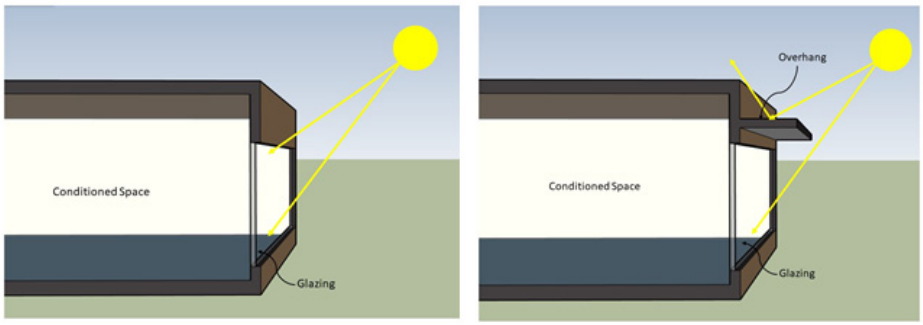

Fig. 501.06(1): Effect of Shading

Hence, this regulation intends the project team to consider all applicable external shading elements such as roof overhangs, architectural projections, balcony, awning and outdoor louvers etc. while calculating the peak thermal load of the building. The properties of the external shading structures should be considered for thermal load calculation.

An overhang is a horizontal projection from a building façade above the window (fig. 501.06(2)). Providing horizontal shade on the south direction of the building is more effective. The input of projection from surface defines the distance between the wall and the outer edge of the overhang measured perpendicular to the building surface. Height above window defines the distance between the top edge of the window aperture and the bottom edge of overhang.

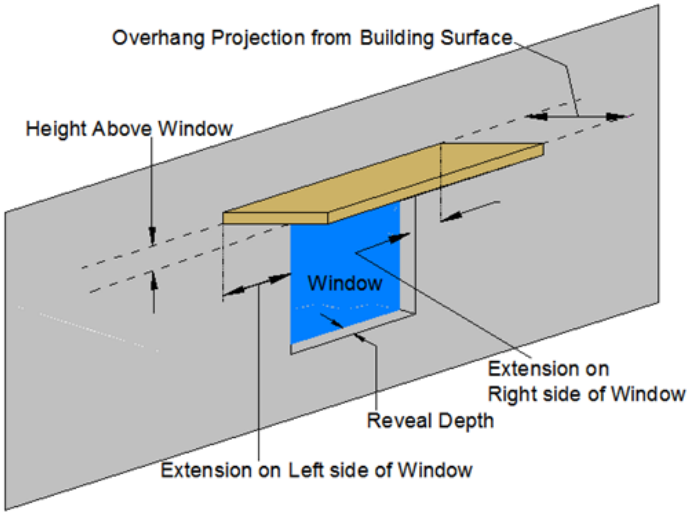

Fig. 501.06(2): Overhang or Horizontal Projection

A fin is a vertical projection from the building surface to the right and/or left of the window (fig. 501.06(3)). The vertical projection for window is more effective on the east and west direction of the building due to the movement of sun.