

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS

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- A CHECK LIST OF ITEMS TO BE REPORTED
1. PRESIDING OFFICER
 2. CALL TO ORDER (TIME & PLACE)
 3. ROLL CALL
 4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 5. REPORTS
 6. ELECTION MEMBERS OFFICERS
 7. OLD BUSINESS
 8. NEW BUSINESS
 9. SPEAKER (TITLE) (BUS.) (CITY) SUBJECT
 10. DISCUSSION
 11. MOTIONS
 12. RESOLUTIONS
 13. OTHER FEATURES
 14. ADJOURNMENT

The March meeting was held March 15th and was opened by the president who proposed a toast to the Queen and to the President of the United States of America.

The minutes of the February meeting were read and on a motion by S. Bullis, seconded by G. Richards were carried.

The president then asked for nominations for the nominating committee and the names of J. K. Assen, G. Goodkey and S. Scith were nominated from the floor. E. Barber then moved that nominations cease, seconded by S. Bullis. The motion was carried and the foregoing were elected. W. Robinson then called on A. Gray to introduce the speaker, Mr. John W. James, Vice President of the Society.

Mr. James reviewed the operation of the Society for the benefit of the members and touched on such subjects as the various publications of the Society, research and the ways and means the Society has for raising money for its operations and how it is spending this money in its various operations.

Mr. James then introduced his subject by describing in his words what is meant by Indoor Climate.

The urban population spends 75% of its time indoors and it is the responsibility of the industry to keep the population comfortable during this time.

Air is an absolute necessity for any living being as air is used in the body for combustion of food which maintains a fairly constant body temperature and the industry is responsible for keeping the air around humans indoors in a comfortable condition.

He then illustrated the effective temperature by means of the effective temperature chart and also described the ASHRAE comfort chart showing the range of temperatures and humidities to give the same feeling of comfort.

Mr. James then discussed the health aspects of Indoor Climate under the following headings:

1. Heating - It has been proven that uniform temperatures are more desirable for health which can be achieved with modern heating methods.
2. Cooling - Passing from hot to cold and back to hot is not detrimental to health which is a good selling point for summer cooling.
3. Moisture - Humidity control can be achieved which is more healthful by eliminating dry throats, nasal passages etc.
4. Air quality - Filtering of the air relieves people suffering from hay fever, asthma, etc. while odors can be eliminated and bacteriological control can be achieved by use of tri-ethylene glycol sprays.
5. Controls - Modern controls helped the industry by giving closer control of air humidity and temperature.

Charts were then shown which showed that estimated sales of air conditioning equipment would be 5 billion dollars in 1955 compared to 1 billion dollars in 1953 and residential unit sales were estimated to be 1 1/2 billion dollars compared to 100 million in the same year.

Only the rich can afford poor heating and it is the responsibility of the industry to get across to the public that equipment can be produced for comfort which will do everything desired.

C. Schock then thanked Mr. James for his ideas as brought forward in his talk and for coming to Ottawa as representative of the Society.