support the heating system with a controlled system so that unnecessary fuel expenditures and indoor comfort conditions are not deteriorated.

In the study, measurement results were obtained in accordance with the thermal comfort conditions given in the standards in general in the classrooms examined as examples. The effect of the heat storage feature is also seen in the masonry structure, which has thick massive walls of varying thicknesses, built in the traditional system. It is also very important for sustainability that the building continues to serve as an education structure in today's conditions and provides the necessary thermal comfort conditions.

In the study, measurements were made for the heating season and evaluated accordingly. These measurements should also be carried out for summer conditions and periodic comparisons should be made. It is known that especially the heating season for Istanbul is between 15 October and 15 April. In this context, it has been observed that the range of objective and subjective experiments should be kept wider. In addition, the necessity of taking longer seasonal period measurements instead of weekly or daily measurement intervals and providing appropriate test conditions for this gains attention.

Nowadays, it is necessary to provide thermal comfort conditions in every building. This becomes even more important in educational structures. It is thought that the researched study will provide benefits in terms of energy consumption and environmental effects of buildings, as well as being productive and productive, by providing thermal comfort in educational buildings.

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