

INSTRUCTION MANUAL
FOR
AMCA 210-99
AIRFLOW TEST CHAMBER

AIRFLOW MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS
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INTRODUCTION

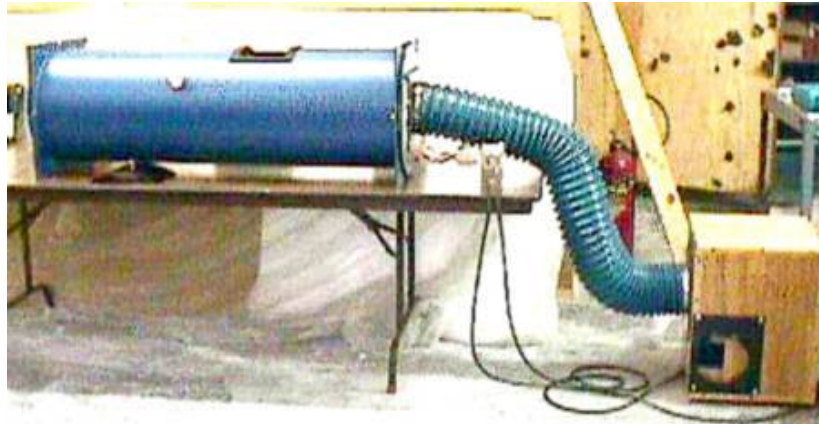
The airflow test chamber is designed in accordance with AMCA 210-99 and may be used for measuring fan performance and/or system impedance. The chamber is designed with multiple nozzles to cover the full airflow range of the design. The chamber cross-sectional area should be approximately 16 times the cross-sectional area of the axial fan under test.

The chamber is constructed with pressure taps on each side of the nozzle to measure the differential pressure. The pressure taps near the ends of the chamber are for measuring the static pressure of the fan under test or the pressure drop across the system under test. In either case, the measurement is a differential pressure between the chamber and atmospheric pressure.

The nozzle selection is based on a differential pressure between 0.1 inches w.g. and 4.0 inches w.g. The lower limit (0.1 inches w.g.) is used to ensure the flow in the nozzle is fully turbulent and the higher limit (4.0 inches w.g.) is used so compressibility is not a factor (4.0 inches w.g. is approximately 1% of an atmosphere).

SET UP CONFIGURATION

The chamber is shipped in the pressure configuration with airflow into the chamber. The blast gate is on the exit of the chamber and the flex duct goes between the flange on the blast gate and the counter blower.



PRESSURE SET UP

To reverse the airflow and set up the suction mode, simply remove the front plate and blast assembly and rotate the chamber 180 degrees. Reconnect the blast gate assembly and connect the flex duct to the outlet of the counter blower.



SUCTION SET UP

The difference between the pressure set up and the suction set up is as follows:

1. The access door for the nozzles is to the left of the pressure taps
2. The duct from the blast gate is connected to the outlet of the counter blower

In this case airflow is from right to left.

BLAST GATE

The blast gate is at the right side of the chamber and is a sliding gate valve. The blast gate is used in conjunction with the speed controller/counter blower to vary the flow through the chamber.



BLAST GATE

NOZZLE ARRAY

The nozzle array is in the center of the chamber and is accessed through the cover plate.



NOZZLE PLATE

The flow range to be covered is determined by the nozzle diameter. In order to have better resolution, the maximum flow should be near the 3.0+ inches w.g. range in differential pressure. If the flow range is unknown, select the 2.0 inch diameter and check free delivery to verify nozzle selection. If the differential pressure is below 1 inch w.g., select a smaller nozzle. If the differential pressure exceeds 4.0 inches w.g., select a larger nozzle or combination of nozzles.

The counter blower is wired to the speed controller. Verify that rotation of the counter blower is counter clockwise when viewing the inlet. If the rotation is not correct, switch any two of the leads from the counter blower to the speed controller.

MANOMETER CONNECTIONS

There are two types of manometer panels. One has 4 inclined manometers and the other has two digital manometers. In either case, the left-hand port is for positive pressure and the right hand port is for negative pressure.

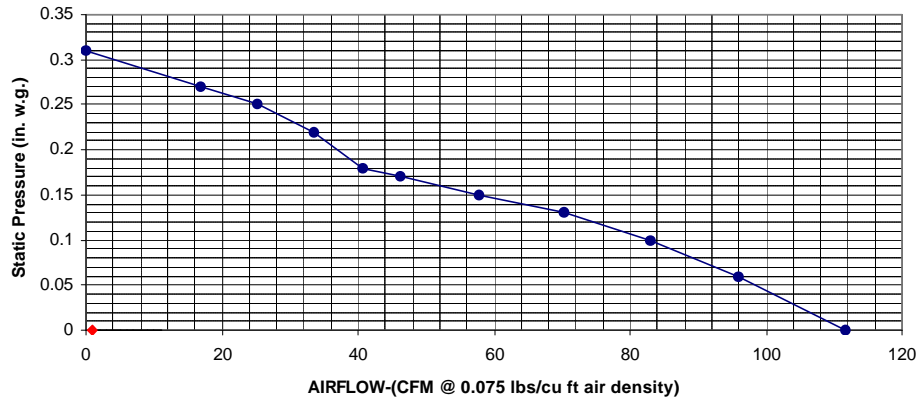


COMBINATION DIGITAL/INCLINED MANOMETER PANEL

The manometer should be leveled (inclined) and zeroed prior to testing. The 0-6 inch inclined manometer is recommended for measuring the differential pressure. The two pressure taps in the center of the chamber are on either side of the nozzle plate. The one on the left (in pressure set up) is the high pressure and is connected to the left-hand side of the manometer. The tap downstream is the low pressure tap and is connected to the right hand side of the manometer. With the digital manometer, the ports are labeled “+” for high pressure and “-“ for low pressure.

FAN PERFORMANCE TESTING

The purpose of this test is to determine the aerodynamic characteristics of the fan under test. The data will be taken from no flow (shut off) to free flow (free delivery) and the data points will be used to plot the performance curve.



TYPICAL AXIAL FLOW PERFORMANCE CURVE

The number of data points may vary from fan to fan. However, enough points should be taken to fully define the curve. Excessive points are not harmful, just time consuming.

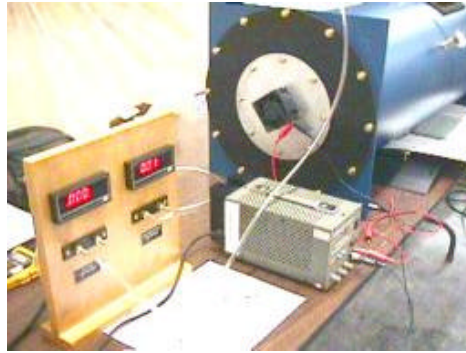
SET UP

The set up for the test is the most critical and time consuming part of the test. The nozzle selection is based on the flow range desired. Check the calibration curves for the minimum and maximum flow for the nozzle to verify it covers the range desired. Changing nozzles during the test is acceptable to extend the range. The nozzles **ALWAYS** point downstream. The access door is downstream of the nozzle plate.

The differential pressure is measured with the two hose barbs in the center of the chamber. The static pressure is measured with the hose barb closest to the front plate and the pressure will be positive for airflow into the chamber.

The fan to be tested is mounted on the front plate of the chamber. Care should be taken to ensure the fan is sealed adequately to prevent leakage.

The picture below shows a typical axial flow fan mounted on the front of the chamber and the connections to the digital manometer panel.



TYPICAL PRESSURE SET UP FOR AXIAL FLOW FAN

Once the set up is complete, the test is ready to begin. The first data point is at the no flow or shut off condition. Since there may be some leakage around the blast gate, if an absolute shut off point is desired, insert all the stoppers in the nozzles and take the first data point. Typical data recorded will be static pressure, differential pressure (0 in this case), speed, power and/or current. Since the volume flow (CFM- cubic feet per minute) is directly proportional to speed and the static pressure is a function of speed squared, the speed of the fan is essential if comparing one fan to another aerodynamically.

Once the shut off point is recorded, remove the stopper from the nozzle that has been selected. Start the counter blower on a low speed (approximately 15 Hz.) and slowly open the blast gate until 0.1 inches w.g. is measured for the differential pressure. Allow the fan to stabilize and record the data.

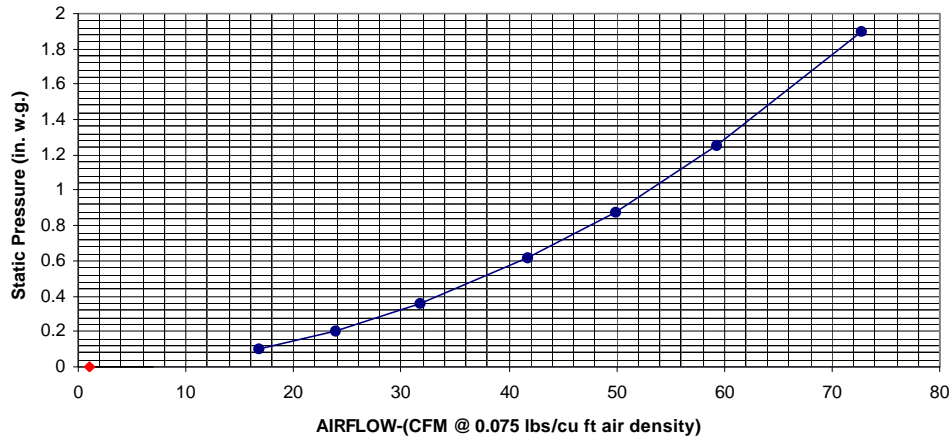
Proceed by opening the blast gate and take data points to determine the performance curve. The static pressure will decrease and the differential pressure increases. The CFM is a square root function of the differential pressure so the increments between differential pressure readings should be increased as you proceed along the curve (e.g. 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.7, 1.0, 1.5, etc). When the blast gate is completely opened, increase the speed on the counter blower until free delivery is reached (0 static pressure).

The fan test is now complete. Shut off the counter blower and plot the data to verify the data points fully define the fan performance curve. The Excel spreadsheet may be used to calculate and plot the data.

SYSTEM IMPEDANCE TESTING

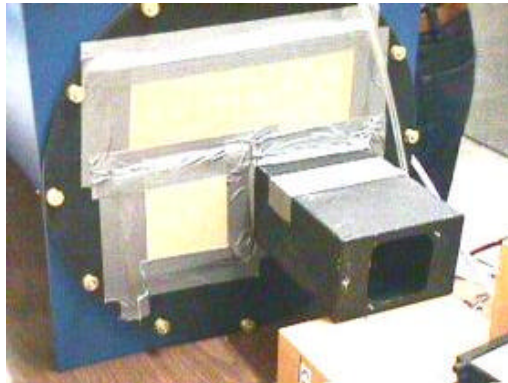
The purpose of the system resistance test is to determine the pressure required to move the appropriate amount of volume flow through the system. The chamber configuration is determined by the inlet and outlet situation of the unit to be tested. If the outlet is easily accessible, the airflow may be drawn through the unit being tested and the pressure set up is used. If the inlet is more accessible, the chamber should be reversed and the suction set up may be used.

For the impedance test, the air is forced through the unit to be tested and the pressure drops are measured for various flow points.



TYPICAL SYSTEM RESISTANCE CURVE

Install the unit to be tested on the front of the chamber and seal to prevent leakage.



UNIT TO BE TESTED ON FRONT OF CHAMBER

Open the blast gate all the way and secure with the thumb screw. Start the counter blower and draw (or blow) air through the unit to be tested. The first data point should be a minimum of 0.1 inches w.g. differential pressure. If the static pressure (pressure drop across the unit to be tested) is not readable, increase the flow unit it is.

Continue taking data points by increasing the speed of the counter blower. Both the static pressure and the differential pressure will increase. Normally five or six data points are sufficient.

If the data points are plotted on log-log paper, they will be in a straight line with a slope of approximately 2. The equation for system resistance is as follows:

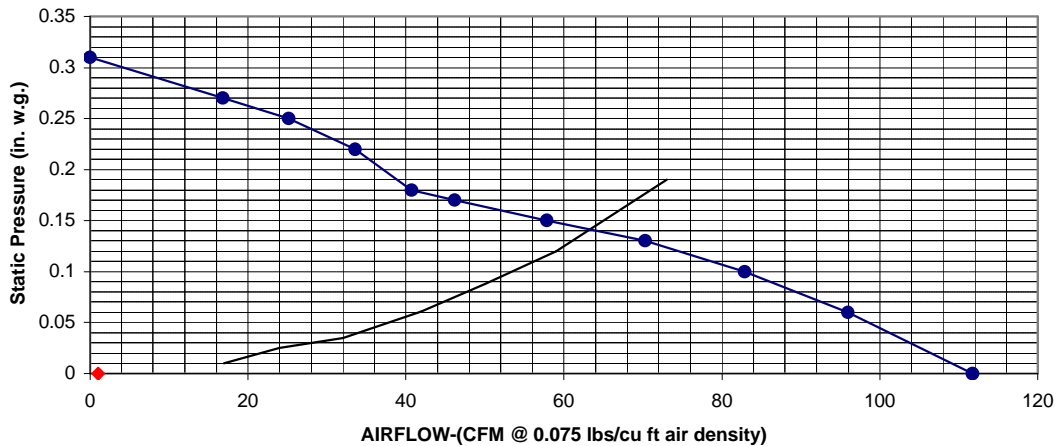
$$DP=k(CFM)^n$$

where $1 \leq n \leq 2$ and k is a constant of the system

When $n=1$, the flow is fully laminar and when $n=2$, the flow is fully turbulent. In most cases, $n \approx 1.8$. If the slope of the data curve is less than 1 or greater than 2, there was probably leakage and the data should be verified.

DETERMINING FLOW THROUGH THE SYSTEM

Once the fan performance curve and the system impedance curve has been established, by overplotting the two curves, the intersection of the two curves is the theoretical operating point of the fan in the system.



INTERSECTION OF FAN AND IMPEDANCE CURVE

The reason that this is a theoretical operating point is that the fan performance curve was run without any obstructions upstream or downstream of the fan. By placing the fan in the system, the fan performance may be effected.

To determine the actual operating point of the fan in the system. With the unit to be tested still attached to the chamber, energize the fan. The chamber will act as an impedance to the fan so there will be a positive (or negative depending on flow direction) static pressure. Using the counter blower, increase the speed until the static pressure is zero. This represents free delivery operation as if the unit was setting on a table. Measure the differential pressure at that point and the flow is what you will get during actual operation.

If the flow is significantly less than the point of the intersection of the curves, the fan may be adversely effected by conditions upstream or downstream of the fan. The general rule of thumb is to have one-half diameter of the fan clear upstream and downstream of the fan.

CORRECTIONS FOR DENSITY

The pressures (differential and static) will vary with the density of the air. If the air is significantly different from standard air (29.92 In. Hg, 70°F) corrections may be necessary.

Using the perfect gas law, we can ratio the DP_c which is the corrected pressure to the actual pressure DP_a .

$$DP_c = \frac{DP_a \times T_a \times 29.92}{529.6 \times Pa}$$

where DP is the static or differential pressure to be corrected, T_a is the actual absolute ($^{\circ}R$) temperature, and Pa is the barometric pressure in inches Hg.

Basically, for every 4.5°F variation in temperature there is a 1% change in density and the corresponding pressure.