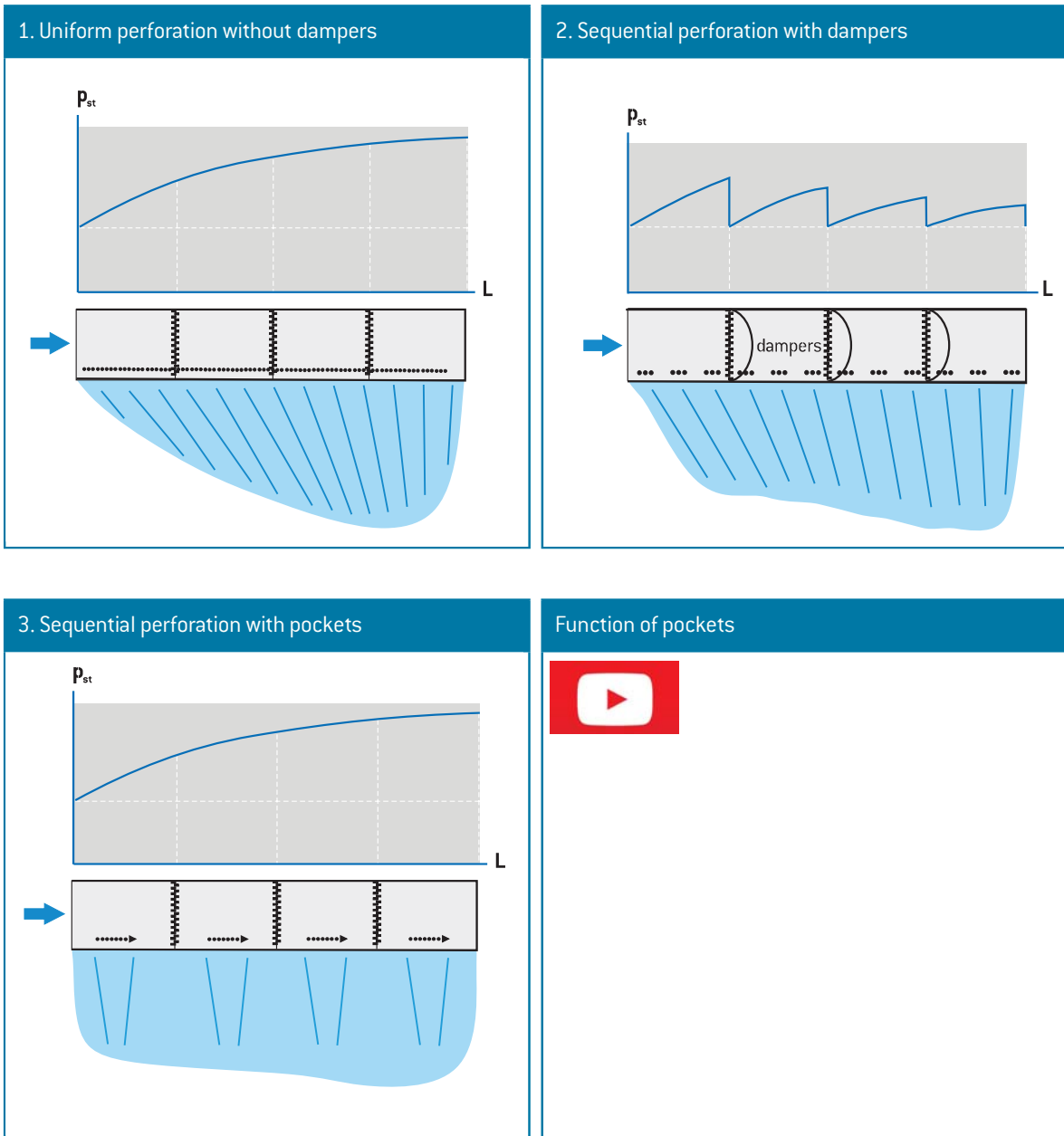


Air diffusion

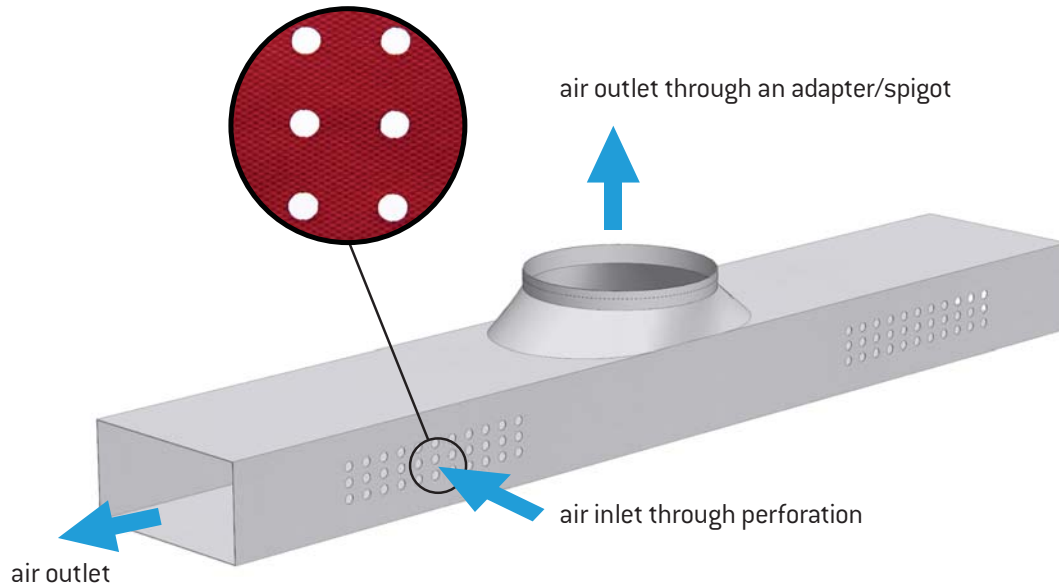
Air diffuses from a correctly designed diffuser evenly along its all length. Static pressure alongside the diffuser determines the degree of evenness. In practice, unevenness usually does not exceed 10 %. Dampers regulating the course of static pressure (as illustrated in the graph pic. 2) can provide further evenness of the diffused air. The dampers are highly recommended for long perforated diffusers, particularly if the distance between the diffuser and the floor is greater than 3 m and the diffuser does not change diameter. The dampers can be installed also additionally, installation by the zippers is the easiest possible. The same function is provided by a reducer to smaller diameter.



The air outgoing from the first openings deflects from the upright direction (inclines to the diffuser lengthwise). The angle of deflection depends on the longitudinal velocity in the diffuser, the outlet velocity from the opening and geometry of the opening. The upright outlet can be achieved by small nozzles or „pockets“.

1.2. Air Entry into Negative Pressure (extract) Ducting

Perforations are used to allow extract air into negative pressure ducting.



1.3. Air Transfer Ducting

Ducting made from impermeable fabric or insulated ducting transports air to the destination WITHOUT diffusion. We have the technical ability to design and manufacture, branches, bends and other fittings for any situation.

