

A Review of Air Flow Measurements

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RESNET®

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Key Product Categories

- Digital and Analog A\C gauges
- ***Airflow Measurement & TAB***
- Blower Doors
- Duct Blasters & Duct Leakage Testers
- ***Safety - OSHA***
- A\C Tune-Up Kits
- Combustion & Emissions Testing
- Calibration & Service Parts
- Data Loggers
- Electrical Measurements
- CO Detectors /Alarms
- Forming and Swaging Tools
- Gas Leak Detectors
- Humidity Measurement
- ***ForTheHome***
- IAQ & Particulates \ Smoke Tracing
- Manometers
- Temperature Measurement
- Thermal Imaging Cameras
- Vacuum Measurement & Kits

SYSTEM / InDuct AIRFLOW MEASUREMENTS

- Temperature rise
- True Flow Grid
- Static pressure drop
- Pitot tube
- Averaging Pitot tube (AmpliFlow®)
- Hot wire anemometer
- Rotating Mini-Vane
- DuctBlaster® Pressure Matching Method



SUPPLY AND RETURN AIRFLOW MEASUREMENTS

- Large vane anemometer
- Small Vane anemometer
- FlowBlaster®
- Flow hood & ***new SmarHood***
- FlowFinder® Powered flow hood
- Exhaust Fan Flow meter
- Garbage bag and stop watch
- Large Vane Anemometer and "mini-hood"





Anemometer:

**An instrument for measuring
wind speed**

ANN-NIH-MOM-MITTER

**from the Greek anemos = wind
or wind meters**

The AIR facts....

Even though you cannot see it

Air has mass

Standard Air Conditions: 70 F, 0% rH, Sea Level

Standard air weighs 0.075 lb/ft³

Air takes up space

Air density changes with Temperature, Altitude, Humidity

We condition pounds of air, NOT CFM's.



In Duct Measurements

- Temperature Rise Method
 - Heat Flow Equation
- Pitot Tube
 - Tube in a tube: need a manometer
- Thermal Anemometer (Hot Wire)
 - WindChill effect – lick your fingertip
- Wilson Flow Grid (TrueFlow grid)
 - Pitot Array
- Static pressure drop across coils, filters, heat exchangers
 - (***Provided there is a CFM look up chart***)
- Rotating Mini-vane



Supply & return measurements

- FlowBlaster® / FlowFinder / SmartHood
- Flow Hood / Capture hood
- Exhaust fan flow meter
 - Within it's range & return only...
- Rotating Large vane *

MUCH TOUGHER to do...

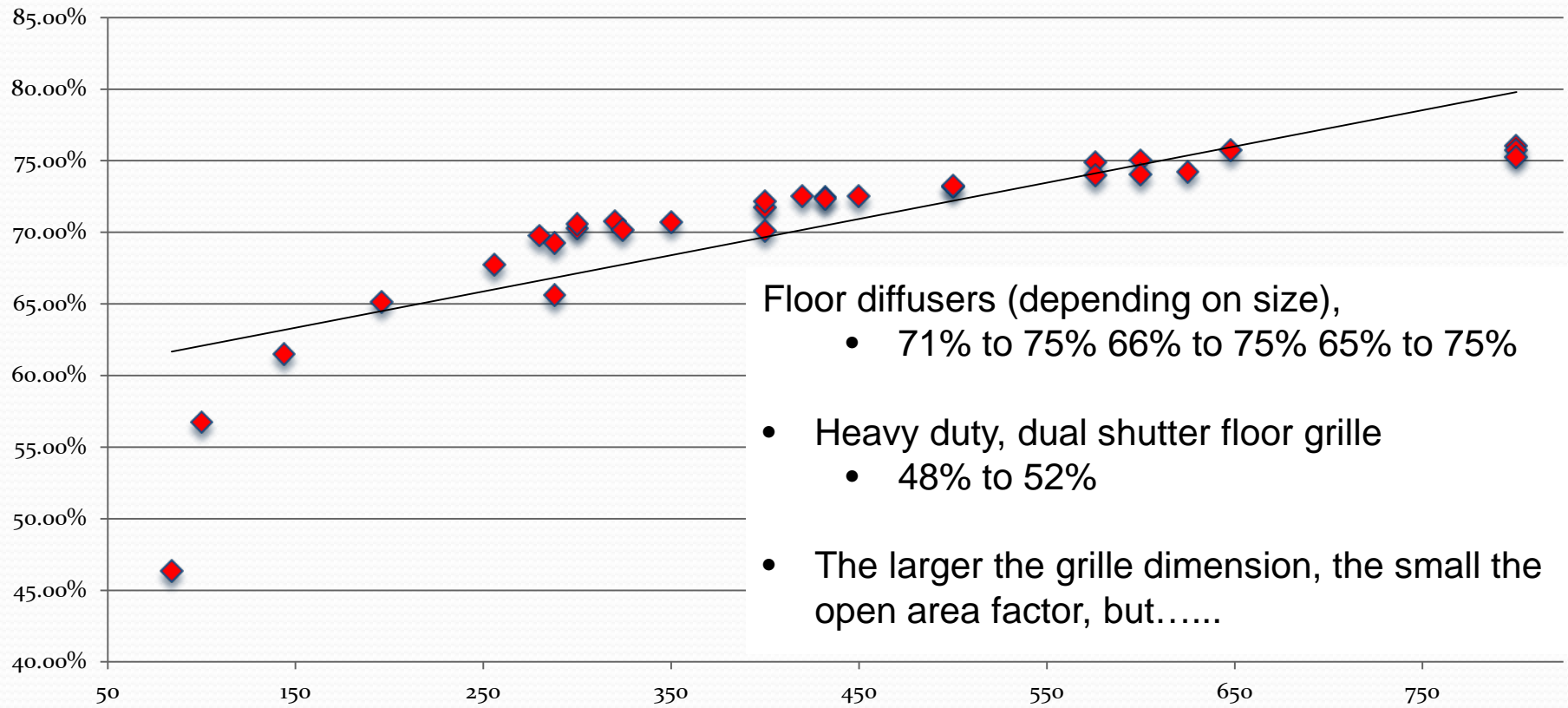
- Pitot Tube *
 - Traverse and average
- Thermal Anemometer * (Hot Wire)
 - Traverse and average

*** MUST HAVE OPEN AREA ON SUPPLIES**



Rule 412: Open Area on Supplies

Free Area% vs Simple Area

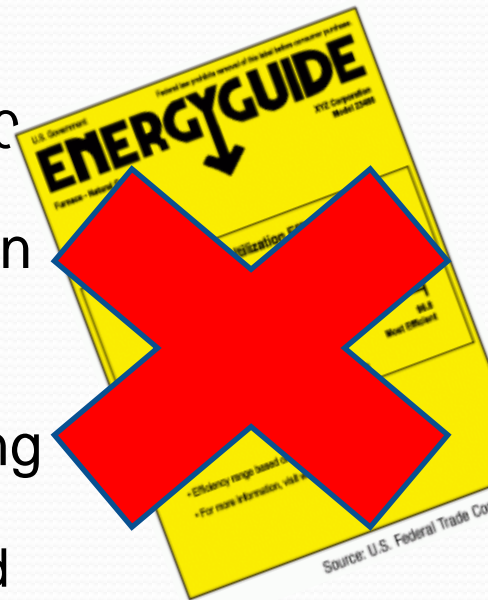


Floor diffusers (depending on size),

- 71% to 75% 66% to 75% 65% to 75%
- Heavy duty, dual shutter floor grille
 - 48% to 52%
- The larger the grille dimension, the small the open area factor, but.....

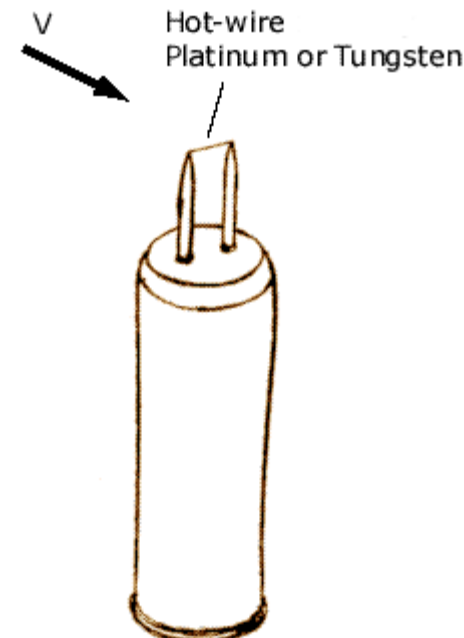
Temperature Rise Method

- $CFM = (BTU_h \text{ OUT}) / (1.08 \times \Delta T)$
 - **1.08 factor is density dependent!**
- Use on natural gas, oil, propane and electric furnaces
 - CAUTION: variations in fuel and motor heat make this an estimation
 - Allow appliance to reach steady state efficiency. (10 minutes or stable stack temperature)
- $BTU_h \text{ OUT} = BTU_h \text{ INPUT} \times SSE$ (for combustion systems)
- DO NOT USE the YELLOW STICKER! AFUE
- Measure the temperature rise OF THE AIR moving across the heat exchanger.
 - Out of the line of sight of the heat exchanger (avoid radiant effect)
 - Close bypass humidifier, if present



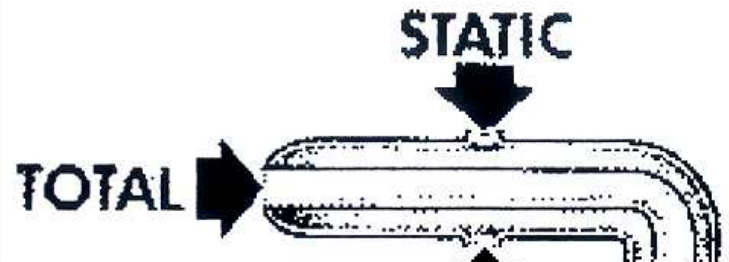
Hot Wire

- How it works
 - Wind-chill of a heated bead is proportional to the air velocity
- Benefits
 - Broad range, easy to use
- Limitations
 - Denser air has more mass
 - Carries away more heat at a given velocity
 - Subject to contamination
 - Intercepts a small area
- Applications
 - In duct measurements



Pitot Tube

- How it works
 - Air pushes/pulls sensor diaphragm
- Benefits
 - Easy to use, cost effective
- Limitations
 - Denser air has more mass, thus more pressure at a given velocity
 - “Lower velocity” limits only with **precise** manometer with calculation
 - Small intercept area
- Applications
 - In duct measurement



$$P_{vel} = P_{total} - P_{static}$$

pressure	Velocity (FPM)	CFM in a 10x10" duct
0.001	1265	879
0.01	4001	2778
0.1	12651	8785

$$V_{el} = 4005 \times \sqrt{P_{vel}}$$



Price range \$50 -\$150 plus manometer \$550 to \$850

In-Duct Measurements- Probe* placement

Look for:

ASHRAE: Straight sections of duct
7-10 duct diameters away from
turns and fittings.

MINIMUM 3 Duct Diameters

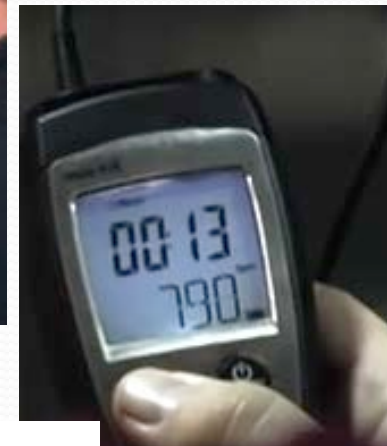
Good location on a
traditionally ducted system

**** Pitot tube, Hot Wire or mini-vane***



Doing a Traverse

- Two Types
 - Timed Average (Sweep)
 - Point Average
- Timed Average
 - Faster
 - Depends on your consistency
- Point Average
 - Conventional
 - Determine target points
 - Hitting target points
- Can do traverse with both rotating vane or Hot-wire anemometers



Quick Chart for Rectangular Duct Traverse
 www.TruTechTools.com
 1-888-224-3437

Size	Multiplier	Inches	Millimeters
4 inches	0.074	0.30	8
	0.288	1.15	29
	0.5	2.00	51
	0.712	2.85	72
	0.926	3.70	94

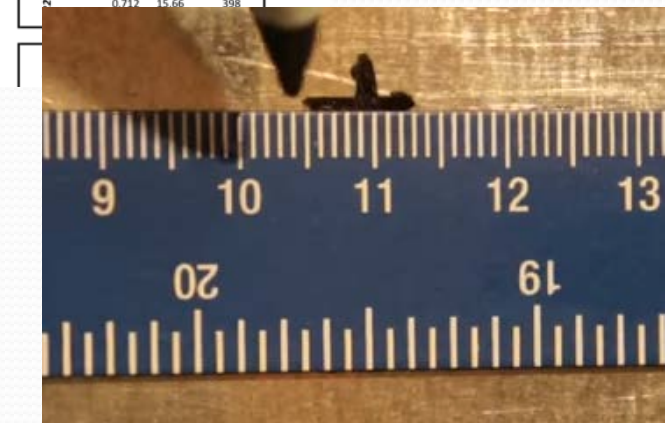
Size	Multiplier	Inches	Millimeters
18 inches	0.074	1.33	34
	0.288	5.18	132
	0.5	9.00	229
	0.712	12.82	326
	0.926	16.67	423

www.trutechtools.com/RectTraverse

Size	Multiplier	Inches	Millimeters
8 inches	0.074	0.59	15
	0.288	2.30	59
	0.5	4.00	102
	0.712	5.70	145
	0.926	7.41	188

Size	Multiplier	Inches	Millimeters
2 inches	0.074	1.63	41
	0.288	6.34	161
	0.5	11.00	279
	0.712	15.66	398

Size	Multiplier	Inches	Millimeters
1 inches	0.074	0.74	19
	0.288	2.88	73
	0.5	5.00	127



TrueFlow® Plate (Pitot Array) or Flow Grid

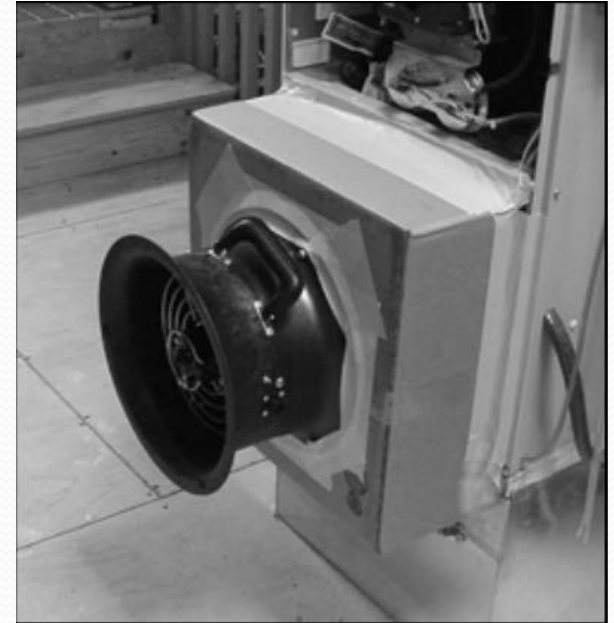
- How it works
 - Like multiple Pitot Tubes yielding an average velocity sampled over large area
- Benefits
 - Fast to set up, adjustable
 - Central return or in filter slot
- Limitations
 - Same as those of a Pitot tube
 - Very close to “run conditions” (NSOP)
 - Needs digital manometer
- Applications
 - System airflow



Cost ~ \$825 + \$850-\$1250 = \$1675 - \$2075

DuctBlaster® Pressure Matching

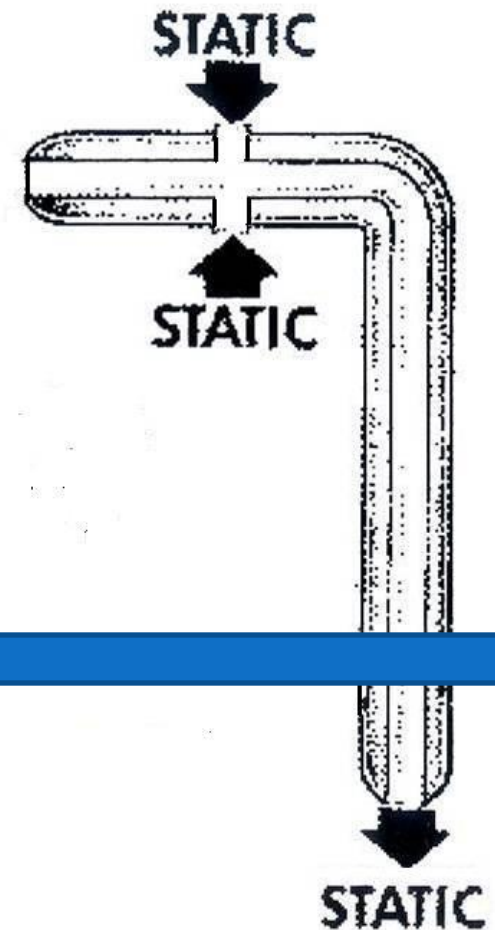
- How it works
 - Matches normal system pressure with DuctBlaster® which then measures the actual flow at that pressure
- Benefits
 - Accuracy of DuctBlaster®
 - May already be a tool you have
- Limitations
 - Fitting to the air handler cabinet
 - Multi-step process
- Applications
 - System airflow



Cost ~ \$2000

Static Pressure Tip

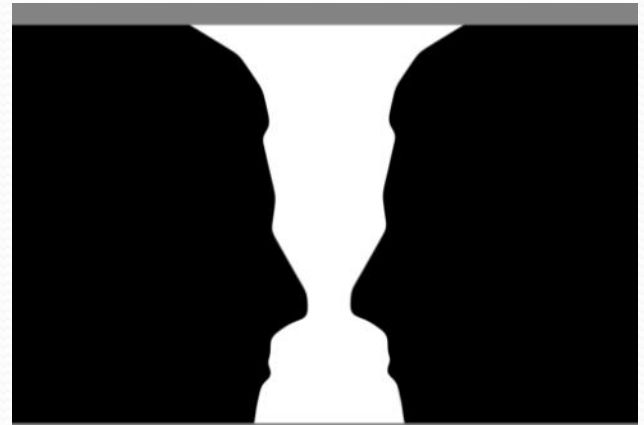
- How it works
 - Static or balloon pressure of air is delivered to a pressure sensor
- Benefits
 - Easy to use, cost effective
- Limitations
 - Air Density correction considerations
 - ***Does not directly equate to airflow***
- Applications
 - In duct measurement



Price \$ 20 each, usually need 2

Total External Static Pressure

- Manufacturer profiles each heat exchanger or evaporator coil
- By measuring across system components (coil or HX)
 - CFM
 - Pressure drop
- Creates a table of CFM at ESP for various configurations
- The industry standard for TESP in equipment design is $\frac{1}{2}$ "wc, ranges from 0.3-1.0" H₂O are possible
- ECM motors make it a new ballgame



2.5B Coil Specifications: Airflow Pressure Drop

TABLE 1
AIRFLOW PRESSURE DROP

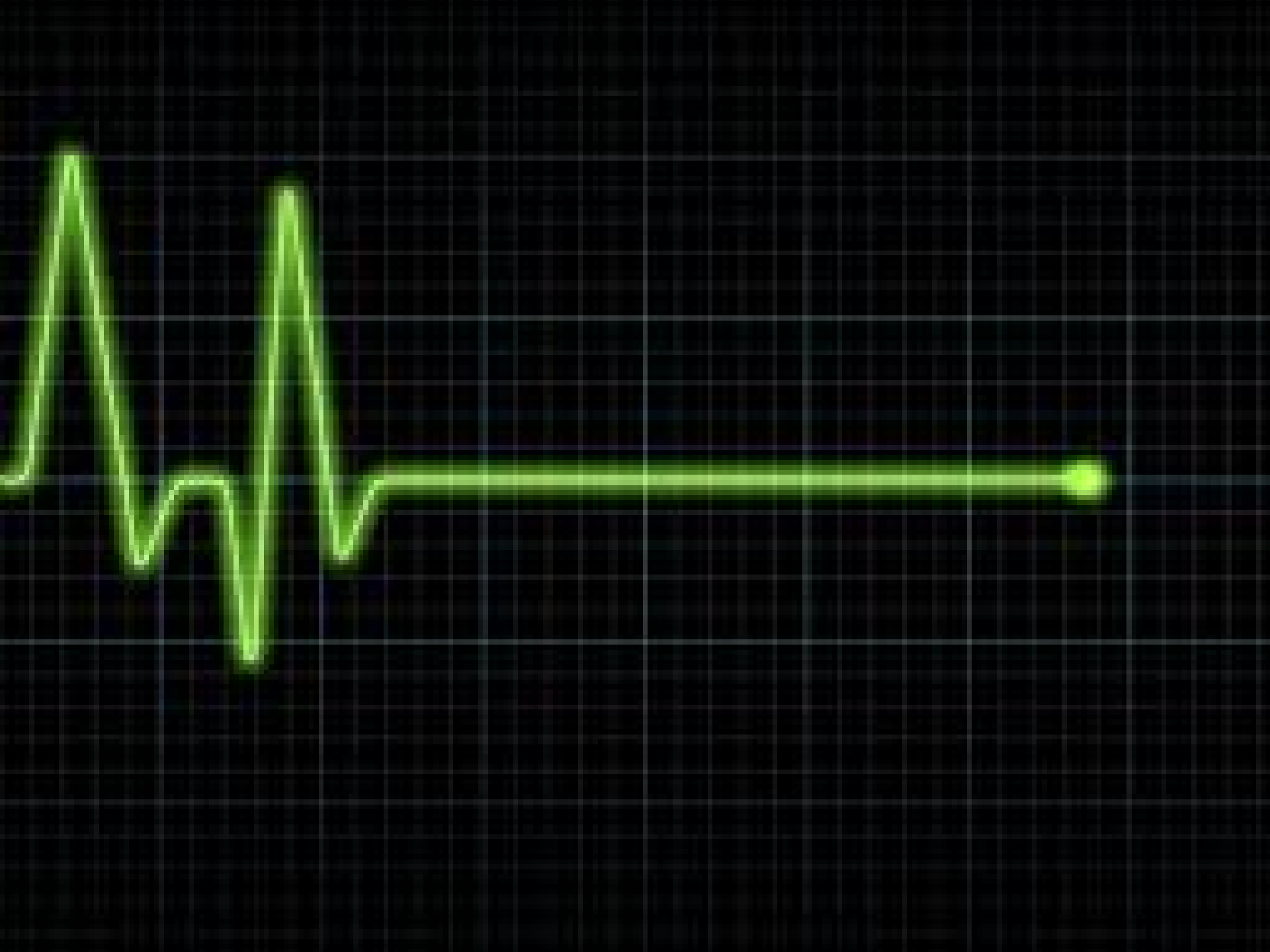
Coil Model Number	Approx. Design Airflow CFM [L/s] Range	Face Area Sq. Ft. [m²]	Fins/in. Rows Deep	Static Pressure Drop Through Wet Cooling Coil (kPa) (Inches W.C.) CFM [L/s]													
				600 [283]	700 [330]	800 [378]	900 [425]	1000 [472]	1100 [519]	1200 [566]	1300 [614]	1400 [661]	1500 [708]	1600 [755]	1700 [802]	1800 [850]	1900 [897]
HIGH EFFICIENCY COOLING COILS																	
3624	825 / 1175 [389 / 555]	9.98 [0.93]	14/3	—	—	0.07 [0.02]	0.09 [0.02]	0.11 [0.03]	0.14 [0.04]	0.16 [0.04]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: Represents Coil-Only Airflow Ratings.

[] Designates Metric Conversion

Motor types and Static Pressure

- Two types of residential blower motors
 - Permanent Split Capacitor (**PSC**)
 - Airflow *decreases* as the static pressure *increases*.
- Electronically Commutated Motor (**ECM**) motors
 - Auto-adjust RPM and *power* to keep *programmed* airflow
 - Airflow varies little as static pressure changes
 - Actually senses the resistance to airflow
 - Has a programmed speed limit
 - However, if resistance is high, *power consumption is high*
- Static pressure measurements on ECM system...
 - Checks efficiency and within design, not CFM
 - Very little change in the CFM with static pressure
- An X-13 motor is a hybrid: multiple taps programmed by MFR



MODEL RGRL-	BLOWER SIZE [mm]	MOTOR H.P. [W]	BLOWER SPEED	CFM [L/s] AIR DELIVERY EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE INCHES WATER COLUMN [kPa]						
				0.1 [.02]	0.2 [.05]	0.3 [.07]	0.4 [.10]	0.5 [.12]	0.6 [.15]	0.7 [.17]
04*M	11 x 7 [279 x 178]	1/2 [373]	LOW	805 [380]	780 [368]	760 [358]	720 [340]	685 [323]	645 [304]	605 [285]
			MED-LO	920 [434]	885 [417]	850 [401]	810 [382]	775 [365]	730 [344]	690 [325]
			MED-HI	1140 [538]	1110 [524]	1085 [512]	1045 [493]	1010 [476]	950 [448]	890 [420]
			HIGH	1360 [642]	1320 [623]	1280 [604]	1235 [583]	1195 [564]	1140 [538]	1080 [500]

*E=Standard

*N=NO_x Models

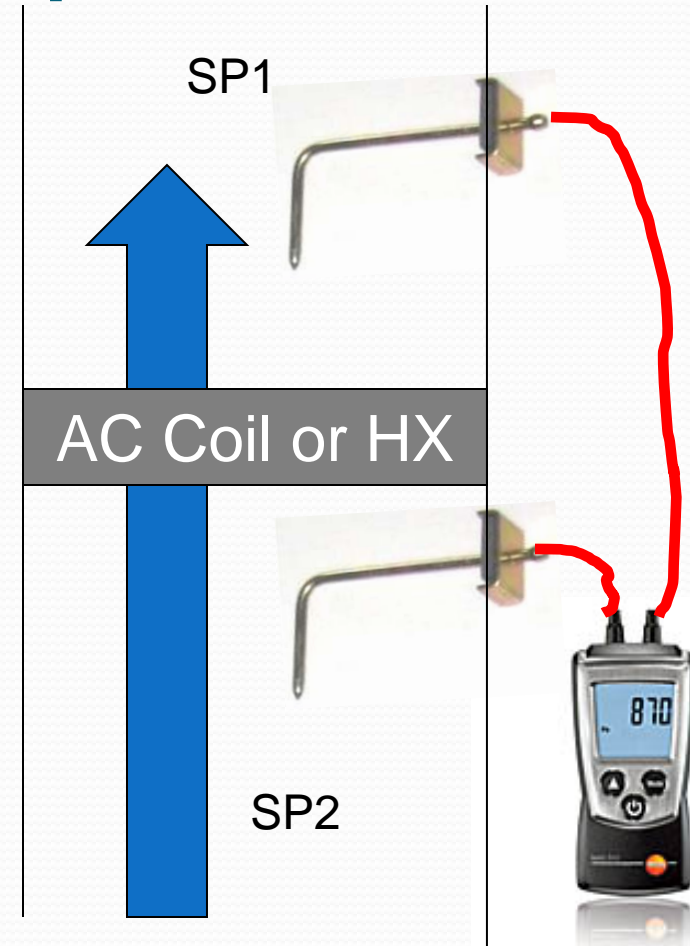
***Where the maximum airflow is above 1800 CFM or more, both sides or 1 side and the bottom must be used for return air to maximize airflow.

NOTE: CFM values represent furnace-only airflow ratings.

[] Designates Metric Conversions

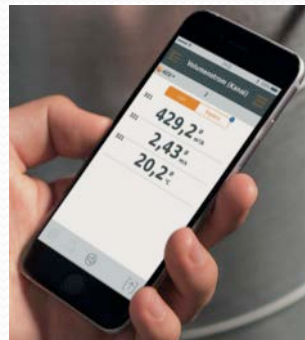
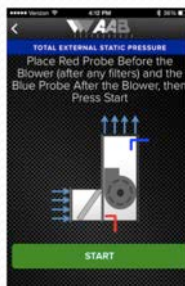
Static Pressure Drop

- How it works
 - Need mfr table of Pressure Profiles
- Benefits
 - Low cost
 - Easy to set up and use
 - Need a digital manometer, too
- Limitations
 - Results depend on the equipment mfr. tables
 - The “known resistance” often changes
 - “wet coil” how wet is wet, dirty coils
 - Velocity drag at walls of duct
 - Air density correction
 - CAREFUL DRILLING INTO THINGS!
- Applications
 - In duct measurement



Price ~ \$ 15 x2
PLUS a manometer \$89- \$250
TOTAL \$119 to \$280

Manometers for Static Pressure

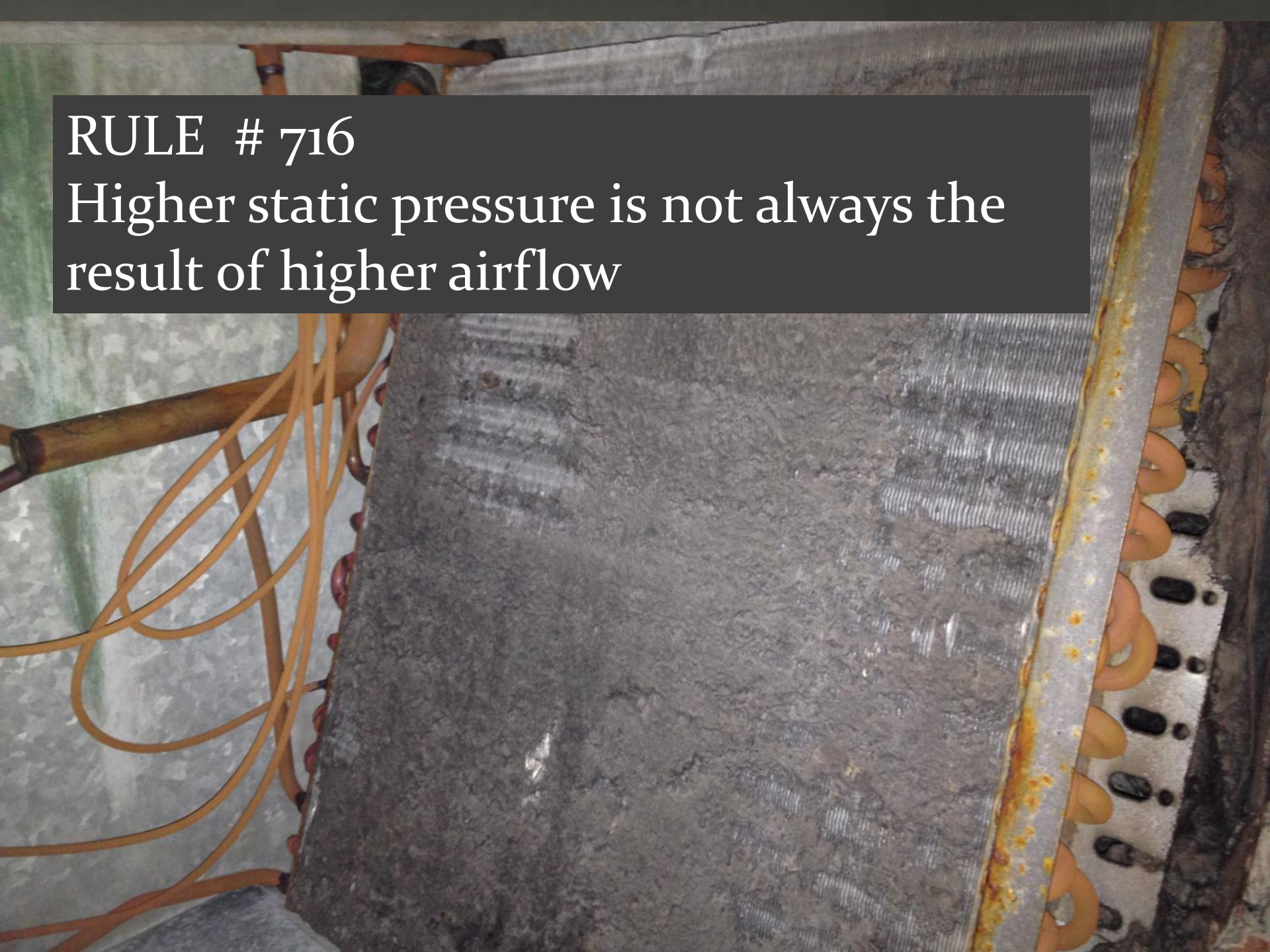


Rule # 315: Standard charts

- The ***use of standardized tables or charts should be avoided*** at all costs as they do not provide even a reasonable estimation of airflow.
- Coil designs vary in rows, and fin spacing and only the manufacturer's chart will account for these design variables.

RULE # 716

Higher static pressure is not always the result of higher airflow

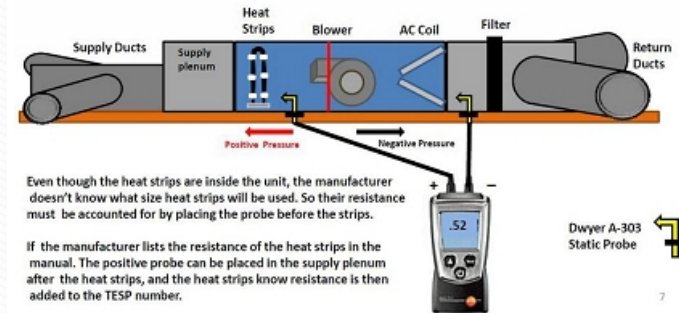


RESOURCES

- Free guide to testing TESP
 - www.bit.ly/TTT-ESP
- 20 Minute video lesson
 - www.bit.ly/ESP-VIDEO

Testing TESP on an Air Handler with Heat Strips

The probes are placed between the filter and the AC coil on the negative side, and the blower and the heat strips on the positive side.



Vane Anemometer

- How it works
 - Propeller rotates proportional to the speed of the air
- Benefits
 - No need for density correction
 - Averages over large or “large” small area
 - Minimally invasive
- Limitations
 - Not for very low flow
 - Turbulence
 - Angular of probe during test (10% off angle, 1% error)
 - Friction of propeller bearings & propeller bypass
- Large Vane Applications:
 - Supplies & returns
 - Especially flex duct systems
- Mini-Vane Applications:
 - In duct on hard duct systems

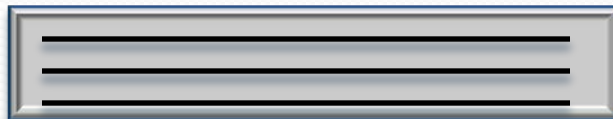


Price range \$99- \$500

Stub Box Sweep/Traverse



- Pluses
 - Area is known
 - No grilles
 - More consistent
- Need to check
 - Back pressure
 - Proper dimensions
 - Application beyond floor registers

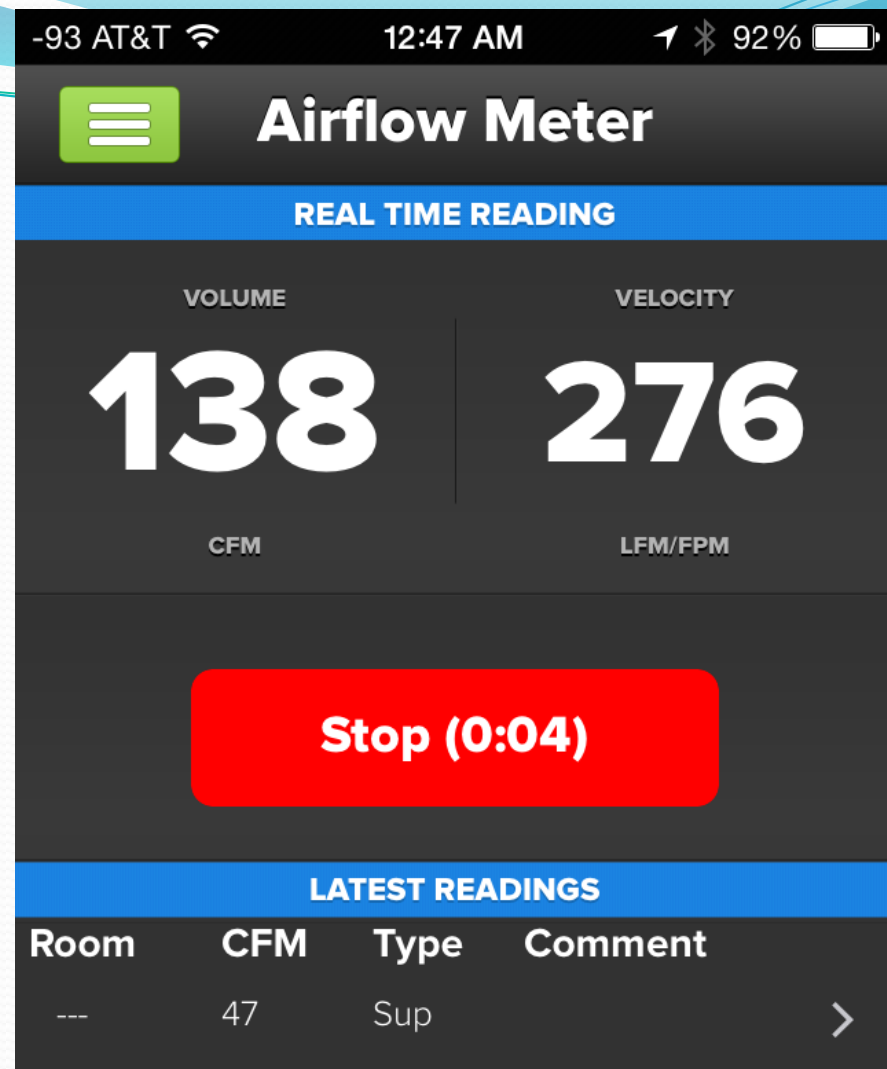
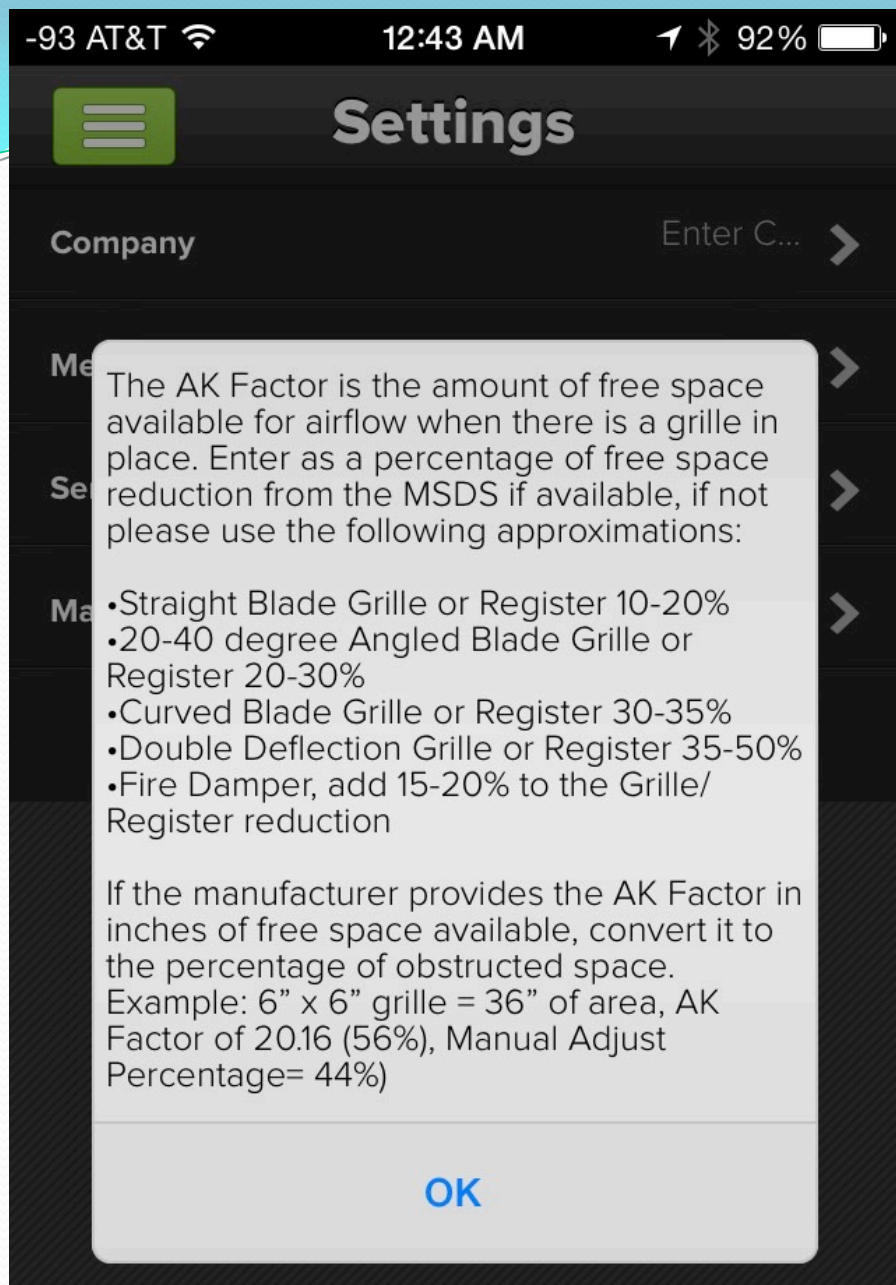


Mini-mini vane!

- How it works
 - Propeller rotates proportional to the speed of the air
- Benefits
 - No need for density correction
 - Minimally invasive
 - Easy calculations and reporting and emailing
- Limitations
 - Not for very low flow
 - Turbulence
 - Angular of probe during test (10% off angle, 1% error)
 - Friction of propeller bearings
 - May be awkward to use
- Large Vane Applications:
 - Supplies & returns
 - Especially flex duct systems



Price ~\$50



Rule 724: Scoops, mini-hoods & funnels

- Not to be used at volume flows above about 50 CFM
- Due to back pressure



Exhaust Fan Flow Meter

- Used for exhaust fan flow
- Need precision digital manometer
 - Pascal read out
- Measuring range 10 to 124 CFM
- Display on DG700 or DM32 gives readings
 - Or Sticker /chart on EFFM
- Placed over a fan grill, air is drawn through the calibrated opening.
- Opening adjusted to minimize back pressure while maximizing accuracy



Cost \$135 + Precision Digital manometer (\$525 to \$1250)

Capture Devices

- Plastic Bag & stop watch
 - Cheap! Accurate? Repeatable?
- Flow hoods
 - With Pitot array
 - With Hot Wire array
- Benefits
 - Fast to set up and use
 - Captures all of the air, if done correctly
 - Snapshots
 - Multifunction meters
 - 2 ranges : 500 & 2500 CFM
- Limitations
 - Accuracy is mass dependent/corrected
 - Back pressure compensation (SmartHood!)



\$10 to \$1500 to \$3500

The PVCD



- The polymeric volumetric capture device
- AKA The garbage bag
- Works by timing how long it takes to fill a known volume with air
- Use “pressure spike” inside bag to indicate full

Truly capturing it.

Garbage bag formula:

$$\frac{\text{(bag size in gallons)} \times 0.156 \text{ ft}^3/\text{gallon} \times 60 \text{ sec/minute}}{\text{seconds to fill bag}} = \text{_____ CFM}$$

Example:

$$\frac{55 \text{ gallon} \times 0.156 \text{ ft}^3/\text{gallon} \times 60 \text{ sec/minute}}{4 \text{ seconds to fill}} = 129 \text{ CFM}$$



Garbage Bag Flow



AirProbe

- How it works
 - An averaging Pitot Tube
- Benefits
 - Easy to use, cost effective
- Limitations
 - MUST be exact size of duct
 - Offline calculation or table required
 - “Lower velocity” limits only with precise manometer with calculation
 - 1” diameter hole to drill and plug
- Applications
 - In duct measurement



Price range \$100 plus manometer \$200, about \$300 total

SIZING THE PRESSURE TRANSMITTER

- CFM- Cubic feet per minute (customer furnished)
- A- Area square feet (customer furnished)
- V- Velocity feet per minute (customer furnished)
- ΔP - Differential pressure in WC"
- Use formula B to calculate the ΔP for transmitter

$$V(\text{FPM}) = \frac{\text{CFM}}{A}$$

$$\Delta P = \left[\frac{V}{K_v} \right]^2$$

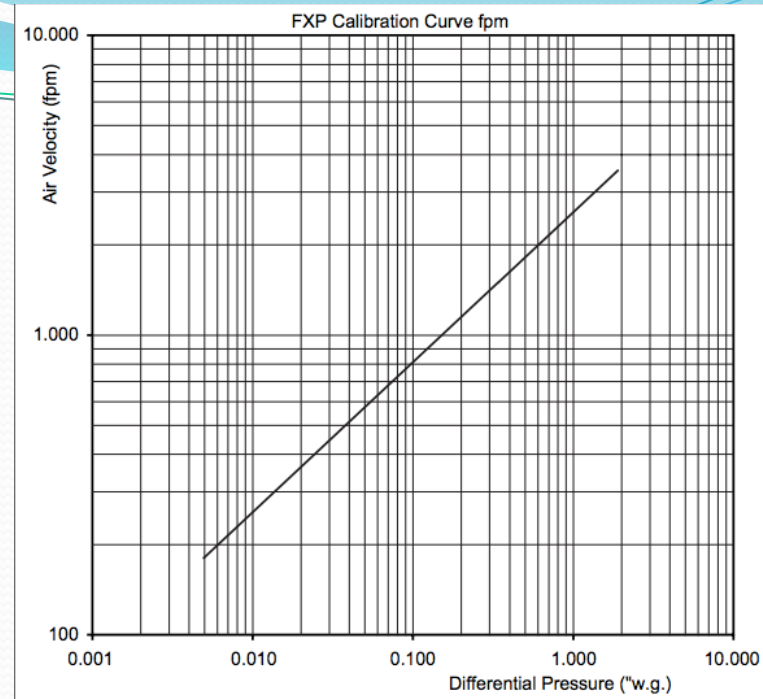
$$V = K_v * \sqrt{\Delta P}$$

Formula A

Formula B

FXP Calibration Chart

Size	Kv	Size	Kv	Size	Kv
4"	2225	7"	2450	12"	2500
5"	2325	8"	2480	14"	2525
6"	2400	10"	2490	16"	2550
18" and up		2550			



CFM = 800

Area = 1 sq ft

Vel = 800 FPM

$$dP = (Vel / K_v)^2$$

$$dP = 0.102 \text{ IWC}$$

FLOWBLASTER®

Auto compensates for Back pressure

A powered flow hood!

Grill skirt

Digital
Manometer
Fan
controller

Measurement
Array

Compensating
Fan
(DuctBlaster®)

NOT SHOWN
Waist carried Battery pack



Attaches to a DuctBlaster® COST = ~ \$1100 + \$1949

Powered Flow Hood Flow Finder MK2

Internal fan and sensor compensates
for back pressure

Up to 500 CFM supply or return

Ultimate accuracy

Single piece

Lightweight (5 lbs)



COST = \$3395



airflow systems since 1980

www.retrotec.com



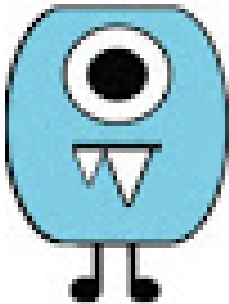
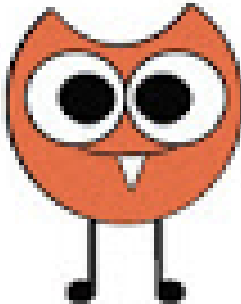
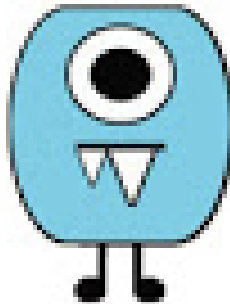
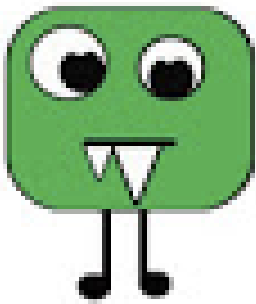
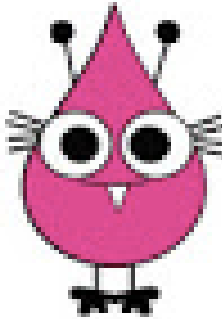
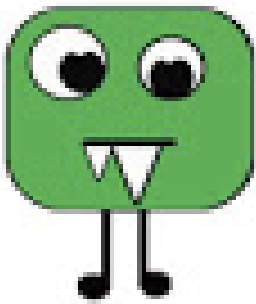


SmartHood

Look Ma! No Displays!



QUESTIONS ???

<p>What is your name?</p> 	<p>What color is my shirt?</p> 	<p>What does a cow give us to drink?</p> 
<p>What are your parents' names?</p> 	<p>What do you do with a pencil?</p> 	<p>What do you do with a hammer?</p> 

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