ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 130-2008 (Supersedes ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 130-1996 [RA 06])



ASHRAE STANDARD

Methods of Testing Air Terminal Units

Approved by the ASHRAE Standards Committee on January 19, 2008; by the ASHRAE Board of Directors on January 23, 2008; and by the American National Standards Institute on February 27, 2008.

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ISSN 1041-2336



American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.

1791 Tullie Circle NE, Atlanta, GA 30329 www.ashrae.org

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NOTE

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FOREWORD

First published in 1996 and reaffirmed in 2006, Standard 130 specifies instrumentation and facilities, test installation methods, and procedures for determining the capacity and related performance of constant-volume and variable-volume air terminal units. The standard is classified as an ASHRAE standard method of measurement.

This revision of the standard includes updates and revisions to all parts of the standard, including its title, purpose, and scope. It updates definitions, adds modulating diffusers, redefines airflow sensor performance testing, and adds a method to determine the power factor. New appendices contain some material that was formerly in the body of the standard and some new reference material.

This standard is required for compliance with ARI Standard 880.

The project committee wishes to acknowledge Dan Int-Hout, Kerstin Kenty, Patrick Schoof, and Jim Kline for the assistance they provided in revising this standard.

1. PURPOSE

This standard specifies instrumentation and facilities, test installation methods, and procedures for measuring the capacity and related performance of constant-volume, variable-volume, and modulating integral diffuser air terminals.

2. SCOPE

- **2.1** The methods of test in this standard apply to air control devices used in air distribution systems. These devices provide control of air volume with or without temperature control by one or more of the following means, and may or may not include a fan:
- a. Fixed or adjustable directional vanes (i.e., bypass terminals)
- b. Pressure-dependent volume dampers or valves (including air induction nozzles and dampers)
- Pressure-compensated volume dampers or valves (including air induction nozzles and dampers)
- d. Integral heat exchange
- e. ON/OFF fan control
- f. Variable-speed fan control
- g. Modulating integral diffuser terminals
- **2.2** This standard covers test methods for use in determining the following performance characteristics:
- a. Sound power
- b. Temperature mixing and stratification
- c. Minimum operating pressure

- d. Air leakage
- e. Induced airflow
- f. Fan airflow
- g. Fan motor electrical power
- h. Condensation
- i. Airflow sensor performance
- **2.3** This standard does not cover individual control components or products addressed in other ASHRAE standards or methods of testing, including but not limited to, the standards listed in the reference section of this standard.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 This section provides definitions of key terms used in this standard. For terms not defined below, refer to the definitions listed in *ASHRAE Terminology of Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration.*¹

airflow: for the purpose of this test method, airflow is the unit volume displacement of standard air per unit of time. It is normally measured in cubic feet per minute (cfm) or liters per second (L/s).

air terminal: a device that automatically modulates the volume of air delivered to or removed from a defined space in response to an external demand.

amplification factor (F): the ratio of sensor output to true velocity pressure. For example, a pressure sensor with a reading of 1.0 in. of pressure at a velocity pressure of 0.43 in. would have an amplification factor of 1.0/0.43 = 2.3. F may be calculated from K with the following formula, where A is the nominal duct area in \mathfrak{R}^2 . The nominal duct area is calculated based on the geometry of the duct, not on the actual free area.

$$F = \left(\frac{4005 \times A}{K}\right)^2$$

average mixing temperature: the average of the discharge temperatures at a particular operating condition for a given terminal.

booster fan-powered terminal: a terminal that is similar to a series terminal unit but without a primary valve. It may have supplemental heat or reheat, depending upon its application.

bypass terminal: a terminal, typically having more than one outlet, that uses a method of volume modulation whereby airflow is varied by distributing the volume required to meet the space requirements, the balance of primary air being diverted away from the space.

discharge sound power level: sound power that is transmitted from the terminal outlet.

dual-duct terminal: a terminal that may mix, for individual zones, varying portions of two independent sources of primary air.

equivalent diameter: the diameter of a circular-duct equivalent that will have a cross-sectional area that is equal to that of a particular rectangular duct. The equivalent diameter is calculated by the following equation: