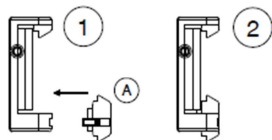
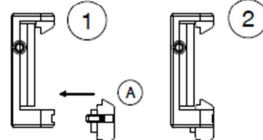


SIZES 7, 8, 9, 12, 15

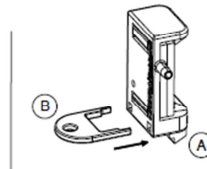


Insert component "A", as shown in the picture, with the longer side facing upward.

SIZE 10



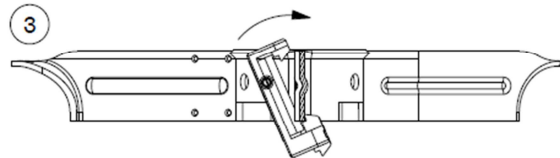
Insert component "A", as shown in the picture, with the longer side facing downward.



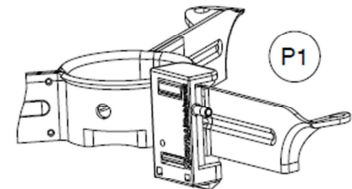
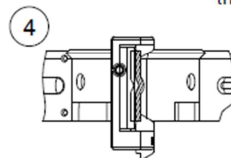
If the component "A" hasn't been inserted correctly, insert the component "B" into the holes on the rear part of the pressure probe and push. The component "A" will be extracted. The component could be repositioned correctly.

SIZES 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 POSITIONING

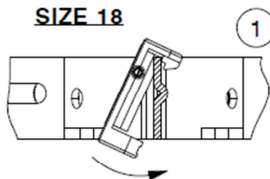
The arm on which install the pressure probe, is shown in table (1). the pressure probe must be positioned on the mounting spider, at the point of the two arms overlapping as shown in picture (P1).



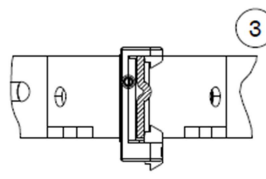
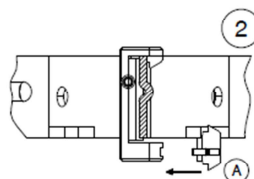
Position the pressure probe on the arm, as shown in the picture, rotate in clockwise direction, pivoting on the bottom part of the mounting spider.



SIZE 18

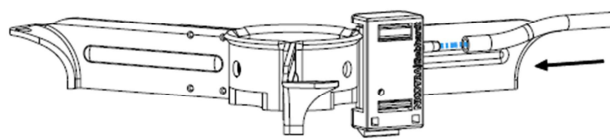
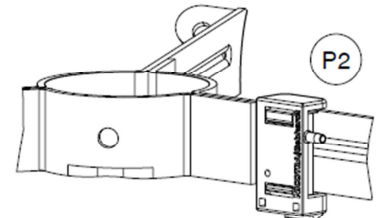


Position the pressure probe on the arm, as shown in picture (1), rotate in counterclockwise direction, pivoting on the higher part of the mounting spider. Insert component "A" as shown in picture (2), with the longer side facing upward.



SIZE 18 POSITIONING

The arm on which install the pressure probe, is shown in table (1). The pressure probe must be positioned on the mounting spider, next to the two arms overlapping as shown in picture (P2).



FOR ALL SIZES

Insert a plastic Øi 4mm, Øe 6mm pipe in the pressure probe as shown in the picture. Block it to the mounting spider with a cable-tie.

How to calculate volume flow rate from pressure probe

The following analytical equations show how to calculate the value of the volume flow rate Q from the value of the probe pressure Δp and vice versa. Values of Δp are given in Pa, while values of flow rate Q are expressed in m^3/h .

Analytical expression to determine flow rate values from the pressure values read on the pressure-probe transducer

$$Q = C \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1.2}{\rho}} \cdot \sqrt{\Delta p}$$

where:

Q = volume flow rate [m^3/h]

Δp = pressure value, read on the manometer [Pa]

ρ = air density [$kg \cdot m^{-3}$] (1.2 at 20°C, 50% r.h. and 1013.2 hPa)

C = dimensional constant, from the following table on this page.

Analytical expression to predict pressure probe manometer readings from the corresponding flow rate values

$$\Delta p = \frac{\rho}{1.2} \cdot \left(\frac{Q}{C}\right)^2$$

where:

Q = volume flow rate [m^3/h]

Δp = pressure value, read on the manometer [Pa]

ρ = air density [$kg \cdot m^{-3}$] (1.2 at 20°C, 50% r.h. and 1013.2 hPa)

C = dimensional constant, from the following table on this page.

The K value that you have to insert inside the device is

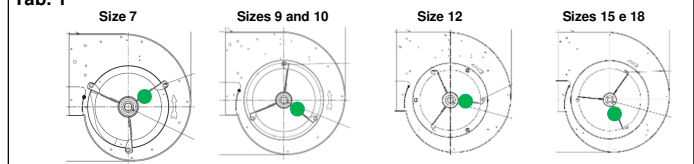
$$K = C \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1.2}{\rho}}$$

As you can see, if the fan works at standard air density, the square root assumes a unit value and $K = C$.

The experimental tests, have shown that the calibration constant value C (shown in the table below) varies if the pressure probe is installed on different arm of the mounting spider.

For this reason, here below there is a representation (LG fan side) of the correct arm of the mounting spider on which to install the pressure probe:

Tab. 1

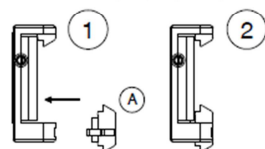


The Probe Calibration Constant C has different values, according to the fan type and size, as shown in the following table:

AT	C_{AT}	DDM	C_{DDM}	DDMP	C_{DDMP}
AT_7/7	224	DDM_7/7 T*		DDMP_7/7 T*	
AT_9/7	287	DDM_7/7	224	DDMP_7/7	224
AT_9/9	283	DDM_8/7 T*		DDMP_8/7 T*	
AT_10/8	382	DDM_8/9 T*		DDMP_8/9 T*	
AT_10/10	384	DDM_9/7	287	DDMP_9/7	287
AT_12/9	531	DDM_9/9	283	DDMP_9/9	283
AT_12/12	488	DDM_10/8	382	DDMP_10/8	382
AT_15/11	776	DDM_10/10	384	DDMP_10/10	384
AT_15/15	748	DDM_12/9	531	DDMP_12/9	531
AT_18/13	1278	DDM_12/12	488	DDMP_12/12	488
AT_18/18	1228				

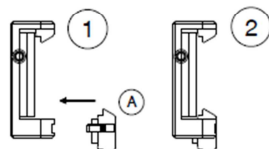
*: For these values, please contact Nicotra-Gebhardt

TAGLIE 7, 8, 9, 12, 15

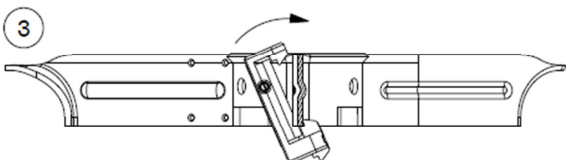


Inserire particolare "A" come in figura, col dentino più lungo verso l'alto.

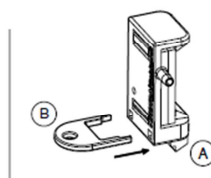
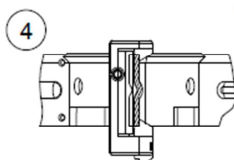
TAGLIA 10



Inserire particolare "A" come in figura, col dentino più lungo verso il basso.



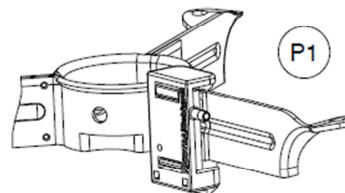
Posizionare la sonda sul braccetto come in figura, ruotare in senso orario facendo perno sulla parte bassa della razza.



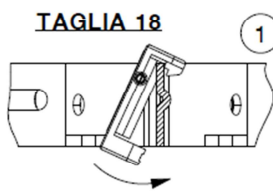
In caso di errato posizionamento del particolare "A", inserire il particolare "B" nelle due scanature poste sul retro della Sonda e spingere. Il particolare "A" verrà estratto e potrà essere riposizionato correttamente.

POSIZIONAMENTO TAGLIE 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15

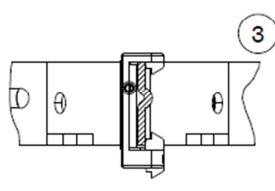
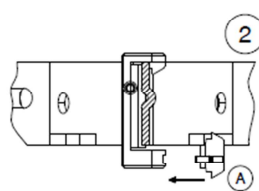
Il braccetto su cui applicare la sonda è indicato nella tabella (1). Va posizionata sulla razza, in corrispondenza della sovrapposizione dei braccetti, come mostrato in figura (P1).



TAGLIA 18

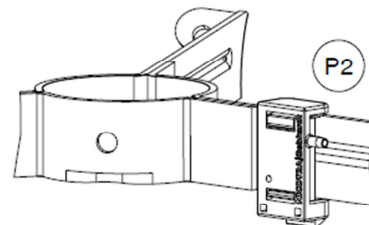


Posizionare la sonda sul braccetto come in figura (1), ruotare in senso antiorario facendo perno sulla parte alta della razza. Inserire particolare "A" come indicato in figura (2) col dentino più lungo verso l'alto.



POSIZIONAMENTO TAGLIE 18

Il braccetto su cui applicare la sonda è indicato nella tabella (1). Va posizionata sulla razza, accanto alla sovrapposizione dei braccetti, come mostrato in figura (P2).



PER TUTTE LE TAGLIE

Inserire un tubo in plastica Øi 4mm, Øe 6mm nella sonda come indicato in figura. Fermarlo alla raggiera con una fascetta.

Come calcolare la portata dalla pressione e viceversa

Di seguito sono riportate le equazioni necessarie per calcolare numericamente il valore di portata Q , a partire dai valori di Δp , e viceversa. I valori di Δp sono espressi in Pa, mentre i valori di portata Q sono espressi in m³/h.

Equazione per la determinazione della portata a partire dalla lettura della pressione delle sonde:

$$Q = C \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1.2}{\rho} \cdot \Delta p}$$

dove:

Q = portata [m³/h]

Δp = pressione indicata dal manometro [Pa]

ρ = densità dell'aria aspirata [kg·m⁻³] (1.2 a 20°C, 50% u.r. e 1013.2 hPa)

C = costante dimensionale, dalla tabella che segue.

Equazione per stimare la pressione misurata dalle sonde a partire dalla portata prevista per il ventilatore

$$\Delta p = \frac{\rho}{1.2} \cdot \left(\frac{Q}{C}\right)^2$$

dove:

Q = portata [m³/h]

Δp = pressione indicata dal manometro [Pa]

ρ = densità dell'aria aspirata [kg·m⁻³] (1.2 a 20°C, 50% u.r. e 1013.2 hPa)

C = costante dimensionale, dalla tabella che segue.

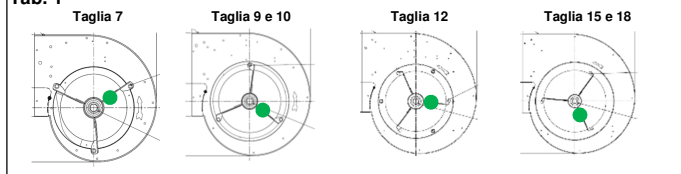
Il valore K che occorre inserire nel misuratore di pressione/portata è

$$K = C \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1.2}{\rho}}$$

Come si può notare, se il test è stato fatto a densità dell'aria standard, la radice quadrata assume valore unitario e risulta $K = C$.

I test sperimentali hanno evidenziato che il valore della Costante di Calibrazione C (di cui alla tabella sotto) varia se la sonda viene installata su diversi bracci della raggiera. Per questa ragione, di seguito c'è una rappresentazione (lato LG del ventilatore) del corretto braccio della raggiera su cui applicare la sonda:

Tab. 1



La Costante di Calibrazione C assume valori diversi per ciascun tipo e taglia di ventilatore, come indicato nella tabella che segue:

AT	C_{AT}	DDM	C_{DDM}	DDMP	C_{DDMP}
AT_7/7	224	DDM_7/7 T*		DDMP_7/7 T*	
AT_9/7	287	DDM_7/7	224	DDMP_7/7	224
AT_9/9	283	DDM_8/7 T*		DDMP_8/7 T*	
AT_10/8	382	DDM_8/9 T*		DDMP_8/9 T*	
AT_10/10	384	DDM_9/7	287	DDMP_9/7	287
AT_12/9	531	DDM_9/9	283	DDMP_9/9	283
AT_12/12	488	DDM_10/8	382	DDMP_10/8	382
AT_15/11	776	DDM_10/10	384	DDMP_10/10	384
AT_15/15	748	DDM_12/9	531	DDMP_12/9	531
AT_18/13	1278	DDM_12/12	488	DDMP_12/12	488
AT_18/18	1228				

*: Per questi valori per favore contattare Nicotra-Gebhardt