



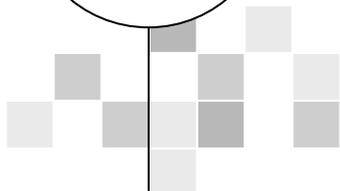
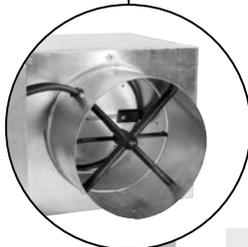
AIR FLOW SOLUTIONS

Model EZT

Installation, Operation, and Maintenance

Single Duct

Variable Air Volume Terminal Units



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Model Number Description

Typical String: EZTS / 10 / A / 1 / A / 5000 / R / A / - / 1 / - / - - - / - / A / B / - / A / C1 / G1

Typical String: EZTS / 10 / A / 1 / A / 5000 / R / A / - / 1 / - / - - - / - / A / B / - / A

Field	Field Description	Input Code	Description
1	Model	EZTS	EZTS (Basic Assy)
		EZTA	EZTA (Integral Sound Attenuator)
		EZTE	EZTE (Integral Electric Coil)
		XEZTS	XEZTS (Exhaust Basic Assy)
		XEZTA	XEZTA (Exhaust w/ Atten)
2	Inlet Size	05	5 inch
		06	6 inch
		07	7 inch
		08	8 inch
		09	9 inch
		10	10 inch
		12	12 inch
		14	14 inch
		16	16 inch
		24	24 x 16 inch
		1208	12 x 8 inch
		2008	20 x 8 inch
		3008	30 x 8 inch
3	Casing	A	22-gauge Galvanized Steel
		B	20-gauge Galvanized Steel
		E	22-gauge Galvanized Dual Wall
		M	20-gauge Galvanized Dual Wall
		F	22-gauge Galvanized Low Temp
		G	20-gauge Aluminum
		H	22-gauge 304 Stainless Steel
		J	20-gauge 304 Stainless Steel
		K	22-gauge 316 Stainless Steel
		L	20-gauge 316 Stainless Steel
		4	Insulation
1	1/2" Glass Fiber		
2	1" Glass Fiber		
3	1/2" Foil Face		
4	1" Foil Face		
5	3/8" Closed Cell		
6	1" Fibre-Lok		
7	1" Closed Cell Foam		
A	3/4" Closed Cell		
5	Control Type	-	No Controls (Field Installed DDC)
		P	Pneumatic
		A	Electronic Pressure Independent
		D	Direct Digital Controls
		F	DDC by Others (Factory Mounted)
6	Control Package	- - - -	None
		3000	Enter applicable 4 digit CP number
7	Control Location	R	Right Hand
		L	Left Hand
		-	None
8	Inlet Sensor	-	None
		A	Velocity Wing
		M	Velocity Wing - Removable
		2AP	PX2, Aluminum, P Range
		2AQ	PX2, Aluminum, Q Range
		2SP	PX2, Stainless Steel, P Range
		2SQ	PX2, Stainless Steel, Q Range
9	Heating Coil	-	None
		A	1 Row, HW, Right Hand
		B	1 Row, HW, Left Hand
		C	2 Row, HW, Right Hand
		D	2 Row, HW, Left Hand
		J	Electric, Right Hand
		K	Electric, Left Hand
		3R	3 Row, HW, Right Hand
		3L	3 Row, HW, Left Hand
		4R	4 Row, HW, Right Hand
4L	4 Row, HW, Left Hand		
10	Transformer	-	None
		1	120v - 1ph/60Hz (40VA)
		2	208v - 1ph/60Hz (40VA)
		3	277v - 1ph/60Hz (40VA)
		4	240v - 1ph/60Hz (40VA)
		6	24v Transformer Incl, as required
		7	24v / 24v Isolation
		8	120v - 1ph/60Hz (50VA)
		9	208v - 1ph/60Hz (50VA)
		10	120v - 1ph/60Hz (75VA)

Field	Field Description	Input Code	Description		
11	Electric Coil	-	None		
		A	208v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 1 Step		
		B	208v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 2 Step		
		C	208v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 3 Step		
		D	240v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 1 Step		
		E	240v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 2 Step		
		F	240v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 3 Step		
		G	277v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 1 Step		
		H	277v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 2 Step		
		J	277v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 3 Step		
		K	208v, 3 Ph, 60 Hz, 1 Step		
		L	208v, 3 Ph, 60 Hz, 2 Step		
		M	208v, 3 Ph, 60 Hz, 3 Step		
		N	480v, 3 Ph, 60 Hz, 1 Step		
		P	480v, 3 Ph, 60 Hz, 2 Step		
		R	480v, 3 Ph, 60 Hz, 3 Step		
		S	120v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 1 Step		
		T	120v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 2 Step		
		U	120v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 3 Step		
		V	240v, 3 Ph, 60 Hz, 1 Step		
W	240v, 3 Ph, 60 Hz, 2 Step				
X	240v, 3 Ph, 60 Hz, 3 Step				
Y	480v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 1 Step				
Z	480v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 2 Step				
1	480v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, 3 Step				
2	120v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, SCR				
3	208v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, SCR				
4	240v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, SCR				
5	277v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, SCR				
6	480v, 1 Ph, 60 Hz, SCR				
7	208v, 3 Ph, 60 Hz, SCR				
8	240v, 3 Ph, 60 Hz, SCR				
9	480v, 3 Ph, 60 Hz, SCR				
12	Elec Coil KW	- - -	None		
		010	01.0 Kw		
13	Coil Contactors	-	None		
		B	Magnetic Disconnecting		
14	Control Enclosure	-	None		
		A	Standard Enclosure		
		B	Universal Enclosure		
		C	Std Enclosure with Hinged Panel		
		D	Univ Enclosure with Hinged Panel		
		E	21 x 21 Enclosure		
15	Disconnect Switch	-	None		
		A	Door Interlocking (Non-fused)		
		B	SPST Line 120/277v 1-ph		
		C	DPST Line 208/240v 1-ph		
		16	Fusing	-	None
				A	Power (Fuses & Blocks)
17	Access Door			-	None
				A	Bottom - Hinged Camlock
				B	Bottom - Patch Plate Type
				C	Bottom - Removable Camlock
		D	Side - Hinged Camlock		
		E	Side - Patch Plate Type		
18	Accessories	F	Side - Removable Camlock		
		B1	Bell Mouth (Exhaust Box)		
		C1	Brackets - Mounting (Field Installed)		
		C2	Manual Locking Damper		
		D9	Air Flow Switch (EDH)		
		E1	EDH Isolation Relay - DDC Compatibility		
		E6	Actuator, Rotary 24 vac Tri-State		
		G1	Lo-Leakage Casing Construction		
		P1	No Damper Stop Pins		
		S1	Seal Inlet Cylinder Seam		
ST	Solid 1 Piece Damper Shaft				
SP	Special Construction - See Notes				

Receiving and Inspection Instructions

- Check the bill of lading to verify receipt of all listed items (including any loose accessory items). Notify the carrier and the local ANEMOSTAT representative of any shortages or items shipped in error.
- Thoroughly examine all units for transportation damage (dents, punctures, etc). If damage is found, immediately notify and file a claim with the carrier. Note details of any damage on the bill of lading before signing for the shipment.
- Each terminal has a nameplate indicating the model number. When requested, the unit may also be mark with job-specific information (tagging). Locate the nameplate and verify that the correct units with options (controls, heating coils, etc) where received as ordered.
- Store units in a secure, dry location in the original packing, and do not stack any higher than as shipped.

Warning – Electrical Shock, Burn, and other Hazards

- Heating elements must be disconnected, or water coils allowed to cool prior to servicing. Electric heaters may start automatically, or water valves may open intermittently. It is essential to disconnect all power and control circuits prior to servicing to avoid burning hazards.
- All fastening straps or hangers must mechanically lock the terminal in place and withstand typical vibration and/or disturbances during use.
- Use caution during rigging such that all equipment remains adequately secured until it is affixed and secured in its final location.
- All supports must be designed to meet applicable local codes and ordinances. Before rigging and installation, check equipment weights such to ensure temporary and permanent supports are safely maintained.
- Make certain all power sources are disconnected prior to installation or servicing this equipment. Make certain if there are multiple power connections, that all are securely disconnected to avoid electrocution or shock injuries.
- Disconnect control circuits or pneumatic control systems to avoid injury when working on dampers or actuators, which may respond automatically to a remote control source.
- Guard against flame hazards when soldering or brazing water coil connections to avoid personal injury or property damage. Prior to using any open flame, keep a fire extinguisher nearby.
- All insulated units (except closed-cell) contain fiberglass wool. Disturbing the insulation could expose the installer to airborne particles of glass wool fibers and ceramic fibers. Certain jurisdictions feel that exposure to these fibers through inhalation can cause cancer. Glass wool fibers may also cause respiratory, skin or eye irritation.

Unit Placement and Installation

- **THE FLOW SENSOR, PNEUMATIC TUBING AND DAMPER SHAFT ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR LIFTING OR SUPPORT. THEY ARE CRITICAL TO THE PROPER OPERATION OF THE UNIT.**
- To avoid product damage, only lift or handle the EZT by fully supporting the unit from more than one location.
- Locate unit as per construction drawings, and be careful not to conflict with articles of other trades such as plumbing and electrical conduit.
- Consult SMACNA guidelines for proper transitioning and good workmanship practices.
- Using the support method from the construction plans and specification, suspend unit in a level horizontal plane noting direction of airflow. When utilizing sheet metal straps, up to 1" long screws may be utilized to penetrate the main casing. Do not secure hanging straps to unit appurtenances such as (but not limited to) electric heater cabinets, hot water coils, and control enclosures.
- For units equipped with optional hanging brackets, rods up to 3/8" diameter may be used with ANEMOSTAT brackets.
- Hanger rod locations are approximately 1" to 3" from the corner of the unit for most terminal configurations.
- The basic Model EZTS (5"-16" inlet diameters) can be supported by the rigid, round inlet / supply duct and rectangular discharge duct in which it is installed. These ducts should be supported per applicable job specifications and/or installation standards. When installed in this manner, the supply and discharge ductwork should not put any additional loading (vertical or horizontal) on the VAV box itself. Single duct models which include heaters or attenuators should be supported directly and independent of the supply / discharge ductwork.
- Make certain not to obstruct service access to any electrical enclosures or access panels for access to the interior of the unit.
- Check with the local Anemostat representative if a terminal must be "flipped" over from its' intended orientation.

Shipping Weights (approximate)

EZTS Units

Inlet Size	Weight (lbs)
05	9
06	9
07	11
08	11
09	15
10	15
12	19
14	23
16	28
24x16	79

EZTA Units

Inlet Size	Weight (lbs)
05	20
06	20
07	22
08	22
09	28
10	28
12	32
14	39
16	44
24x16	109

EZTE Units

Inlet Size	Weight (lbs)
05	32
06	32
07	35
08	35
09	42
10	42
12	47
14	55
16	61
24x16	127

EZTS Units with Hot Water Heating Coil

Inlet Size	1 Row Wgt.	2 Row Wgt.	4 Row Wgt.
05	13	15	19
06	13	15	19
07	16	18	23
08	16	18	23
09	21	24	31
10	21	24	31
12	26	31	39
14	32	38	50
16	39	45	59
24x16	97	104	123

EZTA Units with Hot Water Heating Coil

Inlet Size	1 Row Wgt.	2 Row Wgt.	4 Row Wgt.
05	24	26	30
06	24	26	30
07	27	29	34
08	27	29	34
09	34	37	44
10	34	37	44
12	39	44	52
14	48	54	66
16	55	61	75
24x16	127	134	153

Notes:

1. Weights are approximate and will vary based on selected options, insulation type, etc.
2. Control Enclosures add 5 lbs. to unit weight.

Clearance Requirements

- Line voltage electrical enclosures must have adequate clearances to meet the requirements of NFPA 70 (NEC). This is typically 36" minimum. Low voltage only enclosures may require less clearance as approved by the local authority having jurisdiction. Note that clearance requirements may be dictated by local codes or building construction specifications.
- The EZTE unit is listed by ETL (adhering to UL1996) for zero inches clearance to combustible surfaces.
- When provided with optional bottom or side casing access plate/panel, provide sufficient clearance to allow access.
- Unit should hang freely, and not make contact with any structure above.
- There are no internally replaceable components in the EZT terminal units. All controls are externally accessible.

Duct Connections and Insulation

- Connecting duct should be configured and installed in accordance with SMACNA guidelines, local code requirements, and/or as specified for the project.
- The inlet duct should be the same size as unit inlet. Straight, solid (non-flexible) duct will yield the best airflow and acoustical performance. Duct should be slid over the round inlet of the terminal and fastened and sealed appropriately. Do not install the supply duct INSIDE the round inlet. Supply inlets are typically undersized -1/8" to allow duct to slip OVER the inlet. Provide insulation over the entire inlet collar, while allowing clearance for the air flow sensor tubing.
- Use caution when installing duct near inlet or discharge sensors. Damage to these devices will yield a non-functioning air terminal.
- The terminal should be installed with the straightest possible supply duct practical for job conditions. Generally, a minimum of (1.5 x Diameter of the inlet size) of straight duct is required. ASHRAE and SMACNA recommend a minimum of (3.0 x Diameter) for optimum performance.
- The discharge duct connection may utilize either a Slip & Drive or Flanged duct connection. Refer to appropriate product descriptions or submittal sheets for details. Provide 48" after the discharge prior to any transition for optimum flow control. Where space is limited, these dimensions may be reduced but an increase in minimum operating pressure and sound may occur.
- Units with integral electric heaters MUST be installed such that a minimum of 48 inches of full-size, straight downstream duct is connected before any elbows, filters, transitions or any other downstream air disturbance.
- If the terminal includes a hot water coil and is installed in a location with high humidity, the coil casing should be externally insulated.
- After all duct connections are made and sealed, check that the entire ductwork system is airtight.

Hot Water Connections (when applicable)

- Hot water heating coils require a field sweat connection to control valve(s) and water supply. Refer to unit construction submittal drawing for specific connection size. Use appropriate brazing alloy for connection.
- The hot water coil is provided in either a right or left hand connection configuration. If necessary, the coil can be rotated 180 degrees for the opposite hand connection.

Electrical Connections

NOTE: This manual was written with the understanding that the line power and control wiring drawings submitted for the specific project have been acquired and are available during installation.

- Electrical wiring, connections, fusing and installation must conform to the local building codes and the NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE (ANSI / NFPA 70).
- Connect the electronically actuated EZT per wiring diagram supplied with the unit.
- Field installed electrical components must be mounted and wired per factory supplied wiring diagram. Factory wiring must not be altered without written approval from ANEMOSTAT; violation of this will void warranty.
- UL standards dictate that the power source must be within 10% of nameplate voltage, for safety and longevity. If incoming voltage is 10% above or below nameplate voltage, contact Power Company to correct before operating terminal.

For EZTE units provided with an integral electric heating coil, note these additional instructions:

- Connect the EZTE as shown on the heater wiring schematic diagram, found inside the heater wiring enclosure, and also per interlocking VAV controls where applicable.
- The minimum airflow allowed is **70 CFM per KW** of electric heat.
- The airflow proving switch requires a **minimum of .10" w.c. total air pressure** at the inlet of the electric coil. The electric heater will not energize if the air switch contacts do not close.
- 480 volt/ 3 phase coils may incorporate "wye" or other unbalanced configuration for multiple steps.
- The installing electrician should rotate heater steps by phase for improved balance of the building electrical load.

Start-up Procedures

WARNING: Failure to adhere to these instructions, unauthorized installation, adjustment, alterations, modifications or maintenance can void the manufacturer's warranty, cause property damage, personal injury or death. For assistance or additional information, consult a qualified contractor or an ANEMOSTAT representative.

- Verify all electrical wire terminations are tightened prior to energizing terminal. Some loosening may have occurred during shipment and installation.
- Verify the minimum airflow of at least **70 CFM per KW** will always be maintained during operation.
- Verify a minimum of **.10" w.c. total air pressure** at the inlet of the electric coil for proper operation of the airflow proving switch.
- Prior to start-up, the project specific control sequence / wiring diagram should be read and understood. A copy of this schematic is located on the interior of the electrical enclosure. If factory supplied analog or DDC controls are supplied, contact the project control contractor for specific start-up and balancing information.

Maintenance

- The EZT VAV terminal unit has been designed and constructed for years of reliable use.
- If installed, inspect hot water coil periodically and clean fins via the access panel upstream of the water coil. Components should be replaced with ANEMOSTAT authorized parts to avoid conflict with ETL listing.

Factory Mounted DDC Controls

Anemostat will factory mount DDC controls of all types. Refer to the wiring diagrams provided by the temperature control manufacturer for proper wiring of these controls. The maximum and minimum CFM range is determined by the controls.

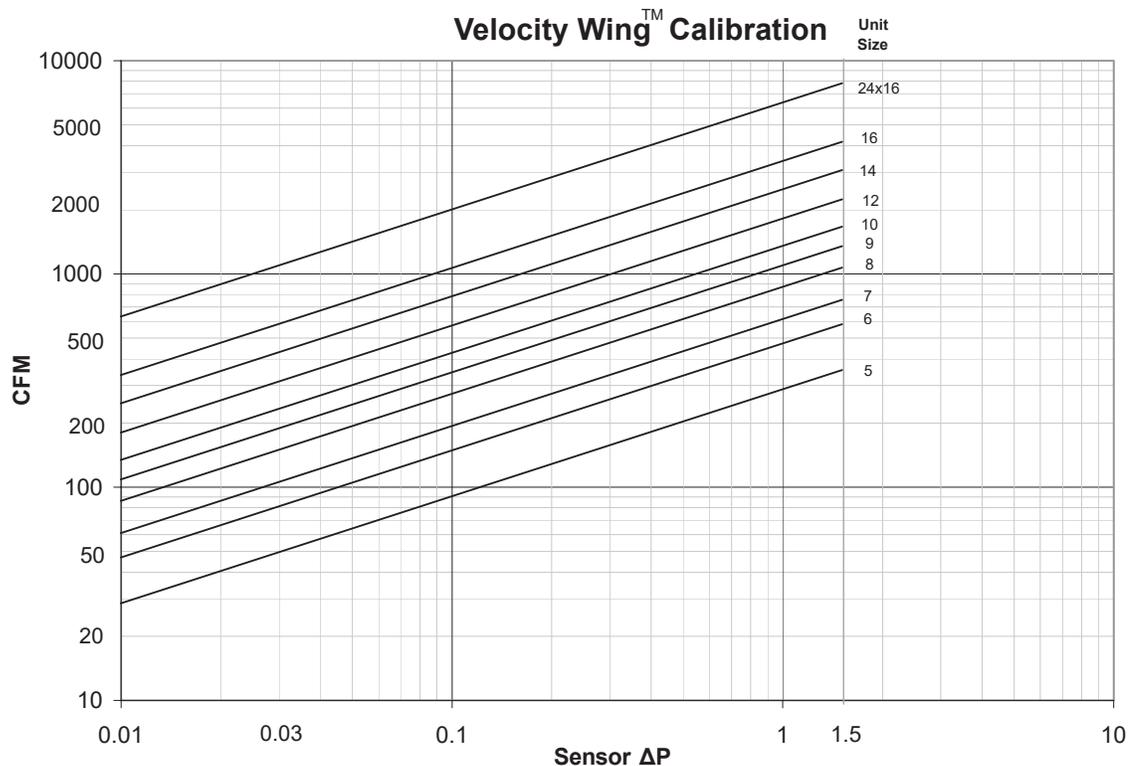
Airflow Sensor ▲ P Versus Airflow

C23 / C24 / C31 Series Pneumatic Controls & DDC Controls*

▲ P	CFM									
	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	24x16
0.03	50	81	106	150	190	234	312	428	583	1101
0.04	57	94	122	173	220	271	360	494	673	1272
0.06	70	115	150	212	269	331	441	605	824	1557
0.1	91	148	194	274	347	428	570	781	1064	2011
0.2	128	210	274	388	491	605	806	1104	1505	2843
0.3	157	257	335	475	601	741	987	1352	1844	3482
0.4	182	297	387	548	694	856	1140	1562	2129	4021
0.5	203	332	433	613	776	957	1274	1746	2380	4496
0.6	222	363	474	672	851	1048	1396	1912	2607	4925
0.7	240	392	512	725	919	1132	1508	2066	2816	5319
0.8	257	419	547	775	982	1210	1612	2208	3011	5687
0.9	272	445	581	823	1042	1284	1710	2342	3193	6032
1 (K-factor)	287	469	612	867	1098	1353	1802	2469	3366	6358
1.5	352	574	750	1062	1345	1657	2207	3024	4122	7787

* DDC Controls vary by design and may require corrections to these curves.

	CFM									
	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	24x16
K-Factor	287	469	612	867	1098	1353	1802	2469	3366	6358
Area (sq. ft)	0.130	0.188	0.258	0.338	0.430	0.532	0.769	1.050	1.375	2.667



Minimum and Maximum Airflow Settings

Control Type	Inlet Size	Min Airflow (CFM)	Max Airflow ¹ (CFM)
Model 51 Electronic Analog Controller	5	22	305
	6	45	470
	7	70	635
	8	90	835
	9	115	1100
	10	145	1355
	12	155	1740
	14	250	2300
	16	447	3390
	24x16	650	6480
Model 31 Pneumatic Controller	5	50	287
	6	81	469
	7	106	612
	8	150	867
	9	190	1098
	10	234	1353
	12	312	1802
	14	428	2469
	16	583	3366
	24x16	1101	6358
Models 23, 24 Pneumatic Controllers	5	57	287
	6	94	469
	7	122	612
	8	173	867
	9	220	1098
	10	271	1353
	12	360	1802
	14	494	2469
	16	673	3366
	24x16	1272	6358

Notes:

- Minimum and maximum airflow with pressure independent controls based on the following flow sensor signals:
 Model 51 Controller - 1 VDC – 10 VDC
 Model 31 Controller - 0.03" w.g. – 1.0" w.g.
 Models 23, 24 Controllers - 0.04" w.g. – 1.0" w.g.
- Settings below the minimum are not recommended for accurate control when using pressure independent controls. Minimum airflow for pressure dependent applications is 0 cfm.
- Pressure independent controls may be set for 0 CFM, at or above the minimum airflow shown in table 4, but not between.
- Model 23 controller available as direct acting for normally open or model 24 controller available as reverse acting for normally closed damper positions. Factory set non-field adjustable start point and reset span.
- Model 31 controller can be used either as direct or reverse acting for normally open or normally closed damper positions. Field adjustable start point and reset span.
- Models 23, 24, 31 controllers equipped with separate adjustable knobs for maximum and minimum airflow settings.
- Model 51 electronic analog controller maximum and minimum airflow settings field adjustable at the thermostat.

REFER TO THE CONTROLS MANUAL CM-1 FOR THE PROPER FIELD ADJUSTMENT OF THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM AIRFLOW SETTINGS ON TERMINALS PROVIDED WITH PRESSURE INDEPENDENT CONTROLS.

Some adjusting tips:

- Allow sufficient time for the controller to respond to adjustments.
- Cycling of the thermostat to check maximum and minimum airflow settings is often required.
- On units with pneumatic controls, do not turn the adjustment knobs excessively.

¹ Airflow rates above maximum shown are available. Contact your Anemostat representative for application assistance.

Altitude Correction Factors

Barometric Pressure (in h.g.)	Altitude (feet)	Density lb/ft ³	Correction Factor
29.92	0	.075	1.03
20.28	500	.074	1.01
28.85	1000	.072	0.99
28.33	1500	.071	0.98
27.82	2000	.070	0.96
27.32	2500	.068	0.95
26.81	3000	.067	0.93
26.33	3500	.066	0.91
25.84	4000	.065	0.89
25.37	4500	.064	0.88
24.89	5000	.062	0.86
24.44	5500	.061	0.85
23.98	6000	.060	0.83
23.54	6500	.059	0.82
23.09	7000	.058	0.80

Example: Determine the airflow sensor signal of a 6" unit at 500 CFM located at an elevation of 5000 ft., for a 3000 series pneumatic controller.

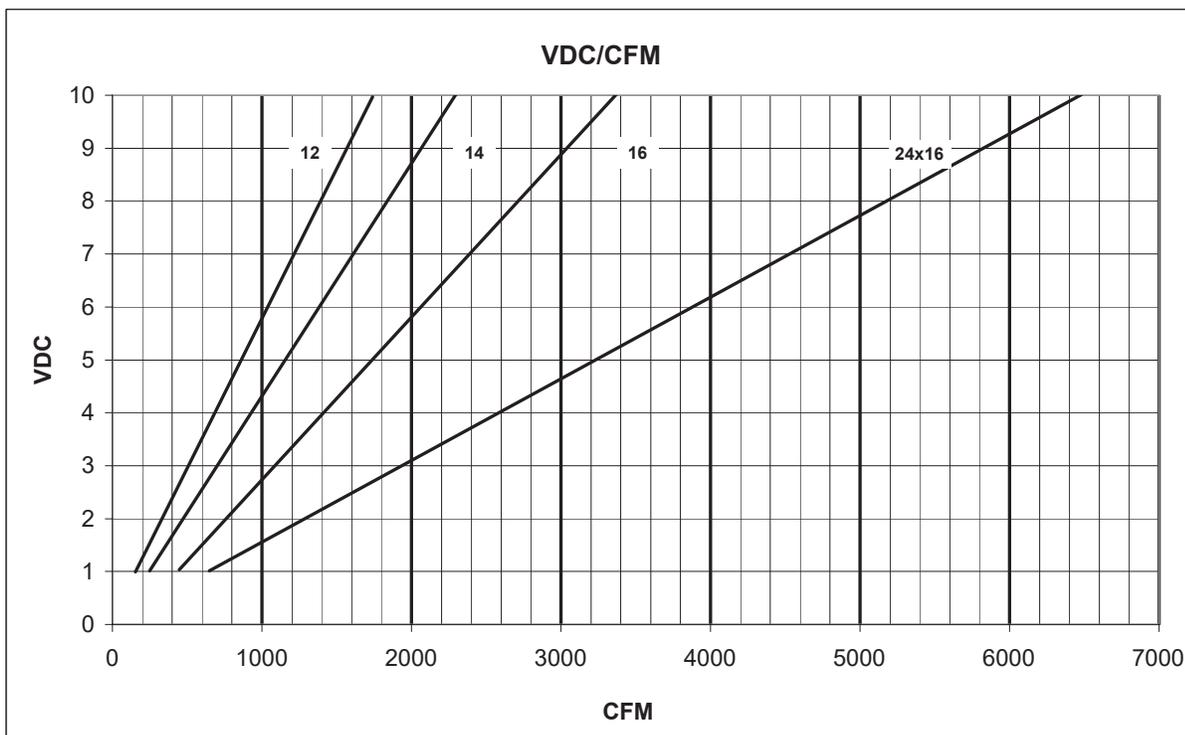
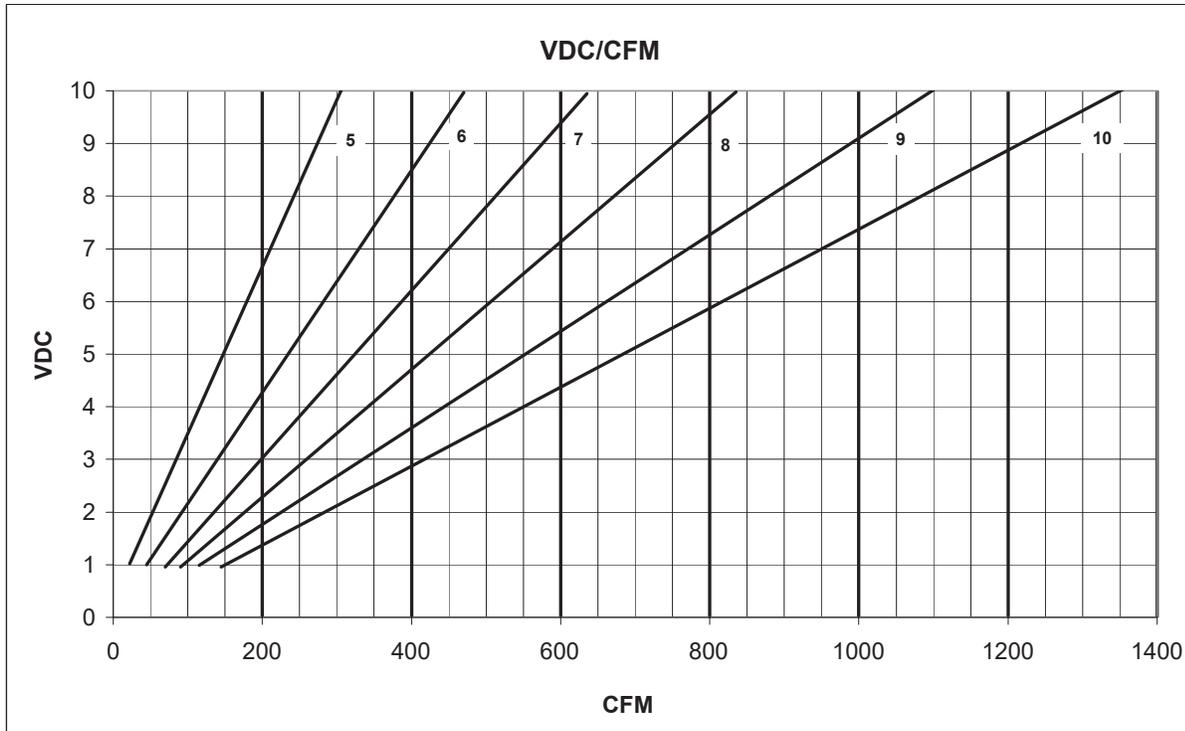
To use the correction factor:

$$\text{Correction factor} \times \text{CFM at unit location} = .86 \times 500 = 430 \text{ CFM}$$

Referencing the 6" flow curve, shown on page 10, find 430 CFM @ .80" w.c. sensor signal pressure. The velocity controller set at .80" signal pressure will result in 500 CFM at 5000 ft. elevation.

VDC Signal Versus Airflow

C51 Series Electronic Analog Controls



Note: This data is valid for the specific airflow sensor tubing size and lengths as shown on the wiring diagram. Readings will vary if different tubing size and lengths are used.