

Why ventilate?

- Dilute contaminants
- Control or aggravate humidity
- Comfort or lack of cooling
- Odors
- Provide oxygen

History of Minimum Ventilation Recommendations





Sick Building Syndrome data from Jan Sundell Swedish Office Building Study



What Powers air flows?









Does it all work?

- Dilution ventilation system:
 - Central exhaust
 - OA to return of AHU
 - HRV/ERV
- Local exhaust:
 - Bathrooms
 - kitchen
- Combustion devices
- Clothes dryers

Does It Work? Local exhaust and dilution ventilation

- What speed?
- Fan flows
- Sound levels
- Pressure drop a cross the fan
- Watts
- Pressure map house?
 - Indoors-outdoors for each mode?





More than a Fan

- Exhaust vent point sources to the outside
 - Kitchen, bathroom, dryers (except condensing dryers), combustion devices, laundries
- Provide dilution ventilation
 - Exhaust, supply, both
- Effective distribution
 - Central air handlers?
 - Baseboard or radiant heat?
- Air seal enclosure
 - 1.25 in2 per 100 ft2 enclosure
- Multi-family issues

Getting a good ventilation system

- Design
 - Spot exhaust
 - Dilution ventilation and distribution
 - Airtightness of enclosure and ductwork
 - Filtration recirc/outdoor air
- Construction
 - Kickoff meeting
 - inspections
- Verification
 - Duct leakage test and blower door test
 - TAB

Ventilation Standards and Codes?

- IRC, IMC 2003
 - 4 ft2window/100ft2 or 0.35 ach (not less than 15 cfm/person) mechanical
 - Bath 1.5 ft2 window(1/2operable) or 50 cfm intermittent or 20 cfm continuous exhaust to outside
 - Kitchens 100 cfm intermittent, 25cfm continuous
 - Dryer must exhaust
- ASHRAE 62.2 2003 Residential Buildings
 - 7.5 cfm/person+1cfm/100sq.ft. fan powered
 - assumes additional 2cfm/100ft2 infiltration
 - <4500 infiltration degree day exclusion
 - Exhaust: Intermittent 100cfm kitchen, 50 cfm bath, or continuous 5 ach kitchen, 20 cfm bath (continuous exhaust fans can be used to meet the dilution requirement)
 - Dryer must exhaust; range hood required if flow less than 5 ach
 - Some noise and installation requirements



Furnaces, boilers, solid fuel stoves, gas and oil hot water heaters all are exhaust vented to prevent combustion products from spreading throughout the house.









40 - 100 cfm per foot of range top





Recommendations for Bathroom Exhaust

- Grille within 6 inches of ceiling
- 20 cfm continuous
- 80 cfm boost controlled by motion sensor (light switch or timer switch ok)









Exhaust fan in basement, vented through rim joist fitting



Extraordinary rendition of ventilating air? – do not torture air









Is it the right amount?

CHECKING EXHAUST AIR VOLUMES

- Flowhood
 - Must be capable of measuring air volumes below 50 cfm
- Anemometer
 - Find the average air velocity in FPM
 - Multiple by the free-vent area of grille in sq. ft.
 - Gives volume in cubic feet per minute













Traverse velocity measurements.



Traverse velocity measurements.





Velocity less at edges

No more than 6 inches o.c. at points of equal area.

8 duct dia. down stream

2 duct dia. up stream from elle or transition/

http://www.bnl.gov/esh/shsd/SOP/ pdf/IH_SOPS/IH62470.pdf



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Distribution

- If ventilation was ducted to our mouths we'd only need ¼ cfm per person (the amount of air a person breathes)
- But ventilation air must keep all the air in a home fit to breath
- Features that produce good distribution:
 - Outdoor air ducted to many rooms
 - House air exhausted from many rooms
 - A central air handler that runs 10 minutes in each hour in combination with a ventilation system
 - Be certain bedrooms get good ventilation
Distributed exhaust





- Compartmentalize
- Provide exhaust for baths and kitchens
- Stack effect in cold climates



Exhaust System Components

- Grilles in apartments or corridors
 - Bathrooms
 - Kitchens
- Mushroom fans on roofs









Leakage at Sheetrock Connection











Leakage at Roof Curb















Multi-family ventilation issues







- Each unit airsealed to 1.25 in2 per 100 ft2 enclosure
- No transfer to neighbors when system's on
- 4% transfer when one unit turned off
- 1-3% exhaust re-enters through trickle vents worst case









Tightness Specifications

- 0.3 cfm50/ft2 enclosure Energystar High Rise Multi & ASHRAE
- 0.1 cfm50/ft2 to be certain about tobacco smoke transport

Outdoor air ducted to the return side of the air handler (air temperature at heat exchanger must be >60 degrees) Central exhaust removes air from kitchen and bathroom





Values are Minimum Efficiency Reporting Values (MERV) when evaluated per ASHRAE Standard 52.2.







Outdoor air ducted to the return side of an air handler provides good distribution

















Transfer across closed doors



Heat recovery ventilator ducts outdoor air to the return side of the air handler (air temperature at heat exchanger must be >60 degrees) and exhausts air from kitchen and bathroom.

Balanced ventilation systems provide good distribution (unless the exhaust and outdoor air are both ducted to a furnace distribution system)





Integrated space heating, heat recovery ventilation and hot water heating



Effective HRV/ERV Layout

- Locate supplies where they won't blow on someone (e.g. bedroom closets, across ceiling)
- Locate exhausts in bathrooms, laundries and general kitchen area (strongest moisture and contaminant sources)
- Use dedicated ductwork for at least the supply or exhaust (don't use furnace or AC ducts for both supply and exhaust – no matter how far apart you put them)



HRV/ERV system tips

- Put filters where exhaust and outdoor air ducts enter the HRV (MERV 8)
- Locate intake where it gets good air
- Best hard duct (flex only for short run on inlet and exhaust)
- Ok hard elbows-stretched flex
- Low noise, low wattage fans







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