

Energy Efficient Solutions

Energy Efficient Fact Sheet

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What do the U and R value ratings mean?

U-Factor:

Overall coefficient of heat transmission through a built-up panel section measured in BTU's per hour per square foot of area for a difference in temperature per degree fahrenheit between the air on one side to the air on the other side (BTU's/hr-ft 2° F). The lower the U-Factor, the better the insulation.

R-Value:

Thermal resistance is a measure of ability to retard heat flow. R is an expression of the total resistance to heat flow through a complete panel section or construction assembly. R-Value represents a value of the thermal resistance in hours - square foot - degrees Fahrenheit per BTU of a typical panel section. R-Value is the numerical reciprocal of the U-Value. The higher the R-Value, the higher the insulating value.

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Similar to most other building products manufacturers, the Steel Door Institute has encouraged the practice of citing a calculated value for thermal performance of the cores in the doors (U and R Values). While this remains the industry standard, we are seeing more specs with the latest standards for thermal transmittance (ASTM C1363) and air infiltration (ASTM E283). Note, ASTM C1363 is the most current test standard for thermal transmittance and replaces ASTM C236.

You will see significant differences between the calculated core values (ASTM C518) and the operable door assembly values (ASTM C1363) as door and frame construction varies. Design professionals are beginning to see these variances in other building products such as wall partitions (an industry that has already begun to move from calculated to operable values). We believe it's important you and your customers understand the operable performance levels of the opening assemblies you purchase along with the calculated core values.

Door U-Factor and R-Value Ratings

Door Series/Core	Test Method: ASTM C518 Calculated		Test Method: ASTM C1363 * Operable	
	U-Factor	R-Value	U-Factor	R-Value
707 / Polystyrene	0.16	6.4	0.37	2.7
707 / Polystyrene <i>Kerf</i>	0.16	6.4	0.45	2.2
607 / Polystyrene	0.16	6.4	0.39	2.6
707 / Polyurethane	0.10	10.0	0.35	2.9
777 / Polyurethane	0.09	11.0	0.42	2.4
777E (Trio-E)/Polyurethane	0.09	11.0	0.29	3.4
777E (Trio-E)/Polyurethane <i>Kerf</i>	0.09	11.0	0.36	2.7
707 / Honeycomb	N/A	N/A	0.54	1.9
747 / Fiberglass	0.15	6.8	0.55	1.8

* Tested with hardware from other ASSA ABLOY Group brands including Corbin Russwin, Pemko, McKinney, Sargent and Yale in a CURRIES Thermal Break Frame.

Air Infiltration Testing

What is air infiltration?

Air infiltration: A measurement of the air leakage around the perimeter of a door opening.

CFM: Cubic Feet per minute

Door Series/Core	Test Method: ASTM E283 ⁺	
	CFM / SQ FT	CFM / LN FT
All CURRIES door construction with CURRIES Thermal Break Frame	0.04	0.06

⁺ Tested with hardware from other ASSA ABLOY Group brands including Corbin Russwin, Pemko, McKinney, Sargent and Yale.



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