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Moving Air Efficiently & Quietly Through Ducts



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Method #1

Pick any contractor & let them decide everything

























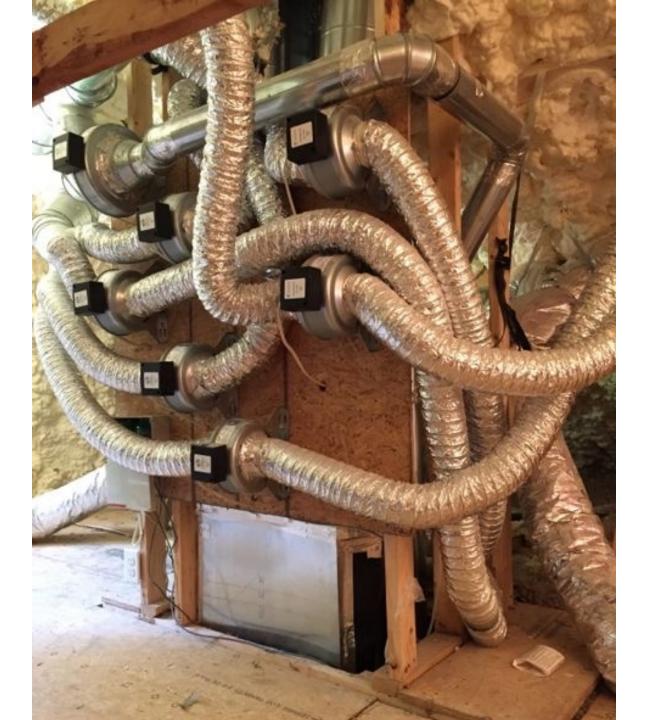










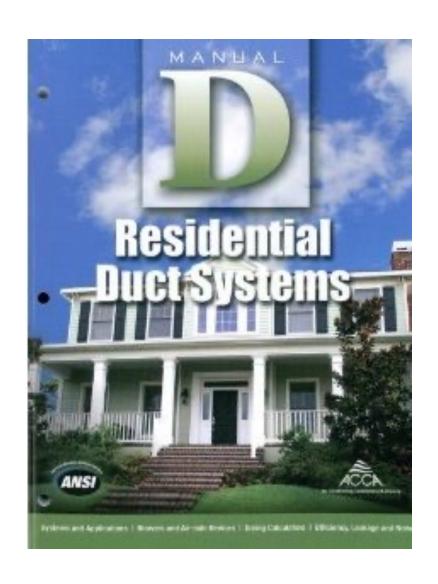




Method #2

Use ACCA Manual D

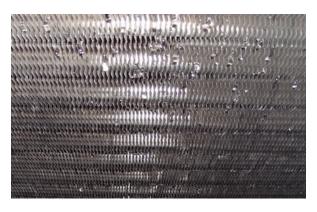
ACCA Manual D





Available static pressure - the rated pressure difference across the furnace or air handler minus the pressure drops across the external, non-duct components

- Coil
- Filter
- Balancing dampers
- Registers & grilles









Available static pressure is the pressure available for the ducts after accounting for all other pressure changes.

Static Pressure for Entire House



External static pressure

Pressure losses

Coil

Heat exchanger

Supply diffusers

Return grilles

Filter

Humidifier

Balancing damper

Other device

Available static pressure

Heating

Cooling

(in H2O)

(in H2O)

<0.60>

[0.50]

0

0

0.03

0.03

0.10

C

0.03

0

C

0

0.03

0.03

0.10

0

0.03

0.41 0.31



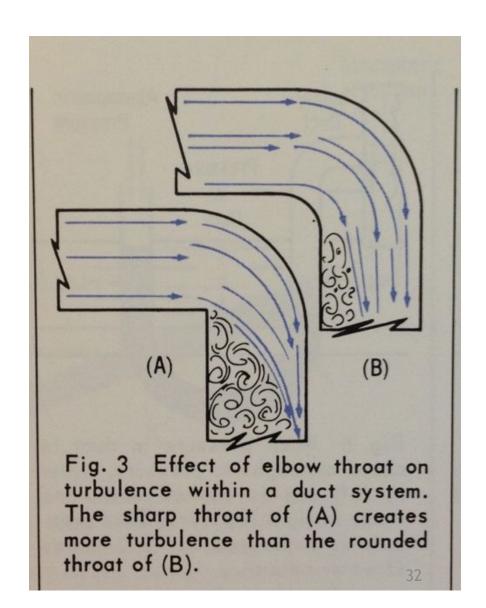
2 causes of air resistance



1. Friction

2 causes of air resistance

2. Turbulence

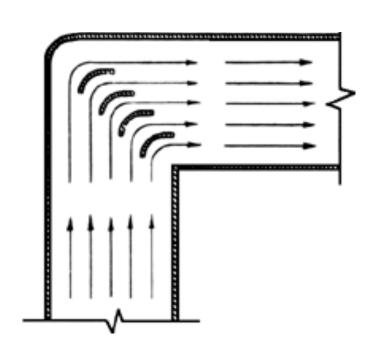






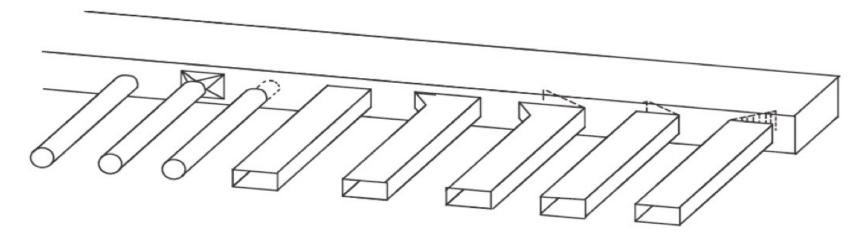


Turning Vanes

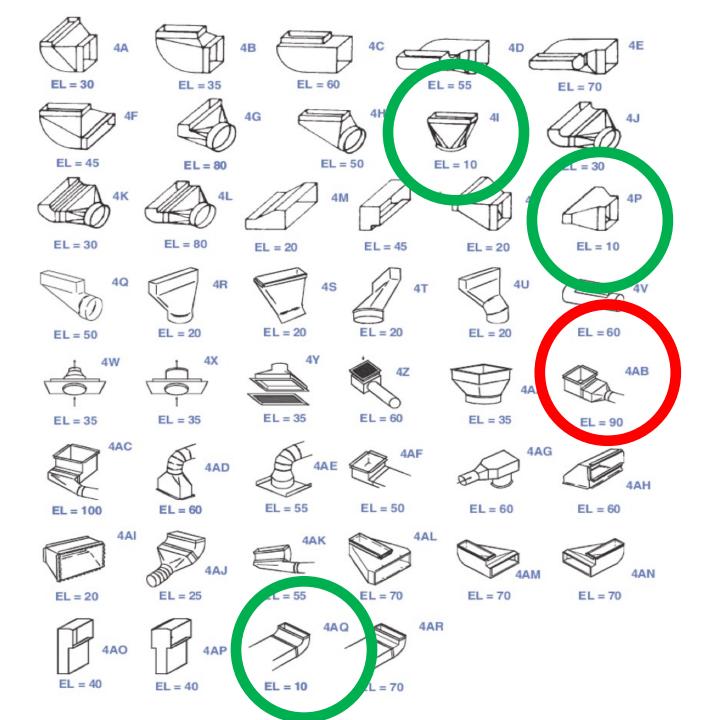




Equivalent length - the length of straight duct that would yield the same pressure drop as the fitting



| EL Values | | Number of Downstream Branches to End of Trunk Duct or Number of Downstream Branches to a Trunk Reducer | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------|--|--|
| Fitting | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 or More | | |
| 0 | 2A | 35 | 45 | 55 | 65 | 70 | 80 | | |
| | 2B | 20 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | | |
| 0 | 2C | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 70 | 80 | | |
| | 2D | 40 | 50 | 60 | 65 | 75 | 85 | | |
| | 2E | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | | |
| | 2F | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | | |
| 0 | 2G | 65 | 65 | 65 | 70 | 80 | 90 | | |
| | 2H | 70 | 70 | 70 | 75 | 85 | 95 | | |
| Note: If the trunk has a reducer, count down to the reducer; then begin a new count after the reducer. | | | | | | | | | |



| | Round and Oval Elbow EL Values | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 8 | | © | | 9 | (| | 2 |
| R/D 8A | Smooth | 4 or 5 Piece | 3 Piece | Smooth Mitered | Easy Bend | Hard Bend | 3-Piece 45° | 2-Piece 45° |
| Mitered (R = 0) | | _ | | 75 | 4-Piece | 4-Piece 30 | - 10 | 15 |
| 0.75 | 20 | 30 | 35 | 1—1 | 25 | | | |
| 1.0 | 15 | 20 | 25 | _ | 3-Piece | 3-Piece 35 | | |
| 1.5 or Larger | 10 | 15 | 20 | _ | 30 | | | |





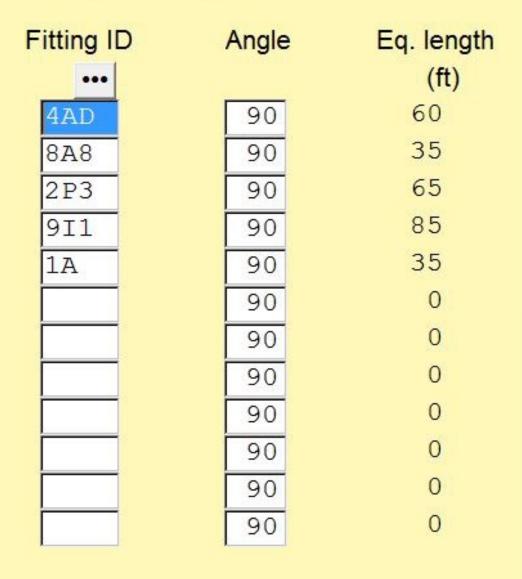


Equivalent length - just the fittings

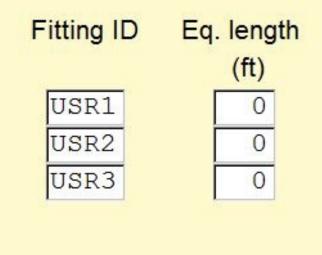
Total effective length - equivalent length of the fittings plus the actual lengths of the straight runs

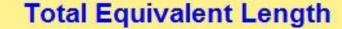
Supply Equivalent Length of Fittings

Manual D-Fittings



User Defined Fittings



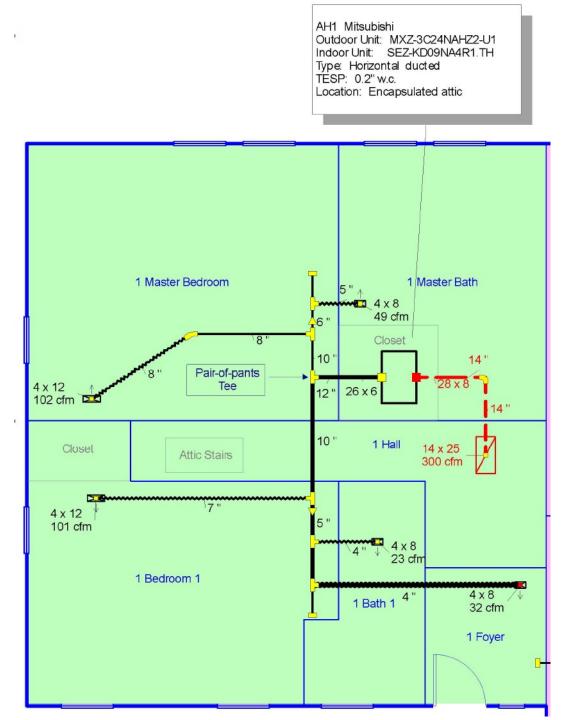


280 ft

Close

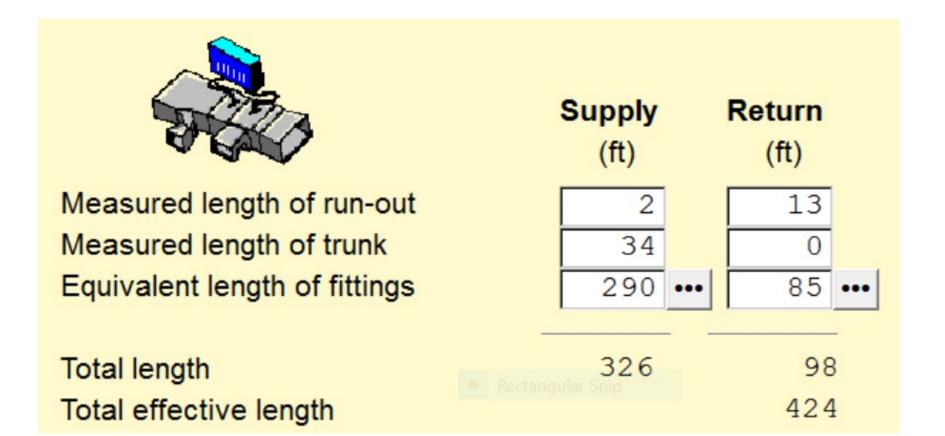
AH1 Mitsubishi Outdoor Unit: MXZ-3C24NAHZ2-U1 Indoor Unit: SEZ-KD09NA4R1.TH Type: Horizontal ducted TËSP: 0.2" w.c. Location: Encapsulated attic 1 Master Bedroom 1 Master Bath 49 cfm Closet 10 14" Pair-of-pants 4 x 12 26 x 6 102 cfm 10 " 1 Hall 14 x 25 Closet Attic Stairs 300 cfm 4 x 12 101 cfm 1 Bedroom 1 4x8 /√ 1 Bath 1 4' 32 cfm 1 Foyer

The critical path is the path from return to supply with the highest pressure drop



Critical path:

Hall return grille to foyer supply vent



Fittings dominate pressure drops...



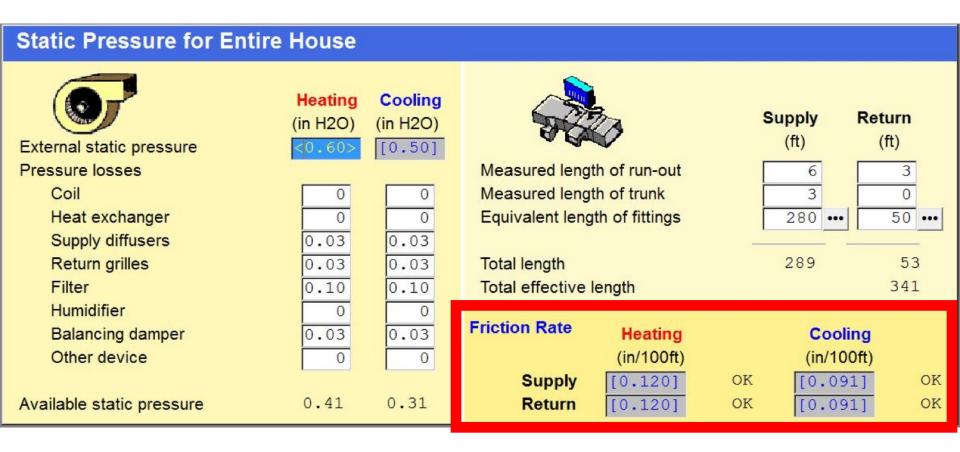






$$FR = \frac{ASP}{TEL} \times 100$$

$$FR = \frac{0.31}{424} \times 100 = 0.073 \ iwc/100 \ feet$$



The friction rate calculated here is used to size all duct runs

Most duct runs will be oversized using critical path method.

→ Must use balancing dampers





Friction Rate Chart

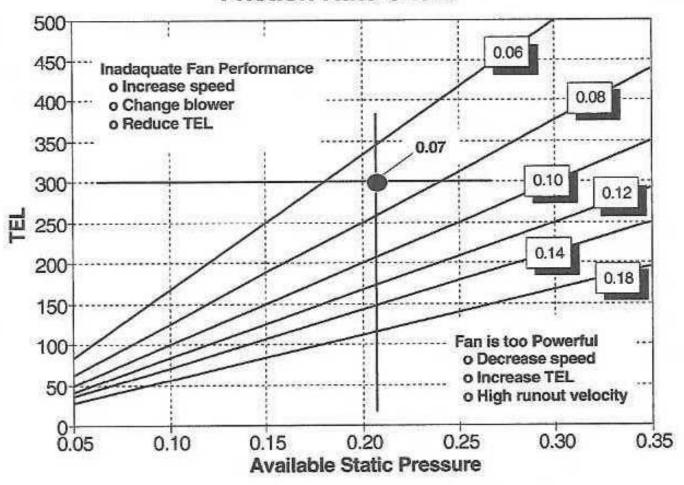


Figure 6-5

Key Variables to Juggle

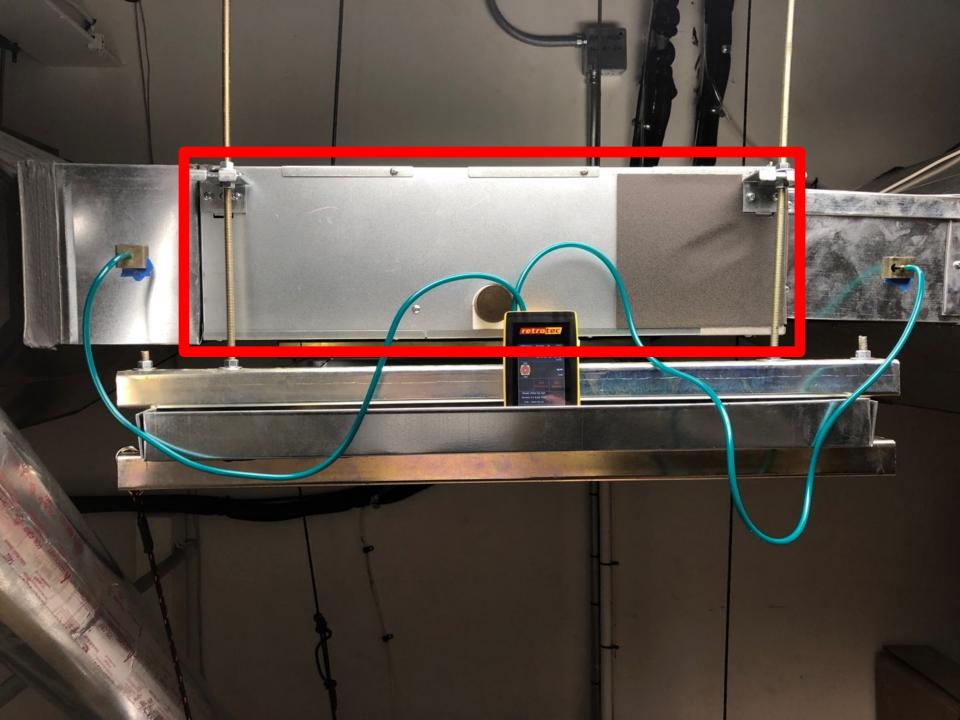
- Blower power
- Non-duct pressure drops (filter mainly)
- Fitting quality
- Number of fittings
- Size of ducts

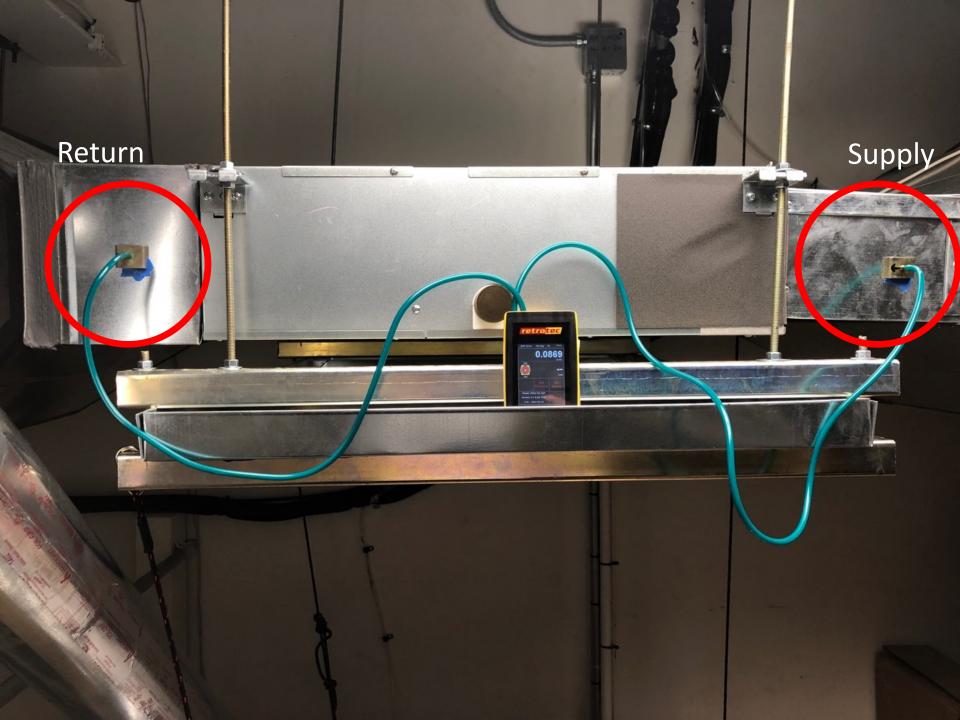
The proof is in the pressure











Calculating Total External Static Pressure (TESP)

- Measure static pressure on return side
- Measure static pressure on supply side
- Add the two numbers without negative sign!

Example:

```
SP_{ret} = -0.06 \text{ i.w.c.}
```

$$SP_{sup} = +0.09 \text{ i.w.c.}$$

$$TESP = 0.06 + 0.09 = 0.15 i.w.c.$$



High-MERV filtration at a low cost





Sizing high-MERV filters

Minimum:

2 square feet of filter area*

per

400 cfm of air flow

*Not including pleats Length x width

2 sf/ton → 200 fpm face velocity

Before



After



30% less pressure drop

Ducting an ERV or HRV







| EV Premium Medium - Ventilation Performance | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------|-----|--|--|
| Ext. Static Pressure | | Net Supply Airflow | | Gross Airflow | | | | | |
| | | | | Supply | | Exhaust | | | |
| Pa | in. wg | L/S | CFM | L/S | CFM | L/S | CFM | | |
| 25 | 0.1 | 110 | 233 | 113 | 239 | 111 | 235 | | |
| 50 | 0.2 | 106 | 225 | 109 | 231 | 107 | 227 | | |
| 75 | 0.3 | 102 | 216 | 105 | 222 | 103 | 218 | | |
| 100 | 0.4 | 99 | 210 | 102 | 216 | 99 | 210 | | |
| 125 | 0.5 | 95 | 201 | 98 | 208 | 95 | 201 | | |
| 150 | 0.6 | 91 | 193 | 94 | 199 | 90 | 191 | | |
| 175 | 0.7 | 87 | 184 | 90 | 191 | 86 | 182 | | |
| 200 | 0.8 | 83 | 176 | 85 | 180 | 81 | 172 | | |
| 225 | 0.9 | 77 | 163 | 80 | 170 | 75 | 159 | | |
| 250 | 1 | 71 | 150 | 73 | 155 | 69 | 146 | | |

Resistive ducts — Higher pressure — Lower air flow



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