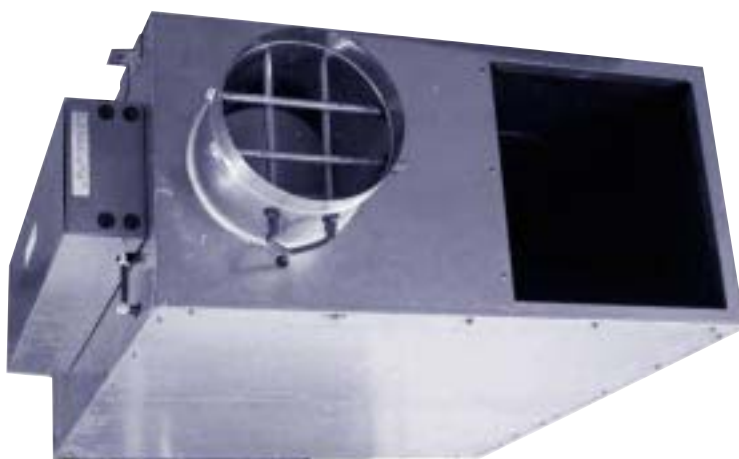


Fan-Powered Terminal Unit Series Flow

Type TFP



TROX[®] TECHNIK

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General

Operation Philosophy

Series flow fan powered terminals offer enhanced space comfort and flexibility in a wide variety of applications. Considerable operating savings can be achieved through the recovery of waste heat, reduced central fan horsepower requirements and night setback operation. TROX Terminal Boxes Type "TFP" take primary and induced air and mix the two thoroughly to provide a constant air supply to the occupied zone of the building. Total flow to the diffuser is kept substantially constant thus giving very good air distribution even with high turn down of the primary air volume.

A pressure independent control of the primary VAV damper is accomplished by use of a differential pressure grid which gives accurate control of air flow even with a 90° bend on the inlet spigot. Mixing between the primary airstream and the induced warm air from the ceiling void is by a forward curved blade centrifugal fan with direct drive motor.

TROX Series Fan Terminal Boxes are eminently suitable for low temperature air applications. If the supply air temperature is low, then the fan volume flow rate must be higher than the primary air volume flow rate to ensure suitable air temperature at the diffuser. The design of the type TFP ensures that at 100 % primary air, sufficient induced air is mixed with the primary air so that the air discharged has a conventional cooling differential which will not cause draught problems in the space being conditioned. The primary air damper can also be fully shut, with 100 % recirculated or induced air.

Indoor Air Quality

The type "TFP" enhances the indoor air quality of a building by providing constant air movement and higher air volumes in the heating mode than typically provided by conventional VAV single duct terminals or parallel flow fan terminals. The higher air flow capacity provides continuous air movement in the space and lowers the heating discharge air temperature. This combination improves air circulation, preventing accumulation of CO₂ concentrations in stagnant areas. Increased air movement improves occupant comfort. The higher air capacity also improves the performance of diffusers.

Acoustic Performance

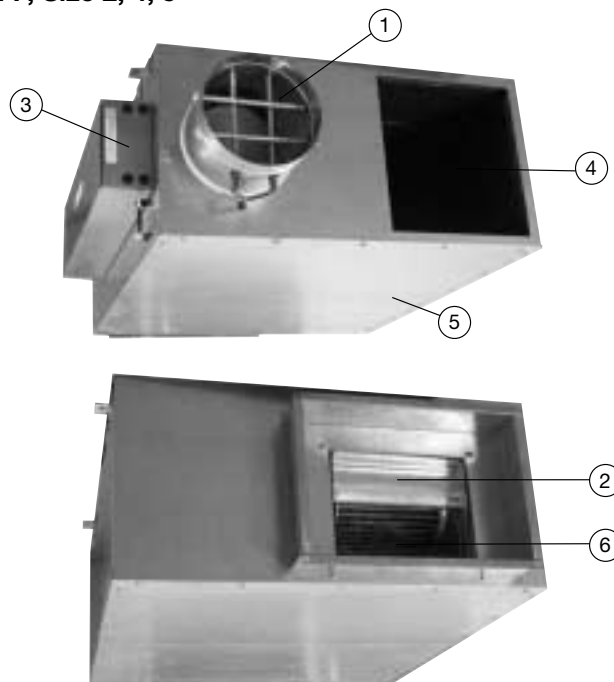
Another aspect of indoor air quality is also to have a proper selection of air terminal equipment with respect to acoustics. At the zone level, the terminal unit generates acoustical energy that can enter the conditioned space along two primary paths. First, noise from the unit fan can propagate through the downstream duct and diffusers before entering the space (Discharge or Airborne Sound). Acoustic energy is also radiated from the terminal casing and travels through the ceiling void and the false ceiling system before entering the space (Radiated Sound). To properly quantify the amount of acoustic energy emanating from a terminal unit at a specific operating condition (i.e. air flow rate and static pressure), manufacturers must measure and publish sound power levels. TROX type "TFP" Boxes have been designed and developed to achieve low room noise levels. Due to discharge and case radiated noise sound pressure levels of NC 20 can be achieved in the occupied zone. Help in

predicting space sound pressure levels is given in an application standard referred to as ARI Standard 885. This standard provides information to calculate the attenuation of the ductwork, ceiling void, false ceiling system, and conditioned space below a terminal unit. These attenuation values are referred to as the "transfer function" since they are used to transfer from the manufacturer's sound power levels to the estimated sound pressure levels resulting in the space below. Various manufacturers use different assumptions with respect to a "typical" project design. Therefore it is impossible to compare product performance simply by looking at the published NC values. Quick selection tables (page 15 19) use some assumptions of ARI 885 as well as the recommendations of ASHRAE. The acoustic effects of electric heaters or hot water coils can mostly be disregarded and are not included in the acoustic tables of this leaflet.

Sizes

The type "TFP" terminals are available with five fan sizes to handle airflow rates between 150 and 2200 l/s. Most fan sizes are available with three primary air valve sizes to optimize the unit fan and primary air valve combinations required by current industry needs.

TFP, Size 2, 4, 5¹⁾

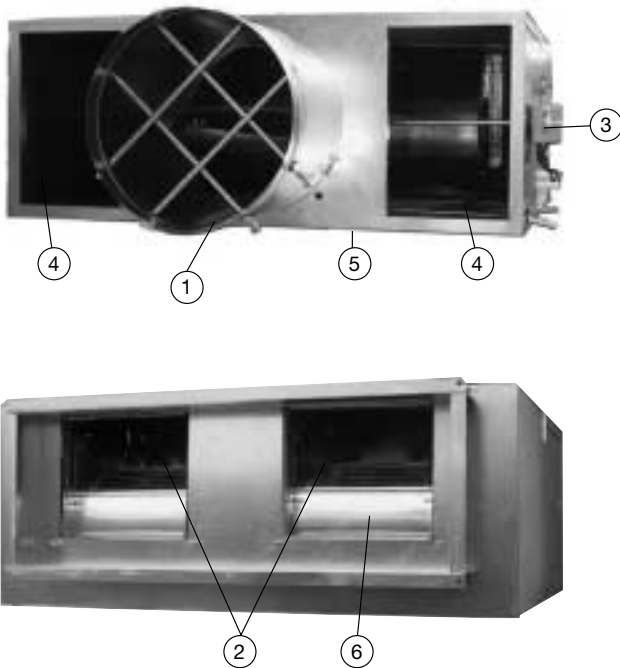


- ① Velocity Flowgrid Primary Air
- ② Fan Motor
- ③ Controls Package
- ④ Air Induction Port
- ⑤ Access Panel
- ⑥ Discharge Port

1) The original product line included also the sizes 1 and 3. These were deleted.

Description

TFP, Size 6, 7



- ① Velocity Flowgrid Primary Air
- ② Fan Motor
- ③ Controls Package
- ④ Air Induction Port
- ⑤ Access Panel
- ⑥ Discharge Port

Quality and Installation

All type TFP terminals are thoroughly inspected during each step of the manufacturing process, including a comprehensive "final factory" inspection, to ensure the highest quality product available. Each unit is also "operationally tested" before leaving the factory to ensure trouble free on site "start-up". A standard single point electrical mains power connection is provided. Electronic controls and electrical components are located on the same side of the casing for quick access, adjustment and trouble-shooting. Installation time is minimized with the availability of factory calibrated TROX controls. The pressure differential sensor grid ensures accurate airflow measurement, regardless of the on site installation conditions. A calibration label and wiring diagram is located on the terminal for quick reference during start-up.

The terminal is constructed to allow installation with standard metal hanging straps.

Construction

Controls

TROX TFP boxes are suitable for pneumatic or electronic control of the primary airflow rate. Here the volume flow rate tolerance is dependent on the type of control system used but is typically $\pm 5\%$ to $\pm 10\%$ of set volume. The units are designed for use in VAV systems and in conjunction with DDC controllers which allow communications between the boxes and a central control area. The primary volume flow control range is typically 100% to 10% depending on type of control. The range is adjustment at the factory with factors supplied to allow site adjustment. The fans volume flow rate tolerance is in accordance to DIN 24166 accuracy class 3. A fan speed adjustment is provided by means of an optional tap transformer. The four tap transformer on the TFP terminal motor provides for a wide range of "on site" flow rate and static pressure combinations.

The Pressure Differential sensor grid provides following features:

- Minimum pressure differential signal from 2 Pa upwards,
- Sensor tubes in aluminium,
- Test pressure tappings are located in an accessible position and supplied with tight fitting caps,
- Calibration graphs and constants are provided to relate volume flow rate in litres/second to the measured pressure differentials,
- The differential pressure generated by the averaging sensor is within $\pm 3\%$ of the calibration chart value over the range of typical primary air flow rates.

The single blade damper is mounted in the circular duct behind the flow measuring grid. The drive spindle is extended through the casing and a suitable actuator slips over the shaft and locks directly to it. Additional characteristics are:

- The closed damper has a shut off leakage at 500 Pa inlet pressure of less than 0.5% of rated flow,
- The damper blade is positively connected to its drive shaft which runs in maintenance free polyurethane long life bearings,
- EPDM synthetic rubber damper seal, thermoplastic elastomer compound seal suitable for temperatures up to 50 °C.

Differential Pressure Sensor



Casing

The casing is sturdily constructed of galvanised sheet steel. The overall construction is reinforced to meet acoustic performance requirements.

- All 230 V electrical control components are protected by sheet metal enclosures,
- High pressure side with duct spigot suitable for circular ducting,
- Low pressure side suitable for angle frames,
- Mounting brackets for support rods are provided on the top of the casing,
- Casing with internal acoustic and thermal 30 mm faced insulation, erosion resistant up to 20 m/s. The access panels are also lined with the same material.

All lining materials have Class 'O' fire rating conforming to UK building regulations.

To avoid removal of the terminal box once fitted in the system, an access panel is provided in the casing underside so that the fan/motor can be serviced, or in the unlikely event of failure, removed without disturbing the duct connections.

Electric Heaters

The electric heater is available as an integral unit complete with controls including fuses and interlocks. The integral air heater has elements designed for black heat operation and consists of nickel chrome heating elements. An automatic reset high temperature cut out is fitted and an earth stud included. The heater is manufactured to British Standards/ Codes as applicable and fully factory tested. An optional low air pressure switch can be fitted. This switch will disconnect the heater if the fan stops. The heater elements are wired back into the control enclosure, including the earth, and heater fuses can be supplied. Control of the heater can be arranged as three stage step control or as stepless control with thyristors. Control type should be selected to suit the temperature controller used and the degree of accuracy required on temperature control.

Hot Water Heating Coils

The hot water heating coil is available as an integral unit complete with controls and control valves. The significant features are as follows:

- Galvanized steel casing with flanges on both ends,
- Aluminium corrugated fins, fin spacing is 2.5 mm,
- Copper-tubes with DN15, flow and return connections are standardized,
- Max. working pressure is 16 bar,
- Tubes are transverse jointed.

Description

Fan Units



Fan and Motor

The Series Fan terminal boxes are fitted with fan casings (Scrolls) manufactured from sheet steel. The fans have a forward curved fan impellers. All fan motors are direct drive resiliently mounted via location brackets and suitable for 220-230 volts 50 Hz single phase supply. They are supplied with auto reset thermal overloads. The fan motors are three tap, three winding, permanent split capacitor types fitted with permanently lubricated bearings. Three tap motors provide superior energy efficiency over single speed motors by delivering three separate power outputs. All earthing wiring and component selection conforms to local wiring requirements. All fan motors fitted to TROX Series TFP Boxes are suitable for fan speed control. Optionally supplied is a manually adjusted four tap transformer, which provides in combination with the three motor windings a wide range of operational speeds. The system is matched to the motor and includes minimum voltage limits to ensure stable motor operation.

Accessories

Provision is made on the induction port of the unit for the installation of air filters. These are supplied as throwaway filters.

Design Recommendations and Selection Guidelines

Central Fan Unit Noise levels in the conditioned space are frequently influenced by central fan discharge noise that either breaks out (radiates) from the ductwork or propagates through the distribution ductwork and enters the space as airborne (discharge) noise. Achieving acceptable noise levels in the conditioned space begins with a properly designed central fan system which delivers relatively quiet air to each zone.

Supply Duct Pressure

One primary factor contributing to noisy systems is high static pressure in the primary air duct. This condition causes higher noise levels from the central fan and also higher noise levels from the terminal unit as the primary air valve closes to reduce the pressure. This situation is compounded when a flexible duct is used at the terminal inlet, this allows the central fan noise and air valve noise to break out into the ceiling void and then enter the conditioned space below the terminal. Ideally, the system static pressure should be reduced to the point where the terminal unit installed on the duct run associated with the highest pressure drop has the minimum required inlet pressure to deliver the design primary airflow to the zone. A more cautious approach is to utilize a pressure reducing device upstream of the terminal unit on those few zones closest to the central fan. This device could simply be a manual damper if located well upstream of the terminal inlet. This approach allows all of the terminal units to experience a similar (lower) inlet pressure. They can be selected in a consistent manner at lower inlet pressure conditions that will allow more optimised size of unit. An inlet duct that is the same size as the terminal inlet spigot and as straight as possible will achieve the best acoustic performance. For critical applications, flexible duct should not be used at the terminal inlet.

Zoning

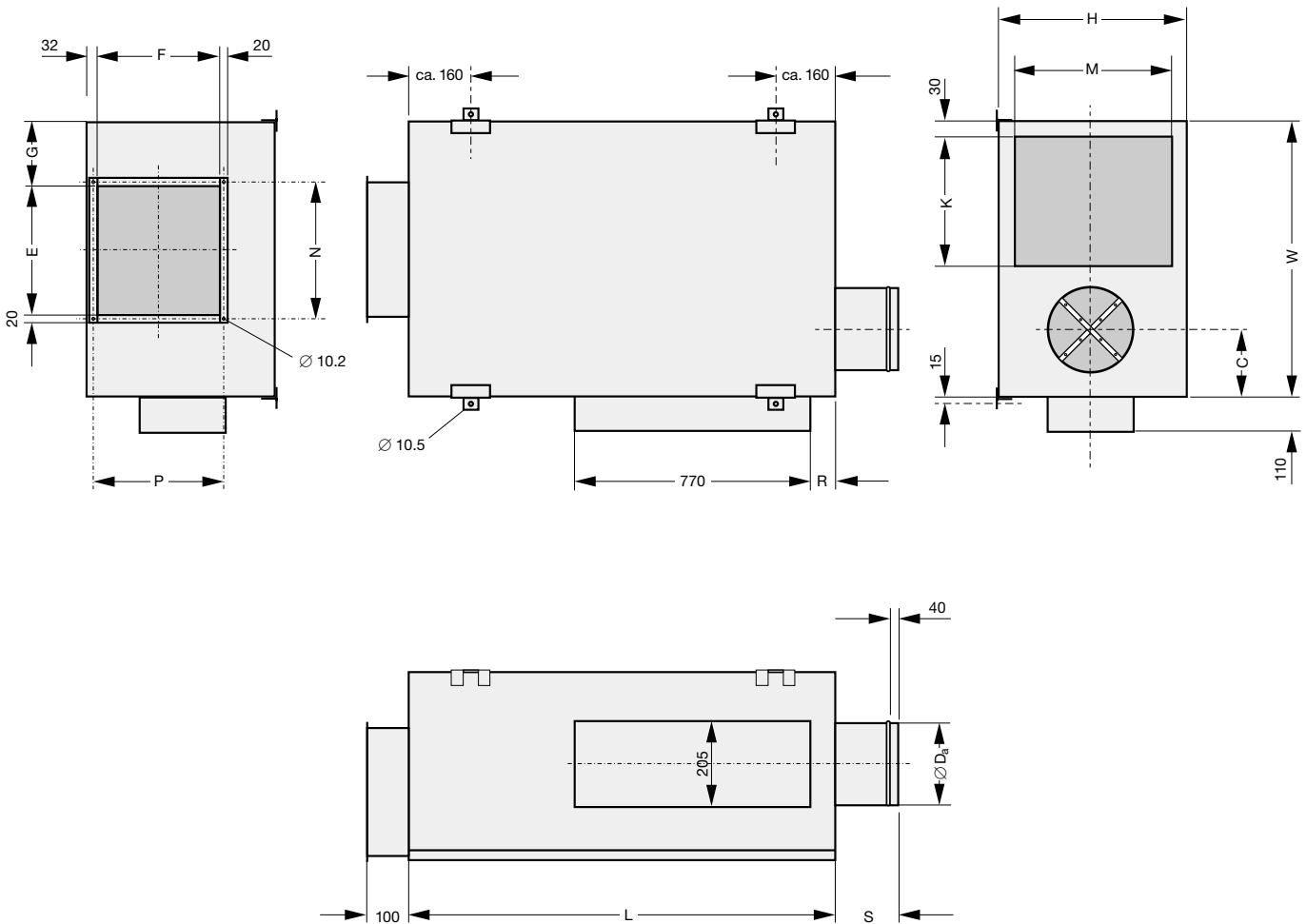
On projects where internal lining of the downstream ducting is not permitted, special attention to design is required to ensure that acceptable noise levels will be obtained. In these cases, a greater number of smaller zones will help in reducing the noise levels. Where possible, the first diffuser takeoff should be located after an elbow or tee and a greater number of small sized diffusers should be used, rather than a few large sized diffusers. The downstream ductwork should be carefully designed and installed to avoid noise regeneration. Locate diffusers downstream of the terminal in areas where the airflow has completely developed i.e free from turbulence. Downstream balancing dampers can cause noise problems if placed too close to the terminal, or when excessive air velocities exist. If tee arrangements are employed, volume control dampers should be used in each branch of the tee, and balancing dampers should be provided at each diffuser spigot. This arrangement provides maximum flexibility in quiet balancing of the system. Casing radiated noise 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 to 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. Fan powered terminals should never be installed over small occupied spaces where the wall partitions extend from slab-to slab (i.e. fire walls or privacy walls).

Selection

The type TFP fan terminal has been designed to provide maximum flexibility in matching primary air valve capacities (cooling loads) with unit fan capacities. The overall unit size is dictated by the fan size. With each unit fan size, a number of primary air valve sizes are available to handle a wide range of cooling capacities. First select the size of the fan, this will determine the overall unit size. The preselection is made by cross plotting the specified fan capacity and external static pressure on the appropriate fan performance curves (see page 13). When terminals have hot water heating coils the coil pressure drop must be added to the design external static pressure (ESP) to obtain a total value for selection purposes. It is common to have more than one fan size which can meet the design requirements. Typically, the selection begins with the smallest fan that can meet the capacity. Occasionally this selection may not meet the acoustic requirements and thus the next larger fan size should be selected. "Upsizing" may also occur when it is necessary to meet the design capacity on the medium or low motor tap. Fan selections can be made anywhere on the characteristic curves. Each fan performance curve depicts the actual performance of the relative motor tap without additional fan balance adjustment. Actual specified capacities which fall below a particular fan curve (low, medium or high) is obtained by using a tap transformer. After the actual fan is selected, the unit size is fixed. Then the appropriate primary air valve is selected. Most of the unit fan sizes have three air valve sizes to select from. The middle size will typically be used. It is the size that is matched with the unit fan to deliver 100 % cooling capacity for the majority of fan selections. A larger primary air valve will be used in applications where the system fan is under-sized, requiring a larger air valve to take advantage of lower pressure losses. In this case a penalty is paid by having a higher controllable minimum airflow setpoint than could be achieved with a smaller inlet size. The smaller primary air valve will most often be used with thermal storage systems where lower than normal primary air temperatures are utilized. In these cases, the maximum design primary airflow is less than the fan capacity (typically 60 to 80 %), and therefore a smaller air valve may be appropriate.

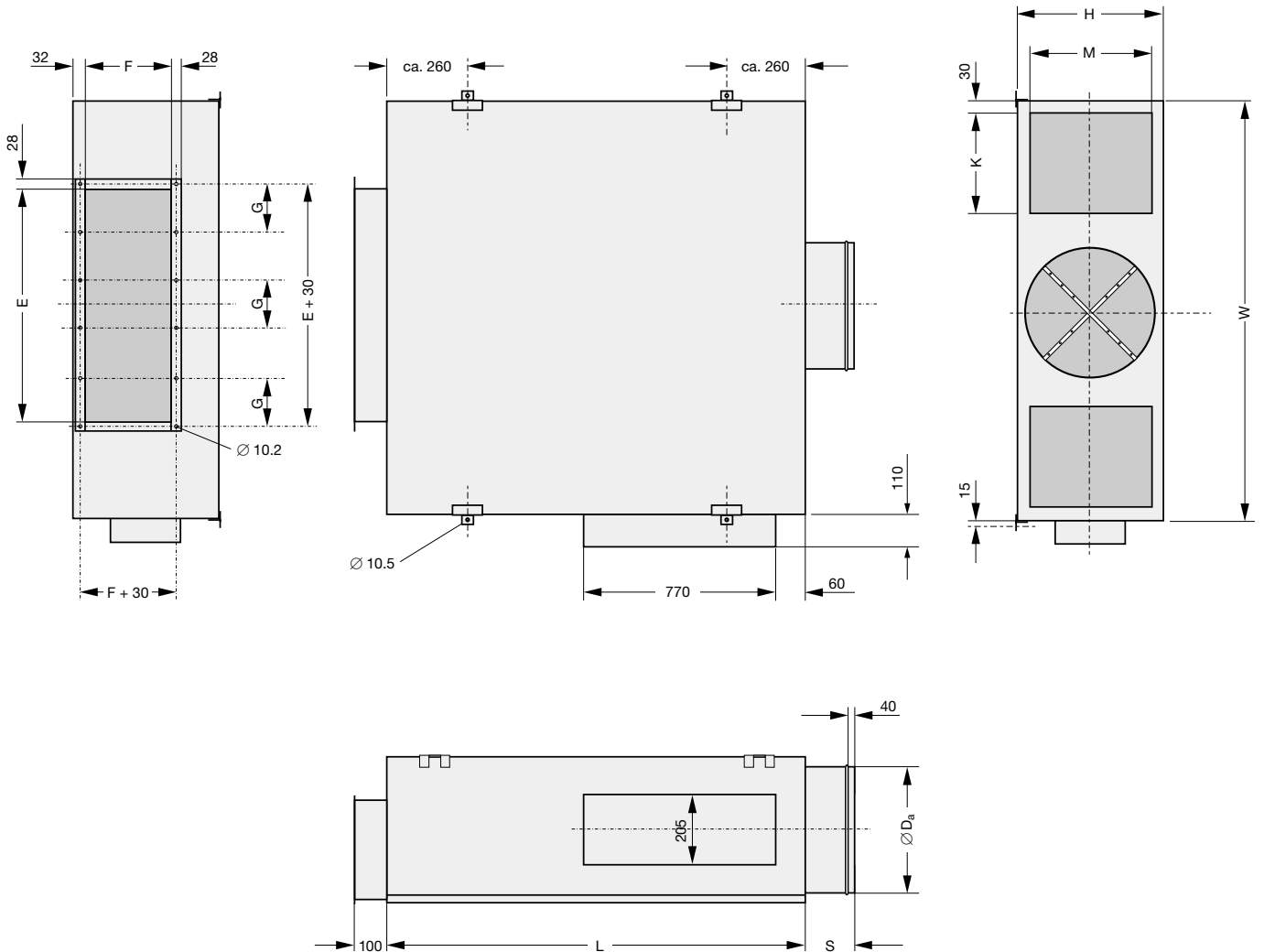
Dimensions Size 2, 4, 5

Unit Size	Spigot Size	$\varnothing D_a$	L	W	H	C	E	F	G	R	S	K	M	N	P
2	5	124	885	762	386	150	320	275	84	30	100	290	330	340	295
	6	149	885	762	386	150	320	275	84	30	115	290	330	340	295
	8	199	885	762	386	150	320	275	84	30	145	290	330	340	295
4	8	199	1050	912	446	175	460	325	84	60	115	360	390	480	345
	10	249	1050	912	446	175	460	325	84	60	175	360	390	480	345
	12	299	1050	912	446	175	460	325	84	60	235	360	390	480	345
5	10	249	1185	1142	446	175	680	325	130	60	175	546	390	710	355
	12	299	1185	1142	446	200	680	325	130	60	305	546	390	710	355
	14	349	1185	1142	446	310	680	325	130	60	200	546	390	710	355



Dimensions Size 6, 7

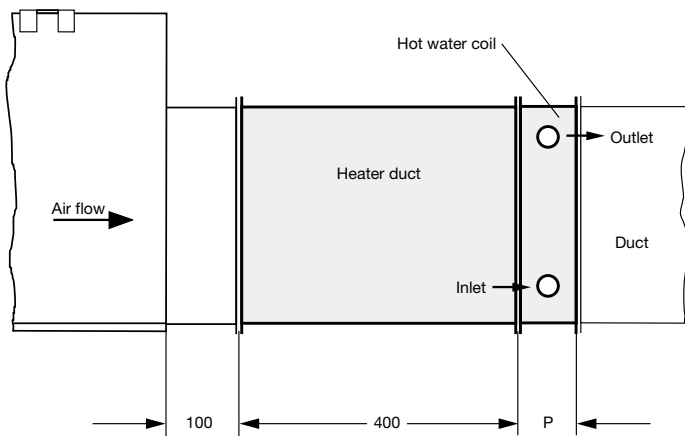
Unit Size	Spigot Size	$\varnothing D_a$	L	W	H	E	F	G	S	K	M
6	12	299	1047	1143	446	920	325	200	237	250	390
	14	349	1047	1143	446	920	325	200	306	250	390
	16	399	1047	1143	446	920	325	200	365	250	390
7	12	299	1182	1300	446	1200	375	250	237	360	390
	14	349	1182	1300	446	1200	375	250	306	360	390
	16	399	1182	1300	446	1200	375	250	365	360	390



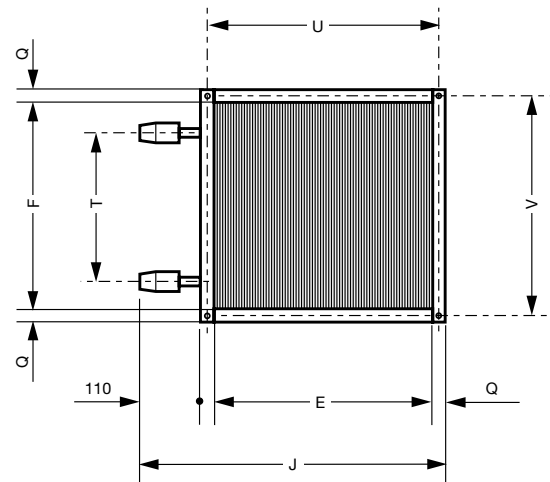
Hot Water Coils, Features and Dimensions

Unit Size	Row	P	J	R	T	E	F	G	Q	U	V
2	1	80	510	30	228	320	275	-	20	340	295
	2	120	670	60	257						
4	1	80	650	30	266	460	325	-	20	480	345
	2	120	810	60	307						
5	1	80	870	30	266	680	325	-	20	700	345
	2	120	1030	60	307						
6	1	80	1110	30	266	920	325	200	28	950	355
	2	120	1270	60	307						
7	1	80	1390	30	342	1200	375	250	28	1230	405
	2	120	1550	60	356						

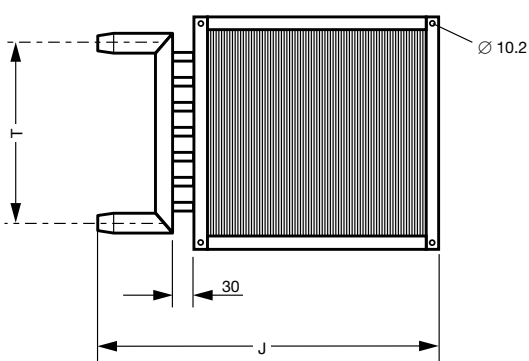
Connection hot Water Coil



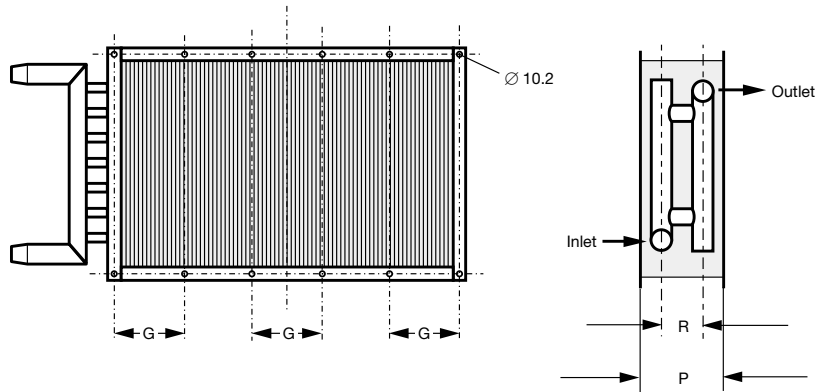
1 Row Size 2 ... 7



2 Row Size 2, 4, 5

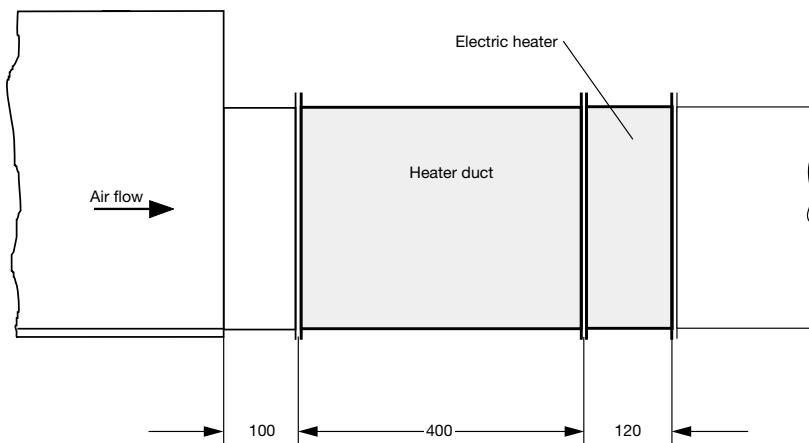


2 Row Size 6 and 7

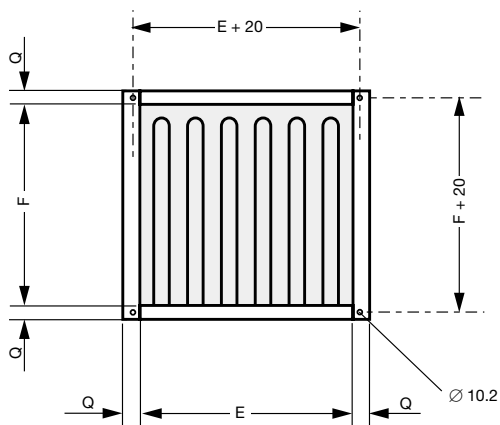


Electric Heater, Features and Dimensions

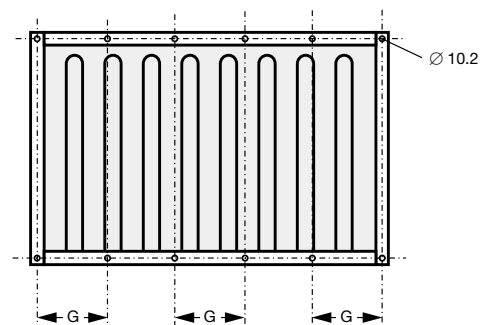
Unit Size	V	E	F	Q
2	360	320	275	20
4	500	460	325	20
5	720	680	325	20
6	960	920	325	28
7	1240	1200	375	28



Size 2, 4, 5

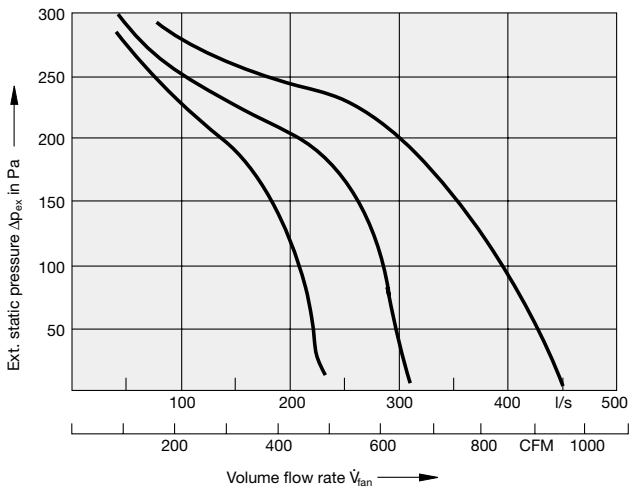


Size 6 and 7

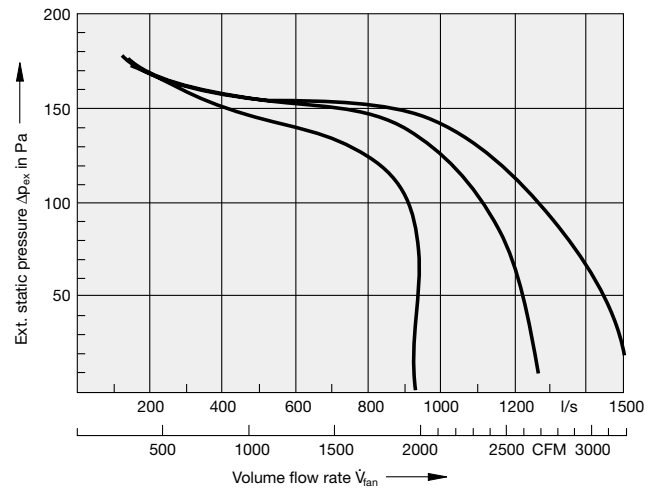


Fan Performance Data

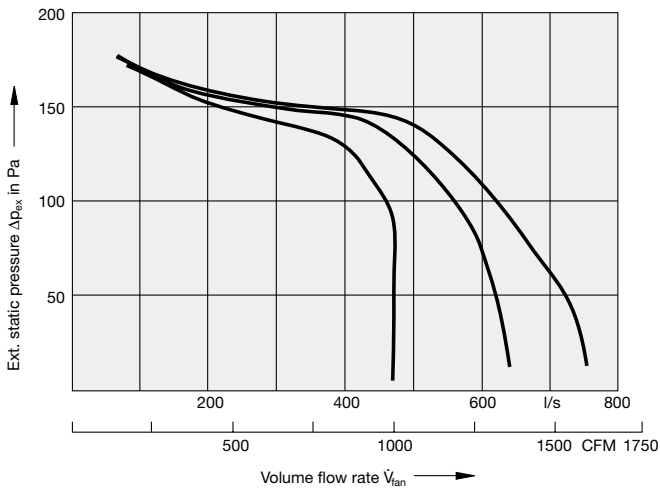
Size 2



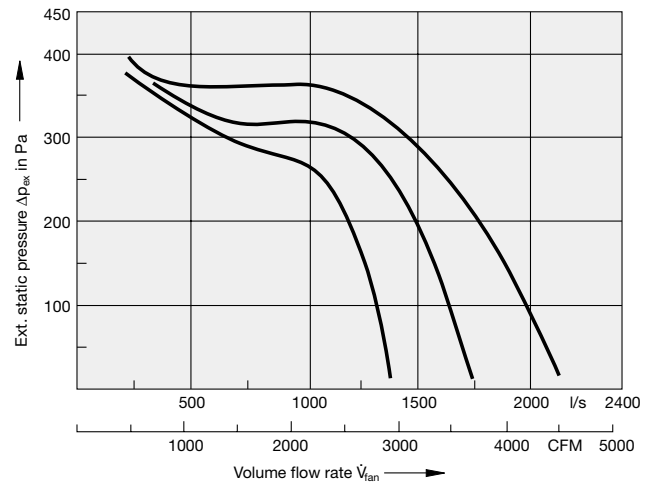
Size 6



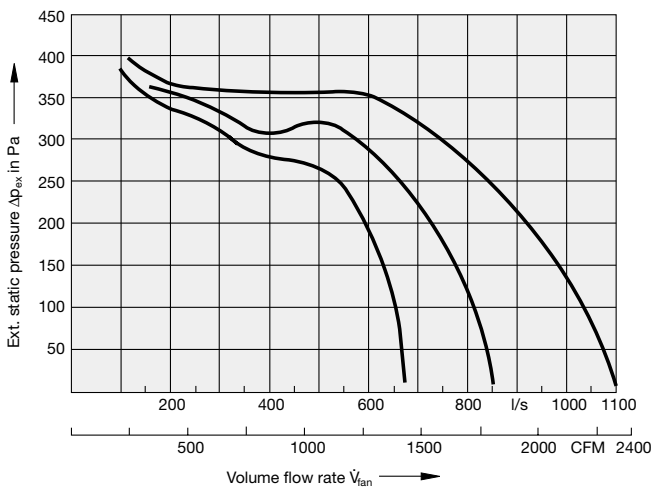
Size 4



Size 7



Size 5



Definitions · Airflow Ranges · Differential Pressure Sensor

Definitions

Δp_{ex} in Pa: External duct static pressure loss
(no hot water coils or electric heater considered)

Δp_{in} in Pa: Inlet static pressure loss

\dot{V}_{pri} in CFM or l/s: Primary air flow rate

\dot{V}_{fan} in CFM or l/s: Fan air volume flow rate

\dot{V} in CFM or l/s: Volume flow rate

L_w : Air generated sound power level
measured in reverberation chamber
(re 1pW)

L_{w1} : Case generated sound power level
measured in reverberation chamber
(re 1pW)

f_m in Hz: Octave band center frequency

\dot{V}_w in l/h: Water flow

v_w in m/s: Water velocity

v_a in m/s: Air velocity

ΔP_w in kPa: Water flow resistance

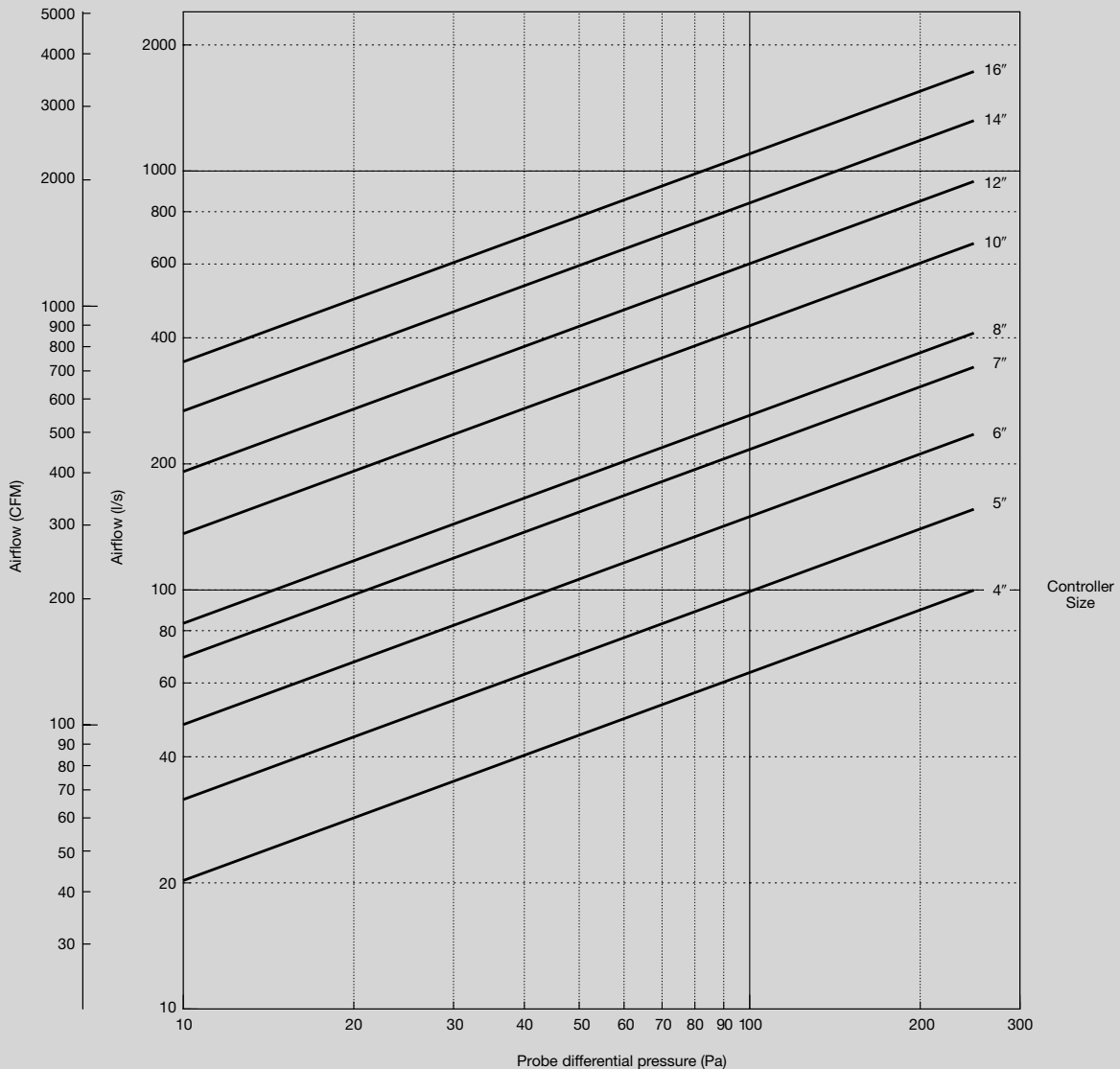
ΔP_a in Pa: Air flow resistance of hot water coils
or electric heater

\dot{Q}_w in kW: Heat output (hot water heating coil)

\dot{Q}_E in kW: Heat output (electric heating coil)

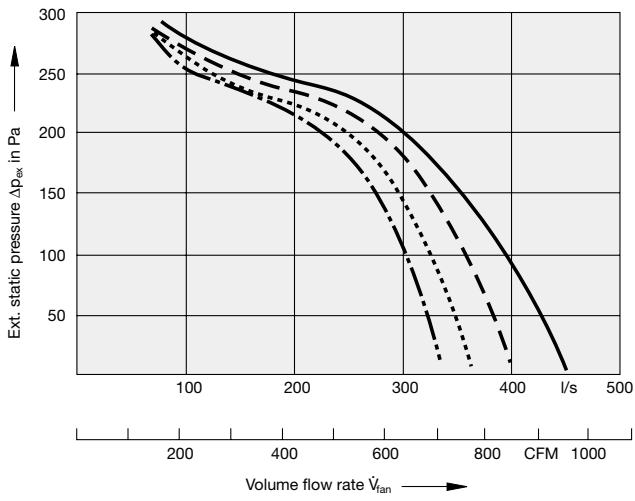
$\dot{Q}_{E\max}$ in kW: Max. allowable heat output
(electric heating coil)

Differential Pressure Sensor



Fan Performance, Size 2

High Tap



Standard Tap

— 230 VAC

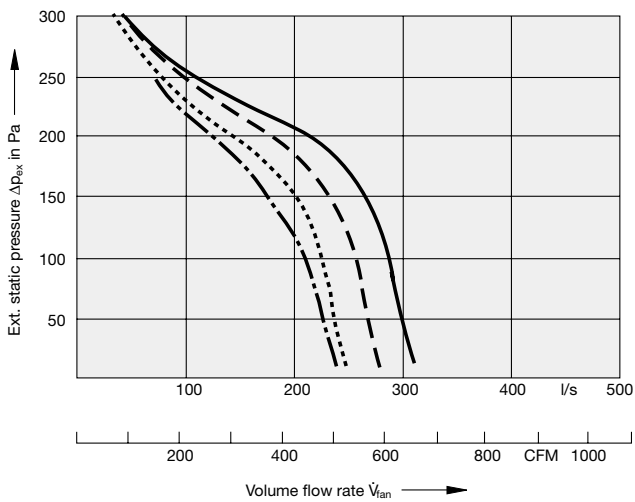
Taps with optional Transformer

- - - 215 VAC

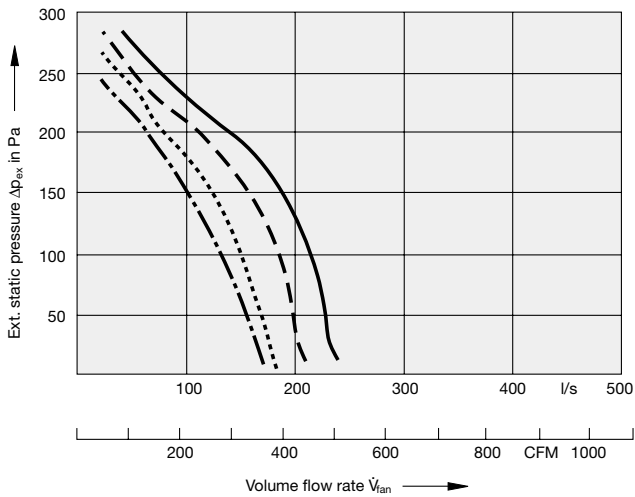
⋯ 200 VAC

- · - · 185 VAC

Medium Tap

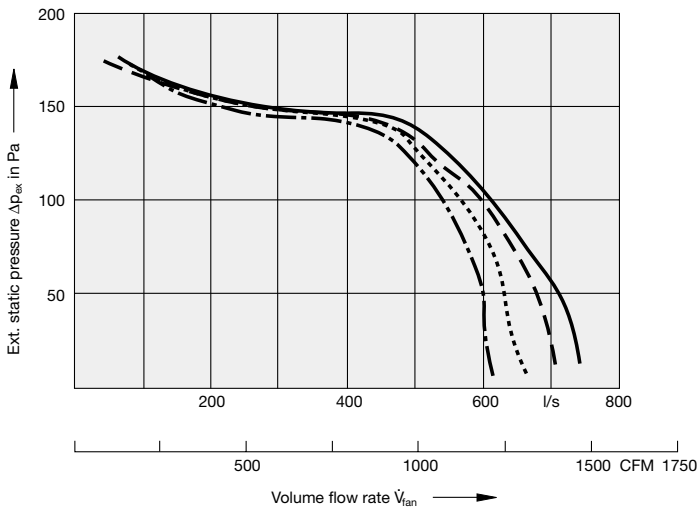


Low Tap



Fan Performance, Size 4

High Tap



Standard Tap

— 230 VAC

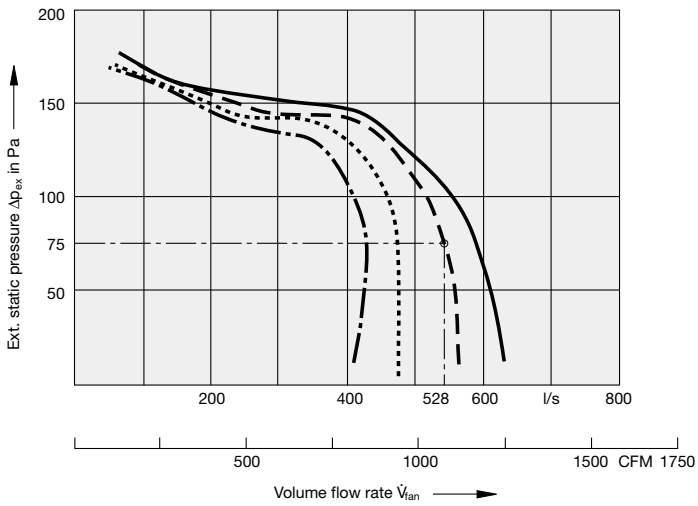
Taps with optional Transformer

- - - 215 VAC

..... 200 VAC

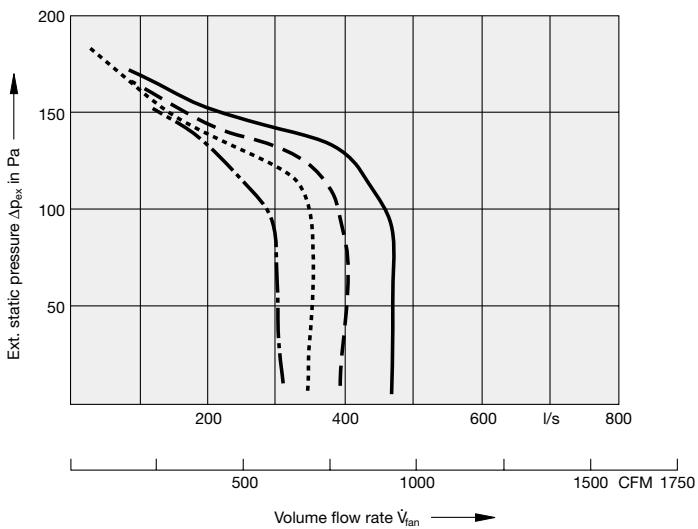
- · - · 185 VAC

Medium Tap



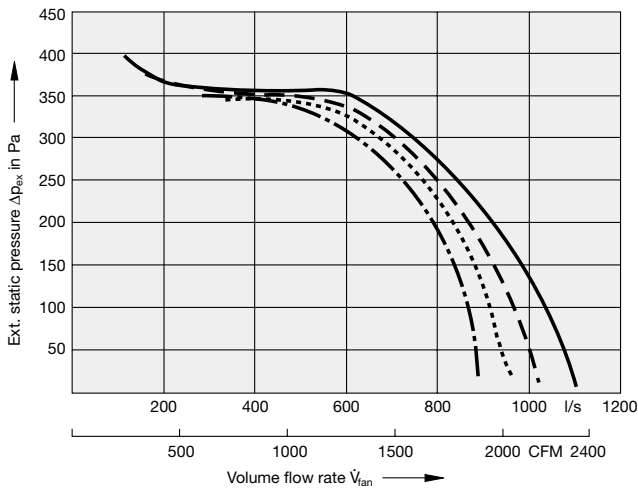
- - - - see example page 50

Low Tap



Fan Performance, Size 5

High Tap



Standard Tap

— 230 VAC

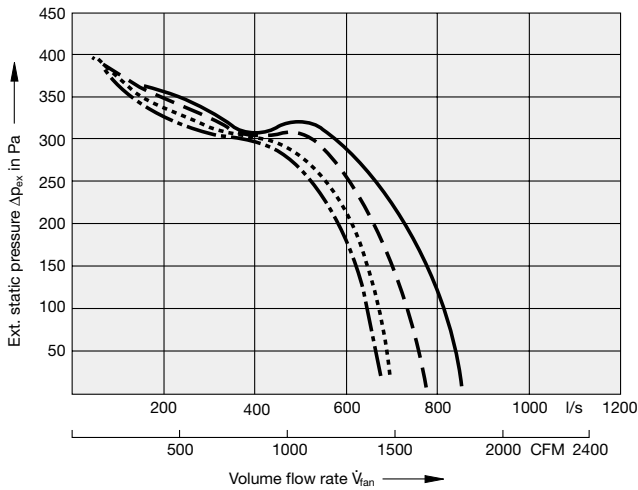
Taps with optional Transformer

- - - 215 VAC

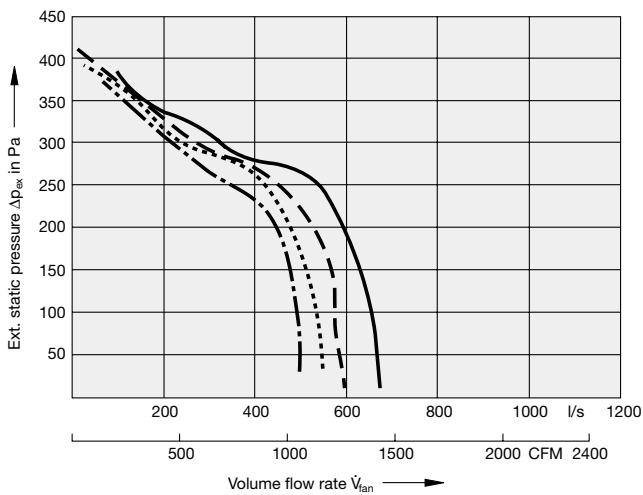
..... 200 VAC

- · - · - 185 VAC

Medium Tap

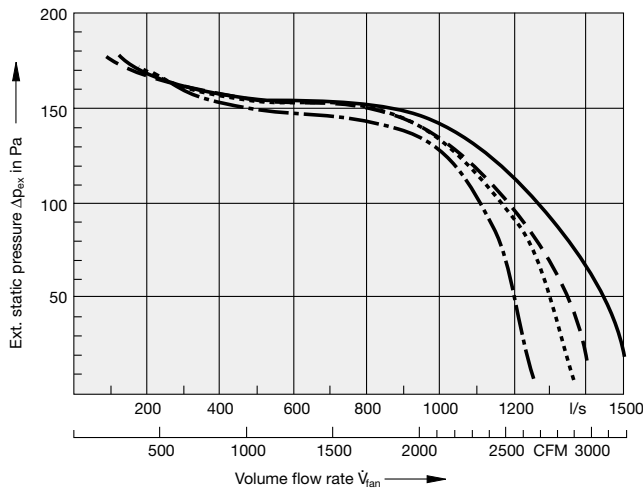


Low Tap



Fan Performance, Size 6

High Tap



Standard Tap

— 230 VAC

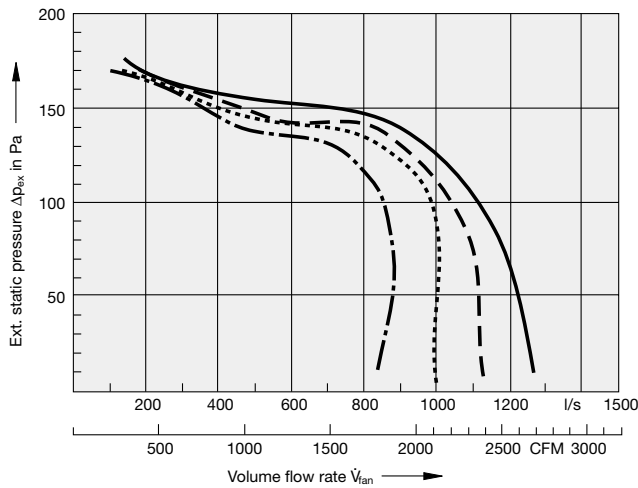
Taps with optional Transformer

- - - 215 VAC

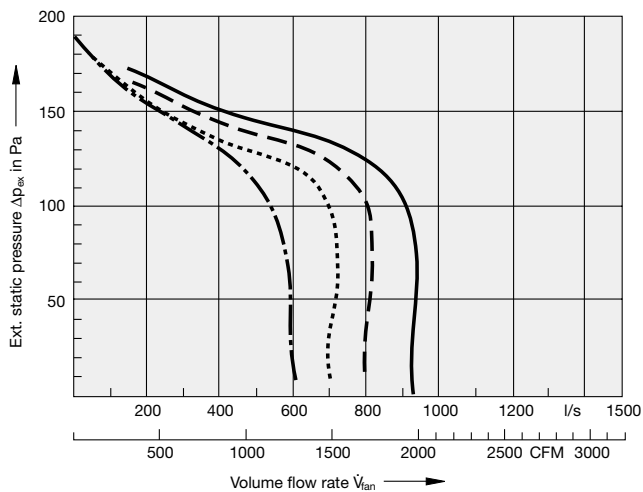
..... 200 VAC

- · - · 185 VAC

Medium Tap

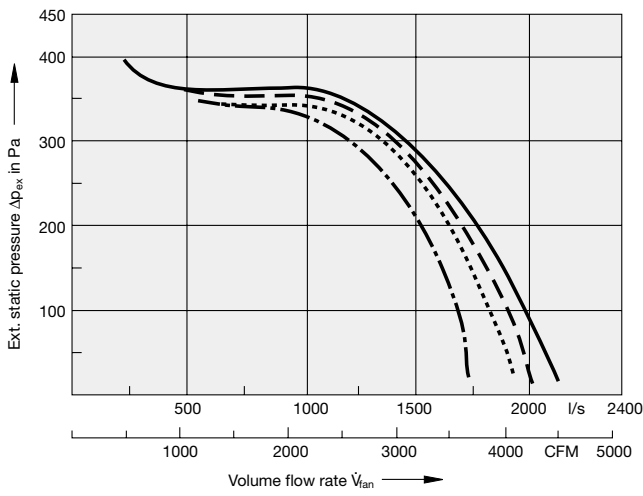


Low Tap



Fan Performance, Size 7

High Tap



Standard Tap

— 230 VAC

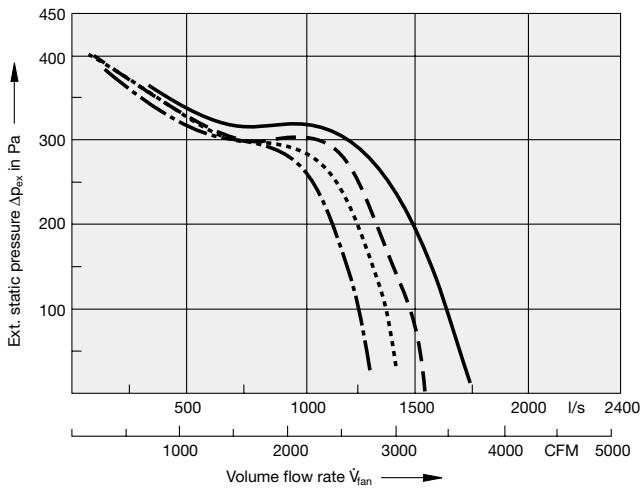
Taps with optional Transformer

- - - 215 VAC

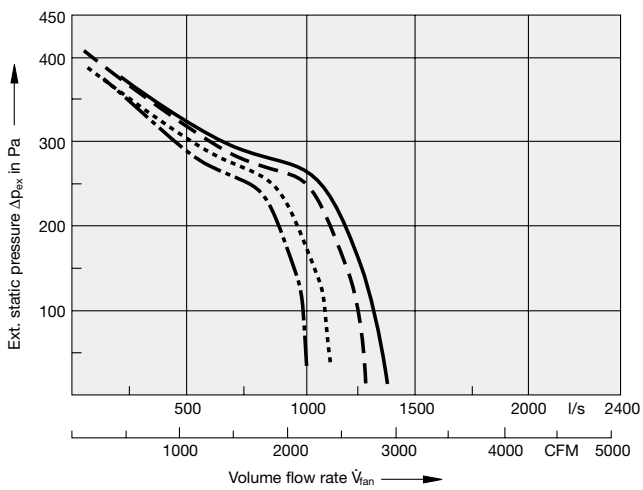
..... 200 VAC

- · - · 185 VAC

Medium Tap



Low Tap



Selection Process for TFP Units

Selection Process for TFP Units

A. Selection Data Required:

- Supply air volume (max. primary air volume $\dot{V}_{\text{pri max}}$ and max. fan supply air volume $\dot{V}_{\text{fan max}}$) l/s
- External duct static pressure loss Δp_{ex} (not including heating coil)
- Inlet static pressure Δp_{in}
- Heating requirements (power of hot water heating coil or electric heating coil, if heating coil is required)
- Maximum allowable NC or Sound Power
- Details about box installation (e.g. outside dimension etc.)

B. Selecting Suitable Dimension according to the Supply Air Volume

Select a TFP unit size from technical data table (page 12) that most closely matches the design supply air volume $\dot{V}_{\text{fan max}}$.

For optimum controllability, select smaller size if required volume flow can be reached. Oversizing will degrade the effective operating range of the unit.

C. According to the required external duct static pressure loss

Δp_{ex} , design volume flow \dot{V}_{fan} can be selected using the fan function curves on page 13.

D. Heating Coil Selection

Electric heating coil is required

Confirm that the design heating power kW does not exceed the maximum allowable power kW using selection table for electric heating coil

Hot water heating coil is required

According to the design power (kW), supply air volume and temperature of supply and return water, heating coil can be selected based on the selection procedure for heating water coil (Page 45-48).

Then check the fan curve.

E. Checking the Acoustic Data

Find the max. discharge and radiated noise NC value using Quick-Select Table (page 14 ...18) according to the selected size. Confirm that the unit size selected does not exceed the maximum allowable NC. If the unit selected exceeds the maximum allowable NC or Sound Power, then select the next larger unit size and repeat steps (C and D).

Example (Typical Installation)

A. Given design requirements:

- primary air volume $\dot{V}_{\text{pri}} = 350$ l/s (742 CFM)
- supply air volume $\dot{V}_{\text{fan}} = 528$ l/s (1120 CFM)
- External duct (downstream) static pressure loss $\Delta p_{\text{ex}} = 75$ Pa
- Inlet static pressure $\Delta p_{\text{in}} = 250$ Pa
- Electric heating coil = 6 kW
- Maximum allowable NC = 35
- Installation not acoustically critical

B. Selection of TFP according to the supply air volume

Select TFP-E-/4-10 using selection table (Page 12) of catalogue for TFP-FAN-BOX.

C. Using the fan curve on page 25, Medium Tap, 215 VAC

Confirm that the fan supply air volume takes 528 l/s based on the external duct static pressure $\Delta p_{\text{ex}} = 75$ Pa.

D. Maximum allowable electric heating coil power

$\dot{Q}_{E \text{ max}} = 16$ kW (limit value see notes on Page 49)

$\dot{Q}_E = 6$ kW < $\dot{Q}_{E \text{ max}}$

Therefore, 6 kW at an supply air volume of 528 l/s (1120 CFM) is acceptable.

E. Checking the acoustic data

Using Quick-Select Table, confirm according to the supply air volume and Δp_{in} that supply airflow NC is 15 and radiated NC is 21, not exceeding the maximum allowable NC35.

Selection Result:

The design requirements can be met with the selection of type TFP-E-/4-10/.

Specification Text

Series Fa VAV Boxes type TFP for constant room air supply volume combined with VAV primary air control having high turndown by use of a multi-point flowgrid. Induction of warm air from the ceiling void by forward blade centrifugal fan with direct drive motor.

Single blade control damper with seal for shut off. Required flow rate to enable fan duty to be set to match the tap transformer.

Materials

Casing manufactured from galvanized sheet steel. Internally lined with faced insulation.

Multi-point flowgrid constructed from aluminium tubes. Fan casing manufactured from sheet steel. Fan impeller from aluminium alloy or steel according to size.

Order Code – Fan Assisted Terminal Box

TFP - E - C / 2 - 10 / BC0 / 400-300-105

Product Type — TFP

Reheat — E
 Electric reheat coil E
 Hot water reheat coil H

Filter — C
 Throwing away or nor entry

Size	Spigot
2	05
	06
	08
4	08
	10
	12
5	10
	12
	14
6	12
	14
	16
7	12
	14
	16

Controller — BC0

Volume — 400-300-105
 Minimum primary air volume l/s
 Maximum primary air volume l/s
 Fan volume l/s



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 Ph: +64-3-379 7884 Fax: +64-3-379 7874

Web: www.cookeindustries.co.nz

Email: sales@cookeindustries.co.nz

Order Example

Make: TROX
 Type: TFP - E - C / 2 - 10 / BC0 / 400-300-105



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