

ANSI/AMCA Standard 220-05

Laboratory Methods of Testing Air Curtain Units for Aerodynamic Performance Rating

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**AIR MOVEMENT AND CONTROL
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

The International Authority on Air System Components

ANSI/AMCA STANDARD 220-05

Laboratory Methods of Testing Air Curtain Units for Aerodynamic Performance Rating



**Air Movement and Control Association International, Inc.
30 West University Drive
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-1893**

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Arlington Heights, IL 60004-1893 U.S.A.

or

AMCA International, Incorporated
c/o Federation of Environmental Trade Associations
2 Waltham Court, Milley Lane, Hare Hatch
Reading, Berkshire
RG10 9TH United Kingdom

Related AMCA Standards and Publications

AMCA Publication 11	<i>Certified Ratings Program - Operating Manual</i>
ANSI/AMCA Standard 210	<i>Laboratory Methods of Testing Fans for Aerodynamic Performance Rating</i>
AMCA Publication 211	<i>Certified Ratings Program - Air Performance</i>

Other AMCA Programs

AMCA Publication 111	<i>Laboratory Accreditation Program</i>
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Laboratory Methods of Testing Air Curtain Units for Aerodynamic Performance Rating

1. Scope

The scope of this standard covers the performance testing of air curtain units.

The purpose of this standard is to establish uniform methods for laboratory testing of air curtain units to determine aerodynamic performance in terms of airflow rate, outlet air velocity uniformity, power consumption, and air velocity projection, for rating or guarantee purposes.

It is not the purpose of this standard to specify the testing procedures to be used for design, production, or field testing.

2. Normative References

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below.

ANSI/AMCA 210-99 *Laboratory Methods of Testing Fans for Aerodynamic Performance Rating*, Air Movement and Control Association International, Inc., Arlington Heights, IL 60004 U.S.A., 1999.

3. Definitions / Units of Measure / Symbols

3.1 Definitions

3.1.1 Air curtain (airstream). A directionally-controlled airstream, moving across the entire height and width of an opening, which reduces the infiltration or transfer of air from one side of the opening to the other and/or inhibits insects, dust or debris from passing through. For the purposes of this standard, “air curtain” and “airstream” are synonymous.

3.1.2 Air curtain depth. The airstream dimension perpendicular to both the direction of airflow and the airstream width; the short dimension of the airstream.

3.1.3 Air curtain width. The airstream dimension perpendicular to both the direction of airflow and the airstream depth; the long dimension of the airstream.

3.1.4 Air curtain unit (ACU). An air moving device which produces an air curtain.

3.1.5 Air discharge nozzle. A component or an assembly, which may include adjustable vanes, in the ACU which directs and controls the airstream.

3.1.6 Air discharge nozzle depth (N_d). The inside dimension perpendicular to both the direction of airflow and the airstream width.

3.1.7 Air discharge nozzle width (N_w). The inside dimension perpendicular to both the direction of airflow and the nozzle depth.

3.1.8 Air discharge angle (θ). The angle between the plane of the protected opening and the direction in which the air curtain leaves the discharge.

3.1.9 Psychrometrics (from ANSI/AMCA 210)

3.1.9.1 Dry-bulb temperature (t_d). The air temperature measured by a dry temperature sensor.

3.1.9.2 Wet-bulb temperature (t_w). The temperature measured by a temperature sensor covered by a water-moistened wick and exposed to air in motion. When properly measured, it is a close approximation of the temperature of adiabatic saturation.

3.1.9.3 Wet-bulb depression. The difference between the dry-bulb and wet-bulb temperatures at the same location.

3.1.9.4 Stagnation (total) temperature. Stagnation (total) temperature is the temperature which exists by virtue of the internal and kinetic energy of the air. If the air is at rest, the total temperature will equal the static temperature.

3.1.9.5 Static temperature. Static temperature is the temperature which exists by virtue of the internal energy of the air only. If a portion of the internal energy is converted into kinetic energy, the static temperature will be decreased accordingly.