

PRA

Adjustment And Measurement Unit



- Airflow balancing, adjustment and measurement unit
- Manual adjustment, no tools required
- Accurate airflow measurement based on flow nozzle principle
- Minimised sound generation due to conical adjustment section
- Temperature operation range from -30 °C to +70 °C
- Self-locking adjustment mechanism, position can be ensured with locking screw
- Duct cleaning enabled through the unit up to size 315
- Adjustment position marker indicates proper position e.g. repositioning after cleaning
- Inlet and outlet spigots equipped with integral rubber gaskets
- Application option as supply air jet nozzle for air diffusion in large spaces
- Classification of casing leakage EN 1751 class C

Product Models

- PRA -unit (PRA/R) integrated with cleaning access panel. RLA enables removal of the adjustment damper and access to ductwork for cleaning.

MATERIAL

PART	MATERIAL	NOTE
Casing	Galvanised steel	
Blades	Galvanised steel	
Operating mechanism	ABS and PBT plastic	Sizes 100...315
Operating mechanism	Steel	Sizes 350...1000
Duct gaskets	1C-polyurethane hybrid	
Measurement taps	Polyurethane (PU)	

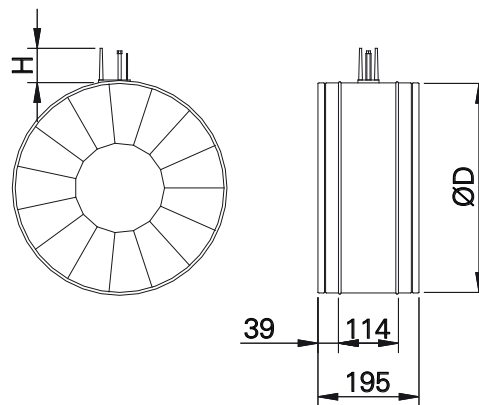
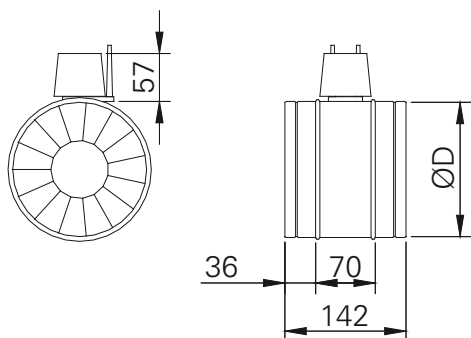
QUICK SELECTION

D [mm]	qmin		qmax	
	[l/s]	[m³/h]	[l/s]	[m³/h]
100	8	28	47	170
125	12	44	74	265
160	20	72	121	434
200	31	113	188	679
250	49	177	295	1060
315	78	281	468	1683
350	96	346	577	2078
400	126	452	754	2714
500	196	707	1178	4241
630	312	1122	1870	6733
800	503	1810	3016	10857
1000	785	2827	4712	16965

qmin 1 m/s duct velocity

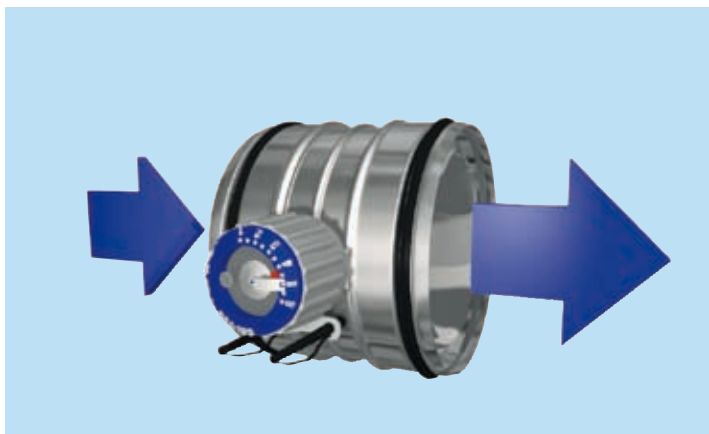
qmax 6 m/s duct velocity - recommended maximum
airflow for comfort applications

DIMENSIONS



PRA 100...315	
NS	ØD
100	99
125	124
160	159
200	199
250	249
315	314

PRA 350...1000		
NS	ØD	H
350	349	70
400	399	70
500	499	70
630	629	70
800	799	70
1000	999	85



Function

The airflow rate is adjusted by turning the adjustment knob in order to change the aperture size of the adjustment cone formed by iris blades. Once the opening area is reduced, the airflow rate decreases and the total pressure loss caused by the device increases.

The airflow can be determined by measuring the differential pressure in the measurement taps.

PRA 100...315

The operating mechanism is positioned partly outside the device and between the adjustment cone and casing. The unit can be cleaned with normal duct sweeping equipment when the device is fully opened.

PRA 400...1000

The operating mechanism is located partly outside the device and inside the adjustment cone. The device can be cleaned with normal duct sweeping equipment, when the device is fully opened and the cleaning equipment is passed carefully through the operating mechanism.

Supply air jet nozzle PRA/S

The PRA-unit can also be used as a supply air nozzle in e.g. industrial spaces. Refer to the technical data for PRA/S -model presented in the technical performance chapter.



Installation

Sizes 100...315

CODE DESCRIPTION

1	Air flow direction indicator
2	Adjustment knob
3	Locking screw of adjustment Position
4	Adjustment position indicator
5	Adjustment position marker for Cleaning
6	Adjustment scale
7	Measurement taps

Sizes 350...1000

CODE DESCRIPTION

1	Adjustment position indicator
2	Adjustment knob
3	Measurement taps

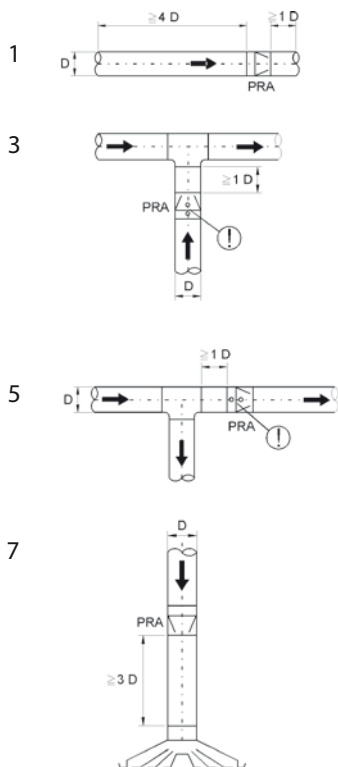
Installation

Fix the damper to the ductwork e.g. with rivets.

Ensure that the rivet does not prevent the operation of the PRA. The position of the rivet must be at least 10 mm from the duct end.

The PRA iris damper shall be installed in the ductwork taking into account the safety distances outlined in the installation guidelines. Safety distances are not required next to duct transitions between only one nominal duct size.

The orientation of the unit shall correspond to the airflow direction. The airflow direction is marked with an arrow indicator on the label on the casing. In order to get accurate measurement readings the orientation of the unit shall be selected so that the location of the measurement taps (below the knob) corresponds to the installation guidelines.



Safety distances

Recommended safety distance in order to get accurate measurement readings are presented in the figure below.

Direct duct with no flow disturbances

- safety distance 4 D upflow of the PRA unit
- safety distance 1 D downflow of the PRA unit

In cases where recommended safety distances cannot be met, use the correction factors of the attached figures for determination of the airflow rate.

Note the position of the measurement taps marked in the figures.

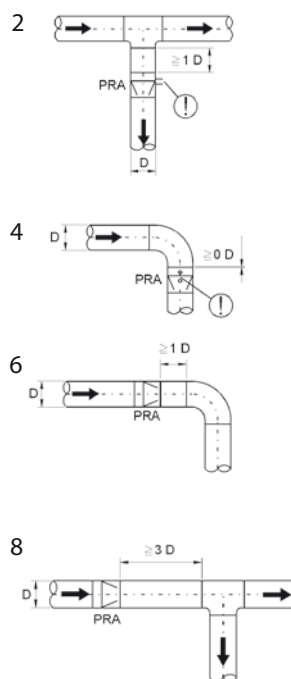


Figure	Installation case	Duct velocity upflow of the pra unit	K-factor
1	Recommended safety distance		1
2	T-branch, supply air		0.95 (1D) ... 1.00 (4D)
3	T-branch, exhaust air	> 2 m/s 1... 2 m/s	0.95 (1D) ... 1.00 (4D) 0.90 (1D) ... 1.00 (4D)
4	90° bend		0.97 (0D) ... 1.00 (4D)
5	T-branch		1
6	90° bend		1
7	Upflow of a supply air device		1
8	T-branch		1

Adjustment

Set the adjustment knob in the desired adjustment position (pre-set position if available).

The airflow rate is determined by measuring the differential pressure in measurement tabs using a manometer.

The flow rate is calculated using the formula below.

$$q_v = k * \sqrt{\Delta p_m}$$

K-factor is retrieved in both the tables presented below and in installation guidelines. K-factor depends on the unit size and adjustment position (a). Note that when recommended safety distances are not met, the correction factors for the installation case shall be used.

PRA 100, k-factor

Opening a	qv l/s	qv m ³ /h	qv cfm
1	1.8	6.5	60.2
1.5	2.1	7.6	70.2
2	2.4	8.6	80.3
2.5	2.7	9.7	90.3
3	3.1	11.2	103.7
3.5	3.6	13.0	120.4
4	4.1	14.8	137.1
4.5	4.7	16.9	157.2
5	5.5	19.8	183.9
5.5	6.4	23.0	214.0
6	7.8	28.1	260.8

PRA 125, k-factor

Opening a	qv l/s	qv m ³ /h	qv cfm
1	2,5	9,0	83,6
1.5	2.9	10,4	97,0
2	3,3	11,9	110,3
2.5	3,8	13,7	127,1
3	4,4	15,8	147,1
3.5	5	18,0	167,2
4	5,9	21,2	197,3
4.5	6,8	24,5	227,4
5	7,9	28,4	264,2
5.5	9,5	34,2	317,7
6	11,6	41,8	387,9

PRA 160, k-factor

Opening a	qv l/s	qv m ³ /h	qv cfm
1	4,1	14,8	137,1
1.5	4,7	16,9	157,2
2	5,5	19,8	183,9
2.5	6,4	23,0	214,0
3	7,6	27,4	254,1
3.5	9	32,4	300,9
4	10,6	38,2	354,4
4.5	12,6	45,4	421,3
5	15	54,0	501,6
5.5	18,2	65,5	608,6
6	22,9	82,4	765,7

PRA 200, k-factor

Opening a	qv l/s	qv m ³ /h	qv cfm
1	7,1	25,6	237,4
1.5	8	28,8	267,5
2	8,8	31,7	294,3
2.5	10	36,0	334,4
3	11,4	41,0	381,2
3.5	13,1	47,2	438,0
4	15,1	54,4	504,9
4.5	17,5	63,0	585,2
5	20,5	73,8	685,5
5.5	24,2	87,1	809,2
6	29	104,4	969,7

Airflow (qv) differential pressure (Δp_m) [Pa]

PRA 250, k-factor

Opening a	qv l/s	qv m ³ /h	qv cfm
1	10,5	37,8	351,1
1.5	11,9	42,8	397,9
2	13,8	49,7	461,4
2.5	16,1	58,0	538,3
3	18,9	68,0	632,0
3.5	22	79,2	735,6
4	25,6	92,2	856,0
4.5	30,1	108,4	1006,5
5	35,8	128,9	1197,1
5.5	42,9	154,4	1434,5
6	52,8	190,1	1765,5

PRA 315, k-factor

Opening a	qv l/s	qv m ³ /h	qv cfm
1	18,3	65,9	611,9
1.5	21,8	78,5	728,9
2	26	93,6	869,4
2.5	30,7	110,5	1026,5
3	36,5	131,4	1220,5
3.5	43,3	155,9	1447,8
4	51,3	184,7	1715,3
4.5	61,5	221,4	2056,4
5	74,3	267,5	2484,4
5.5	92,6	333,4	3096,3
6	120,2	306,0	4019,2

PRA 350, k-factor

Opening a	qv l/s	qv m ³ /h	qv cfm
1	17,6	63,4	588,5
2	24,3	87,5	812,5
3	35,2	126,7	1177,0
4	50	80,0	1671,9
5	71,6	257,8	2394,1
6	99	356,	3310,3

PRA 400, k-factor

Opening a	qv l/s	qv m ³ /h	qv cfm
1	20,5	73,8	685,5
2	26,5	95,4	886,1
3	36,5	131,4	1220,5
4	55	198,0	1839,1
5	86	309,6	2875,6
6	137	493,2	4581

PRA 500, k-factor

Opening a	qv l/s	qv m ³ /h	qv cfm
1	27,5	99,0	919,5
2	39	140,4	1304,1
3	59	212,4	1972,8
4	86	309,6	2875,6
5	123	442,8	4112,8
6	175	630	5851,6

PRA 630, k-factor

Opening a	qv l/s	qv m ³ /h	qv cfm
1	65	234,0	2173,4
2	90	324,0	3009,4
3	115	414,0	3845,3
4	154	554,4	5149,4
5	202	727,2	6754,4
6	295	954	8861

PRA 800, k-factor

Opening a	qv l/s	qv m ³ /h	qv cfm
1	98	273,3	3276,9
2	137	382,0	4581,0
3	198	552,1	6620,6
4	280	780,8	9362,5
5	393	1095,9	13141,0
6	570	1589,5	19059,4

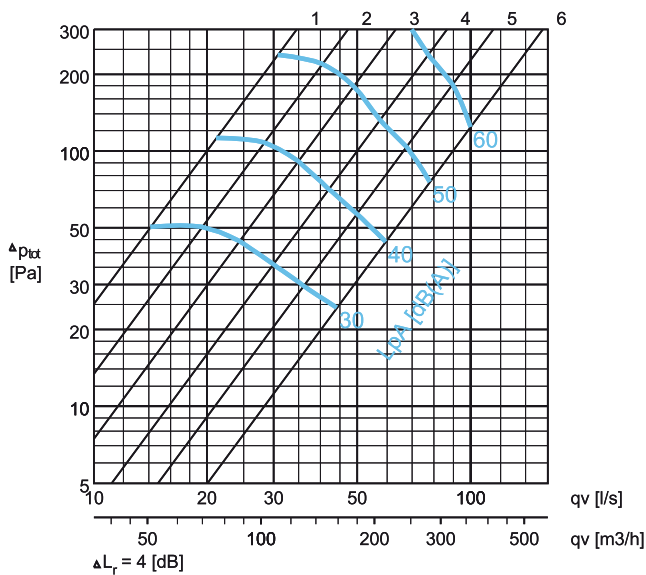
PRA 1000, k-factor

Opening a	qv l/s	qv m ³ /h	qv cfm
1	144	518,4	4815,0
2	220	792,0	7356,3
3	310	116,0	10365,7
4	440	1584,0	14712,5
5	620	2232,0	20731,3
6	890	3204,0	29759,5

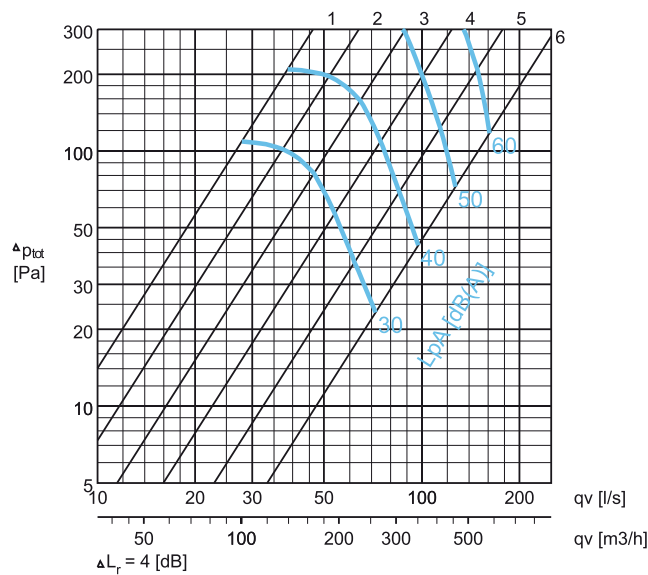
Airflow (qv) differential pressure (Δ pm) [Pa]

Pressure drop and sound data

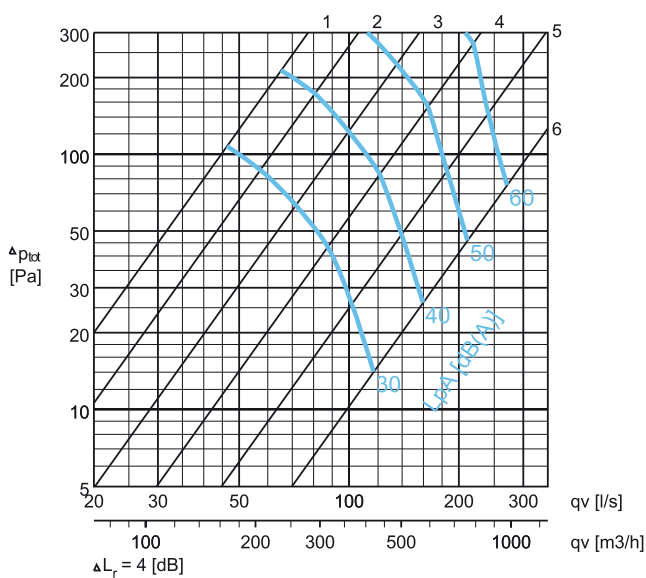
PRA-100



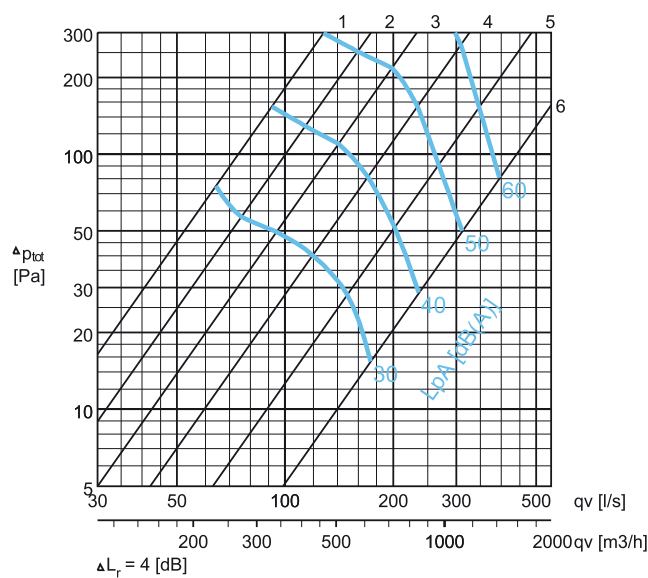
PRA-125



PRA-160

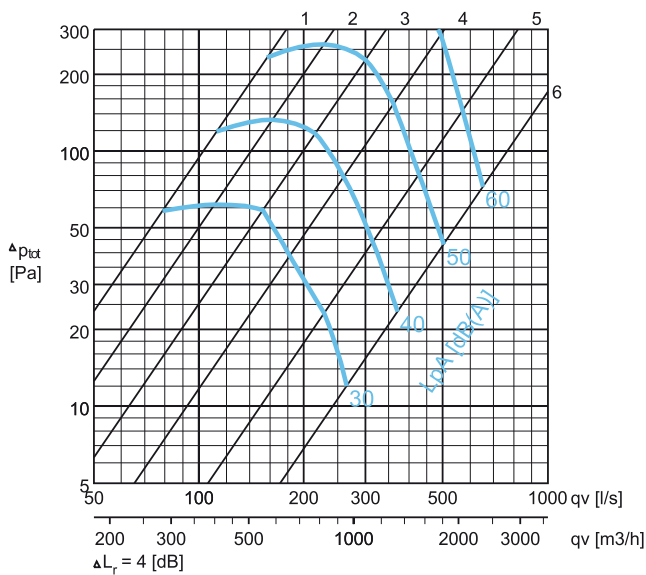


PRA-200

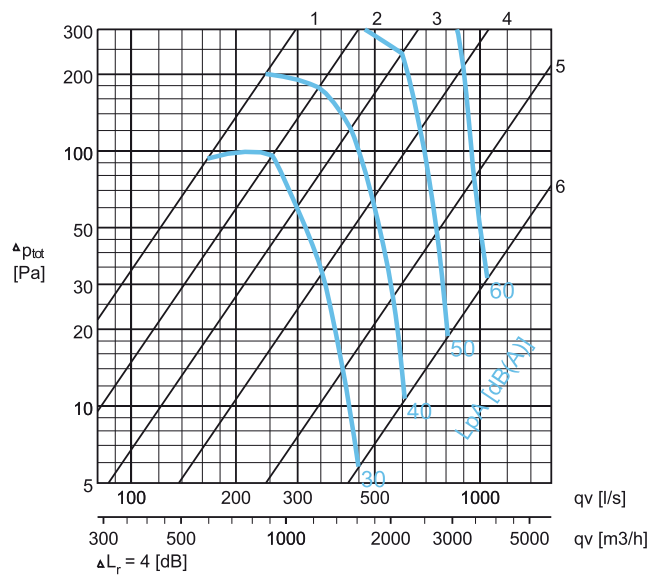


Pressure drop and sound data

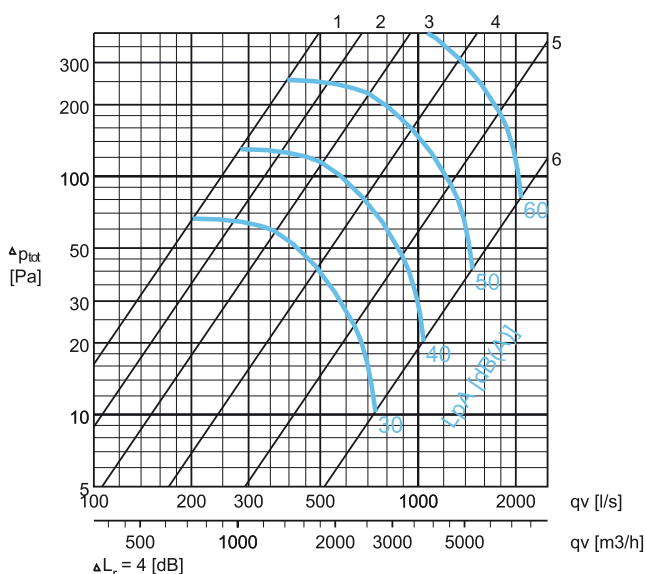
PRA-250



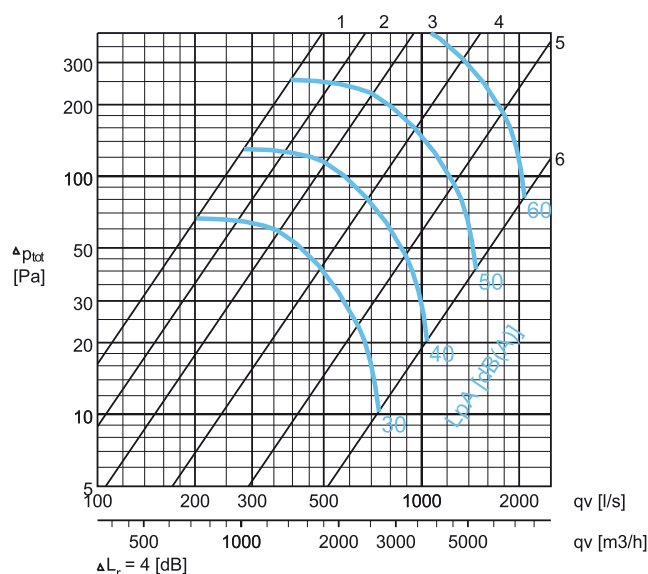
PRA-315



PRA-400

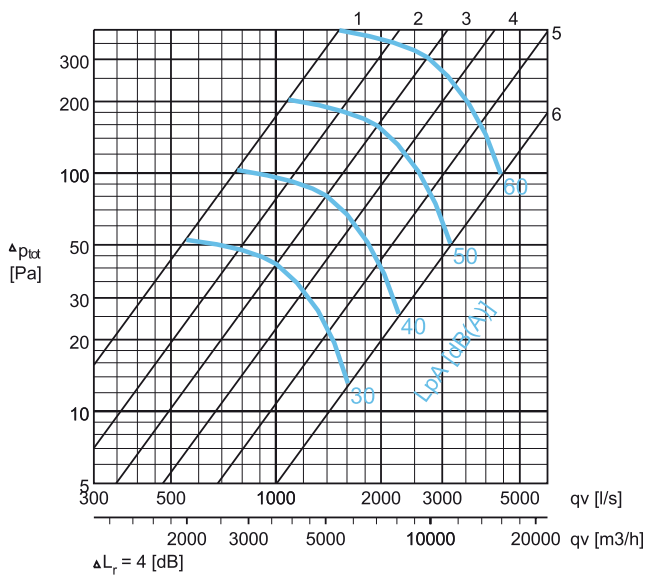


PRA-500

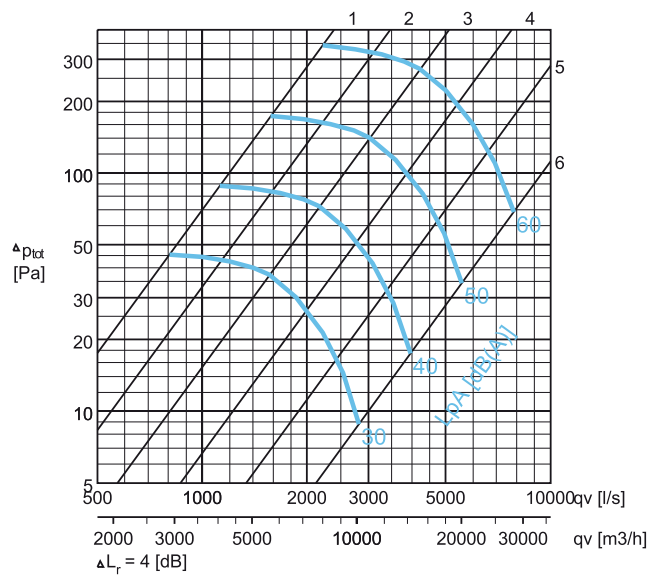


Pressure drop and sound data

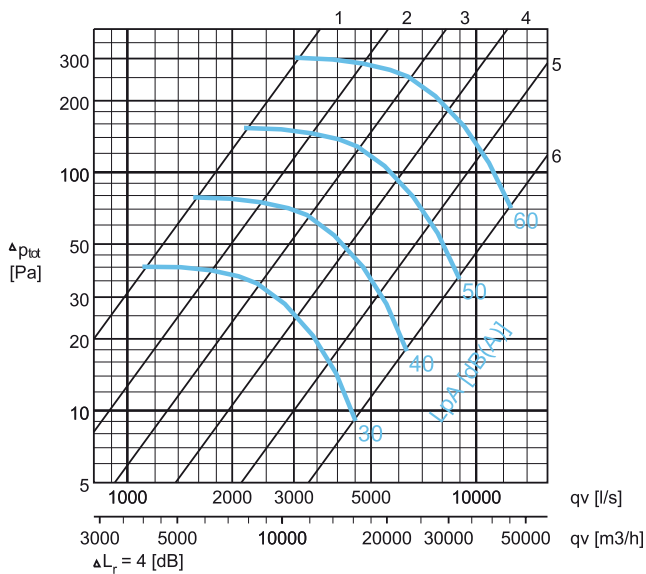
PRA-630



PRA-800



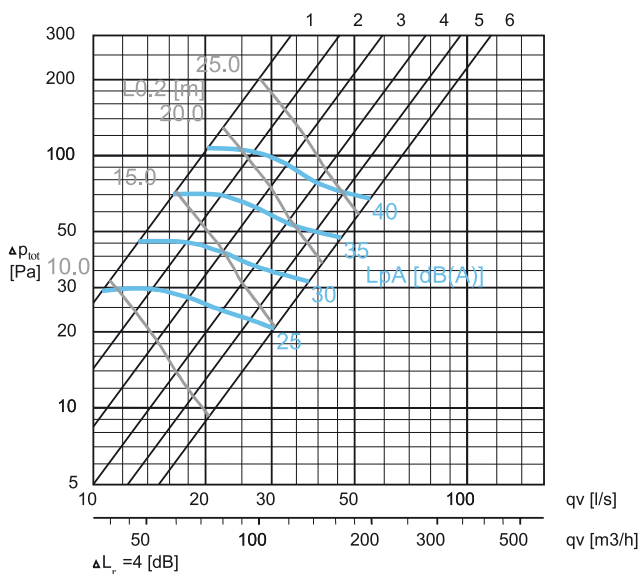
PRA-1000



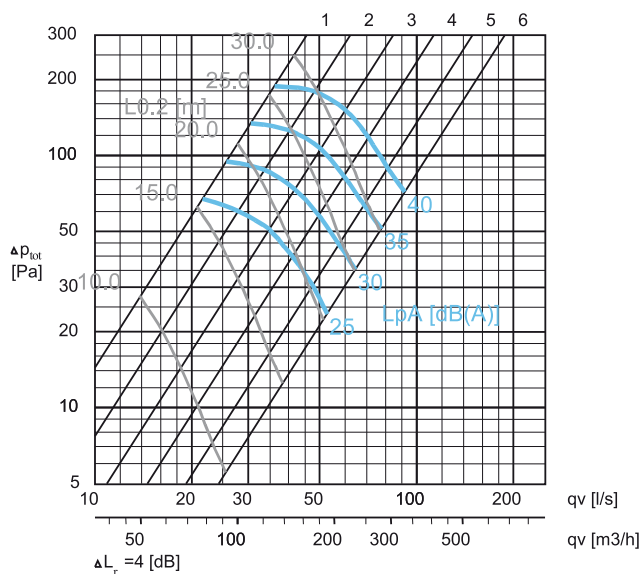
Supply air jet nozzle; PRA/S

Pressure drop, flow pattern and sound data

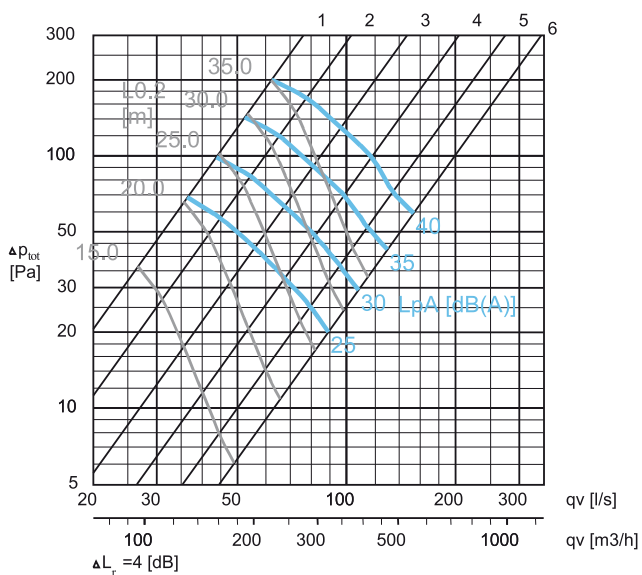
PRA/S-100



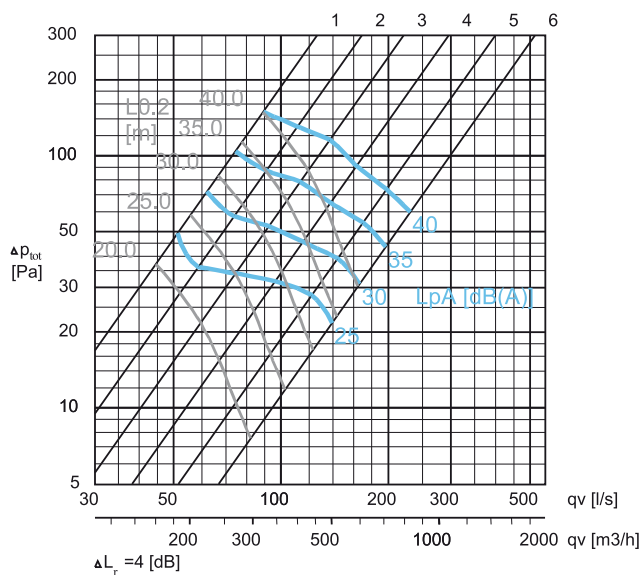
PRA/S-125



PRA/S-160



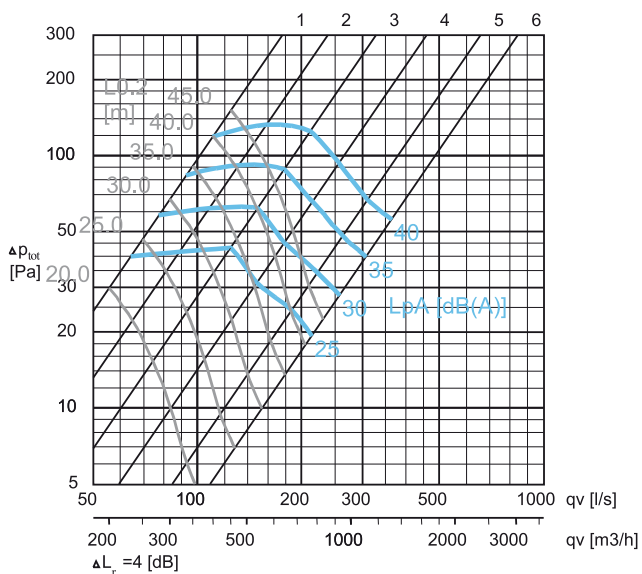
PRA/S-200



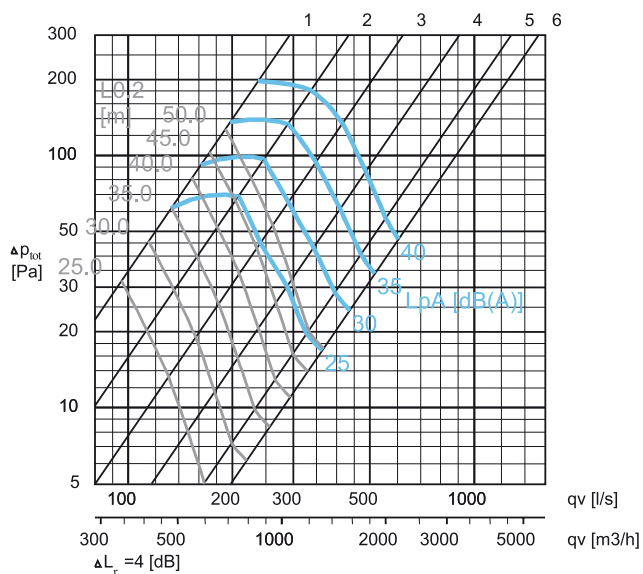
Supply air jet nozzle; PRA/S

Pressure drop, flow pattern and sound data

PRA/S-250



PRA/S-315



Servicing

Before cleaning of the ductwork, check that the actual adjustment position is ticked with the adjustment position marker.

Open the damper by turning the adjustment knob counter-clockwise.

Clean the ductwork.

Reset the damper position to the marked adjustment position.

Suggested specifications

The adjustment damper shall comprise an adjustable cone and airflow measurement taps for differential pressure measurement.

The casing and adjustment cone vanes shall be made of galvanised steel.

The airflow determination shall be based on the differential pressure measurement caused by airflow over the damper cone.

The adjustment damper shall have an adjustment position indicator and adjustment position marker to be used during cleaning.

Product code

PRA/S-D

S = Model

N	Standard
R	With RLA cleaning access panel

D = Diameter of duct connection

100, 125, 160, 200, 250, 315, 350,
400, 500, 630, 800, 1000

Code example

PRA/N-100