

ANSI/AMCA Standard 250-12

Laboratory Methods of Testing Jet Tunnel Fans for Performance

An American National Standard
Approved by ANSI on February 22, 2012



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

The International Authority on Air System Components

ANSI/AMCA Standard 250-12

Laboratory Methods of Testing Jet Tunnel Fans for Performance



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AMCA Publications

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Related AMCA Documents

Related Publications	AMCA Publication 211	Certified Ratings Program - Product Rating Manual for Fan Air Performance
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Contents

- 1. **Scope** 1
- 2. **Normative References** 1
- 3. **Definitions and Symbols** 1
 - 3.1 Definitions 1
 - 3.2 Symbols 3
- 4. **Characteristics to be Measured** 3
 - 4.1 General 3
 - 4.2 Volume airflow rate 3
 - 4.3 Thrust 3
 - 4.4 Input power 5
 - 4.5 Sound power level 5
 - 4.6 Vibration velocity 5
- 5. **Instrumentation and Measurements** 5
 - 5.1 Volume airflow rate 5
 - 5.2 Thrust 5
 - 5.3 Input power 5
 - 5.4 Impeller rotational speed 5
 - 5.5 Sound level 5
 - 5.6 Vibration velocity 5
- 6. **Determination of Airflow Rate** 5
 - 6.1 General 5
 - 6.2 Direct connected airflow measuring device 5
 - 6.3 Upstream chamber method 5
 - 6.4 Upstream pitot traverse method 6
- 7. **Determination of Thrust** 6
 - 7.1 General 6
 - 7.2 Suspended configuration 6
 - 7.3 Supported configuration 6
 - 7.4 Test procedures 6
 - 7.5 Test enclosure 6
- 8. **Determination of Sound Level** 7
 - 8.1 General 7
 - 8.2 Test arrangement 7
 - 8.3 Enclosure suitability 7

8.4 Measurement procedure 7

9. Determination of Vibration Velocity 7

9.1 General 7

9.2 Test arrangement 7

9.3 Test procedure 8

9.4 Acceptance vibration velocity 8

10. Presentation of Results 8

10.1 Product description 8

10.2 Product performance 8

11. Tolerances and Conversion Rules 9

11.1 Tolerances 9

11.2 Conversion rules 9

Annex A Illustration of Reference Sound Source (Normative) 21

Annex B Combination of Sound Pressure Levels (Normative) 22

Annex C Conversion Rules (Normative) 23

C.1 General 23

C.2 Performance Coefficients 23

C.3 Sound Power Levels 23

Annex D Informative References (Informative) 24

Laboratory Methods of Testing Jet Tunnel Fans for Performance

1. Scope

This standard deals with the determination of those technical characteristics needed to describe all aspects of the performance of jet tunnel fans. It does not cover those fans designed for ducted applications nor those designed solely for air circulation, e.g., ceiling fans and table fans.

The test procedures described in this standard relate to laboratory conditions. The measurement of performance under in-situ conditions is not included.

The parties to a test for guarantee purposes may agree on exceptions to this standard in writing prior to the test. However, only tests that do not violate any mandatory requirements of this standard shall be designated as tests conducted in accordance with this standard.

2. Normative References

The following standards contain provisions that, through specific reference in this text, constitute provisions of this American National Standard. At the time of publication the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this American National Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below.

AMCA 300-96
Reverberant Room Method for Sound Testing of Fans
Air Movement and Control Association International, Inc.,
Arlington Heights, IL, USA.

ANSI S2.19-1999 (R2004)
Mechanical Vibrations - Balance Quality Requirements of Rigid Motors - Part 1: Determination of Possible Unbalance, Including Marine Applications
American National Standards Institute, New York, NY, USA.

ANSI/AMCA 204-96
Balance Quality and Vibration Levels for Fans
Air Movement and Control Association International,
Arlington Heights, IL U.S.A., 1998

ANSI/AMCA 210-99
Laboratory Methods of Testing Fans for Aerodynamic Performance Rating
Air Movement and Control Association International,
Arlington Heights, IL U.S.A., 2000

ANSI/NEMA MG 1-2003
Motors and Generators
National Electrical Manufacturers Association, Rosslyn, VA,
USA.

ISO 5801:1997(E)
Industrial Fans - Performance Testing Using Standardized Airways
International Organization for Standardization, Geneva,
Switzerland, 1996

3. Definitions and Symbols

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1.1 Air

A mixture of various gases forming the earth's atmosphere and commonly used to denote any gaseous medium measured, moved or controlled in a HVAC system.

3.1.2 Standard air

Air with a density of 1.2 kg/m³ (0.75 lbm/ft³), a specific heat ratio of 1.4, a viscosity of 1.819 × 10⁻⁵ Pa•s (1.222 × 10⁻⁵ lbm/ft•sec) and an absolute pressure of 101.325 kPa (408.0 in. wg). Air at 20°C (68°F), 50% relative humidity, and 101.325 kPa (29.92 in. Hg) has these properties, approximately.

3.1.3 Absolute pressure

Pressure above a perfect vacuum; the sum of gauge pressure and atmospheric pressure. The value is always positive.

3.1.4 Barometric pressure

The absolute pressure exerted by the atmosphere at a location of measurement.

3.1.5 Dry-bulb temperature

Air temperature measured by a temperature-sensing device without modifications to compensate for the effect of humidity.

3.1.6 Static pressure at a point

That portion of air pressure that exists by virtue of the degree of compression only. If expressed as gauge pressure, it may be negative or positive.

3.1.7 Volume airflow rate

The volume of air that passes through a given area in unit time.