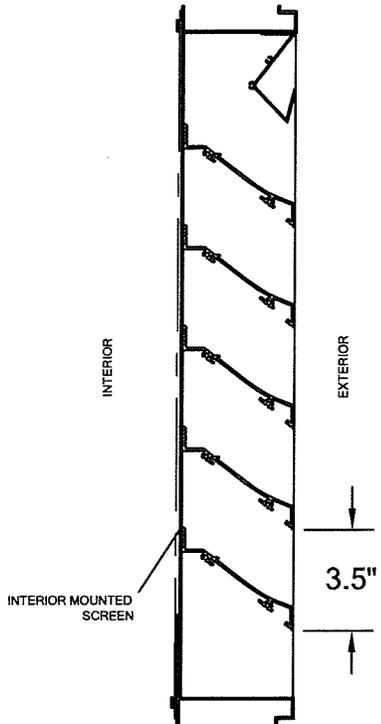
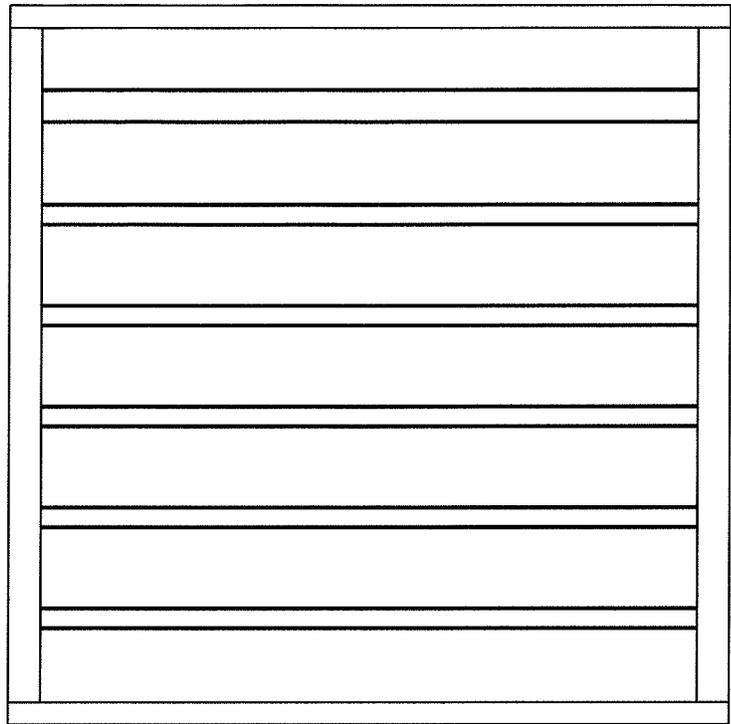


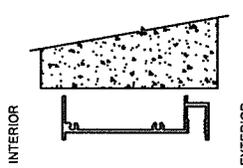
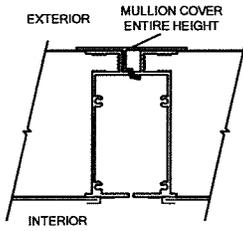
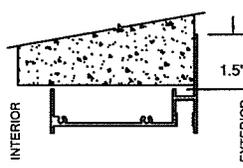
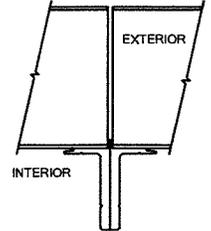
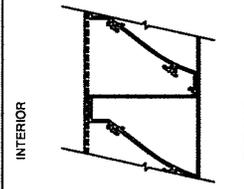
E4KP 4" DEEP 35 DEGREE HP STORM K BLADE EXTRUDED ALUMINUM STATIONARY LOUVER



SECTION VIEW
NOT TO SCALE



ELEVATION VIEW
NOT TO SCALE

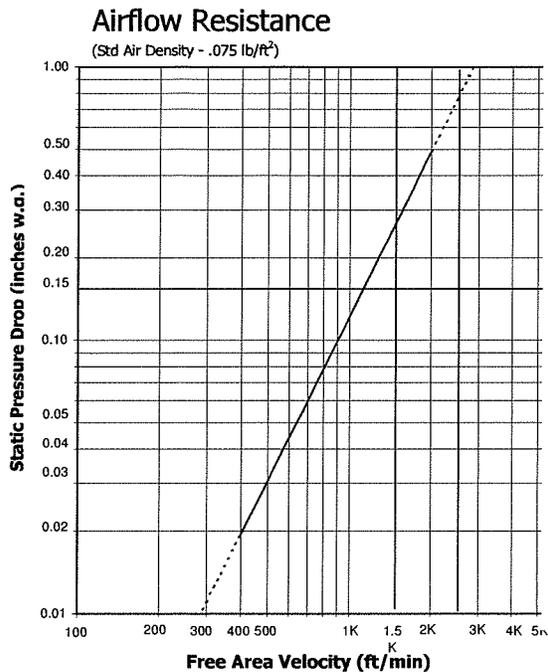
CONSTRUCTION	FRAME STYLE	VERTICAL MULLION	HORIZONTAL MULLION	NOTES
STANDARD	 CHANNEL "C" FRAME	 EXPOSED		
OPTIONAL	 FLANGE "F" FRAME	 HIDDEN	 HIDDEN	



PROJECT				
CONTRACTOR				
ARCHITECT				
DRAWN BY:	REV. DATE:	QUANTITY:	DATE:	DRAWING TITLE:
JRR	01/26/2005			E4KP

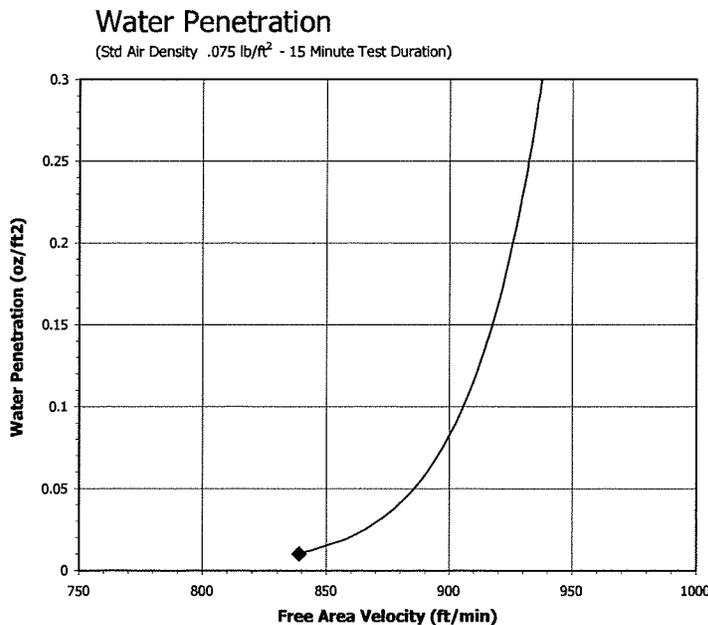


The Architectural Louvers Model E4KP is tested in accordance with AMCA 500-L Laboratory Methods of Testing Air Louvers for Rating. The data presented are the results of these tests. Tested louver size is 48" wide x 48" high and does not include the effects of bird screen.



Architectural Louvers certifies that model E4KP louver shown herein is licensed to bear the AMCA seal. The ratings shown are based on tests 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 ratings and water penetration ratings only.

Model: E4KP resistance to airflow
Free area velocities (shown left) are higher than average face velocity or duct velocity.
See louver application information.



The AMCA Water Penetration Test provides a method for comparing various louver models and designs as to their efficiency in resisting the penetration of rainfall under specific laboratory test conditions. The point of zero water penetration is defined as that velocity where the water penetration curve projects through .01 oz. of water (penetration) per sq. ft. of louver free area. The beginning point of water penetration for this Model E4KP is 839 fpm free area velocity. These performance ratings do not guarantee a louver to be weatherproof or stormproof and should be used in combination with other factors in selecting louvers (i.e. prevailing wind direction, weather patterns for the building location area, desired safety factor, etc.).



Application of any louver involves selecting an airflow velocity through the louver free area (free area velocity in fpm) that produces an acceptable pressure drop and for intake applications minimizes carry-over of normally occurring rain. Architectural Louvers does not warrant our louvers to prevent water penetration under all combinations of wind and rain. Water penetration through Model E4KP begins at 839 fpm free area velocity. Intake air louver selection using a free area velocity below 839 fpm is recommended. Louver selection involves the following steps, and depending on the information provided, either step may come first.

Select Free Area Velocity:

Using the Airflow Resistance Chart, select a free area velocity that produces an acceptable pressure drop with minimal water penetration. (Water penetration may not be considered when selecting exhaust louvers.)

Determine Louver Free Area:

Using the free area velocity from previous step and total cfm, determine the louver Free Area required. Using Louver Free Area Chart, select a louver with the required free area. If louver size is given, determine free area from chart and work backwards to determine maximum airflow. See examples below.

Free Area Chart (ft²)

		Louver Width (Inches)							
		12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
Louver Height (Inches)	12	0.32	0.71	1.10	1.49	1.88	2.27	2.66	3.05
	24	0.89	1.98	3.06	4.15	5.24	6.33	7.41	8.50
	36	1.46	3.24	5.02	6.81	8.59	10.39	12.16	13.94
	48	1.96	4.36	6.74	9.15	11.55	13.95	16.35	18.75
	60	2.53	5.64	8.74	11.84	14.94	18.04	21.15	24.25
	72	3.02	6.73	10.43	14.13	17.84	21.54	25.24	28.95
	84	3.60	8.02	12.43	16.84	21.25	25.66	30.08	34.49
	96	4.18	9.30	14.41	19.53	24.64	29.76	34.88	39.99

Louver Selection Examples:

Example 1:

Airflow given as 6000 cfm – select louver size.

A. Determine louver free area by dividing airflow by free area velocity (do not exceed 839 fpm on intake louver applications).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cfm} / \text{fpm} &= \text{ft}^2 \\ 6000 / 839 &= 7.15 \end{aligned}$$

B. Select a louver with at least the required louver free area from Free Area Chart above.

Width	x	Height	Free Area from Chart
24	x	84	8.02

(Other selections available – See Free Area Chart above)

C. Calculate Free Area Velocity

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fpm} &= \text{cfm} / \text{ft}^2 \text{ free area of louver} \\ 748 &= 6000 / 8.02 \end{aligned}$$

D. Check the pressure drop of the selected louver at the calculated airflow (Airflow Resistance Chart on Page 2).

in w.g. = 0.068 at 748 fpm free area velocity

Example 2:

Louver size given as 96 W x 48 H – determine maximum airflow.

A. Use Free Area Chart to obtain ft² for given size

Free Area = 18.75 sq ft

B. Multiply Free Area x Free Area Velocity (Do not exceed 839 fpm on intake louver applications).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ft}^2 \times \text{fpm} &= \text{cfm} \\ 18.75 \times 839 &= 15731 \end{aligned}$$

C. Check the pressure drop of the selected louver at the calculated airflow (Airflow Resistance Chart on Page 2).

in w.g. = 0.086 at 839 fpm free area velocity