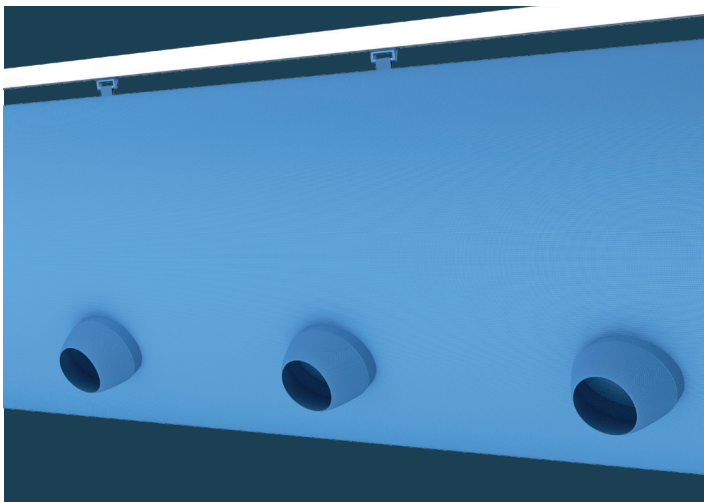


JetFlow™

JetFlow™ can generate exceptionally long throws with perpendicular directionality, which enable a high level of precision. The supply air is accelerated through the reduced diameter of the jet, which is why JetFlow™ offers exceptionally high discharge coefficients compared to equivalently sized orifices.

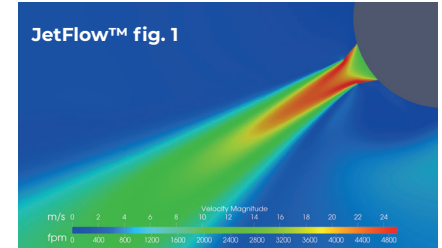
As a primary flow model, JetFlow™ is often used in applications with a need for long throws with precise directionality, such as stadiums, arenas, large industrial facilities and large storage facilities – all with a demand for exact throws with predictable temperature gradients and terminal velocities.

Jets are tailored in matching fabric. Jets are zipped in place, and if need be they can be capped at a later point.

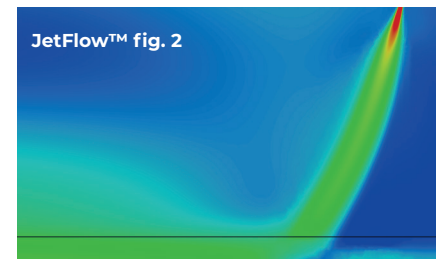


The flow is accelerated due to the conical shape of the jet. The acceleration rate depends on the size of the jet and the static pressure inside the duct. As the discharge coefficient is very close to 1.0, it is possible for the supply air to penetrate the space with high precision at very long throws.

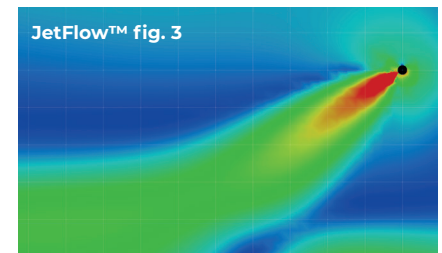
ΔT impact on air pattern



Air discharge through JetFlow™ jet at 120 Pa [0.48 inwg] static pressure.



Example of Typical Application: Heating at 15 m [≈50 ft], ΔT of +10 K [+18 °F] and 120 Pa [0.48 inwg] static pressure. Hot air reaches the occupied zone even in very high installations. The target zone is delineated by the black line 1.8 m [≈6 ft] above the floor.



Example: Air pattern in cooling, ΔT of -6 K [-10.8 °F] and 120 Pa [0.48 inwg] static pressure.