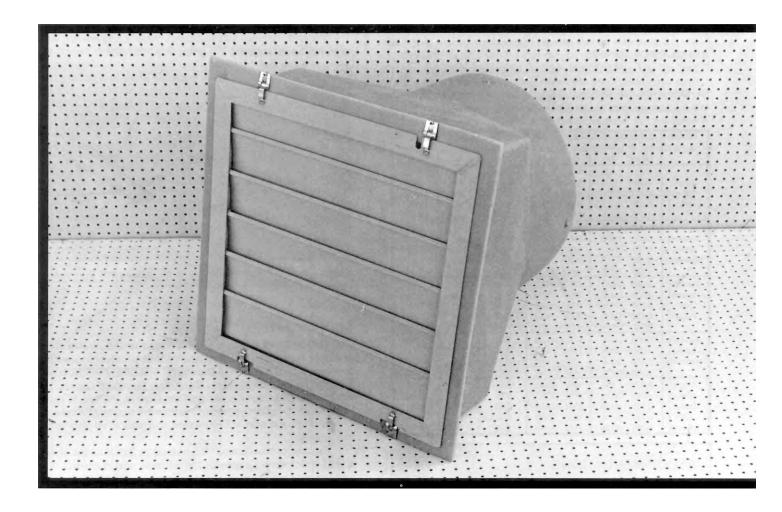
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Evaluation Report





Better Air Model PF 2000 Ventilation Fan

A Co-operative Program Between



BETTER AIR MODEL PF 2000 VENTILATION FAN

MANUFACTURER:

Better Air Manufacturing P.O. Box 490 Macgregor, Manitoba ROH 0R0

DISTRIBUTORS:

- 1. Eastman Feeds 322 - 33 Street North Lethbridge, Alberta Phone: (403) 320-0274
- McKay Equipment Sales Ltd. 4 - 833 Cynthia Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Phone: (306) 665-7711
- Waldner Farms Ltd. P.O. Box 25 Barnwell, Alberta Phone: (403) 223-2722

RETAIL PRICE: \$461.25

(April 1989, f.o.b., Lethbridge, Alberta)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

TABLE 1. Better Air Model PF 2000 Aeration Fan Performance at Typical Levels of Operation.

SETTING	STATIC PRESS	URE AIR	FLOW RATE	INPUT POWER	TOTAL EFF.	FAN SPEED
	in wg (P	a) ctr	n (L/s)	kW	%	rpm
	0.000 (0	.0) 530	00 (2500)	0.52	39	1731
Single	0.050 (12	.5) 520	00 (2450)	0.52	41	1728
Speed	0.100 (24	.9) 506	60 (2390)	0.54	44	1725
Direct	0.125 (31	.1) 498	80 (2350)	0.54	45	1724
	0.250 (62	.3) 457	70 (2160)	0.57	46	1719
	0.000 (0	.0) 536	60 (2530)	0.51	40	1731
Variable	0.050 (12	.5) 519	0 (2450)	0.53	42	1729
Speed	0.100 (24	.9) 508	30 (2400)	0.54	44	1727
Maximum	0.125 (31	.1) 502	20 (2370)	0.54	45	1725
	0.250 (62	.3) 460	00 (2170)	0.56	47	1720
Variable	0.000 (0	.0) 427	70 (2020)	0.45	23	1366
Speed	0.050 (12	.5) 396	60 (1870)	0.46	23	1331
Mid	0.100 (24	.9) 368	30 (1740)	0.47	23	1287
Range	0.125 (31	.1) 346	60 (1630)	0.48	22	1259
	0.250 (62	.3) 252	20 (1190)	0.48	20	1213
Variable	0.000 (0	.0) 237	70 (1120)	0.31	6	769
Speed	0.050 (12	.5) 175	50 (826)	0.30	6	702
Minimum	0.100 (24	.9) 97	70 (458)	0.30	.4	677
	0.125 (31	.1) 49	93 (233)	0.30	2	646
Single	0.000 (0	.0) 495	50 (2340)	0.54	31	1726
Speed	0.050 (12	.5) 483	30 (2280)	0.55	33	1726
Direct	0.100 (24		00 (2220)	0.55	35	1725
With	0.125 (31	.1) 462	20 (2180)	0.56	36	1724
Louvres	0.250 (62	.3) 419	90 (1980)	0.56	39	1720

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the manufacturer consider:

- 1. Supplying fan performance data over a complete range of static pressures.
- Supplying detailed operating instructions containing illustrations and information on general operation, installation, maintenance, safety aspects and troubleshooting.

Station Manager: R. P. Atkins

Project Engineer: K. Shimek Project Technologist: B. Storozynsky

THE MANUFACTURER STATES THAT

With regard to recommendation number:

1. All fan performance data will be available from any

of the Better Air distributors or dealers.

2. Further information on installation, maintenance and general operation will be available from any of the Better Air distributors or dealers.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Better Air Model PF 2000 is a 20.25 in (514 mm) diameter, variable speed, direct drive, propeller type axial flow ventilation fan. It is primarily used in livestock and poultry barns as an exhaust fan located in the wall.

The Better Air Model PF 2000 ventilation fan is a flush mounted unit equipped with inlet louvres, a mounting face plate, a wire outlet guard grill and integral moulded polyethylene fan shroud. The 6 blade polypropylene propeller and aluminum hub are mounted directly on a 0.5 hp (373 W) single phase, 115/230 V electric motor. The motor mount consists of a tubular steel frame bolted to the motor and the fan shroud.

FIGURE 1 show the location of major components, while detailed specifications are given in APPENDIX 1.

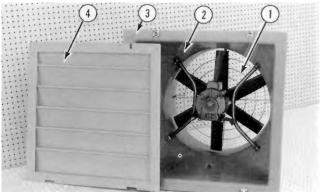


FIGURE 1. Better Air Model PF 2000 Fan: (1) Outlet Guard Grill, (2) Polyethylene Housing, (3) Mounting Face Plate, (4) Inlet Louvres.

SCOPE OF TEST

The Better Air Model PF 2000 was tested in the outlet chamber set-up (FIGURE 2) in accordance with test procedures developed by the Prairie Agricultural Machinery Institute and adopted by the Alberta Farm Machinery Research Centre. The intent was to determine the performance of the fan in terms of air flow rate, static pressure, input power and total efficiency. The control unit was not evaluated and was used only to set fan speed.

Fan performance was determined at 230V n the single speed direct mode and with the variable speed control. Fan performance was determined at the maximum setting, the mid-range setting and the minimum setting with the variable speed control. The minimum setting was established by reducing the fan speed to the point where a static pressure of 0.125 in wg (31.1 Pa) could still be obtained.

The effect of louvres on fan performance was determined in the single speed mode.

The fan was also evaluated for ease of operation, maintenance, operator safety and suitability of the operator's manual.

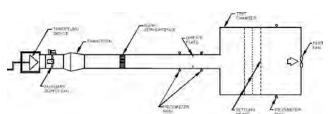


FIGURE 2. Schematic of Fan Test Apparatus - Inlet Chamber Set-Up.

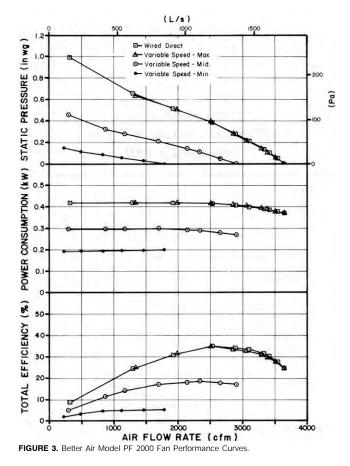
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

FAN PERFORMANCE

All fan performance results in this report are given at standard air¹ conditions so that direct comparisons can be made with other fan test reports. Fan performance under actual operating conditions could differ from these results by up to 10%, depending on such things as temperature, barometric pressure, humidity and elevation above sea level.

Air Flow Rate: Fan output in both the single speed mode and at the maximum setting on the variable speed control were similar (FIGURE 3). Reducing the fan speed, greatly reduced the air flow rate for a given static pressure². For example, at a static pressure of 0.125 in wg (31.1 Pa), reducing the speed from maximum to midrange to minimum setting, reduced the air flow rate from 5020 cfm (2370 L/s) to 3460 cfm (1630 L/s) to 493 cfm (233 L/s) respectively. At higher static pressures the reductions were even larger.

Air flow rates at typical levels of operation (i.e. static pressure) are given in TABLE 1. Ventiliation fans are often rated on their output at a static pressure of 0.125 in wg (31.1 Pa). Alberta Farm Machinery Research Centre's measured flow rate in the single speed mode was 4980 cfm (2350 L/s). There was no manufacturer's performance information provided. Since building ventilation design is possible over a range of static pressures, it is recommended that, for fan selection purposes, the manufacturer include a table or curve of air flow rates over a complete range of static pressures.



Power Consumption: The power consumption numbers given in TABLE 1 can be used to calculate the cost of operating the fan. To calculate the cost of fan operation, multiply the

 $^1Standard air is air with a density of 0.075 lbm/tt^3 (1.2 kg/m^3) which occurs at 68°F (20°C), 50% relative humidity and a barometric pressure of 29.92 in Hg (101.325 kPa).$

²Static pressure is a measure of the pressure difference between the pressure inside the building and the pressure on the outside of the building. Static pressure is usually expressed in inches of water gauge (in wg) or Pascals (Pa). power consumption (kW) by the number of hours of fan operation times the cost per kilowatt hour.

The power consumed by the fan depended on fan speed. For typical levels of static pressure (TABLE 1), the input power varied from 0.517 to 0.565 kW in the single speed mode, from 0.510 to 0.560 kW at maximum speed, from 0.450 to 0.480 kW at mid-range and from 0.30 to 0.31 kW at minimum speed. The maximum amperage drawn by the motor was 2.62 amps, which was less than the rated motor amperage of 2.5 amps plus the 10% allowable limit established by CSA standards.

Total Efficiency: Total efficiency is the ratio of air horsepower over the input power. Air horsepower is dependent upon the air flow rate and corresponding total pressure. For typical levels of operation, the total efficiency (TABLE 1), using the variable speed control, ranged from 40 to 47% at maximum speed, 20 to 23% at mid-range and2to6% at minimum speed. The total efficiency at maximum fan speed and a static pressure of 0.125 in wg (31.1 Pa) was 45%.

Effect of Louvres: The optional louvres were installed on the inlet side of the fan to determine their effect on fan output. The fan was tested under these conditions in the single speed mode only. Using the louvres reduced the air flow rate by 7 to 8% (FIGURE 4) over the typical range of operation. For example, at a static pressure of 0.125 in wg (31.1 Pa), the louvres reduced the air flow rate by 7%, from 4980 cfm (2350 L/s) to 4620 cfm (2180 L/s) (TABLE 1). The efficiency was in turn reduced from 45 to 36%. The use of other control devices such as shutters, dampers, screens, and hoods would also reduce air flow rates by varying amounts. The use of such control devices have to be taken into consideration when designing a ventilation system.

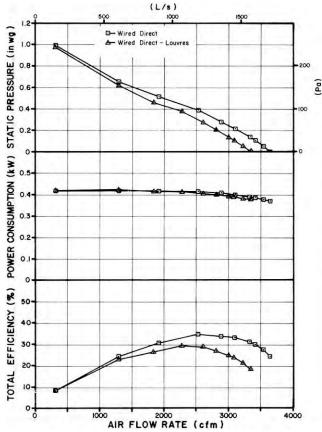


FIGURE 4. Effect of Louvres on Fan Performance.

EASE OF OPERATION

Maintenance: No maintenance instructions were supplied. The inlet louvres and outlet guard grill were easily removed, which made for easy access to clean the fan blades and housing. Regularly scheduled cleaning and maintenance will ensure longer motor life and optimum performance.

OPERATOR SAFETY

The inlet guard grill provided adequate protection from the fan blades. The motor was a totally enclosed unit and presented no safety hazards. The Better Air PF 2000 was CSA approved.

The noise level of the Better Air PF 2000, at a distance of 4.9 ft (1.5 m) from the centre of the fan inlet, while operating at a 0.125 in wg (31.1 Pa) static pressure, was 84 dB(A). Higher noise levels could be expected if the fan was operated in the vicinity of other buildings. The Better Air Model PF 2000 falls within range 3 of the Alberta Farm Machinery Research Centre's noise level range classification (APPENDIX II). The noise level produced by this fan can be considered annoying and be detrimental to hearing and operator performance under continuous exposure. Ear protection should be considered if working near the fan for prolonged periods.

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

No operator's manual was supplied. It is recommended that the manufacturer supply a detailed manual containing illustrations and information on general operation, maintenance, rated performance, safety aspects and troubleshooting.

APPENDIX I					
SPECIFICATIONS					
MAKE:	Better Air				
MODEL:	PF 2000				
MANUFACTURER:	Better Air Manufacturing P.O. Box 490 Macgregor, Manitoba ROH 0R0				
OVERALL DIMENSIONS:					
 housing width housing depth (motor included) 	27.0 in (686 mm) 26.0 in (660 mm)				
- housing height	27 in (686 mm)				
 discharge opening 	20.38 in (517 mm)				
- guard grill diameter	17.25 in (438 mm)				
- grill opening	0.188 in (5 mm) dia. wire				
IMPELLERS:	spaced at 2.0 in (51 mm)				
- diameter	20.25 in (514 mm)				
- hub diameter	3.75 in (95 mm)				
- number of blades	6				
- blade angle	Hub 32°, Tip 18°				
WEIGHT:	50 lb (23 kg)				
MOTOR NAMEPLATE DATA:					
make	Century				
model	7-164973-03				
frame	L48Z				
class	В				
type code	CX G				
duty	G Cont.				
rom	1700				
service factor	1				
ambient temperature rise	40°C				
volts	115/230				
amps	5.0~2.5				
phase	1				
cycles	60 5 hp (272 \\)				
horsepower	.5 hp (373 W)				

APPENDIX II						
NOISE LEVELS RANGES						
RANGE	SOUND LEVEL (dBA)	COMMENTS				
1	up to 45	Tolerable, low level background noise.				
2	45 to 60	Dominating background noise that would interfere with normal conversation.				
3	60 to 85	Could be annoying and be detrimental to hearing and operator performance under long-term continuous exposure. Ear protection should be considered.				
4	over 85	Could damage hearing, depending on level and exposure time. Ear protection is definitely recommended.				

SUMMARY CHART **BETTER AIR MODEL PF 2000 VENTILATION FAN**

RETAIL PRICE:	\$461.25 (April, 1989, f.o.b. Lethbridge)
FAN DESCRIPTION:	20.25 in (514 mm) propeller fan, variable speed, direct drive, 0.5 hp (373 W), 115/230 V electric motor.
FAN PERFORMANCE:	
Air Flow Rate:	
- range	493 to 5360 cfm (233 to 2530 L/s)
- at 0.125 in wg (31.1 Pa)	4980 cfm (2350 L/s) without louvres
	4620 cfm (2180 L/s) with louvres
Power Consumption:	0.30 to 0.57 kW
Efficiency Range:	
- without louvres	2 to 47%
- with louvres	31 to 39%
Efficiency at 0.125 in wg (31.1 Pa):	
- without louvres	45%
- with louvres	36%
OPERATOR SAFETY:	Inlet guard provided
	CSA approved
	noise level = 84 dB(A) at 4.9 ft
	(1.5 m) from fan inlet
OPERATOR'S MANUAL:	none supplied



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