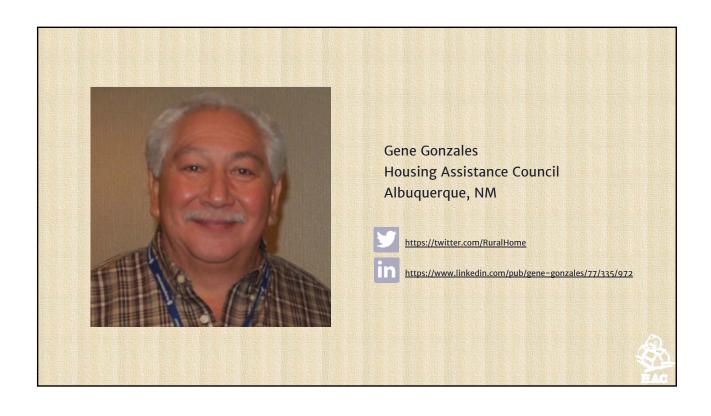




The **Housing Assistance Council** is a national nonprofit organization that helps build homes and communities across rural America.



May 20, 2015





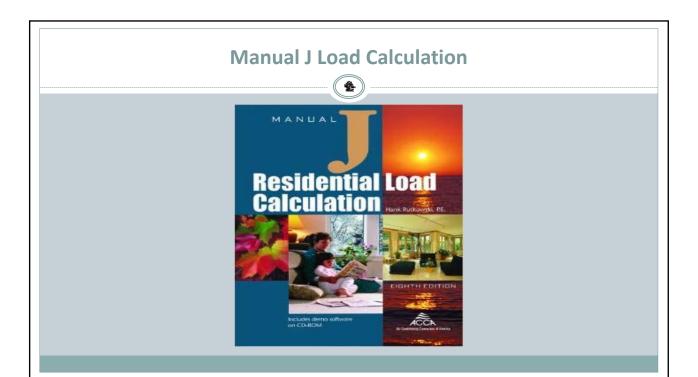


Complete HVAC System



- Three fundamental procedures
 - ACCA Manual J Load Calculation
 - ACCA Manual S Equipment Selection
 - ACCA Manual D Duct Design
- Plumbers and Installers must be Energy Star Certified
- *Air. Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA)





Manual J Load Calculations



- First step in the design process of a new heating and air conditioning system
- HVAC designers are able to:
 - Determine the total amount of heat that is lost through the exterior of a home during cooler months
 - Determine the heat that is gained through the exterior of a home during the warmer months
- Analyze all aspects of the thermal characteristics of every wall, floor, ceiling, door and windows



Manual J Load Calculations (cont.)



- HVAC Load Calculation takes into consideration other factors
 - Home's geographic location
 - Orientation of the sun
 - Envelope tightness
 - Duct leakage
 - Light and' appliances
- Calculates the amount of heat and humidity that each occupant of the house will add to the interior of the home

Manual J Load Calculations (cont.)



- Two types of Manual J Load Calculations
 - Whole House (Block) HVAC Load Calculations
 - Room-by-Room Load Calculations



Whole House (Block) HVAC Load Calculations



- Provide the heating and cooling loads for the entire house
- Used when there is no need to design or modify an existing duct system
- Commonly used to determine the correct HVAC equipment size
- Match-up that is require when replacing the HVAC system in an existing home

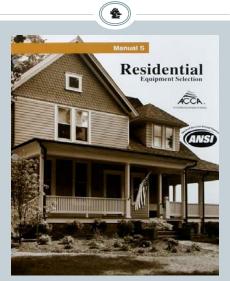
Room-by-Room Load Calculations



- Provide the heating and cooling loads for each individual room within the home
- Determines the amount of air that is required to heat and cool each individual room
- Critical when determining the individual duct size as well as the size and overall layout of the duct system







Manual S Equipment Selections

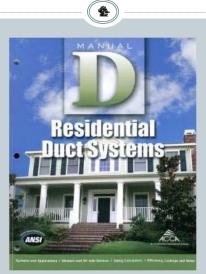


Once Manual J Load Calculation has been completed

- HVAC designed will have the information required to accurately select the proper HVAC equipment
- Equipment selection is based on performance criteria such as:
 - The equipment's total capacity to remove heat and moisture from air as well as how much total air
 - ★ At what pressure the system can produce
 - × A 3 ton system that is installed in Maryland performs differently than an identical installed in Houston





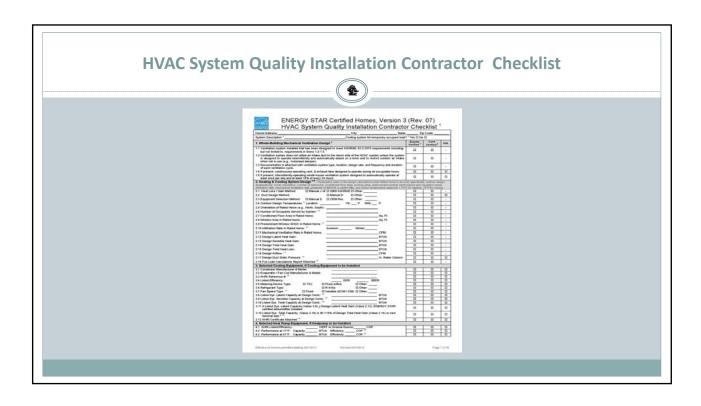


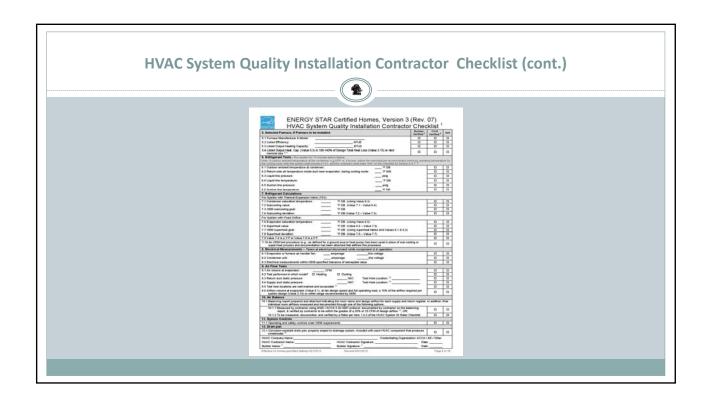
Manual D Duct Designs



- Is the ACCA method to determine the overall duct lay-out including the individual duct sizes
 - Must have completed a Room-by-Room Manual J load calculation and Manual S equipment selection
 - Due to the ever growing present of new building materials, advanced insulation systems, and efficient ventilation systems, it's impossible to use rule-of-thumb.
 - × Complains of temperature
 - × Complains of excessive noise









Contractor's Checklist



- Whole-Building Mechanical Ventilation Design
- Heating and Cooling System Design
- Selected Cooling Equipment
 - o If cooling equipment to be installed
- Selected: Heat Pump
 - o If heat pump to be installed
- Selected Furnace
 - If Furnace to be installed

Contractor's Checklist (cont.)



- Refrigerant Tests
 - O Run System for 15 minutes before testing
- Refrigerant Calculations
- Electrical Measurements
- Air Flow Test
- Air Balance
- System Controls
- Drain Pan



Whole-Building Mechanical Ventilation Design



- Ventilation System:
 - Meet ASHRAE 62.2-2010 requirement
 - O Does not utilize an intake duct to return side of the HVAC system
 - Unless the system is designed to operate intermittently and automatically based on timer and a restrict outdoor air intake when not in use
 - Documentation is attached with ventilation system type, location, design rate
 - Continuously-Operating vent & exhaust
 - Intermittently-operating whole-house ventilation system
 - Operate at least once per day
 - ➤ Least 10% of every 24 hours

Heating and Cooling System Design



- Heat Loss/Gain Method
- Duct Designed Method
- Equipment Selection Method
- Outdoor Design
 Temperatures
- Orientation of Rated Home
- Number of Occupants Served by they System
- Conditioned Floor Area
- Window Area

- Predominant Window SHGC
- Infiltration Rate
- Design Latent Heat Gain
- Design Sensible Heat Gain
- Design Total Heat Gain
- Design Total Heat Loss
- Design Air Flow
- Design Duct Static Pressure
- Full Load Calculations Report Attached



Selected Cooling Equipment

- Condenser Manufacture & Model
- Evaporator/Fan Coil
 Manufacture & Model
- AHRI Reference Number
- Listed Efficiency
- Metering Device Type
- Refrigerant Type
- Fan Speed Type
- Listed System: Sensible
- Capacity at Design Cond.

- Listed System: Total Capacity at Design Cond.
- Listed System: Latent Capacity
 - (Value 3.8) < Design Latent Heat Gain (Value 2.12)
- Listed System: Total Capacity
 - (Value 3.8) is 95-115% of Design Total Gain (Value 2.14)
- AHRI Certificate Attached

Selected Heat Pump Equipment



- AHRI Listed Efficiency
- Performance at 17°F
- Performance at 47°F



Selected Furnace



- Furnace Manufactures & Model
- Listed Efficiency
- Listed Output Heating Capacity
 - Heating Capacity (Value 5.3)" is 100-140% of Design Total Heat Loss (Value 2.15) or next nominal size

Refrigerant Tests



Run system for 15 minutes before testing

- Outdoor ambient temperature at condenser
- Return-side air temperature inside duct near evaporator
- Liquid line pressure
- Liquid line temperature
- Suction line pressure
- Suction line temperature



Refrigerant Calculations



- For System with Thermal Expansion Value (TXV):
 - Condenser saturation temperature
 - Subcooling value
 - OEM subcooling goal
 - Subcooling deviation
- For System with Fixed Orifice:
 - Evaporator saturation temperature
 - Superheat value
 - OEM superheat goal
 - Superheat deviation
 - O Value 7.4 value ± 3°F or value 7.8 is ± 5°F

Electrical Measurements



- Taken at electrical disconnect while component is in operation
 - O Evaporator or furnace air handler fan
 - Condenser unit
 - Electrical measurements within OEM-specified tolerance of nameplate value



Air Flow Tests



- Air volume at evaporator
- Test preformed in which mode
 - Heating
 - Cooling
- Return duct static pressure
- Supply duct static pressure
- Test hole location are well-marked and accessible
- Airflow volume at evaporator

Air Balance



- Balancing report prepared and attached indicating the room name and design airflow
- Measured by contractor using ANSI/ACCA
- Measured, document, and. Verified by a Rater per item





Drain Pan



- Corrosion-resistant drain pan
- Property slope to drainage system
- HVAC component that produces condensate

Housing Assistance Council



Housing Assistance Council

1025 Vermont Ave Ste 606 Washington DC 20005 (202) 842-8600 hac@ruralhome.org www.ruralhome.org

Southeast Regional Office

600 West Peachtree Street NW Ste 1500 Atlanta, GA 30308 (404) 892-4824 southeast@ruralhome.org

Midwest Regional Office

10100 N Ambassador Dr Ste 310 Kansas City, MO 64153 (816) 880-0400 midwest@ruralhome.org

Southwest Regional Office

7510 Montgomery, NE Ste 205 Albuquerque, NM 87109 (505) 883-1003 southwest@ruralhome.org

West Regional Office

717 K Street Ste 404 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 706-1836 west@ruralhome.org



CONTACT



GENE GONZALES

Southwest Regional Director

Housing Assistance Council 7510 Montgomery NE, Suite 205 Albuquerque, NM 87109

Phone: (505) 883-1003

Email: eugene@ruralhome.org Web: www.ruralhome.org



Reference Materials

- www.ruralhome.org
- www.energystar.gov
- www.epa.gov/watersense
- www.usgbc.org
- greenhomeguide.com/program/leed-for-homes
- youtu.be/czlCDoooScs









The Housing Assistance Council is a national nonprofit organization that helps build homes and communities across rural America.

Thank you for your participation in today's webinar.



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