

# Selecting Fans

Outer Rotor Backward Centrifugal Advantages/Tips



# Outer Rotor EC vs Inner Rotor EC

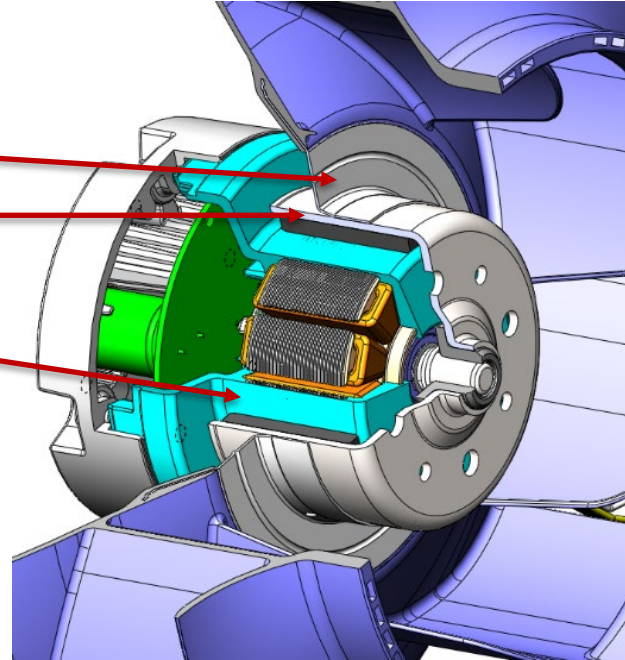
## Advantages

- Compact
- Stability due to Balancing
- Perfect Bearing Alignment = Long Life (40,000+ Hours)
- Optimum Heat Transfer
- 100% Speed Controllability



## Outer Rotor EC vs Inner Rotor EC

- Impeller Mounts on Rotor
- Rotor Spins on Outside of Unit
- Stator is Fixed Inside the Unit



# Backward Curve Centrifugal Advantages

- **High Efficiency**

- Backward curved blades are designed to reduce energy consumption and operating costs. This reduction in carbon footprint makes EC backward curved fans the eco-friendly choice for ventilation applications

- **Low Noise**

- Well designed blades with strong balancing processes allow backward curved impellers to reduce turbulence and noise generated by the fan

- **Wide Range of Duty Points**

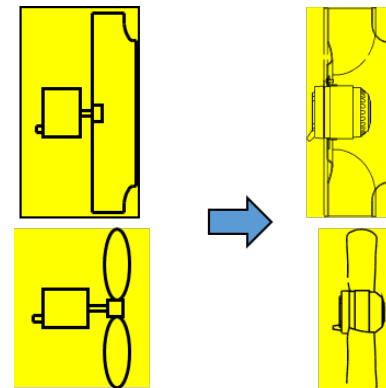
- Backward curved fans can handle wide ranges of air flow rates and static pressures. Allowing for “universal” fans across multiple applications

- **Low Maintenance**

- EC backward curved fans are designed to achieve 40,000 + hours resulting in low operating costs and longer equipment life

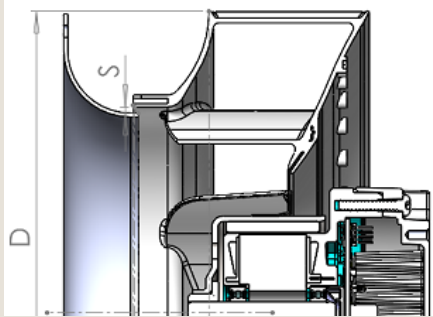
- **Compact**

- With outer rotor motor technology, backward curved fans can be more compact as the motor is inside the fan housing:



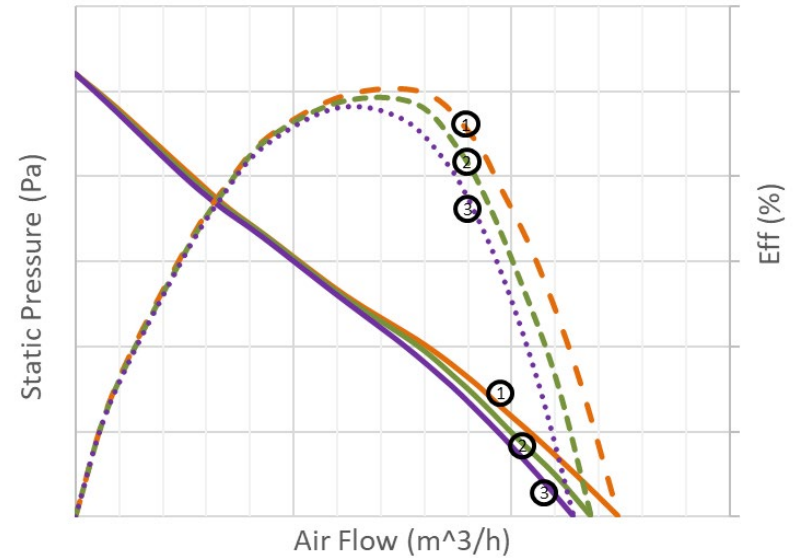
## Tips – Effects of Nozzle Gap Dimensions

The centrifugal air gap between the inlet nozzle and the impeller cover plate influence the air performance and efficiency of centrifugal fans



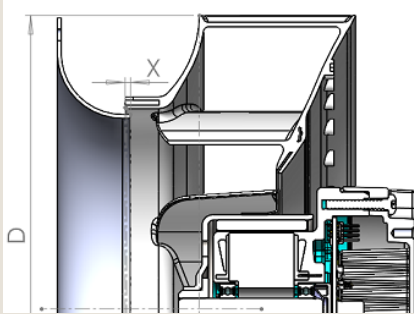
- ①  $S/D=0.4\%$
- ②  $S/D=1.0\%$
- ③  $S/D=1.4\%$

FAN Air Performance



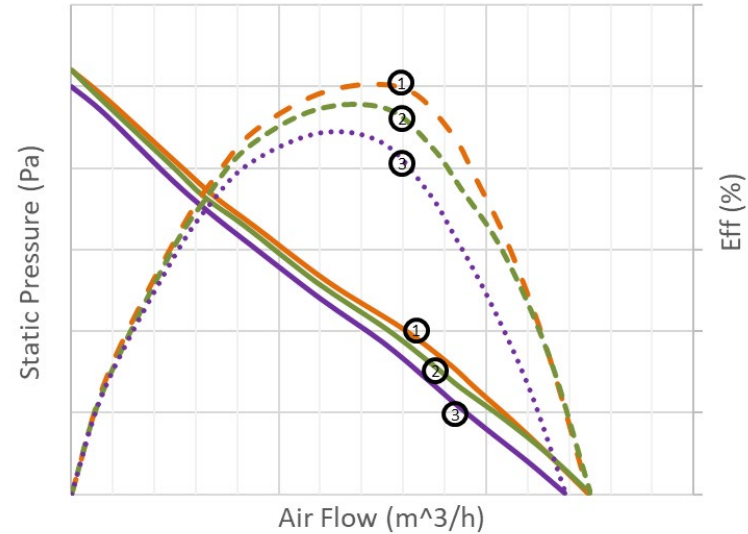
## Tips – Effects of Overlapping Dimensions

The axial overlap between the inlet nozzle and impeller cover plate influences the air performance and efficiency of a centrifugal fan



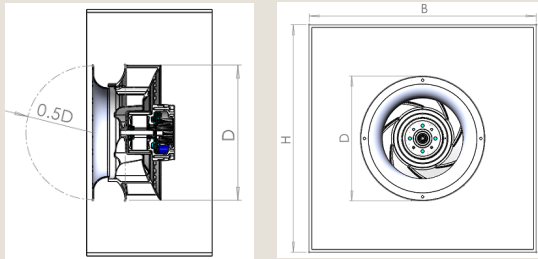
- ①  $X/D=0.6\%$
- ②  $X/D=0\%$
- ③  $X/D=-0.8\%$

FAN Air Performance



## Tips – Effects of Installation Space

When mounting a centrifugal fan in a rectangular hydraulic system, air performance might be reduced depending on the application.



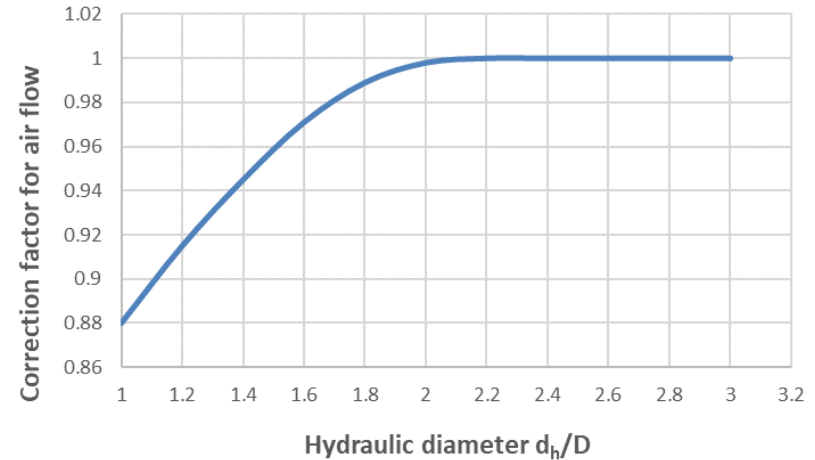
$$d_h = 2 \cdot B \cdot H / (B + H)$$

$d_h$  --- Hydraulic diameter

B --- Width of box

H --- Height of box

D --- Outer diameter of the fan



# Thank You

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