ANSI/AMCA Standard 240-15

Laboratory Methods of Testing Positive Pressure Ventilators 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 240-15

Laboratory Methods of Testing Positive Pressure Ventilators for Aerodynamic Performance Rating

Air Movement and Control Association International
30 W. University Drive
Arlington Heights, Illinois
60004

Authority

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Air Movement and Control Association International
30 West University Drive
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-1893 U.S.A.
AMCA International Incorporated

European AMCA
Avenue des Arts, numéro 46
à Bruxelles (1000 Bruxelles)

Asia AMCA Sdn Bhd
No. 7, Jalan SiLC 1/6,
Kawasan Perindustrian SiLC Nusajaya,
Mukim Jelutong, 79200 Nusajaya, Johor
Malaysia

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Related AMCA Documents

Related Publications	AMCA Publication 11, *Certified Ratings Program – Operating Manual* AMCA Publication 111, *Laboratory Accreditation Program* AMCA Publication 211, *Certified Ratings Program – Air Performance*
Related Standards	ANSI/AMCA Standard 210, *Laboratory Methods of Testing Fans for Aerodynamic Performance Rating*

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Positive Pressure Ventilators for Aerodynamic Performance Rating

1. Purpose

This standard establishes a uniform method of laboratory testing for the determination of the aerodynamic performance of a positive pressure ventilator (PPV) in terms of airflow rate, pressure, air density and rotational speed, for performance rating or guarantee purposes.

It is not the purpose of this standard to specify a testing procedure for the design, production or field test of any PPV, nor is it the purpose for the standard to serve as a manual for the construction, validation or calibration of the test facility.

Background:
Prior to the original publication of this standard in 1996, positive pressure ventilators (PPVs) were tested to ANSI/AMCA Standard 210 [1]. The scope of ANSI/AMCA Standard 210, however, includes only air moving devices designed with the impeller enclosed within a shroud or housing. Due to variations in the design of PPVs, some could be tested to ANSI/AMCA Standard 210 while others could not. In 1992, AMCA set out to develop a single method of test applicable to all PPVs by creating the AMCA Standard 240 Draft Committee.

The test method devised by the committee is substantially the same as the outlet chamber test setup described in ANSI/AMCA Standard 210. The principal difference between ANSI/AMCA Standard 210 and ANSI/AMCA Standard 240 is that in ANSI/AMCA Standard 210 the outlet of the test unit is either mounted directly to the test chamber or connected to a duct that is mounted on the test chamber. In ANSI/AMCA Standard 240, the test unit discharge is directed toward a doorway-sized opening into the test chamber. This setup approximates a real-world application of the equipment and also accounts for entrained airflow.

ANSI/AMCA Standard 240 is a special case of ANSI/AMCA Standard 210. Therefore, a sizeable portion of the standard originates in ANSI/AMCA Standard 210. This latest edition replaces many sections of text with reference to the parent standard in an effort to simplify the standard by emphasizing differences over similarities.

2. Scope

This standard may be used as the basis for the test of a PPV when air is used as the test gas. Each test shall be limited to one PPV per test. A PPV tested in accordance with this standard shall be freestanding and without a ductwork connection to the test chamber, thereby allowing for the measurement of entrained airflow.

Any item of equipment designed or intended for applications other than positive pressure ventilation is not within the scope of this standard.

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

3. Definitions/Units of Measure/Symbols

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the definitions in Section 3.1 apply. All other definitions shall conform to ANSI/AMCA Standard 210, Section 3.

3.1.1 Positive pressure ventilator (PPV)
A portable fan that can be positioned relative to an opening of an enclosure and cause it to be positively pressurized by discharge air velocity. It is principally used by firefighters to mitigate the effect of smoke and is also used to assist in inflating hot air balloons [2].

3.1.2 Motor
A drive device other than an internal combustion engine, such as an electric motor, water turbine, hydraulic motor, air motor and similar devices

3.1.3 Engine
A drive device that produces power through internal combustion and that uses a fuel such as gasoline.

3.1.4 PPV position
The point representing a PPV position in three-dimensional space is taken as the intersection between the PPV axial centerline and the plane perpendicular to the centerline that contains the PPV center of the PPV impeller hub. All measurements pertaining to the PPV must be referenced to this point.

3.1.5 Setback
The horizontal distance between the PPV position and the opening to the test chamber, within a vertical plane perpendicular to the plane defined by the chamber opening.

3.1.6 Height
The vertical distance between the PPV position and the flat, horizontal surface on which the PPV is situated.