

New Building Regulations

New Building Regulations from the Swedish Department of Housing
(Regulations and general advice)

BFS 1988:18

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3:13 Air tightness

The average air leakage coefficient, q_{50} , for that part of the enclosing surface which forms the boundary with outdoor air or an unheated area may not exceed $3 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3\text{h}$ for dwellings and $6 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3\text{h}$ for other premises at a pressure difference of 50 Pa.

A suitable method for determining the total air leakage at a pressure difference of 50 Pa is given in SS 02 15 51. The internal measurements of an enclosing surface are used when calculating the coefficient q_{50} .

3:14 Heat recovery

The building shall be provided with special devices which limit energy losses when operating its installations. The devices shall ensure that the building's energy demand is reduced by an amount that corresponds to at least 50% of the difference in energy content between the exhaust air and the outdoor air at standard air change rates during periods when there is a heat demand.

In the cases of dwellings, the regulations are deemed to be complied with if the air treatment installations are provided with a suitably-designed heat exchanger or heat pump. A heat exchanger should transfer heat from the exhaust air to the supply air with at least 60% thermal efficiency. A heat pump should be capable of providing the dwelling's demand for domestic hot water or should provide at least the same reduction of the dwelling's heat energy requirement.

Devices are not required for buildings where the difference in the energy content between the exhaust air and the outdoor air at standard air change rates during periods where the heating demand does not exceed 2 MWh/year.

4:1 Air changes

A room shall have continuous air changes. Air changes shall be devised so that secretions from persons and building materials plus moisture, air pollution, unpleasant odours and hazardous substances do not accumulate.

The outdoor air flow to rooms with a normal ceiling height, occupied by persons on more than a temporary basis, shall be at least 0.35 l/s m² of floor area. In the case of dwellings, the requirement applies to entire apartments as well as individual rooms. Rooms which demand a higher air change rate shall have at least the capacity stated in the following table. Areas which are occupied only temporarily shall have an air change rate which ensures that health risks or damage to the building or its installations do not occur.

Dwellings, hotels etc.

Bedrooms	0.4 l/s for each sleeping place
Kitchens, cooking alcoves	10.0 l/s forced with at least 75% capture area by the air device
Pantry	15.0 l/s
Bathroom with openable window	10.0 l/s ¹
Bathroom without openable window	10.0 l/s ¹ , forced to 30 l/s, or 15.0 l/s
Toilet	10.0 l/s
Laundry room, drying room, leisure area	10.0 l/s ¹

Work areas, public assembly areas, shop premises etc.

Rooms for sedentary work	5.0 l/s per person
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Rooms for mobile work	7.0 l/s per person
Rooms where smoking is permitted	10.0 l/s per person
Toilet facilities	10.0 l/s per toilet seat
Public toilet facilities	20.0 l/s per toilet seat

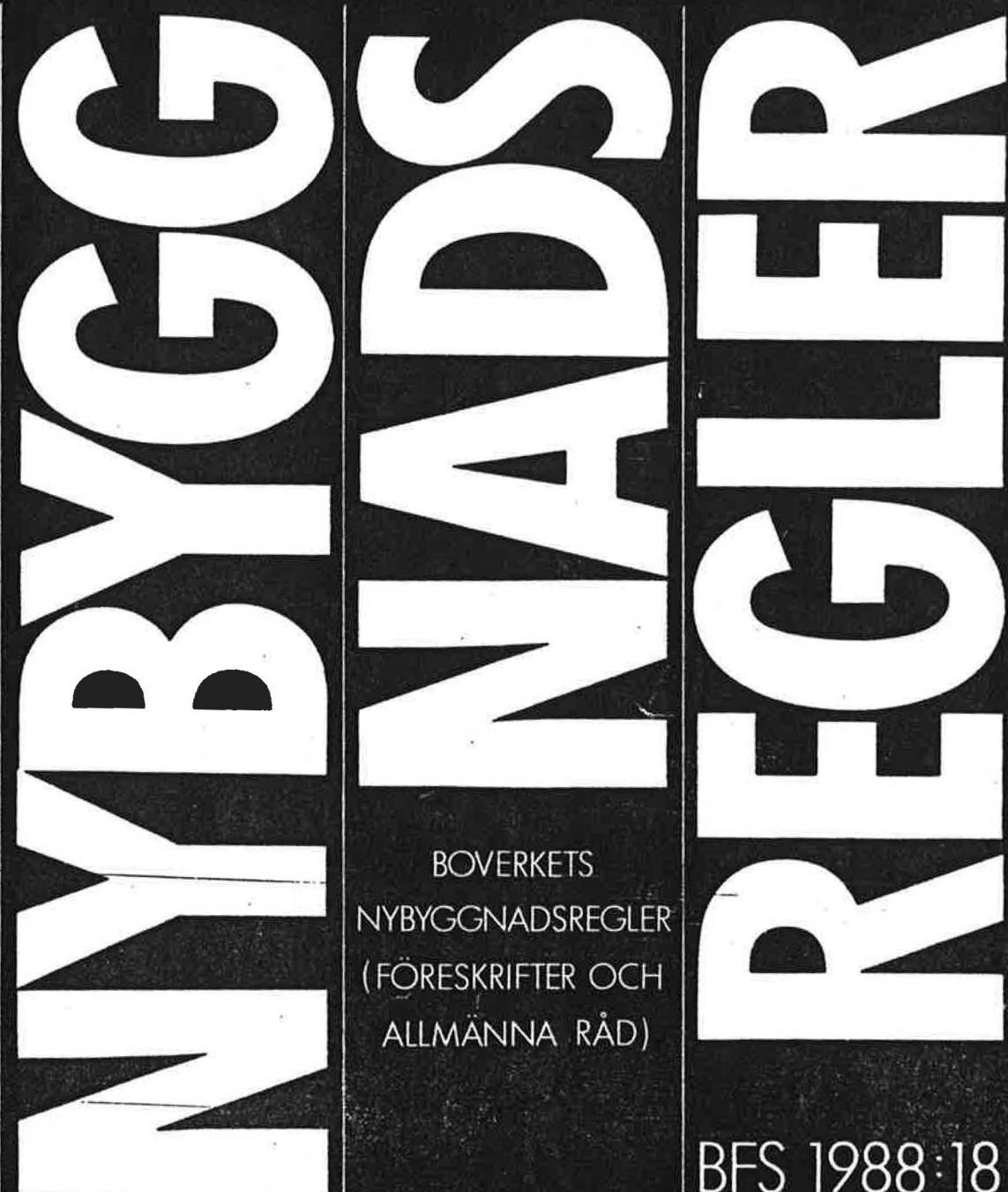
Utility areas

Cleaning rooms	3.0 l/s m ² floor area but at least 15 l/s
Refuse rooms	5.0 l/s m ² floor area
Refuse rooms for storing dry refuse	0.35 l/s m ² floor area
Waste disposal chutes for 3 apartments	50.0 l/s
Waste disposal chutes for 4 or more apartments	75.0 l/s

- 1 If the floor area is greater than 5 m², the air change rate shall be increased by 1 l/s for each additional m².

A suitable method for testing the capture capacity of a cooker extractor fan or a kitchen hood is given in SS 433 05 01.

Nybyggnadsregler



BOVERKETS
NYBYGGNADSREGLER
(FÖRESKRIFTER OCH
ALLMÄNNA RÅD)

BFS 1988:18



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Air tightness

3:13 Lufttäthet

Den genomsnittliga luftläckningskoefficienten q_{50} för den del av den omslutande ytan som gränsar mot uteluft eller uppvärmda utrymmen får, vid 50 Pa tryckskillnad, inte överstiga $3 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \text{ h}$ för bostäder och $6 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \text{ h}$ för andra utrymmen.

dwellings

other premises

Lämplig metod för bestämning av det totala luftläckaget vid 50 Pa tryckdifferens finns i SS 02 15 51. Vid beräkning av koefficienten q_{50} används omslutande areor mätta med invändiga mått.

3:14 Värmeåtervinning

Byggnaden skall förses med särskilda anordningar som begränsar energiförlusterna vid driften av dess installationer. Anordningarna skall medföra att byggnadens behov av värmeenergi minskas med ett belopp motsvarande lägst 50 % av skillnaden i energiinnehåll mellan frånluftens och uteluftens vid normenlig luftväxling under perioder med uppvärmningsbehov.

För bostäder är föreskriftens krav uppfyllt, om luftbehandlingsinstallationerna förses med en lämpligt dimensionerad värmeväxlare eller värmepump. En värmeväxlare bör därvid överföra värme från frånluft till tillluft med lägst 60 % temperaturverkningsgrad. En värmepump bör svara för byggnadens behov av tappvarmvatten eller ge minst samma minskning av byggnadens värmeenergi-behov.

För byggnader där skillnaden i energiinnehåll mellan frånluftens och uteluftens vid normenlig luftväxling under perioder med uppvärmning inte överskrider 2 MWh/år, bör anordningar för värmeåtervinning inte krävas.

Air exchange

4:1 Luftväxling

Ett rum skall ha kontinuerlig luftväxling. Luftväxlingen skall anordnas så att utsöndringsprodukter från personer och byggnadsmaterial samt fukt, luftföroreningar, elak lukt och hälsofarliga ämnen inte anhopas.

Uteluftsflödet till rum med normal rumshöjd, där personer vistas mer än tillfälligt, skall vara minst $0,35 \text{ l/s m}^2$ golvarea. För bostäder gäller kravet såväl hela lägenheter som enskilda rum. Rum som kräver högre luftväxling skall ha minst den kapacitet som anges i följande tabell. Utrymmen där någon vistas endast tillfälligt skall ha sådan luftväxling att det inte uppstår hälsorisker eller skador på byggnaden eller dess installationer.

Bostäder, hotell o.d

Sovrum	4,0 l/s för varje sovplats
Kök, kokvrå	10,0 l/s, forcering med minst 75 % uppfångningsförmåga hos luftdonet
Pentry	15,0 l/s
Badrum med öppningsbart fönster	10,0 l/s ¹
Badrum utan öppningsbart fönster	10,0 l/s ¹ , forcering till 30 l/s, eller 15,0 l/s
Toalett	10,0 l/s
Tvättstuga, torkrum, fritidslokal	10,0 l/s ¹
Arbetslokaler, samlings- lokaler, butikslokaler o.d	
Rum för stillasittande arbete	5,0 l/s per person

Rum för rörligt arbete	7,0 l/s per person
Rum där rökning kan förekomma	10,0 l/s per person
Hygienrum	15,0 l/s för varje toalettstol
Hygienrum för allmänhet	20,0 l/s för varje toalettstol
Serviceutrymmen	
Städrum	3,0 l/s m ² golvarea, dock minst 15 l/s
Soprum	5,0 l/s m ² golvarea
Soprum för förvaring av torra sopor	0,35 l/s m ² golvarea
Sopnedkast för 3 lägenheter	50,0 l/s
Sopnedkast för 4 och fler lägenheter	75,0 l/s

¹ Om golvarean är större än 5 m², ökas luftväxlingen med 1 l/s för varje m² därutöver.

Lämplig metod att prova uppfangningsförmåga hos en spisfläkt eller en spiskåpa finns i SS 433 05 01.

BUILDING ENVELOPE NEWS

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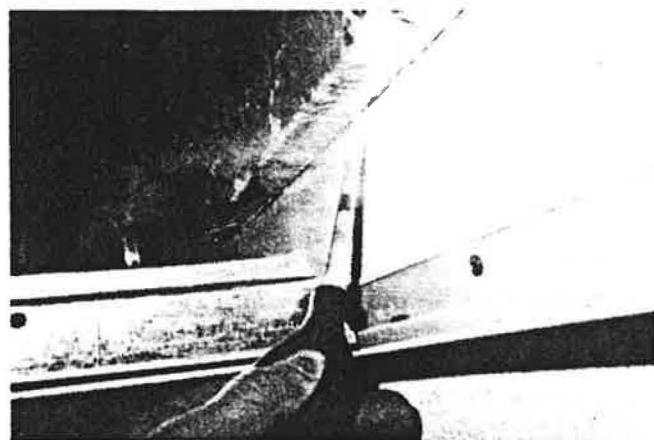
OFFICE BLOCK HAS COMFORT AND SYSTEMS BALANCING PROBLEMS

A brand new prestigious 20,000M² office building suffered from the classic symptoms of air leakage, ie comfort problems with areas unable to get up to the desired temperature, excessive air movement across some work stations and an inability to effectively balance the air handling systems.

With these symptoms the blame was as usual focused on some possible deficiency in the mechanical systems but it was finally recognised that the problem might be a leakier than planned envelope.

Building Sciences was commissioned to undertake an Air Leakage Audit on the building envelope which

involved two days on site, the majority of the time being spent checking the tightness of a selection of key envelope components and construction details.



Smoke showing air filtration at junction at top of drywall and underside of concrete ring beam.

(Continued of page 3)

CENTRE FOR WINDOW AND CLADDING TECHNOLOGY

Windows and curtain walling often constitute significant elements of the envelopes of most modern buildings. The importance of these key elements was highlighted around two years ago, with the formation of the Centre for Window and Cladding Technology in Bath. Director Dr Stephen Ledbetter describes below the background and aims of the Centre.

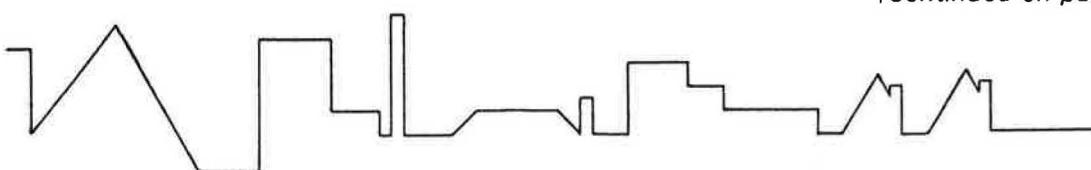
The Centre for Window and Cladding Technology is an industry research and information club based at the University of Bath. As its name implies the Centre is concerned with windows and cladding of the facade. The performance of a building envelope depends not only on the performance of individual components but on the interaction of the components, the interfaces and joints between the components and in terms of air infiltration or thermal performance, the aggregate of the components.

The CWCT has been formed to study all aspects of windows and modern cladding methods to improve understanding of the building envelope. The Centre's members are drawn from the whole range of people involved in the procurement, design, man-

facture, installation and maintenance of building facades. The Centre's membership of 150 companies is made up as follows:

Sector	Membership (%)	Main Sponsor
Property companies	7	1
Architects	27	
Cladding consultants	2	
Engineers	6	1
Contractors	10	2
Manufacturers	11	2
Installers	2	
Component manufacturers	31	2
Trade Associations	4	2

(Continued on page 2)



COMPLIMENTS OF BUILDING SCIENCES LIMITED

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