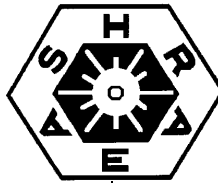

FLUE PIPE

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc.
Shreveport Chapter

February 2004

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Come hear one of the industry's top experts discuss what the International Building Code, just adopted by the state of Louisiana January 1, 2004, has to say about fire and smoke control.



Guest Speaker Biographical Information

Mr. Paul Turnbull is Principal Applications Engineer at Siemens Building Technologies, Inc., specializing in integration between Building Controls and Fire Alarm, Security, and Lighting Control systems.

He received his BS in Electrical Engineering from Michigan Technological University and his MS in Computer Science from Northern Illinois University. He is a member of ASHRAE, and Vice-Chairman of ASHRAE TC5.6 (Control of Fire and Smoke). He is also a member of the NFPA Smoke Management Committee, the National Electrical Manufacturers association, and various UL Standards Technical Panels.

MEETING FACTS

DATE: Thursday
February 19, 2004

PLACE: The Petroleum Club
416 Travis
Shreveport, Louisiana

TIME: 11:30 a.m. - Meeting

PROGRAM: "International Building Code –
Fire and Smoke Control"

SPEAKER: Mr. Paul Turnbull
Siemens Building Technologies

NOTE: Open to all ASHRAE members and other
interested parties (open to the public)

*Meeting Sponsored by Siemens Building
Technologies, Inc.*

**Please RSVP to Thomas Sanders at
425-4500.**

TREASURER'S REPORT

ASHRAE ARTICLE

East Texas 2004 Region VIII CRC

East Texas Chapter of ASHRAE is pleased to invite you to the 44th Annual Region VIII Conference here in Tyler, Texas on April 22-24, 2004.

Location

Holiday Inn Select
5701 South Broadway
Tyler, Texas
(903) 561-5800
(800) 465-4329

Room Rates

King \$69.00
Suite \$148.00

Call the Holiday Inn Select before March 31, 2004, to receive these special rates. (903) 561-5800 mention the ASHRAE Meeting and ask for Cathy Cannon.

CRC Chairman

Robert Helt, 903-581-3651
robert.helt@trane.com

Please visit the Region VIII CRC web page at,
<http://crc.ashrae-etex.org> for more information.

Statement of Accounts	Dec 31, 2003	Jan 31, 2004
Certificate of Deposit (Heller)	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00
Certificate of Deposit (Jordan)	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00
Certificate of Deposit (Guth)	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00
Savings Account	\$ 411.95	\$ 412.82
Checking Account	\$ 1,357.28	\$ 3,403.20
Total Account Balance	\$ 15,769.23	\$ 17,816.02
Statement of Income		
Income:	12/31/03	1/31/04
Dues	\$ 80.00	\$ 360.00
Meeting Meals	\$ 478.74	\$ 2,567.00
Golf T. Receipts	\$ 0.00	\$ 150.00
Misc.	\$ 0.00	\$ 00.00
Other	\$ 160.00	\$ 65.00
Total	\$ 718.74	\$ 3,142.00
Expenses:		
Web Site Master	\$ 65.00	\$ 65.00
Meeting Meals	\$ 4,365.66	\$ 337.50
ASHRAE Research	\$ 0.00	\$ 281.00
Newsletter	\$ 85.00	\$ 85.00
Student Chapter Expenses	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Pins and Awards	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Bar Bill	\$ 0.00	\$ 434.58
RVC Hotel Room	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Region VIII Dues	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Total	\$ 4,515.66	\$ 1,203.08
Net Income (Loss):	\$ (3,796.92)	\$ 1,938.92

Submitted by Gary Patrick, Treasurer

Truth and Myths About IAQ

Some very useful information from Larry Schoen, P.E., who serves on ASHRAE Standing Standards Project Committee 62.1

Myth: There is a correct amount of outside air to control indoor contaminant levels.

Truth: Source strengths can vary over multiples of 100 or 1,000. Dilution ventilation numbers like 15 cfm (7 L/s) per person are very approximated. Dilution ventilation is a one-size-fits-all approach to controlling multiple contaminants to unspecified levels.

Myth: The most important reason for ventilation is to provide occupants with enough oxygen and not too much CO₂.

Truth: Oxygen is never an issue, except perhaps in confined spaces such as submarines and spaceships. The lowest level of concern published for CO₂ is 5,000 ppm, a level almost never seen in buildings. Neither of these drives ventilation.

Myth: There is an epidemic of mold that is making people sick.

Truth: There is an epidemic of junk science and poorly informed (or worse yet, opportunistic) lawyers and claimants asserting that levels of certain mold spores are tied with health symptoms.

Myth: If there is mold in a building, it's important to clean it up.

Truth: The most important action is to control the moisture that is causing mold to grow in the first place. Cleaning up the mold is secondary and, sometimes, of questionable value other than aesthetic and legalistic.

Global Confusion

* Stratospheric ozone depletion (ozone's good up there!) is caused by CFCs and results in higher UV levels reaching the earth, which causes skin cancer, other health effects and property damage.

* Ground-level ozone (ozone's bad down here!) is caused by sunlight stimulating reactions among volatile organic compounds and oxides of nitrogen, which are by-products of combustion and other human activities. It results in asthma and other respiratory illness, distress and discomfort.

* These phenomena are essentially independent and only ground-level ozone has a direct bearing on IAQ. Indoor ozone levels are usually lower than outdoor levels due to oxidation reactions that deplete the ozone. However, these reactions may create other irritants and problems.

Oft-Neglected Truths

* There is a high and increasing prevalence of asthma that is being studied by public health scientists, physicians and environmental science and health experts, but there is little consensus on the causes.

* In the developing world, the largest cause of IAQ-related illness and death is improper indoor combustion for cooking and heating purposes. In the developed world, the largest cause of IAQ-related illness and death is secondhand smoke. Always vent combustion products outside!

* Overall human exposures to pollutants are higher indoors than outdoors. This is a result of sources such as dry-cleaned clothing, cleaning products, and pesticides; the buildup of pollutants indoors; and the amount of time spent indoors.

Roger S Stanley, D.E., P.E., Kurt Lyles

A BACKWARD GLANCE

Dee Nooner

What did the world do to keep beer cold before refrigeration? Unless it is at least cool much of the allure of having a beer would be lost. Beer has been around a long time, so how did folks manage?

January's *ASHRAE Insights* gives some of the following information (written by Ron Strong.) and this just goes to show you how one thing can lead to another. Lets start by looking at some famous names in refrigeration history.

We all know the names Trane, Carrier, Vilter, Frick, and Shipley (used synonymously with York), but have you ever heard where they come from? They are all very import names in ASHRAE history.

Rueben Trane founded the Trane Company and he gave his name to the present company in La Crosse, WS.

Willis H. Carrier was president of Carrier Engineering Corporation, Newark, NJ.

Theodore O. Vilter was president of Vilter Manufacturing Corporation, Milwaukee, WS.

Ezra Frick was president of Frick Company, Waynesboro, PA.

Thomas Shipley was president of York Ice Machinery Corporation, York, PA.

Of course, one cannot talk about the history of refrigeration without including "Mr. Refrigeration" himself, Milt Garland, who was born Aug. 23, 1895, and worked for the Frick organization from 1920 until he passed away July 20, 2000. That's right, he worked until he was 104 years old. (Don't try to top that.)

Most of them probably liked a beer every once in awhile and may have been what first got them interested in "being cool."

Prior to about 1900, much of the ice for keeping beer and other things cool was cut from the northern lakes in the winter time and stored; a rather imperfect way at best. This ice was often shipped many miles (sometimes down to Florida and even Cuba.) Had to be expensive and hard to get don't you think? But folks will do a lot when they want a cold beer.

Refrigeration provided a reliable source of ice made from clean water that had many advantages (and was much easier to obtain and distribute.) This solved the cold beer situation, but brought a new one to the party, because within just a relatively few years of its beginning, the refrigerated ice business pretty much ended the reign of the companies that provided lake ice. So what's so bad about that?

Well, anytime you put folks out of work in one industry it seems like they have nothing to do, so they go to have a beer and talk about it, but they don't have job, so they can't pay for the beer, so there you go. Big problems.

Well, why not put them to work? We could make them refrigeration salesmen or something, couldn't we? Good idea. Your old historian can't be sure, but he'll wager that lots of the guys who used to go down to the lake to "saw a little ice" went to work making ice machines and selling them to beer halls, restaurants, and the like. Isn't that how it always seems to work?

And it all started because people like cold beer. (Or maybe not.)



The officers, board of governors, and committee chairmen for 2001-2002 are listed below.
Call with your ideas and suggestions.

We encourage your support!

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President	Thomas Sanders	425-4500
President Elect		
Secretary	Elmer Tingler	797-5006
Treasurer	Gary Patrick	671-0015

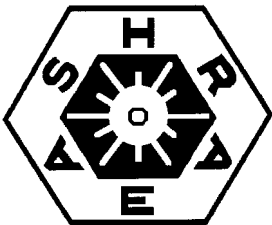
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Thomas Sanders	425-4500
Gary Patrick	221-3549
Jeff Lutz	686-7588
Mike Middleton	221-8638

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Chapter Programs	Thomas Sanders	865-5663 x469	Newsletter	John Gegg	865-1466
Historian	Dee Nooner	865-1466	Honors & Awards	Nancy Simonton	
TEGA/Refrigeration	Roger Stanley	865-1466	CRC Delegate		
Student Activities	Jim Watts	869-3262	CRC Alternate		

The *Flue Pipe* is published monthly by the Shreveport Chapter of ASHRAE. Statements made in this publication are not expressions of the Society or of the Chapter and may not be reproduced without prior consent of the Chapter.



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