LAB EXHAUST

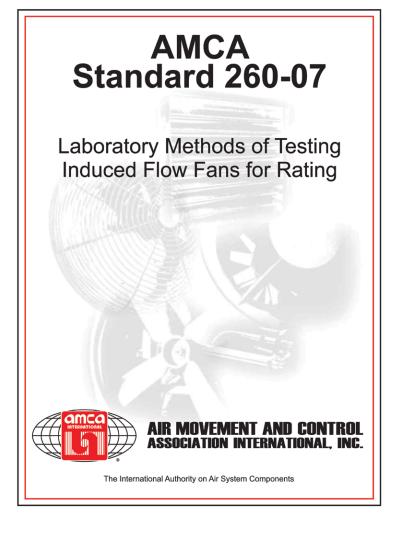


Information and Recommendations for the Engineer

What is AMCA 260?

The AMCA 260 standard was originally written in 2007 to create a level playing field between all manufacturers of induced flow fans. The performance ratings catalogued are based on the existing standards of AMCA 210 and 300 but with special regulations for the induced flow fan type.

AMCA 260 gives consistent definitions of outlet flow at the windband discharge, the fan inlet flow, and the noise levels for both inlet and outlet flow. These numbers can also be used to calculate and provide the customer with accurate and dependable plume height calculations and dilution ratios.



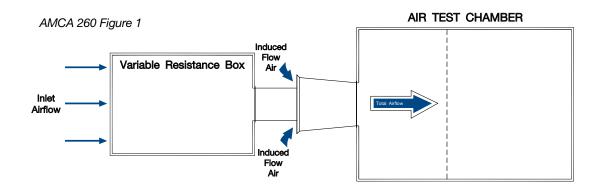


Twin City Fan models TVIFE, QIFE & BAIFE all carry the certification for the ACMA 260 label for induced flow air and sound performance.

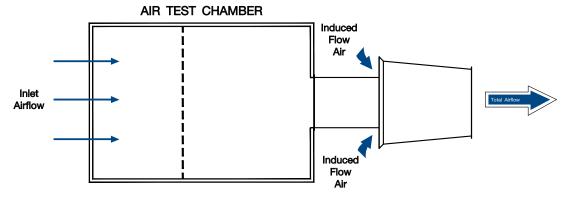
Twin City Fan model BCIFE is tested per the AMCA 260 standard for induced flow air and sound performance.

AMCA 260 Test Procedure

The following illustrations describe the procedure for determining the total laboratory exhaust fan discharge flow. The total discharge flow is the sum of inlet airflow and entrained airflow. The key requirement to AMCA 260 is the variable resistance box. This box allows the measurement of total discharge flow (Ps = 0 in. w.g. to simulate discharging the fan to atmosphere) at all points along its fan curve. Without the variable resistance box, the entrained airflow can only be measured at the free air point of its fan curve. The entrained airflow obtained can be used to calculate an effective plume height. Therefore, AMCA 260 certification is necessary to ensure the laboratory exhaust fan specified is providing the plume rise and entrainment submitted.



AMCA 210 Figure 15





TWIN CITY FAN & BLOWER | WWW.TCF.COM