

## Krantz



Trapezoidal displacement outlet VA-T.... Semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet VA-TH....

Air distribution systems

## Trapezoidal and semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet

## Preliminary remarks

Where workplaces or production facilities have to be kept free of airborne dust and fibres or heavy pollutants, the supply air is best discharged above the occupied zone and the return air extracted from the floor zone. The dust and pollutants are displaced downwards with the indoor air to the return air openings. As far as possible, return flows to the ceiling have to be avoided

This is where air outlets for low-turbulence air flow are used, whose discharge direction has a broad spread with a horizontal to vertically downward incline.

For these applications Krantz provides the trapezoidal and semitrapezoidal displacement outlets.

While the trapezoidal displacement outlet is best installed above a production area - either flush with the ceiling or free-hanging - the semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet is used where the supply air is to be discharged from the side, e.g. from a room wall or a row of pillars. The outlet placement is also possible on either side of an assembly line, e.g. in car works, or along production machines, e.g. in printing shops.


Figure 1: Trapezoidal displacement outlet of nominal width 140


Figure 2: Trapezoidal displacement outlet of nominal width 290 or 500


Figure 3: Semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet of size 250 or 500

## Construction design

## 1. Trapezoidal displacement outlet

The trapezoidal displacement outlet is basically manufactured in three widths: 140, 290 and 500 mm , and in several lengths. Its main components are the housing 1 with trapezoidal inner and outer perforated plates $\mathbf{2}$ and the connection spigot 3.

Built into the connection spigot is a volume flow damper 4 which can be adjusted from outside using a setting screw/ slide 5. The (+) sign stands for higher volume flow rate, the ( - ) sign for lower volume flow rate.

The trapezoidal displacement outlet is installed lengthwise below the supply air duct. The outlets are provided with a flange 11 (Connection type A3), which fit to a corner flange of 20 mm . The 140 mm wide outlet can also be fixed to the duct bottom using a drill pattern $\varnothing 6 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{n} \times \mathrm{T}$ (see figure 4).

The perforated plate of the housing can be opened for inspection purposes after releasing a lock 8.

## Trapezoidal and semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet

## Nominal width 140



## Nominal widths 290 and 500



| Key for all pages: | 8 Housing lock |
| :--- | :---: |
| 1 Housing | 9 Twist outlet |
| 2 Perforated plate | 10 Suspension strip |
| 3 Connection spigot | 11 Connection frame |
| 4 Volume flow damper | 12 Hinge |
| 5 Setting slide |  |



Figure 4: Trapezoidal displacement outlet - Dimensions

## Design with (two) circular connection spigots



Section B - B: Spigot for connection to circular duct at the top at the rear


## 2. Semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet

Its main components are the same as those of the trapezoidal displacement outlet, yet with different geometric shapes. The semitrapezoidal displacement outlet is available in sizes (widths) of 250 and 500 mm and in several lengths. It can be fitted with one rectangular or two circular connection spigots placed at the top or at the rear (see Figure 5).
The semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet is supplied as standard with a fixed damper.

| Size | Nomina length <br> L mm | Volume flow rate range |  | Dimensions |  |  |  | Twist outlets units | Weight approx. kg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{V}_{\mathrm{A}} \\ & \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{s} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} V_{\mathrm{A}} \\ \mathrm{~m}^{3 / h} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L}_{1} \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L}_{2} \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L}_{3} \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \varnothing \mathrm{D} \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 250 | 1200 | 85-235 | 300-850 | 446 | 468 | 600 | 199 | 3 | 15 |
|  | 1500 | 110-300 | 400-1100 | 556 | 578 | 750 | 223 | 3 | 19 |
|  | 1800 | 125-360 | 450-1300 | 626 | 648 | 900 | 223 | 4 | 23 |
| 500 | 1200 | 195-500 | 700-1800 | 626 | 648 | 600 | 279 | 3 | 36 |
|  | 1500 | 250-625 | 900-2 250 | 796 | 818 | 750 | 314 | 3 | 45 |
|  | 1800 | 300-750 | 100-2700 | 896 | 918 | 900 | 354 | 4 | 54 |


| Size | Dimensions in mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | B | $B_{1}$ | $\mathrm{B}_{2}$ | C | $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ | T |
| 250 | 250 | 134 | 180 | 156 | 32 | 125 | 178 | 250 | 55 | 275 | 40 |
| 500 | 500 | 280 | 430 | 220 | 50 | 195 | 242 | 500 | 116 | 525 | 60 |

Connection frame to fit 20 mm corner flanges (optional)


Figure 5: Semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet - Dimensions

## Trapezoidal and semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet



Figure 6: Trapezoidal displacement outlet - Jet dispersion made visible with smoke tracer


Figure 7: Semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet in a test room of the automotive industry


Figure 8: Trapezoidal displacement outlets below the supply air duct in a weaving mill

## Mode of operation

The perforated plate generates low-turbulence air jets that discharge horizontally to vertically downwards owing to the trapezoidal shape of the housing. Depending on the displacement outlet length, 2 to 4 twist outlets 9 are built into the perforated plates of the 290 and 500 mm wide trapezoidal displacement outlets as well as into the perforated plate of the semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet. These twist outlets generate a high-momentum air flow that induces the supply air from the surrounding perforated plate surface. The result is a very stable total air flow with a coverage of approx. 8 m

The 140 mm wide trapezoidal displacement outlet is designed for a smaller coverage of 2 to 3 m . Here, the necessary jet stability is obtained without adding twist outlets.

As shown in Figure 9, dust and pollutants are displaced downwards to the return air openings and extracted from the room. This largely prevents air upflow, which considerably reduces the time


Figure 9: Air jet pattern of trapezoidal / semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet

## Trapezoidal and semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet

solid particles remain in the indoor air. Tests made in spinning mills have proved that dust concentration in air flow generated by trapezoidal displacement outlets is $50 \%$ less than is in indoor air when conventional air outlets are used. It must be noted that even indoor air conditions (room temperature and relative humidity) are obtained in both the machinery area and the occupied zone.

## Placement and connection

## 1. Trapezoidal displacement outlet

The trapezoidal displacement outlet can be placed free-hanging or flush with the ceiling. The 140 mm wide outlet can also be installed along or very close to a wall. In this case the inside of the perforated segment facing the wall is to be covered. As a result, the air flow rate decreases by $50 \%$. Figure 10 shows the different installation options.


Placement:

## Free-hanging

Connection to supply air duct using an insertion frame

## Flush with ceiling

Air supply from ceiling plenum or via connection to supply air duct


Figure 10: Trapezoidal displacement outlet - Placement and connection types

[^0]
## 2. Semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet

As a rule, the semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet is placed along a wall or on either side of an assembly line. There are several ways to connect the outlet to the supply air duct as is shown in Figure 11.

Placement: Free-hanging in front of a wall or pillar


Connection to supply air duct:

With rectangular connection frame to fit corner flange at branch duct; spigot placed either at the top or at the rear


With two circular spigots for connection to a circular duct, placed either at the top or at the rear

Figure 11: Semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet - Placement and connection types

Trapezoidal and semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet

## Selection and layout

Typical applications for the trapezoidal or semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet are textile factories such as carding, spinning and weaving mills, different areas in car works, e.g. painting shops and assembly lines, as well as printing shops.
The main technical data is shown in the following table and graphs.

| Technical data | Trapezoidal displacement outlet | Semitrapezoidal displacement outlet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Air outlet width: mm <br> mm  <br>  mm | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & 290 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & 250 \\ & 500 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Air outlet length: | $\begin{array}{r} 800 \\ 1250 \\ 1600 \\ 1800 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} - \\ 1200 \\ 1500 \\ 1800 \end{gathered}$ |
| Volume flow rate in $1 /(s \cdot m)$ : for width of $\begin{aligned} & 140 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 250 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 290 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 500 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 85 \text { to } 210 \\ - \\ 195 \text { to } 415 \\ 335 \text { to } 695 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} - \\ 70 \text { to } 195 \\ - \\ 165 \text { to } 415 \end{gathered}$ |
| Volume flow rate in $\mathrm{m}^{3} /(\mathrm{h} \cdot \mathrm{m})$ :  <br> for width of 140 mm <br>  250 mm <br>  290 mm <br>  500 mm | 300 to 750 - 700 to 1500 1200 to 2500 | $\begin{gathered} - \\ 250 \text { to } 700 \\ - \\ 600 \text { to } 1500 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Discharge height: m | 3 to 4 |  |
| Duct spacing for air outlet width of |  |  |
| - 140 mm (trapezoidal) <br> - 290 and 500 mm (trapezoidal) <br> - 250 and 500 mm (semi-trapezoidal) | $\begin{array}{ll} 3,5 & \text { to } \\ 7 & \text { to } 10 \\ 7 & \text { to } \\ 7 \end{array}$ |  |
| Coverage zone of supply air jets: m | 4 to 8 | 2 to 3 |
| Temperature difference supply air-indoor airk <br> - for width 140: <br> - for widths 290 and 500: | $\begin{gathered} - \\ -3 \text { to }-6 \\ -3 \text { to }-8 \end{gathered}$ | $-3 \text { to }-6$ |
| Material <br> - Outlet housing and perforated plate <br> - Twist outlets | galvanized sheet metal polystyrene |  |



Figure 12: Semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet of size 500 in a production facility

[^1]Sound power level and pressure drop ${ }^{1)}$




## Trapezoidal and semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet

## Features

- Low-turbulence displacement flow with air discharge at a downward incline
- Well suited for spaces where heavy pollutants are emitted
- For applications with permanent cooling
- Discharge height: 3 to 4 m
- Temperature difference between supply air and indoor air: 3 to -6 K or -3 to -8 K
- Even, constant indoor air temperature in both the machinery area and the occupied zone
- Supply air connection for
- trapezoidal outlet: rectangular spigot at the top
- semi-trapezoidal outlet: one rectangular or two circular spigots placed at the top or at the rear
- Volume flow rate range of
- trapezoidal outlet:

85-695 I/(s•m) [300-2 $500 \mathrm{~m}^{3} /(\mathrm{h} \cdot \mathrm{m})$ ]

- semi-trapezoidal outlet: $70-415 \mathrm{I} /(\mathrm{s} \cdot \mathrm{m})$ [250-1500 m³/(h•m)]
- Available in several widths and lengths
- Coverage zone of supply air jets: 2 to 8 m


## Type code



## Function / Kind



## Position of connection spigot (VA-TH only)

O = Connection spigot on top
$\mathrm{H}=$ Connection spigot at the rear

## Surface finish

## galv = galvanized

$\ldots$... $=$ Face painted to RAL ....

## Accessories(VA-T-140 only)

C $\quad=$ Cover plate for wall mounting

## Trapezoidal and semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet

## Tender text

## Trapezoidal displacement outlet

. units
with little induction effect for minimum mixing of supply air with indoor air so as to achieve optimum displacement of dust particles and pollutants from the occupied zone, air downflow,
consisting of:

- Nominal width 140

Housing with trapezoidal, perforated discharge surface to be pulled down for cleaning, and top rectangular spigot for duct connection, with flange and built-in volume flow damper adjustable from outside.
Placement can optionally be free-hanging, flush with the ceiling or along a wall

- Nominal widths 290 and 500

Housing with trapezoidal, perforated discharge surface and built-in twist outlets; housing with hinges that can be pulled down for cleaning purposes; the top rectangular spigot for duct connection with built-in volume flow damper, which is adjustable from the outside; and insertion frame.
Placement can optionally be free-hanging or flush with the ceiling.

## Material:

- Housing and perforated plate made of galvanized sheet metal, optional painted to RAL ....
- Twist outlets ${ }^{1)}$ made of polystyrene

Make:
Type:
VA - T $\qquad$ Krantz
A-T- 1 $\qquad$ - _

## Semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet

## _....... units

with little induction effect for minimum mixing of supply air with indoor air so as to achieve optimum displacement of dust particles and pollutants from the occupied zone, air downflow,
consisting of:

- housing with semi-trapezoidal, perforated discharge surface, built-in twist outlets, and connection spigot. Spigot arrangement can be optionally placed at the top or at the rear. Spigot design rectangular, with connection frame to fit 20 mm corner flanges or circular, 2 pieces, to fit spiral seam or flexible duct.


## Material:

- Housing and perforated plate made of galvanized sheet metal, with the option for it to be painted to RAL ....
- Twist outlets made of polystyrene
Make: $\qquad$ Krantz
Type:
VA - / - _ $\qquad$ -

Subject to technical alteration.

[^2]
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[^0]:    1) With halved air flow rate; alternatively select semi-trapezoidal displacement outlet
[^1]:    1) The graph values apply for damper "open".
[^2]:    1) Only for nominal widths 290 and 500
