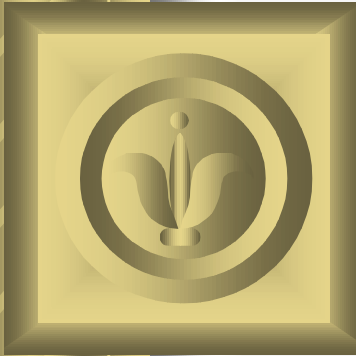


# Advanced Fume Hoods



**Victor A. Neuman, PE, Tek-Air**

# Users and their Safety – Our First Concern





# Challenges of Advanced Hoods

- **Improve Safety**
- **Decrease Energy Use**
- **Maintain User Accessibility and Usability**
- **Reliable and Maintainable**

# Low Flow Constant Volume Dynamic Barrier™ Hood

- **First Section based on April 2000 article in Laboratory Design Newsletter by Dr. Robert Haugen and Rudolf Poblete of Kewaunee Scientific, Statesville, NC**
- **Owners want to lower hood operating costs.**
- **Option 1: Low Flow Constant Volume**
- **Option 2: Variable Air Volume Controls**



# Low Constant Volume (LCV)

## OPTIONS:

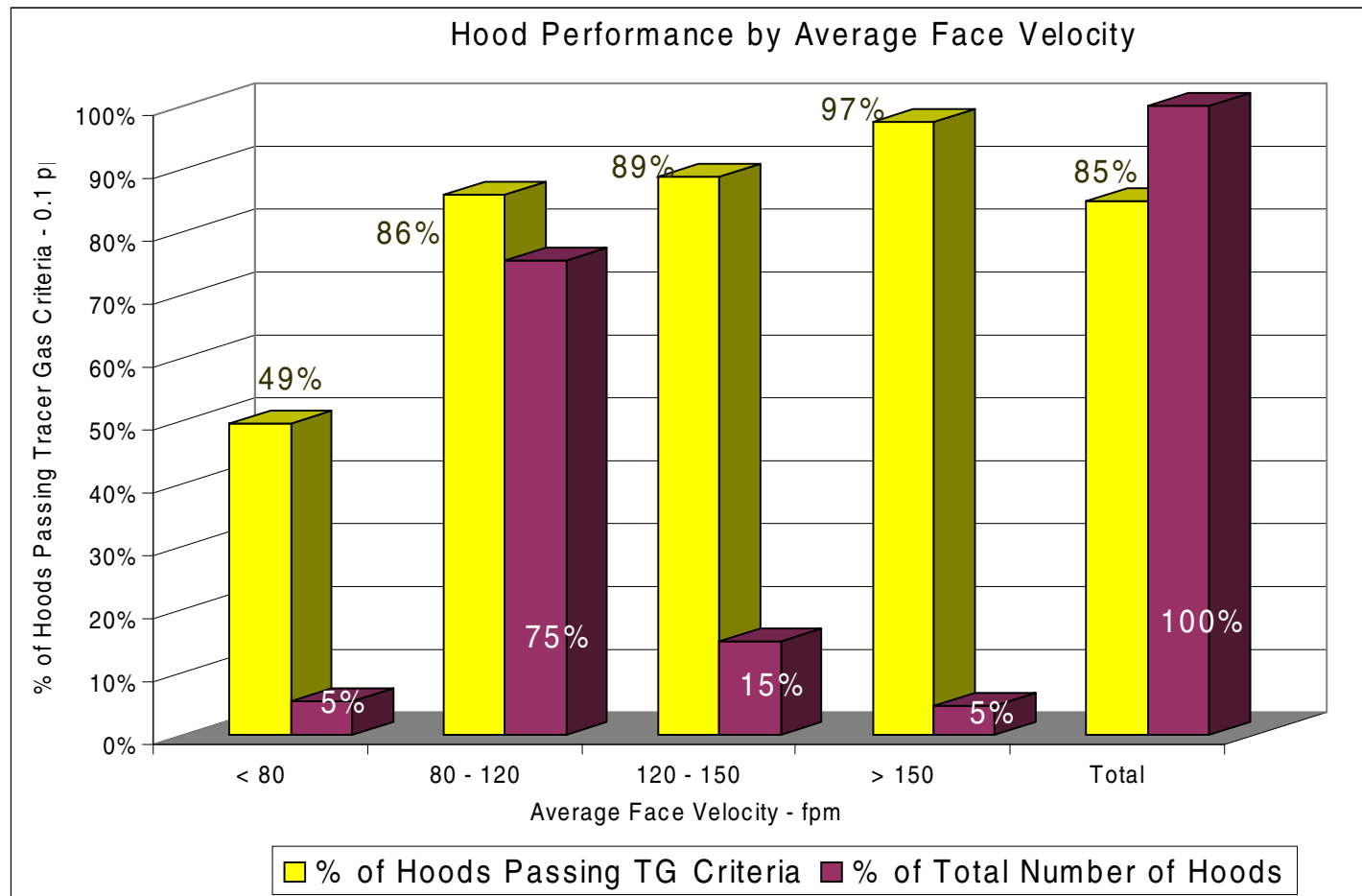
- **Low Face Velocity (Below 80 feet per minute)**
- **Restricted Face Openings**
  - **Horizontal Sashes**
  - **Sash Stops at 18” Vertical Open**
- **Night Setback**
- **Room Occupancy Sensors (Two-Position Constant Volume)**
- **Exhaust Air Heat Recovery**

# Face Velocity Recommendations

Organization	Citation	Face Velocity
ACGIH	<i>Industrial Ventilation</i> 19th ed. p.5.24	60-100 fpm
ASHRAE	<i>1999 ASHRAE Handbook</i> 13.5	60-175
ANSI/AIHA	ANSI/AIHA Z9.5 Sect 5.7	80-120 fpm
CALOSHA	CCR Title VIII Subchapter 7.5454.1	100 fpm
Nat.Rsrch.Cnc.	<i>Prudent Practices</i> p.187	80-100 fpm
NFPA	NFPA 45 6-4.5 & A6-4.5	80-120 fpm
NIOSH	<i>Recommended Industrial Ventilation Guidelines</i> p.166	100-150 fpm
NRC	NRC Guide 6.3	100 fpm
OSHA	29 CFR 1910 Appendix A Sec. A.C.4.g	60-100 fpm
SEFA	SEFA 1.2:5.2	75-100 fpm

Author's Note: No published standard currently lists Face velocities below 60 feet per minute.

# 1400 Hood Field Tests



Courtesy of Thomas C. Smith, Exposure Control Technology, Cary, NC

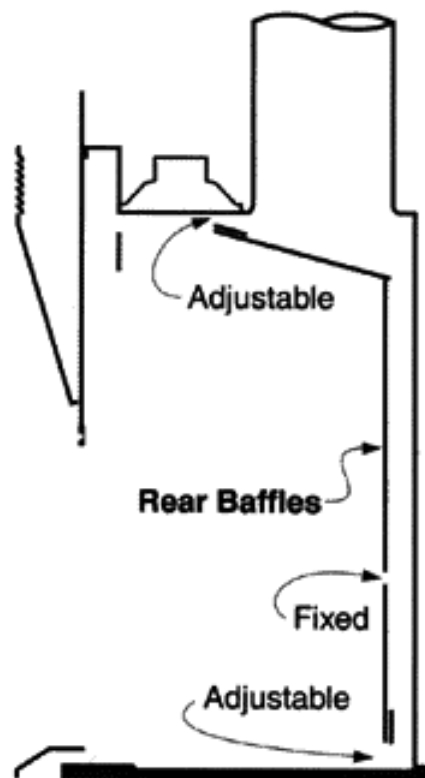


# Specific LCV Hood Design

- **Sash Stops Not Well Understood or Bypassed and Opening A Combination Sash Vertically with a partial Horizontal Opening Not Allowed.**
- **This dynamic barrier design passes bypass air over the sash, improving containment from walk-bys.**
- **Spoiler Wing sash handle minimizes air profile and Top Front Aileron panel directs roof-vicinity contaminants away from sash opening.**
- **37” inch high opening for setup, 22” high horizontal with Flush sill airfoil provides air stream to wash benchtop.**



# Fume Hood Baffles





# Restricted Hood Opening Test

- **ASHRAE 110 Testing, At 100 and 40 fpm, results were less than 0.05 ppm.**
- **But Manufacturer Doesn't recommend below 80 fpm.**
- **A shorter manikin height did not affect containment.**
- **In actual use, a walk-by at 200 feet per minute can often overcome a 40 fpm face velocity vector.**

# ASHRAE 110 Tracer Gas Test





# Energy/ Cost Savings

- **Smaller openings offer more containment and more protection allowing energy efficiency with higher face velocities.**
- **6' Hood, 22'' wide x 10'' opening, 80 fpm, 350 cfm saves \$3,760 per year vs. standard 1290 cfm hood. (All calcs. Use \$4/cfm)**
- **Internal hood airflow below 5 airchanges/min. can cause corrosion when using heated acids.**



# FisherHamilton Designs

- **Information Provided by Jon Zboralski of FisherHamilton, Two Rivers, Wisconsin**
- **Cost/ Complexity/ Containment (3-C's)**
- **Tradeoffs between additional cost, additional complexity, limits on user accessibility, and sought after increases in containment.**
- **Restricted openings limit user accessibility.**
- **“Barrier” airfoils limit user accessibility.**
- **Reduced volumes affect dilution rates.**
- **Reduced Face Velocities more affected by worker movement, traffic, and air-conditioning diffusers.**



# FisherHamilton Concept Hood

- **Sash automatically drops to 18" high vertical opening if not physically held.**
- **Offered 4,5,6,7,8ft with 31.25", 37.25" and 43.25" depths.**
- **Low Flow at 80 fpm, can be run at 60 fpm in setup mode**

# Concept Fume Hood vs. Local Ventilation





# FisherHamilton Concept Hood

- **Downflow Bypass Air**
- **Celing Enclosure for sash has bypass air drawn from room and not from above clg.**
- **Flush Airfoil Sill washes worktop without limiting user accessibility, has containment trough, and cord passthru.**





# HOPEC IV – XD

- **Operates Down to 60 feet per minute**
- **26” and 18” Manikin Challenge Heights**
- **Barrier Airfoil gives ASHRAE 110 Containment < 0.05 ppm, 39” Deep.**
- **Barrier Airfoils typically 1 ½” high and extending 6” into hood improve containment but limit use of hood.**



# In Development

- **Pioneer Hood to be Introduced Soon**
- **ASHRAE 110 Committee studying relation of heat loading in hood and susceptibility to walk-by leakage.**

# LabCrafters Air Sentry Hood

- **Material based on LabCrafters Information Package and interview with Robert DeLuca and Robert H. Morris**
- **Introduced 5 years ago**
- **Over 500 installed**
- **Developed for low velocities,**
  - 40-60 feet per minute





# LabCrafters Air Sentry Hood

- **Utilizes Moving Rear Baffle and Barrier type Air Foil**
- **Deeper Chamber Dimension**
- **Based on Bi-Stable Vortex Technology**
- **Uses VFV™ Vortex Sensor for Alarm**

# LabCrafters Air Sentry Hood





# LabCrafters Air Sentry Hood

- **Has Upper Chamber Turning Vane**
- **Multi-Slot Airfoil**
- **Aerodynamic Side Posts**
- **See Engineered Systems Magazine, January 2000 issue for general background to fume hood issues**



# AccuAire Sash Closer

- **One of the few commercially available sash closers on the market.**
- **Uses proximity sensor to open sash when user walks up.**
- **Has infrared sensor to stop sash in case of obstruction.**



# Labconco XStream

- **Designed to operate at 60 fpm.**
- **Eliminates Vortex with:**
  - **Upper Dilution Air Supply washing sash**
  - **Rear Downflow Dual Baffle System**
  - **Perforated Back Baffle**
  - **Clean Sweep™ Aerodynamic Air Foil**





# Labconco XStream

- **Perforated Sash Handle directs contaminants back into hood**
- **6' Hood at 60 fpm, 945 cfm**
- **Savings of \$1880 per year vs. 100 fpm hood and an opening of 28", 0.11" w.g.sp**



# Berkeley High Performance Hood

- **Patented, with 5 years of research and development and \$500,000 budget, by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.**
- **Funds provided by the U.S. Department of Energy, University of California, CIEE, and SCE**



# Berkeley High Performance Hood

- **Designed to operate at 30 fpm**
- **Field tests for over a year at University of California, San Francisco and Montana State University**
- **Additional field tests currently being installed.**



# Push-Pull Concept

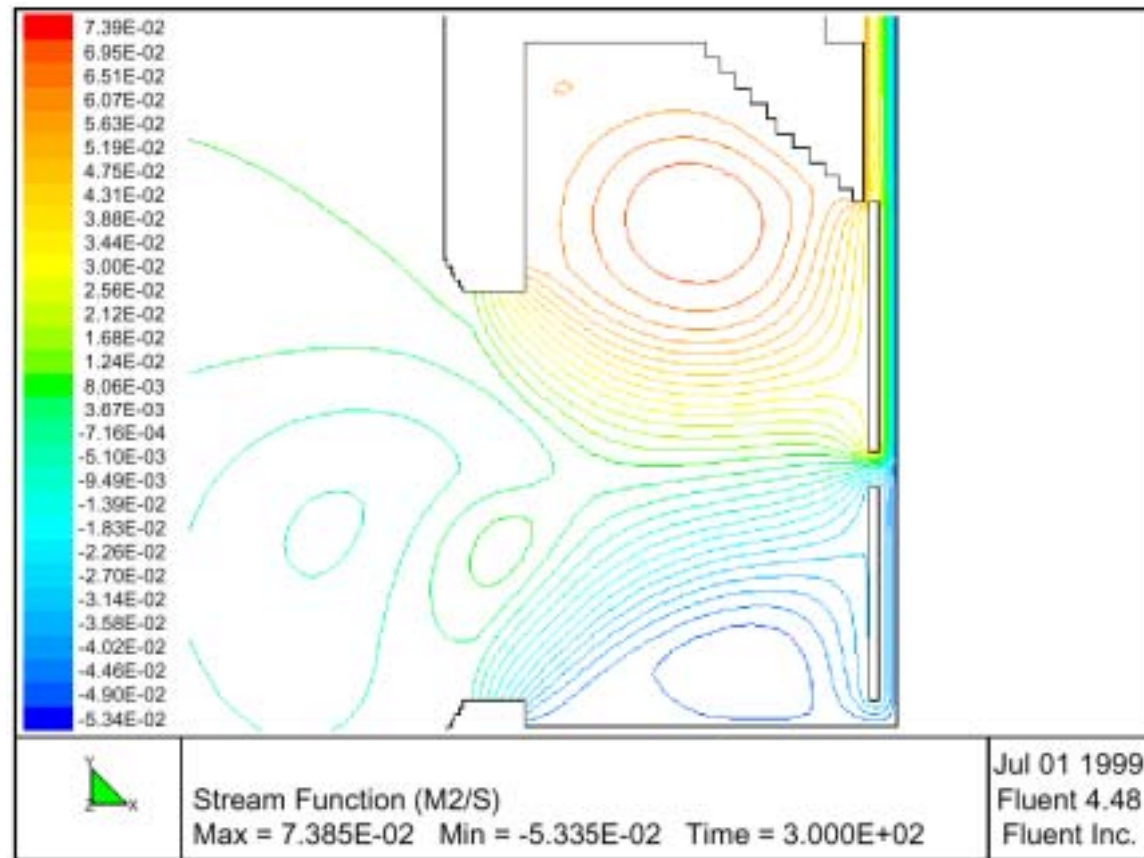
- **One of more small fans push room air into the hood eliminating the vortex or roll effect, an air divider**
- **Gentle Air curtain down the sash**
- **Perforated Rear Panel**



# Design Concepts

- **Perforated Airfoil**
- **Chamber Design tested in multiple mock-ups and extensive computer fluid dynamic simulations**

# Computer Airflow Simulation





# Berkeley Hood

- **Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory is negotiating with various manufacturers to license this technology.**
- **Successful manufacturer is expected to go into production in 2002.**



# Fume Hood Systems

- **Need more emphasis on operator training. An unsafe fume hood user can not be saved by a safe hood.**
- **Over 5% of hoods have contaminant releases monthly due to bad exhaust fan design.**
- **Eliminate cross-drafts especially from air-conditioning vents.**





# VAV Hoods

- **Need minimum turndown volumes to prevent extreme corrosion or flammability.**
- **VAV hoods, operated properly, will save more energy than even the most aggressive low flow constant volume fume hoods.**

# Questions?



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