

• **GV Series Gravity Vents**

ANSI / AMCA Tested ••

Roof-Top Gravity Relief / Intake Ventilators For Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Requirements

Features:

- Independent tests performed on GV2424 from 239 to 1204FPM, with and without dampers. Test method per ANSI / AMCA Standard 500-D-07 (pressure Drop), Figure 5.5 All other velocities and pressure drops for other vent sizes are based on extrapolated data from those tests.
- Low static pressure drop - typically 0.013"WG at 300FPM to 0.225"WG at 1200FPM through the roof opening.
- Free area of bird screen is typically greater than the free area of the roof curb / roof penetration.
- Fully factory assembled.
- Mechanical sealed water tight w/ out caulking.
- Aluminum and galvanized steel construction.
- Galvanized steel lifting beams with shackle holes.
- 1/2" x 1/2" birdscreen.

Complementary products:

- Barometric backdraft dampers - to reduce unwanted airflow entering the building when it is not pressurized. Three types are available:
 - Gravity backdraft damper - lowest cost solution.
 - Counterbalanced backdraft dampers - use where the damper needs to open and close at lower pressure.
 - Actuated backdraft dampers - dampers are opened / closed via a powered actuator in lieu of building pressure.
 - 24v or 120v actuators are available.
- Roof curbs - 8" high flat or adjustable pitch type.

Available Options

- Custom size gravity vents, dampers and curbs.
- 1/4"x1/4" birdscreen.
- Anti-condensate coating inside the bonnet.
- Burglar bars welded into roof curbs.
- Custom height roof curbs.

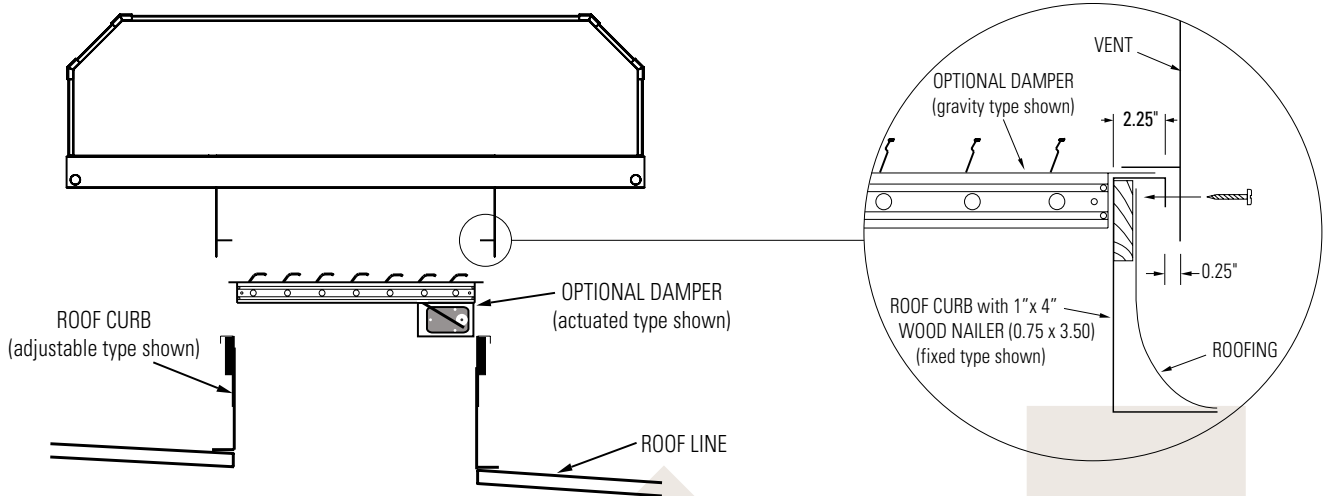
Resources Available for This Product

- Catalog By Mail
- Catalog Online

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Typical Installation



Typical Relief Air Installation for an Evaporative Cooling System

Properly relieving the air in an evaporative cooling system is as essential as the right size and type of evaporative cooling units. Relief air sized at 350 - 750 FPM is recommended for most installations requiring a low air pressure drop. Location of ventilators should be in the highest possible locations thereby allowing the warmest air to escape first. By using doors alone to ventilate, a mixing effect will take place, thereby lowering the effectiveness of the evaporative cooling. It has been documented in many cases that evaporative cooled buildings with proper relief ventilation will experience space temperatures up to 10 degrees cooler than buildings utilizing only the doors for relief.

