# POTTORFF®

## Application

The ECV-345-MD louver is engineered and tested to withstand extreme loads, debris impact, and cyclic fatigue associated with the severe weather effects of hurricanes (Miami-Dade County approval #20-0526.08). The design uses closely-spaced blades and a frame with built-in gutter and downspouts to achieve maximum water infiltration resistance for minimal louver depth. The ECV-345-MD is AMCA 540 and 550 listed, making it ideally suited for use in hurricane-prone and windborne debris regions as per the International Building Code.

## Standard Construction

Material: Mill finish 6063 extruded aluminum.

Frame: 3" deep  $\times$  0.075" thick (84  $\times$  1.9) channel.

Blades: 45° × 0.06" (1.5) thick vertical chevron style.

Screen:  $1/2" \times 0.063"$  (12.7 × 1.6) expanded and flattened aluminum.

Mullion: Visible.

Sill Flashing: Closed end.

Minimum Size: 12" × 12" (305 × 305)

Maximum Size: Single section: 60" × 96" (1524 × 2438) Multiple section: Unlimited width × 96" (2438)

Shipping Weight (approximate): 6 lbs/ft<sup>2</sup> (26 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

Installation Hardware: Standard continuous angles and associated fasteners (anchors to substrate by others refer to installation instructions).

## Options

#### □ Factory finish:

- High Performance Fluoropolymer 100% resin Newlar / 70% resin Kynar®
- Baked Enamel
- Clear or Color Anodized, Class 1
- □ Prime Coat

□ 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" (38) flange frame.

- □ Alternate bird or insect screens.
- □ Insulated or non-insulated blank-off panels.
- □ Head flashing.

□ Filter racks.

## Ratings

Free Area: [48" × 48" (1219 × 1219) unit]: 7.5 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.70 m<sup>2</sup>) 46.9%

Performance @ Beginning Point of Water Penetration Free Area Velocity: 1250 fpm (6.35 m/s) Air Volume Delivered: 9375 cfm (4.42 m<sup>3</sup>/s) Pressure Loss: 0.19 in.wg. (47 Pa)

Velocity @ 0.15 in.wg. Pressure Loss: 1106 fpm (5.62 m/s)

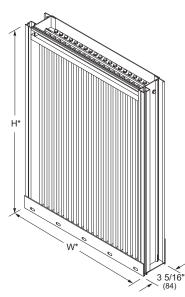
AMCA 540 (impact resistant, basic protection, level D) listed.

#### AMCA 550 (high velocity rain resistant) listed.

Miami Dade County: NOA No. 20-0526.08 (Expires 7/23/2025) Approved to FBC TAS201-94, TAS202-94 and TAS203-94 and TAS100(A)-95.

Florida Building Code Approval (2017-FBC): No. FL32625

Design Load: 100 psf (4.8k Pa)



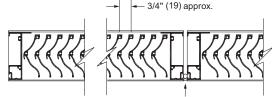
Stiffener (for H > 48") Screen Closed End Sill Flashing (standard)

**Vertical Section** 

3/16" (5) to louver depth.

<sup>†</sup>Screen adds approximately

Model ECV-345-MD (standard) \*Louver dimensions furnished approximately 1/2" (13) undersize.

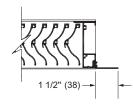


Caulk and Backer Rod (field-applied)

#### **Visible Vertical Mullion** (standard)

HIGH VELOCITY RAIN RESISTANT WITH BLADES FULLY OPEN AND IMPACT RESISTANT LOUVER Basic Protection Level D

performance certification



Flange Frame (optional)

Certified Ratings:

Pottorff certifies that the model ECV-345-MD shown herein is approved to bear the AMCA Listing Label. The ratings shown are based on tests and procedures performed in accordance with AMCA publications and comply with the requirements of the AMCA Listing Label Program. The AMCA Listing Label applies to High Velocity Rain and Impact resistance.

NOTE: Dimensions in parentheses () are millimeters.



#### **Certified Ratings:**

Pottorff certifies that the model ECV-345-MD shown herein is licensed to bear the AMCA seal. The ratings shown are based on test and procedures performed in accordance with AMCA Publication 511 and comply with the requirements of the AMCA Certified Ratings Program. The AMCA Certified Ratings seal applies to air performance, water penetration and wind-driven rain ratings

Information is subject to change without notice or obligation.



This label does not signify AMCA airflow

## Free Area (ft<sup>2</sup>)

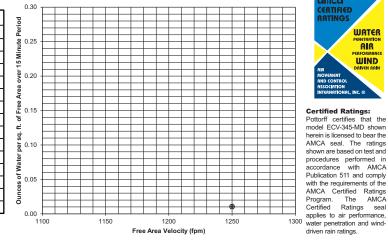
Height (Inches)

Width (Inches)

	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
12	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6
18	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9
24	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.2
30	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.5
36	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.1	6.9
42	1.3	2.1	3.0	3.9	4.7	5.6	6.5	7.3	8.2
48	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5
54	1.7	2.8	4.0	5.1	6.3	7.4	8.5	9.7	10.8
60	1.9	3.2	4.5	5.7	7.0	8.3	9.6	10.9	12.1
66	2.1	3.5	4.9	6.4	7.8	9.2	10.6	12.0	13.5
72	2.3	3.9	5.4	7.0	8.5	10.1	11.7	13.2	14.8
78	2.5	4.2	5.9	7.6	9.3	11.0	12.7	14.4	16.1
84	2.7	4.6	6.4	8.2	10.1	11.9	13.7	15.6	17.4
90	2.9	4.9	6.9	8.9	10.8	12.8	14.8	16.8	18.7
96	3.1	5.3	7.4	9.5	11.6	13.7	15.8	17.9	20.1

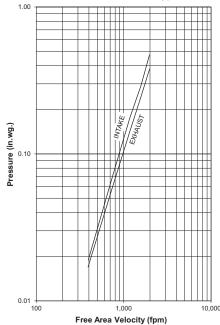
### Water Penetration

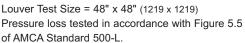
Beginning Point of Water Penetration = 1250 fpm



## Pressure Loss

(Data corrected to standard air density)





## **Water Penetration**

AMCA defines the beginning point of water penetration as the free area velocity at the intersection of a simple linear regression of test data and the line of 0.01 ounces of water per square foot of free area measured through a 48"  $\times$  48" louver during a 15 minute period. The AMCA water penetration test provides a method for comparing louver models and designs as to their efficiency in resisting the penetration of rainfall under specific lab conditions. Pottorff recommends that intake louvers are selected with a reasonable margin of safety below the beginning point of water penetration in order to avoid unwanted penetration during severe storm conditions.

## **Selection Criteria**

Follow the steps listed below to calculate the louver size needed to satisfy the required air volume while minimizing the adverse effects of water penetration and pressure loss.

- 1. Determine the Free Area Velocity (FAV) at the maximum allowable pressure loss using the *Pressure Loss* chart to the left. While job conditions vary, typically, the maximum allowable pressure loss should not exceed 0.15 in.wg., and the FAV for 0.15 in.wg. pressure loss is listed on the front page of this sheet.
- **2.** <u>Intake Applications</u> If the FAV at the Beginning Point of Water Penetration (shown below) is less than the FAV from step 1, then use the FAV at the Beginning Point of Water Penetration in step 3, otherwise use the FAV from step 1.

Exhaust Applications Use the FAV from step 1 in step 3.

3. Calculate the total louver square footage required using the following equation.

	cfm ÷		fpm =	ft <sup>2</sup>
Required Air Volume		FAV	Required	Louver (Free-Area) Size in ft <sup>2</sup>

 Using the Free Area chart above, select a louver width and height that yields a free area ft<sup>2</sup> greater than or equal to the required louver size calculated in step 3.

## Wind Driven Rain Performance — AMCA 500-L Wind Driven Rain Test

3 in/hr Rainfall & 29 mph Wind Speed				8 in/hr Rainfall & 50 mph Wind Speed				
Airflow	Core Velocity <sup>1</sup>	Effectiveness	Class <sup>2</sup>	Airflow	Core Velocity <sup>1</sup>	Effectiveness	Class <sup>2</sup>	
10616 cfm	986 fpm	100%	А	10594 cfm	984 fpm	100%	А	
Discharge Loss Coefficient Class <sup>3</sup> (Intake) = 2								

NOTES: 1. Core area is the open area of the louver face (face area less louver frame). Test louver core area is 39-3/8" x 39-3/8" (1000 x 1000).

2. Wind - Driven Rain Penetration Classes:		3. Discharge Loss Coeff	Discharge loss coeffi	
Class	Effectiveness	Class	Coefficient	louver's actual airflow
А	99% and above	1	0.4 and above	unobstructed opening.
В	95% to 98.9%	2	0.3 to 0.399	the resistance to airflo
С	80% to 94.9%	3	0.2 to 0.299	
D	below 80%	4	below 0.2	

Discharge loss coefficient is calculated by dividing the ouver's actual airflow rate by theoretical airflow rate for an unobstructed opening. The higher the coefficient, the lower he resistance to airflow.

Information is correct at time of printing. However, we reserve the right to make changes without notice.