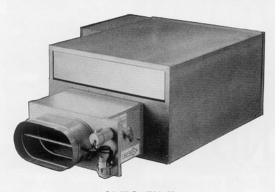
Model CVF-II

Model CVF-II Series Flow Fan Terminals provide the most economical application of Series Flow Fan Terminals.



with Optional Hot Water Coil



CVFQ-EH-II with Optional Electric Heater

Model CVFQ-II

Model CVFQ-II Fan Terminals offer the lowest sound levels possible from a Series Flow Fan Terminal. Costing slightly more than the standard unit (Model CVF-II), the CVFQ-II should be utilized in areas where sound level considerations are critical.

Models CVF-LT-II & CVFQ-LT-II

Models CVF-LT-II and CVFQ-LT-II are designed specifically for low temperature primary air systems.



CVFQ-LT-II Basic Unit with Low Temperature Construction

Application Guidelines

Why Fan Powered Terminals?

Fan Powered Terminals can offer improved operating performance and flexibility for a wide variety of HVAC systems. Depending on the system design selected, substantial operating savings can be realized through the efficient recovery of waste heat, reduced central fan horsepower requirements, and off-hour (set back) operation.

Fan Powered Terminals mix ceiling plenum return air with primary supply air to maintain a higher air supply volume to the space, providing a high induction mix of supply and room air by the room diffusers. The mix of plenum air and supply air has the effect of tempering the cold supply air at low loads, preventing over-cooling of the space. The increased air motion allows for a broader comfort range in the space by allowing locally higher air temperatures than with a straight VAV system. Recent ASHRAE research indicates that the combination of low air motion and higher space temperatures is the major complaint of newly constructed buildings.

There are two types of fan powered terminals, Parallel Flow and Series Flow

The Parallel Flow (sometimes known as the "side-pocket") has a fan and electric or hot water coil which is only energized during the heating mode. In the cooling mode, this unit becomes a simple VAV terminal. This unit is typically used in perimeter zones (See ENVIRO-TEC Catalog Model VVF-II).

The Series Flow terminal utilizes a continuous operation fan during occupied hours. This provides constant volume, variable temperature conditioned air to the zone. The central fan provides variable primary air volume to the fan terminal units. The primary air valve is in line with the unit fan, thus the term, "Series Flow".

All primary air passes through the unit fan; therefore, the unit fan must be sized to meet the design CFM for the zone. The maximum primary airflow must be equal to or less than the fan CFM. If the primary airflow exceeds the fan CFM, the fan casing becomes pressurized and the excess primary air spills into the ceiling plenum. Not only does this waste conditioned air, but also can decrease the average ceiling plenum temperature thus causing any auxiliary heat to be energized prematurely (further wasting energy). If the primary air is to be delivered below normal supply temperatures (as with Thermal Storage Systems), maximum air volume limits can be selected to induce some plenum air even at full cooling, assuring that air supplied to the space is within the design limits of the diffusers employed.

Pressure Loss Considerations

Since the unit fan is selected to move 100% of the design airflow to the zone, all downstream pressure losses are neglected when determining the minimum primary air inlet pressure requirements. The central fan is only required to overcome the minimal loss through the unit air valve thus reducing central fan total pressure and horsepower requirements (lowering system operating cost).

Due to the extremely low pressure drop of our 45 degree air valve, central fan operating pressures as low as 0.5 inches w.g. are realistic. This condition differs from Parallel Flow Fan Terminals and straight VAV terminals. With these units the central fan must overcome the pressure losses associated with heating coils, downstream ductwork, and diffusers.

Fan Motor Considerations

ENVIRO-TEC fan terminals are equipped with permanent split-capacitor motors (PSC) with three separate windings (High, Medium, and Low) which provide variable horsepower outputs. The low tap provides approximately 50% of the horsepower of high tap and also draws approximately 50% of the amperage. Most often terminal unit selections are conservative and actual CFM requirements and/or external static pressure requirements are lower than those specified. In this case the unit fan motor can be run at low or medium tap substantially reducing the operating cost to the owner. After the appropriate motor tap is selected, the electronic fan speed controller is adjusted to provide the precise capacity required.

Sound Considerations

Sound levels produced by Series Flow Terminals generally exceed those of Parallel Flow Terminals due to the larger fan (usually double size). To offset this condition an electronic fan speed controller is utilized to allow reduction in fan RPM's. Partially lining the downstream duct is strongly recommended with Series Flow Terminals. This will reduce discharge sound levels entering the zone through the diffusers. Casing radiated sound usually dictates the overall room sound levels directly below the terminal. Because of this, special consideration should be given to the location of these terminals as well as the size of the zone. Larger zones should have the terminal located over a corridor or open plan office space and not over a small confined private office. If the wall partitions extend from slab-to-slab, much of the sound generated in the ceiling plenum will travel through the ceiling into the occupied space.

Application Guidelines

There is often a misconception regarding the benefit of plenum inlet attenuators on Series Flow Fan Terminals. Generally speaking, they do not reduce radiated NC levels and often times will increase them. They effectively reduce higher frequency sound levels; however, the change at lower frequencies is negligible. The radiated NC level associated with a Series Flow Fan Terminal is controlled by the 2nd or 3rd octave band (125 Hz or 250 Hz) with few exceptions. Therefore by adding plenum inlet attenuation, the effective area of the casing has increased which could increase the radiated sound. ENVIRO-TEC terminals are equipped with a gravity damper in the plenum inlet which is much more effective than a lined sheet metal elbow.

Primary air pressure appreciably effects sound levels and should be designed as low as practical. Inlet static pressures ranging from 0.5 to 1.0 inches w.g. are recommended with Series Flow Terminals. The use of flexible duct, while convenient, can substantially increase the overall radiated sound levels in a zone. If utilized, flexible duct should be as short as possible, straight and tight. Sagging flex and elbows always generate excessive sound.

The CVFQ-II Series Flow Fan Terminal was developed to provide the consulting engineer with a means to achieve NC 35 performance in spaces typically requiring a quiet environment. Typical applications would be conference rooms, executive offices, and small private offices.

Operating Considerations

The terminal unit fan must operate whenever the air handling unit is supplying primary airflow; otherwise, conditioned air will spill into the ceiling plenum. This also causes the fan wheel to spin backwards decreasing the motor bearing life. If the fan motor is energized in this condition, it is possible for the fan to actually run backwards unnoticed. Under these conditions, the fan output is usually reduced 35 to 50 percent. ENVIRO-TEC Series Flow Terminals are equipped with a sufficiently over-sized capacitor to overcome minimal counterrotation. Excessively over-sizing the capacitor, contrary to popular belief, is not the answer in overcoming this situation. First, this will not always guarantee proper starting rotation. Secondly, unlike split phase and capacitor start motors, the capacitor is continuously in line with permanent split capacitor motors. An excessively oversized capacitor could cause the motor to run warmer, thus decreasing the life. To summarize, an anti-backward rotation device is not a practical, viable, or necessary component to furnish. Proper unit fan rotation can be assured by initiating the fan terminals simultaneously with the air handling unit. An optional pressure switch is also available which will automatically energize the unit fan upon sensing primary air pressure.

Sequence of Operation

During occupied hours, the unit fan provides relatively constant airflow to the zone at all times. With a warm space temperature the thermostat positions the primary air valve to the maximum airflow limit. Since this is forced airflow, the unit fan draws 100% from the air valve. As the space temperature decreases, the thermostat closes the primary air valve as necessary and the unit fan draws warm plenum air to mix with the conditioned air. With a cold space temperature the primary air valve remains at the minimum airflow limit and additional electric or hot water heat is activated as required.

Controls Available

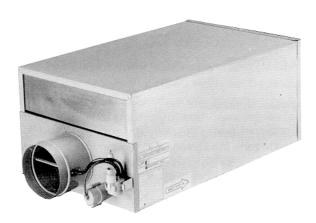
ENVIRO-TEC Series Flow Fan Terminals are available with pneumatic, analog electronic and direct digital electronic controls (DDC). Due to the extensive selection of control sequence options, they are bound separately as a control selection guide (pneumatic, electronic, and DDC), located under the controls section of the general catalog.

Avoid Mis-Application

Series Flow Fan Terminals should not be excessively over-sized. The fan motor has a minimum recommended rotational speed. If reduced below the minimum speed, bearing lubrication is reduced, shortening the motor life. The three-tap selector switch in conjunction with the electronic speed control allows the widest possible range of capacities in the industry. The electronic fan speed controller is equipped with a minimum stop to limit the reduction in motor RPM's to a safe value.

It should be noted that a conventional Series Flow Fan Terminal can not be applied as a booster fan. In problem areas where there is insufficient primary airflow capacity, this terminal will not aid in pulling more air from the primary duct. Instead the unit fan will draw from the plenum inlet which has less resistance. The plenum opening should never be sealed as this will cause problems should the primary airflow increase beyond the unit fan capacity. In this condition the fan casing becomes pressurized which will eventually stall the fan motor and cause premature failure. If such application is required - consult the factory.

CONSTANT VOLUME FAN POWERED TERMINALS MODEL CVF-II



Features

- · Low cost, highly efficient waste heat recovery
- Available with electric or hot water auxiliary heat
- Eliminates need for central warm air system
- Single discharge-no need for field fabricated mixing plenum
- · Broad range of controls-pneumatic or electronic
- U.L., E.T.L., and C.S.A. listed as an assembly
- Special construction available for low temperature primary air applications (Model CVF-LT-II)

Description

Model CVF-II Fan Induction Terminals are designed for use in low, medium or high pressure variable air volume, single duct systems requiring both cooling and periodic heating of exterior and/or certain interior zones of the building.

The primary air cooling function of the **Model CVF-II** incorporates a single damper blade, which operates through a 45° arc, providing throttling capability in all damper positions-a feature not possible with 90° arc single or multi-blade dampers used in other manufacturers' designs.

The fan induction, or heating function of the **Model CVF-II** provides an inexpensive means of using the waste heat generated in the core of the building by recirculating that energy from the ceiling space to

those zones calling for heating. If additional heat is required to maintain zone temperature, the CVF-II can be provided with an optional hot water coil or electric heater (CVF-WC-II) or (CVF-EH-II), which may be activated by the zone thermostat. This eliminates the expense of installing and operating a central warm air heating system. It also allows maximum design flexibility for buildings which experience periodic nighttime or weekend occupancy.

The **Model CVF-II** is a unitary design incorporating both the cooling and heating function in a single casing. Both heated and cooled air pass through a single discharge to downstream ductwork.

Model CVF-II units are available with an optional filter section located at the unit induction port

Construction

Model CVF-II Fan Induction Terminals are manufactured of zinc-coated steel: 22-gauge casing, 20 gauge bottom access door, 16 gauge damper, and 20 gauge damper seat. (Heavier casing gauges are available at extra cost.) Assembly of the casing is by means of a mechanical lock, insuring the tightest possible construction. The damper assembly provides an acoustically effective double wall construction in the high pressure region of the Terminal, which substantially reduces radiated noise at the inlet. Maximum air valve leakage is 2% at 3" w.g.

Units may be provided with round, oval or rectangular inlet collars. Round or oval inlets and rectangular outlets are standard, unless otherwise specified. Convenient bottom access to the terminal interior assembly is provided for component maintenance. Access openings are clearly indicated on dimension drawings. Care should be exercised in maintaining these openings "clear", to insure convenient future access.

Pressure independent units are furnished with an inlet-mounted differential pressure sensor which may be removed without disconnecting the inlet duct.

Model CVF-II casings are internally lined with 3/4" thick, 4# dual density coated fiberglass, complying with N.F.P.A. 90-A and UL 181. No raw edges are exposed to the air stream. Special insulation coatings are available for clean-room, hospital and laboratory applications.

Fan assemblies used in **Model CVF-II** units are specifically designed for fan induction Terminal application. Unlike other manufacturers who use off-the-shelf fan assemblies, ENVIRO-TEC fabricates its fan package using computer selected wheels for specific capacity (CFM) and external static pressure requirements. This insures optimum quiet operation. All fan assemblies are mounted on reinforced casing panels. Fan motors are equipped with spring isolators secured to the fan housing by means of rubber grommets, virtually eliminating vibration transfer.

Electrical components used in the **Model CVF-II** are installed in accordance with UL and N.E.C. requirements. A single-point electrical connection is provided for main power. Standard voltages are 115 or 277, single phase. Special voltages can be provided upon special request.

For thermal storage applications, the construction is altered in three ways: First, the primary air valve is thermally isolated from the fan casing precluding conductance. Secondly, the interior casing insulation is wrapped with a vapor barrier. Finally, the entire bottom casing serves as the access panel. This version is designated as Model CVF-LT-II. Performance is not affected by these alterations. See page 31 for low temperature application information.

Model CVF-II assemblies are UL listed-UL control no. 26H8. Model CVF-II assemblies are ETL listed-ETL report no. 476203. Model CVF-II assemblies are CSA listed-CSA file no. LR82026-1.

Performance

Model CVF-II Fan Induction Terminals have been designed with cooling valve and fan assembly matched to provide a constant cool-

ing-to-heating air ratio. If additional heating capacity is required, the **Model CVF-II** can be provided with an integrally mounted hot water

MODEL CVF-II

Performance Cont.

coil or electric heater, which is energized on a call for additional heating through the unit control system.

Model CVF-II units are available as system pressure independent or system pressure dependent. The thermostat controls the CVF-II in either case, providing desired temperature by varying the air volume to the space served. Pressure independent models are equipped with minimum/maximum air volume dials for rapid field setting (may also by ordered factory pre-set). Pressure independent models are equipped with a differential pressure inlet averaging sensor to assist in overcoming inlet effect.

When a poor inlet condition exists (other than straight), a shift in the

controller set point may occur (if factory set) requiring additional trim adjustment of the controller in the field. With the standard differential controller, flow taps are provided for field setting. System pressure dependent models operate only in response to the room thermostat demand and may fluctuate through their range as the system pressure changes.

System pressure dependent control should be limited to smaller systems where pressures do not vary significantly due to load shedding.

Model CVF-II units will operate efficiently at differential pressures from as low as .03" (Pneumatic) and .015" (Electronic).

Selection

Model CVF-II Fan Induction Terminals should be selected for primary cooling in the mid-range of the performance table (CFM) to insure maximum operating efficiency.

When selecting the proper fan assembly, care should be exercised in determining external static pressure requirements. The fan curves give the external static pressure available at the discharge for each listed size vs. CFM. If an excessively oversized fan assembly is applied, the fan must be throttled to maintain the specified capacity (CFM) at the reduced external Ps requirement, and damaging low fan motor RPM's may result. Conversely, if a smaller than required fan assembly is selected, the unit in all probability will not produce the required external Ps resulting in an under-aired condition; which is expensive to correct in the field.

Various options for fan/motor control are available to meet virtually all requirements. If a unit is properly selected, the standard fan/motor control package will produce the best result. The standard fan motor control package recommended for the Model CVF-II includes a 3-tap switch (LOW-MEDIUM-HIGH) in combination with an electronic fan speed controller. This package allows the flexibility of three different horsepower settings and the ability to fine tune fan rpm's for the most efficient operation. In a quick review of the fan

performance curves, you can readily see the flexibility provided by the three tap motor selector.

When designing discharge configurations for downstream duct systems, care must be used in the application of the model CVF-II. Bullhead tee arrangemets should not be placed less than six feet downstream of the discharge, to allow for proper equalization of air flow and temperature; this will reduce the possibility of stratification. Care should also be exercised in placing diffuser taps too close to the discharge; a similar condition of air shortage can result. It is highly recommended that duct work be designed to provide sufficient pressurization to allow equal flow in the downstream duct system. Splitter dampers in the tee arrangement can cause severe problems where stratification exists. If tee arrangements are employed, linear volume dampers should be used in each leg of the tee and balancing dampers should be provided at each diffuser tap. This arrangement allows maximum flexibility in accomplishing a properly balanced condition.

If you should have any doubt regarding proper discharge configurations, consult your local ENVIRO-TEC Representative, or contact the factory.

Controls

The Model CVF-II's many control sequences represent the broadest range of standard fan powered control options in the industry, providing infinite flexibility to meet any system requirement.

Terminals are available with pneumatic or electronic controls. Con-

trol sequence descriptions and reproducible schematics are shown in Control Sequence Guide CSP187-1(Pneumatic), CSE287-1(Electronic) and CSD1088-1 (Direct Digital), located under control section of the general catalog.

Installation

Model CVF-II Fan Induction Terminals are equipped with vibration isolation type motor mountings for maximum reduction of vibration transmission from the casing. Improper installation of the terminal, however, can cause these features to lose their effectiveness.

All CVF-II units should be installed in a manner to avoid contact with obstacles such as rigid conduit, sprinkler piping, greenfield, rigid pneumatic tubing. etc.; as such contact can transmit vibration to the building structure, causing objectionable low frequency noise.

Fan terminal units should never be installed tight against concrete slabs or columns, as vibration transmission is amplified in this condition

Recommended type hangers: sheetmetal straps securely attached to bar joist or mounting anchors properly secured to slab construction with lugs or poured-in-place hangers. Percussion nails are not considered to be a prudent anchor. Trapeze hangers may also be

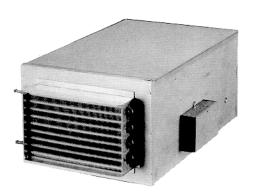
used, provided rubber liners are used on the contact rails of the hangers, eliminating metal-to-metal contact.

Inlet approaches to system pressure independent **Model CVF-II** units should be as straight as possible to eliminate inlet effect. Averaging probes are provided to offset mild inlet effect. If severe approaches are installed, field trim adjustment of the controller may be required to achieve acceptable air balance of factory pre-set terminals.

For maximum efficiency in controlling radiated noise in critical applications, we recommend that inlet ducts be fabricated of not less than 24-gauge sheet metal in lieu of flexible duct connections. Flexible duct is extremely transparent to radiated sound; consequently high inlet static pressures (Ps) or sharp bends with excessive pressure drop can cause a radiated noise problem in the space.

Model CVF-WC-II

w/Hot Water Coil



Description

Model CVF-WC-II Terminals are of the same basic design as the Model CVF-II, except for the addition of an auxiliary hot water coil, which is mounted at the discharge of the terminal. The water coil is energized only if the waste heat provided by the fan is insufficient to temper the space or zone served, or to provide heating when the central system is in the set-back mode for night or weekend operation.

Standard water coils have been computer selected to provide maximum efficiency at the lowest possible cost. Consult water coil selection charts for specific performance requirements. If your specific requirement can not be satisfied by the standard selections shown, contact your ENVIRO-TEC representative for special factory coil selections.

Construction

Water coils are constructed of pure aluminum fins of 0.005" to 0.010" thickness, with die-formed spacer collars to maintain uniform spacing. Fins are mechanically fixed to 0.018" copper tubes, insuring

maximum heat transfer. All ENVIRO-TEC coils have been tested at 320 PSIG minimum pressure using air under warm water.

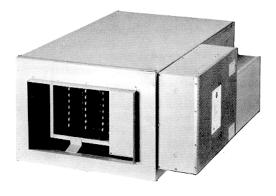
Selection

The selection tables appearing on page 27 are designed to cover a broad range of entering and leaving conditions most common to fan powered terminal applications. If, however, your heating requirements should exceed the range of the graphs shown, contact your ENVIRO-TEC representative, or the factory. Special coil selections

can be furnished within one working day. The water coil selection graphs have been computer designed to eliminate time consuming calculations. A computer selection program is also available from your ENVIRO-TEC representative (IBM compatible).

Model CVF-EH-II

w/Electric Heater



Description

Model CVF-EH-II Terminals are of the same basic design as the Model CVF-II, except for the addition of an auxiliary electric heater which is mounted downstream of the unit fan. The electric heater is energized only if the waste heat provided by the fan is insufficient to temper the space or zone served or to provide heating when the central system is in the set-back mode for night or weekend operation. Simplified heater selection and performance charts have been computer calculated to provide an optimum match range for all terminal sizes. This optimum match insures the best possible operating efficiency and safety. Electric heaters for the Model CVF-EH-II are E.T.L., and C.S.A. approved and listed, including all optional control components. A wide range of accessories are available to satisfy virtually all applications requiring an electric heat source.

Construction

Electric heaters are E.T.L., and C.S.A. listed for zero clearance, with 20-gauge zinc coated heater rack and duct connecting collar. Heaters include as standard, primary disc-type automatic reset high temperature limit switch and fan interlock. Terminal connections for power and low voltage source, as required, are provided within an

enclosed panel. A single point electrical connection only is required. When connecting the source of power, care should be taken in verifying the power voltage and phase required. Power services of 208 volts and 480 volts (3 phase) require a neutral lead (4 wires) for 120 volt or 277 volt fan motors.

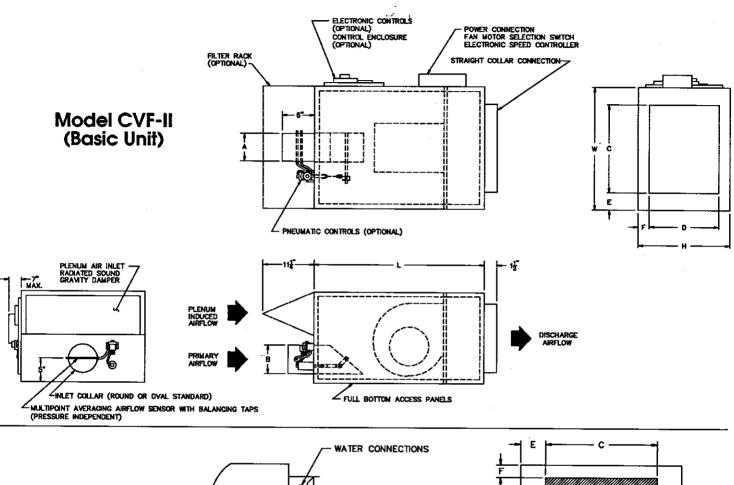
Selection

When selecting Heater capacities (KW) from the performance chart on page 26, it should be noted that any selection below 70 CFM per KW requires derated elements. An absolute minimum ratio of 50 CFM per KW should be maintained even with derated elements. Following this rule will reduce hazards and increase the life of the equip-

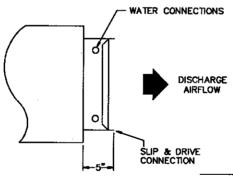
ment. For descriptive instructions regarding proper use of the Electric Reheat Chart, read the selection procedure information on page 26, appearing below the chart. If you should encounter any difficulty in using the chart, contact your ENVIRO-TEC Representative.

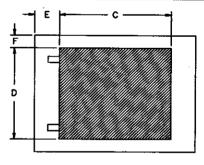
ENVIRO-TEC™

Model CVF-II Dimensional Data



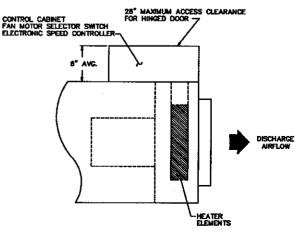
Model CVF-WC-II (with Hot Water Coil Option)





| UNIT | A | В | С | D | Е | | | , | | FILTER | |
|------|--------------------------|----|-----|---------------|----|------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|
| SIZE | | D | · · | | L | F | Н | _ | W | SIZE | QTY |
| 6 | 6 " | 6" | 18" | 11 <u>1</u> " | 3* | 2 7 " | 17" | 40" | 24" | 12"x24"x1" | 2 |
| 8 | 8* | 8" | 18" | 11 <u>1</u> * | 3" | 2 7 | 17" | 40" | 24" | 12"x24"x1" | 2 |
| 10 | 11 | 8* | 26" | 11 <u>1</u> | 2* | 2 <u>7</u> * | 17" | 40" | 30" | 12"x30"x1" | 2 |
| | 14 <mark>1</mark> " | 8" | 26" | 12 <u>1</u> " | 2" | 3 <u>1</u> " | 19" | 46* | 30" | 12"x30"x1" | 2 |
| | 17 <mark>1</mark> " | 8" | 36* | 15" | 6* | 1" | 17" | 40" | 48* | 12"x24"x1" | 4 |
| | 20 <mark>3"</mark> | 8" | 40" | 15" | 6" | 2" | 19" | 46" | 52" | 12"x26"x1" | 4 |
| 18 | 23 <mark>9"</mark> 16 | 8" | 40* | 15" | 6" | 2* | 19" | 46* | 52" | 12"×26"×1" | 4 |

Model CVF-EH-II (with Electric Heater Option)



Model CVF-II Performance Data

| | | | | MODI | EL CVF | -II PEF | RFORM | IANCE | DATA | | | | | |
|------|------|------------|------------|------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------|------|------|
| UNIT | | MIN | MAX | PR | OJEC | TED R | и мос | OISE (| CRITER | NOIF | VC) | MAX | | |
| SIZE | CFM | ∆Р | E.S.P. | | LET Ps | 1.0" IN | LET Ps | 1.5" IN | LET Ps | 2.0" IN | LET Ps | FAN | AMPE | RAGE |
| | | (IN. W.G.) | (IN. W.G.) | DIŞ | RAD | DIS | RAD | DIS | RAD | DIŞ | RAD | HP | 115V | 277V |
| | 400 | .08 | .64 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 30 | 26 | 32 | | | |
| 6 | 500 | .13 | .60 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 34 | 28 | 36 | 28 | 38 | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| | 600 | .18 | .54 | 33 | 36 | 33 | 39 | 33 | 41 | 33 | 42 | 0 | | |
| | 600 | .06 | .95 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 24 | 29 | 24 | 30 | | | |
| 8 | 800 | .11 | .84 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 35 | 30 | 37 | 30 | 38 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4.9 | 1.9 |
| | 1000 | .17 | .60 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 40 | 36 | 41 | 36 | 43 | 4 | | |
| | 700 | .05 | .94 | 25 | 20 | 25 | 21 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 23 | | | |
| 10 | 1100 | .11 | .89 | 33 | 35 | 33 | 36 | 33 | 37 | 33 | 38 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8.0 | 3.2 |
| | 1500 | .20 | .62 | 41 | 45 | 41 | 46 | 41 | 48 | 41 | 48 | 2 | | |
| | 1100 | .07 | 1.0 | 35 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | c | | |
| 12 | 1500 | .12 | .96 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 41 | 43 | 41 | 43 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9.7 | 3.8 |
| | 2000 | .22 | .44 | 45 | 48 | 45 | 49 | 45 | 50 | 45 | 51 | † | | |
| | 1500 | .08 | .76 | 38 | 35 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | | | |
| 14 | 2000 | .13 | .72 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 45 | 42 | 46 | 42 | 47 | (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16.0 | 6.4 |
| | 2500 | .21 | .68 | 46 | 48 | 46 | 50 | 46 | 51 | 46 | 53 | 2 | | |
| | 2000 | .11 | .96 | 35 | 31 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 35 | 38 | | | |
| 16 | 2600 | .18 | .78 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 45 | 42 | 47 | (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ | 19.4 | 7.6 |
| | 3200 | .34 | .46 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 51 | 48 | 54 | 48 | 55 | 4 | | |
| | 2600 | .13 | .90 | 43 | 37 | 43 | 39 | 43 | 40 | 43 | 41 | | | |
| 18 | 3200 | .20 | .75 | 48 | 45 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 49 | (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ | 19.4 | 7.6 |
| | 3800 | .29 | .44 | 53 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 53 | 55 | 53 | 56 | 4 | | |

Performance data is based on tests conducted in accordance with Industry Standard 880.

MIN Δ **P** is the minimum pressure required at the terminal inlet to deliver design airflow to the zone. All downstream pressure losses (including optional hot water coil) are handled by the unit fan and need not be considered for primary air performance calculations.

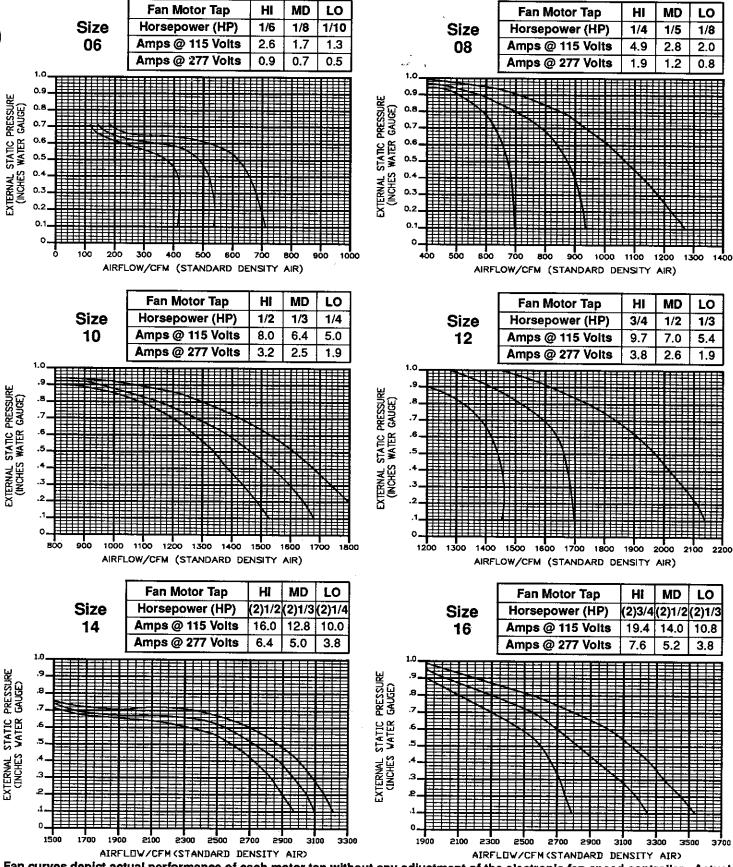
MAX E.S.P. is the static pressure available between the terminal plenum inlet and discharge. Downstream ducting and air distribution pressure losses must be less than value shown to achieve the required CFM in the zone served. Hot water coil pressure loss must be considered if utilized.

DIS is the projected discharge (airborne) NC level and is derived from the discharge sound power data with standard allowances for room absorption, five feet of lined downstream duct, end reflection, and power splits assuming a maximum of 300 CFM per diffuser. If average CFM per diffuser is more than 300, the resultant NC will be higher than shown above.

RAD is the projected radiated NC level and is derived from the radiated sound power data at 100% primary air with allowances for room absorption and ceiling transmission loss of an average room in accordance with the ASHRAE Systems Handbook, 1987, and the Industry Standard 885 Application recommendations (3000 ft³ room @ 6' from source):

| Octave Band | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Allowance (dB) | 15 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 26 |

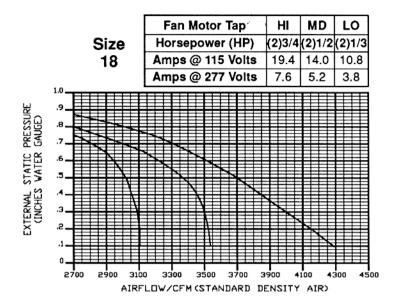
Model CVF-II Fan Performance Curves



Fan curves depict actual performance of each motor tap without any adjustment of the electronic fan speed controller. Actual specified capacities which fall below a certain curve are obtained precisely by adjustment of the electronic fan speed controller.

Unit fans should not be run prior to installation of downstream duct; otherwise, damage to the fan motor may result. The minimum external static pressure requirement is 0.1 inches w.g.

Model CVF-II Fan Performance Curves (cont)



Model CVF-II Sound Performance Data

Model CVF-II **DISCHARGE** Sound Power Data

NOTES:

- Sound power levels are expressed in decibels, dB re: 10⁻¹² watts.
- 2. Data is based on 100% induction airflow.
- Data is raw without any corrections or allowances of any kind.

| UNIT | FAN OFM | | | TAVE NUMI | | | |
|------|------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|----|
| SIZE | OFIV | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 400 | 60 | 49 | 49 | 46 | 50 | 49 |
| 6 | 500 | 65 | 55 | 54 | 52 | 55 | 55 |
| | 600 | 68 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| | 600 | 59 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 49 |
| 8 | 800 | 65 | 57 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 57 |
| | 1000 | 69 | 63 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| | 700 | 59 | 54 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 45 |
| 10 | 1100 | 70 | 64 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 58 |
| | 1500 | 77 | 72 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 67 |
| | 1100 | 68 | 66 | 63 | 63 | 59 | 55 |
| 12 | 1500 | 75 | 72 | 68 | 68 | 65 | 60 |
| | 2000 | 81 | 77 | 73 | 73 | 71 | 65 |
| | 1500 | 71 | 68 | 66 | 65 | 62 | 60 |
| 14 | 2000 | 77 | 73 | 71 | 71 | 67 | 64 |
| | 2500 | 82 | 78 | 75 | 75 | 71 | 68 |
| | 2000 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 64 | 61 | 60 |
| 16 | 2600 | 77 | 74 | 71 | 71 | 68 | 65 |
| | 3200 | 84 | 80 | 77 | 76 | 73 | 69 |
| | 2600 | 77 | 74 | 71 | 71 | 68 | 65 |
| 18 | 3200 | 84 | 80 | 77 | 76 | 73 | 69 |
| | 3800 | 90 | 85 | 82 | 81 | 78 | 73 |

MODEL CVF-II RADIATED SOUND POWER DATA

| FAN 6.5. INLETPS A 5. INLETPS 3. INLETPS 2.2. INLETPS CFM 3. Solution 4. Solution <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>10</th><th>10% P</th><th>RIMA</th><th>RYA</th><th>IRFE</th><th>OWC</th><th>100% PRIMARY AIRFLOW CAPACITY</th><th>\ } }</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<> | | | | | | | | | 10 | 10% P | RIMA | RYA | IRFE | OWC | 100% PRIMARY AIRFLOW CAPACITY | \ } } | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--------|----|----|---------|-----|----|----|----|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|----|----|----|----------|----------|-------|----|----|
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| 65 63 64 64 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 67< | | 8 8 | 19 | 83 | 54 | 47 | 64 | 33 | 63 | 82 | 99 | 48 | 44 | 40 | 63 | 64 | 58 | 49 | 45 | 40 | 64 | | | 20 | £5 | # |
| 58 56 49 41 40 50 68 62 44 42 40 50 68 68 69< | ۳۱ | 8 | 65 | 63 | 58 | 51 | 45 | 40 | 99 | 99 | 09 | 52 | 46 | 40 | 29 | 29 | 62 | 53 | 47 | 41 | 29 | _ | _ | 54 | 47 | 41 |
| 64 60 55 47 43 64< | | 900 | 28 | 55 | 49 | 43 | 41 | 33 | 28 | 56 | 51 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 59 | 58 | 52 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 59 | \vdash | - | 44 | 42 | 40 |
| 68 65 59 51 40 61 51 40 61< | ~ | 300 | 64 | 09 | 22 | 47 | 43 | 40 | 64 | 62 | 25 | 48 | 44 | 4 | 65 | 64 | 58 | 48 | 44 | T | 9 | | | 64 | 4 | 41 |
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| 63 62 56 56 56 46 47 57 64 67 67< | ' ' | 200 | 50 | 50 | 46 | 43 | 4 | 36 | 52 | 51 | 47 | 44 | 40 | 36 | 53 | 52 | 48 | 44 | 40 | 35 | 54 | ⊢ | ⊢ | 44 | 40 | 35 |
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| 80 76 69 60 54 54 82 77 70 61 55 54 83 78 71 62 55 55 83 79 | က၂ | 200 | 75 | 71 | 64 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 9/ | 22 | 65 | 88 | 52 | 53 | 1.2 | 73 | 99 | 58 | | | | | | 59 | 53 | 54 |
| | က | 800 | 80 | 9/ | 69 | 09 | 54 | 54 | 82 | 77 | 20 | 61 | 22 | 54 | 83 | 78 | 71 | 62 | - | | | | - | 62 | 55 | 55 |

Model CVF-II Sound Performance Data (cont.)

NOTES:

- 1. Sound power levels are expressed in decibels, dB re: 10⁻¹² watts.
- E.S.P. does not appreciably effect sound performance. 2. Fan external static pressure (E.S.P.) is 0.3 inches w.g. in all cases.
- 3. Data is raw without any corrections or allowances of any kind.

Model CVF-II Sound Performance Data (cont.)

| | | | 7 | 38 | 39 | 88 | 33 | 40 | \$ | 32 | 38 | 42 | 37 | Ŧ | 4 | 4 | 47 | 22 | 47 | 6 | 2 | 49 | 51 | 23 |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|----|----------|------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| | | | 9 | 37 | 6g | 14 | 40 | 4 | £ | 36 | 42 | 46 | 39 | 4 | 48 | 44 | 48 | 51 | 45 | 84 | 51 | 48 | 51 | 23 |
| | | ET Ps | 2 | 38 | 42 | 46 | 40 | 44 | 47 | 38 | 45 | 20 | 4 | 47 | 52 | 45 | 22 | 54 | 44 | 20 | 55 | 49 | 55 | 29 |
| | | 2.0" INLE | 4 | 42 | 48 | 52 | 44 | 8 | 22 | 40 | Q | 55 | 49 | 32 | 9 | 20 | 23 | 29 | 47 | 35 | 62 | 55 | 28 | 89 |
| | | 2.0 | က | 49 | 54 | 22 | 20 | 26 | 9 | 43 | 55 | 63 | 26 | 63 | 89 | 22 | 64 | 69 | 53 | 62 | 69 | 61 | 69 | 75 |
| | | | 2 | 53 | ટ | 29 | 55 | 09 | 65 | 4 | 99 | 64 | 09 | 29 | 73 | 62 | 89 | 72 | 28 | 99 | 73 | 99 | 72 | 78 |
| | | | 7 | 38 | 33 | 39 | 33 | 9 | 9 | 32 | 38 | 42 | 37 | 4 | 44 | 44 | 47 | 20 | 47 | 49 | 51 | 49 | 21 | 53 |
| | | | 9 | 37 | 88 | 4 | 40 | 14 | 43 | 36 | 42 | 46 | 33 | 43 | 48 | 44 | 48 | 51 | 45 | 87 | 51 | 47 | 55 | 53 |
| | | ET Ps | 2 | 38 | 42 | 46 | 40 | 44 | 47 | 88 | 45 | 20 | 41 | 46 | 52 | 45 | 20 | 54 | 43 | 50 | 55 | 49 | 54 | 59 |
| | | 5*INLET P | 4 | 42 | 47 | 52 | 43 | 20 | 54 | 40 | 49 | 55 | 49 | 55 | 90 | 50 | 57 | 62 | 47 | 56 | 62 | 55 | 29 | 68 |
| Łχ | તર | ¥ | 3 | 48 | 53 | 57 | 50 | 56 | 60 | 43 | 55 | 63 | 56 | 63 | 68 | 57 | 63 | 69 | 53 | 62 | 69 | 61 | 69 | 75 |
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| 50% PRIMARY AIRFLOW CAPACITY | OCTAVE BAND NUMBERS | | 7 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 33 | 40 | 32 | 38 | 42 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 46 | 49 | 51 | 49 | જ | 53 |
| IRFL(| VE BA | | 9 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 33 | 41 | 42 | 36 | 42 | 46 | 33 | 43 | 47 | 44 | 48 | 20 | 44 | 48 | 51 | 47 | 20 | 23 |
| RYA | OCTA | INLET PS | 2 | 37 | 42 | 46 | 40 | 4 | 47 | 38 | 45 | 20 | 41 | 46 | 51 | 45 | 90 | 54 | 43 | 49 | 55 | 49 | 54 | 29 |
| RIMA | | .0. | 4 | 41 | 47 | 21 | 43 | 49 | 54 | 39 | 49 | 55 | 49 | 58 | 09 | 20 | 25 | 61 | 47 | 99 | 62 | 25 | 82 | 68 |
| 9%P | | Ŧ | က | 48 | 52 | 26 | 20 | 83 | 09 | 43 | 55 | 63 | 26 | 62 | 89 | 22 | ន | 89 | 52 | 62 | 69 | 61 | 69 | 75 |
| 2 | | | 2 | 53 | 99 | 29 | 55 | 09 | 64 | 44 | 96 | 64 | 9 | 67 | 73 | 62 | 29 | 72 | 22 | 99 | 73 | 99 | 72 | 78 |
| | | | 7 | 37 | 88 | 38 | 38 | 33 | 9 | 32 | 88 | 42 | 37 | 9 | 43 | 44 | 47 | 49 | 46 | 63 | 21 | 49 | 51 | 53 |
| | | ř | 9 | 36 | 88 | 6 | 88 | ¥ | 42 | 36 | 42 | 45 | 88 | £ | 47 | 4 | 47 | သ | 44 | 48 | 51 | 47 | 20 | 23 |
| | | 0.5" INLET Ps | 2 | 37 | 42 | 46 | 39 | 4 | 47 | 38 | 45 | 49 | 4 | 46 | 51 | 45 | 20 | 54 | 43 | 49 | 54 | 49 | 54 | 29 |
| | | 0.5* | 4 | 4 | 46 | 51 | 43 | 49 | 5 | 86 | 49 | - | 49 | 55 | 8 | 22 | 99 | 61 | 4 | 56 | | 25 | 62 | 89 |
| | | | 9 | 47 | 52 | _ | 49 | 55 | 8 | 43 | 55 | - | \vdash | 62 | | 26 | | 89 | 52 | 9 | 69 | 61 | 69 | |
| | | | 2 | 53 | 26 | 29 | 55 | 90 | 64 | 4 | | - | ⊢ | 29 | ┡ | 19 | 67 | 72 | 57 | 99 | - | 99 | 72 | \vdash |
| | | A I | Ē 3 | 8 | 200 | 909 | 000 | 800 | 1000 | 20 | 1100 | 1500 | 1100 | 1500 | 2000 | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 | 2000 | 2600 | 3200 | 2600 | 3200 | 3800 |
| | | ENS. | 376 | | 9 | · | | Ф | 1 | | 10 | | | 57 | 1 | | 41 | L | | \$\$ | 1 | | 18 | |

NOTES:

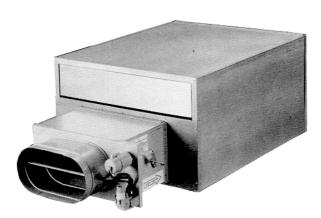
MODEL CVF-II RADIATED SOUND POWER DATA

^{1.} Sound power levels are expressed in decibels, dB re: 10-12 watts.

E.S.P. does not appreciably effect sound performance. 2. Fan external static pressure (E.S.P.) is 0.3 inches w.g. in all cases.

^{3.} Data is raw without any corrections or allowances of any kind.

MODEL CVFQ-II



Features

- Extremely quiet operation
- · Low cost, highly efficient waste heat recovery
- Available with electric, hot water or steam auxiliary heat
- · Eliminates need for central warm air system
- Single discharge-no need for field fabricated mixing plenum
- Broad range of controls-pneumatic or electronic
- E.T.L. and C.S.A. listed as an assembly
- Special construction available for low temperature primary air applications (Model CVFQ-LT-II)

Description

Model CVFQ-II Fan Induction Terminals are designed for use in low pressure variable air volume systems where acoustical performance is of the utmost importance. The unit is constructed with heavier gauge metal than the standard unit as well as special fan assemblies and primary air valve configurations. Numerous acoustical witness tests have proven the CVFQ-II Fan Terminals as the quietest in the industry.

The primary air cooling function of the **Model CVFQ-II** incorporates a single damper blade, which operates through a 45° arc and provides throttling capability in all damper positions. This feature is not possible with 90° arc single or multi-blade dampers used in other manufacturers' designs.

The fan induction or heating function of the **Model CVFQ-II** provides an inexpensive means of using the waste heat generated in the core of the building by recirculating that energy from the ceiling space to

those zones calling for heating. If additional heat is required to maintain zone temperature, the CVFQ-II can be provided with an optional hot water coil or electric heater (CVFQ-WC-II) or (CVFQ-EH-II), which may be activated by the zone thermostat. This eliminates the expense of installing and operating a central warm air heating system. It also allows maximum design flexibility for buildings which experience periodic nighttime or weekend occupancy.

The Model CVFQ-II is a unitary design incorporating both the cooling and heating function in a single casing. Unlike some models offered by other manufacturers, the CVFQ-II requires no special fabrication of discharge plenums to eliminate air stratification. Both heated and cooled air pass through a single discharge to downstream ductwork.

Model CVFQ-II units are available with an optional filter section located at the unit induction port.

Construction

Model CVFQ-II Fan Induction Terminals are manufactured of zinc-coated steel; Sizes 6 and 8: 22 gauge casing, 20 gauge bottom access door; Sizes 10 and larger: 20 gauge casing, 18 gauge bottom access door; 16 gauge damper, and 20 gauge damper seat. Assembly of the casing is by means of a mechanical lock, insuring the tightest possible construction. The damper assembly provides an acoustically effective double wall construction in the high pressure region of the Terminal, which substantially reduces radiated noise at the inlet. Maximum air valve leakage is 2% at 3" w.g.

Units may be provided with round, oval or rectangular inlet collars. Round or oval inlets and rectangular outlets are standard, unless otherwise specified. Convenient bottom access to the terminal interior assembly is provided for component maintenance. Access openings are clearly indicated on dimension drawings. Care should be exercised in maintaining these openings "clear", to insure convenient future access.

Pressure independent units are normally furnished with an inletmounted differential pressure sensor which may be removed without disconnecting the inlet duct.

Model CVFQ-II casings are internally lined with 3/4" thick, 4# dual density coated fiberglass, complying with N.F.P.A. 90-A and UL 181. No raw edges are exposed to the air stream. Special insulation coatings are available for clean-room, hospital and laboratory applications.

Fan assemblies used in **Model CVFQ-II** units are specifically designed for fan induction Terminal application. Unlike other manufacturers who use off-the-shelf fan assemblies, ENVIRO-TEC fabricates its fan package using computer selected wheels for specific capacity (CFM) and external static pressure requirements. This insures optimum quiet operation. All fan assemblies are mounted on reinforced casing panels with rubber-in-shear vibration isolators. Fan motors are equipped with spring isolators secured to the fan housing by means of rubber grommets, virtually eliminating vibration transfer.

Electrical components used in the **Model CVFQ-II** are installed in accordance with UL and N.E.C. requirements. A single-point electrical connection is provided for main power. Standard voltages are 115 or 277, single phase. Special voltages can be provided upon special request.

For thermal storage applications the construction is altered in three ways: First, the primary air valve is thermally isolated from the fan casing precluding conductance. Secondly, the interior casing insulation is wrapped with a vapor barrier. Finally, the entire bottom casing serves as the access panel. This version is designated as Model CVFQ-LT-II. Performance is not affected by these alterations. See page 31 for low temperature application information.

Model CVFQ-II assemblies are ETL listed-ETL report no. 476203. Model CVFQ-II assemblies are CSA listed-CSA file no. LR82026-1

Performance

Model CVFQ-II Fan Induction Terminals have been designed with cooling valve and fan assemblies matched to provide a constant

cooling-to-heating air ratio. If additional heating capacity is required, the **Model CVFQ-II** can be provided with an integrally mounted hot

MODEL CVFQ-II

Performance Cont.

water coil or electric heater, which is energized on a call for additional heating through the unit control system.

Model CVFQ-II units are available as system pressure independent or system pressure dependent. The thermostat controls the CVFQ-II in either case, providing desired temperature by varying the air volume to the space served. Pressure independent models are equipped with minimum/maximum air volume dials for rapid field setting (may also by ordered factory pre-set). Pressure independent models are equipped with a differential pressure inlet averaging sensor to assist in overcoming inlet effect.

When a poor inlet condition exists (other than straight), a shift in the

controlller set point may occur (if factory set) requiring additional trim adjustment of the controller in the field. With the standard differential controller, flow taps are provided for field setting. System pressure dependent models operate only in response to the room thermostat demand and may fluctuate through their range as the system pressure changes.

System pressure dependent control should be limited to smaller systems where pressures do not vary significantly due to load shedding.

Model CVFQ-II units will operate efficiently at differential pressure from as low as .03" (Pneumatic) and .015" (Electronic).

Selection

Model CVFQ-II Fan Induction Terminals should be selected for primary cooling in the mid-range to lower mid-range of the performance table (CFM) for super quiet operation (NC 35).

When selecting the proper fan assembly, care should be exercised in determining external static pressure requirements. The fan curves give the external static pressure available at the discharge for each listed size vs. CFM. If an excessively oversized fan assembly is applied, the fan must be throttled to maintain the specified capacity (CFM) at the reduced external Ps requirement, and damaging low fan motor RPM's may result. Conversely, if a smaller than required fan assembly is selected, the unit in all probability will not produce the required external Ps resulting in an under-aired condition; which is expensive to correct in the field.

Various options for fan/motor control are available to meet virtually all requirements. If a unit is properly selected, the standard fan/motor control package will produce the best result. The standard fan motor control package recommended for the Model CVFQ-II includes a 3-tap switch (LOW-MEDIUM-HIGH) in combination with an electronic fan speed controller. This package allows the flexibility of three different horsepower settings and the ability to fine tune fan rpm's for the most efficient operation. In a quick review of

the fan performance curves, you can readily see the flexibility provided by the three tap motor selector.

When designing discharge configurations for downstream duct systems, care must be used in the application of the model CVFQ-II. Bull-head tee arrangements should not be placed less than six feet downstream of the discharge, to allow for proper equalization of air flow and temperature; this will reduce the possibility of stratification. Care should also be exercised in placing diffuser taps too close to the discharge; a similar condition of air shortage can result. It is highly recommended that duct work be designed to provide sufficient pressurization to allow equal flow in the downstream duct system. Splitter dampers in the tee arrangement can cause severe problems where stratification exists. If tee arrangements are employed, linear volume dampers should be used in each leg of the tee and balancing dampers should be provided at each diffuser tap. This arrangement allows maximum flexibility in accomplishing a properly balanced condition.

If you should have any doubt regarding proper discharge configurations, consult your local ENVIRO-TEC Representative, or contact the factory.

Controls

The Model CVFQ-II's many control sequences represent the broadest range of standard fan powered control options in the industry, providing infinite flexibility to meet any system requirement. Terminals are available with pneumatic or electronic controls. Con-

trol sequence descriptions and reproducible schematics are shown in Control Sequence Guide CSP187-1(Pneumatic), CSE287-1(Electronic) and CSD1088-1 (Direct Digital), located under controls section of the general catalog.

Installation

Model CVFQ-II Fan Induction Terminals are equipped with vibration isolation type motor mountings for maximum reduction of vibration transmission from the casing. Improper installation of the terminal, however, can cause these features to lose their effectiveness.

All CVFQ-II units should be installed in a manner to avoid contact with obstacles such as rigid conduit, sprinkler piping, greenfield, rigid pneumatic tubing. etc.; as such contact can transmit vibration to the building structure, causing objectionable low frequency noise.

Fan terminal units should never be installed tight against concrete slabs or columns, as vibration transmission is amplified in this condition.

Recommended type hangers: sheetmetal straps securely attached to bar joist or mounting anchors properly secured to slab construction with lugs or poured-in-place hangers. Percussion nails are not considered to be a prudent anchor. Trapeze hangers may also be used, provided rubber liners are used on the contact rails of the

hangers, eliminating metal-to-metal contact.

Inlet approaches to system pressure independent Model CVFQ-II units should be as straight as possible to eliminate inlet effect. Averaging probes are provided to offset mild inlet effect. If severe approaches are installed, field trim adjustment of the controller may be required to achieve acceptable air balance of factory pre-set terminals.

For maximum efficiency in controlling radiated noise in critical applications, we recommend that inlet ducts be fabricated of not less than 24-gauge sheet metal in lieu of flexible duct connections. Flexible duct is extremely transparent to radiated sound; consequently high inlet static pressure (Ps) or sharp bends with excessive pressure drop can cause a radiated noise problem in the space.

The two largest sizes (14B and 14C) are usually shipped in two pieces which require field assembly.

Model CVFQ-WC-II

w/Hot Water Coil



Description

Model CVFQ-WC-II Terminals are of the same basic design as the Model CVFQ-II, except for the addition of an auxiliary hot water coil, which is mounted at the discharge of the terminal. The water coil is energized only if the waste heat provided by the fan is insufficient to temper the space or zone served or to provide heating when the central system is in the set-back mode for night or weekend operation.

Standard water coils have been computer selected to provide maximum efficiency at the lowest possible cost. Consult water coil selection charts for specific performance requirements. If your specific requirement can not be satisfied by the standard selections shown, contact your ENVIRO-TEC representative for special factory coil selections.

Construction

Water coils are constructed of pure aluminum fins of .005" to .010" thickness, with die-formed spacer collars to maintain uniform spacing. Fins are mechanically fixed to .018" copper tubes, insuring max-

imum heat transfer. All ENVIRO-TEC coils have been tested at 320 PSIG minimum pressure using air under warm water.

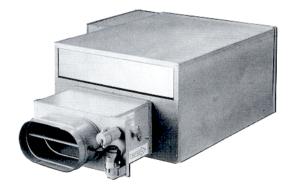
Selection

The selection tables appearing on page 27 are designed to cover a broad range of entering and leaving conditions most common to fan powered terminal applications. If, however, your heating requirements should exceed the range of the graphs shown, contact your ENVIRO-TEC representative, or the factory. Special coil selections

can be furnished within one working day. The water coil selection graphs have been computer designed to eliminate time consuming calculations. A computer selection program is also available from your ENVIRO-TEC representative (IBM compatible).

Model CVFQ-EH-II

w/Electric Heater



Description

Model CVFQ-EH-II Terminals are of the same basic design as the Model CVFQ-II, except for the addition of an auxiliary electric heater, which is mounted downstream of the unit fan. The electric heater is energized only if the waste heat provided by the fan is insufficient to temper the space or zone served or to provide heating when the central system is in the set-back mode for night or weekend operation. Simplified heater selection and performance charts have been computer calculated to provide an optimum match range for all terminal sizes. This optimum match insures the best possible operating efficiency and safety. Electric heaters for the Model CVFQ-EH-II are E.T.L. and C.S.A. approved and listed, including all optional control components. A wide range of accessories are available to satisfy virtually all applications requiring an electric heat source.

Construction

Electric heaters are E.T.L. and C.S.A. listed for zero clearance, with 20-gauge zinc coated heater rack and duct connecting collar. Heaters include as standard, primary disc-type automatic reset high temperature limit switch and fan interlock relay. Terminal connections for power and low voltage source, as required, are provided

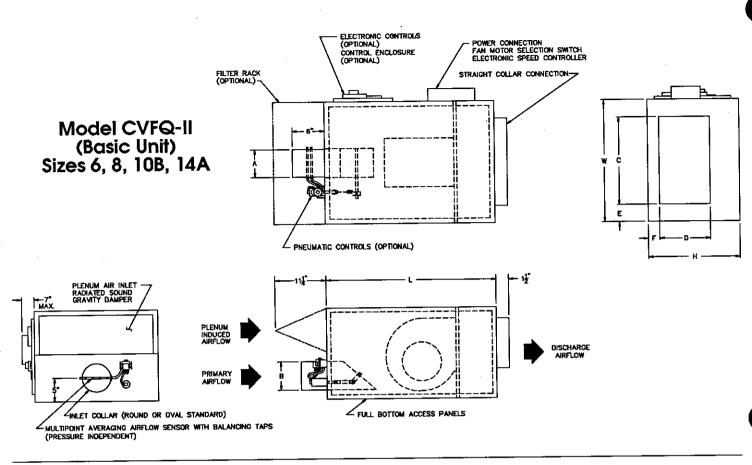
within an enclosed panel. A single point electrical connection only is required. When connecting the source of power, care should be taken in verifying the power voltage and phase required. Power services of 208 volts and 480 volts (3 phase) require a neutral lead (4 wires) for 120 volt or 277 volt fan motors.

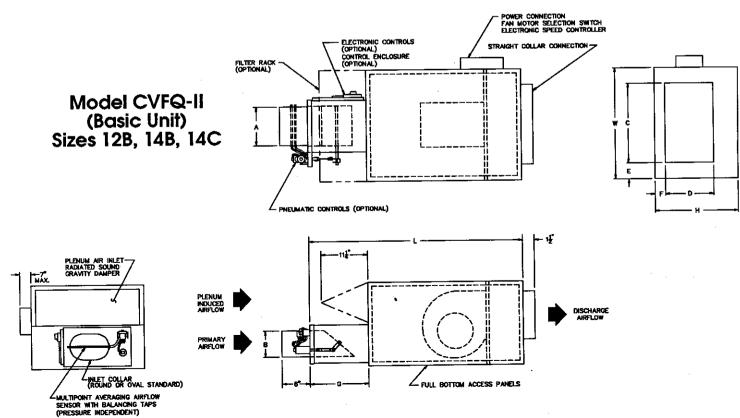
Selection

When selecting Heater capacities (KW) from the performance chart on page 26, it should be noted that any selection below 70 CFM per KW does require derated elements. An absolute minimum ratio of 50 CFM per KW should be maintained even with derated elements. Following this rule will reduce hazards and increase the life of the

equipment. For descriptive instructions regarding proper use of the Electric Reheat Chart, read the selection procedure information on page 26, appearing below the chart. If you should encounter any difficulty in using the chart, contact your ENVIRO-TEC Representative.

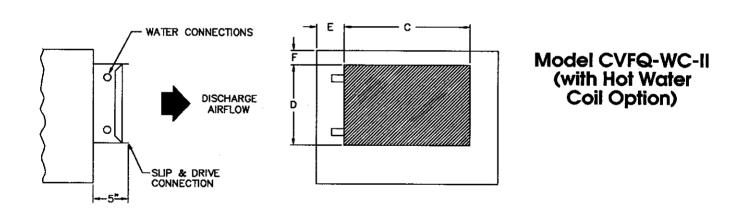
Model CVFQ-II Dimensional Data



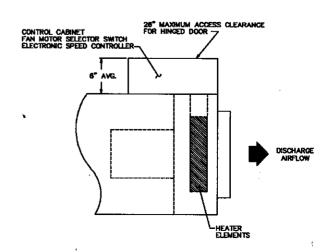


Model CVFQ-II Dimensional Data

| UNIT | | В | С | D | | _ | | | | 144 | FILTER | |
|------|---------------------|----|-------------|---------------|----|------------------|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|------------|-----|
| SIZE | A | D | | | E | F | G | I | اد | W | SIZE | QTY |
| 6 | 6* | 6* | 18" | 11 1 4 | 3* | 2 7 " | | 17" | 40" | 24" | 12"x24"x1" | 2 |
| 8 | 8* | 8" | 18" | 11 <u>1</u> " | 3" | 2 7 * | | 17" | 40" | 24" | 12"x24"x1" | 2 |
| 10B | 11 | 8" | 26" | 114" | 1" | 2* | | 19" | 40" | 30" | 12"x30"x1" | 2 |
| 12B | 14 <mark>1</mark> | 8" | 26* | 12 <u>1</u> * | 2* | 2* | 13" | 19" | 53" | 30" | 12"x30"x1" | 2 |
| 14A | 17 <mark>1</mark> " | 8" | 26* | 12 <u>1</u> * | 1" | 2* | | 19" | 46" | 42" | 12"x21"x1" | 4 |
| 14B | 17 <mark>1</mark> * | 8" | 26* | 12 <u>1</u> * | 2" | 2* | 30" | 19" | 76" | 42" | 12"x21"x1" | 4 |
| 14C | 174" | 8" | 36 * | 15" | 6* | 2* | 30 " | 19" | 76" | 52 * | 12"x26"x1" | 4 |



Model CVFQ-EH-II (with Electric Heater Option)



Model CVFQ-II Performance Data

| | | | | MODE | LCVE | O II D: | DEOD | MANIC | - DAT | | - | | | |
|------|---|------------|-------|------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------|--------|------|
| | Т | ı | | | | | RFOR | | | | | | | |
| UNIT | | MIN | MAX | | | | ROOM I | | | | · | MAX | AMDE | DACE |
| SIZE | CFM | ΔP | | | | | LET Ps | 1.5" IN | LET Ps | 2.0" IN | LET Ps | FAN | AIVIPE | RAGE |
| | - | (IN. W.G.) | , | DIS | RAD | DIS | RAD | DIS | RAD | DIS | RAD | HP | 115V | 277V |
| | 400 | .08 | .64 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 30 | 26 | 32 | | | |
| 6 | 500 | .13 | .60 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 34 | 28 | 36 | 28 | 38 | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| | 600 | .18 | .54 | 33 | 36 | 33 | 39 | 33 | 41 | 33 | 42 | 6 | | |
| | 600 | .06 | .95 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 24 | 29 | 24 | 30 | | | |
| 8 | 800 | .11 | .84 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 35 | 30 | 37 | 30 | 38 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4.9 | 1.9 |
| | 1000 | .17 | .60 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 40 | 36 | 41 | 36 | 43 | 4 | | |
| | 1000 | .09 | .60 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 34 | | | |
| 10B | 1200 | .13 | .44 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 37 | 34 | 38 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8.0 | 3.2 |
| | 1400 | .18 | .25 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 2 | | 0.2 |
| | 1200 | .08 | .46 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 | | | |
| | 1400 | .11 | .35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 37 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8.0 | 3.2 |
| | 1600 | .14 | .20 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 38 | | 2 | 8.0 | 0.2 |
| | 1600 .14 .20 38 37 38 39 38 40 38 41 1400 .07 .56 24 30 24 31 24 32 24 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14A | 1600 | .09 | .44 | 28 | 33 | 28 | 34 | 28 | 35 | 28 | 37 | (2) $\frac{1}{1}$ | 9.8 | 3.8 |
| | 1800 | .11 | .32 | 31 | 36 | 31 | 38 | 31 | 39 | 31 | 40 | $\frac{(2)}{4}$ | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | 1600 | .09 | .44 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 30 | | | |
| 14B | 1800 | .11 | .32 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 35 | 31 | 36 | (2) $\frac{1}{1}$ | 9.8 | 3.8 |
| | 2000 | .13 | .16 | 35 | 38 | 35 | 40 | 35 | 41 | 35 | 42 | $\frac{(2)}{4}$ | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| | 1800 | .11 | .58 | 30 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 35 | | | |
| 14C | 2000 | .13 | .52 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 33 | 38 | 33 | 39 | (2) <u>1</u> | 16.0 | 6.4 |
| | 2200 | .16 | .44 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 39 | 36 | 41 | 36 | 43 | (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10.0 | 6.4 |
| | | | . 7 7 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 09 | 30 | 41 | 30 | 43 | | | |

Performance data is based on tests conducted in accordance with Industry Standard 880.

MIN ΔP is the minimum pressure required at the terminal inlet to deliver design airflow to the zone. All downstream pressure losses (including optional hot water coil) are handled by the unit fan and need not be considered for primary air performance calculations.

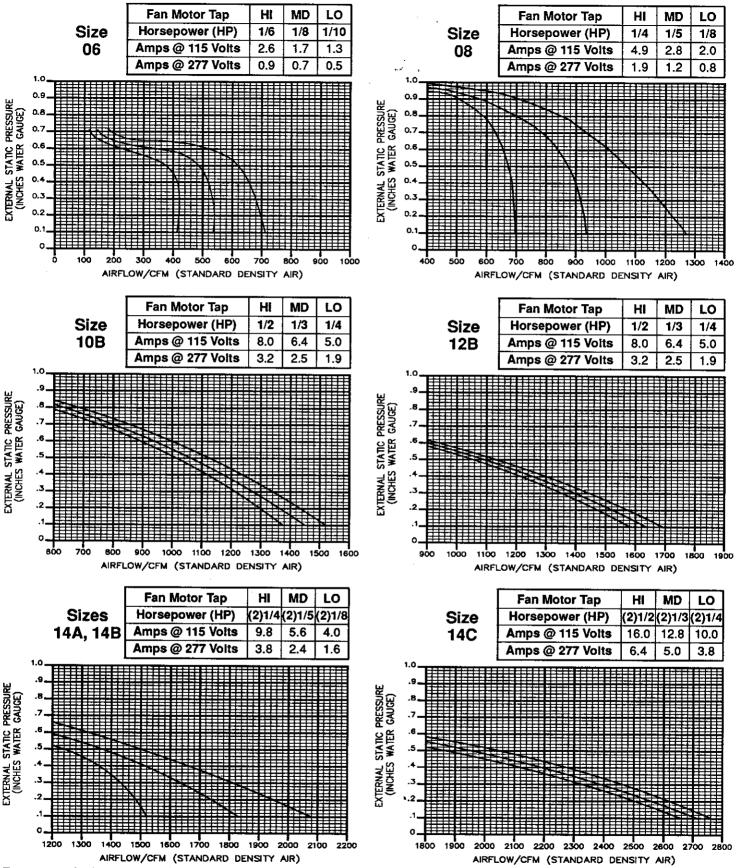
MAX E.S.P. is the static pressure available between the terminal plenum inlet and discharge. Downstream ducting and air distribution pressure losses must be less than value shown to achieve the required CFM in the zone served. Hot water coil pressure loss must be considered if utilized.

DIS is the projected discharge (airborne) NC level and is derived from the discharge sound power data with standard allowances for room absorption, five feet of lined downstream duct, end reflection, and power splits assuming a maximum of 300 CFM per diffuser. If average CFM per diffuser is more than 300, the resultant NC will be higher than shown above.

RAD is the projected radiated NC level and is derived from the radiated sound power data at 100% primary air with allowances for room absorption and ceiling transmission loss of an average room in accordance with the ASHRAE **Systems** Handbook, 1987, and the Industry Standard 885 Application recommendations (3000 ft³ room @ 6' from source):

| Octave Band | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Allowance (dB) | 15 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 26 |

Model CVFQ-II Fan Performance Curves



Fan curves depict actual performance of each motor tap without any adjustment of the electronic fan speed controller. Actual specified capacities which fall below a certain curve are obtained precisely by adjustment of the electronic fan speed controller.

Unit fans should not be run prior to installation of downstream duct; otherwise, damage to the fan motor may result. The minimum external static pressure requirement is 0.1 inches w.g.

Model CVFQ-II Sound Performance Data

| | | | | | | | | Ð | 19% PI | 3IIMA | 3Y AI | 100% PRIMARY AIRFLOW CAPACITY | O Ma | 1PAC | £ | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------------|----|---------------|-----|----|----------|----|-----------|---------|----------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|-----|----------|------|-------|-------|----------|---------|------------|----|----|
| 1-24 | L L | | | | | | | | | 0 | OCTAVE | E BAND | D NO | NUMBERS | S | | | | | | | | | |
| ž į | 2 Z | | 0 | 0.5" INLET Ps | ETP | m | | | ¥ | O" INLE | INLET Ps | | | | 1.5 | 5" INLET | ΓPg | | | | 2.0" | 2.0" INLET | Ps | |
| | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | . 9 | 7 2 | က | 4 | 2 | 9 | _ |
| | 400 | 25 | 55 | 48 | 43 | 40 | 38 | 28 | 22 | 51 | 44 | 41 | 39 | 59 | 29 | 23 | 45 ' | 42 4 | 40 60 | | 60 54 | 45 | 43 | 40 |
| 9 | 200 | 61 | 59 | 54 | 47 | 43 | 88 | 63 | 23 | 99 | 48 | 44 | 04 | 63 | 84 | 98 | 49 | 45 4 | 40 64 | | 65 59 | 3 50 | 45 | 4 |
| | 009 | 65 | 63 | 58 | 51 | 45 | 40 | 99 | 99 | 09 | 52 | 46 | 40 | 29 | 29 | 62 | 53 | 47 4 | 41 67 | - | 69 63 | 3 54 | 47 | 4 |
| | 009 | 28 | 55 | 49 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 28 | 56 | 51 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 59 | 28 | 52 | 44 | 42 4 | 40 59 | - | 59 53 | 3 44 | 45 | 4 |
| 8 | 800 | 9 9 | 60 | 52 | 47 | 43 | 40 | 84 | 82 | 22 | 48 | 44 | 41 | 9 | 64 | . 88 | 48 | 44 4 | 41 65 | 5 65 | 5 59 | 49 | 4 | 4 |
| | 1000 | 89 | 65 | 59 | 51 | 45 | 41 | 69 | 29 | 61 | 51 | 46 | 41 | 69 | 89 | 63 | 52 , | 46 41 | 1 69 | - | 69 63 | 3 52 | 46 | 4 |
| | 1000 | 61 | 59 | 52 | 47 | 41 | 38 | 62 | 61 | 54 | 48 | 42 | 39 | 63 | 61 | , 93 | 49 , | 42 3 | 39 63 | 3 62 | 2 56 | 3 49 | 43 | 39 |
| 10B | 1200 | 64 | 62 | 55 | 50 | £ | 40 | 65 | 25 | 56 | 51 | 44 | 41 | 99 | 64 | 28 | 52 | 44 | 41 67 | 7 65 | 58 | 3 52 | 45 | Ŧ |
| | 1400 | 67 | 65 | 22 | 53 | 44 | 42 | 89 | 99 | 59 | 54 | 45 | 42 | 69 | 29 | 09 | 55 | 46 4 | 43 70 | 0 67 | 2 60 | 55 | 46 | 43 |
| | 1200 | 64 | 56 | 20 | 45 | 42 | 40 | 65 | 58 | 53 | 46 | 43 | 41 | 99 | 29 | 54 | 47 , | 43 4 | 41 66 | | 59 55 | 5 47 | 43 | 4 |
| 12B | 1400 | 99 | 09 | 22 | 6 | 45 | 42 | 29 | 62 | 57 | 99 | 45 | 42 | 89 | 63 | .: 68 | 51 | 46 4 | 42 68 | 8 64 | 4 60 | 51 | 46 | 42 |
| | 1600 | 89 | 64 | 58 | 52 | 47 | 43 | 69 | 99 | 61 | 53 | 47 | 43 | 70 | 29 | 62 | 54 | 48 4 | 43 70 | | 68 64 | 1 55 | 48 | 44 |
| | 1400 | 63 | 22 | 52 | 48 | 44 | 42 | 64 | 59 | 54 | 51 | 46 | 43 | 65 | 09 | 99 | 52 | 47 4 | 43 65 | 5 61 | 1 57 | 54 | 48 | 44 |
| 14A | 1600 | 65 | 60 | 55 | 5 | 84 | 4 | 67 | 62 | 58 | 73 | 8# | 44 | 29 | 63 | 26 | 55 | 49 | 44 | 8 64 | 60 | . 56 | 8 | 45 |
| | 1800 | 89 | 63 | 29 | 54 | 47 | 4 | 69 | 65 | 91 | 99 | 49 | 45 | 69 | 99 | 62 | 58 | 50 4 | 46 70 | 0 67 | 7 63 | 3 59 | 21 | 46 |
| | 1600 | 61 | 54 | 20 | 48 | 44 | 40 | 62 | 99 | 51 | 49 | 44 | 41 | 63 | 22 | 52 | 20 | 45 4 | 41 63 | _ | 58 53 | 3 50 | 45 | 4 |
| 148 | 1800 | 65 | 59 | 53 | 20 | 45 | 43 | 29 | <u>.</u> | 55 | 5 | 45 | €} | 29 | 62 | 99 | . 52 | 46 4 | 43 68 | 63 | 57 | 53 | 46 | 43 |
| | 2000 | 70 | 63 | 56 | 52 | 46 | 4 | 71 | 65 | 28 | 53 | 47 | 45 | 72 | 29 | 29 | 54 | 47 4 | 45 72 | \dashv | 68 60 | 55 | 47 | 5 |
| | 1800 | 61 | 52 | 48 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 64 | 56 | 20 | 48 | 46 | 43 | 99 | 28 | 52 ' | 49 | 46 4 | 44 67 | 2 60 | 0 54 | 20 | 47 | 4 |
| 14C | 2000 | 64 | 99 | 25 | 83 | 46 | 4 | 29 | 99 | 55 | ফ | 47 | 4 | 69 | 62 | 27 | 252 | 47 4 | 45 70 | 0 64 | 58 | 53 | 8 | 45 |
| | 2200 | 29 | 59 | 55 | 51 | 47 | 45 | 70 | 63 | 59 | 53 | 48 | 45 | 72 | 99 | 61 | 25 | 48 4 | 46 73 | 3 68 | 8 62 | 5 56 | 49 | 46 |

NOTES:

3. Data is raw without any corrections or allowances of any kind.

MODEL CVFQ-II RADIATED SOUND POWER DATA

^{1.} Sound power levels are expressed in decibels, dB re: 10⁻¹² watts.

E.S.P. does not appreciably effect sound performance. 2. Fan external static pressure (E.S.P.) is 0.3 inches w.g. in all cases.

MODEL CVFQ-II RADIATED SOUND POWER DATA

Model CVFQ-II Sound Performance Data

| Γ | | | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 39 | 40 | 38 | ge Ge | 40 | 40 | # | 42 | 37 | 39 | | 40 | , | 42 |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------|------|------|----------|------|------|----------|----------|------|------|----------|------|--------------|------|
| | | 9 | 37 3 | 39 | 41 3 | 40 3 | 41 | 43 4 | 39 3 | 41 | 43 4 | 40 3 | | 42 4 | 42 4 | 4 | 45 4 | 41 | 5 | 44 | 42 4 | φ 9 | 44 4 |
| | ř | 8 | 38 | 42 | 46 4 | 40 4 | | | | | | | 4 | - | | | \dashv | | | \dashv | - | | - |
| | o o" INI ET De | 5 | \vdash | | | | 3 44 | 5 47 | 9 43 | 2 46 | 5 50 | 3 40 | 7 44 | 1 46 | 5 42 | 9 46 | 3 49 | 43 | 3 45 | 3 47 | 4 42 | .c £4 | 3 45 |
| | ٥٥. | 23 | 9 42 | 1 48 | 7 52 | 7 44 | 9 20 |) 55 | 3 49 |) 52 | 1 55 |) 43 | 4 47 | 3 51 |) 45 | 49 | 7 53 | 5 44 | 3 46 | 48 | 3 44 | 46 | 3 48 |
| | | 3 | 3 49 | 7 54 | 9 57 | 5 50 | 3 56 | 2 60 | 99 2 | 09 6 | 5 64 | 2 50 | t 54 | 5 58 | 3 50 | 54 | 3 57 | 5 45 | 49 | 2 52 | 9 48 | 52 | 5 56 |
| | | 2 | 53 | 57 | 59 | 9 22 | 09 (| (52 | 57 | 29 8 | 99 (| 3 62 | 23 | 65 | 58 | 9 | 63 | 55 | 65 | 62 | 59 | 62 | 65 |
| | | 7 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 33 | 40 | 39 | .4 | 42 | 36 | 39 | 4 | 39 | 4 | 42 |
| | ă | 9 | 37 | 33 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 43 | 38 | 4 | 43 | 40 | 4 | 42 | 42 | . | 45 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
| | Kª INI ET De | 5 | 38 | .42 | 46 | 40 | 77 | 47 | 43 | 9# | 49 | 40 | 44 | 46 | 42 | - | 49 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
| | + K | | 4 | 47 | 52 | 43 | 20 | 54 | 48 | 52 | 55 | 43 | 47 | 51 | 45 | 49 | 53 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 44 | 46 | 48 |
| FBS | 2 | ° | 48 | 53 | 57 | 20 | 56 | 09 | 26 | 9 | 63 | 20 | 54 | 58 | 20 | 54 | 57 | 45 | 49 | 52 | 48 | 52 | 56 |
| OCTAVE BAND NI IMBERS | | 2 | 53 | 22 | 29 | 55 | 09 | 64 | 57 | 62 | 99 | 62 | 63 | 65 | 58 | 61 | 63 | 22 | 29 | 62 | 29 | 62 | 65 |
| ONA | | | 88 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 88 | 40 | 36 | 88 | 40 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 36 | 33 | 41 | 39 | 41 | 42 |
| AVF B | | 9 | 37 | 39 | 9 | 39 | ₩ | 42 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 41 | 43 | 44 |
| C | | 5 | 37 | 42 | 46 | 40 | 4 | 47 | 43 | 46 | 49 | 40 | 43 | 46 | 41 | 45 | 48 | 42 | 45 | 47 | 42 | £ | 44 |
| | 4 O" INI ET De | 4 | 4 | 47 | 51 | 43 | 4. | 54 | 48 | ŧ5 | 54 | 43 | 47 | 51 | 44 | 49 | 53 | 44 | 48 | 48 | 44 | 46 | 48 |
| OCTAVE BAND NIMBERS | | က | 84 | 25 | 56 | 20 | 88 | 09 | 26 | 93 | 63 | 20 | 54 | 58 | 20 | 5 | 57 | 45 | 69 | 52 | 47 | 52 | 56 |
| | | 2 | 53 | 96 | 59 | 55 | 09 | 64 | 22 | 62 | 99 | 62 | 63 | 65 | 58 | 9 | 63 | 22 | 29 | 62 | 59 | 62 | 65 |
| | | 7 | 37 | 38 | - | 38 | 38 | 4 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 40 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 36 | 33 | 41 | 39 | 40 | 42 |
| | A | 9 | 36 | 38 | 4 | 39 | 4 | 45 | 38 | 40 | 45 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 40 | #5 | 43 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 41 | 4 5 | 44 |
| | ŭ U | 2 | 37 | 42 | 46 | 39 | 44 | 47 | 42 | 46 | 49 | 40 | 43 | 46 | 40 | 4 | 48 | 42 | 44 | 47 | 42 | \$ | 44 |
| | O 5" INI ET De | 4 | 4 | 46 | 51 | 43 | 49 | 54 | 47 | 51 | 54 | 43 | 47 | 51 | 44 | 84 | 52 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 4 | 46 | 48 |
| | | က | 47 | 52 | 26 | 49 | 55 | 09 | 26 | 09 | 63 | 49 | Ŗ | 57 | 20 | 53 | 57 | 45 | 49 | 52 | 47 | 25 | 56 |
| | | N | 53 | 56 | 59 | 22 | 09 | 64 | 25 | 29 | 99 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 28 | 60 | 63 | 55 | 29 | 62 | 59 | 62 | 65 |
| | FAN | ∑ | 400 | 500 | 009 | 009 | 800 | 1000 | 1000 | 1200 | 1400 | 1200 | 1400 | 1600 | 1400 | 1600 | 1800 | 1600 | 1800 | 2000 | 1800 | 2000 | 2200 |
| | LNI | SIZE | | 9 | | | 60 | | | 108 | | | 128 | | | 14A | | | 148 | | | 14C | |

MODEL CVFQ-II DISCHARGE SOUND POWER DATA

NOTES:

^{2.} Data is based on 100% induction airflow.

| | | 2200 | 64 | 90 | 99 | 09 | 9 | 59 |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|----|----|----|--------|----|-----------|
| | 65 | | _ | | | 800000 | | |
| | 14C | 2000 | 61 | 56 | 63 | 57 | 57 | 99 |
| | | 1800 | 69 | 23 | 59 | 54 | 54 | 23 |
| | | 2000 | 61 | 22 | 65 | 09 | 9 | 59 |
| | 148 | 1800 | 09 | 53 | 61 | 57 | 58 | 25 |
| | | 1600 | 09 | 49 | 57 | 55 | 56 | 54 |
| | | 1800 | 09 | 53 | 09 | 22 | 58 | 25 |
| | 14A | 1600 | 59 | 49 | 57 | 54 | 55 | 54 |
| | | 1400 | 58 | 46 | 53 | 8 | 52 | 20 |
| CFM | | 1600 | 74 | 69 | 63 | 64 | 99 | 65 |
| SIZE / | 12B | 1400 | 71 | 99 | 61 | 61 | 63 | 62 |
| UNIT SIZE / CFM | | 1200 | 89 | 29 | 58 | 28 | 09 | 58 |
| | | 1400 | 71 | 65 | 64 | 99 | 65 | 92 |
| | 108 | 1200 | 99 | 23 | 59 | 09 | 61 | 19 |
| | | 1000 | 09 | 53 | 54 | 54 | 56 | 55 |
| | | 1000 | 69 | æ | 62 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| | 80 | 800 | 65 | 29 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 25 |
| | | 900 | 69 | ß | 49 | 8 | 51 | 6 |
| | | 900 | 89 | 99 | 59 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| | 9 | 500 | 9 | 55 | 54 | 52 | 55 | 22 |
| | | 400 | 09 | 49 | 49 | 46 | 50 | 49 |
| | OCTAVE BAND | NUMBERS | 2 | 8 | 4 | 25 | 9 | 7 |
| | | gB. | | | | 98 | | |

Models CVF-II & CVFQ-II Electric Heater Selection Procedure

| Model C | VF-EH-II |
|--------------|---------------|
| Unit Size | Maximum KW |
| 6 | 6 |
| 8 | 12 |
| 10 | 18 |
| 12 | 26 |
| 14 | 33 |
| 16 | 40 |
| 18 | 44 |

| Model C | VFQ-EH-II |
|--------------|---------------|
| Unit Size | Maximum KW |
| 6 | 6 |
| 8 | 12 |
| 10B | 18 |
| 12B | 18 |
| 14A | 26 |
| 14B | 26 |
| 14C | 30 |

Standard heater design requires a minimum of 70 CFM per KW. For applications requiring less than 70 CFM per KW or more capacity than shown above, consult your ENVIRO-TEC representative or the factory.

Basic Equations (Standard Air):

$$KW = \frac{CFM \times \Delta T \times 1.085}{3413}$$
 $CFM = \frac{KW \times 3413}{\Delta T \times 1.085}$ $\Delta T = \frac{KW \times 3413}{CFM \times 1.085}$

To correct for elevations greater than sea level, the standard density component (1.085) must be reduced by 0.036 per thousand feet of elevation (e.g. 5000 feet elevation = $1.085 - (5 \times 0.036) = 0.905$.

Models CVF-II & CVFQ-II Hot Water Coil Selection Procedure

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

EAT - ENTERING AIR TEMPERATURE (degrees F)

LAT - LEAVING AIR TEMPERATURE (degrees F)

EWT - ENTERING WATER TEMPERATURE (degrees F)

LWT - LEAVING WATER TEMPERATURE (degrees F)

ATR - AIR TEMPERATURE RISE (degrees F)

WTD - WATER TEMPERATURE DROP (degrees F)

CFM - AIR VOLUME (Cubic Feet Per Minute)

MBH - 1000 BTUH

BTUH - COIL HEATING CAPACITY (British Thermal Units Per Hour)

SELECTION:

Tables are based on temperature difference of 115 degrees F between entering water and entering air. If this ∆T is suitable, proceed directly to tables for selection. All pertinent performance data is tabulated. THE AIR STATIC PRESSURE DROP MUST BE BASED ON THE UNIT FAN CAPACITY.

| ENTERING | AW 6 | ΓER-A | AIR TI | EMPE | RAT | URE | DIFF | EREN | ITIAL | [ΔΤ C | ORR | ECTI | ON F | ACTO | DRS] |
|----------|------|-------|--------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ΔT | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 |
| FACTOR | .15 | .19 | .23 | .27 | .31 | .35 | .39 | .43 | .47 | .51 | .55 | .59 | .63 | .67 | .71 |
| ΔΤ | 85 | 90 | 90 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 | 125 | 130 | 135 | 140 | 145 | 150 | 155 |
| FACTOR | .75 | .79 | .83 | .88 | .92 | .96 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.08 | 1.13 | 1.17 | 1.21 | 1.25 | 1.29 | 1.33 |

The table above gives correction factors for various entering ΔT 's (difference between entering water temperature and entering air temperature). Multiply MBH values obtained from selection tables by the appropriate correction factor above to obtain the actual MBH value. Air and water pressure drop can be read directly from the selection table. The leaving air temperature and leaving water temperature can be calculated from the following fundamental formulas:

LAT = EAT +
$$\frac{BTUH}{1.085 \times CFM}$$
 LWT = EWT - $\frac{BTUH}{500 \times GPM}$

A computer program is available through your ENVIRO-TEC representative for complete hot water coil performance data. This program includes data up to four rows deep. (MS-DOS operating systems only)

Models CVF-II & CVFQ-II Hot Water Coil Performance Tables

| Model C | Model CVF-WC-II & CVFQ-WC-II Size | /FO-WC | Il Size 6 | | | , i | | | | | Model C | Model CVF-WC-II & CVFQ-WC-II Size | VFQ-WC | -II Size | _ | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------|
| e V | | AC II | WATER PD | ج ا | | | 186 | | CAPACITY | Ĕ | ĝ | | 100 | WA'TER PD | Ca Ca | TAI | _ | - N | L | CAPACITY | È |
| VOLUME | AIR PD | RATE | (FT. W.G.) | | (DEGREES | Œ | (DEGREES F) | - (4 S | (MBH) | - - - | VOLUME | AIR PD | PLOW | (FT. W.G.) | £ 6 | (DEGREES F) | - (H SE | (DEGREES | ES F) | (MBH) | |
| (CFM) | (IN. W.G.) | (GPM) | 1 ROW 2 | 2 ROW 1 | 1 ROW 2 | ROW 1 | HOW | 2 ROW | HOW : | 2 ROW | (CFM) | (IN. W.G.) | (GPM) | 1 ROW | 2 ROW | 1 ROW | 2 ROW | 1 ROW | 2 ROW | 1 ROW | 2 ROW |
| | 1 ROW 0.01 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | | 133.4 | | 132.8 | 10.11 | 13.56 | | 1 ROW 0.03 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 25.85 5.85 | 102.1 | 130,4 | 107.8 | 12.39 | 18.04 |
| 160 | 2 ROW 0.01 | 0.00 | 12.4.5 | 9 7 6 | 127.3 | 149.2 | 169.2 | 170.1 | 10.77 | 14.54 | 450 | 2 ROW 0.06 | 0.08 | 2. 4. 5 | 9.6 | 200.7 | 126.6 | 163.3 | 151.8 | 16.66 | \$2.82 \$2.83 \$3.83 |
| | | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3 5 | | 126.2 | | 127.1 | 87.6 | 13.23 | | | 9.0 | 0.2 | , 0 | 88.89 | 8 4.0 | 128.5 | 105.6 | 12.87 | 18.59 |
| 800 | 1 ROW 0.01 | 9. 8 | 9.5 | 0.5 | | 137.3 | | 148.8 | # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # | 15.61 | Ç. | 1 ROW 0.04 | 2 % | 9. 7 | 2 6 | 2.6 | 11.3 | 148.6 | 130.0 | 15.68 | 2.8 |
| | 2 ROW 0.02 | 2 2 | 4, 5 2, 5 | 2 0 | 122.1 | 146.3 | 171.8 | 168.3 | 12.33 | 17.57 18.01 | 3 | 2 ROW 0.08 | 9 0 0 | 10.5 | 5 T. E | 0.00 | 123.9 | 167.8 | 158.8 | 16.35 | 33.83 |
| | 10 0 MOB 1 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 2.5 | | 120.5 | • | 122.5 | 10,41 | 14.38 | | | 0.5 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 87.4 | 1.76 | 126.8 | 103.7 | 13.31 | 19.07 |
| 240 | THOW CO | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.6 | | 130.4 | | 160.7 | 13.05 | 19.28 | 920 | ¥O A | 2. 0. 0. 0. | 2.1 | 0.6 | 8. 8. 2. <u>1.</u> | 108.8 | 167.3 | 128.0 | 8. 8 8. 8 | 35.00 31.35 |
| | 2 ROW 0.02 | 3.0 5.0 | 4.2 10.5 | 1.2 3.0 | 116.8 | 142.1 | 171.0 | 166.7 171.8 | 13.43 | 19.98 20.58 | | 2 ROW 0.09 | 3.0 | 4.2 10.5 | 3.1 | 97.5 | 121.5 125.0 | 167.1 172.0 | 157.6 165.7 | 19.31 | 33.59 35.63 |
| | 1 ROW 0.01 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | | 115.7 | | 118.7 | 10.93 | 15.33 18.95 | | 1 ROW 0.06 | 0.5 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 96.1 | 95.1 106.5 | 125.2 146.0 | 102.1 126.2 | 13.70 | 19.48 |
| 280 | 2 HOW 0.03 | 0 0 0 | 21 4 5 2 5 5 | 9.7. | 112.6 | 138.4 | 170.4 | 165.2 | 26. 41. 26. 62. | 22 22 38 52 58 | 009 | 2 ROW 0.11 | 0 0 6 | 1.2 | 9.6 | 2 8 E | 115.5 | 166.5 | 156.5 | 20.21 | 35.24 |
| | | 0.6 | 6.5 | 2 5 | 9.50 | 44.7 | 1.4.1 | 170.6 | 4. 4. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. | 16.13 | | | ų c | 4.01 | , i | 87.5 G. Ag | 4.22.0 | 177.6 | 165.0 | 27.03 | 37.51 to as |
| | 1 ROW 0.02 | 9 9 | 9.0 | . 6. | 103.8 | 123.8 | 153.2 | 139.3 | 13.61 | 2 8 2 | | 1 ROW 0.06 | 9 0 | 9. 0 | . 7 | 9.00 | 104.5 | 144.9 | 124.6 | 17.57 | 27.72 |
| 920 | 2 ROW 0.04 | 0.00 | 2, 4, 5 2, 5 | 5 - 6 5 - 7 | 100.1 | 135.1 | 169.3 | 163.8 169.8 | 4 5 5 2 4 6 2 4 6 | 2 | 099 | 2 ROW 0.12 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2. 4. 5 2. 2. 2. | 5 + 6 | 9 0 0 9 0 0 | 117.4 | 166.0 | 45.55 6.45 6.45 6.45 6.45 6.45 6.45 6.45 | 8 2 2 8 8 8 | 8 % % 8 % % |
| | | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 95.2 | 108.2 | 133.0 | 112.7 | 1.75 | 16.81 | | | 9.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2 | 91.7 | 122.4 | 68 | 2.30 | 20.18 |
| 98 | 1 ROW 0.02 | 2.0 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 101.0 | 120.5 | 152.0 | 136.9 | 13.98 | 2 2 | 200 | 1 ROW 0.07 | 0.6 | 9.6 | 0.2 | 0. 8 0. 8 | 102.7 | 143.8 | 123.1 | 3 ta 2 Ta 2 Ta | 28.46 |
| | 2 ROW 0.04 | 9 0 0 | 5.4 5.05 | 6. 5. | 106.2 | 132.2 | 169.3 | 162.6 | 16.90 06.91 | 26.72 27.35 | 3 | 2 ROW 0.14 | 8 8 | 4.2 | 3.1.2 | 83.9 85.2 | 115.6 | 165.4 | 163.6 | 22.28 | 26 84 24 86 |
| | 0,000 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 93.0 | 105.3 | 131.6 | 110.4 | 12.00 | 17.41 | | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.83 | 80.3 | 121.2 | 8. 1. | 14.69 | 20.48 |
| 007 | | 2.0 | 2.1 | . 9 9 9 | 98.5 102.2 | 117.5 | 163.9 | 134.7 | 16.07 | 23 52 54 54 | 750 | 1 HOW 0.08 | 20.0 | 2. 2. | 0 0 | 98.0 5.15 | 101.0 10.0 | 158.5 | 121.7 | 18.62 21.46 | 8. 5. 5. 5. 4. 5. |
| | 2 ROW 0.05 | 3.0 5.0 | 10.5 | 1.3 3.1 | 103.6 | 129.5 132.6 | 168.9 | 161.4 | 16.60 | 27.88 29.20 | | 2 ROW 0.16 | 3.0 5.0 | 4.2 10.5 | 3.1 | 8 8 8 8 | 113.9 | 164.9 | 153.6 163.0 | 23.22.22 | 39.61 42.60 |
| | 1 ROW 0.03 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 8. 8. ci. 1. | 102.7 | 130.8 | 108.3 | 12.29 | 17.83 | | 1 ROW 0.09 | 0.5 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 82.3 | 0,88 0,88 7. | 120.1 | 97.0 | 14.97 | 29.78 |
| 4 | 2 FOW 0.06 | 0 0 0 | 1.2 4.2 5.0 | 3.1.3 | 90.6 101.0 | 123.6 127.2 130.3 | 163.5 168.6 172.9 | 152.2 160.3 167.6 | 16.46 | 20 20 E | 900 | 2 ROW 0.18 | 9 6 6 0 0 0 | 2.1 4.2 5.5 | 9.1.8 5.1.8 | 90.68 93.0.83 | 108.4 | 164.4 | 142.5 | 23.35 | 37.46 40.91 |
| | 70 0 20 0 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 1. 6 | 5,55 | 100.5 | 129.3 | 106.5 | 12.69 | 18.38 | | 3,000 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 81.6 | 67.9 | 119.1 | 1.8 | 15.24 | 20.98 |
| 480 | 100 mode | 2 2 2 | 223 | | . 21 8 | 12 S | 162.8 | 150.8 | 2 2 2 | 8 2 2 | 850 | | 5 6 5 | 5.2. | 9 9 | 3 28 3 | 106.9 | 157.3 | . 14 f | 22.73 | 8.68 |
| | ל חטוו טיפי | 5.0 | 10.5 | 3.1 | 100.9 | 128.2 | 172.6 | 166.9 | 18.59 | 32.78 | | Z HOM 0.20 | 2.0 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 2. 2. | 114.7 | 169.0 | 161.8 8.161 | 2 | 45.60 |
| | 1 ROW 0.04 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 88.2 93.4 | 98.5 110.3 | 127.8 | 104.8 | 13.05 | 18.79 25.42 | - | 1 ROW 0.12 | 0.5 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 80.9 85.5 | 86.8 8.96.8 | 118.1 | 95.2 118.2 | 15.48 | 21.20 30.92 |
| 220 | 2 ROW 0.08 | 0 0 0 | | 9.5. | 0. 4. 8 | 123.0 | 162.1 | 158.3 | 18.74 | 32.55 | 8 | 2 ROW 0.22 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 9.0 | 0.00 | 105.6 | 156.7 | 151.1 | 8 Z 8 | 4.65 4.95 5.95 |
| | 90 0 mod 0 | 9.0 | 20.5 | 5.5 | 1.78 | 8.7 | 126.4 | 103.4 | 13.30 | 19.15 | | 4,400 | 0.5 | 0.2 | F 6 | 80.3 | 6.38 | 117.2 | 3 | 15.71 | 21.41 |
| 280 | | 202 | 2.5 | 9.0 | 5. 69 5. 69 | 117.3 | 16 | 148.4 | 5 2 2 | 2 3 3 3 3 3 | 056 | Š | 0.0 | 5.2 | 9 0 | 3 8 | 6.50 | 156.1 | 130.7 | 3 8 3 8 | 2 4 2 4 |
| | 2 ROW 0.09 | 3.0 | 4.2 10.5 | 3.1 | 97.2 98.5 | 121.1 124.5 | 167.0 | 157.4 165.6 | 19.49 20.26 | 33.93 36.01 | | 2 ROW 0.24 | 3.0 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 89.7 91.0 | 108.3 | 163.1 | 150.4 160.7 | 25.35 26.70 | 4 4 5 4 |
| | 1 ROW 0.06 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 91.2 | 95.1 106.5 | 125.2 146.0 | 102.1 126.2 | 13.70 | 19.48 26.90 | | 1 ROW 0.14 | 0.5 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 79.7 | 94.5 | 116.3 138.5 | 93.6 116.2 | 15.92 20.76 | 21.50 31.90 |
| 009 | 2 ROW 0.11 | 9.00 | 1. 2. | 1.3 | 27 88 ed 64 | 119,4 | 160.7 166.5 | 147.2 156.5 | 19.28 20.21 | 32.75 35.24 | 0001 | 2 ROW 0.26 | 3.0 | 2.4 1.2 | 0.6 1.3 | 87.6 89.0 | 103.1 | 155.6 162.7 | 138.8 | 24.42 | 45.49 |
| | | 5.0 | 10.5 | - | 97.5 | 122.9 | 171.6 | 165.0 | 21.03 | 37.51 | | | 9.0 | 10.5 | 3.1 | 80.4 | 110.9 | 169.0 | 160.2 | 27.38 | 49.62 |

Above data is based on entering water temperature of 180° F and entering air temperature of 65° F. See hot water coil selection procedure for correction factors if entering temperatures vary from these.

Models CVF-II & CVFQ-II Hot Water Coil Performance Tables

| Model CVF-WC-II Size 12 & CVFQ-WC-II Sizes 12B, 14A and 14B | Y AIR ALOW WATER PD | E AIH PO RATE (FT. W.G.) (DEGREES F) (DEGREES F) | 2 ROW (UTM) (GPM) 1 ROW 2 ROW | 0.5 0.3 0.1 83.9 89.8 106.5 83.7 18.37 | 900 1.00 2.0 3.1 0.9 94.4 113.4 151.5 132.9 28.54 | 2 ROW 0.10 3.0 6.2 1.9 96.2 118.2 5.0 15.4 4.5 97.8 122.7 | 0.5 0.3 0.1 82.5 87.6 104.5 82.9 18.88 | 1 ROW 0.06 1.0 0.9 0.3 88.4 99.8 129.6 104.9 25.22 | 3.1 0.9 92.8 110.7 150.0 130.7 29.98 | 5.0 15.4 4.5 96.2 120.1 | 0.5 0.3 0.1 81.3 85.9 102.7 80.9 19.33 | 1100 1100 1.0 0.8 0.3 87.0 97.5 127.8 102.8 1100 1100 2.0 3.1 0.9 91.3 108.2 148.7 128.7 | 93.2 113.1 157.7 141.9 33.47 | 0.5 0.3 0.1 80.2 84.3 101.1 79.8 19.73 | 3.1 0.9 90.1 106.0 147.5 126.8 32.53 | 2 ROW 0.16 3.0 6.2 | 0.5 0.3 0.1 79.3 83.0 99.7 78.9 20.08 | 1 ROW 0.10 1.0 0.9 0.3 84.7 93.7 124.6 99.4 27.68 | 51.86 12.00 2.10 3.1 0.9 89.0 104.1 146.3 125.1 33.67 54.87 51.86 30.8 109.0 155.8 138.8 36.23 61.79 | 6.0 15.4 4.5 92.5 113.7 164.6 152.6 38.57 | 81.8 98.4 78.1 | 1400 2.0 3.1 0.9 88.0 102.3 145.3 123.6 34.74 | 2 ROW 0.21 3.0 6.2 1.9 89.8 107.2 155.0 137.4 37.48 5 91.5 112.0 164.0 1516 40.01 | 0.5 0.3 0.1 77.8 80.8 97.2 77.4 20.69 | 3.1 0.9 67.1 100.7 144.3 122.2 35.74 | 55.54 2 ROW 0.24 3.0 6.2 1.9 88.9 105.6 154.2 136.2 38.67 65.76 60.96 10.4 163.5 150.6 41.37 73.52 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 2.0 3.1 0.9 86.2 99.2 143.3 120.8 36.69 | 2 ROW 0.26 3.0 6.2 1.9 88.0 104.1 153.5 135.0 39.79 5.0 5.0 15.4 4.5 89.7 108.9 182.9 146.7 42.67 | 1 DOW A15 10 03 0.1 78.5 79.1 95.2 | 1700 1.19 2.0 3.1 0.9 85.5 97.9 142.4 119.6 37.56 | 87.3 102.7 152.8 133.8 40.86 88.9 107.5 162.4 148.8 43.91 | 0.5 0.3 0.1 76.0 78.4 94.3 75.7 21.42 | 1800 1 HOW U.17 1.0 0.9 0.3 80.8 87.2 118.7 93.6 30.65 | 2 ROW 0.33 3.0 6.2 1.9 86.5 101.4 152.1 132.8 | 5.0 15.4 4.5 88.2 106.2 162.0 147.9 45.10 05 03 01 75.5 77.9 02.5 75.9 04.52 | 1 HOW 0.19 1.0 0.9 0.3 80.2 86.3 117.7 92.7 31.14 | 95.5 140.8 117.4 39.23 | 5.0 15.4 4.5 87.5 105.0 161.5 | 92.7 74.9 21.81 | |
|---|---------------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | TWT | F) (DEGREES F) (N | - | 114.8 90.9 | 156.2 140.5 | 3.6 163.3 151.5 24.99 7.6 169.6 161.7 26.09 | 112.7 89.0 | 5.9 136.8 113.7 21.62 | 162.4 149.8 | 168.9 160.6 | 110.8 87.4 | 153.8 136.4 | 8.5 161.5 148.2 27.74 2.7 168.4 159.4 29.11 | 109.1 86.1 | 152.7 134.7 | 116.3 160.7 146.8 28.99 120.5 167.8 158.4 30.49 | 107.6 84.9 | 132.1 107.9 | 159.9 145.4 | 167.3 157.4 | 106.2 83.8 130.7 106.3 | 150.7 131.5 | 159.2 | 104.9 82.9 | 149.8 130.2 | 1.2 156.3 155.6 34.22 | | 148.9 128.9 | 165.9 154.8 | 102.7 81.4 | 148.1 127.6 | .7 157.2 140.8 34.26 .2 165.4 154.0 36.43 | 101.8 80.7 | 147.3 126.5 | 156.6 139.8 | 100.8 80.1 | 125.3 100.4 | 146.6 125.4 33.41 | 164.6 152.5 | 5 100.0 79.6 20.00 9 124.4 99.4 27.80 | |
| FQ-WC-II Size 10B |) LAT | W.G.) (DEGREES | ROW 2 ROW 1 ROW | 0.1 87.4 | 9.78 | | 0.1 85.8 | 0.8 0.2 91.7 | 1.7 97.6 | 4.0 99.1 | 0.1 84.4 | 9.4 | 5.6 1.7 96.1 11 13.8 4.0 97.7 12 | 0.1 83.2 | 0.6 | 5.6 1.7 94.8 11 13.8 4.0 96.4 12 | 0.1 82.2 | 0.2 87.8 | 1.7 93.6 | 4.0 95.2 | 0.1 81.3 | 90.8 | 92.6 94.1 | 0.1 80.4 | 0.8 | 4.0 93.2 | 0.2 0.1 79.7 85 0.8 0.2 84.9 94 | 0.8 89.0 | 4.1 92.3 | 0.1 79.0 | 0.9 | | 0.2 0.1 78.4 82 | 0.6 87.4 | 1.7 89.1 | 0.1 77.9 | 0.2 82.8 | | 4.1 90.0 | 0.2 0.1 77.3 60 0.8 0.2 62.2 89 | |
| Model CVF-WC-II Size 10 & CVFQ-WC-II Size | AIR AIR PD FLOW | (IN. W.G.) | 2 | 1 ROW 0.04 | | 2 HOW 0.07 3.0 | | 750 1 ROW 0.04 1.0 | 2 ROW 0.08 | | 1 Row 0.05 | | 2 ROW 0.10 3.0 | 1 BOW 0.6 | | 2 ROW 0.12 3.0 5.0 | | 975 1.0 2.0 | 2 ROW 0.13 3.0 | 6.0 | 1 ROW 0.08 1.0 | 1050 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 | 2 2 | 1 BOW 0.09 | . ; | 2 HOW 0.17 3.0 | 0.5 1 ROW 0.10 1.0 | 2 ROW 0 19 3.0 | | 1 ROW 0.11 1.0 | | 2 HOW 0.21 3.0 5.0 | 1 ROW 0.12 1.0 | ! | 2 ROW 0.24 3.0 | | 1 HOW 0.14 1.0 | 2 ROW 0.26 3.0 | 5.0 | 1 ROW 0.15 1.0 | |

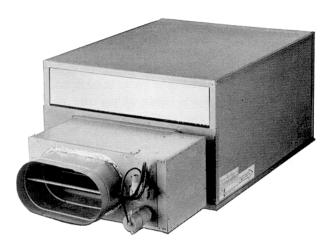
Above data is based on entering water temperature of 180° F and entering air temperature of 65° F. See hot water coil selection procedure for correction factors if entering temperatures vary from these.

Models CVF-II & CVFQ-II Hot Water Coil Performance Tables

| | | | 3 | OM CA | 0 10 | ٤ | | | | | | Model CV | Model CVF-WC-II Size 16 and 18 | 16 and 1 | <u> </u> | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| March Marc | Alogei C | -M11 3176 | 5 8 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | ! | | | | 8 | - | | , w | | CAPACITY | ≧ |
| Figure 1 | AIR | AIR PD | FLOW | WATER (FT. W. | G G | (DEGRE | ES F) | LW (DEGRE) | ES F) | (MBF | · • • | VOLUME | AIR PD | RATE | (FT. W. | | (DEGRE | | (DEGREES F) | S F) | (MBH) | ۽ |
| Theory cost 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1 | (CFM) | (IN. W.G.) | (GPM) | | 1 5 | | 2 ROW | | 2 ROW | | 2 ROW | (CFM) | (IN. W.G.) | (GPM) | | | | | 1 ROW 2 | | | 2 ROW |
| FROW OLD 10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 | | | 0.5 | | 1 | 1 | 7.98 | 89.6 | 12.1 | 8 28 | 26.92 | | NO MOG | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 79.5 | 2 2 | 82.9 107.7 | 6.6.9 | 24.28 36.16 | 27.80 48.66 |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1150 | 1 ROW 0.03 | 0.2 | <u>+</u> 4, ε, ε, | 4.6. | 8 8 | 114.6 | 140.6 | 118.4 | 3 8 | 61.58 | 1550 | | 20 | 5.3 | 9 ; | 95.6 | 107.6 | 133.9 | 108.7 | 46.12 | 71.32 |
| Figure 0.00 0.01 | | 2 ROW 0.06 | 3.0 | 8. 4. | 2.5 | 99.2 101.4 | 120.7 | 161.7 | 133.9 | 45.45 45.16 | 26.22 26.22 26.22 | | 2 ROW 0.08 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 3.2 | 97.5 | 120.6 | 158.2 | 142.8 | £ 8 | 63.01 |
| From one 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1 | | | 9.9 | 9 | £. | 4.18 | 2 | 1 | 71.0 | 23.01 | 27.25 | | 20 0 000 | 0.5 | 5.0 | 0. d | 78.4 | 90.2 | 105.7 | 68.3 | 37.17 | 27.92 |
| From 0.06 Sign Si | 8 | 1 ROW 0.04 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 98.8 | 111.1 | | 115.3 | 33.08 1.1.08 | 8.75.98 64.75 | 1700 | HOW US | 2.0 | 6. | 9: | 7.16 | 105 | 132.1 | 108.4 | 47.93 | 3 |
| Frow 0.05 1.0 | 3 | 2 ROW 0.07 | 9 6 | 9 7 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 117.4 | | 131.0 | 44.51 | 73.51 81.70 | | 2 ROW 0.10 | 3.0 5.0 | 10.7 26.4 | 3.2 | 7.88.7 | 111.7 | 157.2 | 122.8 | 57.02 | 95.80 |
| Thomaton 20 61 | | | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 90.0 | 82.5 | | 20.5 | 23.48 | 27.45 | | And word | S C | 5.0 | 0, 0 1, 0 | 77.5 | 5. 8. 0. 1. | 103.0 | 67.9 | 2 8 | 28.05 20.03 |
| From 0.06 10. | 1450 | | 0; 0; 0; 0; | - 4 6 8 | 1.5 | 86.9 82.5 | 108.1 | _ | 112.5 | 43.12 43.12 43.12 | 67.51 | 1850 | 8 | 200 | . S | 9.0 | 8 8 | 6.29 | 130.4 | 104.3 | 85.55 55 | 75.71 |
| Theywork of the test 10 | | 2 HOW 0.09 | 0 5 0 5 | 9.8 | 2.9 | 95.0 97.2 | 120.4 | | 128.4 | 56.92 50.38 | 77.35 96.71 | | 2 HOW 0.12 | 5.0 | 26.4 | 7.8 | . 8. 8. | 116.0 | 156.2 | 130.3 | 50.49 | 101.87 |
| The part of the | | 900 | 9.5 | 4. | 1.0 | 78.8 | 91.0 7.00 | | 9,00 | 23.88 | 27.61 | | 1 ROW 0.07 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 76.7 | 78.0 | 79.3 | 67.6 78.7 | 25.18 38.88 | 28.10 50.66 |
| \$\text{conv} \text{conv} \text | 1600 | 2 HOW 0.11 | 8 8 8 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 93.4 | 105.5 | | 126.1 | 40.4 40.4 | 80.95 80.82 | 2000 | 2 ROW 0.13 | 3 6 6 | 5.3 10.7 | 9. 8. 6 | 98.7 91.2 9.00 | 100.0 | 128.9 | 118.9 | 56.53 | 5. 19 5. 20 14. 20 |
| The Charles 1 | | | 5.0 | 2.5 | 7 3 | 2 | 117.8 | ` | 43.5 | 2 2 | 24. P. | | | \$ 8 | 0.5 | : = | 25.0 | 7.7 | * | 4.78 | 25.41 | 28.16 |
| 2 FOW 0.15 | | 1 ROW 0.07 | 9 9 9 9 | . . | 3 & | 8 % | 908 | | 82.7 | 8 | 49.67 | | 1 ROW 0.08 | 2 6 | 9: 9 | 9.5 | 1.26 | 97.0 | 100.8 | 7.77 | 8 2 | 51.15 |
| 1,000, 0.08 1.0 1. | 1750 | 2 ROW 0.13 | 3.0 | 8. 6. 8. 6. | 2.5 | 28.7 1.23 | 109.2 | | 124.0 | 25.22 25.22 26.22 | 83.97 | 8 | 2 ROW 0.15 | 0.0.0 | 10.5 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 9.50 | 0.141 | 117.1 | 5.82 | 92.20 52.20 |
| Figure F | | | 8.0 | 24.1 | 7.1 | ž | 115.6 | | 141.8 | 55.43 | 95.50 | | | 9 4 | 4.6 | | 75.3 | 78.4 | 77.6 | 67.1 | 25.61 | 28.21 |
| 2 FOW 015 | | 1 ROW 0.08 | 5 0 | 4, 6, | | 93.1 83.1 | 78.6 89.0 | | 2 E | 37.14 | 40.32 | | 1 ROW 0.09 | 3 2 3 | 9 9 | 9 | 91.2 | 85.8 | 8 9 | 8, 68 | 8,03 | 55.58 55 |
| The motion The | 1900 | | | 8,0 | £. 6 | 88.5 | 101.1 | | 105.9 | 48. 62 61. 62 61. 62 | 24.06 24.06 | 5300 | 2 ROW 0.17 | 0 0 | 5.3 | 9. S. | 86.7 89.2 | 47.5 103.9 | 139.8 | 115.5 | 8 S 5 C | 8.8 |
| Figure F | | 2 ROW 0.15 | | 24.5 | 7.1 | 3 g | 113.5 | | 140.2 | 57.72 | 35. | | | 5.0 | 28.4 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 110.5 | 153.6 | 134.8 | 11. | 113.02 |
| 1 HOW 0.09 1.0 1.5 0.4 15 10.4 10.2 130.4 10.2 10.2 13.4 10.4 10.2 13.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10 | | | 0.5 | 0.4 | <u>.</u> | 76.2 | 77.6 | | 88.3 | 24.7 | 27.92 | | 3 | 9.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 74.7 | 7. 4 | 98.8 | 67.0 | % \$ | 8 2 |
| 2 FOW 0.17 5.0 0.8 1.0 0.8 2.0 0.8 0.8 0.0 0.8 0.0 0.5 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 | 2050 | 1 ROW 0.09 | 2.0 | v. 4. | 4. 1. | 87.75 4.75 | 99.5 89.5 | | 104.2 | 8.6 | 76.81 | 2450 | | 200 | 5.5 | 9 9 | 85.8 | 98.0 | 124.9 | 97.9 | 55.15 | 92.13 |
| HOW 0.10 0.5 0.4 0.1 75.5 76.8 80.0 86.0 25.00 27.90 1800 1800 1900 | | 2 ROW 0.17 | 30 | 24.1 24.1 | 2.8 | 80.08 80.08 | 111.6 | | 120.4 | 22 82 28 88 | 103.23 | | Ã. | 9.0 | 26.4 | 7.8 | 8 8.2 | 108.9 | 152.8 | 135.5 | 88.00 | 116.29 |
| Thow 0.10 1.6 | | | 0.5 | 4. | 0.1 | 75.5 | 76.8 | | 0.68 | 25.00 | 27.90 | | 1 0 WOO 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 74.2 | 75.1 | 76.2 | 66.8 | 28.85 14.7 | 28.30 |
| 2 FOW 0.19 3.0 9.8 2.9 98.8 103.7 142.3 118.7 56.61 9180 2 FOW 0.21 5.0 24.1 7.1 106.9 155.2 137.3 66.61 9180 2 FOW 0.21 5.0 24.1 7.1 106.9 155.2 137.3 61.83 106.86 90.7 | 2200 | 1 ROW 0.10 | 2.0 | t. 4. | 0 + 4 tč | 86.5 | 97.6 | | 102.6 | 50.97 | 7.38 | 2600 | | 200 | 5 | 9 9 | 28. | 2 3 | 123.7 | 98.6 | 88.88 | 83.39 |
| 1 HOW 0.11 1.0 1.5 0.4 60.5 65.0 101.5 78.4 39.2 60.7 60.7 1 HOW 0.12 1.0 1.6 0.5 79.1 1 HOW 0.11 1.0 1.5 0.4 60.5 65.0 101.5 78.4 39.2 60.7 60.7 1 HOW 0.12 1.0 1.5 0.4 60.5 65.0 101.5 78.4 39.2 60.7 60.7 1 HOW 0.12 1.0 1.5 0.4 60.5 102.1 12.1 17.2 17.2 62.0 74.1 7.1 60.2 102.1 12.1 17.2 17.2 62.0 74.1 7.1 60.2 102.1 12.1 17.2 17.2 62.0 74.1 7.1 60.2 102.1 12.1 17.2 17.2 62.0 22.1 16.0 2 10.0 1.0 1.1 1.2 17.2 17.2 18.5 67.6 25.3 28.1 1 HOW 0.13 1.0 1.5 0.4 78.6 14.0 100.3 16.4 14.2 17.2 18.5 67.6 25.3 28.1 1 HOW 0.13 1.0 1.5 0.4 78.6 14.2 18.2 18.2 18.1 18.0 18.2 18.1 18.0 18.2 18.1 18.1 18.1 18.1 18.1 18.1 18.1 | | ROW | 9.0 | 9. 8. 1.4. | 7.1 | 88 E | 103.7 | | 118.7 | 58.64 19.83 | 91.90 106.68 | | Z HOW 0.21 | 2.0 | 26.4 26.4 | 7.8 | 6 6 | 107.5 | 152.0 | 132.3 | 86.98 | 119.37 |
| 2 ROW 0.21 10 15 0.4 0.5 0.5 10.2 7.5 0.5 7.5 7.5 0.5 7.8 2750 2.750 2.0 6.3 1.6 64.3 2 ROW 0.21 3.0 4.8 2.6 6.5 6.2 102.1 141.2 117.2 68.20 94.14 2.760 2.760 2.700 2.0 4.6 10.7 3.2 86.8 96.17 2.0 4.6 10.7 3.2 86.8 96.17 2.0 4.6 7.7 3.0 9.8 2.0 1.0 | | | 0.5 | 2 ; | 2.5 | 8.4 | 79.5 | | 67.9 | 8.8 | 28.08 | | 1 BOW 0.12 | 2. C | 0.5 | 0.5 | 8.67 | 74.5 | 75.6 96.0 | 74.8 | 8 2 | 28.28 20.28 |
| 2 ROW 0.21 3.0 9.8 2.9 67.9 1921 1412 1172 56.20 94.14 2 2 POW 0.23 3.0 10.7 3.2 86.8 8 8 9 9 9 94.14 5.0 10.8 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 | 2350 | THOW G.T. | 2 0 | . 4 | ÷ 5 | 85.8 | | | 101.2 | 22 | 78.83 | 2750 | | 2.0 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 20.0 | 93.5 | 122.6 | 8 | 57.43 | 8 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 |
| 1 HOW 0.12 1.0 1.5 0.4 0.1 73.4 75.4 76.5 77.3 53.8 56.11 12.96 1.0 1 HOW 0.13 1.0 0.5 0.5 0.1 73.4 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.5 13.4 13.8 13.1 12.96 2.0 1 1.0 0.5 0.4 13.1 13.8 13.1 13.1 | | 2 ROW 0.21 | 3.0 | 9. ½ | 2 5. 8 7. | 87.9 90.2 | 102.1 | | 136.0 | 8.83 | 109.92 | | ¥0 | 5.0 | 28.5 7.4 | 7.8 | | 106.2 | 151.3 | 131.1 | 71.78 | 122.28 |
| 2 ROW 0.24 3.0 4.8 15 4.4 10.6 4.0.2 115.9 69.9 53.9 60.15 2800 2.0 5.3 1.6 83.7 10.0 8.2 2 ROW 0.24 3.0 6.8 2.9 87.1 10.6 140.2 115.9 65.7 112.96 5.7 112 | | | 9.0 | 3 ; | 2.5 | 74.4 | 75.4 | | 67.6 | 8.33 | 28.11 | | 1 BOW 0.13 | 0.0 0.0 | 0.5 | - 00 | 73.4 | 1.47 | 75.1 95.0 | 66.5 74.3 | 28.25 84.24 | 28.38 52.85 |
| 2 ROW 0.24 3.0 6.8 2.9 67.1 100.6 140.2 115.9 59.70 96.22 2 PROW 0.26 3.0 10.7 3.2 86.1 10.6 10.7 3.2 86.1 10.6 10.7 3.2 86.1 10.6 10.7 3.2 86.1 10.6 10.7 3.2 86.1 10.6 10.7 3.2 86.1 10.6 10.7 3.2 86.1 10.6 10.7 3.2 86.1 10.6 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 | 2500 | | 2.0 | . 4. | | , 2 | ; ; | | 8.86 | 53.36 | 80.15 | 2800 | | 50 | 5.3 | 9: | 63.7 | 8.3 | 121.5 | 4.5 | 74.82 | 95.62 |
| 1 HOW 0.14 10 15 0.4 0.1 73.9 74.8 77.8 67.4 26.54 28.15 150 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.1 73.0 1.16 0.5 77.0 40.39 51.51 3050 1.16 0.5 77.0 40.39 51.51 3050 1.16 0.5 77.0 40.39 51.51 3050 1.16 0.5 77.0 40.39 51.51 3050 1.16 0.5 77.0 40.39 51.51 3050 1.16 0.5 77.0 40.39 51.51 3050 1.16 0.5 77.0 40.39 51.51 3050 1.16 0.5 77.0 1.16 0.5 77.5 1.16 0.5 77 | | | 90 | 8.8 | 2.9 | 69.3 | 100.6 8.8 | | 15.9 134.8 | 59.70 55.72 | 26.25 12.96 | - | 2 ROW 0.26 | 20 00 | 26.7 | 3.2 | 96,1 88,5 | 104.9 | 150.6 | 130.0 | 73.51 | 125.03 |
| 1 HOW 0.14 10 15 0.4 79.1 83.0 99.2 77.0 40.39 15.51 16 3060 1.00 10.7 0.19 15 16 83.0 | | | 9.0 | 8 | 2 | 73.9 | 74.8 | <u> </u> | 67.4 | 3 5 | 28.15 | | 20 0 70 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 1,0 | 73.0 | 73.6 | 8. <u>1</u> | 73.8 | 26.34 28.34 | 88.38 |
| 2 ROW 0.26 3.0 9.8 2.9 86.4 96.3 139.3 114.6 61.12 98.16 2 POW 0.28 3.0 10.7 3.2 85.5 85.5 85.3 85.0 10.7 3.2 85.5 85.5 85.3 85.3 114.6 61.12 98.16 2 POW 0.28 3.0 10.7 3.2 85.5 85.3 14.8 15.6 10.5 15.4 15.4 15.5 15.4 15.5 15.4 15.5 15.5 | 96 | 1 ROW 0.14 | 0. 6 | ÷. 4 | Q. L. | - 0.49 - 0.40 | 93.4 | | 9.06 | 3 2 | . . | 3050 | 200 | 20. | 6.3 | 9. | 83.0 | 91.3 | 120.5 | 93.4 | 59.45 | 196.61 |
| 1 HOW 0.15 1.0 1.5 0.4 0.1 73.5 74.3 77.2 67.2 25.69 28.19 1 HOW 0.16 1.0 1.6 0.5 77.5 25.69 28.79 1 HOW 0.16 1.0 1.6 0.5 77.5 25.69 28.47 32.0 2.0 4.8 1.5 83.4 82.3 124.5 97.5 55.53 82.47 82.0 2 HOW 0.30 3.0 10.7 3.2 84.9 | 200 | ₩ | 9 | 2.5 | 2 5 | 96.4 | 98.3 6.30 | | 114.6 | 61 12 67 47 | 98.16 | | 2 ROW 0.28 | 9. 0. 0. | 5. 5. 4. 4. | 3.8 | 85.5 87.8 | 97.3 103.7 | 135.1 | 109.1 128.9 | 67.42 | 127.64 |
| 1 HOW 0.15 1.0 1.6 0.4 78.5 82.1 98.2 76.4 40.90 51.82 1 HOW 0.16 1.0 1.6 0.5 7/3 2 2 6 2 2 6 2 3 1.6 82.5 2 6 2 3 0.0 10.7 3.2 84.9 2 5 6 5 3 82.47 82.00 2 HOW 0.30 3.0 10.7 3.2 84.9 6 5 7 98.1 138.4 113.4 62.47 98.97 2 HOW 0.30 3.0 10.7 3.2 84.9 | | | 9.0 | 3 | 2 | 73.5 | 74.3 | ↓ | 67.2 | 25.68 | 28.19 | | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 72.7 | 73.2 | 74.2 | 66.3 | 26.45 5.45 | 28.41 |
| 2 HOW 0.29 3.0 9.8 2.9 66.7 98.1 138.4 113.4 62.47 99.97 2 HOW 0.30 3.0 10.7 3.2 94.9 | | 1 ROW 0.15 | 0.0 | 6, 5 | 0 + 4 4 | 78.5 | 8 8 - 6 | | 76.4 | 6 5 8 8 | 51.82 | 3500 | 1 ROW 0.16 | 2 0 | 5.3 | 9.5 | 82.5 | 8 8 8.04 | 19.6 | 5 25 | 66.39 56.39 | 3 Kg |
| 7 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X | 2800 | 2 ROW 0.29 | 9 0 | 9 | 2 6 | 88.7 | 88 | | 113.4 | 62.47 | 20.00 | | ₽O₩ | 9.0 | 16.7 | 3.2 | 2 2 | 102.6 | 134.2 | 128.0 | 76.76 | 107 91 |

Above data is based on entering water temperature of 180° F and entering air temperature of 65° F. See hot water coil selection procedure for correction factors if entering temperatures vary from these.

Models CVF-LT-II & CVFQ-LT-II Low Temperature Primary Air Applications



Responding to pressure for off peak power use, engineers and architects are designing many facilities with thermal storage systems. To take full advantage of the storage media to reduce electrical demand and cost, it may be desirable to size and operate cooling

coils with ice water and to supply airflow at low, dehumidified temperatures. In general, this application favors a Fan Powered Terminal to distribute airflow to the zone at the proper temperature.

The mixing and tempering characteristics of Series Flow Fan Powered Terminals make them a viable choice for thermal storage and low temperature primary air systems. Sizing the primary air valve capacity less than the unit fan capacity allows mixing of warm ceiling plenum air with extremely cold primary air during all operating conditions. Reasonable leaving air temperatures can therefore be provided which reduces concern for condensation of downstream ductwork and diffusers. This also reduces concern with diffuser performance and zone comfort due to the distribution of extremely low temperature air.

ENVIRO-TEC manufactures several **high induction** linear type diffusers well suited for low temperature primary air systems. These diffusers are capable of inducing high ratios of zone air to supply air which rapidly increases the supply air temperature before entering the zone of occupancy. Refer to the Diffuser brochure of the ENVIRO-TEC general catalog for more application and performance data.

