

## Errata to NFRC 201- (Date: 03-29-04)

Following a ballot to the Technical Committee, the following changes were approved by the NFRC Board of Directors in April 2002, but due to clerical error were inadvertently left out in the published document. These changes need to be reflected in the published version of NFRC 201 (2001) that took effect on 07-23-2003. Underline text reflect the changes.

### Section 6.2.2.4.2 revised as follows:

The emittance of the interior surfaces of the calorimeter enclosure shall be determined by measurement using Test Methods ASTM C 1371, ASTM E1585, or NFRC 301, and shall be not less than 0.90.

### Section 7.2.2.1 was added as follows.

7.2.2.1 A solar calorimeter can be used to measure the SHGC of the glazing alone (center-of-glazing SHGC). This test method proposes a standard procedure of installing the glazing unit in a surround panel for this purpose. In this circumstance, the glazing unit shall be mounted and sealed into a 100 mm (4.0 in.) thick surround panel with an aperture of 1.0 m (39 in) by 1.0 m (39 in). At a minimum, the entire perimeter of the glazing unit shall be inset 13 mm (0.5 in.) deep into the surround panel, but if a spacer is used, the unit shall be inset into the surround panel so that the inner edge of the spacer is flush with the site line of the surround panel. In addition, the outer face of the glazing unit shall be recessed 13 mm (0.5 in.) from the outside face of the surround panel. Any glazing stops shall be manufactured from surround panel material, and shall be caulked or cemented in place. The exposed glazing unit area,  $A_s$ , shall be representative of center-of-glazing of the product. If the product cannot be manufactured in the exact size specified or is modular in nature, then use the procedure in Section 1.5.4 of NFRC 100 to determine the product test size.

### Section 8.5.1.2 Reference changed from NFRC 100 to NFRC 102.

Section 8.5.1.2. *Modified Thermal Transmittance,  $U_M$*  – In solar calorimeters located outdoors, the heat transfer due to the temperature difference across the test specimen shall be determined in way that accounts for the variations in the exterior surface heat transfer coefficient that occur with the changes in outside wind speed and direction. The Standardized Thermal Transmittance,  $U_{ST}$ , (ASTM C 1199 or NFRC 102) shall be modified by removing the standardized weather side surface heat transfer coefficient,  $h_{STc}$ , (See Section 6.2.2 of ASTM E 1423). The *Modified Thermal Transmittance,  $U_M$* , which is the thermal transmittance of the test specimen in the absence of the exterior surface heat transfer coefficient, shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$U_M = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{U_{ST}} - \frac{1}{h_{STc}}} \quad (11)$$

Where,

$U_M$  = Modified Thermal Transmittance of test specimen, W/(m<sup>2</sup> • °K)  
 $h_{STc}$  = Weather side surface heat transfer coefficient, W/(m<sup>2</sup> • °K)