the Btu/(hr.) (sq. ft.) (°F) of the manufactured home envelope are as tabulated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uo value zone</th>
<th>Maximum coefficient of heat transmission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.116 Btu/(hr.) (sq. ft.) (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.096 Btu/(hr.) (sq. ft.) (°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.079 Btu/(hr.) (sq. ft.) (°F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) To assure uniform heat transmission in manufactured homes, cavities in exterior walls, floors, and ceilings shall be provided with thermal insulation.

(c) Manufactured homes designed for Uo Value Zone 3 shall be factory equipped with storm windows or insulating glass.

§ 3280.508 Heat loss, heat gain and cooling load calculations.

(a) Information, values and data necessary for heat loss and heat gain determinations must be taken from the 1997 ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals, Inch-Pound Edition, chapters 22 through 27. The following portions of those chapters are not applicable:

23.1 Steel Frame Construction
23.2 Masonry Construction
23.3 Foundations and Floor Systems
23.15 Pipes
23.17 Tanks, Vessels, and Equipment
23.18 Refrigerated Rooms and Buildings
24.18 Mechanical and Industrial Systems
25.19 Commercial Building Envelope Leakage
27.9 Calculation of Heat Loss from Crawl Spaces

(b) The calculation of the manufactured home’s transmission heat loss coefficient (Uo) must be in accordance with the fundamental principles of the 1997 ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals, Inch-Pound Edition, and, at a minimum, must address all the heat loss or heat gain considerations in a manner consistent with the calculation procedures provided in the document. Overall U-values and Heating/Cooling Loads—Manufactured Homes—February 1992—PNL 8006, HUD User No. 0005945.

(c) Areas where the insulation does not fully cover a surface or is compressed shall be accounted for in the U-value calculation. Other low-R-value heat-flow paths (“thermal shorts”) shall be explicitly accounted for in the calculation of the transmission heat loss coefficient if in the aggregate all types of low-R-value paths amount to more than 1% of the total exterior surface area. Areas are considered low-R-value heat-flow paths if:

1. They separate conditioned and unconditioned space; and
2. They are not insulated to a level that is at least one-half the nominal insulation level of the surrounding building component.

(d) High efficiency heating and cooling equipment credit. The calculated transmission heat loss coefficient (Uo) used for meeting the requirement in §3280.506(a) may be adjusted for heating and cooling equipment above that required by the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act of 1987 (NAECA) by applying the following formula:

\[
Uo \text{ adjusted} = Uo \text{ standard} \times \left[1 + (0.6) \text{ (heating efficiency increase factor)} + (\text{cooling multiplier} \times \text{cooling efficiency increase factor})\right]
\]

where:

- \(Uo \text{ standard} = \text{Maximum } Uo \text{ for } Uo \text{ Zone required by } \S 3280.506(a)\)
- \(Uo \text{ adjusted} = \text{Maximum } Uo \text{ standard adjusted for high efficiency HVAC equipment}\)

Heating efficiency increase factor = The increase factor in heating equipment efficiency measured by the Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency (AFUE), or the Heating Seasonal Performance Factor (HSPF) for heat pumps, above that required by NAECA (indicated as “NAECA” in formula). The formula is heating efficiency increase factor = AFUE (HSPF) home – AFUE (or HSPF) NAECA divided by AFUE (HSPF) NAECA.

Cooling efficiency increase factor = the increase factor in the cooling equipment efficiency...