



### GENERAL EXPLANATION

This training set is designed to demonstrate how find relationship between pressure and flow experimentally in radial fans.

### EXPERIMENTS

1. Drawing the fan characteristic curve
2. The pressure losses in the suction channel depend on the speed
3. The pressure losses in the discharge channel depend on the velocity
4. The relationship between fan power and electrical power input

### DIMENSIONS

A x B x H : 1500 x 600 x 900 mm

### OPTIONAL FEATURES

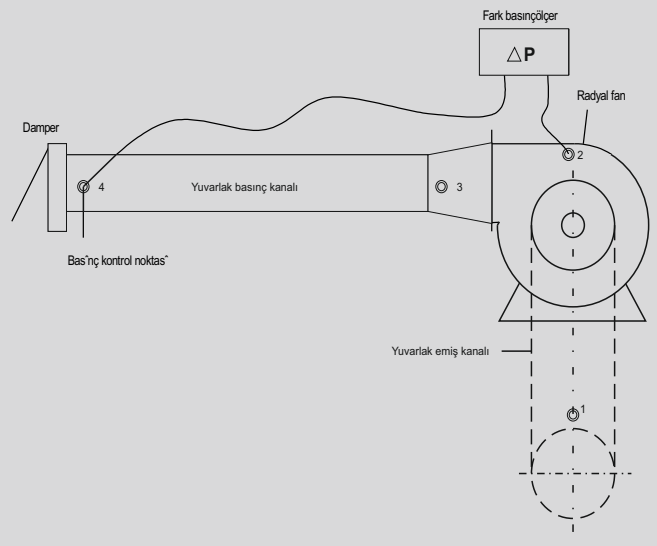
- Touch LCD Display
- USB Computer Connection
- Computer Control

### PACKAGE INCLUDED

Device, device cover, 1 printed experiment report, circuit diagram and product catalog

### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Fans are like pumps, but unlike pumps, they provide pressurized transfer of air or gas instead of liquid. The fans can pressurize the air at maximum of 60-70 millibars and can be used both for air suction and for air discharge. The energy used by the fans is mainly required to overcome the following two factors. 1. Static pressure (Hs) that can pass through the air or gas through the channel, elbow, filter, heat exchanger, etc. 2. The speed press (Hv) that the air or gas will need to spread all the way through and from the process after it has been transported. In the radial fans there is a rotating impeller as in the pumps and a helical slot in which the impeller is located. The air or gas spigot enters in parallel from the center, is pressurized and transferred to the ducts tangentially to the periphery of the impeller.



### TECHNICAL DETAILS

- 3-phase speed control fan motor
- Radial fan
- Anemometer
- Differential pressure measurement
- Digital multimeter