



ISO 7730

Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort using calculation of the PMV and PPD indices and local thermal comfort criteria

Ergonomie des ambiances thermiques — Détermination analytique et interprétation du confort thermique par le calcul des indices PMV et PPD et par des critères de confort thermique local

**Fourth edition
2025-09**



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Published in Switzerland

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159, *Ergonomics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Ergonomics of the physical environment*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 122, *Ergonomics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 7730:2005), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- deletion of sections of the text (long-term evaluations, adaptation and diversity);
- correction of the calculation program;
- deletion of tables for predicting predicted mean vote (PMV).

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This document, covering the evaluation of moderate thermal environments, is one of a number of ISO documents (alongside ISO 7243, ISO 7933 and ISO 11079, all dealing with extreme environmental conditions) specifying methods for the measurement and evaluation of the moderate and extreme thermal environments to which human beings are exposed.

A human being's thermal sensation is mainly related to the thermal balance of his or her body as a whole. This balance is influenced by physical activity and clothing, as well as the environmental parameters such as air temperature, mean radiant temperature, air velocity and air humidity. When these factors have been estimated or measured, the index for thermal comfort predicted mean vote (PMV) can be calculated. See [Clause 4](#).

The predicted percentage dissatisfied (PPD) index provides information on thermal discomfort or thermal dissatisfaction expressed as the percentage of people likely to feel too warm or too cool in a given environment. The PPD can be obtained from the PMV. See [Clause 5](#).

Thermal discomfort can also be caused by unwanted local cooling or heating of the body. The most common local discomfort factors are radiant temperature asymmetry (cold or warm surfaces), draught (defined as a local cooling of the body caused by air movement), vertical air temperature difference and cold or warm floors. [Clause 6](#) specifies how to predict the percentage dissatisfied owing to local discomfort parameters.

Dissatisfaction can be caused by hot or cold discomfort for the body as a whole. Comfort limits can, in this case, be expressed by the PMV and PPD indices. But thermal dissatisfaction can also be caused by local thermal discomfort parameters. [Clause 7](#) deals with acceptable thermal environments for comfort.

[Clauses 6](#) and [7](#) are based mainly on steady-state conditions. Means of evaluating non-steady-state conditions, such as transients (temperature steps), cycling temperatures or temperature ramps, are presented in [Clause 8](#). Thermal environments in buildings or workplaces change over time and it is not always possible to keep conditions within recommended limits.

This document is intended to be used together with ISO/TR 23663. It is also intended to be used along with ISO 28803 when considering persons with special requirements, such as those with physical disabilities. Ethnic, national or geographical differences are also important, especially when considering non-conditioned spaces. Guidance is given in Clause 8 and 10 in ISO/TR 23663.