

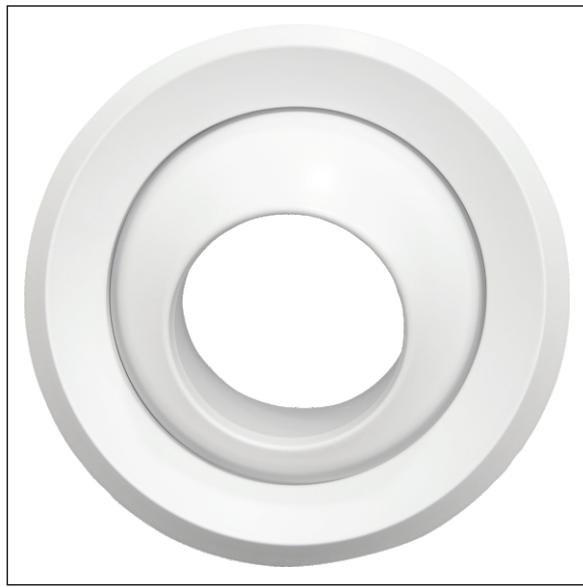


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LUEN MING PENGSHAN AIR CONDITIONING FACTORY LIMITED



# BALL SPOUT



## FEATURES

- ▶ Made of aluminum with powder coated
- ▶ Mainly used for the airport, theater, museum etc.
- ▶ Excellent appearance, long space of airflow, low noise
- ▶ Eyeball type core rotation.
- ▶ Easy to install, adjust & maintenance.
- ▶ Can be regulated by hand or electric devices to meet the change of the temperature.

## ASSESSORIES

- ▶ Opposite Blade Damper:  
Located behind the diffuser or air plenums enamel completed with matt black baked enamel finish.

## FINISH

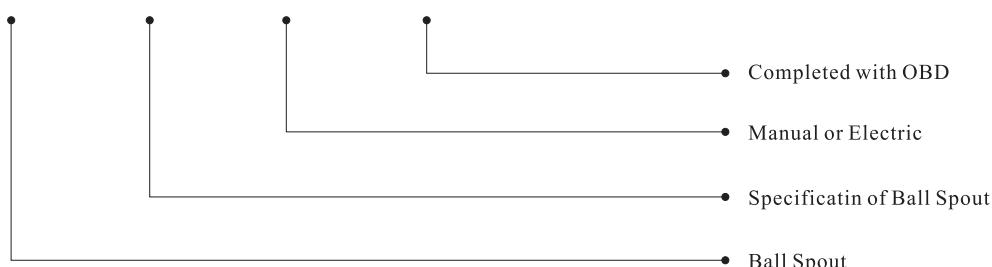
- ▶ Aluminum Construction  
Power coated in white as a standard, special color are also available upon request.

## DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Ball Spout provides ventilation to places where distribution of air via ceiling diffuser is not possible or practical. In a big open space area where ceiling outlets are not able to supply air uniformly to the corners, Ball Spout will be a solution. Air is supplied into the space at high velocity with high induction causes the supply air to mix with the room air effectively. Due to its pleasant appearance, it can be used in large room such as concert, airport, theatre, museum, etc.

## ORDERING INFORMATION

MODEL	SIZE	STYLE	ACCESSORIES
BS	- Dia.	- M/E	, W/OBD



EXAMPLE: Model: **BS - 600-M, W/OBD**  
Manual Ball Spout, Dia. 600mm, Complete with  
Opposed Blade Damper



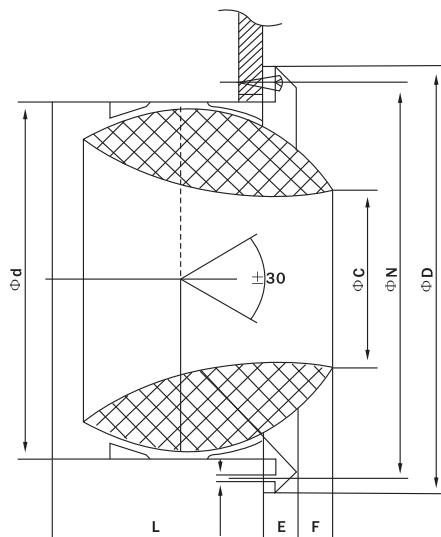
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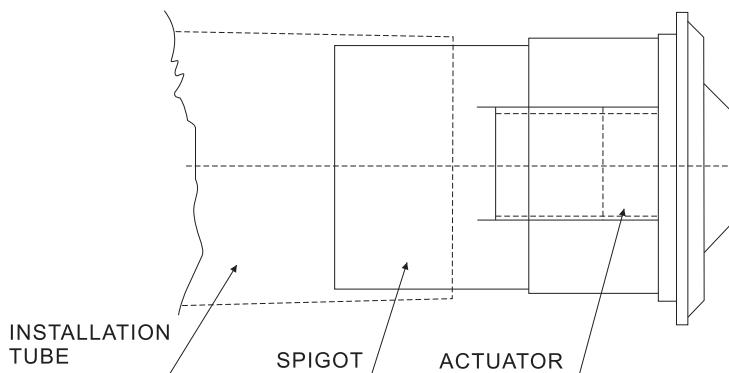
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## TYPE AND DIMENSION



Insert the spout into the round branch duct of ventilation system directly, or fix the spout to the ceiling or side-wall with self tapping screws after taking off the front circle cover of spout then fix back the cover. It is easy to install or dismantle.

MANUAL SPOUT



Left sketch shows the detail of installation and construction of Electric Spout. Use a spigot for connection between spout and installation tube at the end of spout. Add a saddle component inside the spout to fix actuator. Generally, the actuator needs 200V type, especially requires DC24V type. According to the requirement, the angle of actuator should be adjusted to less than 60 degree. It is the limited degree when actuator stops at the position for supplying cold air or hot air.

ELECTRIC SPOUT

### Ball Spout System Size Chart (in mm):

NECK SIZE $\Phi N$	$\Phi d$	$\Phi D$	$\Phi C$	L	E	F	Dia. of HOLE FOR INSTALLATION
100	98	146	50	65	65	-2.5	120
125	123	169	60	74	74	0	146
160	158	200	80	91	91	0	180
200	198	257	108	104	104	0	228
250	248	302	136	136	136	5	274
315	313	384	174	166	166	15	346
400	398	467	230	199	199	15	432



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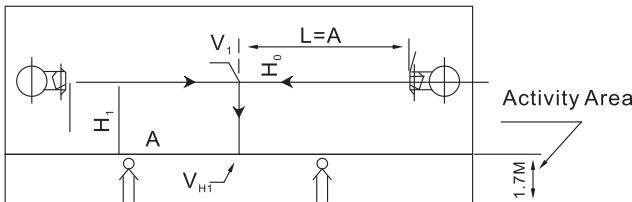


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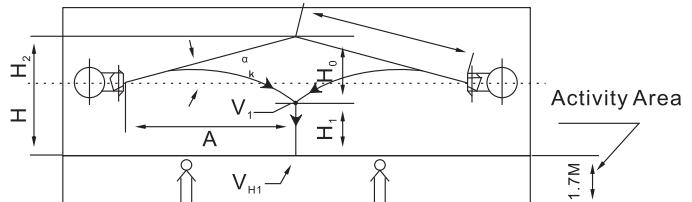
## SUPPLYING AIR STATUS

There are three supplying statuses of Ball Spout, isothermal air, cold air and hot air. The angle of supplying air is 0 degree at isothermal air condition; The sphere spout should be sloped upwards to  $\alpha_k$  when supplying cold air; When supplying hot air, the sphere spout should be sloped downwards to  $\alpha_w$ . The sum of  $\alpha_k$  and  $\alpha_w$  should not exceed 60 degree.

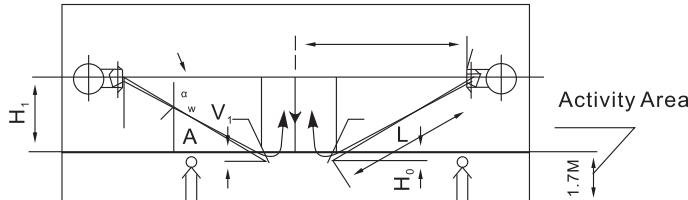
Isothermal status



Supplying cold air status



Supplying hot air status



A ----- The horizontal distance from the spout to the junction of two air flows.

H ----- The height from the spout to the activity area.

$H_0$  ----- Deviation of airflow caused by difference in temperature when supplying air

$H_1$  ----- The height from the junction of two airflows above the activity area to the activity area.

$H_2$  ----- Difference in height from the junction of two spouts' slanting directions to the spout when supplying cold air

L ----- Length at isothermal airflow

$\alpha_k$  ----- The upward angle of spout when supplying cold air

$\alpha_w$  ----- The downwards angle of spout when supplying hot air

Q ----- The air volume of supplying air

S ----- Free area of spout.

$V_k$  ----- Air velocity

$V_L$  ----- Average air velocity at the junction of two airflows.

$V_{h1}$  ----- Average air velocity at Activity Area .

$\Delta t_z$  ----- The difference between the temperature of supplying air and room temperature

$\Delta P_t$  ----- Pressure loss

$L_{WA}$  ----- The noise dB(A) of A power rank



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## CHOICE AND CALCULATION

Primary choice should be accorded to table 1 based on air volume, noise limitation, distance of supplying air and terminal air velocity.

Data in table 1 is based on single horizontal isothermal airflow.

As experiences, the data in the table is different from the actual data. Such as, 30m of distance of supplying air , 0.25 m/s of air velocity are just theoretical values. In fact, other interferences in room should be considered.

## PERFORMANCE DATA

### BALL SPOUT SUPPLYING DATA:

(Outlet air velocity <2m/s and noise >55dB(A) are not shown in this table)

TABLE 1

mm Specification /size	m <sup>2</sup> Free Area of spout	The Distance of Supplying Air						m/s Terminal Air Velocity	
		10m		20m		30m			
		Q m <sup>3</sup> /h	L <sub>WA</sub> DB(A)	Q m <sup>3</sup> /h	L <sub>WA</sub> DB(A)	Q m <sup>3</sup> /h	L <sub>WA</sub> DB(A)		
100	0.0019	-	-	94	29	140	41	0.25	
125	0.0031	-	-	122	25	180	36		
160	0.0050	83	<20	166	<20	248	35		
200	0.0085	104	<20	220	<20	306	27		
250	0.0135	133	<20	274	<20	382	22		
315	0.0225	180	<20	353	<20	540	20		
400	0.0385	234	<20	464	<20	702	<20-		
100	0.0019	94	29	487	50	-	-	0.5	
125	0.0031	122	25	245	46	-	-		
160	0.0050	166	<20	331	44	497	55		
200	0.0085	220	<20	435	38	655	40		
250	0.0135	274	<20	547	34	824	45		
315	0.0225	353	<20	702	28	1055	40		
400	0.0385	464	<20	930	20	1393	33		
100	0.0019	187	50	-	-	-	-	1.0	
125	0.0031	245	46	-	-	-	-		
160	0.0050	331	44	-	-	-	-		
200	0.0085	435	38	871	-	-	-		
250	0.0135	547	34	1098	53	-	-		
315	0.0225	702	28	1404	48	2160	-		
400	0.0385	930	20	1858	42	2783	53		

Remark:

- Calculation of outlet air velocity of spout:  $V=Q/3600 \text{ ms}$
- Terminal air velocity must multiply by 1.4 ratio when the space between two spouts “B<0.15A”.  
The data above is Axis-installation data based on the direction of airflow from spout as same as of main duct.
- When the slanting angle of spout  $\alpha\pm30^\circ$  , the amended noise value should be referred to table 2.
- When the angle between the direction of airflow in main duct and the direction of airflow from spout is  $90^\circ$  , namely Side-installation, the amended noise value should be referred to table 3.



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TABLE 2

Specification/ Size	100	125	160	200	250	315	400
Noise Amendment value $L_{WA}$	+3	+5	+3	+3	+2	+2	+1

TABLE 3

Specification	$\alpha=0^\circ$	$\alpha=90^\circ$
100	-6	-4
125	-4	-2
160	-2	0
200	0	+2
250	+2	+4
315	+4	+6
400	+6	+8
500	+5	+5
550	+5	+5
630	+5	+5

## Calculation steps

Noted: A, H,  $\Delta_{tzcold}$ ,  $\Delta_{tzhot}$ , Qcold, Qhot require L, H,  $H_0$ ,  $V_L$ ,  $H_{HI}$

Supplying cold air status

(1) Choosing  $\alpha_k$ : such as  $\alpha_k = 30^\circ$ , supplying air upwards

(2) L Value:  $L = A / \cos \alpha_k$

(3)  $H_z$  Value:  $H_z = \tan \alpha_k$

(4)  $V_i$  can be found in table 4 (base on the specification primary and the distance of supplying air)

(5)  $H_0$  can be found in table 5

(6)  $H_i$  Value:  $H_i = H + H_z - H_0$

(7)  $V_{HI}$  can be found in table 6. If it's inconsistent with the set value, it should be recalculated after amending the  $\alpha_k$  value until achieves the requirement.

Isothermal status:

(1) The slanting angle of spout is  $0^\circ$ , namely horizontal supplying air

(2)  $V_L$  can be found in table 4

$V_{HI}$  can be found in table 6. If it's inconsistent with the set value,  $\alpha$  angle of spout must be slanted upward or downward. Then L Value and H Value will be changed. Recalculating until suitable.

Supplying hot air status:

(1)  $V_L$  can be destined such as  $V_L = 0.3 \text{ m/s}$

(2) L can found in table 4

(3)  $H_0$  can found in table 5

(4)  $a_w$  Value:  $a_w = \arcsin(H - H_0) / L (a_w + a_k) \leq 60$

## Calculation sample:

Noted: Two ball spouts, A=10m, H=5m, Qcold=540m<sup>3</sup>/h, Qhot=540m<sup>3</sup>/h,  $\Delta_{tz}=-8K$ ,  $\Delta_{tw}=+4K$

Supplying cold air, also supplying hot air when season exchanged in a high lobby. It is convenient to apply with electric ball spout there. Air velocity is considered at 10 m/s at the warm up period of supplying hot air.

According to table 1, considering with noise factor, the primary choice is dia. 200 spout.

Supplying cold air:

(1)  $\alpha_k = 30^\circ$

(2)  $L = A / \cos \alpha_k = 10 / 0.86 = 11.5 \text{ m}$

(3)  $H_z = \tan \alpha_k = 10 \times 0.58 = 25.8 \text{ m}$

(4)  $V_L = 1.2 \text{ m/s}$  can be found in table 4.

(5)  $H_0 = 0.7 \text{ m}$  can be found in table 5

(6)  $H_i = H + H_z - H_0 = 6 + 25.8 - 0.7 = 31.1 \text{ m}$

(7)  $V_{HI} < 0.1 \text{ m/s}$  can be found in table 6

Supplying hot air:

(1) Preset  $V_L = 1.0 \text{ m/s}$

(2) L=13m can be found in table 4

(3)  $H_0 = 0.5 \text{ m}$  can be found in table 5

(4) slanting downwards angle of spout  $\alpha_w = \arcsin(H - H_0) / L = \arcsin(5 + 0.51) / 13 = 25^\circ$ , when  $Q = 540 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ , according to table 2 and table 7,  $L_{WA} = 44 + 3 = 47 \text{ dB(A)}$ , according to table 8, pressure loss  $\Delta P_t = 160 \text{ Pa}$



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## PERFORMANCE DATA

Data of Air Volume (Q) & Distance of Supplying air (L)

TABLE 4

specification /size	Air volume (Q)	Outlet Air Velocity							
		0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.0
100	72	22	12	9	7.5	5.5			
	180	28	20	14	11.5	9	6		
	180		30	24	19	14	9.5	6.5	5
	252				27.5	20	12.5	9	7
	360					27.5	19	12.5	9.5
	540						28	19	14
	720							26	19
125	72	14	10	7	6				
	108	22	14	11	9	6			
	180		25	18	14.5	10.5	7	5	
	252			15	20	14.5	11	7	5.3
	360				30	21.5	15	10	7
	540					30	22	15	11
	720						30	20	15
	1080							29	22
160	108	16	11	8	6.5				
	180	27	18	14	11	8	5.5		
	252		25	19	15	11	8	5	
	360			27	22	16	11	7	5.5
	540					23	16	11	8
	720					30	22	15	11
	1080							23	16
	1440							29	22



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TABLE 4

200	108	13	9	7	5				
	180	22	14	11	9	6			
	252	30	21	15	12	9	6		
	360		30	22	16	12	9	5.5	
	540				26	18.5	13	8.5	6.5
	720					25	18	12	7
	1080						26	17.5	10
	1440							23	17
	1800							28	22
	108	10	7.5	5.5					
250	180	16	11	8	6.5				
	252	23	155	11.5	9	6.5			
	360		22	16	13	9	6.5		
	540			25	20	15	10	7	5.5
	720				27	20	14	9	7
	1080					28	20	13	10
	1440						26	18	13
	1800							22	16
	180	12.5	9	6.5	5.2				
	252	18	12	9	7	5			
315	360	25	17	12.5	10	7.5	5		
	540		25	19	15	11	8	5.5	
	720			25	20	15	10	7	5
	1080				30	22	15	10	7.5
	1440					28	20	15	10
	1800						25	20	12.5
	2520							25	18
	180	10	6.5	5					
	252	14.5	9	6.5	5.5				
	360	19	13	9.5	8	5.5			
400	540	28	19	14	11.5	8	6		
	720		26	20	15	11	8	5.5	
	1080			28	23	16	11.5	7.5	6
	1440				30	22	15	10	7.5
	1800					27.5	19	13	10
	2520						27	18	14
	3600							26	20



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PERFORMANCE DATA

Interference value of air volume at the spouts (in m)

TABLE 5

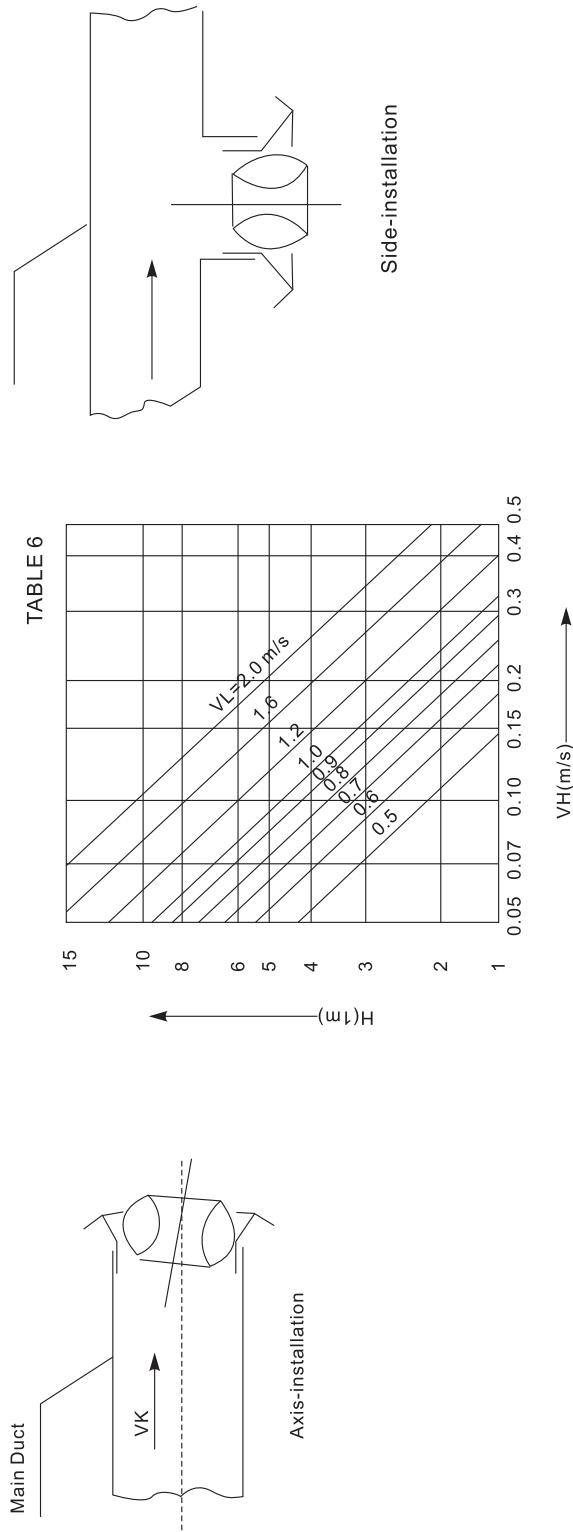


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Noise Rank & Pressure Loss of Axis-installation Spouts

TABLE 7

Specification	Air volume Q( $\text{m}^3/\text{h}$ )										
	80	100	150	200	300	400	500	700	1000	1500	2000
$\triangle pt$	$L_{wA}$	$\triangle pt$	$L_{wA}$	$\triangle pt$	$L_{wA}$	$\triangle pt$	$L_{wA}$	$\triangle pt$	$L_{wA}$	$\triangle pt$	$L_{wA}$
100	70	25	95	30	220	42	400	52	700	>55	
125	25	<20	45	<20	95	30	180	40	400	55	
160	10	<20	17	<20	40	30	70	28	160	41	280
200					13	<20	24	<20	60	27	90
250									20	<20	35
315										14	<20
400											12

When spout should be slanted, such as  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ , pressure loss must multiply 1.2 ratio. Amends Noise Class based on table 2.



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Noise Class ( $L_{WA}$ ) & Pressure Loss In Main Nozzle( $\triangle P_t$ ) of Side-installation Spouts

TABLE 8

SPECIFI CAITON	AIR VELOCITY m/s	AIR VOLUME Q (m <sup>3</sup> /h)											
		72		108		180		252		360		540	
		$\triangle P_t$	$L_{WA}$	$\triangle P_t$	$L_{WA}$	$\triangle P_t$	$L_{WA}$	$\triangle P_t$	$L_{WA}$	$\triangle P_t$	$L_{WA}$	$\triangle P_t$	$L_{WA}$
100	2	50	37	85	48	180	58						
	3	56	38	11	50	21	58						
	5	70	39	125	51	260	60						
	7	85	39	150	52	320	>60						
	10	100	40	185	53	360	>60						
	2	24	24	40	35	80	45	140	56				
	3	28	24	52	36	100	46	170	57				
125	5	35	25	162	37	130	49	210	57				
	7	40	25	175	38	148	50	250	58				
	10	38	26	185	38	170	51	290	58				
	2					138	32	65	42	130	53	200	>60
	3					45	33	80	43	140	53	240	>60
	5					58	34	100	43	170	54	300	>60
	7					65	35	120	44	190	54	350	>60
160	10					78	36	170	44	240	54	390	>60
	2						30	27	50	37	90	50	140
	3						380	28	60	38	120	51	175
	5						45	28	75	40	140	51	210
	7						55	29	85	40	160	52	250
	10						60	30	100	41	190	52	290
	2									25	23	42	36
200	3									29	24	55	37
	5									36	25	65	38
	7									40	26	80	38
	10									50	27	90	39
	2											36	30
	3											42	31
	5											55	32
250	7										60	33	100
	10										70	34	120
	2										70	34	120
	3										36	25	65
	5										40	27	95
	7										47	27	120
	10										55	28	135
315	2												
	3												
	5												
	7												
	10												
	2												
	3												
400	5												
	7												
	10												

When spout should be slanted, such as  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ , pressure loss must multiply 1.2 ratio. Amends Noise Class based on table 2.



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### Maximum Depth (LMax) of Supplying Hot Air Downwards Vertically (in m)

Supplies hot air downwards vertically from the ceiling when the slanting angle of spout is 0°.

TABLE 9

specifi-cation	Difference in temperature of supplying air	Air volume Q(m³/h)									
		+5	6.5	9.0	13.0	17.5	24.0				
100	+10	4.8	6.8	8.8	13.5	17.0	24.0				
	+15	4.0	5.7	7.2	12.0	15.0	20.0				
	+20	3.6	5.0	6.6	9.8	13.5	17.5				
	+5	5.0	7.2	8.8	11.0	13.8	18.0	26.0			
125	+10	3.8	5.4	6.7	7.9	11.5	14.2	19.0	24.0		
	+15	3.2	4.5	5.7	6.6	8.8	12.0	16.5	20.0		
	+20	2.7	4.0	5.0	5.9	7.8	10.5	14.2	17.5		
	+5		5.5	6.8	8.0	11.0	14.0	19.5	25.0	29.5	
160	+10		4.0	5.0	6.0	7.9	12.0	14.2	13.5	22.5	
	+15		3.4	4.3	5.1	6.6	8.8	13.0	15.5	14.0	
	+20		3.0	3.8	4.5	5.9	7.8	11.5	14.0	12.0	
	+5		4.2	5.4	6.8	8.4	12.0	15.0	18.0	24.0	27.5
200	+10		3.2	4.0	4.8	6.3	8.6	12.0	14.0	17.4	20.0
	+15			3.4	4.0	5.3	7.0	9.5	12.5	14.5	17.0
	+20			2.9	3.5	4.7	6.2	8.4	11.0	13.5	15.0
	+5				5.0	6.7	8.7	12.5	15.0	18.0	20.5
250	+10				3.7	4.9	6.5	9.0	12.0	13.5	15.5
	+15				3.1	4.2		7.5	9.4	12.0	13.5
	+20				2.7	3.8	4.9	6.7	8.4	10.0	12.0
	+5					5.0	6.8	9.3	12.5	14.0	16.0
315	+10					3.8	5.0	7.0	8.8	11.5	12.5
	+15					3.2	4.3	5.9	7.3	8.8	10.0
	+20					3.8	5.2	6.6	7.8	8.8	12.0
	+5								5.2	7.2	9.1
400	+10								3.9	5.4	6.8
	+15								3.3	4.6	5.8
	+20								2.8	4.0	5.0
	+5									6.0	11.5

