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# THERMAL COMFORT

## **DESIGN STRATEGIES**

#### WHY IS THERMAL COMFORT IMPORTANT?

Comfortable people are productive people. By ensuring heating standards are **equitable** and are adjusted for the age and sex of most occupants, overall **wellbeing and happiness** can be improved, resulting in improved **productivity and performance**. Adding an element of **controllability** and providing equitable thermal settings create a comfortable environment, and improves the happiness and sense of respect in occupants.



#### COMFORTABLE PEOPLE ARE PRODUCTIVE PEOPLE

When people are **too hot**, they work **less efficiently**. In a UK based study, workers reported they take **25% longer** to complete a task if the temperature is uncomfortably high. However, a study from Cornell has shown that **warmer** environments can **reduce typing errors** and **increase typing output** in offices. Other studies have shown that students' speed and accuracy varies based on temperature as well. **Errors increase** at lower temperatures, and **speed decreases** at higher temperatures.

# 150% OUTPUT INCREASE + 44% ERROR DECREASE = 216% PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT

"When the office temperature in a month-long study increased from 68 to 77 degrees Fahrenheit, typing errors fell by 44 percent and typing output jumped 150 percent." Susan Lang, Study Links Warm Offices to Fewer Typing Errors and Higher Productivity<sup>1</sup>



### THE INEQUITY OF THERMAL COMFORT

Heating and cooling standards for offices were developed in the 1960s to accommodate the resting metabolic rate of a 40-year old man who weighs 154 pounds, which can be uncomfortable for workers of varying body types and ages. An equitable environment makes people feel valued.

"An equitable environment makes people feel that they are respected and that their thoughts and opinions matter." AlA.org, Design for  $Well-being^2$ 

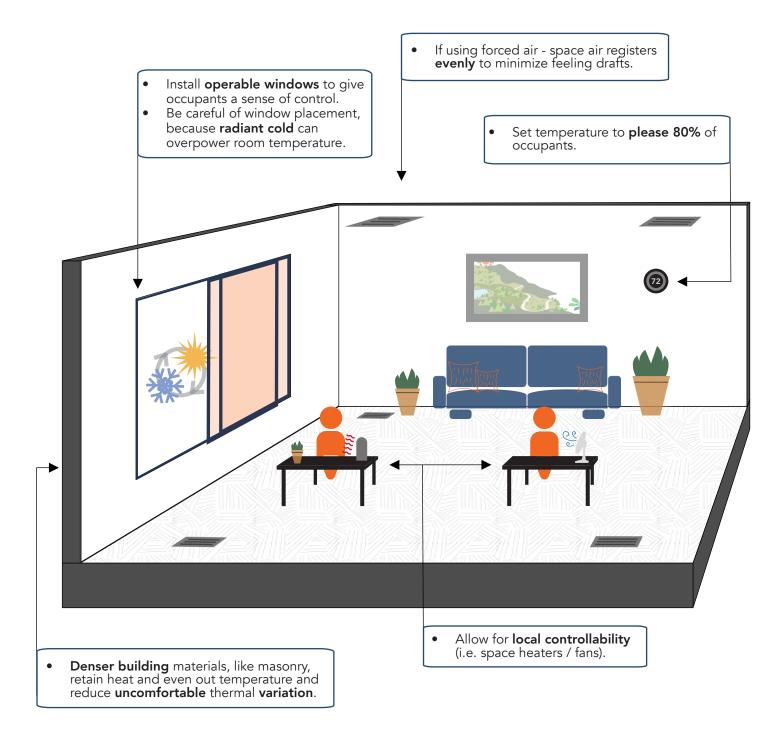


#### CONTROLLABILITY

Happiness in an environment is directly related to **control** (i.e. being able to control the thermostat, or open a window). Achieving **self-actualization** requires an **environment** free of distractions and discomfort.

"Occupants report being more comfortable when they have control, whether or not they actually use them. Humans also report greater thermal comfort in spaces with operable windows." AIA.org,  $Design \ for \ Well-being^2$ 

- Don't **over-design** systems i.e. for maximum occupancy.
- Radiant systems create more comfortable spaces than forced air.
- Implement seasonal settings to ensure humidity and temperature levels remain comfortable all year.



<sup>1 &</sup>quot;Study Links Warm Offices to Fewer Typing Errors and Higher Productivity." Cornell Chronicle, 19 Oct. 2019, news.cornell.edu/stories/2004/10/warm-offices-linked-fewer-typing-errors-higher-productivity.

<sup>2 &</sup>quot;Design for Well-Being." AIA, 2020, www.aia.org/showcases/6082617-design-for-well-being.
3 REV HVAC Division of EffectiV HVAC Inc. "Office Thermal Comfort: You Won't Believe These Numbers." REV HVAC, 7 July 2018, rev-hvac.com/office-thermalcomfort-great-financial-opportunity-employers.

<sup>4</sup> Phyllis Korkki, When the Office Gives You Chills, The New York Times, June 29 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Berkley Lab, Indoor Air Quality Scientific Findings Resource Bank: Temperature and Office Work Performance, jagscience.lbl.gov, 2021.