs: Low: <b>75</b> High: <b>150</b>				Other, describe:		
Energy Recovery Ventilator (ERV) Capacity in CFMs: Low: High:				Location of duct or system:		
X Balanced Ventilation Capacity in CFMs:						
Location of fans(s), describe: <b>HRV System</b>				CFMs		
Capacity of continuous ventilation rate in CFMs: <b>63</b>				"round" duct OR		
Total ventilation (intermittent + continuous) rate in CFMs: <b>125</b>				"metal" duct		

# Calculating Heat Loss

- **Now that we have found the information on the plans. How do we calculate heat loss?**

# Calculating Heat Loss

- Now that we have found the information on the plans. How do we calculate heat loss?
- **What are all the parts of the structure we need to look at?**



OR

$$\underline{Q=UA(\text{delta}T)}$$

Calculating Heat Loss can be done Either way

$$Q = UA(dT)$$

- **What exactly is this equation?.... and why do we need to understand it?**

$$Q = UA(dT)$$

- $Q$  = what we are trying to define (Btu's lost Per hour)

$$Q = UA(dT)$$

- Q = what we are trying to define
- **U = the U-value of the wall**

$$Q = UA(dT)$$

- Q = what we are trying to define
- U = the U-value of the wall
- **A = Area of the wall**

$$Q = UA(\Delta T)$$

- Q = what we are trying to define
- U = the U-value of the wall
- A = Area of the wall
- **(dt) = Delta T or temperature difference...**

# $Q = UA(dT)$

- $Q$  = what we are trying to define
- $U$  = the U-value of the wall
- $A$  = Area of the wall
- $(dT)$  = Delta T or temperature difference...

Or as it looks in a mathematical equation  $Q = UA(dT)$

# Did we miss anything on the plans?

## 4 Pages of the Plans

### Main Floor Page

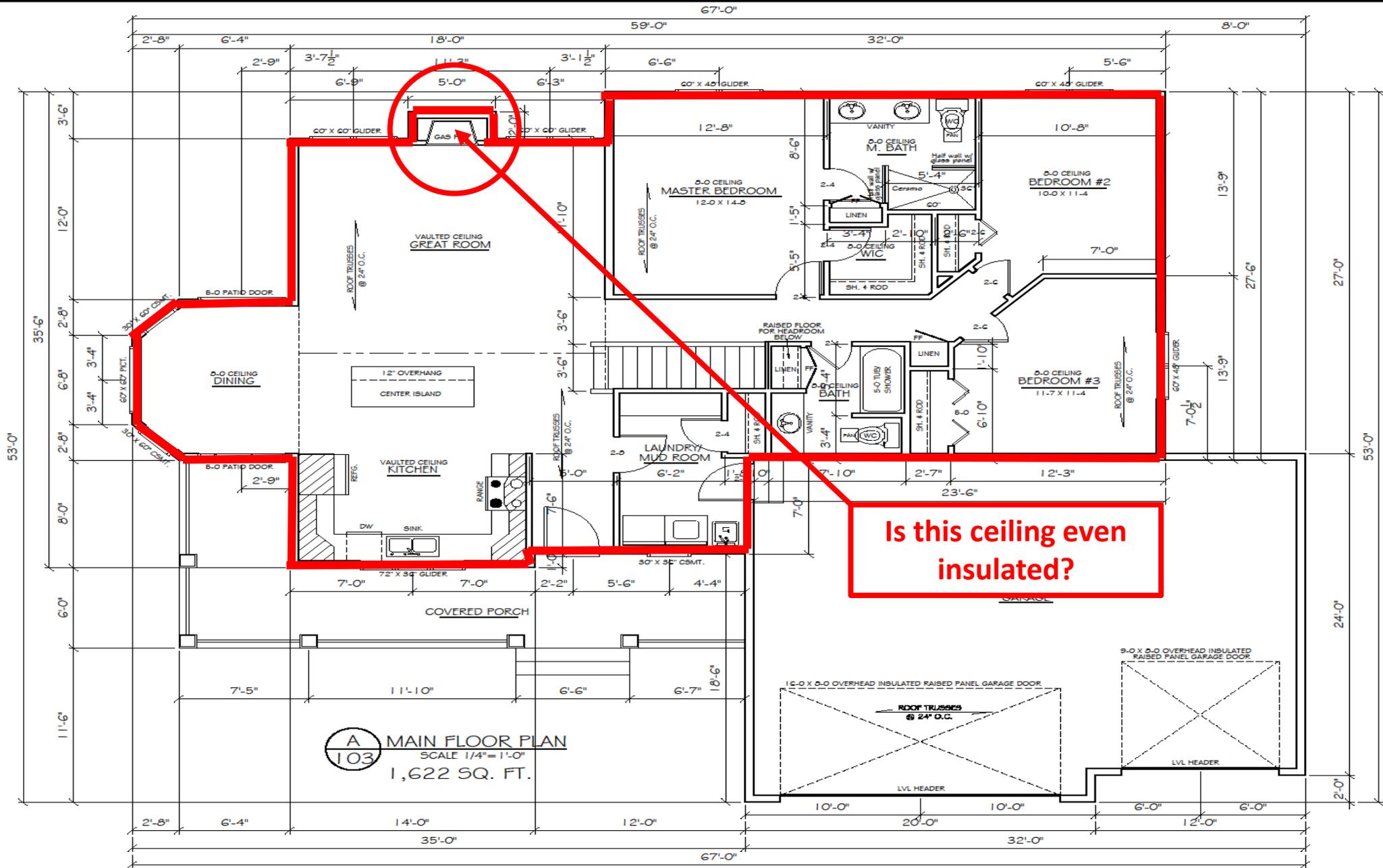
Where is the Building Envelope?

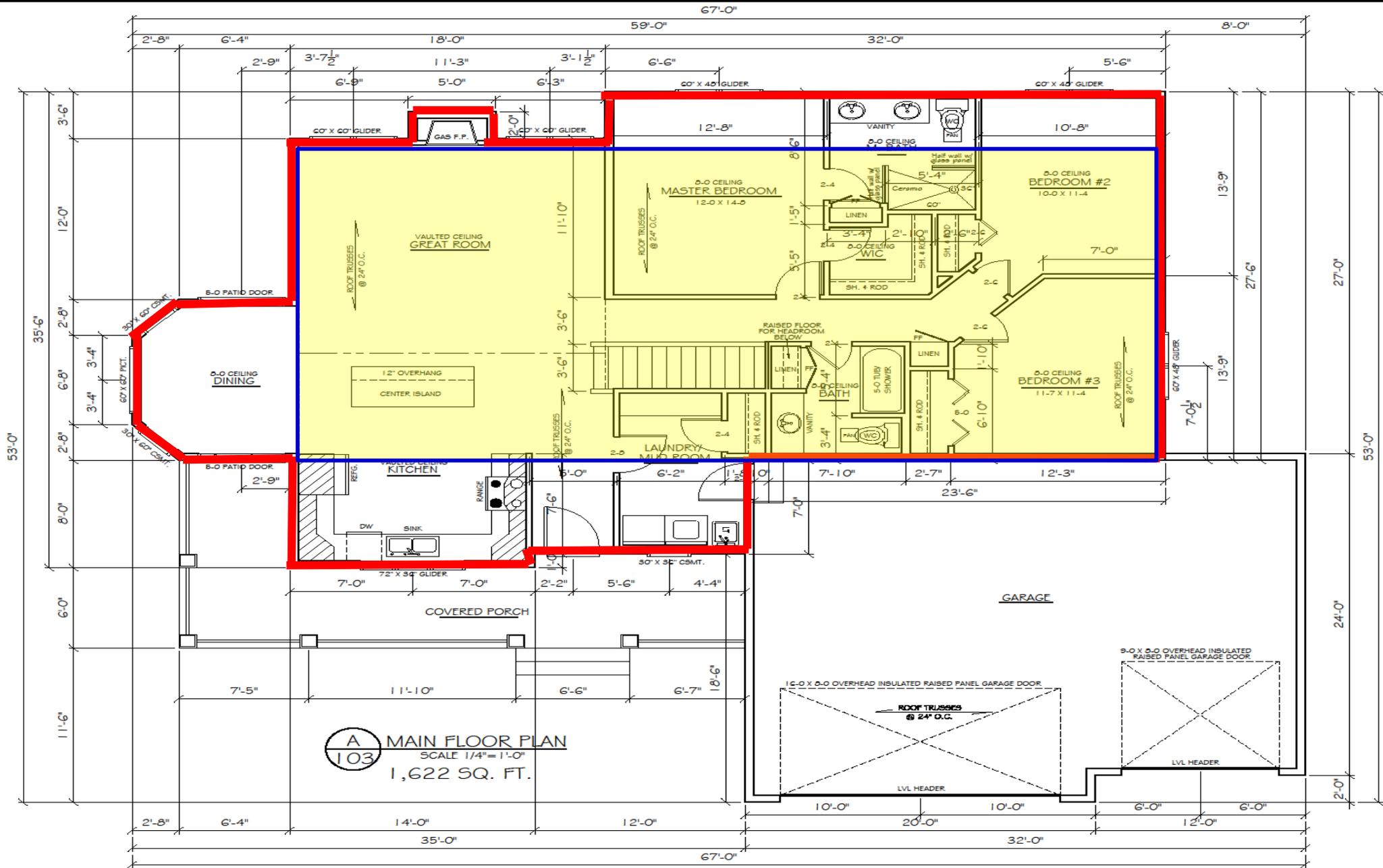
What does it consist of Wood Framed- Masonry Etc..?

Are there any cantilevers or Bump-Outs?

What is the Ceiling Area (Square Footage)?

What is the Ceiling R Value

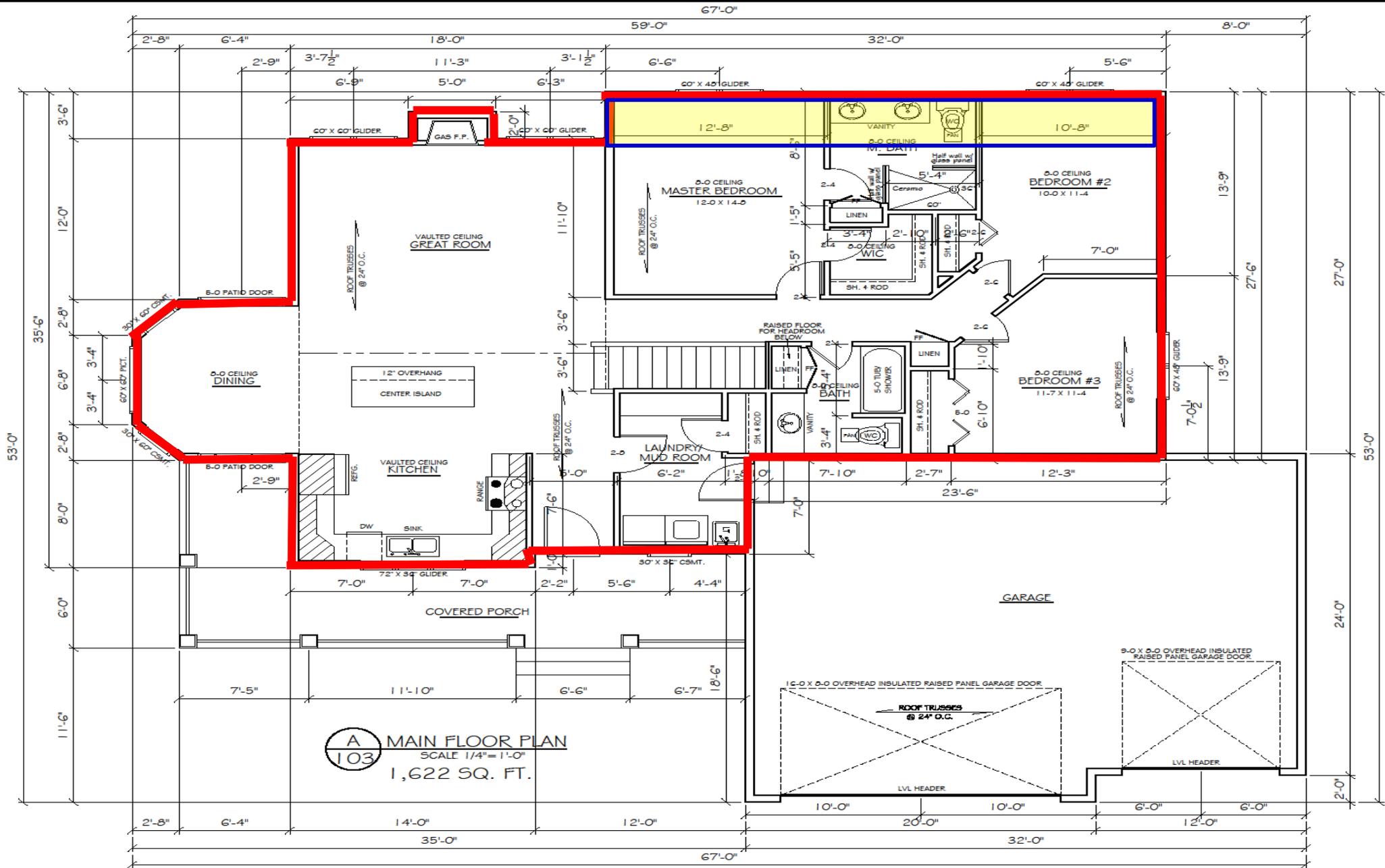




**A MAIN FLOOR PLAN**  
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"  
 1,622 SQ. FT.

# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- **Ceiling Heat Loss**
  - $24 \times 50 = 1200$



**A** MAIN FLOOR PLAN  
 103  
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"  
 1,622 SQ. FT.

- **Ceiling Heat Loss**

- **24 x 50 = 1200**

- **3.5 x 32 = 112**

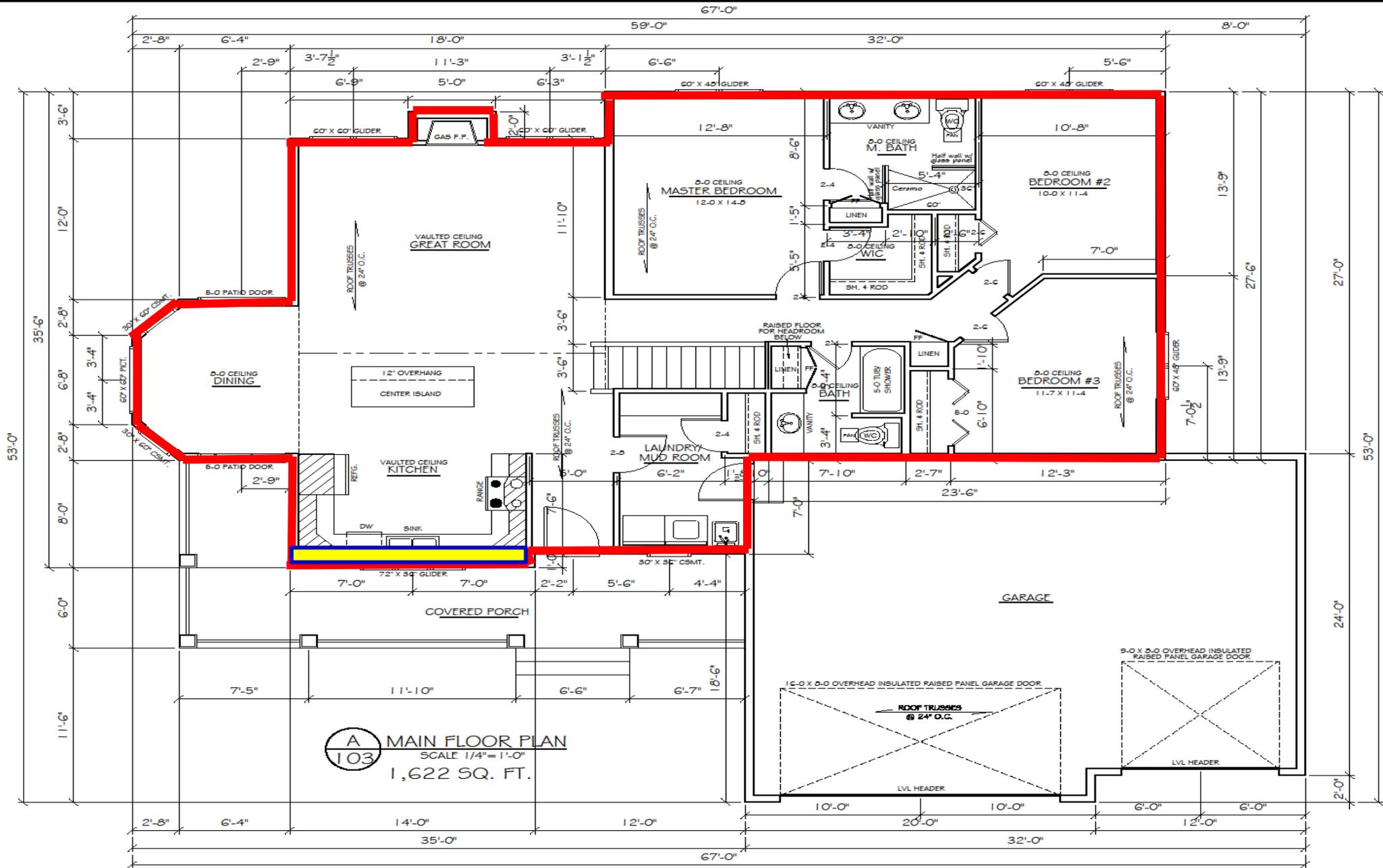


- **Ceiling Heat Loss**

- **24 x 50 = 1200 Sq. Ft.**

- **3.5 x 32 = 112 Sq. Ft.**

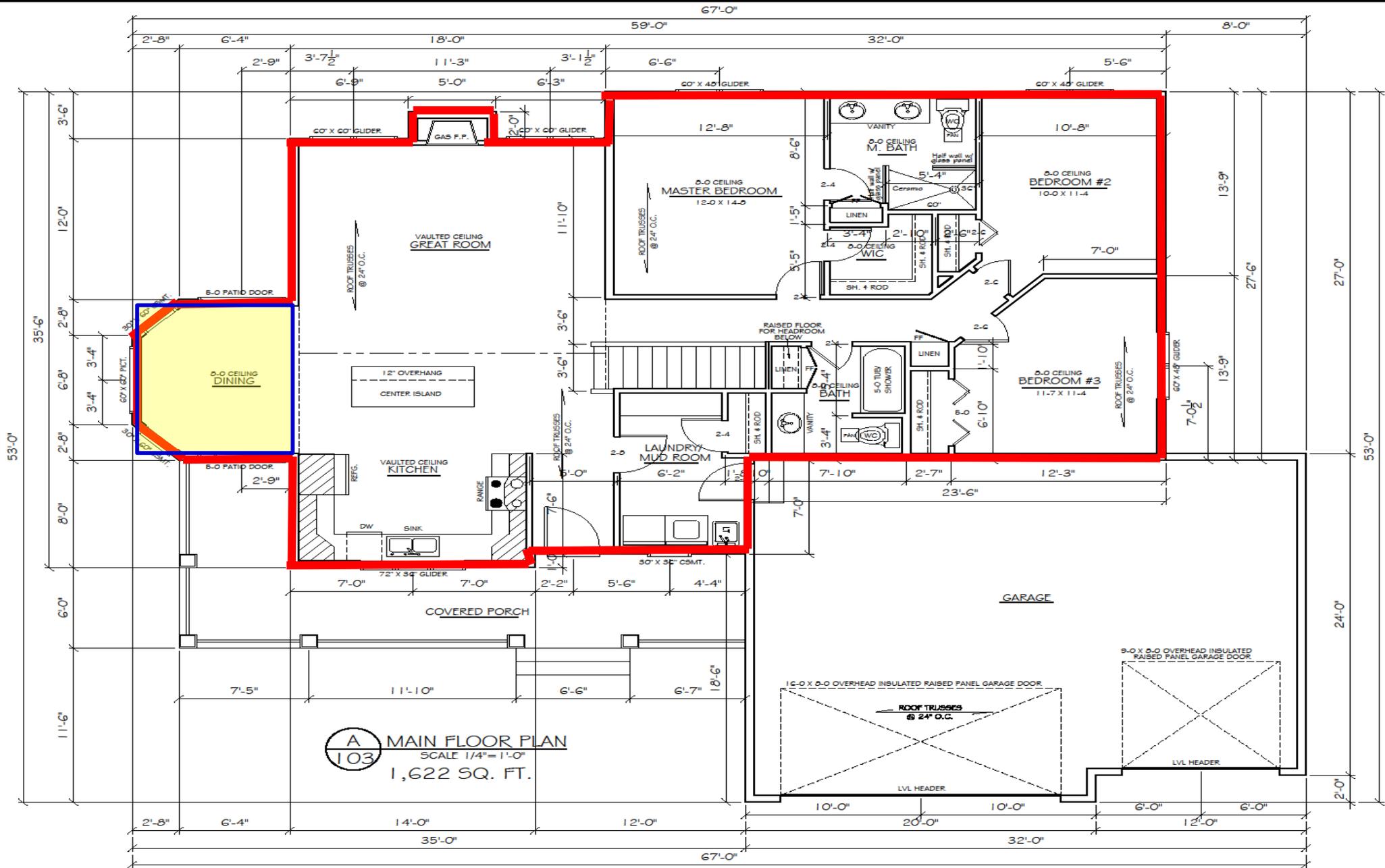
- **7 x 26 = 182 Sq. Ft.**



A MAIN FLOOR PLAN  
 103  
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"  
 1,622 SQ. FT.

- **Ceiling Heat Loss**

- **24 x 50 = 1200 Sq. Ft.**
- **3.5 x 32 = 112 Sq. Ft.**
- **7 x 26 = 182 Sq. Ft.**
- **1 x 12 = 12 Sq. Ft.**



**A MAIN FLOOR PLAN**  
 103  
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"  
 1,622 SQ. FT.

- **Ceiling Heat Loss**

- **24 x 50 = 1200 Sq. Ft.**

- **3.5 x 32 = 112 Sq. Ft.**

- **7 x 26 = 182 Sq. Ft.**

- **1 x 12 = 12 Sq. Ft.**

- **9 x 12 = 108 Sq. Ft.**

- **Ceiling Heat Loss (using a R-49 Ceiling insulation)**

- **24 x 50 = 1200 Sq. Ft.**

- **3.5 x 32 = 112 Sq. Ft.**

- **7 x 26 = 182 Sq. Ft.**

- **1 x 12 = 12 Sq. Ft.**

- **9 x 12 = 108 Sq. Ft.**

- **Total Sq. Ft. = 1614 Sq. Ft of Area (A) at R-49**

- **Ceiling Heat Loss (using a R-49 Ceiling insulation)**

- $24 \times 50 = 1200 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $3.5 \times 32 = 112 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $7 \times 26 = 182 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $1 \times 12 = 12 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $9 \times 12 = 108 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- **Total Sq. Ft. = 1614 Sq. Ft of Area (A) at R-49**

**$Q = U \times A \times 90 \text{ (delta T)}$  or **Heat Loss (Q) = .0204 (R-49) x 1614 (Area) x 90 (delta T) = Ceiling Heat Loss of 2,963.3 or 2964 Btu's of Heat Loss****

- **Ceiling Heat Loss (using a R-49 Ceiling insulation)**

- $24 \times 50 = 1200 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $3.5 \times 32 = 112 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $7 \times 26 = 182 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $1 \times 12 = 12 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $9 \times 12 = 108 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- Total Sq. Ft. = 1614 Sq. Ft of Area (A) at R-49

$Q = U \times A \times 90 \text{ (delta T)}$  or Heat Loss (Q) =  $.0204 \text{ (R-49)} \times 1614 \text{ (Area)} \times 90 \text{ (delta T)} = \text{Ceiling Heat Loss of } 2,963.3 \text{ or } 2964 \text{ Btu's of Heat Loss}$

- + Fireplace bump out Ceiling at R-30 and an Area Of 10 Sq. Ft. =

- **Ceiling Heat Loss (using a R-49 Ceiling insulation)**

- $24 \times 50 = 1200 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $3.5 \times 32 = 112 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $7 \times 26 = 182 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

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- Total Sq. Ft. = 1614 Sq. Ft of Area (A) at R-49

$Q = U \times A \times 90 \text{ (delta T)}$  or Heat Loss (Q) =  $.0204 \text{ (R-49)} \times 1614 \text{ (Area)} \times 90 \text{ (delta T)} = \text{Ceiling Heat Loss of } 2,963.3 \text{ or } 2964 \text{ Btu's of Heat Loss}$

- + Fireplace bump out Ceiling at R-30 and a Area Of 10 Sq. Ft. = **Calculate this and tell Me what you get for Heat Loss**

- **-Remember  $Q = UA(\text{delta}T)$**

- **Ceiling Heat Loss (using a R-49 Ceiling insulation)**

- $24 \times 50 = 1200 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $3.5 \times 32 = 112 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $7 \times 26 = 182 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $1 \times 12 = 12 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $9 \times 12 = 108 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- Total Sq. Ft. = 1614 Sq. Ft of Area (A) at R-49

$Q = U \times A \times 90 \text{ (delta T)}$  or Heat Loss (Q) =  $.0204 \text{ (R-49)} \times 1614 \text{ (Area)} \times 90 \text{ (delta T)} = \text{Ceiling Heat Loss of } 2,963.3 \text{ or } 2964 \text{ Btu's of Heat Loss}$

- + Fireplace bump out Ceiling at R-30 and a Area Of 10 Sq. Ft. = **Btu's =  $.0333 \times 10 \times 90 = 29.97$  or 30 Btu's of Heat loss**

- **Ceiling Heat Loss (using a R-49 Ceiling insulation)**

- $24 \times 50 = 1200 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $3.5 \times 32 = 112 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $7 \times 26 = 182 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $1 \times 12 = 12 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- $9 \times 12 = 108 \text{ Sq. Ft.}$

- Total Sq. Ft. = 1614 Sq. Ft of Area (A) at R-49

$Q = U \times A \times 90 \text{ (delta T)}$  or Heat Loss (Q) =  $.0204 \text{ (R-49)} \times 1614 \text{ (Area)} \times 90 \text{ (delta T)} = \text{Ceiling Heat Loss of } 2,963.3 \text{ or } 2964 \text{ Btu's of Heat Loss}$

- + Fireplace bump out Ceiling at R-30 and a Area Of 10 Sq. Ft. = Btu's =  $.0333 \times 10 \times 90 = 29.97$  or **30 Btu's of Heat loss**

**Adding them all up we get  $2964 + 30 = 2994$  total Btu's of Heat Loss for Ceilings- Write this down and save it for later- we will need it**

# First of all do you have everything on the plans?

## 4 Pages of the Plans

### Main Floor Page

Where is the Building Envelope?

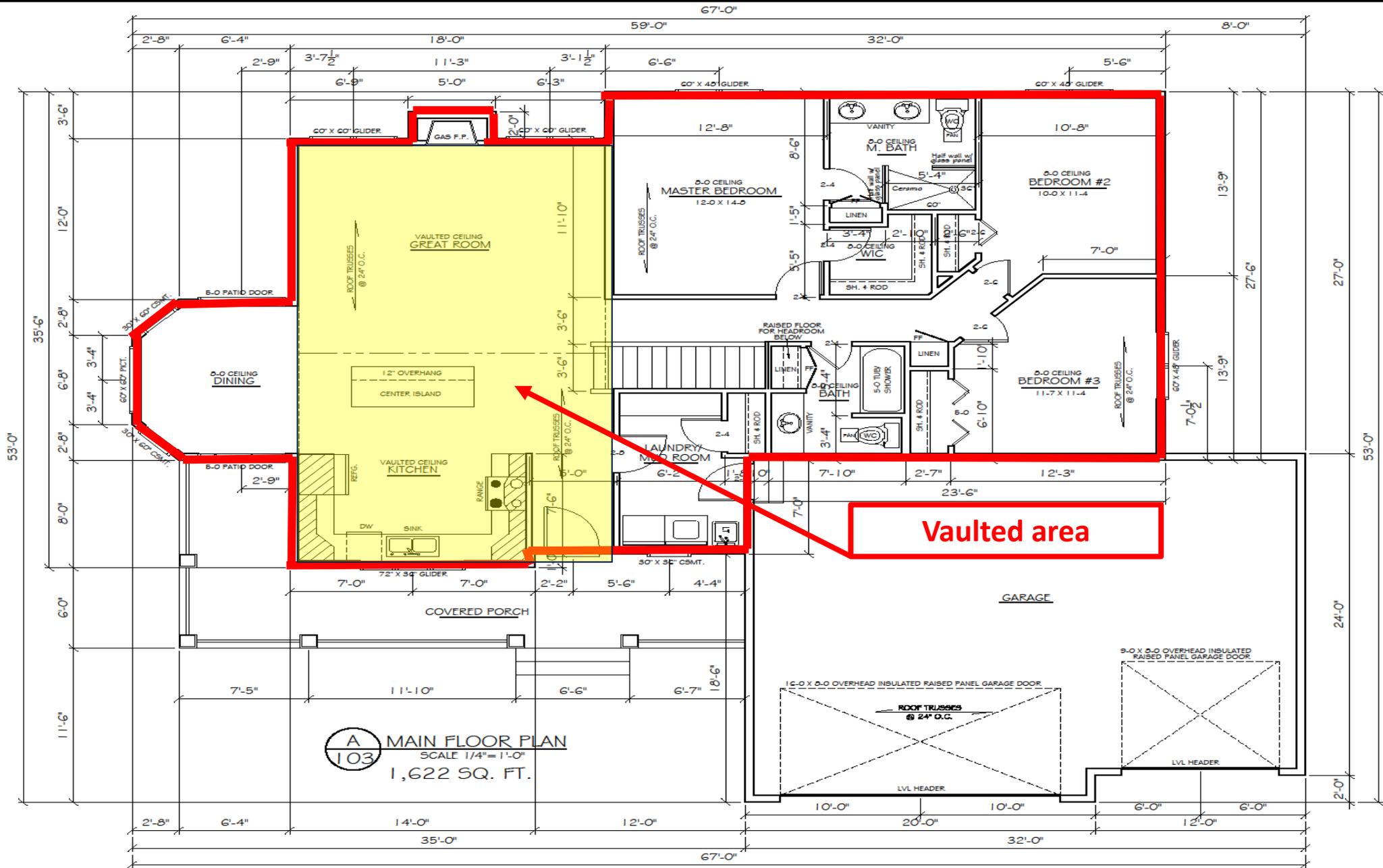
What does it consist of Wood Framed- Masonry Etc..?

Are there any cantilevers or Bump-Outs?

What is the Ceiling Area (Square Footage)?

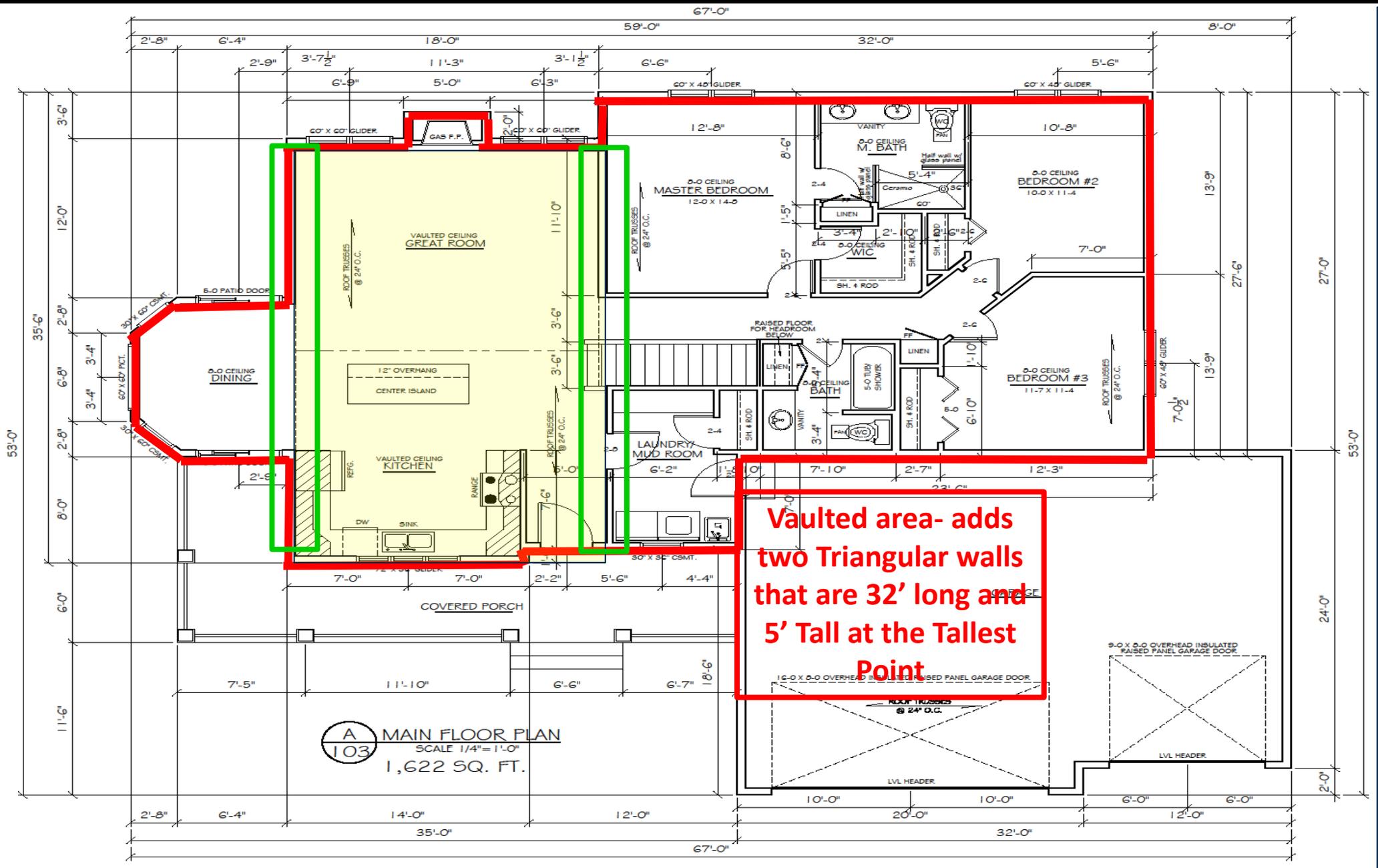
What is the Ceiling R Value

Is there a Vaulted area that adds wall area to our envelope?



**Vaulted area**

**A MAIN FLOOR PLAN**  
 103  
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"  
 1,622 SQ. FT.

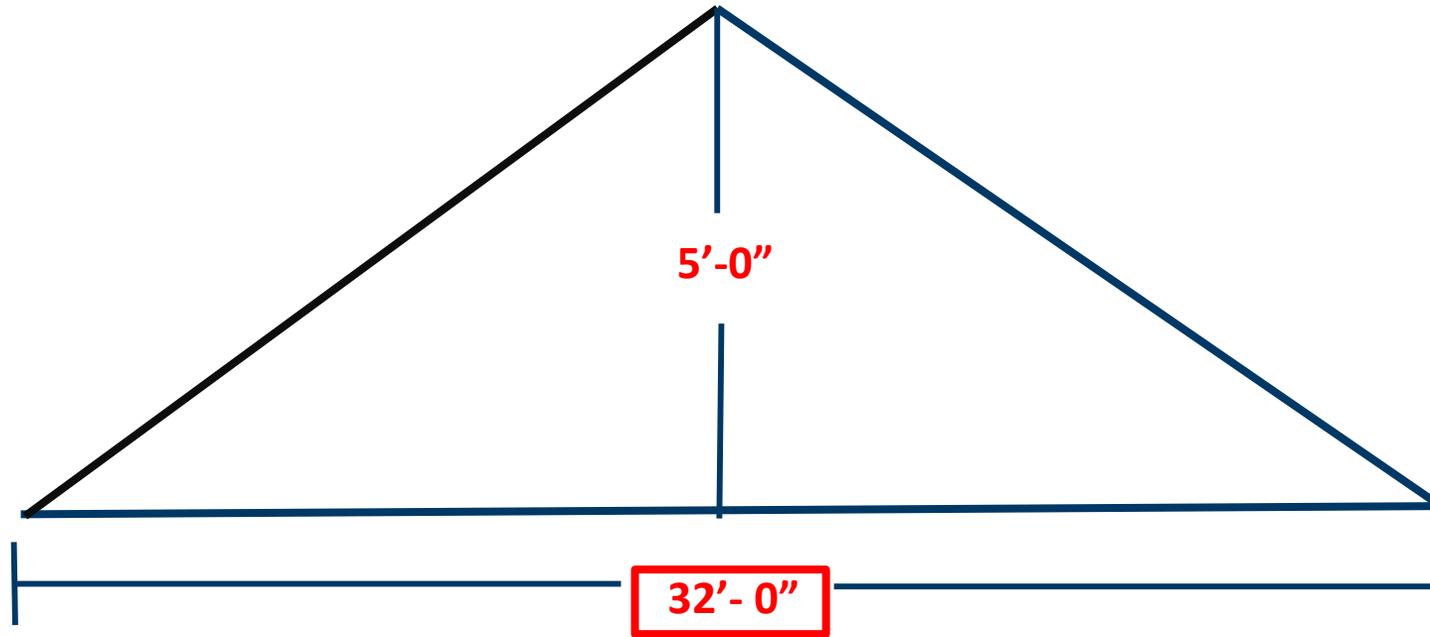


**A MAIN FLOOR PLAN**  
 103  
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**Vaulted area- adds  
 two Triangular walls  
 that are 32' long and  
 5' Tall at the Tallest  
 Point**

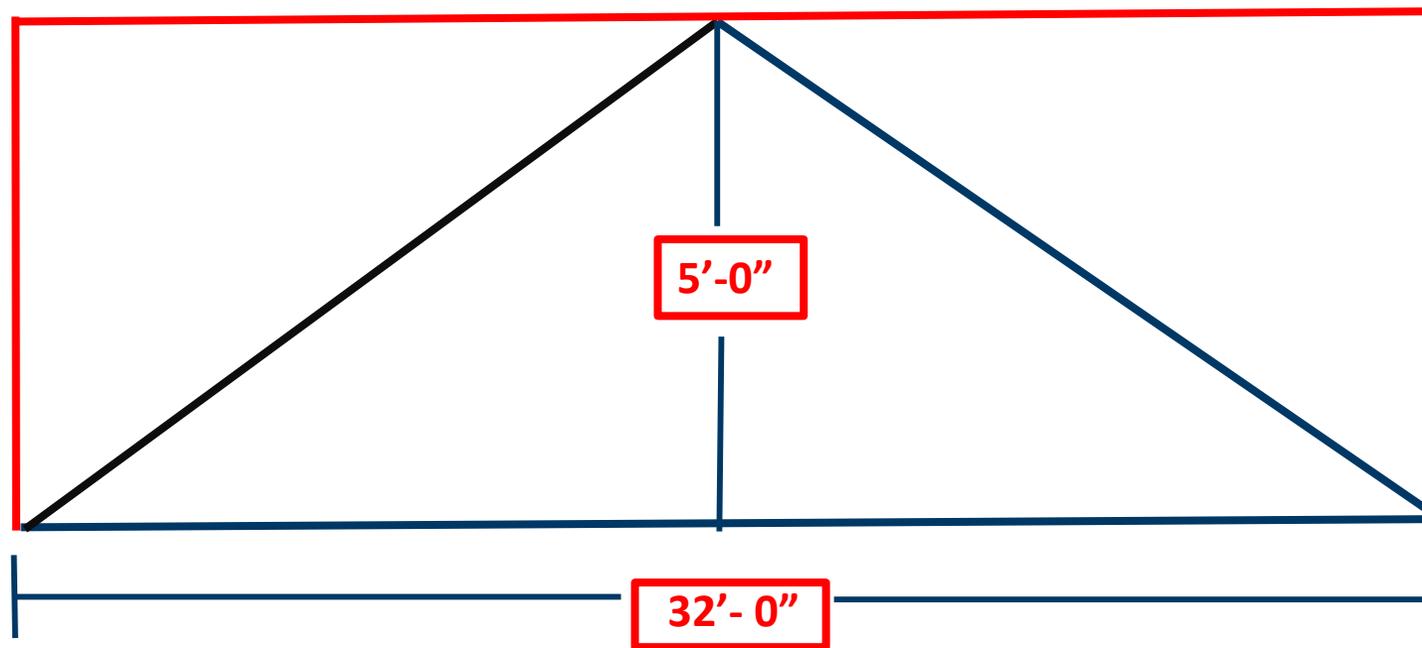
# Calculate the Area of A triangle "Geometry"

**Area =  $\frac{1}{2}$  (base x height) or  $\frac{1}{2} \times (5 \times 32) = 80$**



# Calculate the Area of A Rectangle and divide by 2 “Geometry”

Here is a simpler way (in my opinion).  $L \times W / 2$  (or  $32 \times 5 = 160 / 2 = 80$ )



- **Ceiling Vaulted Area Side Walls**

- **Side #1 = 80 Sq. Ft.**

- **Side #2 = 80 Sq. Ft.**

- **Total Sq. Ft. = 160 Sq. Ft of Area (A) at R-21**

**$Q = U \times A \times 90$  (delta T) or Heat Loss (Q) = .0476 (R-21) x 160 (Area) x 90 (delta T) = Ceiling Heat Loss of 685.44 or **686 Btu's of Heat Loss****

**There are no windows in these walls so our heat loss ends there but make a note of it.**

# Running total of Btu's of Heat Loss for Our Home

- **Ceiling Area** = **2994 Btu's of Heat loss**
- **Ceiling Vaulted Area Side Walls** = **686 Btu's of Heat Loss**

# Main Floor Exterior Walls



2/27/2019





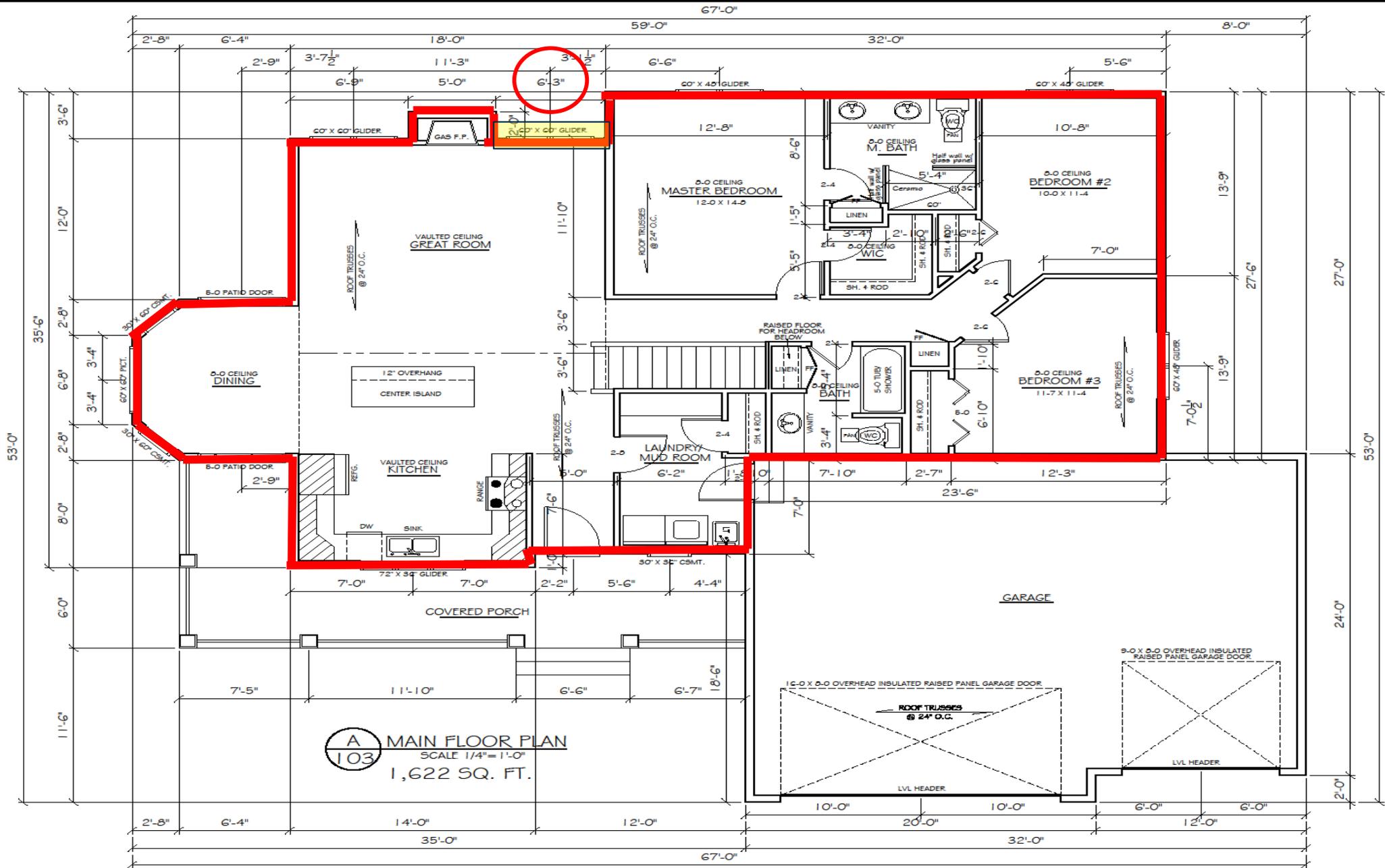
- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

**6.75 +**



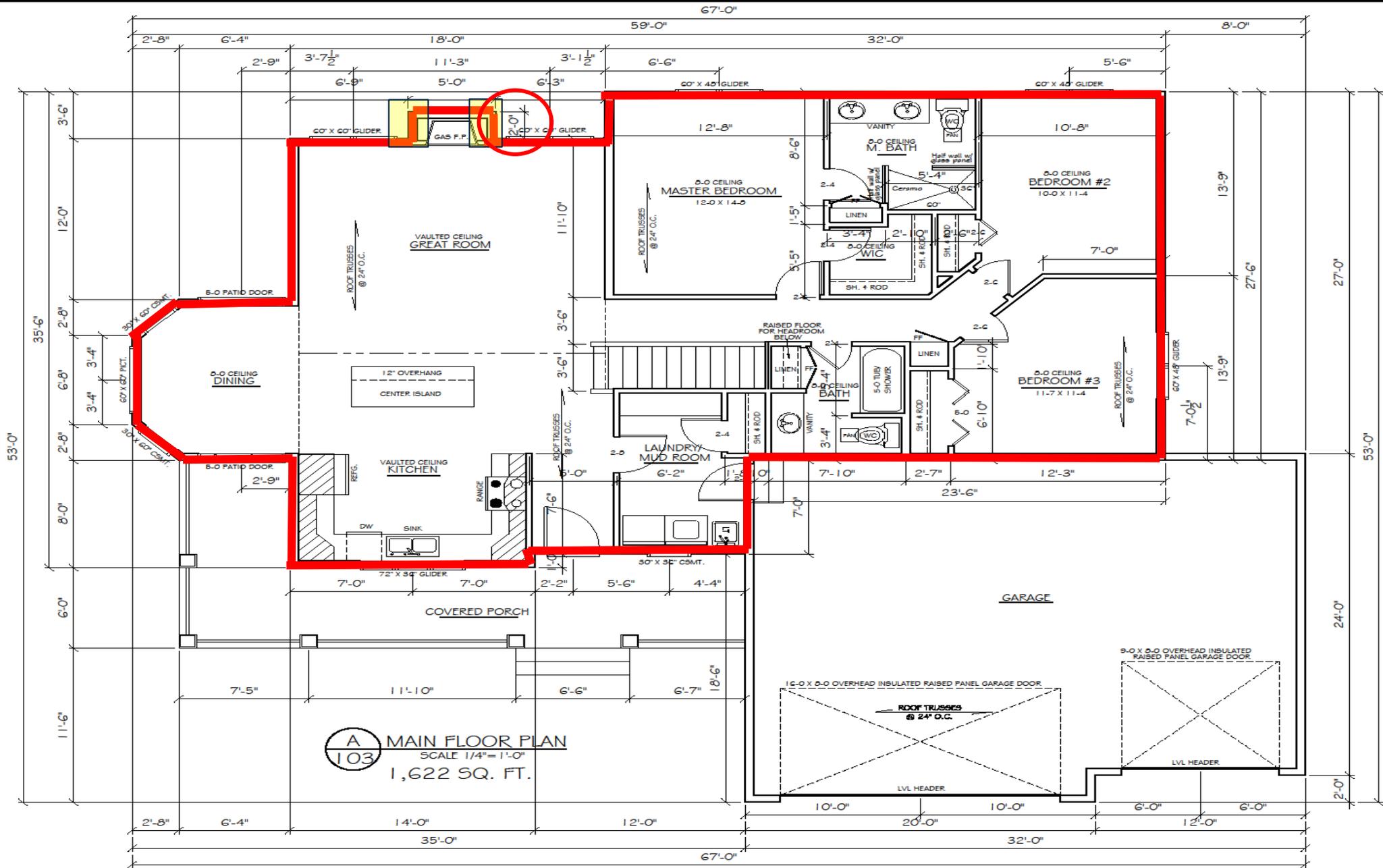
- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

**6.75 + 11.25 +**



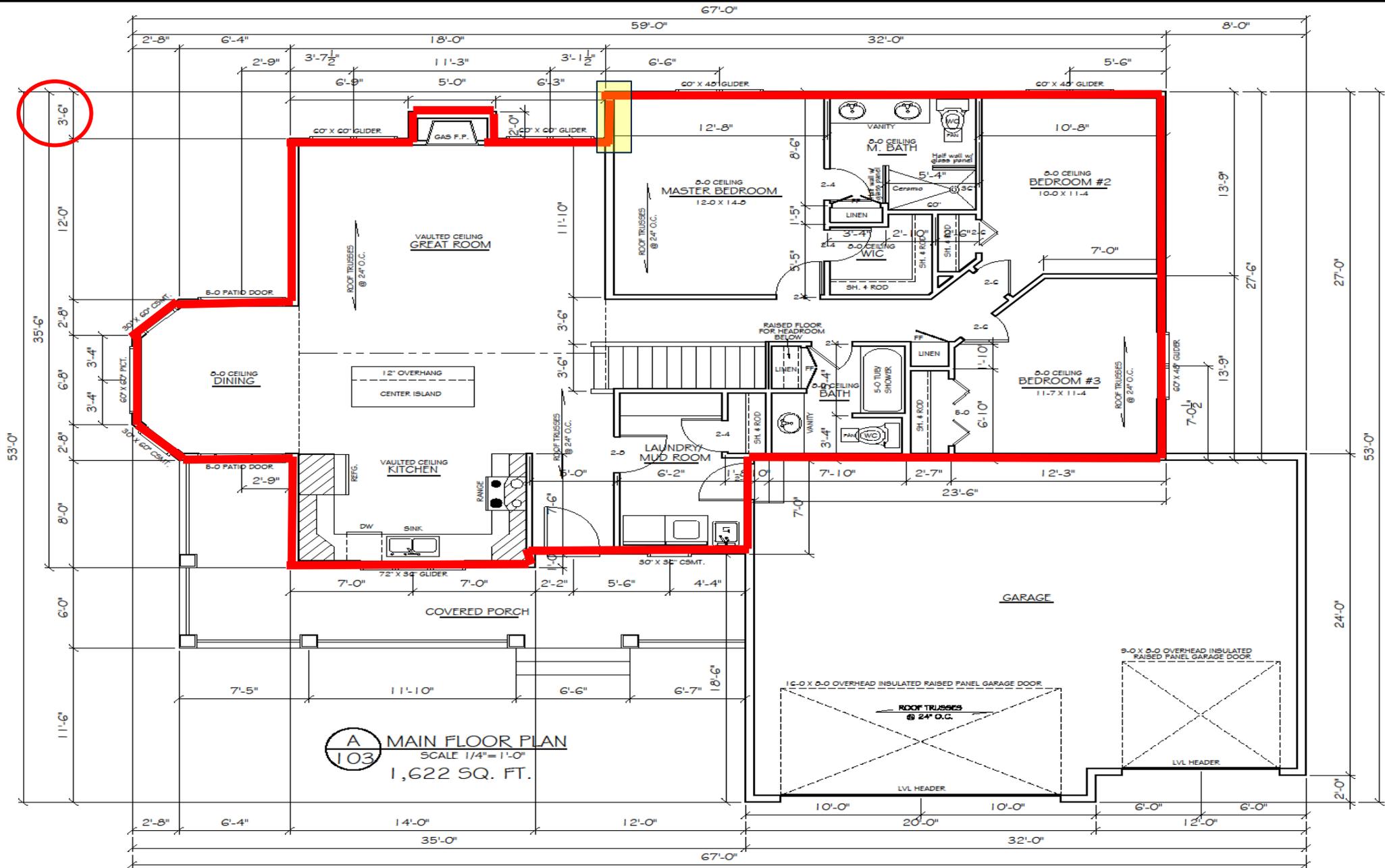
- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

**6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 +**



- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) +$$



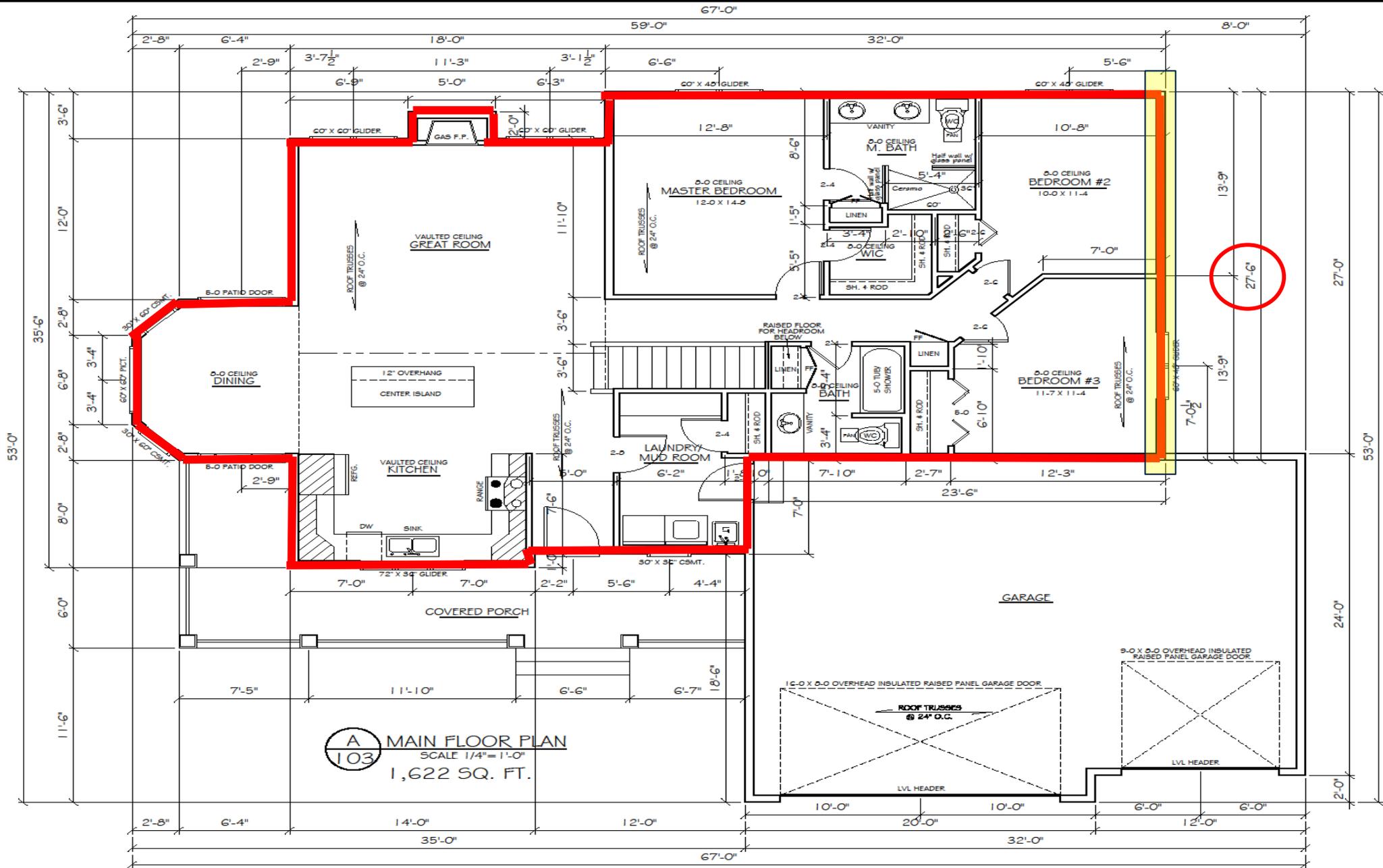
- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 +$$



- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 +$$



- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 +$$



- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 +$$



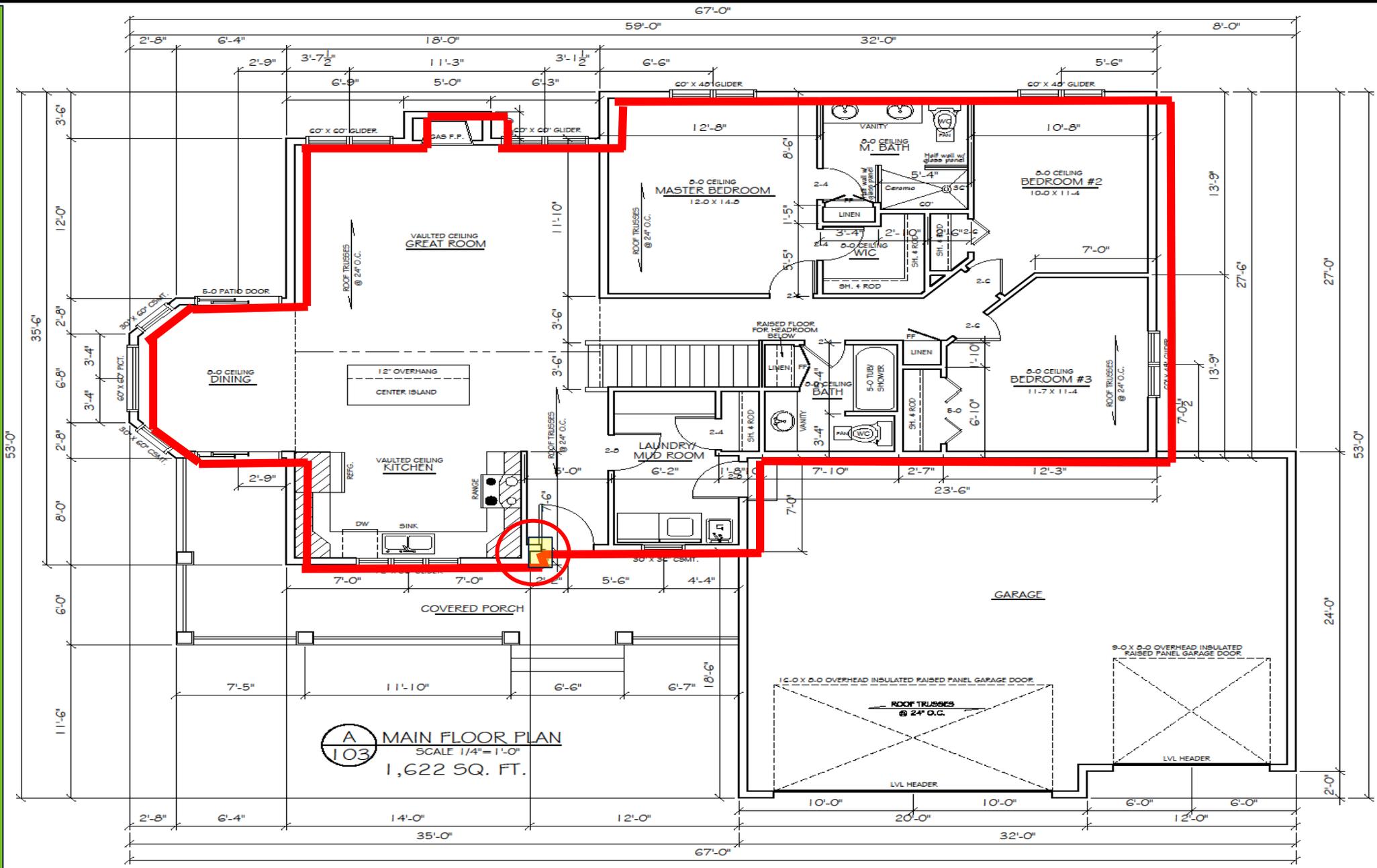
- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 + 7 +$$



- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

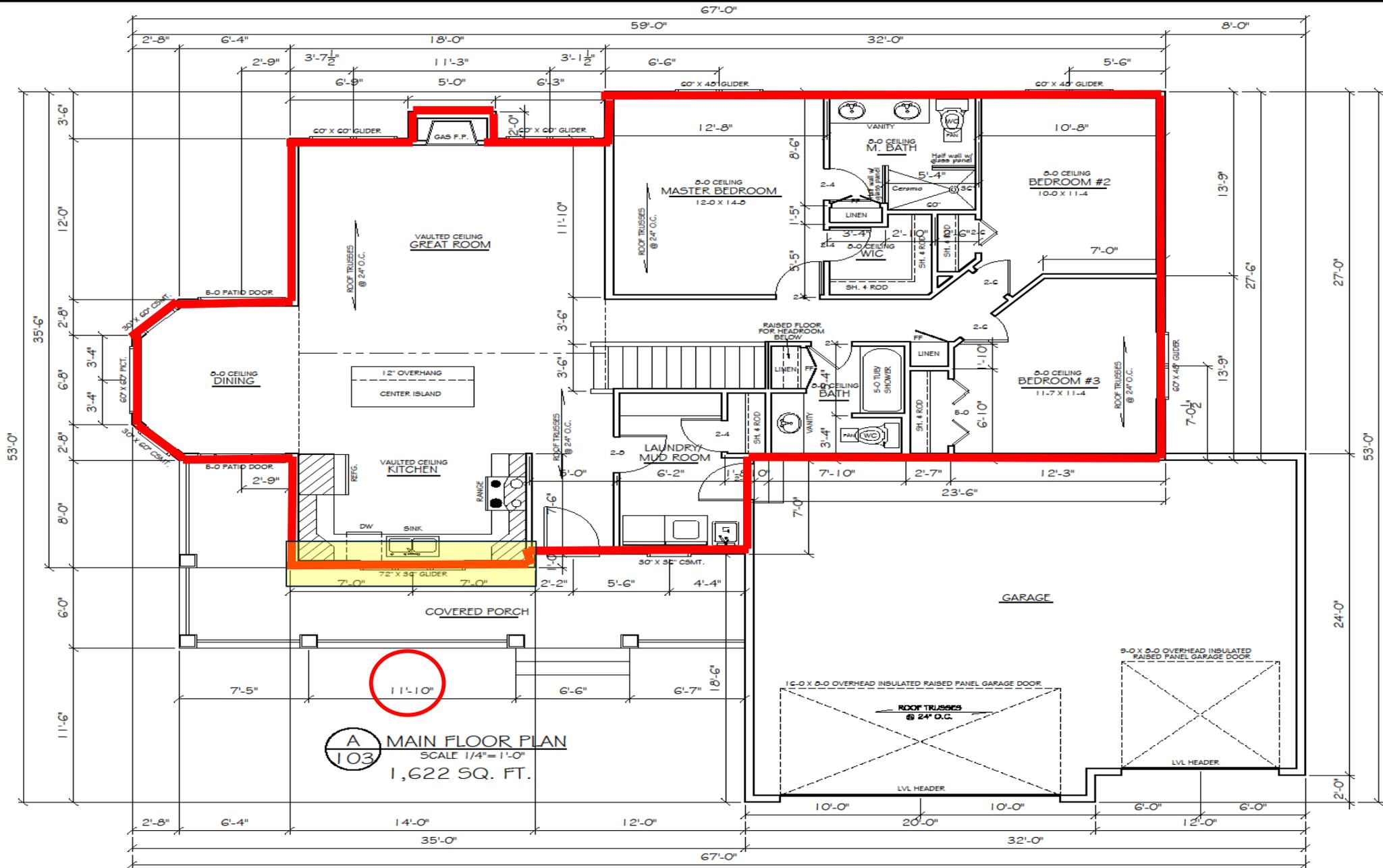
$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 + 7 + 12 +$$



**A MAIN FLOOR PLAN**  
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 1,622 SQ. FT.

- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 + 7 + 12 + 1 +$$



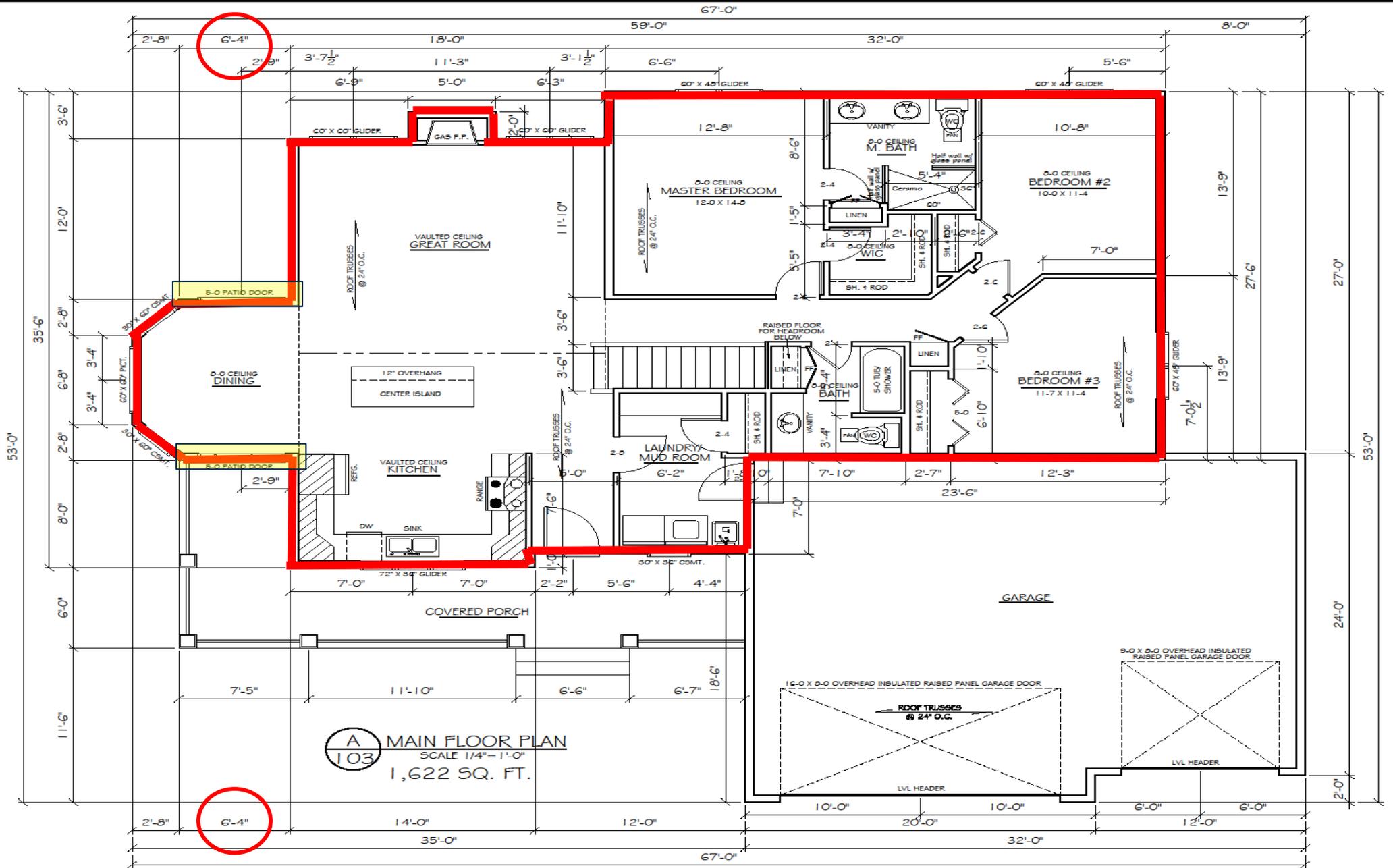
- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 + 7 + 12 + 1 + 11.75$$



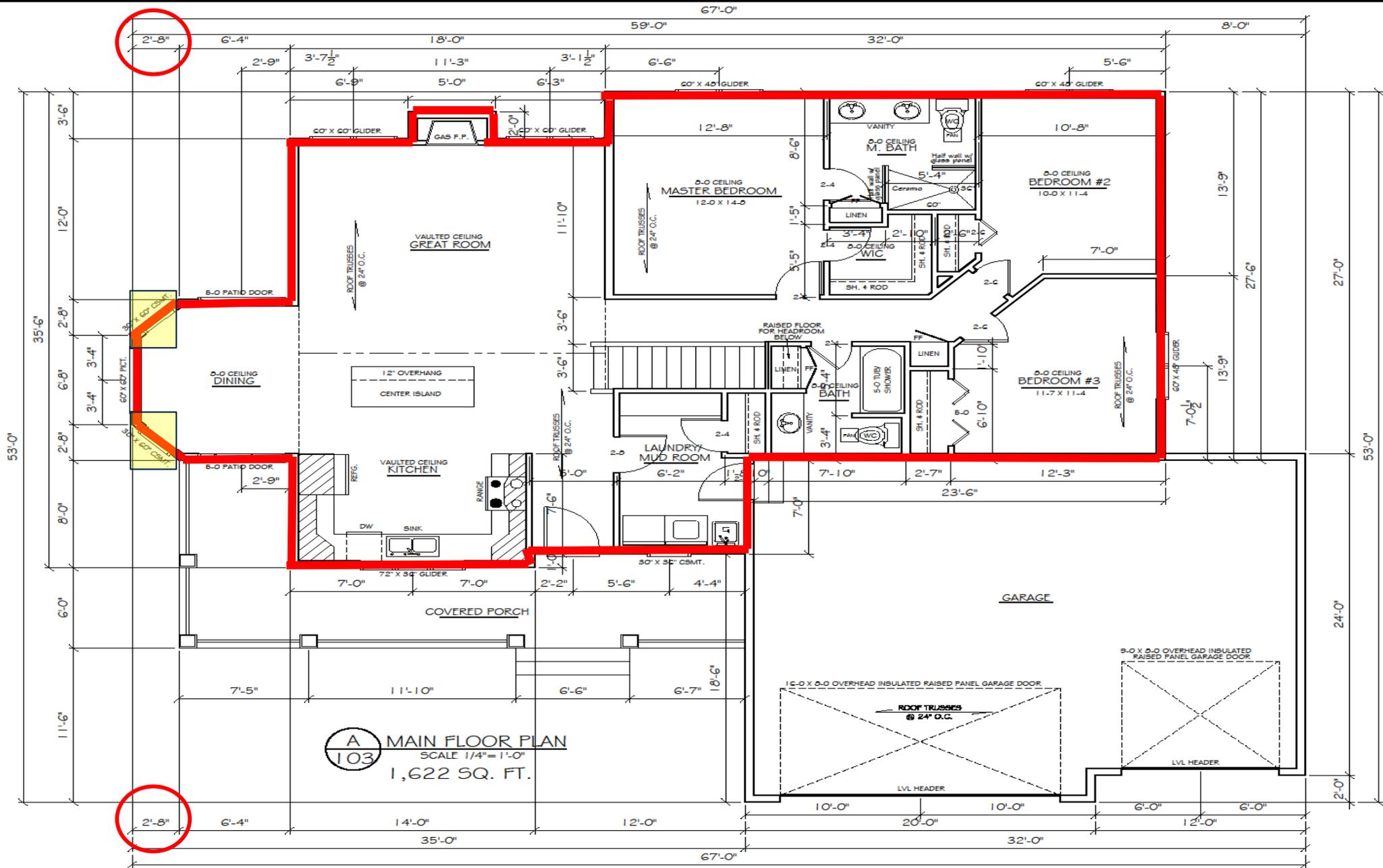
- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 + 7 + 12 + 1 + 11.75 + 8 +$$



- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

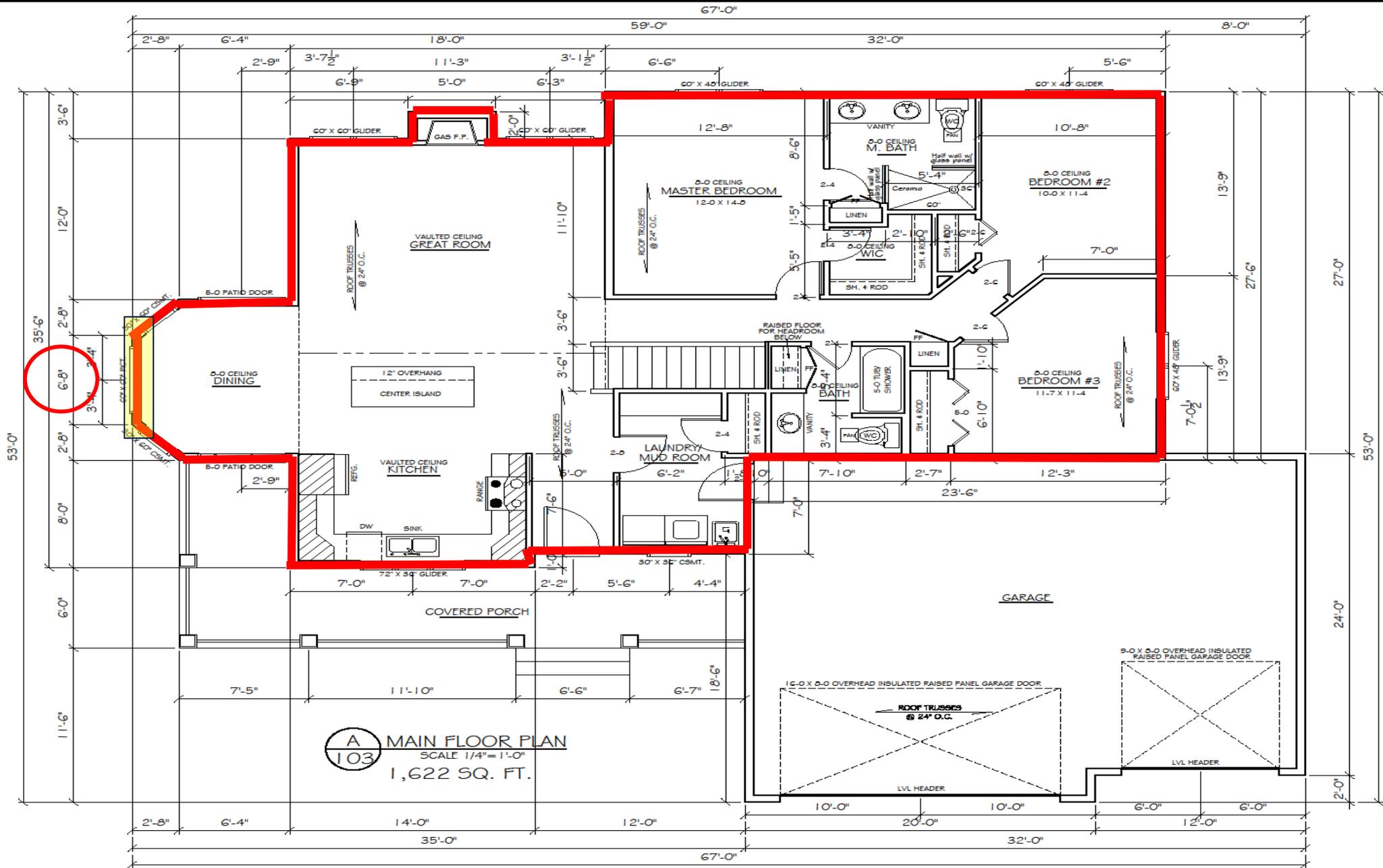
$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 + 7 + 12 + 1 + 11.75 + 8 + 12.5 (6.25 \times 2) +$$



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- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 + 7 + 12 + 1 + 11.75 + 8 + 12.5 (6.25 \times 2) + 5.5 (2.75 \times 2) +$$



- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 + 7 + 12 + 1 + 11.75 + 8 + 12.5 (6.25 \times 2) + 5.5 (2.75 \times 2) + 6.75 +$$



- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 + 7 + 12 + 1 + 11.75 + 8 + 12.5 (6.25 \times 2) + 5.5 (2.75 \times 2) + 6.75 + 12 = \underline{191.25 \text{ Lin Ft}}$$

- **Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)**

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 + 7 + 12 + 1 + 11.75 + 8 + 12.5 (6.25 \times 2) + 5.5 (2.75 \times 2) + 6.75 + 12 = \underline{191.25 \text{ Lin Ft}}$$

$$191.25 \times 8 = 1530 \text{ Sq. Ft of Area}$$

- Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor) and a delta T of 90

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 + 7 + 12 + 1 + 11.75 + 8 + 12.5 (6.25 \times 2) + 5.5 (2.75 \times 2) + 6.75 + 12 = \underline{191.25 \text{ Lin Ft}}$$

$$191.25 \times 8 = 1530 \text{ Sq. Ft of Area}$$

$$Q = UA (\text{delta T}) \text{ Do the Math on this one}$$

- Main Floor Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)

$$6.75 + 11.25 + 6.25 + 4 (2 \times 2) + 3.5 + 32 + 27.5 + 23.5 + 7 + 12 + 1 + 11.75 + 8 + 12.5 (6.25 \times 2) + 5.5 (2.75 \times 2) + 6.75 + 12 = \underline{191.25 \text{ Lin Ft}}$$

$$191.25 \times 8 = 1530 \text{ Sq. Ft of Area}$$

$$Q = UA (\text{delta } T)$$

$$Q = .0476 \times 1530 \times 90 = (6554.52 \text{ Btu's Per hour}) \text{ Rounded up to } \mathbf{6555 \text{ Btu's of Heat Loss per hour}}$$

**Make a note of it.**

# Running total of Btu's of Heat Loss for Our Home

- **Ceiling Area** = **2994 Btu's of Heat loss**
- **Ceiling Vaulted Area Side Walls** = **686 Btu's of Heat Loss**
- **Main Floor Exterior Walls** = **6555 Btu's of Heat Loss**

# Basement wall -Knee Walls



# Basement wall -Knee Walls

**Your Turn - Calculate the Framing wall for the Homes Knee walls.**



**Assume The Following**

**-Total Wall Height of 4.5 Feet**

**-R Value of 21**

**-Knee wall behind Garage = 21.5 Ft. Long**



- Basement wall -Knee Walls with a R Value of R 21 (Or  $1/21 = .0476$  U-factor)

$$18 + 3.5 + 32 + 21.5 = \underline{75 \text{ Lin Ft}}$$

$$75 \times 4.5 = 337.5 \text{ Sq. Ft of Area}$$

$$Q = UA (\text{delta } T)$$

$$Q = .0476 \times 337.5 \times 90 = (1445.85) \text{ Rounded Up to } \mathbf{1446 \text{ Btu's of heat loss per hour}}$$

**Make a Note of it- We will need it later**

# Running total of Btu's of Heat Loss for Our Home

- **Ceiling Area** = **2994 Btu's of Heat loss**
- **Ceiling Vaulted Area Side Walls** = **686 Btu's of Heat Loss**
- **Main Floor Exterior Walls** = **6555 Btu's of Heat Loss**
- **Basement Knee walls** = **1446 Btu's of Heat Loss**

# Foundation Walls



**First of all do you have everything on the plans?**

**4 Pages of the Plans**

**Foundation Page**

**Where is the Building Envelope**

**What does it consist of Wood Framed- Masonry Etc..**

# Foundation Walls

- **Assume the Following:**
  - Foundation wall is insulated on the Exterior with a R Value Of 15
  - There is no Interior insulation installed
  - T1 (outside temperature ) = -20 Degrees F at top of foundation wall and 50 Degrees F at bottom of Foundation wall (or an Average of 35 Degrees F) for a (delta T of 55)
  - “Tip #1 ” Don’t forget the 5.5 Lin. Ft of wall behind the Garage
  - “Tip #2 “ Some walls are 8 ft in height and others are 4 ft. in height

**Calculate all the foundation walls Remember  $Q = UA (\Delta T)$**



- **4' Tall Basement wall** - Walls with a R Value of R 15 (Or  $1/15 = .0666$  U-factor)

$$18 + 3.5 + 32 + 21.5 = \underline{75 \text{ Lin Ft}}$$

$$75 \times 4.0 = 300 \text{ Sq. Ft of Area}$$

$$Q = UA (\text{delta } T)$$

$$Q = .0666 \times 300 \times 55 = (1098.90) \text{ Rounded Up to } 1099 \text{ Btu's of heat loss per hour}$$

**Make a Note of it**

# Running total of Btu's of Heat Loss for Our Home

- **Ceiling Area** = **2994 Btu's of Heat loss**
- **Ceiling Vaulted Area Side Walls** = **686 Btu's of Heat Loss**
- **Main Floor Exterior Walls** = **6555 Btu's of Heat Loss**
- **Basement Knee walls** = **1446 Btu's of Heat Loss**
- **4' Foundation Walls** = **1099 Btu's of Heat Loss**



- **8' Tall Basement wall** - Walls with a R Value of R 15 (Or  $1/15 = .0666$  U-factor)

$$5.5 + 23.5 + 7 + 12 + 1 + 12 + 7.5 + 2.75 + 6.75 + 2.75 + 6.25 + 12 = \underline{99 \text{ Lin Ft}}$$

$$99 \times 8.0 = 792 \text{ Sq. Ft of Area}$$

$$Q = UA (\text{delta } T)$$

$$Q = .0666 \times 792 \times 55 = (2901.09) \text{ Rounded Up to } 2902 \text{ Btu's of heat loss per hour}$$

**Make a Note of it**

# Running total of Btu's of Heat Loss for Our Home

- **Ceiling Area** = **2994 Btu's of Heat loss**
- **Ceiling Vaulted Area Side Walls** = **686 Btu's of Heat Loss**
- **Main Floor Exterior Walls** = **6555 Btu's of Heat Loss**
- **Basement Knee walls** = **1446 Btu's of Heat Loss**
- **4' Foundation Walls** = **1099 Btu's of Heat Loss**
- **8' Foundation Walls** = **2,902 Btu's of Heat Loss**

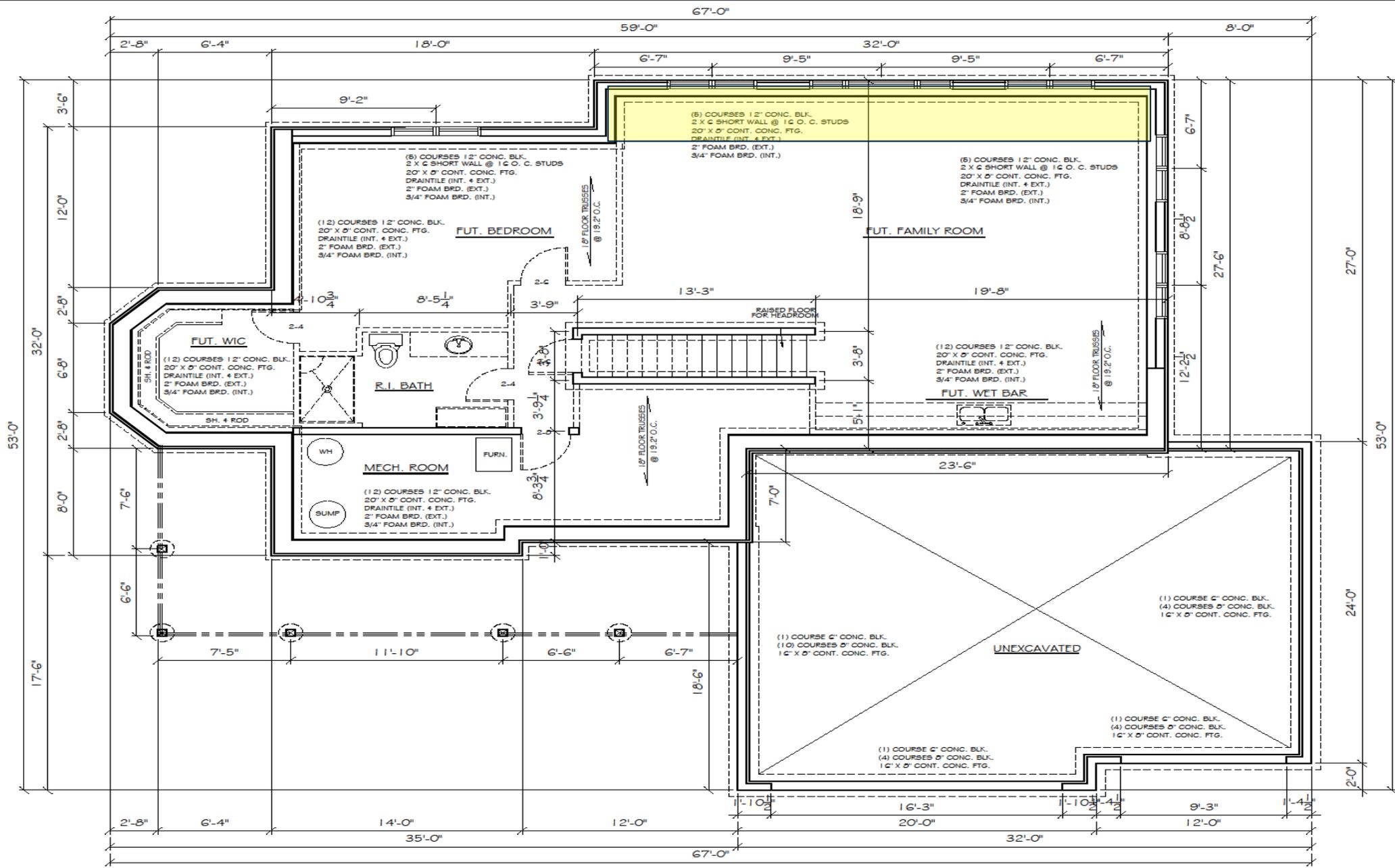
# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- **Basement Floor Heat Loss**



# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- **Basement Floor Heat Loss**
  - $24 \times 50 = 1200$



# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- **Basement Floor Heat Loss**
  - $24 \times 50 = 1200 \text{ Sq. Ft}$
  - $32 \times 3.5 = 112 \text{ Sq. Ft}$



# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- **Basement Floor Heat Loss**

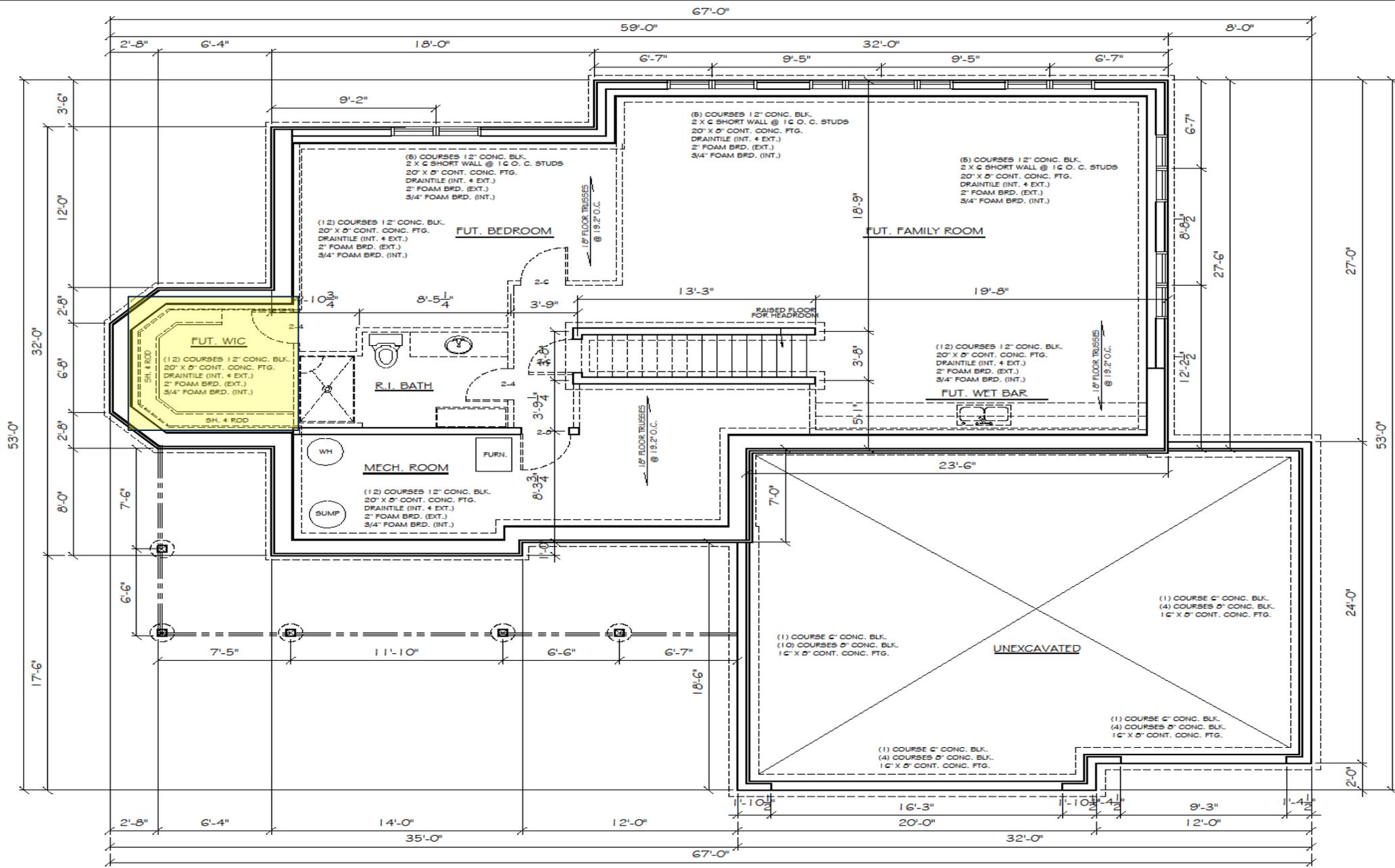
- $24 \times 50 = 1200 \text{ Sq. Ft}$
- $32 \times 3.5 = 112 \text{ Sq. Ft}$
- $7 \times 26 = 182 \text{ Sq. Ft}$



# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- **Basement Floor Heat Loss**

- $24 \times 50 = 1200 \text{ Sq. Ft}$
- $32 \times 3.5 = 112 \text{ Sq. Ft}$
- $7 \times 26 = 182 \text{ Sq. Ft}$
- $12 \times 1 = 12 \text{ Sq. Ft}$



# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- **Basement Floor Heat Loss**
  - $24 \times 50 = 1200$  Sq. Ft
  - $32 \times 3.5 = 112$  Sq. Ft
  - $7 \times 26 = 182$  Sq. Ft
  - $12 \times 1 = 12$  Sq. Ft
  - $9 \times 12 = 108$  Sq Ft
    - 1614 Total Sq. Ft of basement Floor Area at a R value of 2 (Concrete is .5 per inch, so 4" x .5 =2)
    - Ground Temperature 8 Feet down is approx. 55 degrees
    - Interior temperature is 70 degrees What is the heat loss of the Basement Floor? **Calculate it out**

# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- **1614 Total Sq. Ft of basement Floor** Area at a **R value of 2** (Concrete is .5 per inch, so 4" x .5 =2)
- **So the U factor of the Floor is .50**
- **Ground Temperature 8 Feet down is approx. 55 degrees**
- **Interior temperature is 70 degrees What is the heat loss of the Basement Floor?**
- **The delta T is (70-55) = 15 degrees**
- **So  $Q = UA(\Delta T)$**
- **$Q = .50 \times 1614 \times 15$  or **12,105 Btu's of Heat Loss****
  
- **Make a note of it**

# Running total of Btu's of Heat Loss for Our Home

• Ceiling Area	=	2994 Btu's of Heat loss
• Ceiling Vaulted Area Side Walls	=	686 Btu's of Heat Loss
• Main Floor Exterior Walls	=	6555 Btu's of Heat Loss
• Basement Knee walls	=	1446 Btu's of Heat Loss
• 4' Foundation Walls	=	1099 Btu's of Heat Loss
• 8' Foundation Walls	=	2902 Btu's of Heat Loss
• <u>Basement Floor</u>	=	<u>12,105 Btu's of Heat Loss</u>
• Total Heat loss of building Envelope (not including Windows)	=	27,787 Btu's of Heat loss

# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- **Did we forget anything?**

# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- **Did we forget anything?**
  - What about the Floor over a Unconditioned space at the fireplace bump out?  
And...
  - What about the Rim Joist area – Which is a 12” tall wall at a R-value of 21 around the entire perimeter?
  - **You Do the math and Figure these out.**

# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- Floor at Fireplace  $2 \times 5 = 10$  Square foot of area at a R value of R -30 Min per code
  - $Q = .0476 (1/30) \times 10 \times 90 = 29.97$  Btu's of Heat Loss or Rounding up = 30 Btu's
- Rim area of 191.25 Lin. Ft. at a R value of 21  $121.25 \times 1 = 121.75$  Sq. Ft.
  - $Q = .0476 (1/21) 121.75 \times 90 = 521.57$  Btu's of Heat loss or rounding up = 522 Btu's

# Running total of Btu's of Heat Loss for Our Home

• Ceiling Area	=	2994 Btu's of Heat loss
• Ceiling Vaulted Area Side Walls	=	686 Btu's of Heat Loss
• Main Floor Exterior Walls	=	6555 Btu's of Heat Loss
• Basement Knee walls	=	1446 Btu's of Heat Loss
• 4' Foundation Walls	=	1099 Btu's of Heat Loss
• 8' Foundation Walls	=	2902 Btu's of Heat Loss
• <u>Basement Floor</u>	=	<u>12,105 Btu's of Heat Loss</u>
• Total Heat loss of building Envelope (not including Windows)	=	27,787 Btu's of Heat loss
• Add 30 for Floor over Unconditioned Space and 522 for rim are of home	$27787 + 552 =$	28,339 Btu's of Heat loss (So far...)

# Windows



2/27/2019

145

## Windows

<u>Window or door unit</u>	<u>Sq. Inches</u>	<u>Divided by 144= Sq Ft</u>	<u>U Factor</u>	<u>(dT)</u>	<u>Btu's Heat Loss</u>
----------------------------	-------------------	------------------------------	-----------------	-------------	------------------------

**Create a very Simple Spread Sheet or take a look at the window  
Schedule if one is provided**

# Energy Efficiency of Windows are based on U-factors

**NFRC PRODUCT CERTIFICATION PROGRAM**

**NFRC Label Certificate for Site-Built Products**

**Project Location**

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name (Optional): \_\_\_\_\_ Designer (Optional): \_\_\_\_\_

**Product Line Information**

Operator Type (per Table 4-3 of NFRC 100) \_\_\_\_\_

Product Line ID No. \_\_\_\_\_ Individual Product ID No. \_\_\_\_\_

How many of this individual product \_\_\_\_\_ Location in building \_\_\_\_\_

Elevation drawing page \_\_\_\_\_ Fenestration (window & door) schedule page \_\_\_\_\_

**Frame Material Supplier** Company name: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

**Glazing Material Supplier** Company name: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

**Glazing Contractor/Installer** Comp. name: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

**Certification Authorization**

Independent Certification & Inspection Agency (IA): \_\_\_\_\_

Date Certification Authorization Issued: \_\_\_\_\_



**World's Best Window Co.**  
Millennium 2000+  
Vinyl-Clad Wood Frame  
Double Glazing • Argon Fill • Low E  
Product Type: Vertical Slider

ENERGY PERFORMANCE RATINGS	
U-Factor (U.S./I-P)	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.32</b>
ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS	
Visible Transmittance	Air Leakage (U.S./I-P)
<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Manufacturer stipulates that these ratings conform to applicable NFRC procedures for determining whole product performance. NFRC ratings are determined for a fixed set of environmental conditions and a specific product size. Consult manufacturer's literature for other product performance information. www.nfrc.org



**World's Best Window Co.**  
Millennium 2000+  
Vinyl-Clad Wood Frame  
Double Glazing • Argon Fill • Low E  
Product Type: **Vertical Slider**

ENERGY PERFORMANCE RATINGS	
U-Factor (U.S./I-P)	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.25</b>
ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS	
Visible Transmittance	Air Leakage (U.S./I-P)
<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Manufacturer stipulates that these ratings conform to applicable NFRC procedures for determining whole product performance. NFRC ratings are determined for a fixed set of environmental conditions and a specific product size. Consult manufacturer's literature for other product performance information. www.nfrc.org



# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- Calculated Square foot of all windows as per plan.
- All windows and doors having a **U factor of .30 per Certificate**

New Construction Energy Code Compliance Checklist/Certificate		Date Certificate Posted	Place your logo here						
Per R401.3 Certificate. A building certificate shall be posted on or in the electrical distribution panel.									
Mailing Address of the Dwelling or Dwelling Unit <b>1234 Any Street</b>		City <b>Any town Mn</b>							
Name of Residential Contractor <b>John Doe Construction Inc.</b>		MN License Number <b>0000123456</b>							
<b>THERMAL ENVELOPE</b>		<b>RADON CONTROL SYSTEM</b>							
Insulation Location	Total R-Value of all Types of Insulation	Type: Check All That Apply				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Passive (No Fan)			
		Non or Not Applicable	Fiberglass, Blown	Fiberglass, Batts	Foam, Closed Cell	Foam Open Cell	Mineral Fiberboard	Rigid, Extruded Polystyrene	Rigid, Isoocyanurate
Below Entire Slab		N/A							Location (or future location) of Fan: <b>Attic</b>
Foundation Wall				X					R-10 Using Exterior Closed cell Foam
Perimeter of Slab on Grade		N/A							
Rim Joist (1st Floor)		R-21		X					Using R-21 Foam Insulation. Closed cell
Rim Joist (2nd Floor+)		N/A							
Wall		R-21	X						Using Friction Fit Fiberglass Batt Insulation
Ceiling, flat		R-49	X						
Ceiling, vaulted		R-49	X						
Bay Windows or cantilevered areas		R-49		X					
Floors over unconditioned area		R-30	X						
Describe other insulated areas		N/A							
<b>Building Envelope Air Tightness:</b>		Will Be Testing to a Maximum of 2.6 Final Test = ?			<b>Duct System Air Tightness:</b>		N/A-Ducts will be inside envelope		
<b>Windows &amp; Doors</b>		<b>Heating or Cooling Ducts Outside Conditioned Spaces</b>							
Average U-Factor (excludes skylights and one door) U:		-0.30				Not applicable, all ducts located in conditioned space			
Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC):		0.35				R-value (need This if ducts are in exterior walls) N/A			
<b>MECHANICAL SYSTEMS</b>						<b>Make-up Air Select a Type</b>			
Appliances		Heating System		Domestic Water Heater		Cooling System		Not required per mech. code	
Fuel Type		Gas Forced Air furnace Sealed Combustion		Gas- Fan Assisted		Elec		X Passive	
Manufacturer		Lennox.		State		RUUD		N/A Powered	
Model		G26Q3-75-5		CV 30 NSRT6 33,000 Btu's Input		UAND-042.JAZ		N/A Interlocked with exhaust device. Describe:	
Rating or Size		Input in BTUS: 70,000		Capacity in Gallons: 30		Output in Tons: 3.5 SEER /EER 12		X Other, describe: Flex Duct	
Efficiency		92%		80%				Location of duct or system:	
<b>Residential Load Calculations</b>		<b>Heating Loss</b>		<b>Cooling Load</b>		<b>In Mechanical Room</b>			
		62,515		TBD		16-28 CFMs			
<b>MECHANICAL VENTILATION SYSTEM Broan</b>						5 " round" duct OR " metal " duct			
Describe any additional or combined heating or cooling systems if installed: (e.g. two furnaces or air source heat pump with gas back-up furnace):						<b>Combustion Air Select a Type</b>			
Select Type						X Not required per mech. code			
X Heat Recovery Ventilator (HRV) Capacity in CFMs: Low: 75 High: 150						Passive			
Energy Recovery Ventilator (ERV) Capacity in CFMs: Low: High:						Other, describe:			
X Balanced Ventilation Capacity in CFMs:						Location of duct or system:			
Location of fans(s), describe: HRV System						CFMs			
Capacity of continuous ventilation rate in CFMs: 63						"round" duct OR			
Total ventilation (intermittent + continuous) rate in CFMs: 125						"metal" duct			

# Using the $Q = UA (\Delta T)$ Method

- Calculated Square foot of all windows as per plan.
- All windows and doors having a U factor of .30 per Certificate
- Interior temperature is 70 degrees
- The delta T is = 90 degrees
- So  $Q = UA(\Delta T)$
- Let's Give it a Shot and see what we Come Up with.
  - Here is the first window as a example.

Windows and Doors (Main Floor)

<u>Window or door unit</u>	<u>Sq. Inches</u>	<u>Divided by 144= Sq Ft</u>	<u>U Factor</u>	<u>(dT)</u>	<u>Btu's Heat Loss</u>
Great Rm Window #1	60 x 60 = 5760	Divide by 144 = 25 Sq. Ft	.30	x 90 =	675 Btu's

## Windows and Doors (Main Floor)

<u>Window or door unit</u>	<u>Sq. Inches</u>	<u>Divided by 144= Sq Ft</u>	<u>U Factor</u>	<u>(dT)</u>	<u>Btu's Heat Loss</u>
Great Rm Window #1	60 x 60 = 5760	Divide by 144 = 25 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	675 Btu's
Great Rm Window #2	60 x 60 = 5760	Divide by 144 = 25 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	675 Btu's
Master B. R.	60 x 48 = 2880	Divide by 144 = 20 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	540 Btu's
Bedroom #2	60 x 48 = 2880	Divide by 144 = 20 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	540 Btu's
Bedroom #3	60 x 48 = 2880	Divide by 144 = 20 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	540 Btu's
Dr. to Gar.	32 x 80 = 2560	Divide by 144 = 17.8 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	481 Btu's
Front Dr.	48 x 80 = 3840	Divide by 144 = 26.7 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	721 Btu's
Laundry Rm.	30 x 36 = 1080	Divide by 144 = 7.5 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	203 Btu's
Kitchen	72 x 36 = 2592	Divide by 144 = 18 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	486 Btu's
Patio Doors (#1)	60 x 80 = 4800	Divide by 144 = 33.4 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	902 Btu's
Patio Doors (#2)	60 x 80 = 4800	Divide by 144 = 33.4 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	902 Btu's
Dining room (#1)	30 x 60 = 180	Divide by 144 = 12.5 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	338 Btu's
Dining room (#2)	30 x 60 = 180	Divide by 144 = 12.5 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	338 Btu's
<u>Dining room</u>	<u>60 x 60 = 3600</u>	<u>Divide by 144 = 25.0 Sq. Ft x</u>	<u>.30</u>	<u>x 90 =</u>	<u>675 Btu's</u>

<b>Window or door unit</b>	<b>Sq. Inches</b>	<b>Divided by 144= Sq Ft U Factor</b>		<b>(dT)</b>	<b>Btu's Heat Loss</b>	
Great Rm Window #1	60 x 60 = 5760	Divide by 144 = 25 Sq. Ft	x	.30	x 90 =	675 Btu's
Great Rm Window #2	60 x 60 = 5760	Divide by 144 = 25 Sq. Ft	x	.30	x 90 =	675 Btu's
Master B. R.	60 x 48 = 2880	Divide by 144 = 20 Sq. Ft	x	.30	x 90 =	540 Btu's
Bedroom #2	60 x 48 = 2880	Divide by 144 = 20 Sq. Ft	x	.30	x 90 =	540 Btu's
Bedroom #3	60 x 48 = 2880	Divide by 144 = 20 Sq. Ft	x	.30	x 90 =	540 Btu's
Dr. to Gar.	32 x 80 = 2560	Divide by 144 = 17.8 Sq. Ft	x	.30	x 90 =	481 Btu's
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Patio Doors (#1)	60 x 80 = 4800	Divide by 144 = 33.4 Sq. Ft	x	.30	x 90 =	902 Btu's
Patio Doors (#2)	60 x 80 = 4800	Divide by 144 = 33.4 Sq. Ft	x	.30	x 90 =	902 Btu's
Dining room (#1)	30 x 60 = 180	Divide by 144 = 12.5 Sq. Ft	x	.30	x 90 =	338 Btu's
Dining room (#2)	30 x 60 = 180	Divide by 144 = 12.5 Sq. Ft	x	.30	x 90 =	338 Btu's
Dining room	60 x 60 = 3600	Divide by 144 = 25.0 Sq. Ft	x	.30	x 90 =	675 Btu's

**Main Floor Totals**

**296.8 Sq. Ft (Main Floor)**

**8,016 Btu's**

## Windows and Doors (Basement Level)

<u>Window or door unit</u>	<u>Sq. Inches</u>	<u>Divided by 144= Sq Ft</u>	<u>U Factor</u>	<u>(dT)</u>	<u>Btu's Heat Loss</u>
Future BR	48 x 42= 2016	Divide by 144 = 14 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	378 Btu's
Future Family Rm	48 x 42= 2016	Divide by 144 = 14 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	378 Btu's
Future Family Rm	60 x 42 = 2520	Divide by 144 = 17.5 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	473 Btu's
Future Family Rm	48 x 42= 2016	Divide by 144 = 14 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	378 Btu's
Future Family Rm	48 x 42= 2016	Divide by 144 = 14 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	378 Btu's
Future Wet Bar Area	48 x 42 = 2016	Divide by 144 = 14 Sq. Ft x	.30	x 90 =	378 Btu's

**Basement Level Totals**

**87.58 Sq. Ft (Main Floor)**

**2,363 Btu's**

**+**

**Main Floor Totals**

**296.8 Sq. Ft (Main Floor)**

**8,016 Btu's**

**Overall Window totals**

**384.38**

**10,379 Btu's**

**Note:** Total Sq. Ft of window area 151.6 @ a U factor of .0526 needs to be subtracted from wall area Btu's So...

# Running total of Btu's of Heat Loss for Our Home

• Ceiling Area	=	2994 Btu's of Heat loss
• Ceiling Vaulted Area Side Walls	=	686 Btu's of Heat Loss
• Main Floor Exterior Walls	=	6,555 Btu's of Heat Loss
• Basement Knee walls	=	1,446 Btu's of Heat Loss
• 4' Foundation Walls	=	1,099 Btu's of Heat Loss
• 8' Foundation Walls	=	2902 Btu's of Heat Loss
• Basement Floor	=	12,105 Btu's of Heat Loss
• F-place bump out and Rim Area	=	552 Btus of Heat Loss
• <u>Windows and Doors</u>	=	<u>10,379 Btu's of Heat Loss</u>
• <b>Total Heat loss of building Envelope (including Windows)</b>	=	<b>38,718 Btu's of Heat loss</b>

# Running total of Btu's of Heat Loss for Our Home

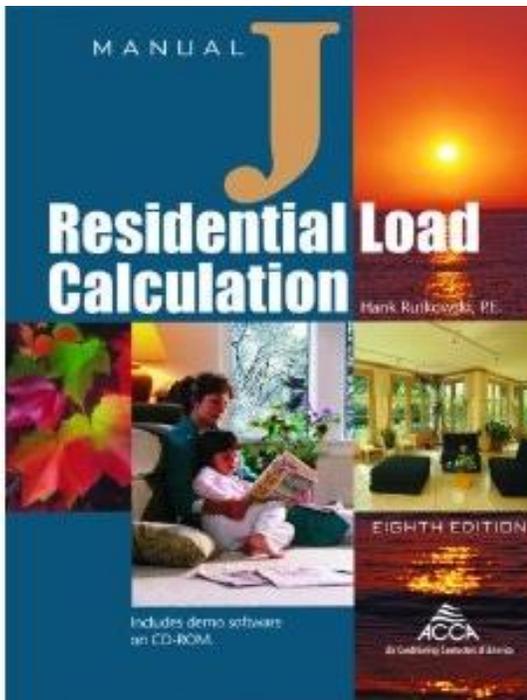
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• Basement Knee walls	=	1,446 Btu's of Heat Loss
• 4' Foundation Walls	=	1,099 Btu's of Heat Loss
• 8' Foundation Walls	=	29,598 Btu's of Heat Loss
• Basement Floor	=	12,105 Btu's of Heat Loss
• Fire Place bump out and rim Area	=	552 Btu's of Heat Loss
• <u>Windows and Doors</u>	=	<u>10,379 Btu's of Heat Loss</u>
• <b>Sub-Total Heat loss of building Envelope</b>	=	<b>38,78 Btu's of Heat loss</b>
• <b>(-) Area of windows figured as R21 walls Or <math>384.38 \times .0476 \times 90</math></b>	=	<b>(1,647 Btu's of Heat Loss)</b>
• <b><i>Grand Total of Building Heat Loss</i></b>	=	<b><i>36,071 Btu's of Heat loss for the Building</i></b>



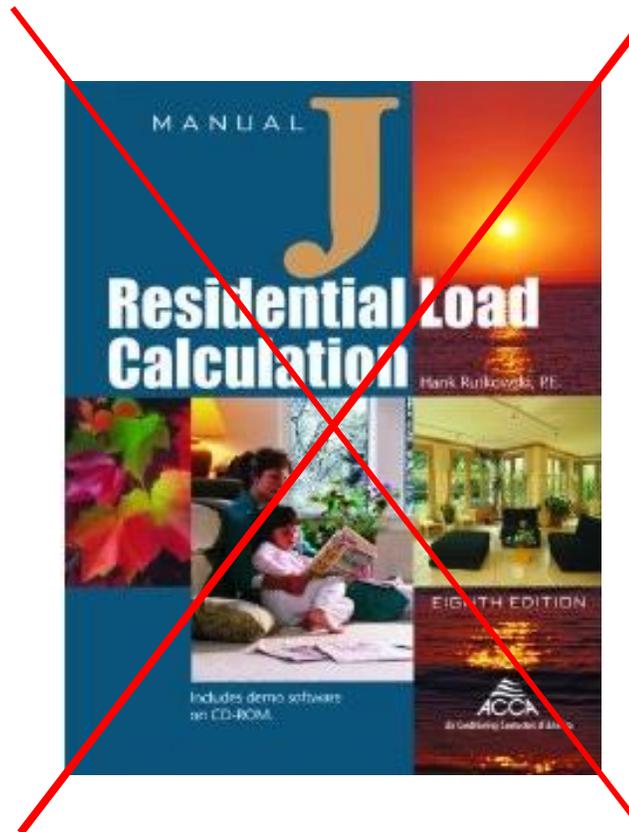
- Sizing the Mechanical Equipment

# Equipment Sizing ACCA Manual 'J', Manual 'S'

- Heating and cooling equipment will be sized in accordance with *ACCA Manual S* based on building loads calculated in accordance with *ACCA Manual J*...

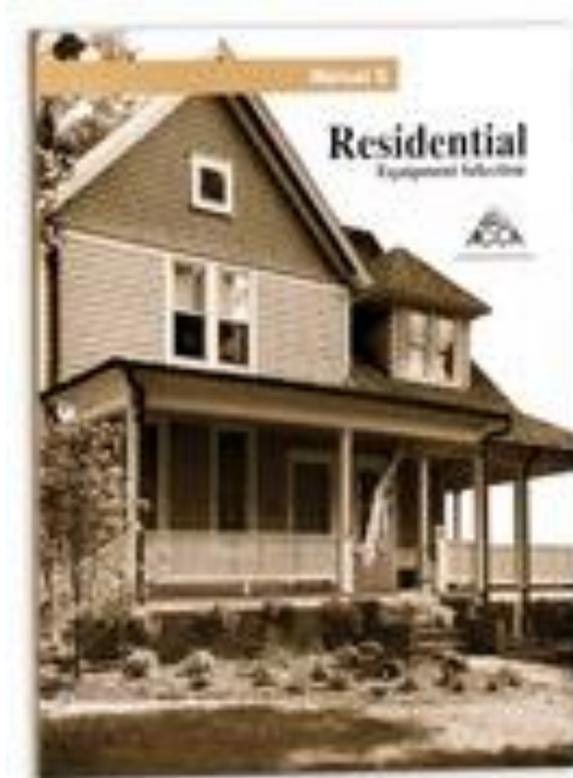


# Or Other accepted and established method for sizing Ex. $Q=UA (dT)$ and Manual S (or Manufactures Tables



# Equipment Sizing ACCA Manual 'J', Manual 'S'

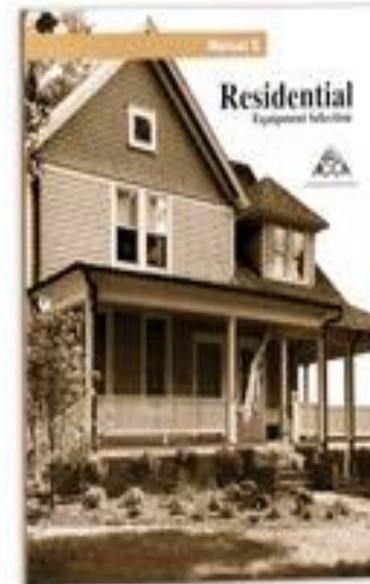
- ***Manual J 8<sup>th</sup>*** is only used to calculate the residential heating and cooling loads.



# Equipment Sizing

## ACCA Manual 'J', Manual 'S'

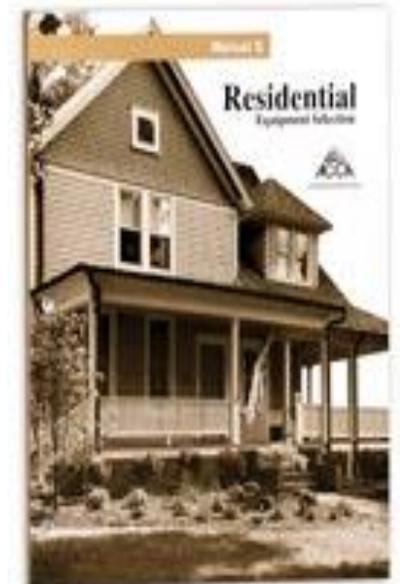
- *Manual J* 8<sup>th</sup> is only used to calculate the residential heating and cooling loads.
- *Manual J* 8<sup>th</sup> **guides HVAC designers** to use *ACCA Manual S* to select equipment that is the right size.



# Equipment Sizing

## ACCA Manual 'J', Manual 'S'

- *Manual J 8<sup>th</sup>* is only used to calculate the residential heating and cooling loads.
- *Manual J 8<sup>th</sup>* guides HVAC designers to use *ACCA Manual S* to select equipment that is the right size (see §10-4 of *Manual S*).
- ***Manual S* sets equipment sizing limits, as summarized in Table 1.**



# ACCA Manual S= Sizing of Equipment

<i>Manual S</i> Equipment Selection Sizing Limitations		
Equipment	Sizing Limits	Reference
Furnaces	100% - 140% of total heating load	Section 2-2
Boilers	100% - 140% of total heating load	Section 2-2
Air conditioners	115% of total cooling load*	Section 3-4
Heat pumps	115% <sup>1</sup> or 125% <sup>2</sup> of total cooling load*	Section 4-4
Supplemental heat (heat pumps)		
• Electric	Based on equipment balance point	Section 4-8
• Dual fuel	100% - 140% of total heating load	Section 6-8
Emergency Heat (heat pumps)	Based on local codes	Section 4-9
<i>Manual S</i> Input for Design Air Flow ( <i>Manual D</i> )		
Mode of Operation	Requirement	Reference
• Heating	Temperature rise requirement	Section 2-6
• Cooling	Air flow associated with the selected equipment's capacity	Section 3-11
<sup>1</sup> Heat pumps in a <i>cooling</i> dominant climate are allowed to be 115% of the cooling load. <sup>2</sup> Heat pumps in a <i>heating</i> dominant climate are allowed to be 125% of the cooling load. * The size of the cooling equipment must be based on the same temperature and humidity conditions that were used to calculate the <i>Manual J</i> loads.		

Equipment Sizing  
Applying Manual S to a Heating  
**Example Home #2**

# Equipment Sizing

## Applying Manual S to a Heating

### Example #2 Home

- Select a furnace for a home with a **63,215 Btu/h output** heating requirement based on **Q=UA delta T** or **ACCA Manual J**.

# Equipment Sizing

## Applying Manual S to a Heating

### Example #2 Home

- Select a furnace for a home with a **63215 Btu/h** output heating requirement based on  **$Q=UA \Delta T$**  or **ACCA Manual J**.
- Furnace **must** deliver as least **63,215 Btu/h** to maintain the interior design temperature (T-1) in the home (70 )when the outdoor temperature (T-2) dips to design temperature. (-20)

# Equipment Sizing

## Applying Manual S to a Heating

### Example #2 Home

- Select a furnace for a home with a **63,215 Btu/h** output heating requirement based on  **$Q=UA \Delta T$**  or **ACCA Manual J**.
- Furnace must deliver as least **63,215 Btu/h** to maintain the interior design temperature (T-1) in the home (70) when the outdoor temperature (T-2) dips to design temp.
- ***Manual S* sets a sizing limit for furnaces using Table.**

# ACCA Manual S= Sizing of Equipment

<i>Manual S</i> Equipment Selection Sizing Limitations		
Equipment	Sizing Limits	Reference
Furnaces	100% - 140% of total heating load	Section 2-2
Boilers	100% - 140% of total heating load	Section 2-2
Air conditioners	115% of total cooling load*	Section 3-4
Heat pumps	115% <sup>1</sup> or 125% <sup>2</sup> of total cooling load*	Section 4-4
Supplemental heat (heat pumps)		
• Electric	Based on equipment balance point	Section 4-8
• Dual fuel	100% - 140% of total heating load	Section 6-8
Emergency Heat (heat pumps)	Based on local codes	Section 4-9
<i>Manual S</i> Input for Design Air Flow ( <i>Manual D</i> )		
Mode of Operation	Requirement	Reference
• Heating	Temperature rise requirement	Section 2-6
• Cooling	Air flow associated with the selected equipment's capacity	Section 3-11
<sup>1</sup> Heat pumps in a <i>cooling</i> dominant climate are allowed to be 115% of the cooling load. <sup>2</sup> Heat pumps in a <i>heating</i> dominant climate are allowed to be 125% of the cooling load. * The size of the cooling equipment must be based on the same temperature and humidity conditions that were used to calculate the <i>Manual J</i> loads.		

# Equipment Sizing

## Applying Manual S to a Heating

### Example #2 Home

- Select a furnace for a home with a minimum **63,215 Btu/h** output heating requirement based on  **$Q=UA \Delta T$**  or **ACCA Manual J**.
- Furnace must deliver as least **63,215 Btu/h** to maintain the interior design temperature (T-1) in the home when the outdoor temperature (T-2) dips to design temp.
- *Manual S* sets a sizing limit for furnaces using Table.
- Furnace shall have a capacity no larger than 140% of heating load.
  - (140% x 63,215 = 88,501 Btu/h)
-

# Equipment Sizing

## Applying Manual S to a Heating

### Example #2 Home

- Select a furnace for a home with a **63,215 Btu/h** output heating requirement based on  **$Q=UA \Delta T$  or ACCA Manual J**.
- Furnace must deliver as least **63,215 Btu/h** to maintain the interior design temperature (T-1) in the home when the outdoor temperature (T-2) dips to design temp.
- *Manual S* sets a sizing limit for furnaces using Table.
- Furnace shall have a capacity no larger than 140% of heating load.
  - $(140\% \times 62,515 = 88,501 \text{ Btu/h})$
- Based on home's load and sizing limitations, the furnace must produce a **minimum of 62,515 Btu/h  $\leq$  heating requirement for the home but can not produce more than  $\leq 88,501 \text{ Btu/h}$ .**



## Make-Up Air

# What is a make up air system

- Replenishes the air removed from the home by exhaust air systems



# How much make up air is required in (new dwellings)

- **MN 1346.501.4.1 Makeup air in new dwelling units.**
  - **Determined by using IMC Table 501.4.1**
  - **Needs to be supplied in accordance with IMC section 501.4.2**

**What Column Are we going to be in?**

	ONE OR MULTIPLE POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES OR NO COMBUSTION APPLIANCES <sup>A</sup>	ONE OR MULTIPLE FAN-ASSISTED APPLIANCES AND POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES <sup>B</sup>	ONE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCE OR ONE SOLID FUEL APPLIANCE <sup>C</sup>	MULTIPLE APPLIANCES THAT ARE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCES OR SOLID FUEL APPLIANCES <sup>D</sup>
1. Use the Appropriate Column to Estimate House Infiltration				
a) pressure factor (cfm/sf)	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.03
b) conditioned floor area (sf)	—	—	—	—
(including unfinished basements)				
Estimated House Infiltration (cfm): [1a × 1b]	—	—	—	—
2. Exhaust Capacity				
a) clothes dryer	135	135	135	135
b) 80% of largest exhaust rating (cfm):	—	—	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
c) 80% of next largest exhaust rating (cfm):	not applicable	—	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
Total Exhaust Capacity (cfm): [2a+2b+2c]	—	—	—	—
3. <i>Makeup Air</i> Requirement				
a) Total Exhaust Capacity (from above)	—	—	—	—
b) Estimated House Infiltration (from above)	—	—	—	—
Makeup Air Quality (cfm): [3a - 3b]	—	—	—	—
(if value is negative, no makeup air is needed)				
4. For <i>Makeup Air</i> Opening Sizing, refer to Table 501.4.2.				

- A. Use this column if there are other than fan-assisted or atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* or if there are no *combustion appliances*.
- B. Use this column if there is one fan-assisted *appliance* per venting system. Other than atmospherically vented *appliances* may also be included.
- C. Use this column if there is one atmospherically vented (other than fan-assisted) gas or oil *appliance* per venting system or one solid fuel *appliance*.
- D. Use this column if there are multiple atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* using a common vent or if there are atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* and solid fuel *appliances*.

**What Column Are we going to be in?**

- 1. Sealed Combustion Furnace**
- 2. A Fan Assisted Water Heater**
- 3. Direct vent Fireplace**
- 4. HRV System –Balanced**
- 5. 2- 50 CFM Bath Fans**

	ONE OR MULTIPLE POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES OR NO COMBUSTION APPLIANCES <sup>A</sup>	ONE OR MULTIPLE FAN-ASSISTED APPLIANCES AND POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES <sup>B</sup>	ONE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCE OR ONE SOLID FUEL APPLIANCE <sup>C</sup>	MULTIPLE APPLIANCES THAT ARE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCES OR SOLID FUEL APPLIANCES <sup>D</sup>
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Estimated House Infiltration (cfm): [1a × 1b]	—	—	—	—
2. Exhaust Capacity				
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(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
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3. <i>Makeup Air</i> Requirement				
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b) Estimated House Infiltration (from above)	—	—	—	—
Makeup Air Quality (cfm): [3a - 3b]	—	—	—	—
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(including unfinished basements)				
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2. Exhaust Capacity				
a) clothes dryer	135	135	135	135
b) 80% of largest exhaust rating (cfm):	—	—	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
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b) Estimated House Infiltration (from above)	—	—	—	—
Makeup Air Quality (cfm): [3a - 3b]	—	—	—	—
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1. Use the Appropriate Column to Estimate House Infiltration				
a) pressure factor (cfm/sf)	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.03
b) conditioned floor area (sf)	—	<b>3224</b>	—	—
(including unfinished basements)				
Estimated House Infiltration (cfm): [1a × 1b]	—	—	—	—
2. Exhaust Capacity				
a) clothes dryer	135	135	135	135
b) 80% of largest exhaust rating (cfm):	—	—	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
c) 80% of next largest exhaust rating (cfm):	not applicable	—	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
Total Exhaust Capacity (cfm): [2a+2b+2c]	—	—	—	—
3. <i>Makeup Air</i> Requirement				
a) Total Exhaust Capacity (from above)	—	—	—	—
b) Estimated House Infiltration (from above)	—	—	—	—
Makeup Air Quality (cfm): [3a - 3b]	—	—	—	—
(if value is negative, no makeup air is needed)				
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a) pressure factor (cfm/sf)	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.03
b) conditioned floor area (sf)	—	<b>3224</b>	—	—
(including unfinished basements)				
Estimated House Infiltration (cfm): [1a × 1b]	—	<b>193</b>	—	—
2. Exhaust Capacity				
a) clothes dryer	135	135	135	135
b) 80% of largest exhaust rating (cfm):	—	—	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
c) 80% of next largest exhaust rating (cfm):	not applicable	—	—	—
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Total Exhaust Capacity (cfm): [2a+2b+2c]	—	—	—	—
3. <i>Makeup Air</i> Requirement				
a) Total Exhaust Capacity (from above)	—	—	—	—
b) Estimated House Infiltration (from above)	—	—	—	—
Makeup Air Quality (cfm): [3a - 3b]	—	—	—	—
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(including unfinished basements)				
Estimated House Infiltration (cfm): [1a × 1b]	—	<b>193</b>	—	—
2. Exhaust Capacity				
a) clothes dryer	135	135	135	135
b) 80% of largest exhaust rating (cfm):	—	<b>40</b>	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
c) 80% of next largest exhaust rating (cfm):	not applicable	—	—	—
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Total Exhaust Capacity (cfm): [2a+2b+2c]	—	—	—	—
3. <i>Makeup Air</i> Requirement				
a) Total Exhaust Capacity (from above)	—	—	—	—
b) Estimated House Infiltration (from above)	—	—	—	—
Makeup Air Quality (cfm): [3a - 3b]	—	—	—	—
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b) conditioned floor area (sf)	—	<b>3224</b>	—	—
(including unfinished basements)				
Estimated House Infiltration (cfm): [1a × 1b]	—	<b>193</b>	—	—
2. Exhaust Capacity				
a) clothes dryer	135	135	135	135
b) 80% of largest exhaust rating (cfm):	—	<b>40</b>	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
c) 80% of next largest exhaust rating (cfm):	not applicable	<b>40</b>	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
Total Exhaust Capacity (cfm): [2a+2b+2c]	—	—	—	—
3. <i>Makeup Air</i> Requirement				
a) Total Exhaust Capacity (from above)	—	—	—	—
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Makeup Air Quality (cfm): [3a - 3b]	—	—	—	—
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b) conditioned floor area (sf)	—	<b>3224</b>	—	—
(including unfinished basements)				
Estimated House Infiltration (cfm): [1a × 1b]	—	<b>193</b>	—	—
2. Exhaust Capacity				
a) clothes dryer	135	135	135	135
b) 80% of largest exhaust rating (cfm):	—	<b>40</b>	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
c) 80% of next largest exhaust rating (cfm):	not applicable	<b>40</b>	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
Total Exhaust Capacity (cfm): [2a+2b+2c]	—	<b>215</b>	—	—
3. <i>Makeup Air</i> Requirement				
a) Total Exhaust Capacity (from above)	—	—	—	—
b) Estimated House Infiltration (from above)	—	—	—	—
Makeup Air Quality (cfm): [3a - 3b]	—	—	—	—
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b) conditioned floor area (sf)	—	— <b>193</b>	—	—
(including unfinished basements)				
Estimated House Infiltration (cfm): [1a × 1b]	—	— <b>40</b>	—	—
2. Exhaust Capacity				
a) clothes dryer	135	135	135	135
b) 80% of largest exhaust rating (cfm):	—	—	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
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Total Exhaust Capacity (cfm): [2a+2b+2c]	—	— <b>215</b>	—	—
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Makeup Air Quality (cfm): [3a - 3b]	—	—	—	—
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Total Exhaust Capacity (cfm): [2a+2b+2c]	—	<b>215</b>	—	—
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a) Total Exhaust Capacity (from above)	—	<b>215</b>	—	—
b) Estimated House Infiltration (from above)	—	<b>193</b>	—	—
Makeup Air Quality (cfm): [3a - 3b]	—	—	—	—
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- 4. HRV System –Balanced
- 5. 2- 50 CFM Bath Fans

	ONE OR MULTIPLE POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES OR NO COMBUSTION APPLIANCES <sup>A</sup>	ONE OR MULTIPLE FAN-ASSISTED APPLIANCES AND POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES <sup>B</sup>	ONE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCE OR ONE SOLID FUEL APPLIANCE <sup>C</sup>	MULTIPLE APPLIANCES THAT ARE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCES OR SOLID FUEL APPLIANCES <sup>D</sup>
1. Use the Appropriate Column to Estimate House Infiltration				
a) pressure factor (cfm/sf)	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.03
b) conditioned floor area (sf)	—	<b>3224</b>	—	—
(including unfinished basements)				
Estimated House Infiltration (cfm): [1a × 1b]	—	<b>193</b>	—	—
2. Exhaust Capacity				
a) clothes dryer	135	135	135	135
b) 80% of largest exhaust rating (cfm):	—	<b>40</b>	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
c) 80% of next largest exhaust rating (cfm):	not applicable	<b>40</b>	—	—
(not applicable if recirculating system or if powered <i>makeup air</i> is electrically interlocked and matched to exhaust)				
Total Exhaust Capacity (cfm): [2a+2b+2c]	—	<b>215</b>	—	—
3. <i>Makeup Air</i> Requirement				
a) Total Exhaust Capacity (from above)	—	<b>215</b>	—	—
b) Estimated House Infiltration (from above)	—	<b>193</b>	—	—
Makeup Air Quality (cfm): [3a - 3b]	—	<b>22</b>	—	—
(if value is negative, no makeup air is needed)				
4. For <i>Makeup Air</i> Opening Sizing, refer to Table 501.4.2.				

A. Use this column if there are other than fan-assisted or atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* or if there are no *combustion appliances*.  
 B. Use this column if there is one fan-assisted *appliance* per venting system. Other than atmospherically vented *appliances* may also be included.  
 C. Use this column if there is one atmospherically vented (other than fan-assisted) gas or oil *appliance* per venting system or one solid fuel *appliance*.  
 D. Use this column if there are multiple atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* using a common vent or if there are atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* and solid fuel *appliances*.

**TABLE 501.4.2 MAKEUP AIR OPENING SIZING TABLE FOR NEW AND EXISTING DWELLING UNITS**

TYPE OF OPENING OR SYSTEM	ONE OR MULTIPLE POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES OR NO COMBUSTION APPLIANCES <sup>A</sup>	ONE OR MULTIPLE FAN-ASSISTED APPLIANCES AND POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES <sup>B</sup>	ONE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCE OR ONE SOLID FUEL APPLIANCE <sup>C</sup>	MULTIPLE APPLIANCES THAT ARE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCES OR SOLID FUEL APPLIANCES <sup>D</sup>	PASSIVE MAKEUP AIR OPENING DUCT DIAMETER <sup>E, F, G</sup>
	(cfm)	(cfm)	(cfm)	(cfm)	(inches)
Passive opening	1-36	1-22	1-15	1-9	3
Passive opening	37-66	23-41	16-28	10-17	4
Passive opening	67-109	42-66	29-46	18-28	5
Passive opening	110-163	67-100	47-69	29-42	6
Passive opening	164-232	101-143	70-99	43-61	7
Passive opening	233-317	144-195	100-135	62-83	8
Passive opening with motorized damper	318-419	196-258	136-179	84-110	9
Passive opening with motorized damper	420-539	259-332	180-230	111-142	10
Passive opening with motorized damper	540-679	333-419	231-290	143-179	11
Powered makeup air <sup>H</sup>	> 679	> 419	> 290	> 179	Not applicable

A. Use this column if there are other than fan-assisted or atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* or if there are no *combustion appliances*.

B. Use this column if there is one fan-assisted *appliance* per venting system. Other than atmospherically vented *appliances* may also be included.

C. Use this column if there is one atmospherically vented (other than fan-assisted) gas or oil *appliance* per venting system or one solid fuel *appliance*.

D. Use this column if there are multiple atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* using a common vent or if there are atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* and solid fuel *appliances*.

E. An equivalent length of 100 feet of round smooth metal duct is assumed. Subtract 40 feet for the exterior hood and ten feet for each 90-degree elbow to determine the remaining length of straight duct allowable.

F. If flexible duct is used, increase the duct diameter by one inch. Flexible duct shall be stretched with minimal sags.

G. Barometric dampers are prohibited in passive *makeup air* openings when any atmospherically vented *appliance* is installed.

H. Powered *makeup air* shall be electrically interlocked with the largest exhaust system.

**TABLE 501.4.2 MAKEUP AIR OPENING SIZING TABLE FOR NEW AND EXISTING DWELLING UNITS**

TYPE OF OPENING OR SYSTEM	ONE OR MULTIPLE POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES OR NO COMBUSTION APPLIANCES <sup>A</sup>	ONE OR MULTIPLE FAN-ASSISTED APPLIANCES AND POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES <sup>B</sup>	ONE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCE OR ONE SOLID FUEL APPLIANCE <sup>C</sup>	MULTIPLE APPLIANCES THAT ARE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCES OR SOLID FUEL APPLIANCES <sup>D</sup>	PASSIVE MAKEUP AIR OPENING DUCT DIAMETER <sup>E, F, G</sup>
	(cfm)	(cfm)	(cfm)	(cfm)	(inches)
Passive opening	1-36	1-22	1-15	1-9	3
Passive opening	37-66	23-41	16-28	10-17	4
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Passive opening	110-163	67-100	47-69	29-42	6
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Passive opening with motorized damper	540-679	333-419	231-290	143-179	11
Powered makeup air <sup>H</sup>	> 679	> 419	> 290	> 179	Not applicable

A. Use this column if there are other than fan-assisted or atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* or if there are no *combustion appliances*.

B. Use this column if there is one fan-assisted *appliance* per venting system. Other than atmospherically vented *appliances* may also be included.

C. Use this column if there is one atmospherically vented (other than fan-assisted) gas or oil *appliance* per venting system or one solid fuel *appliance*.

D. Use this column if there are multiple atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* using a common vent or if there are atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* and solid fuel *appliances*.

E. An equivalent length of 100 feet of round smooth metal duct is assumed. Subtract 40 feet for the exterior hood and ten feet for each 90-degree elbow to determine the remaining length of straight duct allowable.

F. If flexible duct is used, increase the duct diameter by one inch. Flexible duct shall be stretched with minimal sags.

G. Barometric dampers are prohibited in passive *makeup air* openings when any atmospherically vented *appliance* is installed.

H. Powered *makeup air* shall be electrically interlocked with the largest exhaust system.

**TABLE 501.4.2 MAKEUP AIR OPENING SIZING TABLE FOR NEW AND EXISTING DWELLING UNITS**

TYPE OF OPENING OR SYSTEM	ONE OR MULTIPLE POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES OR NO COMBUSTION APPLIANCES <sup>A</sup>	ONE OR MULTIPLE FAN-ASSISTED APPLIANCES AND POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES <sup>B</sup>	ONE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCE OR ONE SOLID FUEL APPLIANCE <sup>C</sup>	MULTIPLE APPLIANCES THAT ARE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCES OR SOLID FUEL APPLIANCES <sup>D</sup>	PASSIVE MAKEUP AIR OPENING DUCT DIAMETER <sup>E, F, G</sup>
	(cfm)	(cfm)	(cfm)	(cfm)	(inches)
Passive opening	1-36	1-22	1-15	1-9	3
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A. Use this column if there are other than fan-assisted or atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* or if there are no *combustion appliances*.

B. Use this column if there is one fan-assisted *appliance* per venting system. Other than atmospherically vented *appliances* may also be included.

C. Use this column if there is one atmospherically vented (other than fan-assisted) gas or oil *appliance* per venting system or one solid fuel *appliance*.

D. Use this column if there are multiple atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* using a common vent or if there are atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* and solid fuel *appliances*.

E. An equivalent length of 100 feet of round smooth metal duct is assumed. Subtract 40 feet for the exterior hood and ten feet for each 90-degree elbow to determine the remaining length of straight duct allowable.

F. If flexible duct is used, increase the duct diameter by one inch. Flexible duct shall be stretched with minimal sags.

G. Barometric dampers are prohibited in passive *makeup air* openings when any atmospherically vented *appliance* is installed.

H. Powered *makeup air* shall be electrically interlocked with the largest exhaust system.

**TABLE 501.4.2 MAKEUP AIR OPENING SIZING TABLE FOR NEW AND EXISTING DWELLING UNITS**

TYPE OF OPENING OR SYSTEM	ONE OR MULTIPLE POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES OR NO COMBUSTION APPLIANCES <sup>A</sup>	ONE OR MULTIPLE FAN-ASSISTED APPLIANCES AND POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES <sup>B</sup>	ONE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCE OR ONE SOLID FUEL APPLIANCE <sup>C</sup>	MULTIPLE APPLIANCES THAT ARE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCES OR SOLID FUEL APPLIANCES <sup>D</sup>	PASSIVE MAKEUP AIR OPENING DUCT DIAMETER <sup>E, F, G</sup>
	(cfm)	(cfm)	(cfm)	(cfm)	(inches)
Passive opening	1-36	1-22	1-15	1-9	3
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Passive opening with motorized damper	540-679	333-419	231-290	143-179	11
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- A. Use this column if there are other than fan-assisted or atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* or if there are no *combustion appliances*.
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- D. Use this column if there are multiple atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* using a common vent or if there are atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* and solid fuel *appliances*.
- E. An equivalent length of 100 feet of round smooth metal duct is assumed. Subtract 40 feet for the exterior hood and ten feet for each 90-degree elbow to determine the remaining length of straight duct allowable.
- F. If flexible duct is used, increase the duct diameter by one inch. Flexible duct shall be stretched with minimal sags.
- G. Barometric dampers are prohibited in passive *makeup air* openings when any atmospherically vented *appliance* is installed.
- H. Powered *makeup air* shall be electrically interlocked with the largest exhaust system.

**TABLE 501.4.2 MAKEUP AIR OPENING SIZING TABLE FOR NEW AND EXISTING DWELLING UNITS**

TYPE OF OPENING OR SYSTEM	ONE OR MULTIPLE POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES OR NO COMBUSTION APPLIANCES <sup>A</sup>	ONE OR MULTIPLE FAN-ASSISTED APPLIANCES AND POWER VENT OR DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES <sup>B</sup>	ONE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCE OR ONE SOLID FUEL APPLIANCE <sup>C</sup>	MULTIPLE APPLIANCES THAT ARE ATMOSPHERICALLY VENTED GAS OR OIL APPLIANCES OR SOLID FUEL APPLIANCES <sup>D</sup>	PASSIVE MAKEUP AIR OPENING DUCT DIAMETER <sup>E, F, G</sup>
	(cfm)	(cfm)	(cfm)	(cfm)	(inches)
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Passive opening with motorized damper	540-679	333-419	231-290	143-179	11
Powered makeup air <sup>H</sup>	> 679	> 419	> 290	> 179	Not applicable

A. Use this column if there are other than fan-assisted or atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* or if there are no *combustion appliances*.

B. Use this column if there is one fan-assisted *appliance* per venting system. Other than atmospherically vented *appliances* may also be included.

C. Use this column if there is one atmospherically vented (other than fan-assisted) gas or oil *appliance* per venting system or one solid fuel *appliance*.

D. Use this column if there are multiple atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* using a common vent or if there are atmospherically vented gas or oil *appliances* and solid fuel *appliances*.

E. An equivalent length of 100 feet of round smooth metal duct is assumed. Subtract 40 feet for the exterior hood and ten feet for each 90-degree elbow to determine the remaining length of straight duct allowable.

F. If flexible duct is used, increase the duct diameter by one inch. Flexible duct shall be stretched with minimal sags.

G. Barometric dampers are prohibited in passive makeup air openings when any atmospherically vented *appliance* is installed.

H. Powered *makeup air* shall be electrically interlocked with the largest exhaust system.

# Combustion Air Requirements



**1346.6012 IFGC APPENDIX E, WORKSHEET E-1.**

IFGC Appendix E, Worksheet E-1

Residential Combustion Air Calculation Method

(for Furnace, Boiler, and/or Water Heater in the Same Space)

**Step 1:** Complete vented combustion appliance information.

Furnace/Boiler:

_____ Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	_____ Fan Assisted & Power Vent	_____ Direct Vent	Input: _____ Btu/hr
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Water Heater:

_____ Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	_____ Fan Assisted & Power Vent	_____ Direct Vent	Input: _____ Btu/hr
--	------------------------------------	-------------------	------------------------

**Step 2:** Calculate the volume of the Combustion Appliance Space (CAS) containing combustion appliances.

The CAS includes all spaces connected to one another by code compliant openings. CAS volume: \_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>3</sup>

**Step 3:** Determine Air Changes per Hour (ACH)<sup>1</sup>

Default ACH values have been incorporated into Table E-1 for use with Method 4b (KAIR Method). If the year of construction or ACH is not known, use method 4a (Standard Method).

**Step 4:** Determine Required Volume for Combustion Air.

**4a. Standard Method**

Total Btu/hr input of all combustion appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)	Input: _____ Btu/hr
Use Standard Method column in Table E-1 to find Total Required Volume (TRV)	TRV: _____ ft <sup>3</sup>

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5.**

**b. Known Air Infiltration Rate (KAIR) Method**

**1346.6012 IFGC APPENDIX E, WORKSHEET E-1.**

IFGC Appendix E, Worksheet E-1

Residential Combustion Air Calculation Method

(for Furnace, Boiler, and/or Water Heater in the Same Space)

**Step 1:** Complete vented combustion appliance information.

Furnace/Boiler:

_____ Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	_____ Fan Assisted & Power Vent	_____ <sup>X</sup> Direct Vent	Input: <u>70,000</u> Btu/hr
--	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Water Heater:

_____ Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	_____ Fan Assisted & Power Vent	_____ Direct Vent	Input: _____ Btu/hr
--	------------------------------------	-------------------	------------------------

**Step 2:** Calculate the volume of the Combustion Appliance Space (CAS) containing combustion appliances.

The CAS includes all spaces connected to one another by code compliant openings.

CAS volume: \_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>3</sup>

**Step 3:** Determine Air Changes per Hour (ACH)<sup>1</sup>

Default ACH values have been incorporated into Table E-1 for use with Method 4b (KAIR Method). If the year of construction or ACH is not known, use method 4a (Standard Method).

**Step 4:** Determine Required Volume for Combustion Air.

**4a.** Standard Method

Total Btu/hr input of all combustion appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input: \_\_\_\_\_  
Btu/hr

Use Standard Method column in Table E-1 to find Total Required Volume (TRV)

TRV: \_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>3</sup>

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5.**

**b.** Known Air Infiltration Rate (KAIR) Method



**1346.6012 IFGC APPENDIX E, WORKSHEET E-1.**

IFGC Appendix E, Worksheet E-1

Residential Combustion Air Calculation Method

(for Furnace, Boiler, and/or Water Heater in the Same Space)

**Step 1:** Complete vented combustion appliance information.

Furnace/Boiler:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>      </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>  X  </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      70,000      </u> Btu/hr
--	--	--------------------------	---

Water Heater:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>  X  </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>      </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      33,000      </u> Btu/hr
--	---	---------------------------	---

**Step 2:** Calculate the volume of the Combustion Appliance Space (CAS) containing combustion appliances.

The CAS includes all spaces connected to one another by code compliant openings.

CAS volume: 12,896 ft<sup>3</sup> (1612 Sq. Ft x 8 = 12896 ft<sup>3</sup>)

**Step 3:** Determine Air Changes per Hour (ACH)<sup>1</sup>

Default ACH values have been incorporated into Table E-1 for use with Method 4b (KAIR Method). If the year of construction or ACH is not known, use method 4a (Standard Method).

**Step 4:** Determine Required Volume for Combustion Air.

**4a.** Standard Method

Total Btu/hr input of all combustion appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input: \_\_\_\_\_  
Btu/hr

Use Standard Method column in Table E-1 to find Total Required Volume (TRV)

TRV: \_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>3</sup>

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5.**

**4b.** Known Air Infiltration Rate (KAIR) Method

**1346.6012 IFGC APPENDIX E, WORKSHEET E-1.**

IFGC Appendix E, Worksheet E-1

Residential Combustion Air Calculation Method

(for Furnace, Boiler, and/or Water Heater in the Same Space)

**Step 1:** Complete vented combustion appliance information.

Furnace/Boiler:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>      </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>  X  </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      70,000      </u> Btu/hr
--	--	--------------------------	---

Water Heater:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>  X  </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>      </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      33,000      </u> Btu/hr
--	---	---------------------------	---

**Step 2:** Calculate the volume of the Combustion Appliance Space (CAS) containing combustion appliances.

The CAS includes all spaces connected to one another by code compliant openings.

CAS volume: 12,896 ft<sup>3</sup> (1612 Sq. Ft x 8 = 12896 ft<sup>3</sup>)

**Step 3:** Determine Air Changes per Hour (ACH)<sup>1</sup>

Default ACH values have been incorporated into Table E-1 for use with Method 4b (KAIR Method). If the year of construction or ACH is not known, use method 4a (Standard Method).

**Step 4:** Determine Required Volume for Combustion Air.

**4a.** Standard Method

Total Btu/hr input of all combustion appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input: \_\_\_\_\_  
Btu/hr

Use Standard Method column in Table E-1 to find Total Required Volume (TRV)

TRV: \_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>3</sup>

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5.**

**4b.** Known Air Infiltration Rate (KAIR) Method

1346.6012 IFG C APPENDIX E, WORKSHEET E-1.

IFGC Appendix E, Worksheet E-1

Residential Combustion Air Calculation Method

(for Furnace, Boiler, and/or Water Heater in the Same Space)

Step 1: Complete vented combustion appliance information.

Furnace/Boiler:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>      </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>  X  </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      70,000      </u> Btu/hr
--	--	--------------------------	---

Water Heater:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>  X  </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>      </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      33,000      </u> Btu/hr
--	---	---------------------------	---

Step 2: Calculate the volume of the Combustion Appliance Space (CAS) containing combustion appliances.

The CAS includes all spaces connected to one another by code compliant openings.

CAS volume: 12,896 ft<sup>3</sup> (1612 Sq. Ft x 8 = 12896 ft<sup>3</sup>)

Step 3: Determine Air Changes per Hour (ACH)<sup>1</sup>

Default ACH values have been incorporated into Table E-1 for use with Method 4b (KAIR Method). If the year of construction or ACH is not known, use method 4a (Standard Method).

Step 4: Determine Required Volume for Combustion Air.

4a. Standard Method

Total Btu/hr input of all combustion appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input:       33,000        
Btu/hr

Use Standard Method column in Table E-1 to find Total Required Volume (TRV)

TRV: \_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>3</sup>

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is less than* TRV then go to STEP 5.

4b. Known Air Infiltration Rate (KAIR) Method

**1346.6012 IFGC APPENDIX E, WORKSHEET E-1.**

IFGC Appendix E, Worksheet E-1

Residential Combustion Air Calculation Method

(for Furnace, Boiler, and/or Water Heater in the Same Space)

**Step 1:** Complete vented combustion appliance information.

Furnace/Boiler:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>      </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>  X  </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      70,000      </u> Btu/hr
--	--	--------------------------	---

Water Heater:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>  X  </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>      </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      33,000      </u> Btu/hr
--	---	---------------------------	---

**Step 2:** Calculate the volume of the Combustion Appliance Space (CAS) containing combustion appliances.

The CAS includes all spaces connected to one another by code compliant openings.

CAS volume: 12,896 ft<sup>3</sup> (1612 Sq. Ft x 8 = 12896 ft<sup>3</sup>)

**Step 3:** Determine Air Changes per Hour (ACH)<sup>1</sup>

Default ACH values have been incorporated into Table E-1 for use with Method 4b (KAIR Method). If the year of construction or ACH is not known, use method 4a (Standard Method).

**Step 4:** Determine Required Volume for Combustion Air.

**4a. Standard Method**

Total Btu/hr input of all combustion appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input:       33,000        
Btu/hr

Use Standard Method column in Table E-1 to find Total Required Volume (TRV)

TRV:       1750       ft<sup>3</sup>

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5.**

**4b.** Known Air Infiltration Rate (KAIR) Method

1346.6012 IFGC APPENDIX E, WORKSHEET E-1.

IFGC Appendix E, Worksheet E-1

Residential Combustion Air Calculation Method

(for Furnace, Boiler, and/or Water Heater in the Same Space)

Step 1: Complete vented combustion appliance information.

Furnace/Boiler:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>      </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>  X  </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      70,000      </u> Btu/hr
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Water Heater:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>  X  </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>      </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      33,000      </u> Btu/hr
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Step 2: Calculate the volume of the Combustion Appliance Space (CAS) containing combustion appliances.

The CAS includes all spaces connected to one another by code compliant openings.

CAS volume: 12,896 ft<sup>3</sup> (1612 Sq. Ft x 8 = 12896 ft<sup>3</sup>)

Step 3: Determine Air Changes per Hour (ACH)<sup>1</sup>

Default ACH values have been incorporated into Table E-1 for use with Method 4b (KAIR Method). If the year of construction or ACH is not known, use method 4a (Standard Method).

Step 4: Determine Required Volume for Combustion Air.

4a. Standard Method

Total Btu/hr input of all combustion appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input:       33,000        
Btu/hr

Use Standard Method column in Table E-1 to find Total Required Volume (TRV)

TRV:       1750       ft<sup>3</sup>

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is greater than TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is less than TRV then go to STEP 5.

4b. Known Air Infiltration Rate (KAIR) Method

1346.6012 IFGC APPENDIX E, WORKSHEET E-1.

IFGC Appendix E, Worksheet E-1

Residential Combustion Air Calculation Method

(for Furnace, Boiler, and/or Water Heater in the Same Space)

Step 1: Complete vented combustion appliance information.

Furnace/Boiler:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>      </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>  X  </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      70,000      </u> Btu/hr
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Water Heater:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>  X  </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>      </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      33,000      </u> Btu/hr
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Step 2: Calculate the volume of the Combustion Appliance Space (CAS) containing combustion appliances.

The CAS includes all spaces connected to one another by code compliant openings.

CAS volume: 12,896 ft<sup>3</sup> (1612 Sq. Ft x 8 = 12896 ft<sup>3</sup>)

Step 3: Determine Air Changes per Hour (ACH)<sup>1</sup>

Default ACH values have been incorporated into Table E-1 for use with Method 4b (KAIR Method). If the year of construction or ACH is not known, use method 4a (Standard Method).

Step 4: Determine Required Volume for Combustion Air.

4a. Standard Method

Total Btu/hr input of all combustion appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input:       33,000        
Btu/hr

Use Standard Method column in Table E-1 to find Total Required Volume (TRV)

TRV:       1750       ft<sup>3</sup>

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is greater than TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is less than TRV then go to STEP 5.

4b. Known Air Infiltration Rate (KAIR) Method

**1346.6012 IFGC APPENDIX E, WORKSHEET E-1.**

IFGC Appendix E, Worksheet E-1

Residential Combustion Air Calculation Method

(for Furnace, Boiler, and/or Water Heater in the Same Space)

**Step 1:** Complete vented combustion appliance information.

Furnace/Boiler:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>      </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>  X  </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      70,000      </u> Btu/hr
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Water Heater:

<u>      </u> Draft Hood (Not fan assisted)	<u>  X  </u> Fan Assisted & Power Vent	<u>      </u> Direct Vent	Input: <u>      33,000      </u> Btu/hr
--	---	---------------------------	---

**Step 2:** Calculate the volume of the Combustion Appliance Space (CAS) containing combustion appliances.

The CAS includes all spaces connected to one another by code compliant openings.

CAS volume: 12,896 ft<sup>3</sup> (1612 Sq. Ft x 8 = 12896 ft<sup>3</sup>)

**Step 3:** Determine Air Changes per Hour (ACH)<sup>1</sup>

Default ACH values have been incorporated into Table E-1 for use with Method 4b (KAIR Method). If the year of construction or ACH is not known, use method 4a (Standard Method).

**Step 4:** Determine Required Volume for Combustion Air.

**4a. Standard Method**

Total Btu/hr input of all combustion appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input:       33,000        
Btu/hr

Use Standard Method column in Table E-1 to find Total Required Volume (TRV)

TRV:       1750       ft<sup>3</sup>

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5.**

**4b. Known Air Infiltration Rate (KAIR) Method**

Total Btu/hr input of all fan-assisted and power vent appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input: 33,000  
Btu/hr

Use Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Fan Assisted (RVFA)

RVFA: \_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Btu/hr input of all non-fan-assisted appliances

Input: \_\_\_\_\_  
Btu/hr

Use Non-Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Non-Fan-Assisted (RVNFA)

RVNFA: \_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Required Volume (TRV) = RVFA + RVNFA

$$RV = \frac{\quad}{3} + \frac{\quad}{3} = \frac{\quad}{3} \text{ ft}^3$$

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5**.

**Step 5:** Calculate the ratio of available interior volume to the total required volume.

Ratio = CAS Volume (from Step 2) *divided by* TRV (from Step 4a or Step 4b) Ratio = \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

**Step 6:** Calculate Reduction Factor (RF).

$$RF = 1 \text{ minus Ratio} \quad RF = 1 - \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

**Step 7:** Calculate single outdoor opening as if all combustion air is from outside.

Total Btu/hr input of all Combustion Appliances in the same CAS (EXCEPT DIRECT VENT)

Input: \_\_\_\_\_  
Btu/hr

Combustion Air Opening Area (CAOA):  
Total Btu/hr *divided by* 3000 Btu/hr  
per in<sup>2</sup>

$$CAOA = \frac{\quad}{2} / 3000 \text{ Btu/hr per in}^2 = \frac{\quad}{2} \text{ in}^2$$

**Step 8:** Calculate Minimum CAO.

Minimum CAO = CAO *multiplied by* RF

$$\text{Minimum CAO} = \frac{\quad}{2} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{2} \text{ in}^2$$

Total Btu/hr input of all fan-assisted and power vent appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input: 33,000

Btu/hr

Use Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Fan Assisted (RVFA)

RVFA: 2625 ft<sup>3</sup>

3

Total Btu/hr input of all non-fan-assisted appliances

Input: \_\_\_\_\_

Btu/hr

Use Non-Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Non-Fan-Assisted (RVNFA)

RVNFA: \_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>3</sup>

3

Total Required Volume (TRV) = RVFA + RVNFA

$$RV = \frac{\quad}{3} + \frac{\quad}{3} = \frac{\quad}{3} \text{ ft}^3$$

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5**.

**Step 5:** Calculate the ratio of available interior volume to the total required volume.

Ratio = CAS Volume (from Step 2) *divided by* TRV (from Step 4a or Step 4b) Ratio = \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

**Step 6:** Calculate Reduction Factor (RF).

$$RF = 1 \text{ minus Ratio} \quad RF = 1 - \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

**Step 7:** Calculate single outdoor opening as if all combustion air is from outside.

Total Btu/hr input of all Combustion Appliances in the same CAS (EXCEPT DIRECT VENT)

Input: \_\_\_\_\_

Btu/hr

Combustion Air Opening Area (CAOA):

Total Btu/hr *divided by* 3000 Btu/hr

per in<sup>2</sup>

$$CAOA = \frac{\quad}{2} / 3000 \text{ Btu/hr per in}^2 = \frac{\quad}{2} \text{ in}^2$$

**Step 8:** Calculate Minimum CAO A.

Minimum CAO A = CAO A *multiplied by* RF

$$\text{Minimum CAO A} = \frac{\quad}{2} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{2} \text{ in}^2$$

Total Btu/hr input of all fan-assisted and power vent appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input: 33,000

Btu/hr

Use Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Fan Assisted (RVFA)

RVFA: 2625 ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Btu/hr input of all non-fan-assisted appliances

Input: N/A

Btu/hr

Use Non-Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Non-Fan-Assisted (RVNFA)

RVNFA: \_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Required Volume (TRV) = RVFA + RVNFA

RV = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>3</sup>

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5**.

**Step 5:** Calculate the ratio of available interior volume to the total required volume.

Ratio = CAS Volume (from Step 2) *divided by* TRV (from Step 4a or Step 4b) Ratio = \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

**Step 6:** Calculate Reduction Factor (RF).

RF = 1 *minus* Ratio RF = 1 - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

**Step 7:** Calculate single outdoor opening as if all combustion air is from outside.

Total Btu/hr input of all Combustion Appliances in the same CAS (EXCEPT DIRECT VENT)

Input: \_\_\_\_\_ Btu/hr

Combustion Air Opening Area (CAOA): Total Btu/hr *divided by* 3000 Btu/hr per in<sup>2</sup>

CAOA = \_\_\_\_\_ / 3000 Btu/hr per in<sup>2</sup> = \_\_\_\_\_ in<sup>2</sup>

**Step 8:** Calculate Minimum CAO.

Minimum CAO = CAO *multiplied by* RF

Minimum CAO = \_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ in

Total Btu/hr input of all fan-assisted and power vent appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input: 33,000

Btu/hr

Use Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Fan Assisted (RVFA)

RVFA: 2625 ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Btu/hr input of all non-fan-assisted appliances

Input: N/A

Btu/hr

Use Non-Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Non-Fan-Assisted (RVNFA)

RVNFA: N/A ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Required Volume (TRV) = RVFA + RVNFA

$$RV = \frac{\quad}{3} + \frac{\quad}{3} = \frac{\quad}{3} \text{ ft}^3$$

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5**.

**Step 5:** Calculate the ratio of available interior volume to the total required volume.

Ratio = CAS Volume (from Step 2) *divided by* TRV (from Step 4a or Step 4b) Ratio =  $\frac{\quad}{\quad} / \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

**Step 6:** Calculate Reduction Factor (RF).

RF = 1 *minus* Ratio RF = 1 -  $\frac{\quad}{\quad} =$

**Step 7:** Calculate single outdoor opening as if all combustion air is from outside.

Total Btu/hr input of all Combustion Appliances in the same CAS (EXCEPT DIRECT VENT)

Input:  $\frac{\quad}{\quad}$

Btu/hr

Combustion Air Opening Area (CAOA):

Total Btu/hr *divided by* 3000 Btu/hr

per in<sup>2</sup>

$$CAOA = \frac{\quad}{2} / 3000 \text{ Btu/hr per in}^2 = \frac{\quad}{2} \text{ in}^2$$

**Step 8:** Calculate Minimum CAO A.

Minimum CAO A = CAO A *multiplied by* RF

$$\text{Minimum CAO A} = \frac{\quad}{2} \times \frac{\quad}{2} = \frac{\quad}{2} \text{ in}^2$$

Total Btu/hr input of all fan-assisted and power vent appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input: 33,000

Btu/hr

Use Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Fan Assisted (RVFA)

RVFA: 2625 ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Btu/hr input of all non-fan-assisted appliances

Input: N/A

Btu/hr

Use Non-Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Non-Fan-Assisted (RVNFA)

RVNFA: N/A ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Required Volume (TRV) = RVFA + RVNFA

$$RV = \frac{2625}{3} + \frac{N/A}{3} = \frac{2625}{3} \text{ ft}^3$$

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5**.

**Step 5:** Calculate the ratio of available interior volume to the total required volume.

Ratio = CAS Volume (from Step 2) *divided by* TRV (from Step 4a or Step 4b) Ratio = \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

**Step 6:** Calculate Reduction Factor (RF).

RF = 1 *minus* Ratio RF = 1 - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

**Step 7:** Calculate single outdoor opening as if all combustion air is from outside.

Total Btu/hr input of all Combustion Appliances in the same CAS (EXCEPT DIRECT VENT)

Input: \_\_\_\_\_

Btu/hr

Combustion Air Opening Area (CAOA):

Total Btu/hr *divided by* 3000 Btu/hr

per in<sup>2</sup>

$$CAOA = \frac{\text{Total Btu/hr}}{3000 \text{ Btu/hr per in}^2} = \text{_____ in}^2$$

**Step 8:** Calculate Minimum CAO A.

Minimum CAO A = CAO A *multiplied by* RF

$$\text{Minimum CAO A} = \frac{\text{CAOA}}{2} \times \text{RF} = \text{_____ in}^2$$

Total Btu/hr input of all fan-assisted and power vent appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input:      **33,000**  
Btu/hr

Use Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Fan Assisted (RVFA)

RVFA:      **2625**      ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Btu/hr input of all non-fan-assisted appliances

Input:      **N/A**       
Btu/hr

Use Non-Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Non-Fan-Assisted (RVNFA)

RVNFA:      **N/A**      ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Required Volume (TRV) = RVFA + RVNFA

$$RV = \frac{\text{RVFA}}{3} + \frac{\text{RVNFA}}{3} = \frac{2625}{3} + \frac{N/A}{3} = \frac{2625}{3} \text{ ft}^3$$

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) *is less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5**.

**Step 5:** Calculate the ratio of available interior volume to the total required volume.

Ratio = CAS Volume (from Step 2) *divided by* TRV (from Step 4a or Step 4b) Ratio =                      /                      =                     

**Step 6:** Calculate Reduction Factor (RF).

$$RF = 1 \text{ minus Ratio} \quad RF = 1 - \text{Ratio} = \text{                    }$$

**Step 7:** Calculate single outdoor opening as if all combustion air is from outside.

Total Btu/hr input of all Combustion Appliances in the same CAS (EXCEPT DIRECT VENT)

Input:                       
Btu/hr

Combustion Air Opening Area (CAOA):  
Total Btu/hr *divided by* 3000 Btu/hr  
per in<sup>2</sup>

$$CAOA = \frac{\text{Total Btu/hr}}{3000 \text{ Btu/hr per in}^2} = \text{                    } \text{ in}^2$$

**Step 8:** Calculate Minimum CAO.

Minimum CAO = CAO *multiplied by* RF

$$\text{Minimum CAO} = \text{CAOA} \times \text{RF} = \text{                    } \text{ in}^2$$

Total Btu/hr input of all fan-assisted and power vent appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input:      **33,000**  
Btu/hr

Use Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Fan Assisted (RVFA)

RVFA:      **2625**      ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Btu/hr input of all non-fan-assisted appliances

Input:      **N/A**       
Btu/hr

Use Non-Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Non-Fan-Assisted (RVNFA)

RVNFA:      **N/A**      ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Required Volume (TRV) = RVFA + RVNFA

$$RV = \frac{\text{RVFA}}{3} + \frac{\text{RVNFA}}{3} = \frac{2625}{3} + \frac{N/A}{3} = \frac{2625}{3} \text{ ft}^3$$

**If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is greater than TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.**

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is less than TRV then go to **STEP 5**.

**Step 5:** Calculate the ratio of available interior volume to the total required volume.

Ratio = CAS Volume (from Step 2) *divided by* TRV (from Step 4a or Step 4b)  $\text{Ratio} = \frac{12,896}{7.37} / \frac{1750}{3} =$

**Step 6:** Calculate Reduction Factor (RF).

RF = 1 *minus* Ratio  $RF = 1 - \frac{\text{Ratio}}{3} =$

**Step 7:** Calculate single outdoor opening as if all combustion air is from outside.

Total Btu/hr input of all Combustion Appliances in the same CAS (EXCEPT DIRECT VENT)

Input:                       
Btu/hr

Combustion Air Opening Area (CAOA):  
Total Btu/hr *divided by* 3000 Btu/hr  
per in<sup>2</sup>

$$CAOA = \frac{\text{Total Btu/hr}}{3000 \text{ Btu/hr per in}^2} = \text{                    } \text{ in}^2$$

**Step 8:** Calculate Minimum CAO.

Minimum CAO = CAO *multiplied by* RF

$$\text{Minimum CAO} = \frac{CAOA}{2} \times RF = \text{                    } \text{ in}^2$$

Total Btu/hr input of all fan-assisted and power vent appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input:      **33,000**  
Btu/hr

Use Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Fan Assisted (RVFA)

RVFA:      **2625**      ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Btu/hr input of all non-fan-assisted appliances

Input:      **N/A**       
Btu/hr

Use Non-Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Non-Fan-Assisted (RVNFA)

RVNFA:      **N/A**      ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Required Volume (TRV) = RVFA + RVNFA

$$RV = \frac{\text{RVFA} + \text{RVNFA}}{3} = \frac{2625 + \text{N/A}}{3} = \frac{2625}{3} \text{ ft}^3$$

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5**.

**Step 5:** Calculate the ratio of available interior volume to the total required volume.

Ratio = CAS Volume (from Step 2) *divided by* TRV (from Step 4a or Step 4b)  $\text{Ratio} = \frac{12,896}{7.37} / \frac{1750}{3} =$

**Step 6:** Calculate Reduction Factor (RF).

RF = 1 *minus* Ratio  $RF = 1 - \frac{7.37}{3} = -6.37$

**Step 7:** Calculate single outdoor opening as if all combustion air is from outside.

Total Btu/hr input of all Combustion Appliances in the same CAS (EXCEPT DIRECT VENT)

Input:                       
Btu/hr

Combustion Air Opening Area (CAOA):  
Total Btu/hr *divided by* 3000 Btu/hr  
per in<sup>2</sup>

$$CAOA = \frac{\text{Total Btu/hr}}{3000 \text{ Btu/hr per in}^2} = \text{                    } \text{ in}^2$$

**Step 8:** Calculate Minimum CAO.

Minimum CAO = CAO *multiplied by* RF

$$\text{Minimum CAO} = \frac{\text{CAOA}}{2} \times \text{RF} = \text{                    } \text{ in}$$

Total Btu/hr input of all fan-assisted and power vent appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input: 33,000  
Btu/hr

Use Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Fan Assisted (RVFA)

RVFA: 2625 ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Btu/hr input of all non-fan-assisted appliances

Input: N/A  
Btu/hr

Use Non-Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Non-Fan-Assisted (RVNFA)

RVNFA: N/A ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Required Volume (TRV) = RVFA + RVNFA

$$RV = \frac{2625}{3} + \frac{N/A}{3} = \frac{2625}{3} \text{ ft}^3$$

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5**.

**Step 5:** Calculate the ratio of available interior volume to the total required volume.

Ratio = CAS Volume (from Step 2) *divided by* TRV (from Step 4a or Step 4b) Ratio =  $\frac{12,896}{7.37} / \frac{1750}{3} =$

**Step 6:** Calculate Reduction Factor (RF).

RF = 1 *minus* Ratio RF =  $1 - \frac{7.37}{3} = -6.37$

**Step 7:** Calculate single outdoor opening as if all combustion air is from outside.

Total Btu/hr input of all Combustion Appliances in the same CAS (EXCEPT DIRECT VENT)

Input: 33,000  
Btu/hr

Combustion Air Opening Area (CAOA):  
Total Btu/hr *divided by* 3000 Btu/hr  
per in<sup>2</sup>

$$CAOA = \frac{\text{Total Btu/hr}}{3000 \text{ Btu/hr per in}^2} = \text{_____ in}^2$$

**Step 8:** Calculate Minimum CAOAA.

Minimum CAOAA = CAOAA *multiplied by* RF

$$\text{Minimum CAOAA} = \frac{\text{CAOAA}}{2} \times \text{RF} = \text{_____ in}^2$$

Total Btu/hr input of all fan-assisted and power vent appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input: 33,000  
Btu/hr

Use Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Fan Assisted (RVFA)

RVFA: 2625 ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Btu/hr input of all non-fan-assisted appliances

Input: N/A  
Btu/hr

Use Non-Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Non-Fan-Assisted (RVNFA)

RVNFA: N/A ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Required Volume (TRV) = RVFA + RVNFA

$$RV = \frac{2625}{3} + \frac{N/A}{3} = \frac{2625}{3} \text{ ft}^3$$

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5**.

**Step 5:** Calculate the ratio of available interior volume to the total required volume.

Ratio = CAS Volume (from Step 2) *divided by* TRV (from Step 4a or Step 4b) Ratio =  $\frac{12,896}{7.37} / \frac{1750}{3} =$

**Step 6:** Calculate Reduction Factor (RF).

RF = 1 *minus* Ratio RF =  $1 - \frac{7.37}{3} = -6.37$

**Step 7:** Calculate single outdoor opening as if all combustion air is from outside.

Total Btu/hr input of all Combustion Appliances in the same CAS (EXCEPT DIRECT VENT)

Input: 33,000  
Btu/hr

Combustion Air Opening Area (CAOA):  
Total Btu/hr *divided by* 3000 Btu/hr  
per in<sup>2</sup>

$$CAOA = \frac{33,000}{3000} / 3000 \text{ Btu/hr per in}^2 = \frac{11}{3000} \text{ in}^2$$

**Step 8:** Calculate Minimum CAOAA.

Minimum CAOAA = CAOAA *multiplied by* RF

$$\text{Minimum CAOAA} = \frac{11}{3000} \times -6.37 = \text{_____} \text{ in}^2$$

Total Btu/hr input of all fan-assisted and power vent appliances (DO NOT COUNT DIRECT VENT APPLIANCES)

Input: 33,000

Btu/hr

Use Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Fan Assisted (RVFA)

RVFA: 2625 ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Btu/hr input of all non-fan-assisted appliances

Input: N/A

Btu/hr

Use Non-Fan-Assisted Appliances column in Table E-1 to find Required Volume Non-Fan-Assisted (RVNFA)

RVNFA: N/A ft<sup>3</sup>

Total Required Volume (TRV) = RVFA + RVNFA

$$RV = \frac{2625}{3} + \frac{N/A}{3} = \frac{2625}{3}$$

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *greater than* TRV then no outdoor openings are needed.

If CAS Volume (from Step 2) is *less than* TRV then go to **STEP 5**.

**Step 5:** Calculate the ratio of available interior volume to the total required volume.

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{CAS Volume (from Step 2)}}{\text{TRV (from Step 4a or Step 4b)}} = \frac{12,896}{7.37} / \frac{1750}{1} = 7.37$$

**Step 6:** Calculate Reduction Factor (RF).

$$RF = 1 - \text{Ratio} = 1 - 7.37 = -6.37$$

**Step 7:** Calculate single outdoor opening as if all combustion air is from outside.

Total Btu/hr input of all Combustion Appliances in the same CAS (EXCEPT DIRECT VENT)

Input: 33,000

Btu/hr

Combustion Air Opening Area (CAOA):  
Total Btu/hr *divided by* 3000 Btu/hr  
per in<sup>2</sup>

$$CAOA = \frac{33,000}{3000} / 3000 \text{ Btu/hr per in}^2 = \frac{11}{2} \text{ in}^2$$

**Step 8:** Calculate Minimum CAO.

Minimum CAO = CAO *multiplied by* RF

$$\text{Minimum CAO} = \frac{11}{2} \times -6.37 = -35.045 \text{ in}^2$$

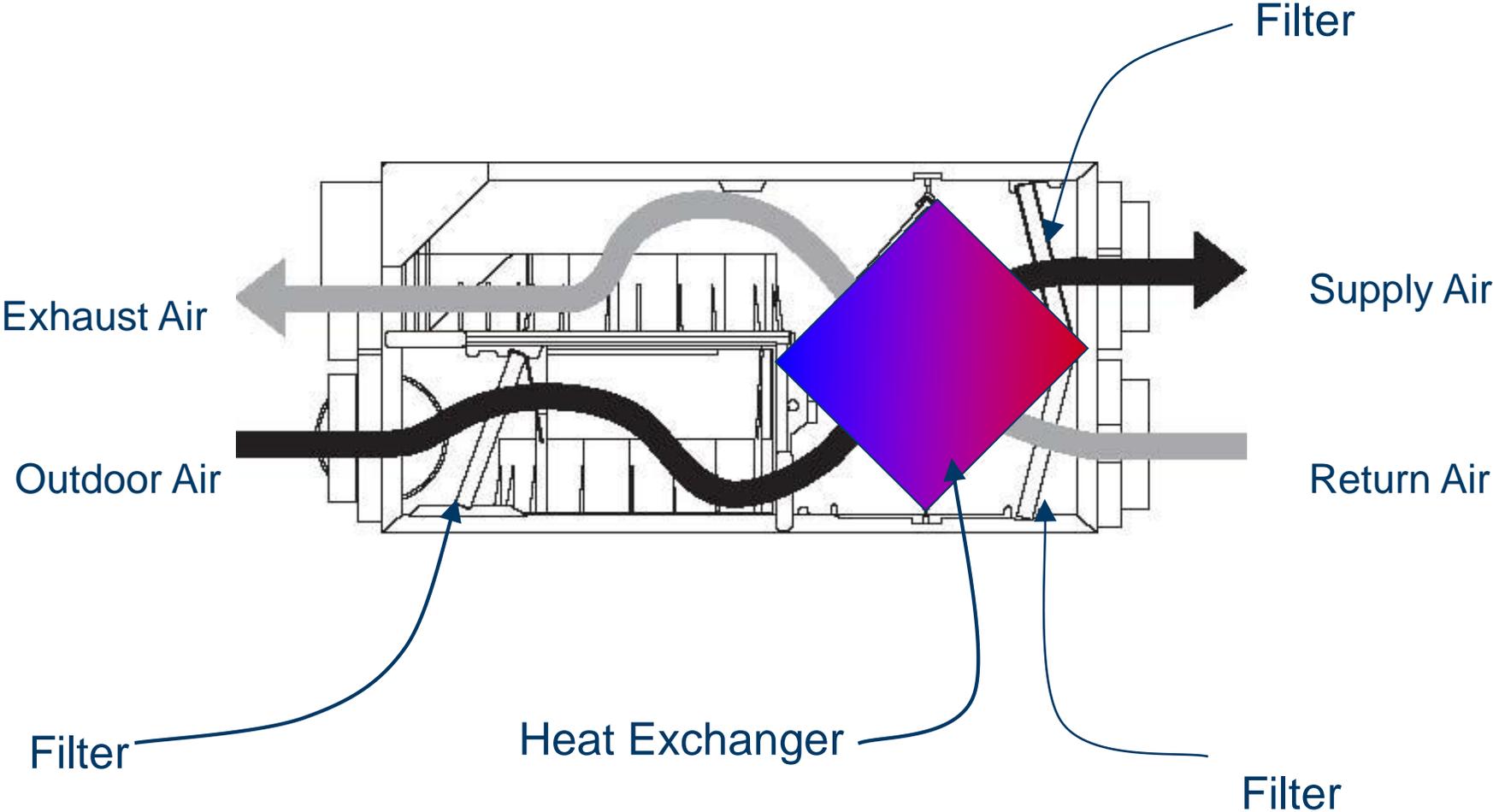
- **Balanced Ventilation**
  - **IECC Section R 403.5 (as Amended)**



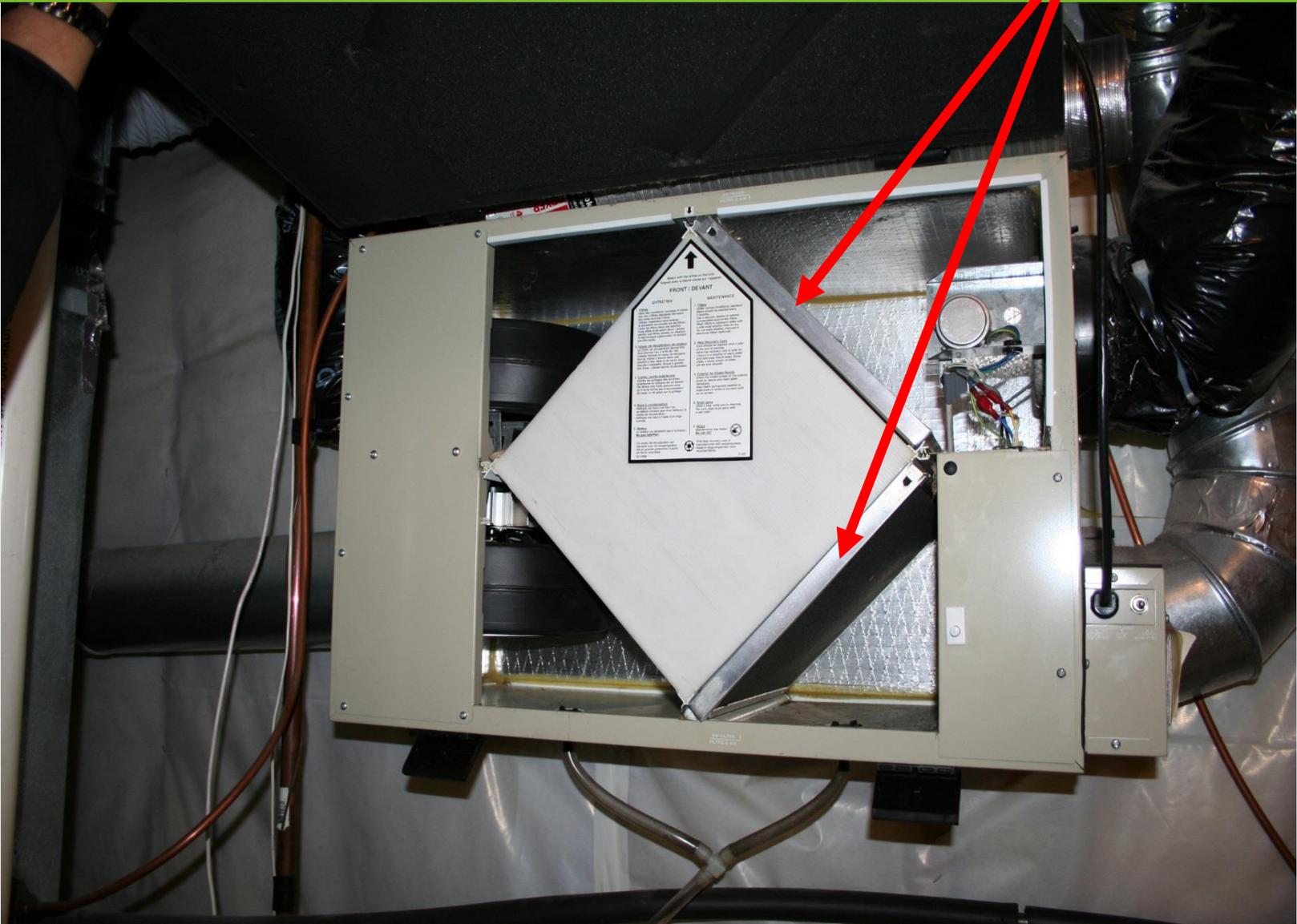
# Ventilation System Requirements

- **Exhaust Only Systems (no longer Allowed)**
- **“Balanced Systems”**
  - HRV/ERV
  - An intake and exhaust fan linked together to operate equally

# Heat Recovery Ventilator



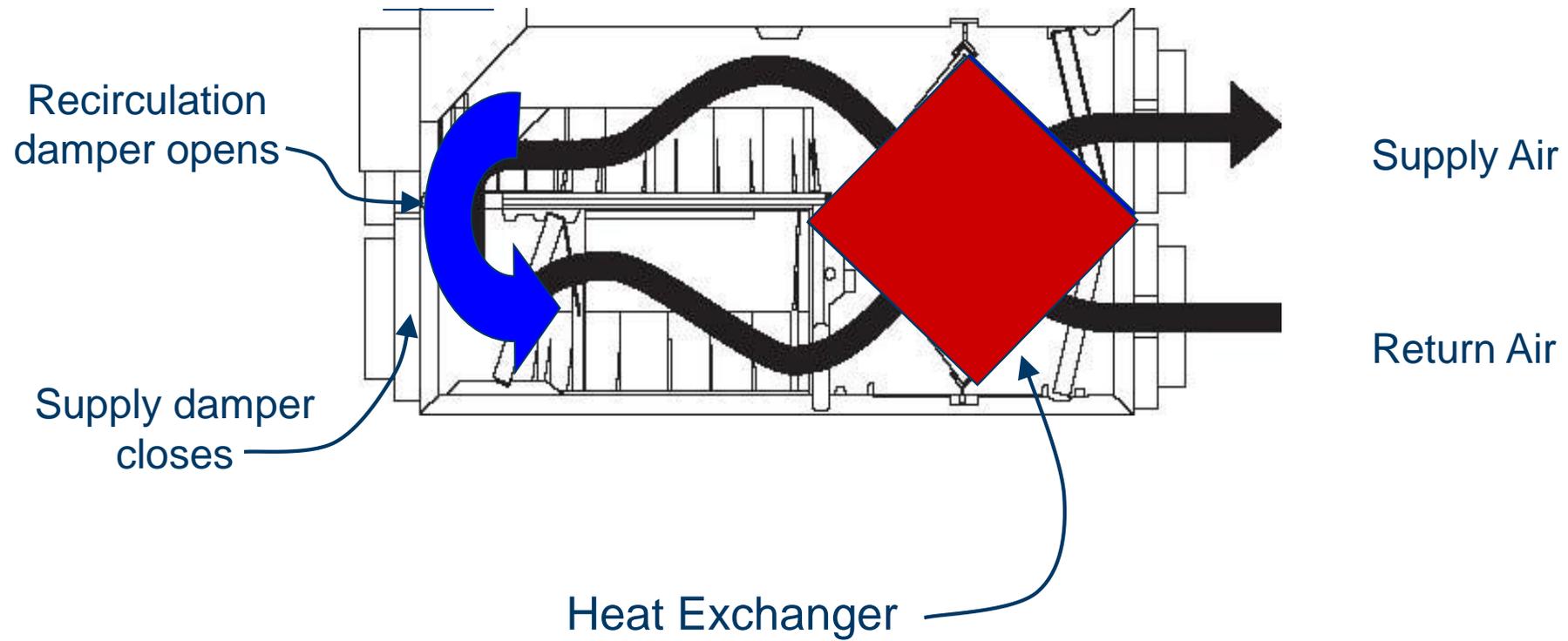
# Filters Require maintenance



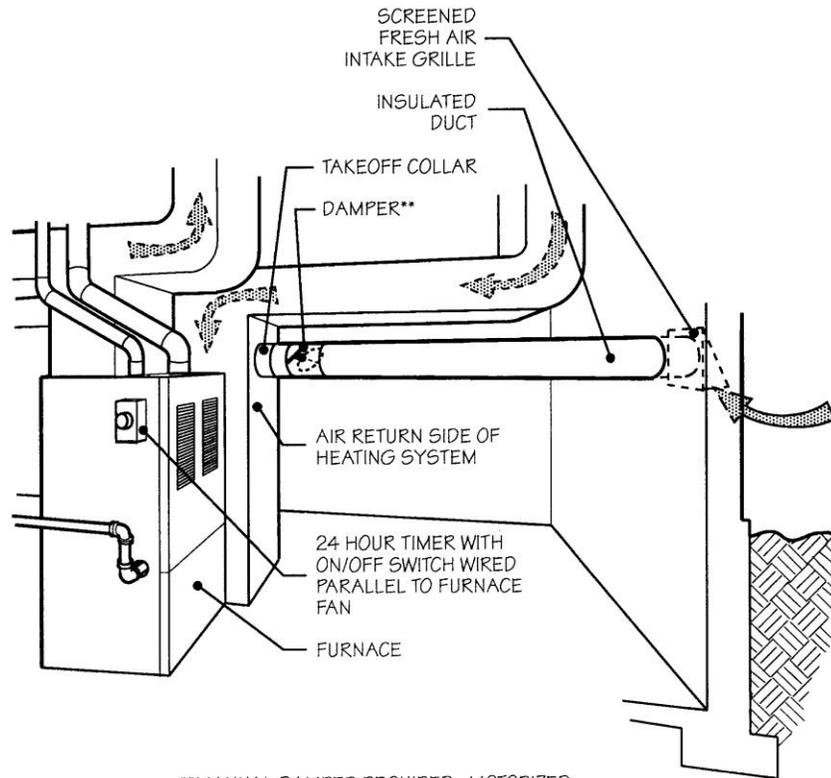
# Filters Require maintenance



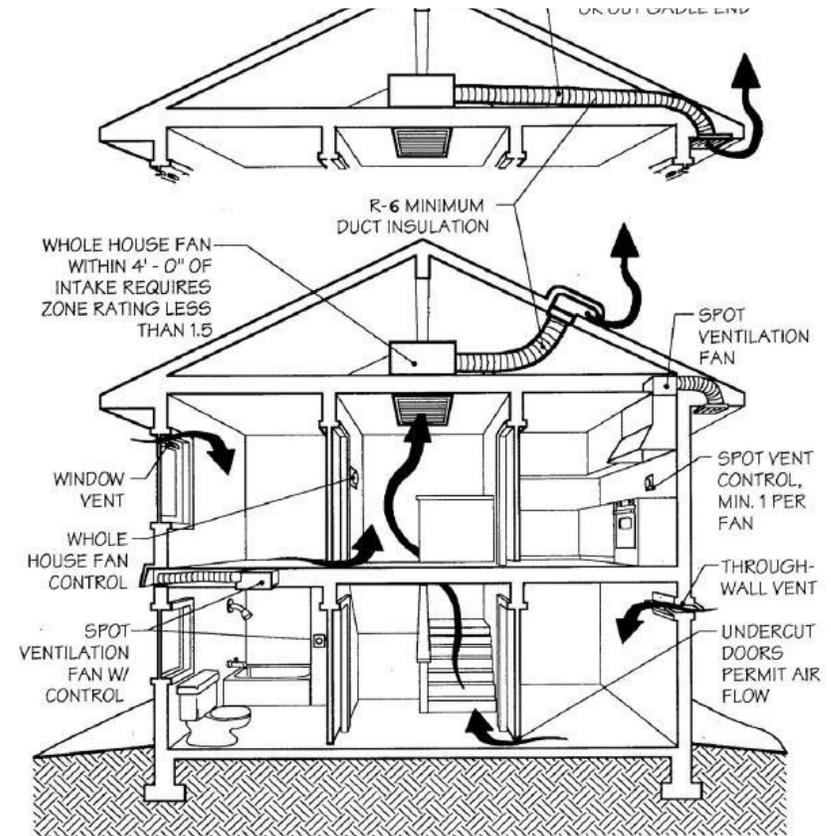
# HRV Defrost Operation (10%)



# Balanced Ventilation System



\*\*MANUAL DAMPER REQUIRED. MOTORIZED DAMPER RECOMMENDED IN SOME LOCATIONS.



# Total Ventilation Air (Method 1)

- **Equation R403.5.2**
- **Total** ventilation rate (CFM) = (0.02 x square feet of conditioned space) + (15 x (number of bedrooms +1)).

## Table R 403.5.2 (Method 2)

Total and continuous ventilation rates (in CFM)

	Number of Bedrooms					
	1	2	3	4	5	6 <sup>2</sup>
Conditioned space <sup>1</sup> (in sq. ft.)	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo s
1000 – 1500	60/40	75/40	90/45	105/53	120/60	135/68
1501 – 2000	70/40	85/43	100/50	115/58	130/65	145/73
2001 – 2500	80/40	95/48	110/55	125/63	140/70	155/78
2501 – 3000	90/45	105/53	120/60	135/68	150/75	165/83
3001 – 3500	100/50	115/58	130/65	145/73	160/80	175/88
3501 – 4000	110/55	125/63	140/70	155/78	170/85	185/93
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5001 – 5500	140/70	155/78	170/85	185/93	200/100	215/108
5501 – 6000 <sup>2</sup>	150/75	165/83	180/90	195/98	210/105	225/113

# Total Ventilation Air

- **Equation R403.5.2**
- **Total** ventilation rate (CFM) = (0.02 x square feet of conditioned space) + (15 x (number of bedrooms +1)).

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# Total Ventilation Air

- **Equation R403.5.2**
- **Total ventilation rate (CFM) = (0.02 x square feet of conditioned space) + (15 x (number of bedrooms +1)).**
  - **Includes the basement but excludes conditioned crawl spaces.**
  - **Subsript 2 in the table states “If conditioned space exceeds 6000 Sq. Ft or there are more than 6 bedrooms, use the equations”**

# Total Ventilation Air

- **Our Home:**
  - **3224 square feet** of conditioned space house
    - Conditioned space = “An area, room or space being heated or cooled by any equipment or appliance.”
  - **3 bedrooms**

# Total Ventilation Air

- **Our Home**
  - **3224 square feet** of conditioned space house
    - Conditioned space = “An area, room or space being heated or cooled by any equipment or appliance.”
  - **3 bedrooms**
- $.02 \times \text{square feet of conditioned space} = .02 \times 3224 = 65 \text{ CFM}$
- Number of bedrooms (3) + 1 = 4
- $15 \times 4 = 60 \text{ CFM}$
- **Total ventilation rate (CFM) = 65 CFM + 60 CFM = 125 CFM**

**Table R 403.5.2**

Total and continuous ventilation rates (in CFM)

	Number of Bedrooms					
	1	2	3	4	5	6 <sup>2</sup>
Conditioned space <sup>1</sup> (in sq. ft.)	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo s
1000 – 1500	60/40	75/40	90/45	105/53	120/60	135/68
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Conditioned space <sup>1</sup> (in sq. ft.)	Number of Bedrooms					
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1000 – 1500	Total/ Continuo us 60/40	Total/ Continuo us 75/40	Total/ Continuo us 90/45	Total/ Continuo us 105/53	Total/ Continuo us 120/60	Total/ Continuo us 135/68
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- **Continuous Ventilation:**
  - **R403.5.3:** “... a minimum of 50% of the total ventilation rate, but not less than 40 CFM, on a continuous rate average for each one hour period in accordance with Table R403.5.2 or Equation 403.5.2

# Continuous Ventilation Air

- **Continuous Ventilation:**

- **R403.5.3:** “... a minimum of 50% of the total ventilation rate, but not less than 40 CFM, on a continuous rate average for each one hour period in accordance with Table R403.5.2 or Equation 403.5.2

- **Equation R403.5.3:** Continuous ventilation (CFM)= total ventilation rate /2.

Our Home = 125 CFM (Total ventilation Rate) divided by 2 =

$125 / 2 = 62.5$  or 63 CFM of Continuous Ventilation

## Table R 403.5.2

Total and continuous ventilation rates (in CFM)

Conditioned space <sup>1</sup> (in sq. ft.)	Number of Bedrooms					
	1	2	3	4	5	6 <sup>2</sup>
	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo us	Total/ Continuo s
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# Service Hot Water Systems



**New SHW pipe insulation and run-length requirements (R-3)**

VENT DIA. DIAMÈTRE (ÉCHAPPEMENT)	MINIMUM		LENGTH/ LONGUEUR	MAXIMUM
	ELBOWS/ COUDES	HORIZONTAL		
2 1/2 IN. DIA. 3 1/4 IN. DIA.	0			

# R 403.4.4 Hot Water Pipe Insulation

- Hot water piping will be insulated to at least R-3 as follows:

- Piping is larger than 3/4" in nominal diameter,
- Piping serves more than one dwelling unit,
- Piping runs from water heater to kitchen outlets,
- Piping is located outside of conditioned space,
- Piping runs from water heater to a distribution manifold,
- Piping is located under a floor slab,
- Piping is buried,
- Supply and return piping is in recirculation systems other than demand recirculation systems,
- Piping run exceeds the following maximum run lengths:**



Nominal diameter of largest pipe diameter in run	3/8"	1/2"	3/4"	> 3/4"
Max run length	30 ft	20 ft	10 ft	5 ft

# R403.4.2 – Hot water pipe insulation

- All hot water pipe, minimum R-3. Thermal resistance for all piping

**TABLE R403.4.2  
MAXIMUM RUN LENGTH (feet)<sup>a</sup>**

Nominal Pipe Diameter of Largest Diameter Pipe in the Run (inch)	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\geq \frac{3}{4}$
Maximum Run Length	30	20	10	5

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot 304.8 mm.

- a. Total length of all piping from the distribution manifold or the recirculation loop to a point of use.



# Prescriptive Lighting Equipment

**A minimum of 75 percent of the lamps in permanently installed lighting fixtures shall be high-efficacy lamps or 75% of permanently installed lighting fixtures to contain only high efficacy lamps**

## **Exception:**

- ✓ Low-voltage lighting



# Recessed Lighting Fixtures

## Section R402.4.5

- ✓ Type IC rated and labeled as meeting ASTM E 283 when tested at 1.57 psf (75 Pa) pressure differential with no more than 2.0 cfm of air movement
- ✓ Sealed with a gasket or caulk between the housing and interior wall or ceiling covering



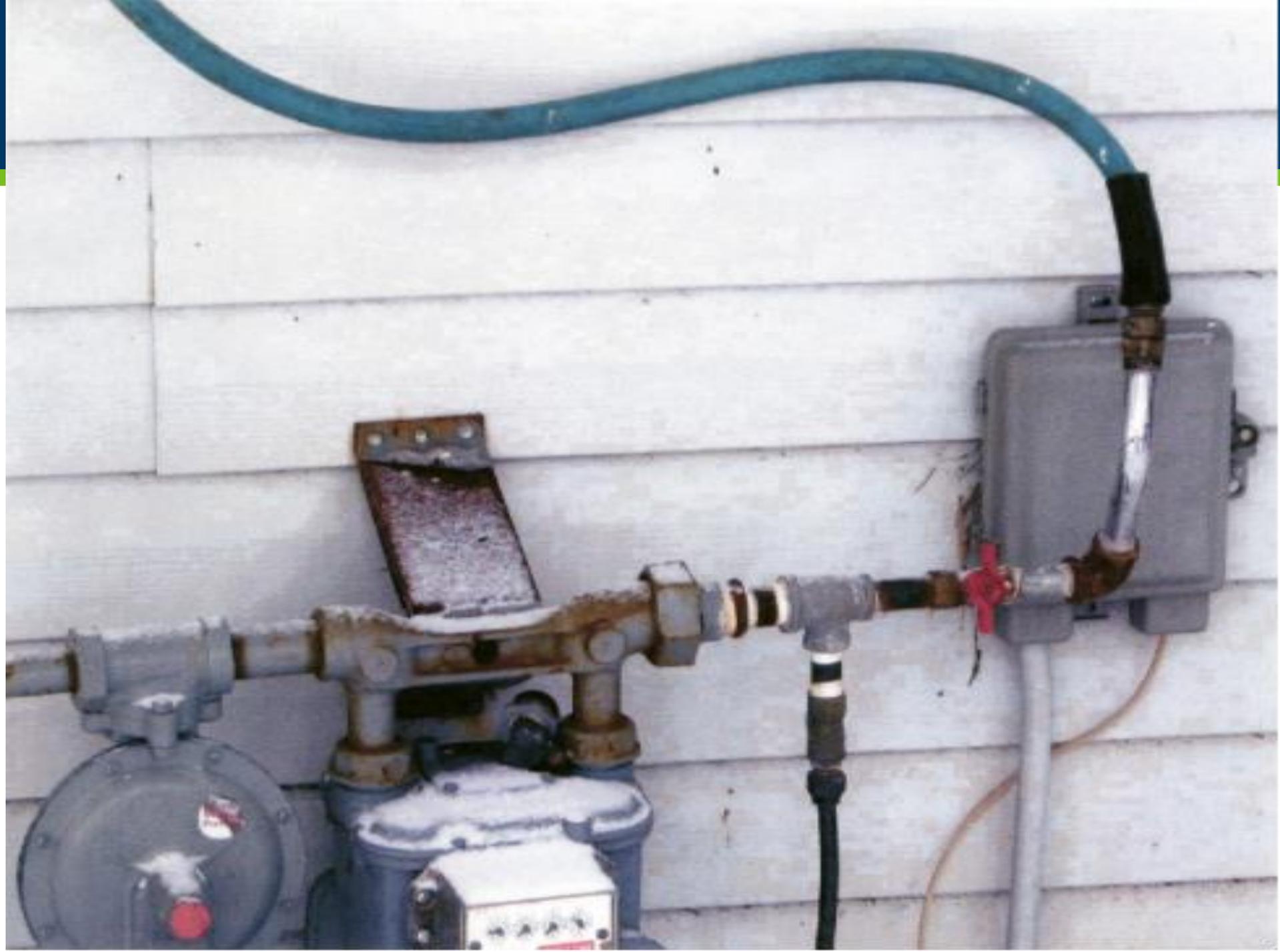
# Review of our Course Objectives

- **Calculate Heat loss for Building**
- **Size the Furnace for the Building**
- **Calculate the Make up air requirements**
- **Calculate the Combustion air requirements**
- **Calculate and design the ventilation system**
  - **Continuous ventilation**
  - **Total Ventilation (continuous + intermittent)**
- **Discussion on the Service water heating System and the Energy code Requirements**
- **Discussion on Electrical requirements and the Energy Code Requirements R R404**

# Gas Meter locations











**Please Drive Carefully on your  
way home!**



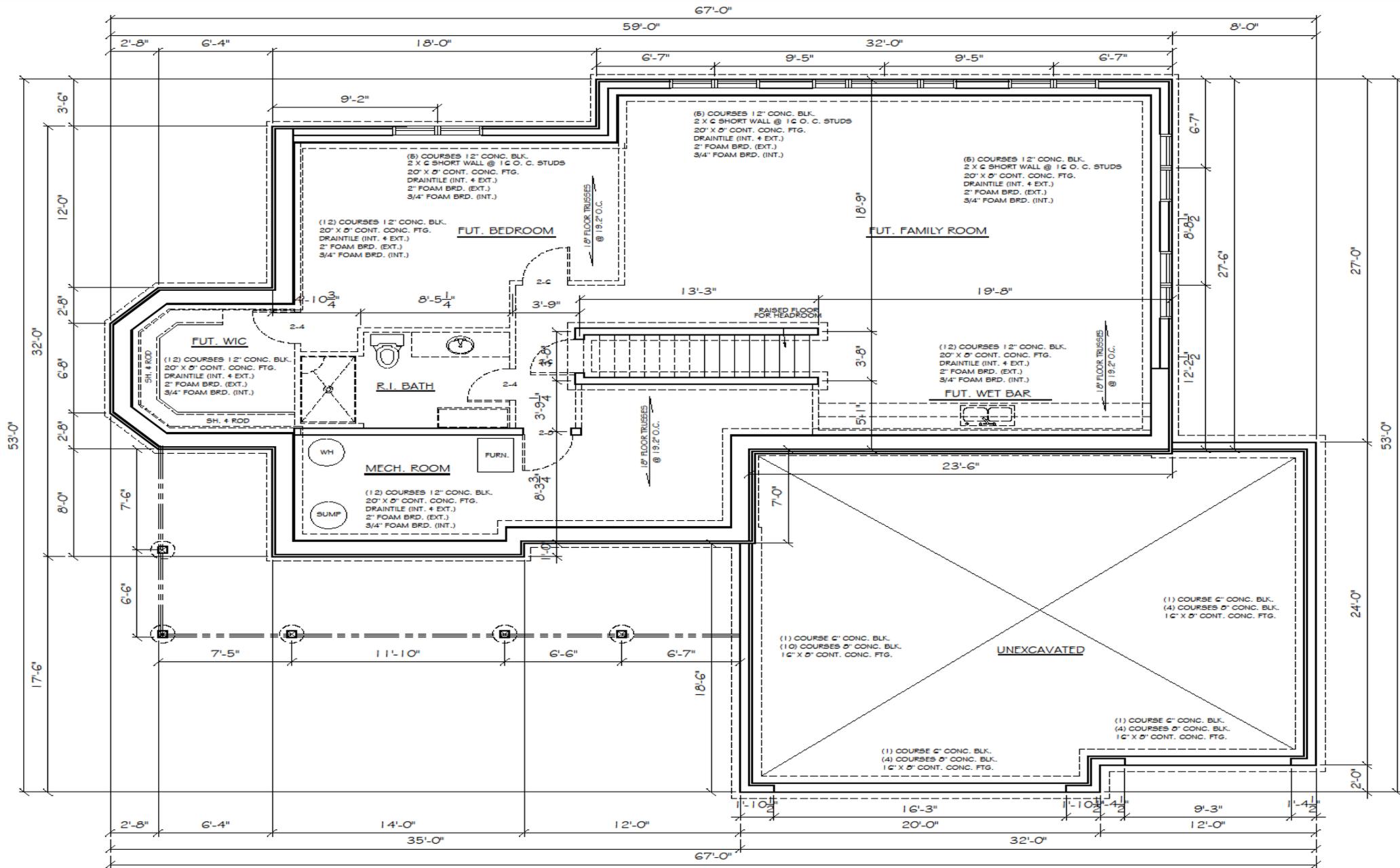
**SO, ... HOW'S YOUR DAY GOING?**

# Thank You!

**Don Sivigny**

**[don.sivigny@state.mn.us](mailto:don.sivigny@state.mn.us)**

**651-284-5874**

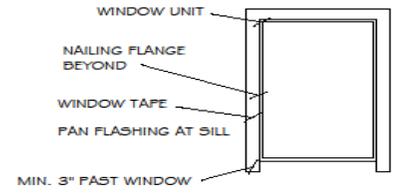
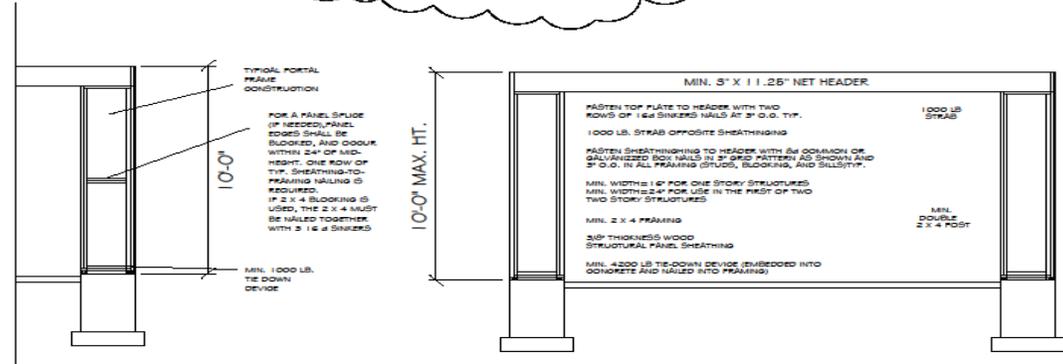


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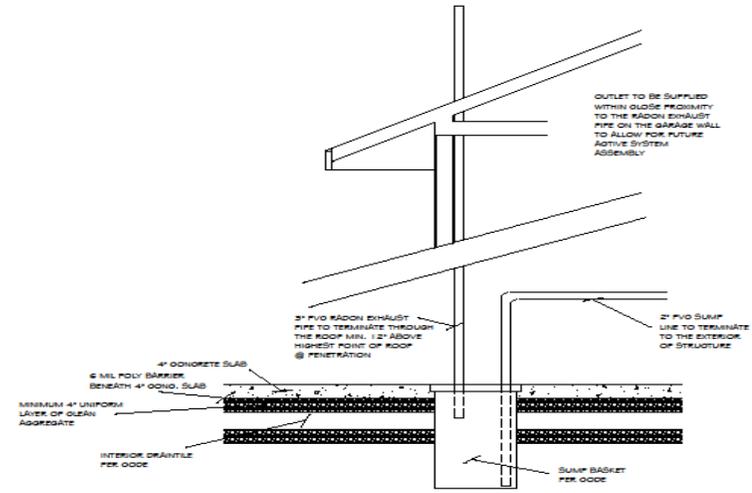
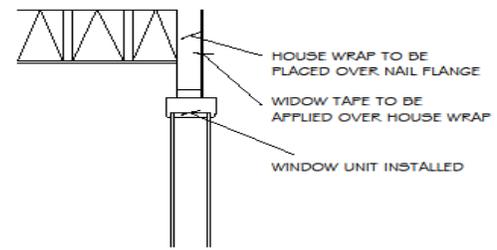
CONTRACTOR AND SUB-CONTRACTOR ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLIANCE OF THE CURRENT CODE AS REQUIRED.

1. INTERIOR VAPOR RETARDER ON INSULATED CEILINGS, WALLS AND FLOORS.
2. CONTINUOUS AIR BARRIER AT ALL PLUMBING AND HEATING PENETRATIONS.
3. FIRE STOPS MUST BE INSTALLED TO BLOCK AIR MOVEMENT INTO ATTIC.
4. PENETRATIONS IN THE BUILDING ENVELOPE FOR ELECTRICAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (EXCEPT FOR ELECTRICAL BOXES AND FAN HOUSINGS) MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
5. WIND WASH BARRIER REQUIRED AT THE EXTERIOR EDGE OF ATTIC INSULATION.
6. WIND WASH BARRIER REQUIRED AT OVERHANG SUCH AS CANTILEVERED FLOORS AND BAY WINDOWS.
7. WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES MUST BE SEALED.
8. ALL EXTERIOR JOINTS THAT MAY BE A SOURCE OF AIR INTRUSION MUST BE SEALED.
9. RIM JOISTS MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
10. TOPS OF INTERIOR PARTITION WALLS MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
11. ELECTRICAL BOXES AND FANS MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
12. BETWEEN WALL ASSEMBLIES, RIM JOISTS, AND FOUNDATIONS MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
13. A MECHANICAL VENTILATION SYSTEM WHICH REPLACES, BY DIRECT OR INDIRECT MEANS, AIR FROM HABITABLE ROOMS WITH OUTDOOR AIR (THIS WOULD ALLOW EXHAUST ONLY, AIR EXCHANGER OR HEAT RECOVERY VENTILATOR-HRV)
14. DIRECT VENT, POWER VENT, OR SEALED COMBUSTION FURNACE, WATER HEATER, OR GAS FIREPLACE.
15. IF ANY SINGLE EXHAUST DEVICE (E.G. KITCHEN FAN OR DRYER) OVER 300 CFM IS INSTALLED, A SEALED COMBUSTION FURNACE MUST BE USED OR AN ALTERNATIVE MAKE UP AIR SOURCE MUST BE USED.

**NOTE;**  
ALL OVERHEAD DOORS TO HAVE  
A 90 MPH WIND RATING PER CODE.



**WINDOW TAPE DETAIL**



**RADON DETAIL**

NOTE: THESE PLANS ARE PREPARED AS A DRAFTING SERVICE ONLY. GENERAL CONTRACTOR ASSUMES FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL DIMENSIONS, GRADES, ELEVATIONS, NOTES, AND CONFORMITY TO LOCAL BUILDING CODES. VERIFY THESE PLANS FOR ANY POSSIBLE CHANGES OR CORRECTIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

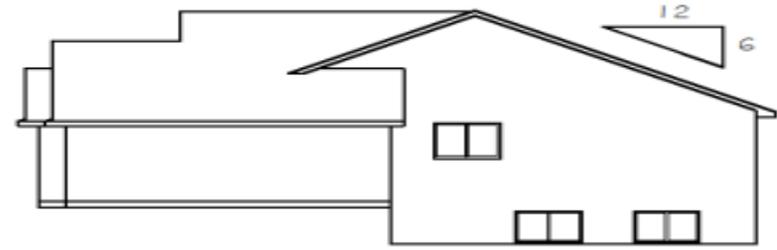
NOTE: ALL BEAMS AND STRUCTURAL MEMBER SIZES TO BE DETERMINED AND VERIFIED BY SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTOR. ROOM DIMENSIONS TO BE APPROXIMATE AND TO BE DETERMINED ON JOB SITE.



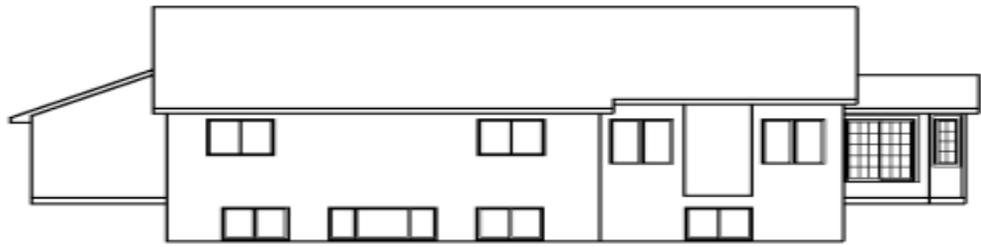
FRONT ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"



LEFT ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"



RIGHT ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"



REAR ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"



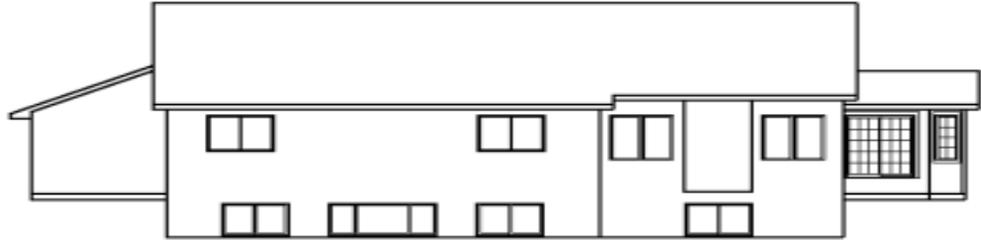
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RIGHT ELEVATION  
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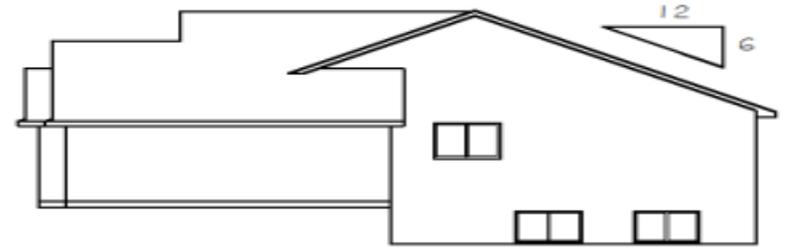
REAR ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"



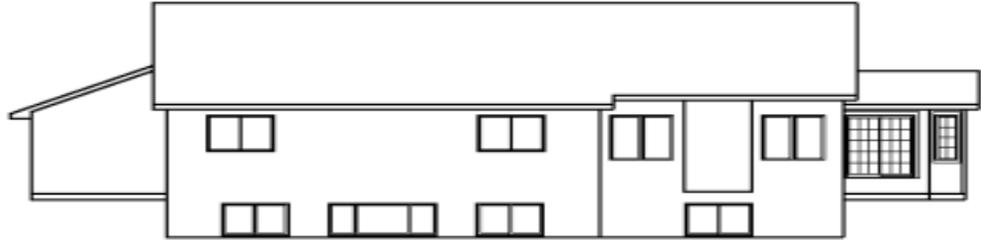
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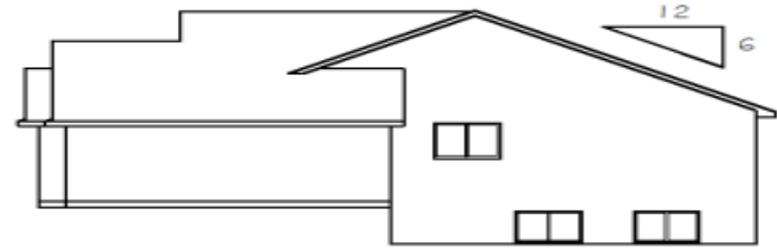
REAR ELEVATION  
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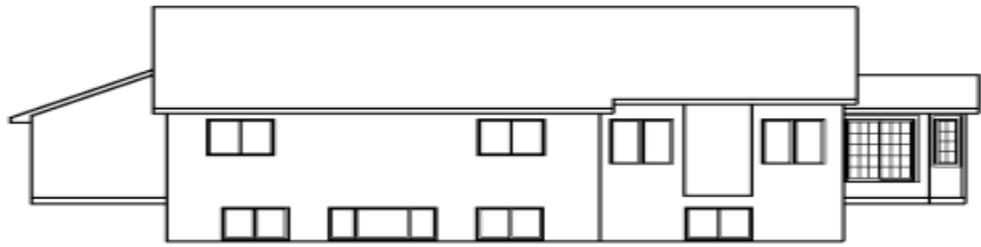
FRONT ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"



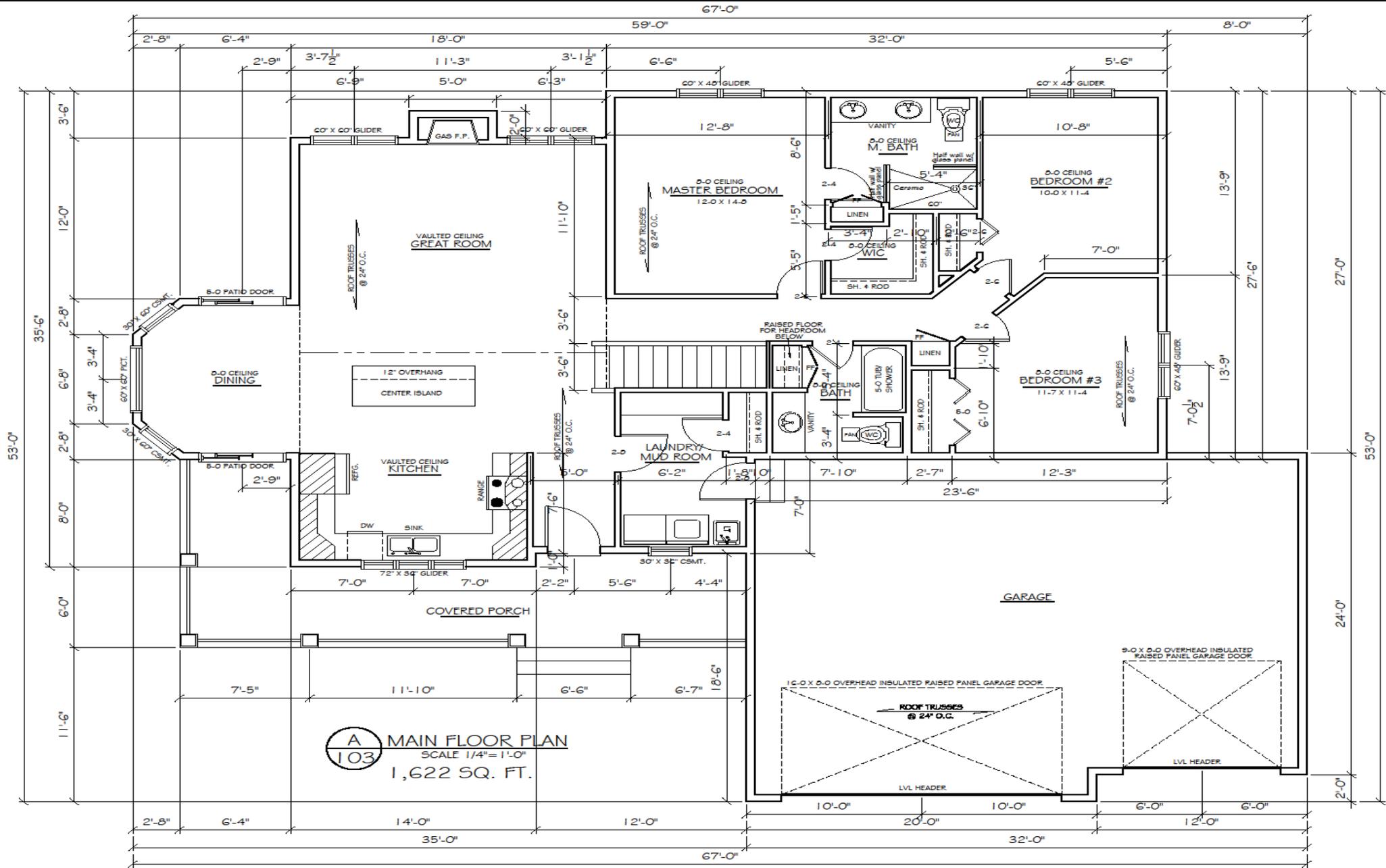
LEFT ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"



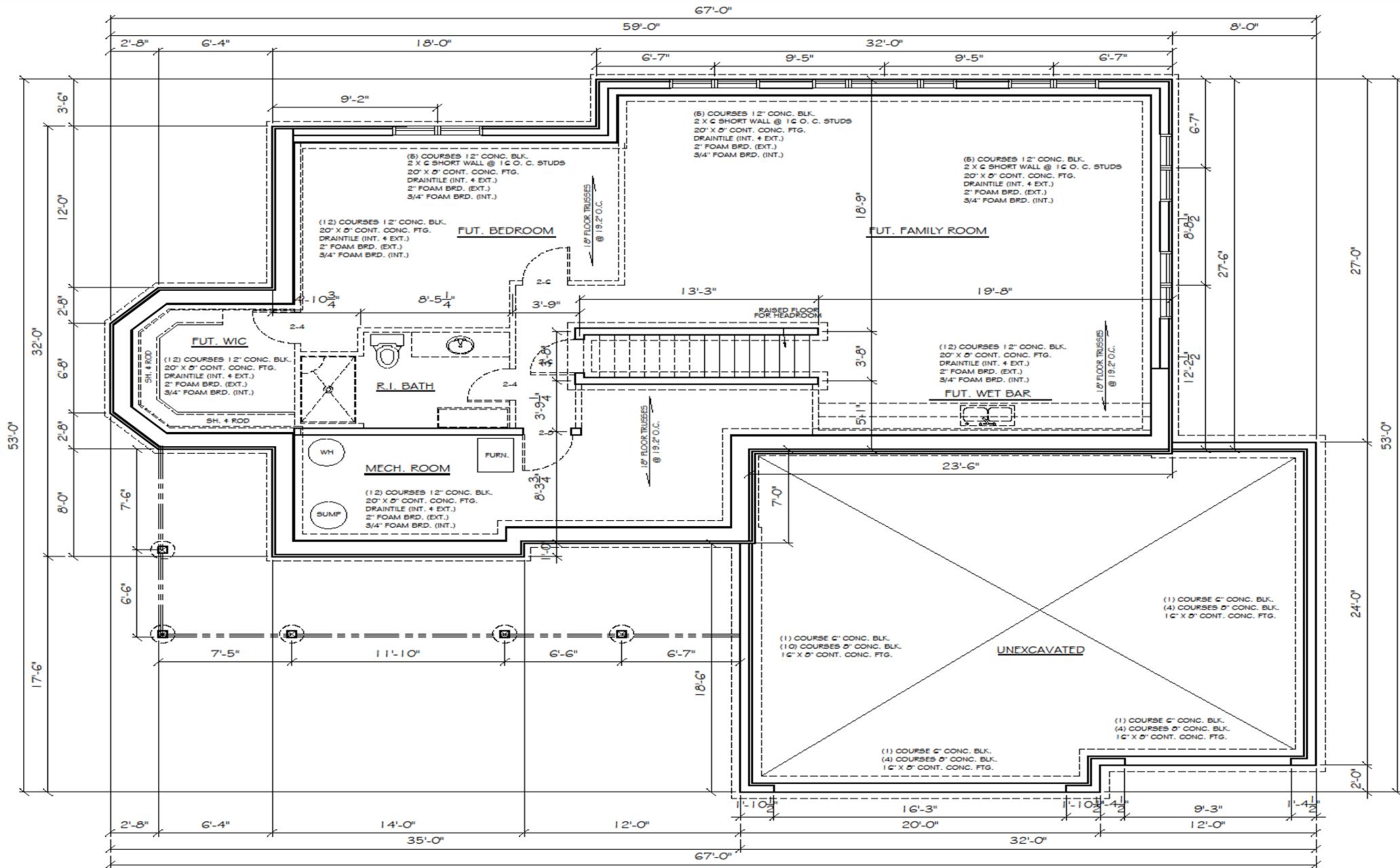
RIGHT ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"



REAR ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"



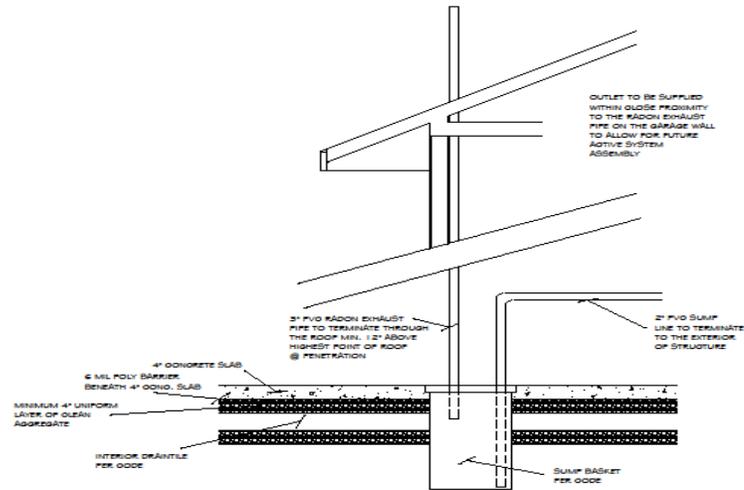
**A MAIN FLOOR PLAN**  
 103  
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"  
 1,622 SQ. FT.



## ENERGY CODE NOTE:

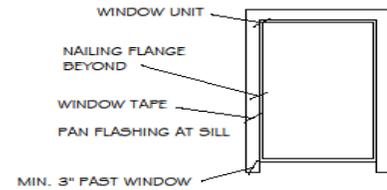
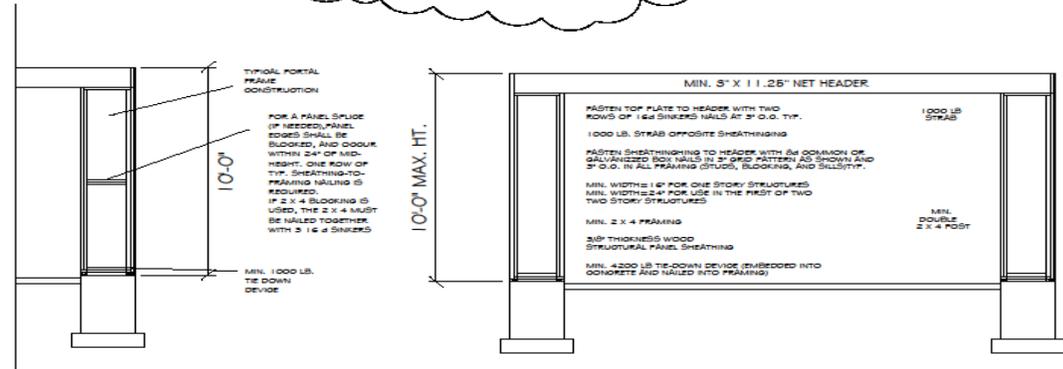
CONTRACTOR AND SUB-CONTRACTOR ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLIANCE OF THE CURRENT CODE AS REQUIRED.

1. INTERIOR VAPOR RETARDER ON INSULATED CEILINGS, WALLS AND FLOORS.
2. CONTINUOUS AIR BARRIER AT ALL PLUMBING AND HEATING PENETRATIONS.
3. FIRE STOPS MUST BE INSTALLED TO BLOCK AIR MOVEMENT INTO ATTIC.
4. PENETRATIONS IN THE BUILDING ENVELOPE FOR ELECTRICAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (EXCEPT FOR ELECTRICAL BOXES AND FAN HOUSINGS) MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
5. WIND WASH BARRIER REQUIRED AT THE EXTERIOR EDGE OF ATTIC INSULATION.
6. WIND WASH BARRIER REQUIRED AT OVERHANG SUCH AS CANTILEVERED FLOORS AND BAY WINDOWS.
7. WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES MUST BE SEALED.
8. ALL EXTERIOR JOINTS THAT MAY BE A SOURCE OF AIR INTRUSION MUST BE SEALED.
9. RIM JOISTS MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
10. TOPS OF INTERIOR PARTITION WALLS MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
11. ELECTRICAL BOXES AND FANS MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
12. BETWEEN WALL ASSEMBLIES, RIM JOISTS, AND FOUNDATIONS MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT AIR LEAKAGE.
13. A MECHANICAL VENTILATION SYSTEM WHICH REPLACES, BY DIRECT OR INDIRECT MEANS, AIR FROM HABITABLE ROOMS WITH OUTDOOR AIR (THIS WOULD ALLOW EXHAUST ONLY, AIR EXCHANGER OR HEAT RECOVERY VENTILATOR-HRV).
14. DIRECT VENT, POWER VENT, OR SEALED COMBUSTION FURNACE, WATER HEATER, OR GAS FIREPLACE.
15. IF ANY SINGLE EXHAUST DEVICE (E.G. KITCHEN FAN OR DRYER) OVER 300 CFM IS INSTALLED, A SEALED COMBUSTION FURNACE MUST BE USED OR AN ALTERNATIVE MAKE UP AIR SOURCE MUST BE USED.

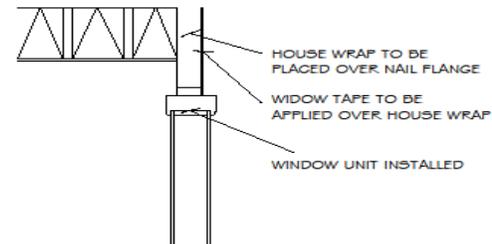


RADON DETAIL

NOTE;  
ALL OVERHEAD DOORS TO HAVE A 90 MPH WIND RATING PER CODE.



WINDOW TAPE DETAIL



NOTE:  
THESE PLANS ARE PREPARED AS A DRAFTING SERVICE ONLY.  
GENERAL CONTRACTOR ASSUMES FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL DIMENSIONS, GRADES, ELEVATIONS, NOTES, AND CONFORMITY TO LOCAL BUILDING CODES.  
VERIFY THESE PLANS FOR ANY POSSIBLE CHANGES OR CORRECTIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

NOTE:  
ALL BEAMS AND STRUCTURAL MEMBER SIZES TO BE DETERMINED AND VERIFIED BY SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTOR.  
ROOM DIMENSIONS TO BE APPROXIMATE AND TO BE DETERMINED ON JOB SITE.

New Constructive Energy Code Compliance Checklist/Certificate		Date Certificate Posted	Place your logo here					
Per R401.3 Certificate. A building certificate shall be posted on or in the electrical distribution panel.								
Mailing Address of the Dwelling or Dwelling Unit <b>1234 Any Street</b>		City <b>Any town Mn</b>						
Name of Residential Contractor <b>John Doe Construction Inc.</b>		MN License Number <b>0000123456</b>						
<b>THERMAL ENVELOPE</b>			<b>RADON CONTROL SYSTEM</b>					
Insulation Location	Total R-Value of all Types of Insulation	Type: Check All That Apply			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Passive (No Fan)			
		Non or Not Applicable	Fiberglass, Blown	Fiberglass, Batts	Foam, Closed Cell	Foam Open Cell	Mineral Fiberboard	Rigid, Extruded Polystyrene
Location (or future location) of Fan:					<b>Attic</b>			
Describe other insulated areas					Other Please Describe Here			
Below Entire Slab		N/A						
Foundation Wall				X	R-10 Using Exterior Closed cell Foam			
Perimeter of Slab on Grade		N/A						
Rim Joist (1st Floor)		R-21		X	Using R-21 Foam Insulation. Closed cell			
Rim Joist (2nd Floor+)		N/A						
Wall		R-21	X		Using Friction Fit Fiberglass Batt Insulation			
Ceiling, flat		R-49	X					
Ceiling, vaulted		R-49	X					
Bay Windows or cantilevered areas		R-49	X					
Floors over unconditioned area		R-30	X					
Describe other insulated areas					N/A			
<b>Building Envelope Air Tightness:</b>		<b>Will Be Testing to a Maximum of 2.6 Final Test = ?</b>		<b>Duct System Air Tightness:</b>				
Windows & Doors		Heating or Cooling Ducts Outside Conditioned Spaces		N/A-Ducts will be inside envelope				
Average U-Factor (excludes skylights and one door) U:		.30		Not applicable, all ducts located in conditioned space				
Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC):		.35		R-value (need This if ducts are in exterior walls) N/A				
<b>MECHANICAL SYSTEMS</b>					<b>Make-up Air</b> Select a Type			
Appliances		Heating System		Domestic Water Heater				
Fuel Type		Gas Forced Air furnace Sealed Combustion		Gas- Fan Assisted				
Manufacturer		Lennox.		State				
Model		G26Q3-75-5		CV 30 NSRT6 33,000 Btu's Input				
Rating or Size		Input in BTUS: 70,000		Output in Tons: 3.5				
Efficiency		92%		SEER /EER 12				
Residential Load Calculations		Heating Loss 62,515		Cooling Load TBD				
					<b>In Mechanical Room</b>			
					16-28 CFMs			
					5 " round" duct OR			
					" metal " duct			
<b>MEHCANICAL VENTILATION SYSTEM Broan</b>					<b>Combustion Air</b> Select a Type			
Describe any additional or combined heating or cooling systems if installed: (e.g. two furnaces or air source heat pump with gas back-up furnace):					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not required per mech. code			
<b>Select Type</b>					Passive			
X Heat Recovery Ventilator (HRV) Capacity in CFMs: Low: 75 High: 150					Other, describe:			
Energy Recovery Ventilator (ERV) Capacity in CFMs: Low: High:					Location of duct or system:			
X Balanced Ventilation Capacity in CFMs:								
Location of fans(s), describe: HRV System					CFMs			
Capacity of continuous ventilation rate in CFMs: 63					"round" duct OR			
Total ventilation (intermittent + continuous) rate in CFMs: 125					"metal" duct			