

SECY.

Ottawa Valley
(CHAPTER)

ATTENDANCE:

W. J. Robinson

PRES.

MEMBERS 20

VISITORS 4

TOTAL 24

TOTAL NO. CHAPTER MEMBERS ON ROLL 50

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING
AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS

RETAIN WHITE COPY FOR CHAPTER FILE

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 February meeting of the Ottawa Valley Chapter was held in the Prescott Hotel with the members sitting down to dinner at 7pm. The president opened the meeting with the toast to the Queen. The minutes of the January meeting were read and carried on a motion by E. Barber and seconded by B. Stotesbury. The treasurer's report then followed and the treasurer reported a

balance of \$309.63 including special fund and stated that forty ~~members~~

members had paid their chapter dues up to that time. E. Schoenherr then presented his report as chapter delegate to the A.S.H.A.E. Philadelphia meeting in January, specifically the Vice President's report on the proposed re-zoning and that the Canadian representative on the Nominating Committee would be W. Pennock of Ottawa, while the alternate delegate would be W. Hole of Montreal.

He also brought up the change now to be shortly in effect of the ~~extra~~ extra rate for the Journal subscription which would be separate from the Society dues and entirely at the member's option.

W. Robinson then reported on the Canadian Chapter's Conference which was held in Toronto, Jan. 14 and 15th. and one of the main outgrowths of the meeting was the formation of the Canadian Chapter's Committee to formulate ideas and encourage the growth of the Society in Canada.

G. Ostiguy then move " That W. Robinson be elected as the 1 year member and E. Schoenherr be elected as the 2 year member on this committee effective immediately." This motion was seconded by G. Watson and was carried unanimously.

G. Ostiguy then put forward another motion " That the immediate past president be the 1 year member and the president be the 2 year member on this committee at all times ". and this was seconded by D. Banton.

During discussion of the motion, J. Klassen voiced his objection as to the validity of this motion for constitutional reasons as this might mean a change in the by-laws.

Don Banton then moved that the motion be withdrawn and the subject of the motion be looked into by the Board of Governors and reported on at the March meeting. This was approved by G. Ostiguy.

The president then reminded the members that the next meeting would be held on March 15th. and that John James, the Vice President of the Society would be the speaker, and urged that we have a good turnout at this meeting.

N. Howes then introduced the speaker, Dr. N. B. Hutcheon who would talk on " Humidity in Canadian Buildings".

Dr. Hutcheon was Professor in Mechanical Engineering at the U. of A. from 1937 to 1953 when he left this post to become Asst. Director of the Division of Building Research at the National Research Council.

He is a member of the Committee on Research and is presently on his 2nd. 3 year term. He is also on the TAC on Insulation and the TAC on Heatflow through Glass, and is also on the Guide Committee for 1955. He is the author of several papers dealing primarily with heat flow and moisture flow in buildings.

Dr. Hutcheon gave a brief review on air-water vapor properties and illustrated by means of the psychometric chart, the various relative humidities which can be obtained at constant dewpoint with change in temperature of the air. He also showed how by adding moisture at constant temperature, the relative humidity ^{and dew point} can be increased.

He then stated that the presence of water in buildings is the main factor in the breakdown of building materials. Lack of moisture also cause serious cracking and shrinkage especially when the house is heated and not occupied in winter.

The relative humidity inside a building is dependant on the ventilation rate, outside air conditions and the moisture supplied in the building by natural and other means. For the general Canadian climate, the average Canadian house is adequately humidified by normal usage, kettles, washing machines, human occupancy etc. which, in conjunction with natural ventilation of low temperature outside air is enough to keep the relative humidity at a satisfactorily enough level to avoid trouble, although in areas where the temperatures in the winter are not too low and relative humidities are high as in Vancouver etc. forced ventilation might be required especially in attic spaces.

The humidity in a house should not be greater than that to cause visible condensation on cold surfaces such as windows as then you can be sure hidden condensation is taking place unless the building is completely sealed with a perfect vapor barrier. He also stated that contrary to popular opinion, low humidity has not been proved to be detrimental to health and people are only uncomfortable when they think they are, and in view of this and because the Chart is now proved to be unreliable, the ASHAE Comfort is in need of revision and though is being put to this matter by the Society. A question and answer period then followed in which many of the members joined in asking questions of Dr. Hutcheon on various moisture and heat flow problems. The speaker was then thanked by W. Pennock for his very interesting and thought provoking talk.

Meeting then adjourned at 9.50 pm.

