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# AIR PERFORMANCE DATA FOR ALL SMOKE DAMPERS

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#### PRESSURE DROP DATA

The air performance of a damper is described by the pressure drop across the damper. So what is pressure drop? Pressure drop can be defined as the resistance to airflow across an open damper and increases as turbulent flow increases. Pressure drop is figured using one of the three arrangements found below. Ruskin's pressure drop testing was conducted in accordance with AMCA Standard 500 using figure 5.3 shown. All data has been corrected to represent standard air at a density of .075 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>. Actual pressure drop found in any HVAC system is dependent upon many factors. This pressure drop information along with an analysis of other system influences should be used to estimate actual pressure losses for a damper installed in a given HVAC system.

#### AMCA TEST FIGURES

Figure 5.3 illustrates a fully ducted damper. This configuration has the lowest pressure drop of the three test configurations.



Figure 5.2 illustrates a ducted damper exhausting air into an open area. This configuration has a lower pressure drop than Figure 5.5



Figure 5.5 illustrates a plenum mounted damper. This configuration has the highest pressure drop.



#### NOTES:

- 1. Ratings are based on AMCA Standard 500 using test set up apparatus figures 5.3 (damper installed with duct upstream and downstream).
- 2. Static pressure and conversion velocities are corrected to .075 lb./cu. ft. air density.
- 3. For installations where damper is not installed in ductwork such as return air from ceiling plenum through fire damper into return air shaft, multiply static pressure drop obtained from the table below by 2.8 +  $\sqrt{1 \div AREA FACTOR}$

#### To determine the pressure drop:

- 1. Determine area factor for the damper based on the duct width and height (A x B) using the appropriate chart based on damper style.
- Find the conversion velocity (CV) by multiplying area factor for the selected size damper by flow rate in CFM.
- Locate the area factor at bottom of the pressure drop chart. Move up the chart to the appropriate conversion velocity (CV) line. From the intersection point, move left to pressure drop at left side of the chart.

Ht. Dim. B		Width – Dimension A														
	8" (203)	12" (305)	16" (406)	20" (508)	24" (610)	28" (711)	32" (813)	36" (914)	40" (1016)	44" (1118)	48" (1219)	52" (1321)	56" (1422)	60" (1524)		
8" (203)	5.41	3.26	2.31	1.79	1.48	1.24	1.55	1.56	1.21	1.09	.99	.91	.84	.78		
10" (254)	4.12	2.47	1.75	1.36	1.12	.94	.97	.85	.75	.68	.62	.56	.52	.48		
12" (305)	3.07	1.84	1.30	1.01	.83	.70	.78	.68	.60	.54	.49	.45	.42	.39		
14" (356)	2.44	1.46	1.04	.80	.66	.56	.60	.52	.46	.42	.35	.35	.32	.30		
16" (406)	2.13	1.28	.91	.70	.58	.48	.48	.42	.38	.34	.31	.28	.26	.24		
18" (457)	1.81	1.09	.77	.59	.49	.41	.43	.38	.34	.30	.27	.25	.23	.22		
20" (508)	1.57	.94	.66	.52	.43	.36	.37	.32	.29	.26	.23	.22	.20	.18		
24" (610)	1.29	.77	.55	.42	.35	.29	.30	.26	.23	.21	.19	.17	.16	.15		
28" (711)	1.09	.65	.46	.36	.29	.25	.24	.21	.19	.17	.15	.14	.15	.12		
32" (813)	.93	.56	.40	.31	.26	.21	.21	.18	.16	.15	.13	.12	.11	.10		
36" (914)	.80	.48	.34	.26	.22	.18	.18	.16	.14	.13	.12	.11	.10	.09		

#### AREA FACTOR TABLE

#### PRESSURE DROP CONVERSION VELOCITY



Height				Width – Dimension A														
Dim. B	8" (203)	12" (305)	16* (406)	20" (508)	24" (610)	28" (711)	30" (762)	32" (813)	36" (914)	40" (1016)	44" (1118)	48" (1219)	52" (1321)	56" (1422)	60" (1524)	64" (1626)	68" (1727)	72" (1829)
9" (229)	4.76	2.86	2.04	1.58	1.30	1.10	1.02	1.13	.997	.941	.847	.769	.706	.651	.605	.565	.529	.498
10" (254)	4.00	2.38	1.69	1.32	1.08	.917	.847	.914	.807	.762	.685	.623	.571	.528	.490	.457	.429	.403
12" (305)	3.33	2.04	1.45	1.12	.917	.775	.719	.738	.652	.615	.554	.503	.461	.426	.396	.369	.346	.326
14" (356)	2.63	1.58	1.12	.877	.719	.588	.565	.565	.498	.459	.423	.385	.353	.326	.302	.282	.265	.249
16" (406)	2.17	1.30	.926	.719	.588	.497	.463	.457	.403	.381	.343	.312	.286	.264	.245	.229	.214	.202
20" (508)	1.69	1.01	.725	.565	.461	.390	.362	.349	.308	.291	.262	.238	.218	.201	.187	.175	.164	.154
24" (610)	1.38	.833	.595	.463	.379	.322	.299	.282	.249	.235	.212	.193	.176	.163	.151	.141	.132	.125
28" (711)	1.12	.676	.483	.376	.308	.260	.242	.229	.202	.190	.171	.156	.143	.132	.122	.114	.107	.101
32" (813)	. <b>9</b> 90	.592	.423	.329	.270	.228	.211	.198	.175	.165	.148	.135	.127	.114	.106	.099	.093	.087
36" (914)	.877	.526	.376	.292	.239	.202	.188	.175	.154	.145	.131	.119	.109	.101	.094	.087	.082	.077
40" (1016)	.762	.457	.326	.254	.208	.176	.163	.152	.134	.127	.114	.104	.095	.088	.082	.076	.071	.067
44" (1118)	.691	.414	.296	.230	.188	.159	.148	.138	.122	.132	.104	.094	.086	.080	.074	.069	.065	.061
48" (1219)	.632	.379	.271	.211	.172	.146	.135	.126	.111	.105	.095	.086	.079	.073	.068	.063	.059	0.56

### **AREA FACTOR TABLE**

pressure h an SD37 w x 24"h, 57 cfm.

will handle and meas-<u>24"</u>h. Area table for ving these is <u>.379</u>.

FM by area conversion

<u>79</u> = 1500 ea (conversion tor) velocity)

factor from er at bottom resistance proceed appropriate velocity line CV/area facaight across drop.

rop through 24"h damper 957 cfm is e approxiin. w.g.



### PRESSURE DROP CONVERSION VELOCITY

**AREA FACTOR** 

## **PERFORMANCE DATA**



To determine static pressure drop through an open damper, enter the Pressure Drop chart from the left side. Given the CFM or air flow through the damper, follow the CFM line to the diagonal line with the damper size required, then down to the static pressure drop of the unit.

Example: The pressure drop of a 8" (203) damper with 700 CFM flow is .06 inches w.g.

Ratings are based on AMCA Standard 500 using test setup apparatus. Figure 5.3 (damper installed with upstream and downstream duct work).

STATIC PRESSURE IN INCHES W.G.



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