

## We will be starting soon!

Thanks for joining us



## Intro to Residential HVAC Design (ACCA) Part 2

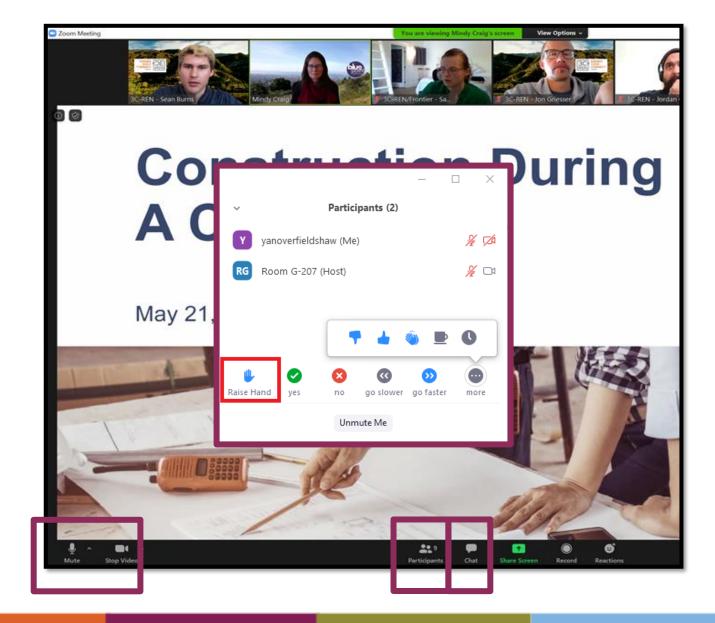


Russ King – Coded Energy April 27, 2023



#### **Zoom Orientation**

- Please be sure your full name is displayed
- Please mute upon joining
- Use "Chat" box to share questions or comments
- Under "Participant" select "Raise Hand" to share a question or comment verbally
- The session may be recorded and posted to 3C-REN's on-demand page.
  Feel free to ask questions via the chat and keep video off if you want to remain anonymous in the recording.



## **3C-REN: Tri-County Regional Energy Network**

- Three counties working together to improve energy efficiency in the region
- Services for
  - Building Professionals: industry events, training, and energy code compliance support
  - Households: free and discounted home upgrades
- Funded by ratepayer dollars that 3C-REN returns to the region



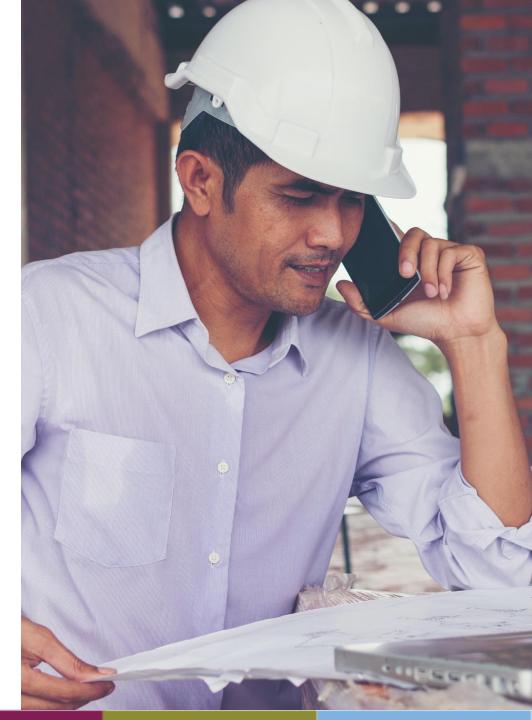






- Serves all building professionals
- Three services
  - Energy Code Coach
  - Training and Support
  - Regional Forums
- Makes the Energy Code easy to follow

Energy Code Coach: 3c-ren.org/codes 805.220.9991 Event Registration: **3c-ren.org/events** 





- Serves current and prospective building professionals
- Expert instruction:
  - Technical skills
  - Soft skills
- Helps workers to thrive in an evolving industry

Event Registration: **3c-ren.org/events** 





Multifamily (5+ units)

- No cost technical assistance
- Rebates up to \$750/apartment plus additional rebates for specialty measures like heat pumps

Single Family (up to 4 units)

- Sign up to participate!
- Get paid for the metered energy savings of your customers

Enrollment: 3C-REN.org/contractor-participation



#### **RESIDENTIAL HVAC DESIGN SERIES**

## PART 2 OF 2 ACCA MANUAL D DUCT SYSTEM DESIGN

**DEVELOPED FOR:** 

SONOMA COUNTY ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

PRESENT BY: CODED ENERGY, INC. RUSSELL KING, ME



#### **RESIDENTIAL HVAC DESIGN SERIES**

## This class is Part 2 of 2

- Part I ACCA Manual J Loads and Manual S Equipment Selection
- Part 2 ACCA Manual D Duct Design

#### **RESIDENTIAL HVAC DESIGN SERIES**

## Agenda for Today

- I. Introduction (Some Review)
- 2. Overview of the HVAC Design Process (Review)
- 3. Manual D Duct System Design

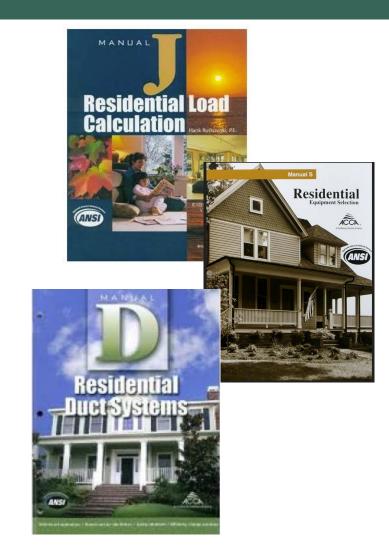


- Instructor Russell King, M.E.
- Licensed Mechanical Engineer (3 states)
- CEO of Coded Energy, Inc. (Developers of Kwik Model 3D software)
- 30+ years experience with residential HVAC design and energy efficiency
- russ@coded-energy.com
- Blog: <u>www.russellking.me</u>
- Website: <u>www.kwikmodel.com</u>
- YouTube: Kwik Model
- Author of HVAC 1.0 Introduction to Residential HVAC Systems book.

## About ACCA Manuals J/S/D

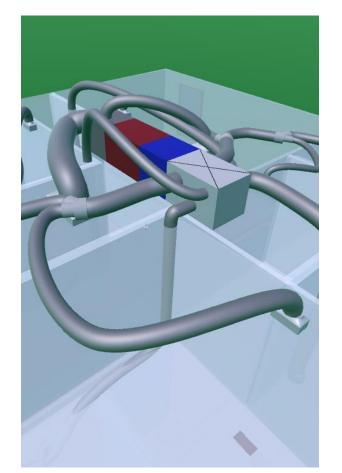
- ACCA is Air Conditioning Contractors of America, the largest HVAC trade association in the United States.
- They write and publish ANSI approved manuals on residential and nonresidential HVAC design
- Widely recognized as the industry standard for residential HVAC design (though not the only recognized standard).

- Basic Design Manuals
  - Manual J Residential Load Calculations
  - Manual S Equipment Selection
  - Manual D Duct Design
- Other Related Manuals
  - Manual RS Residential System Design (overview)
  - Manual T Terminal Selection (registers)
  - Manual H Heat Pumps
  - Manual LLH Low Load Homes
- Other Standards and Checklists. (QI, QM, etc.)
- www.acca.org



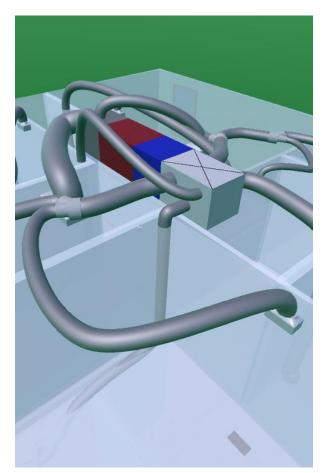
#### The Importance of Good Design: Duct Sizing

- Since the temperature of the entire house (or zone) is determined by one location (at the thermostat) it is important for even temperature distribution that conditioned air be distributed evenly throughout the home.
- This is done by sizing the ducts to deliver the proper airflow to each room (register).



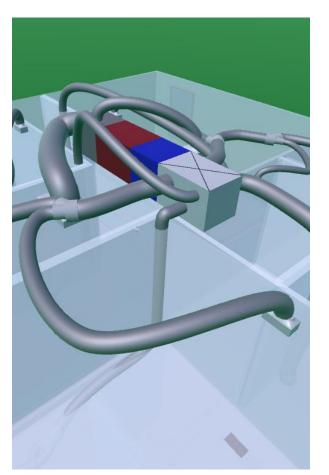
#### The Importance of Good Design: <u>Duct sizing</u>

- Target room airflows need to be determined from room-by-room loads – you need to know what the load of a room is relative to other rooms.
- General undersizing of all ducts, especially return ducts, will reduce total system fan flow, which will reduce <u>capacity and efficiency</u> of system.



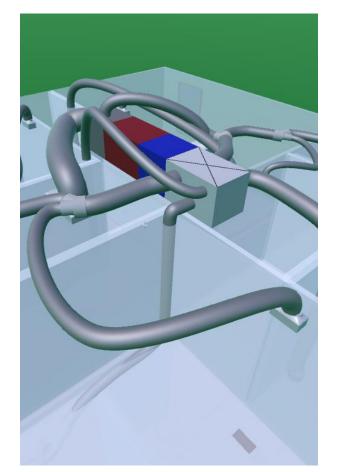
The Importance of Good Design: <u>Duct sizing</u>

- Undersizing one or two ducts relative to the other ducts in the house will cause poor air balance.
- This will result in uneven temperature distribution in the house (some rooms warmer or cooler than others)
- These problems are made more noticeable by low overall airflow.



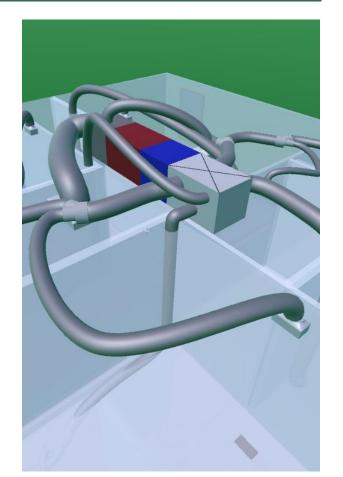
#### **Remember:**

- Equipment cannot be properly sized unless you can accurately determine the capacity at design conditions. (Manual S)
- Equipment cannot be properly sized unless you know the load of the house. (Manual J)



**Remember:** 

- Ducts cannot be properly sized unless you know how to <u>distribute</u> <u>the air</u>.
- To know how to distribute the air, you need <u>room by room</u> load calculations.



#### 2. OVERVIEW OF HVAC DESIGN PROCESS

#### The Process

- The basic steps in designing a typical ducted central system for a home are:
  - I. **Collect** information about the house (plans)
  - 2. Perform room-by-room load calculations (ACCA Manual J)
  - 3. Select equipment to meet the total loads (ACCA Manual S)
  - 4. **Design** the distribution system (ACCA Manual D)

#### 2. OVERVIEW OF HVAC DESIGN PROCESS

#### **The Process**

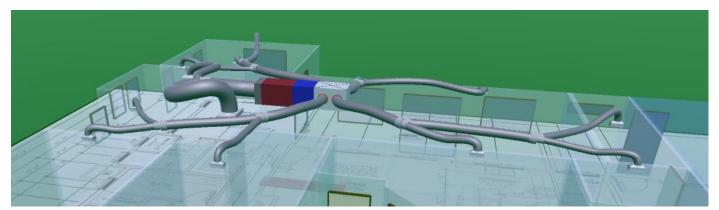
- The basic steps in designing a typical ducted central system for a home are:
- I. Collect information about the house (plans)
- **2. Perform** room-by-room load calculations (ACCA Manual J)
- **3. Select** equipment to meet the total loads (ACCA Manual S)
  - 4. **Design** the distribution system (ACCA Manual D)

#### Covered in the Part I Class

#### 2. OVERVIEW OF HVAC DESIGN PROCESS

#### **Step 4. Design the Distribution System**

- This is one of the most overlooked aspects of HVAC design and one of the <u>biggest sources of comfort problems</u>.
- Sizing the ducts is also one of the easiest parts of the J/S/D process.
- Making the ducts fit in the house is where it can get difficult, especially in 2 story homes.

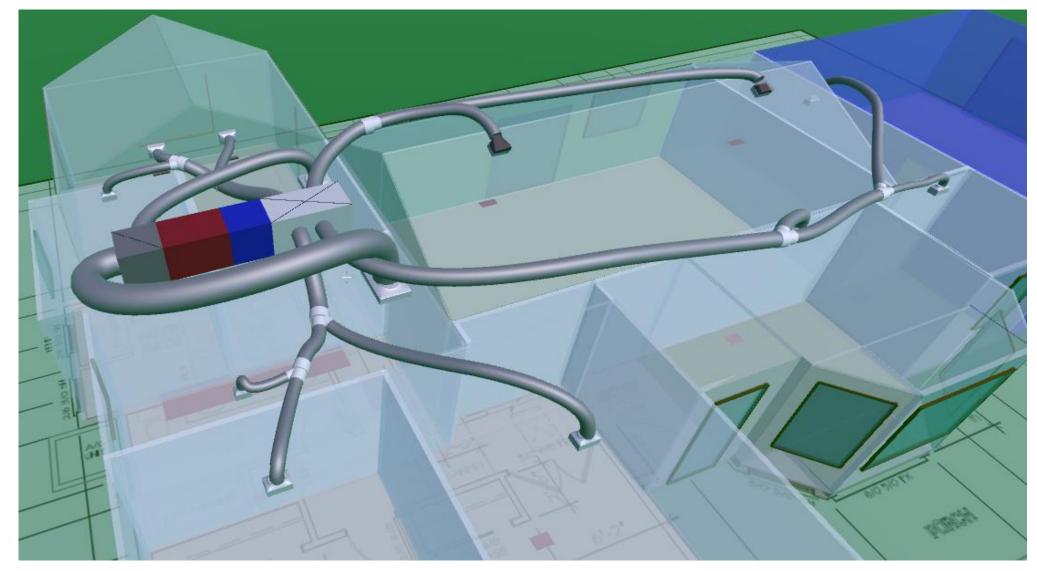


HVAC 1.0 INTRO TO RESIDEN

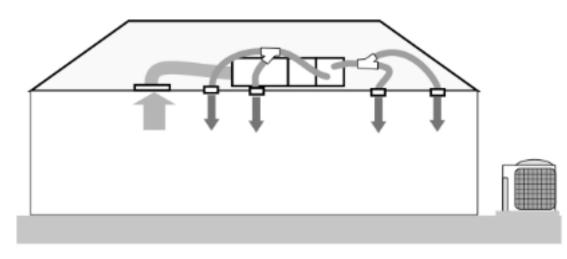
## The process for properly sizing ducts is quite easy <u>as long as you have room-</u> <u>by-room load calculations</u>.

# Consider the following layout for our example house...

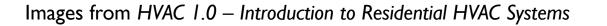
IVAC 1.0 INTRO TO RESIDENTIAL HVAC SYSTEM



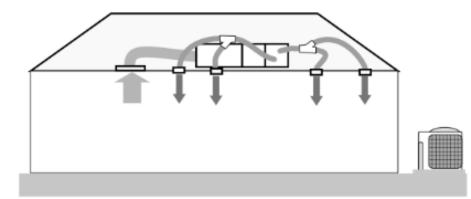
This is a horizontal unit in an attic and is very typical of CA ranch style homes.



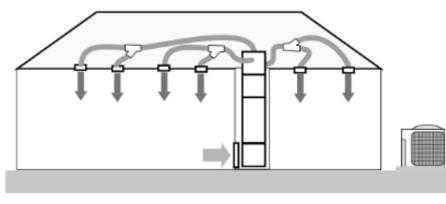
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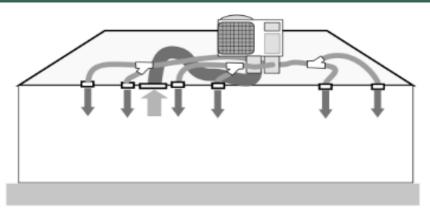


Horizontal unit in attic, ducts in attic

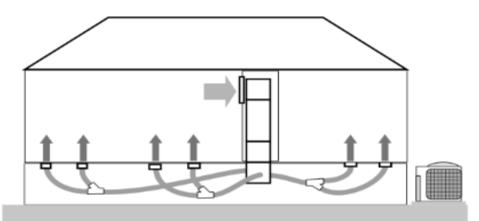


Upflow unit in closet, ducts in attic

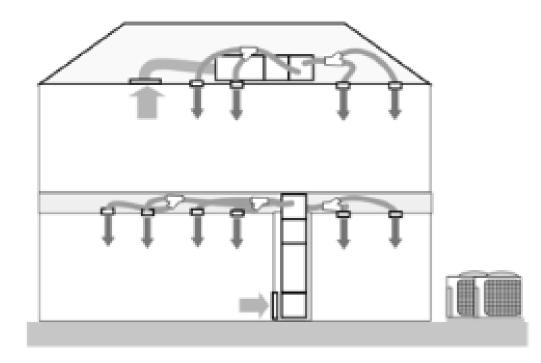
Images from HVAC 1.0 – Introduction to Residential HVAC Systems

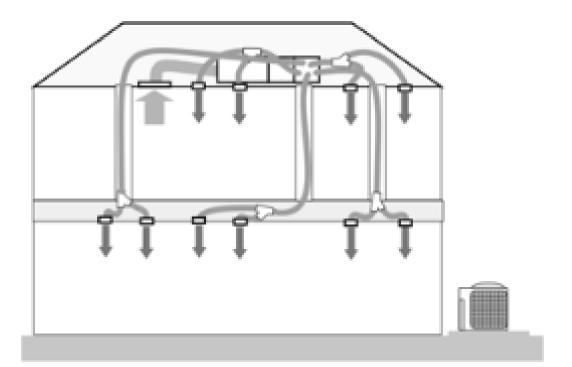


Package unit on roof, ducts in attic



Downflow unit in closet, ducts in crawlspace



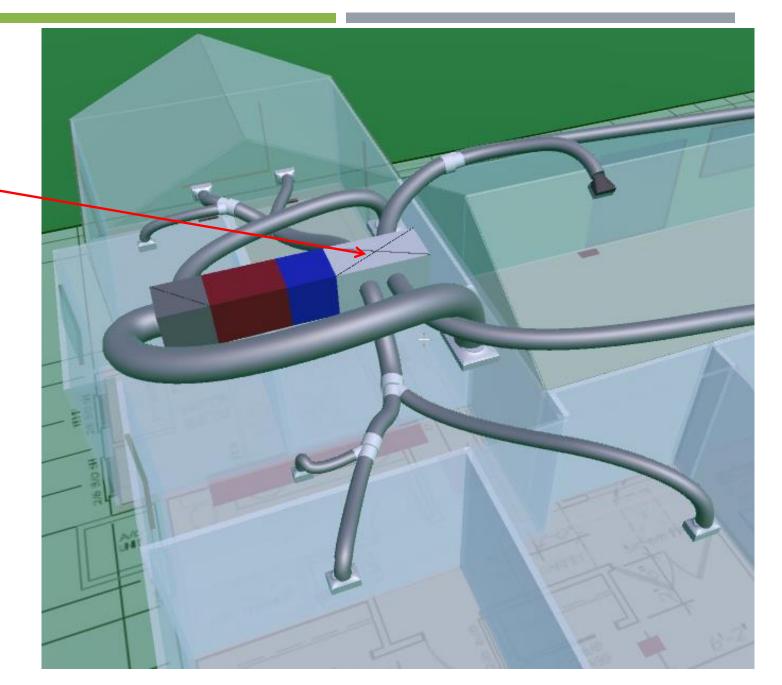


HVAC 1.0 INTRO TO RESIDENTIAL HVAC SYSTEMS

Images from HVAC 1.0 – Introduction to Residential HVAC Systems

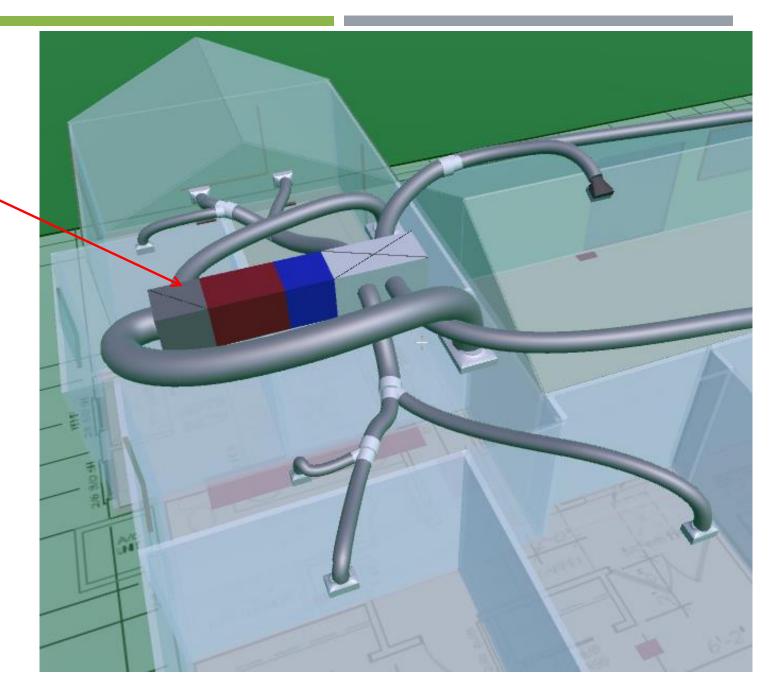
## **"Supply Plenum"**

The supply plenum is the big box on the supply end of the air handler that the ducts are connected to. Typically made out of sheet metal or duct board.



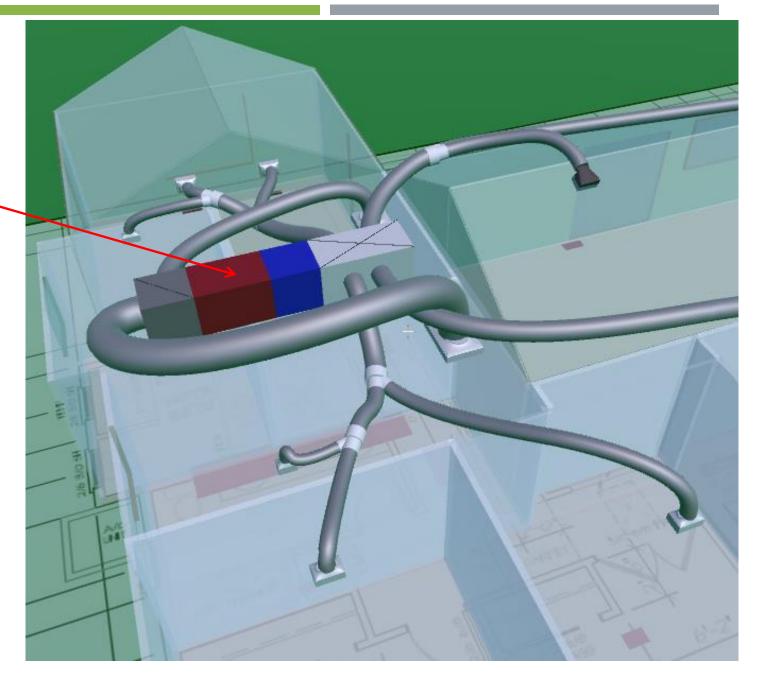
### **"Return Plenum"**

Same as a supply plenum but on the other end of the air handler.



## "Air handler unit (AHU)"

The big box that contains the fan that pushes the air through the supply ducts and pulls the air through the return ducts. Can be a furnace, or in the case of heat pumps, a fan coil unit.



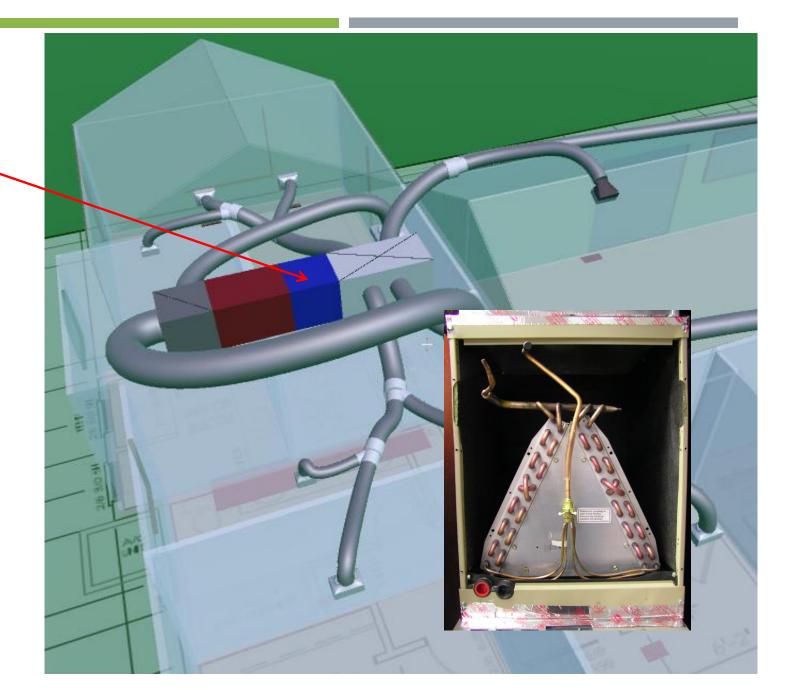
## "Coil"

Aka, evaporator coil or indoor coil

Where the refrigerant "boils" and absorbs heat from the air thereby

cooling it.

For heat pumps, it will also heat the air and the air handler and coil are usually all in one box. Aka, fan-coil unit

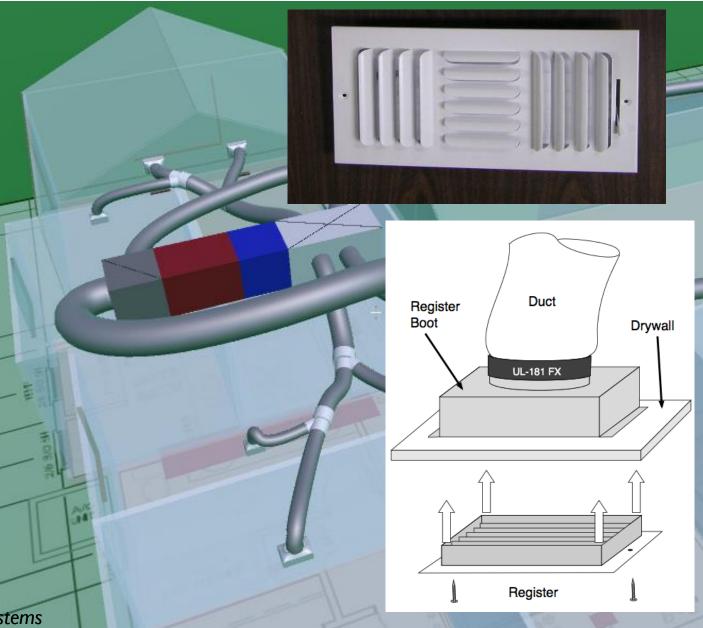


## "Supply registers"

The grilles where the air comes out.

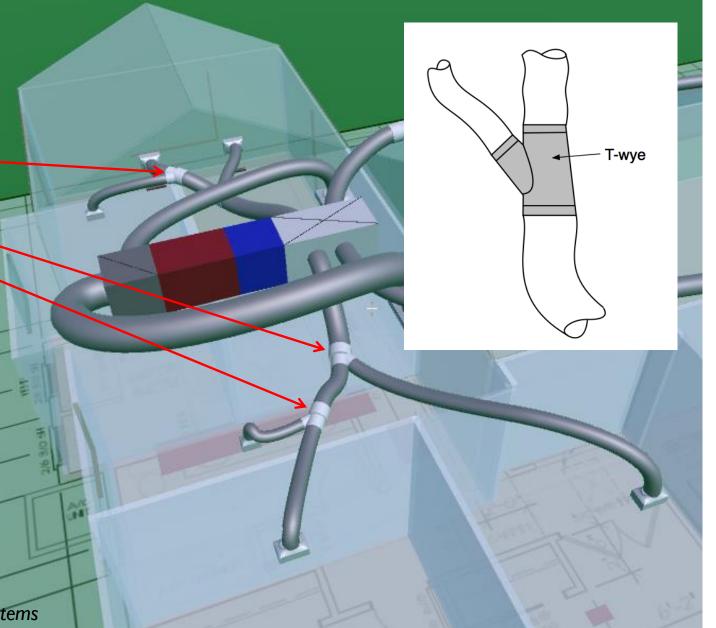
Can be in the ceiling, floor, or side walls.

Attached to the duct by a fitting called a register boot.



# "T-wye"

A sheet metal fitting that allows one larger duct to be split into two or more smaller ducts.

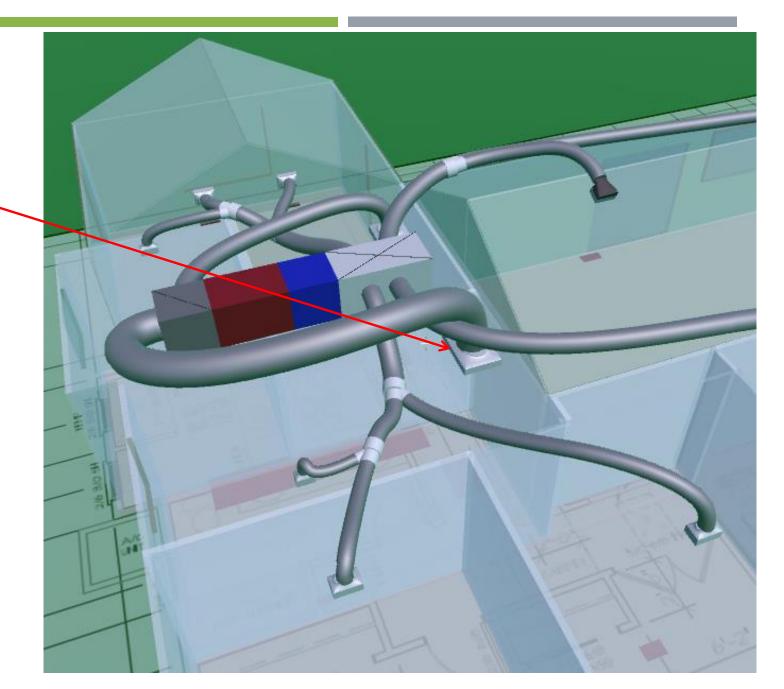


Images from HVAC 1.0 – Introduction to Residential HVAC Systems

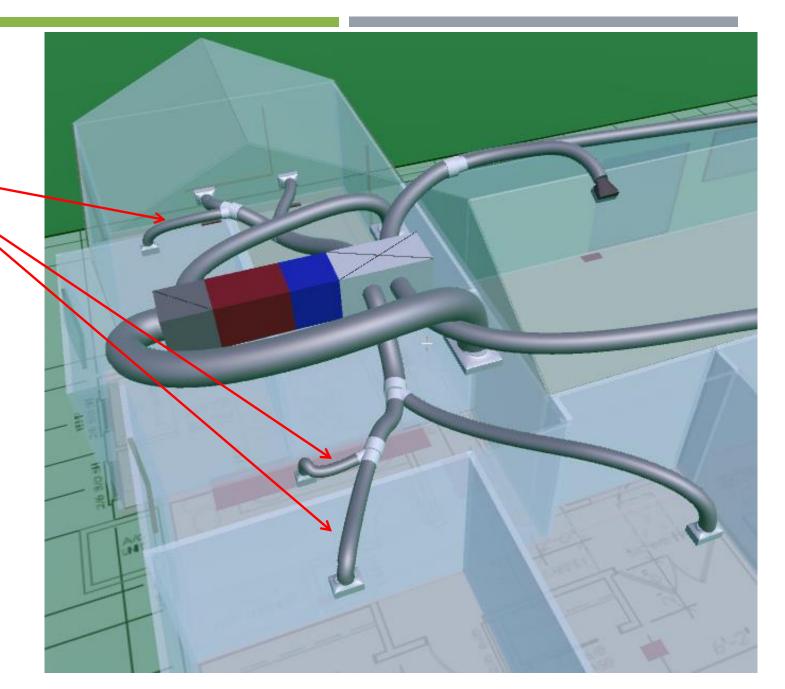
## "Return grille"

The grille where the return air goes. Can be in the ceiling, floor or sidewall.

Sometimes holds the air filter, in which case would be called a filter grille.

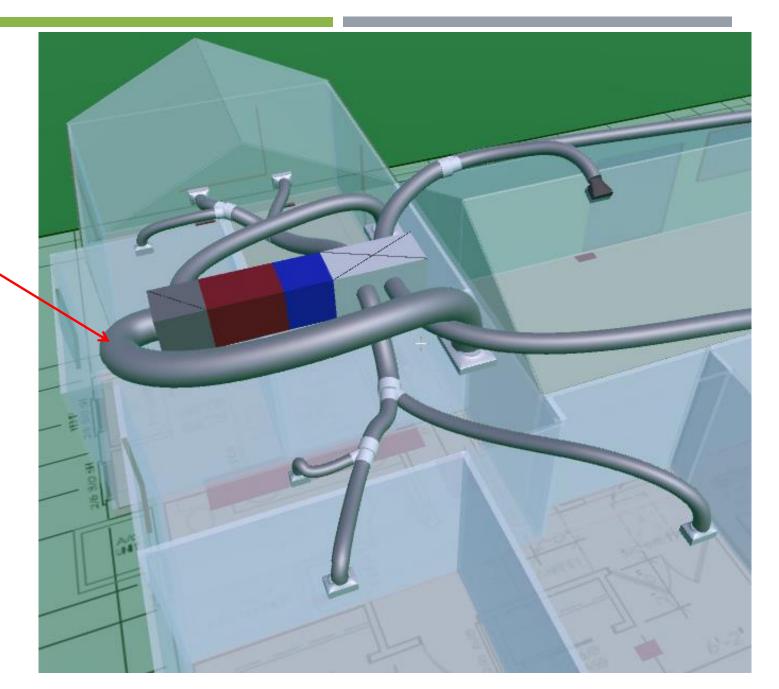


## **"Supply branch"** A duct that terminates in a supply register.

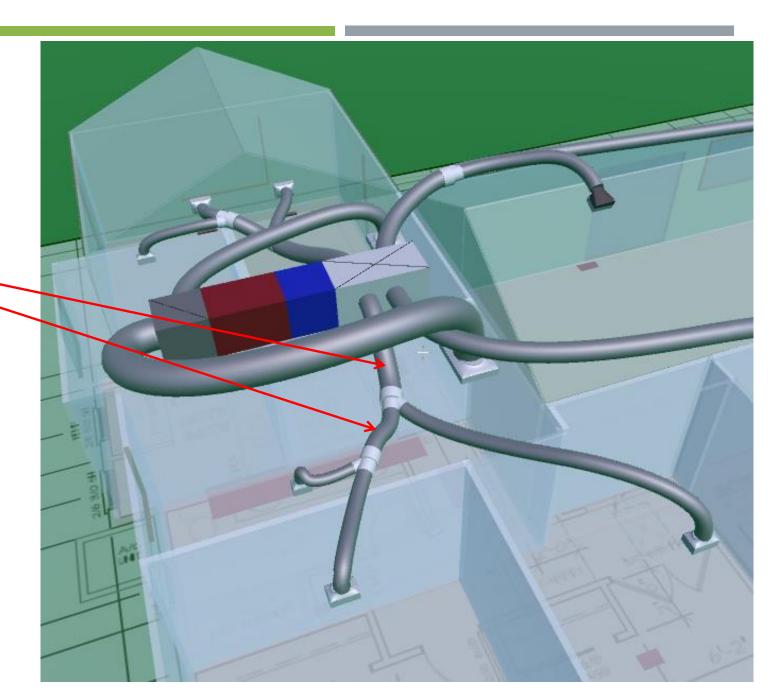


### "Return branch"

A return duct that terminates in a return grille



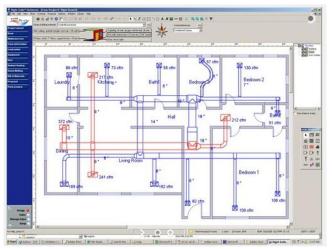
## **"Supply trunk"** A supply duct that splits into more than one duct.



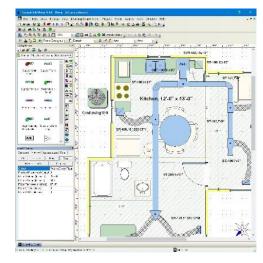
Room-by-room cooling loads will come from the software

Much of the math presented in this example is done automatically by the software, but it is very important to understand the math that the software is doing for you.

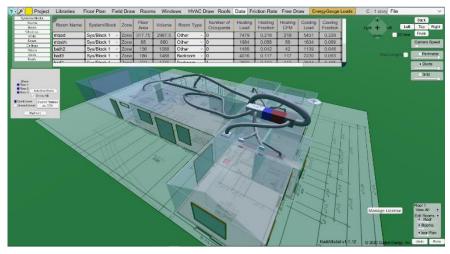
Right-Suite® by Wrightsoft



RHVAC by Elite Software

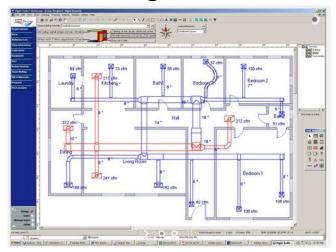


Kwik Model® with EnergyGauge Loads

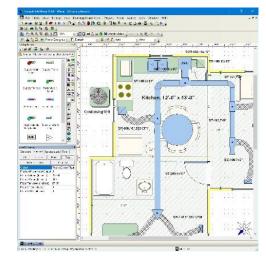


## To perform the load calcs, it is recommended that you take a class on how to use a load calculation software.

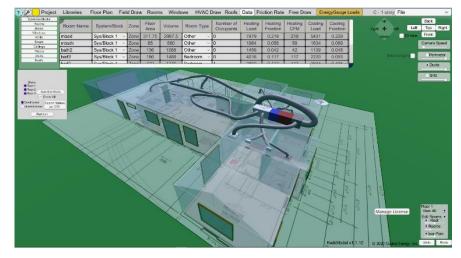
Right-Suite<sup>®</sup> by Wrightsoft



#### RHVAC by Elite Software



#### Kwik Model® with EnergyGauge Loads



#### Example room-by-room cooling loads:

#### This is an example of what you might see in the software.

Room Name	Floor	System/Block	Zone	Floor Area	Volume	Room Type	Number of Occupants	Heating Load	Heating Fraction	Heating CFM	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM	Duct Size CFM
mbed	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	317.75	2987.5	Bedroom ~	0	6632	0.216	183	4411	0.217	217	217
mbath	1	Sys/Block 1 $\sim$	Zone	85	680	Other ~	0	1745	0.057	48	1310	0.065	64	64
bath2	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	136	1088	Other ~	0	1330	0.043	37	948	0.047	47	47
bed3	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	186	1488	Bedroom ~	1	3534	0.115	98	1993	0.098	98	98
bed2	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	222	1776	Bedroom ~	1	3432	0.112	95	2033	0.1	100	100
liv/kit	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	493	4930	Kitchen ~	2	5744	0.187	159	5174	0.255	255	255
din	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	184.25	1474	Other ~	0	3497	0.114	97	2620	0.129	129	129
pdr	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	102	816	Other ~	0	3002	0.098	83	1032	0.051	51	83
util	1	Sys/Block 1 $\sim$	Zone	59.5	476	Other ~	0	1848	0.06	51	769	0.038	38	51
Total				1785.5	15715.5		4	30762	1	850	20289	1	1000	1045

## **Room Names**



Room Name	Floor	System/Block	Zone	Floor Area	Volume	Room Type	Number of Occupants	Heating Load	Heating Fraction	Heating CFM	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM	Duct Size CFM
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## System Information



Room Name	Floor	System/Block	Zone	Floor Area	Volume	Room Type	Number of Occupants	Heating Load	Heating Fraction	Heating CFM	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM	Duct Size CFM
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## Floor area and volume for each room



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Total	)			1785.5	15715.5		4	30762	1	850	20289	1	1000	1045

## Room type and occupant info



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Total	)			1785.5	15715.5		4	30762	1	850	20289	1	1000	1045

## Heating load and CFM information



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Total	)		)	1785.5	15715.5		4	30762	1	850	20289	1	1000	1045

## Cooling load and CFM information



Room Name	Floor	System/Block	Zone	Floor Area	Volume	Room Type	Number of Occupants	Heating Load	Heating Fraction	Heating CFM	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM	Duct Size CFM
mbed	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	317.75	2987.5	Bedroom ~	0	6632	0.216	183	4411	0.217	217	217
mbath	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	85	680	Other ~	0	1745	0.057	48	1310	0.065	64	64
bath2	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	136	1088	Other ~	0	1330	0.043	37	948	0.047	47	47
bed3	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	186	1488	Bedroom ~	1	3534	0.115	98	1993	0.098	98	98
bed2	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	222	1776	Bedroom ~	1	3432	0.112	95	2033	0.1	100	100
liv/kit	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	493	4930	Kitchen ~	2	5744	0.187	159	5174	0.255	255	255
din	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	184.25	1474	Other ~	0	3497	0.114	97	2620	0.129	129	129
pdr	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	102	816	Other ~	0	3002	0.098	83	1032	0.051	51	83
util	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	59.5	476	Other ~	0	1848	0.06	51	769	0.038	38	51
Total	)			1785.5	15715.5		4	30762	1	850	20289	1	1000	1045

Cooling loads and cooling CFM are typically used to size ducts because the air handler runs on a higher fan speed in cooling mode than in heating mode.

The software will check both heating and cooling CFM automatically.

Room Name	Floor	System/Block	Zone	Floor Area	Volume	Room Type	Number of Occupants	Heating Load	Heating Fraction	Heating CFM	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM	Duct Size CFM
mbed	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	317.75	2987.5	Bedroom ~	0	6632	0.216	183	4411	0.217	217	217
mbath	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	85	680	Other ~	0	1745	0.057	48	1310	0.065	64	64
bath2	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	136	1088	Other ~	0	1330	0.043	37	948	0.047	47	47
bed3	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	186	1488	Bedroom ~	1	3534	0.115	98	1993	0.098	98	98
bed2	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	222	1776	Bedroom ~	1	3432	0.112	95	2033	0.1	100	100
liv/kit	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	493	4930	Kitchen ~	2	5744	0.187	159	5174	0.255	255	255
din	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	184.25	1474	Other ~	0	3497	0.114	97	2620	0.129	129	129
pdr	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	102	816	Other ~	0	3002	0.098	83	1032	0.051	51	83
util	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	59.5	476	Other ~	0	1848	0.06	51	769	0.038	38	51
Total				1785.5	15715.5		4	30762	1	850	20289	1	1000	1045

# Higher of Heating or Cooling CFM. (Used to size the ducts.)

Room Name	Floor	System/Block	Zone	Floor Area	Volume	Room Type	Number of Occupants	Heating Load	Heating Fraction	Heating CFM	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM	Duct Size CFM
mbed	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	317.75	2987.5	Bedroom ~	0	6632	0.216	183	4411	0.217	217	217
mbath	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	85	680	Other ~	0	1745	0.057	48	1310	0.065	64	64
bath2	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	136	1088	Other ~	0	1330	0.043	37	948	0.047	47	47
bed3	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	186	1488	Bedroom ~	1	3534	0.115	98	1993	0.098	98	98
bed2	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	222	1776	Bedroom ~	1	3432	0.112	95	2033	0.1	100	100
liv/kit	1	Sys/Block 1 🛛 🗸	Zone	493	4930	Kitchen ~	2	5744	0.187	159	5174	0.255	255	255
din	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	184.25	1474	Other ~	0	3497	0.114	97	2620	0.129	129	129
pdr	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	102	816	Other ~	0	3002	0.098	83	1032	0.051	51	83
util	1	Sys/Block 1 V	Zone	59.5	476	Other ~	0	1848	0.06	51	769	0.038	38	51
Total	)			1785.5	15715.5		4	30762	1	850	20289	1	1000	1045

Room Name	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM
mbed	4411	0.217	217
mbath	1310	0.065	64
bath2	948	0.047	47
bed3	1993	0.098	98
bed2	2033	0.1	100
liv/kit	5174	0.255	255
din	2620	0.129	129
pdr	1032	0.051	51
util	769	0.038	38
Total	20289	1	1000

## Zooming in . . .

This is the total cooling load of just the rooms. It does not include infiltration and other whole house loads.

Room Name	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM
mbed	4411	0.217	217
mbath	1310	0.065	64
bath2	948	0.047	47
bed3	1993	0.098	98
bed2	2033	0.1	100
liv/kit	5174	0.255	255
din	2620	0.129	129
pdr	1032	0.051	51
util	769	0.038	38
Total	20289	1	1000

Total cooling airflow based on selected equipment. Entered in the Manual S

HVAC 1.0 INTRO TO RESIDENTIAL HVAC SYSTEMS

Note:

- This example is using a 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ton system and has 400 CFM/ton at 0.5 inches of water column.
- These are common numbers used in examples or when the actual equipment is not known.
- The actual numbers used must come from the manufacturer's fan tables of the air handler selected.

Room Name	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM
mbed	4411	0.217	217
mbath	1310	0.065	64
bath2	948	0.047	47
bed3	1993	0.098	98
bed2	2033	0.1	100
liv/kit	5174	0.255	255
din	2620	0.129	129
pdr	1032	0.051	51
util	769	0.038	38
Total	20289	1	1000

So, where do these <u>room</u> airflows come from?

Room Name	Sens Coolin Load	Sens Cooling Load		Cooling CFM	
mbed	4411		0.217	217	
mbath	1310		0.065	64	
bath2	948		0.047	47	
bed3	1993	1993		98	
bed2	2033	K	0.1	100	
liv/kit	5174		0.255	255	
din	2620		0.129	129	
pdr	1032		0.051	51	
util	769	769		38	
Total	20289		1	1000	

Room airflow is proportional to room load

Room Name	Sens Coolin Load	Sens Cooling Load		Cooling CFM
mbed	4411		0.217	217
mbath	1310		0.065	64
bath2	948	948		47
bed3	1993	1993		98
bed2	2033	¥	0.1	100
liv/kit	5174		0.255	255
din	2620		0.129	129
pdr	1032		0.051	51
util	769	769		38
Total	20289		1	1000

In other words, if a room is 10% of the total <u>load</u>, it should get 10% of the <u>air</u>.

Room Name	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM		
mbed	4411	0.217	217		
mbath	1310	0.065	64		
bath2	948	0.047	47		
bed3	1993	0.098	98		
bed2	2033	0.1	100		
liv/kit	5174	0.255	255		
din	2620	0.129	129		
pdr	1032	0.051	51		
util	769	0.038	38		
Total	20289		1000		

"Cooling Fraction" represents the fraction (percent) of the total load that that room's load represents.

Room Name	Sens Cooling Load		Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM
mbed	44	11	0.217	217
mbath	13	10	0:265	64
bath2	9	48	0.047	47
bed3	19	93	0.098	98
bed2	20	2033		100
liv/kit	5	.74	0.255	255
din	26	620	0.129	129
pdr	1	32	0.051	51
util	69		0.038	38
Total	20289		1	1000

It's calculated by dividing the room load by the total room load.

4411 / 20289 = 0.217

Room Name	Sens Cooling Load		Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM
mbed	44	11	0.217	217
mbath	13	10	0.065	64
bath2	9	48	0.047	47
bed3	19	93	0.098	98
bed2	20	2033		100
liv/kit	5	.74	0.255	255
din	26	620	0.129	129
pdr	1	132	0.051	51
util	69		0.038	38
Total	20289		1	1000

So, in this example the kitchen is 21.7% of the cooling load.

4411 / 20289 = 0.217

Room Name	Sens Cooling Load		Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM
mbed	44	111	0.217	217
mbath	13	10	0.065	64
bath2	9	48	0.047	47
bed3	19	93	0.098	98
bed2	2033		0.1	100
liv/kit	5174		0.255	255
din	2	620	0.129	129
pdr	1	032	0.051	51
util	69		0.038	38
Total	20289		1	1000

This means that the kitchen needs 21.7% of the air.

4411 / 20289 = 0.217

Room Name	Sens Cooling Load			
mbed	4411	0.217	217	D
mbath	1310	0.065	E A	
bath2	948	0.047	<mark>4</mark> 7	
bed3	1993	0.098	9 <mark>8</mark>	
bed2	2033	0.1	10 <mark>0</mark>	I
liv/kit	5174	0.255	25	I
din	2620	0.129	129	I
pdr	1032	0.051	51	
util	769	0.038	B	
Total	20289	1	1000	D

The total airflow is multiplied by the room's cooling fraction to get the room's cooling cfm.

 $0.217 \times 1000 = 217$ Don't worry about small roundoff error.

Room Name	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM
mbed	4411	0.217	217
mbath	1310	0.065	64
bath2	948	0.047	47
bed3	1993	0.098	98
bed2	2033	0.1	100
liv/kit	5174	0.255	255
din	2620	0.129	129
pdr	1032	0.051	51
util	769	0.039	38
Total	20289 1 1		1000

Each room's cooling fraction is multiplied by the total CFM to get each room's target airflow

They will add up to the total.

Room Name	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM
mbed	4411	0.217	217
mbath	1310	0.065	64
bath2	948	0.047	47
bed3	1993	0.098	98
bed2	2033	0.1	100
liv/kit	5174	0.255	255
din	2620	0.129	129
pdr	1032	0.051	51
util	769	0.038	38
Total	20289	1	1000

This table represents each room's **"fair share"** of the total airflow.

Room Name	Sens Cooling Load	Cooling Fraction	Cooling CFM
mbed	4411	0.217	217
mbath	1310	0.065	64
bath2	948	0.047	47
bed3	1993	0.098	98
bed2	2033	0.1	100
liv/kit	5174	0.255	255
din	2620	0.129	129
pdr	1032	0.051	51
util	769	0.038	38
Total	20289	1	1000

This is VERY useful information and was relatively easy to obtain, but only because we did room by room load calcs.

Room Name	Heating Load	Heating Fraction	Heating CFM
mbed	6632	0.216	183
mbath	1745	0.057	48
bath2	1330	0.043	37
bed3	3534	0.115	98
bed2	3432	0.112	95
liv/kit	5744	0.187	159
din	3497	0.114	97
pdr	3002	0.098	83
util	1848	0.06	51
Total	30762	1	850

The same process is done to determine the heating CFM for each room.

Notice that the heating total CFM (850) is lower than the cooling total CFM (1000)

This is because the air handler typically runs on a lower fan speed in heating mode.

Room Name	Heating CFM	Cooling CFM	Duct Size CFM	
mbed	183	217	217	
mbath	48	64	64	
bath2	37	47	47	
bed3	98	98	98	
bed2	95	100	100	
liv/kit	159	255	255	
din	97	129	129	
pdr	83	51	83	
util	51	38	51	
Total	850	1000	1045	

The heating CFM is compared to the cooling CFM for each room.

Ducts should be sized to the higher of the two.

Note that in a couple cases the heating CFM is higher.

Room Name	Heating CFM	Cooling CFM	Duct Size CFM
mbed	183	217	217
mbath	48	64	64
bath2	37	47	47
bed3	98	98	98
bed2	95	100	100
liv/kit	159	255	255
din	97	129	129
pdr	83	51	83
util	51	38	51
Total	850	1000	1045

The next step is to size the supply branches.

(The ducts going to each room.)

Room Name	Heating CFM	Cooling CFM	Duct Size CFM
mbed	183	217	217
mbath	48	64	64
bath2	37	47	47
bed3	98	98	98
bed2	95	100	100
liv/kit	159	255	255
din	97	129	129
pdr	83	51	83
util	51	38	51
Total	850	1000	1045

To size ducts we need to know airflow, which we now have, and another number, called **"friction rate"**.

## Friction Rate (FR)

- FR is a number used to size ducts based on
  - design static pressure the pressure at which the air handler will deliver the design CFM
    - pressure losses and
    - total equivalent lengths.

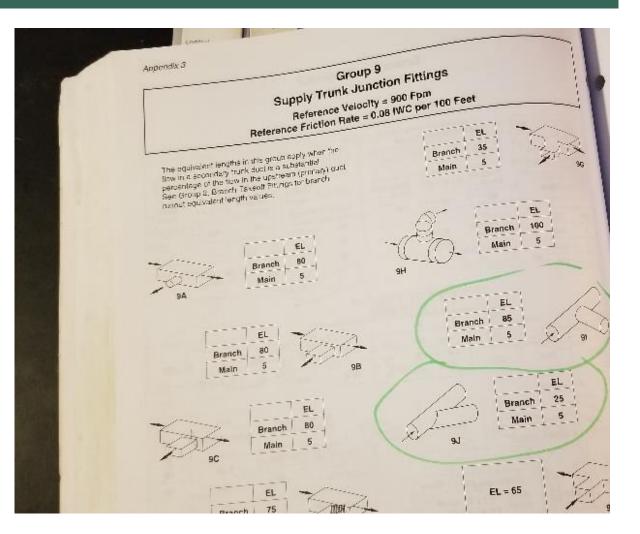
#### Friction Rate (FR)

- It's the number used on a duct slide rule (do not confuse it with external static pressure that is used to determine the airflow of the air handler)
- The units of FR are inches of water column per 100 feet.
- The equation for FR is:

(available static pressure) x 100 / (total equivalent length)

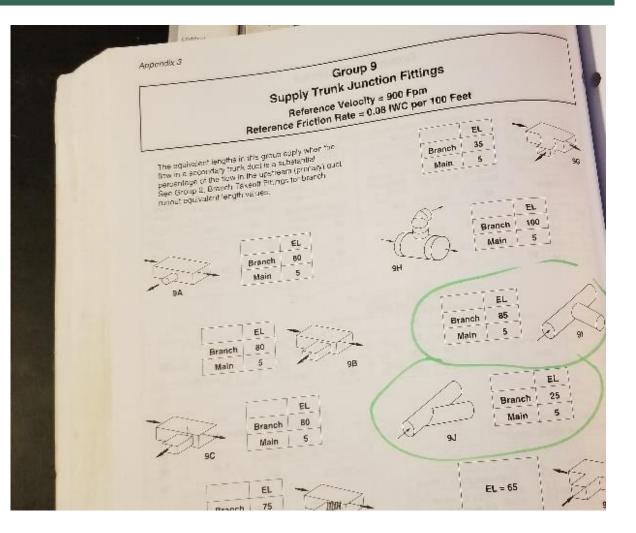
#### **Equivalent Lengths**

Manual D accounts for resistance created by various fittings in the duct system, by equating them to the resistance of a certain length of straight duct hence the name "equivalent length".



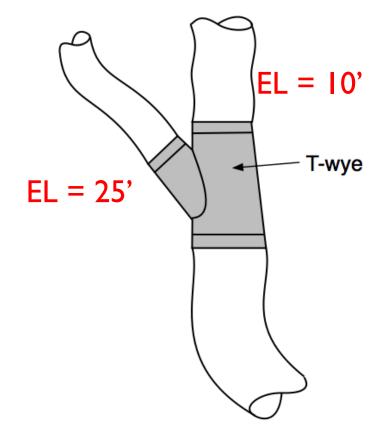
#### **Equivalent Lengths**

For example: the resistance created by a simple 90degree bend can have the same resistance as between 15 and 30 feet of straight duct, depending on the velocity of the air and the radius of the bend.



#### **Equivalent Lengths**

- The resistance to airflow created by a T-wye, depends on which direction the air is going.
- For the air going straight, the resistance is equal to about 10 feet of straight duct, but the air being diverted off at an angle might have a resistance equal to 25 feet of straight duct.



Images from HVAC 1.0 – Introduction to Residential HVAC Systems

#### **Equivalent Lengths**

- By adding up the equivalent lengths of all the fittings in a single run with the actual lengths of the duct itself, we get the <u>total equivalent length (TEL)</u> for that run.
- That number can be plugged into the formula and a friction rate can be calculated for each specific run.
- The good news is that the software does all this math for you.



## **Equivalent Lengths**

- Very long runs with lots of fittings will have a very high TEL, which will result in a lower friction rate, which *might* result in a larger duct.
- That's why on some Manual D designs you might see two similar airflows calling coming from two different size ducts.
  One run probably has a lot more resistance and a different friction rate.

#### Friction Rate (FR)

- FR represents how much static pressure can be "used up" as the air passes through the ducts.
- Lower friction rate = bigger ducts.
- FR is lower for longer runs than for shorter runs.
- 0.09 to 0.11 are common FRs for simple systems like this example.
- For a detailed explanation of Friction Rate, visit the blog www.russellking.me and search for "friction rate".

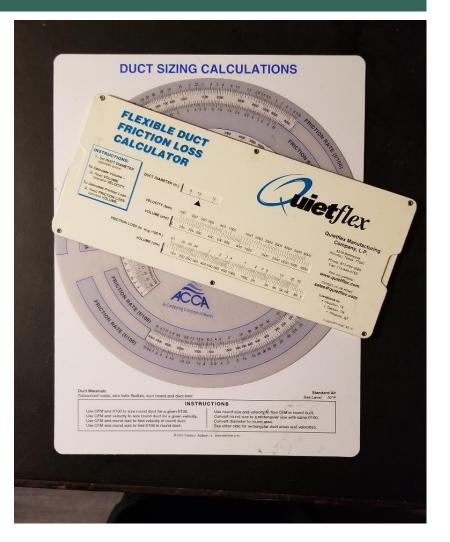
Step 1: Manufacturer Blower ESP 0.5 CFM 1000	Data	
		Step 3 Available Static Pressure (ASF
Step 2: Component Pressu Losses for Cooling	re	ASP = (ESP-CSL)=(0.5 - 0.36) =
Direct Expansion Refrigerent Coil	0.21	Step 4 Total Effective Length
Electric Resistance Heating Coil Hot Water Coil	0	Supply Side TEL + Return Side TEL = ( 84
Heat Exchanger	0	154feet
Low Efficiency Filter High Or Mid Efficiency Filter	0	Step 5 Friction Rate Design Value
Electronic Filter	0	FR = ASP*100/TEL = (0.14) * 100 / 154 =
Humidifier	0	0.091 IWC/100
Supply Outlet Return Grille	0.03	
UvlightsAndOtherDevicesInput	0	
Branching Damper	0	
TotalComponentLossText	0.36 IWC	

+ 70) =

This table shows how Friction Rate is calculated by a software program.

It is based on ACCA Manual D's Friction Rate Worksheet.

- Another way to size ducts is to use a duct calculator (aka, duct slide rule or "duct-u-lator")
- These are two examples.
- Some are only for one type of duct material (e.g., vinyl flex or sheet metal)
- Make sure you use the right type.



- This table is based on a duct slide rule using a friction rate of 0.1
- We can use this table to size flex ducts, but only when the friction rate is 0.1.
- Choose the size of duct that provides the <u>next</u> <u>largest airflow to what you need</u>.
- For example, if you need 89 cfm, you will choose a 7" duct because a 6" duct will only give you 80 cfm.

Duct	Air Flow
Diameter	CFM
4"	20
5"	50
6"	80
7"	120
8"	170
9"	230
10"	300
12"	500
14"	740
16"	1050
18"	1400
20"	1875

- Notice the difference in airflow by going up just one size (e.g., 6" to 7")
  - 6" = 80 cfm
  - 7" = 120 cfm
- That's a 50% increase in airflow by just going up one size!
- Conversely, that's a 33% reduction by going down one size.
- So, if you undersize by one duct size on every duct, you risk losing 1/3 of your total airflow.

Duct	Air Flow
Diameter	CFM
4"	20
5"	50
6"	80
7"	120
8"	170
9"	230
10"	300
12"	500
14"	740
16"	1050
18"	1400
20"	1875

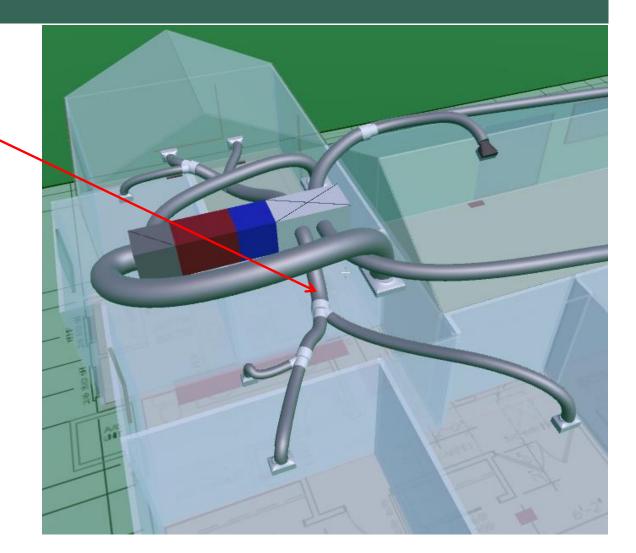
- Some installers only use <u>even</u> size ducts.
- No 5", 7" or 9"
- If this is the case, round UP to the next even size.
- Never round down a size.
- Rounding up will improve airflow and overall system performance!

Duct	Air Flow
Diameter	CFM
4"	20
5"	50
6"	80
7"	120
8"	170
<del>9</del> "	230
10"	300
12"	500
14"	740
16"	1050
18"	1400
20"	1875

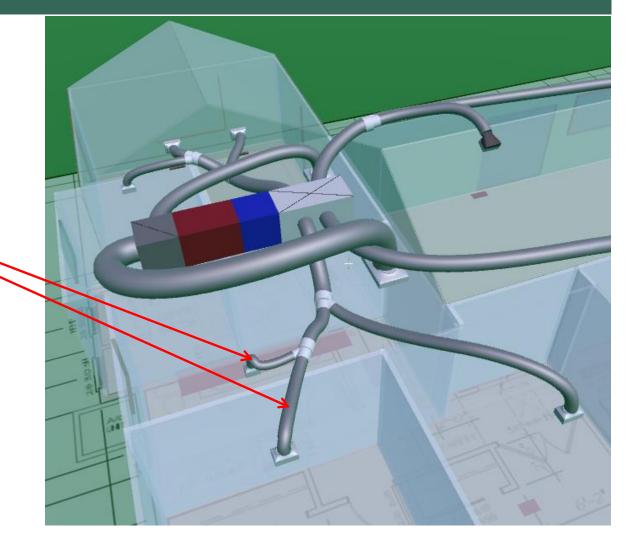
- The software has formulas built into it for sizing ducts that are like the formulas used by duct calculators.
- It uses the airflow, friction rate and type of duct material to size the ducts.
- Here are the results for our example:

Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches
mbed	109	0.11	7
mbed	109	0.09	7
mbath	64	0.09	6
bath2	47	0.09	5
bed3	98	0.1	7
bed2	100	0.09	7
liv/kit	128	0.07	8
liv/kit	128	0.06	8
din	129	0.08	8
pdr	83	0.07	7
util	51	0.09	5

- The next step is to size the trunks.
- Since trunks serve more than one duct, they need to be able to handle all of the air for the ducts that they serve.

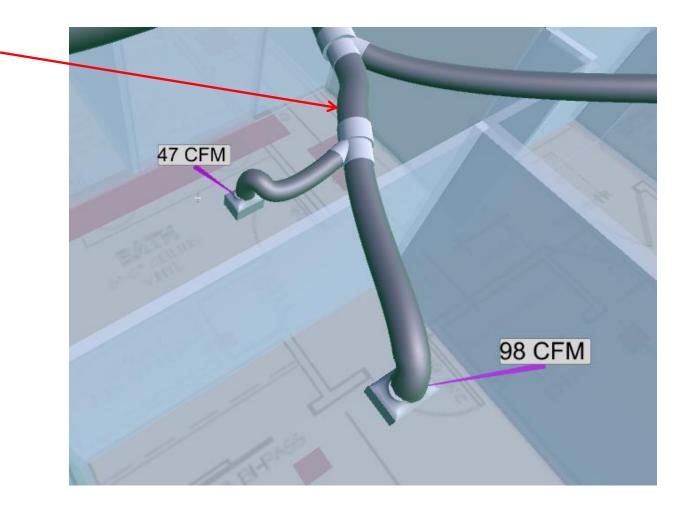


 To do this, just sum the target airflows of the branches downstream.

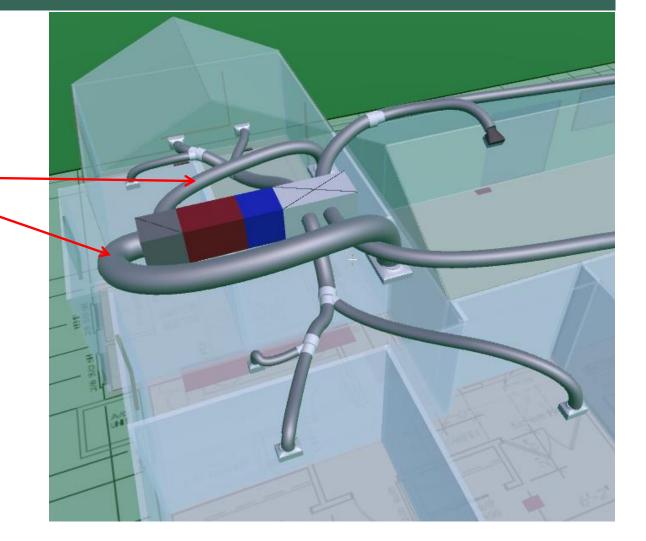


For example:

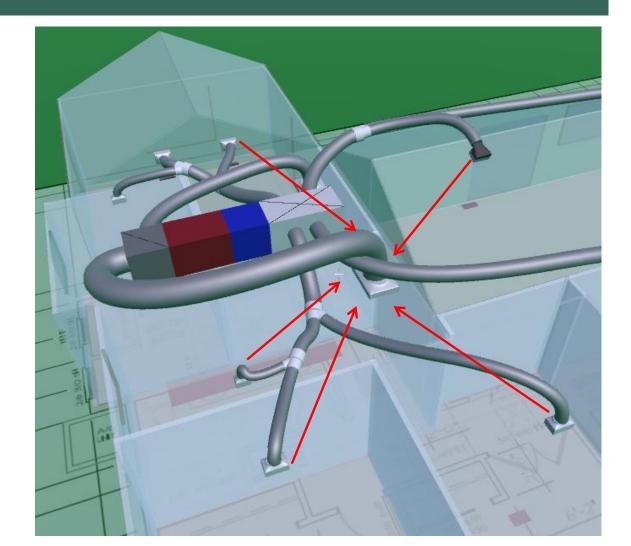
 If one duct needs 47 cfm and the other duct needs
98 cfm, the trunk serving both of these must be able to handle 145 cfm



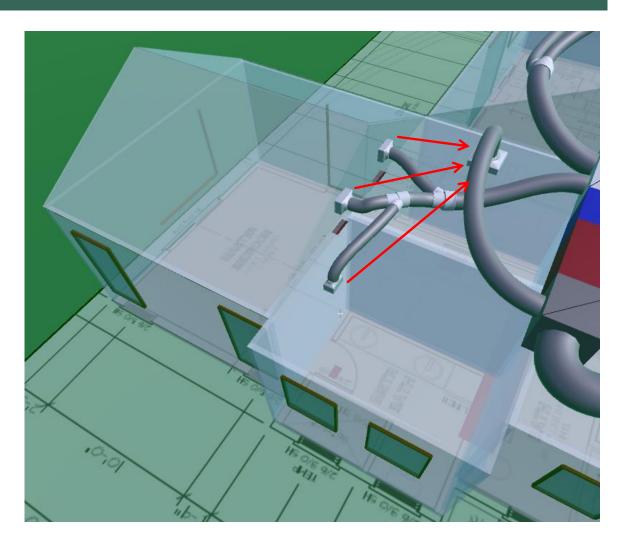
- The next step is to size the return ducts.
- If you have more than one return grille, you must decide which rooms are going to be served by which return.



- To do this you must each assign supply registers to a return.
- This is somewhat arbitrary if there are more than one return.
- Just determine which air is most likely to be drawn toward each return.



- If a return is behind a closeable door, then all supplies on that side of the door should be assigned to that return.
- This example has a return in the master suite. All supply registers in the master suite should be assigned to this return.
- All the other supplies should be assigned to the main return



This table summarizes the entire duct system for this example.

SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex
SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex
SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex
SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) V	Vinyl Flex
SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) V	Vinyl Flex
SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) V	Vinyl Flex
SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре
ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex
ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex
ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex
ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex
ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex
ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex
ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex
RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex
RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex
RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре

# Supply Branches $\rightarrow$

	SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
	SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸
	SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4))	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре
	ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
	RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
	RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре

	SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
-	SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
-	SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ſ	SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex $\vee$
	SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex $\vee$
ſ	SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex $\vee$
	SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре
	ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
-5	ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex $\vee$
	ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex $\checkmark$
	RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
	RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
1	RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре

# Supply Trunks \_\_\_\_\_

SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4))	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸
SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸
SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸
SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸
SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸
SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре
ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex $\vee$
ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре

Return Branches

SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4))	Vinyl Flex
SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4))	Vinyl Flex
SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4))	Vinyl Flex
SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex
ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре
ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex
ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex
ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex
ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex
ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex
ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex
ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex
RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex
RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex
RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре

No Return Trunks (Both trunks were attached directly to return plenum.)

Airflow

	SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
	SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
-	SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SE 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре
	ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
I	RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
	RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
t	RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре

#### Friction Rate

	SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
	SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸
-	SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST Number		AinFigw CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре
	ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
	ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
	RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
	RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
t	RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре

Duct Size

	SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
	SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
-	SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
1	SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 06 2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Fristion Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре
	ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
1	RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
	RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
	RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
t	RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре

# Duct Length

						_						
SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	`	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре	
SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2		407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex	~
SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3		407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex	~
SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4		328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex	~
SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3		342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1))	Vinyl Flex	~ ]
SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5		367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex	~
SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13		375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1))	Vinyl Flex	~ ]
SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7		365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex	~
SB-06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24		365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex	~
SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4		370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex	~
SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14		310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex	~
SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6		375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) V	Vinyl Flex	~
ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	`	elocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре	
ST1		282	0.09	10	6		517		handler		Vinyl Flex	~
ST2		173	0.09	8	1		496		ST1		Vinyl Flex	~
ST3		245	0.09	10	4		449		handler		Vinyl Flex	~
ST4		145	0.09	8	2		415		ST3		Vinyl Flex	~
ST5		263	0.07	10	24		482		handler		Vinyl Flex	~
ST6		134	0.07	8	7		384		ST5		Vinyl Flex	~
ST7		255	0.06	12	6	I	325		handler		Vinyl Flex	~
RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	ľ	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре	
RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20		547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex	~
RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14		517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex	~
RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Langth Feet	1	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре	

## Duct Velocity -

SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре
ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре

# Register Size (optional, done later) –

							$\wedge$			
SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре
ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре

Which trunk serves each supply branch

_									1	
SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) $\vee$	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	FB1(bath2(1)) $\vee$	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	FB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB-06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	R <mark>B1(bath2(1))</mark> ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	R <mark>81(bath2(1))</mark> ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	R <mark>31(bath2(1))</mark> ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	R 31(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре
ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk#		Туре

This column is where you would assign different returns, if there are more than

one.

SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) v	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) v	Vnyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) V	Vi <mark>hyl Flex —</mark> ~
SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 <del>x 8</del>	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vnyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸
SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 09.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1))	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #	/	Туре
ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex ~
ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸
ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex 🗸
ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex 🗸
ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex ~
RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре

The supplies in \_\_\_\_\_ the master suite are assigned to RB2

	SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре	
	SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4))	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	SB 03.1	batn2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре	
	ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸	
	ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
$\mathbf{N}$	ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре	
	RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
	RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸	
1	RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре	

All of the other supplies are assigned to RBI

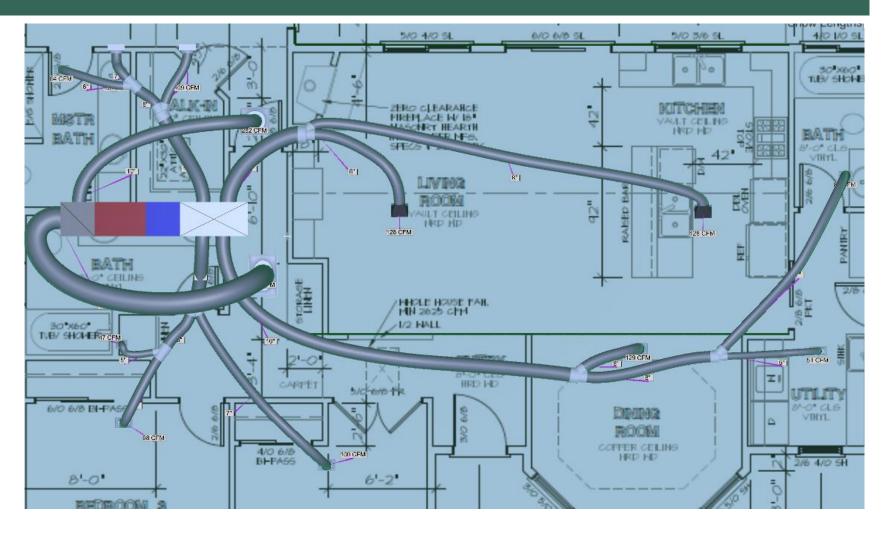
	SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
	SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB <del>05.</del> 1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1))	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	RB1(bath2(1))	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1))	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1)) ~	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #	<u> </u>	Туре
	ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
$\langle  $	ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
N	ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
	RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
	RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
t	RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре

This last column allows you to specify the duct type.

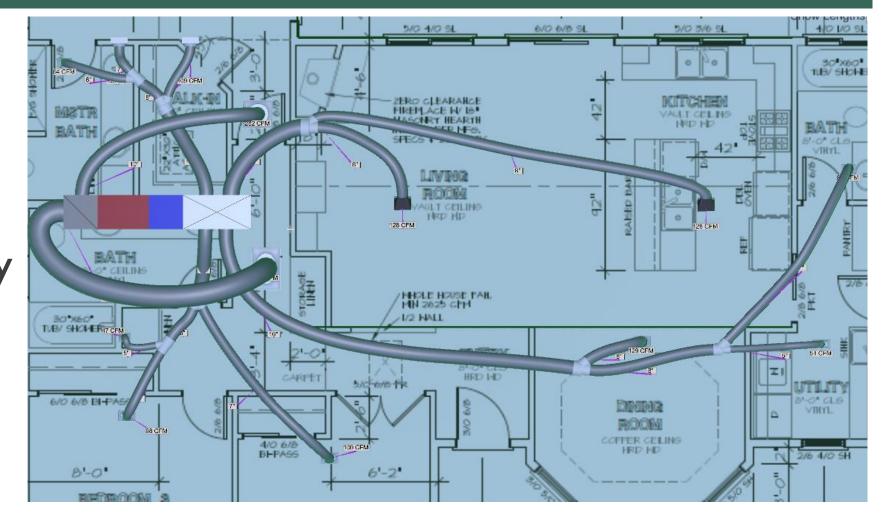
Choices are vinyl Flex, sheet metal, and duct board

SB Number (Does not match EG)	Room Served	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Register Size (in)	Trunk #	Return #	Туре
SB 01.1	mbed	109	0.11	7	2	407	12 x 8	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vnyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 01.2	mbed	109	0.09	7	3	407	12 x 8	ST1	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 02.1	mbath	64	0.09	6	4	328	10 x 6	ST2	RB2(mbed(4)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸
SB 03.1	bath2	47	0.09	5	3	342	8 x 6	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) V	Vinyl Flex
SB 04.1	bed3	98	0.1	7	5	367	12 x 8	ST4	RB1(bath2(1)) V	Vinyl Flex 🗸
SB 05.1	bed2	100	0.09	7	13	375	12 x 8	ST3	RB1(bath2(1)) $\vee$	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 06.1	liv/kit	128	0.07	8	7	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1)) $\sim$	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 06.2	liv/kit	128	0.06	8	24	365	12 x 8	ST7	RB1(bath2(1))	Vinyl Flex 🗸
SB 07.1	din	129	0.08	8	4	370	12 x 8	ST5	BB1(bath2(1))	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
SB 08.1	pdr	83	0.07	7	14	310	10 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1))	Vinyl Flex 🗸
SB 09.1	util	51	0.09	5	6	375	12 x 6	ST6	RB1(bath2(1))	Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Туре
ST1		282	0.09	10	6	517		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
ST2		173	0.09	8	1	496		ST1		Vinyl Flex 🗸
ST3		245	0.09	10	4	449		handler		Vinyl Flex ~
ST4		145	0.09	8	2	415		ST3		Vinyl Flex 🗸
ST5		263	0.07	10	24	482		handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
ST6		134	0.07	8	7	384		ST5		Vinyl Flex 🗸 🗸
ST7		255	0.06	12	6	325		handler		Vinyl Flex
RB Number	Location	AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM	Grille Size (inches)	Trunk #		Туре
RB1	bath2	763	0.06	16	20	547	30 x 20	handler		Vinyl Flex 🗸
RB2	mbed	282	0.09	10	14	517	20 x 20	handler		Vibyl Flex
RT Number		AirFlow CFM	Friction Rate	Diameter Inches	Length Feet	Velocity FPM		Trunk #		Тур

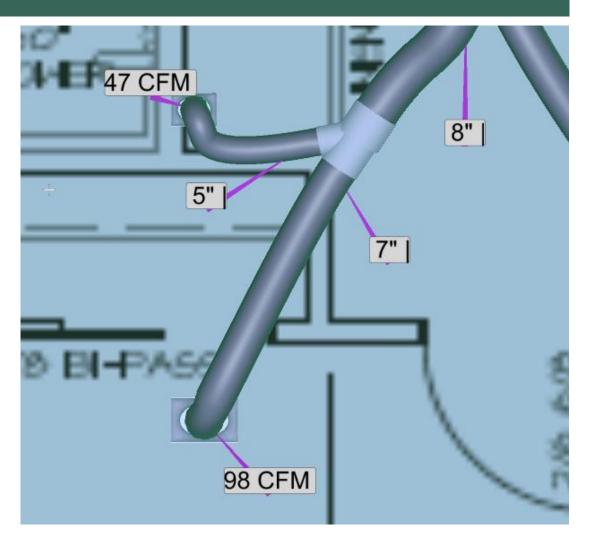
This is what
the final
design would
look like.



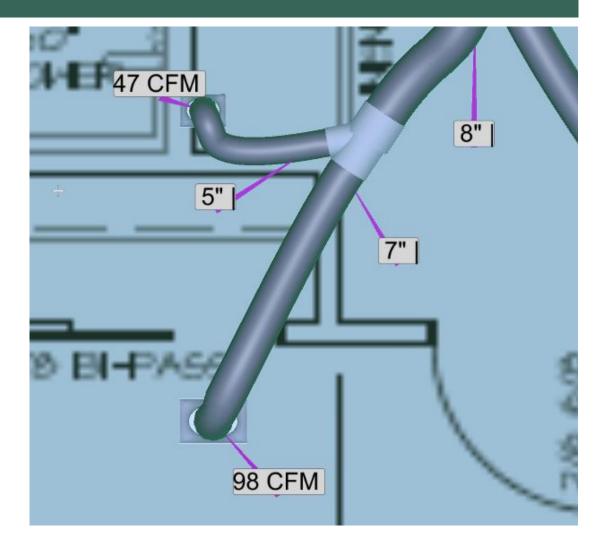
A good, readable layout that somewhat resembles reality is very important to ensure good installation in the field.



 It is also a good idea to show the target airflows next to each register so that they can be <u>verified</u> <u>after the system is</u> <u>installed.</u>



- When possible, compare installed airflows and static pressure to design targets.
- This feedback from the field is critical, especially if you are just learning to design systems.



#### WRAP UP

Where things can go wrong.

- Incomplete information or bad assumptions about the house.
- House not built the way you were told.
- Equipment undersized.
- Equipment oversized.
- Low total system airflow
- Target room flows incorrect poor balance
- Supply register types and locations
- Thermostat location
- Occupant behavior/expectations

#### WRAP UP

How to avoid these problems.

- Become proficient and confident with the software.
- Practice, practice, practice.
- Double check your work.
- Join user's groups. Share your designs with others. Ask for feedback and comments.
- Test your designs after they are installed. Airflow, static pressure and duct leakage. (required in CA for new systems)
- Educate homeowners on proper system operation.
- Err toward smaller equipment and larger ducts.

# Closing

- Continuing Education Units Available
  - Contact ggautereaux@co.slo.ca.us for AIA LUs
- Coming to Your Inbox Soon!
  - Slides, Recording, & Survey Please Take It and Help Us Out!
- Upcoming Courses:
  - Introduction to Passive House 4hr (5/1)
  - Is Mechanical Ventilation Really Necessary? (5/2)
  - 2022 CALGreen Code for Residential and Non-Residential (5/4)
  - Crafting High Performance Enclosures: Roofs, Walls, and Floors (5/4)
  - 2022 Energy Code: Non-Residential (5/17)





#### Thank you!

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