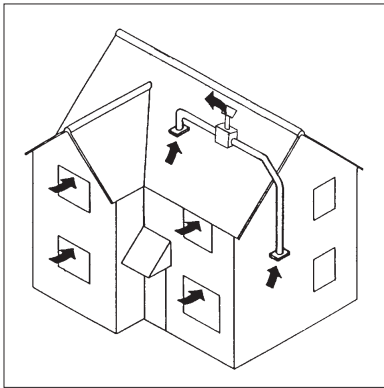


Product



- THIS DETAIL SHEET RELATES TO THE PASSIVENT AV SYSTEM.
- The system provides extract ventilation for occupants of new or existing dwellings or flats, or buildings of similar occupancy and condition.
- The system provides assisted ventilation via ducting and a centrally located continuously running fan.

This Detail Sheet must be read in conjunction with the Front Sheets, which give the product's position regarding the Building Regulations, general information relating to the product, and the Conditions of Certification, respectively.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 The Passivent AV System comprises a number of components and includes a continuously running fan to vent air from wet rooms, eg kitchens, bathrooms, WCs and utility rooms to the outside. The vented air is replaced by air from dry rooms which each have a window or wall-mounted air inlet (see Figure 1).

1.2 The system components are:

Extract fans

- The Passivent Central Extract Fan A151 — comprises a continuously running 65 watt fan rated up to 300 m³h⁻¹. A 125 mm diameter inlet spigot is connected to the extract fan via ducting and a single 150 mm diameter outlet spigot is connected to the roof terminal via ducting.

Air inlets

- Passivent External Canopy Grille Vent (PVCG4) — manufactured from aluminium with a polyester paint finish and plastic end caps, mounted on the outside of a straight window frame or head, or on a Passivent Overglass Vent Bar (PVOG). Used in conjunction with an internal Window Inlet Vent (PVFV4) or Window Inlet Humidity-Sensitive Vent (A101)
- Wall Inlet Fresh 90 — polystyrene 3630 internal and external grilles and tubular wall-sleeve
- Airbrick Grille (PV250) — manufactured in plastic. An adaptor is provided for use with the

Wall Inlet Humidity-Sensitive Vent (A111) and cavity sleeve.

Air inlets — humidity-sensitive

Units include a humidity-sensitive element which controls the grille flap orientation and hence the area of the ventilation opening. Operating range is 47% to 65% relative humidity providing maximum ventilation only when humidity is high:

- Window Inlet Humidity-Sensitive Vent (A101) — a polystyrene body fitted internally to a straight window frame or head or on a Passivent Overglass Vent Bar (PVOG). Compatible with the external Canopy Grille (PVCG4)
- Wall Inlet Humidity-Sensitive Vent (A111) — a polystyrene body fitted internally on a wall and includes a cavity sleeve. The inlet, together with a cavity sleeve, is used in conjunction with an external Airbrick Grille (PV250) and adaptor
- Wall Inlet Humidity-Sensitive Fresh Humatic Vent (99H) — plastic internal and external grilles and tubular-wall sleeve.

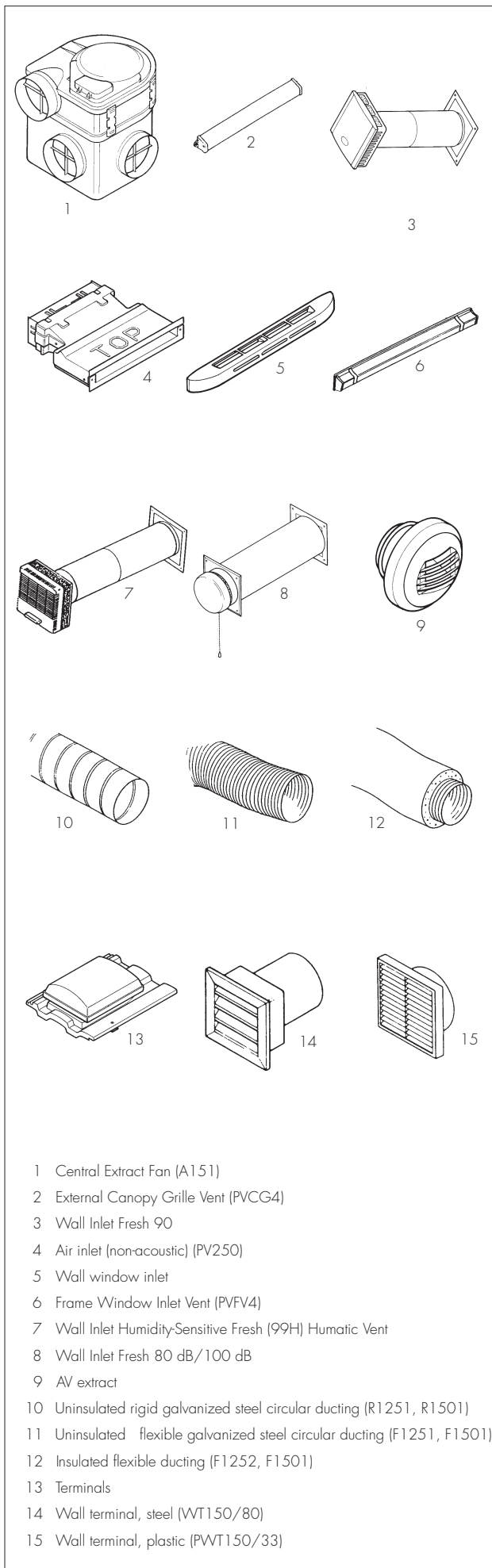
Air inlets — acoustic

- Wall Inlet Fresh 80 dB, Fresh 90 dB and Fresh 100 dB — similar to Fresh 90, but includes a sound absorbing lining to the wall sleeve.

Air inlets — acoustic and humidity-sensitive

- Wall Inlet Acoustic Humidity-Sensitive Vent (A111dB) — same as the A111 but includes a sound absorbing lining to the wall sleeve
- Wall Inlet Acoustic Humidity-Sensitive Fresh Vent (99HdB) — same as the 99H vent but incorporates an integral sound absorbing lining to the wall sleeve.

Figure 1 Components



Air extract

- Humidity-Sensitive Extract Vent (A121, A133) — a polystyrene 3630 body incorporating the same humidity-sensitive element found in the humidity-sensitive air inlet vents. Fitted on walls or ceilings and connecting wet rooms to the outside via ductwork and central extract fan
- the A121 model is often sited in bathrooms and kitchens (extract rate 15–75 m³h⁻¹)
- the A133 model incorporates an electrically powered boost control with remote switch (allowing extract rates of up to 150 m³h⁻¹ for 30 minutes)
- the A141 model is often sited in separate WCs (individual extract rates to provide either 15, 30, 45 or 60 m³h⁻¹).

Ducting

- rigid or flexible circular ducting (R1251 and F1251) — available with an internal diameter of 125 mm
- rigid or flexible circular ducting (R1501 and F1501) — available with an internal diameter of 150 mm
- flexible ducting (F1252 and F1502) with 25 mm of insulation $\leq 0.040 \text{ Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$, is provided for use in unheated parts of a building.

Roof terminals

- slate/tile terminal vent (TT13) — manufactured in plastic in a range of profiles with acrylic resin surface finish.

Wall terminals

- wall terminal (PWT 150/80) — a galvanized steel external grille and tubular wall sleeve, mounted on walls or gable ends
- wall terminal (WT 150/33) — a plastic external grille and tubular wall sleeve, mounted in walls or gable ends.

Accessories

1.3 A range of accessories is available:

- Overglass Vent Bar (PVOG)
- acoustic wall cowl, for use with 99HdB
- air transfer wall grille (ATG1), for internal walls
- air transfer door grille (K145), for internal doors
- straight sleeve couplings, 125 mm and 150 mm diameter duct (MC01, MC02, FC01 and FC02)
- 90° bends for 125 mm and 150 mm diameter duct (B9001 and B9002)
- equal Tee junctions 125 mm and 150 mm diameter duct (ET01 and ET02)
- straight reducer, 150 mm to 125 mm diameter duct (RD0201)
- reducing Tee junction, 125 mm onto 150 mm diameter duct (RT0201)

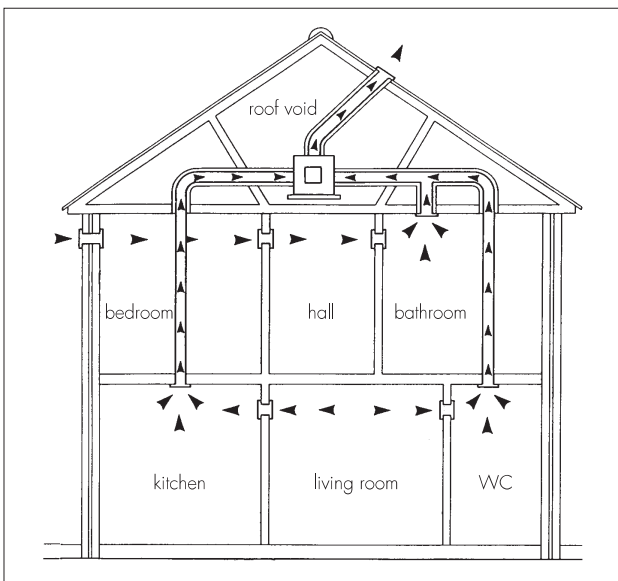
- staggered cross piece, 125 mm onto 150 mm diameter duct (STO201)
- ductwork fire damper (FD125 and FD150) and backplate (FD180)
- sleeved fire damper (FDA125 and FDA150)
- duct tape (X331)
- speedclamps (X332).

Design Data

2 General

2.1 The Passivent AV System comprises ducts taken from the ceilings or walls of the kitchen, bathroom, WC and utility room to roof- or wall-mounted external grilles via a centrally-located extract fan (see Figure 2). The extract grille on the lower end of each duct includes a humidity controlled flap which modulates the level of extraction dependent on the level of humidity. Wall- or window-mounted background ventilators are provided in the remaining rooms and, where necessary, internal grilles are used to aid airflow from the dry rooms to replace the air extracted from the wet rooms.


Figure 2 Typical layout



2.2 The system is suitable for houses and flats with the duct system and terminal fittings sized to take account of the required air flow rate and fan pressure performance.

2.3 It is essential that the systems are designed and installed in accordance with this Certificate and the Certificate holder's instructions.

3 Ventilation

 3.1 The system can provide adequate means of ventilation for people in a building as given in:

England and Wales

Table 1.2b (see also Table 1.4 and Approved Document F : Appendix E : *Good practice guide to the installation of fans for dwellings*)

Scotland


Mandatory Standard 3.14, clauses 3.14.1⁽¹⁾ and 3.14.6⁽¹⁾


(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

Northern Ireland

In the opinion of the BBA this product is suitable.

3.2 Ventilation performance is calculated in accordance with the design principles of CIBSE Guide A : 2006 *Environmental design*. The pressure driving the airflow is the fan pressure which exceeds the sum of the duct loss and duct inlet and outlet loss. The Certificate holder provides a comprehensive design service for each building type to determine adequate ventilation rates.

 3.3 Extract terminals should be located in the ceiling or on a wall less than 400 mm below the ceiling in accordance with Approved Document F (Table 1.4).

 3.4 Air inlets are not required in 'wet' rooms but should otherwise be sited in accordance with the provisions given in:


England and Wales

Approved Document F

Northern Ireland

Regulation K2.

4 Condensation

 4.1 The use of the system will contribute to satisfying the requirements for limiting the risk of surface condensation in:

England and Wales

Approved Document C2(c)


Scotland

Mandatory Standard 3.15, clauses 3.15.1⁽¹⁾ and 3.15.3⁽¹⁾

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

4.2 The risk of condensation is greatest when a building is drying out after construction. Guidance on preventing condensation from this and other sources is given in BRE Digest 369 *Interstitial condensation and fabric degradation* and in BRE report (BR 262 : 2002) *Thermal insulation : avoiding risks*.

5 Behaviour in relation to fire

 5.1 Ventilation grilles mounted on an internal wall or ceiling are of limited area and need not be taken into account when

considering the classification of the lining's resistance to fire spread.



5.2 The use of wall-mounted air bricks or grilles in an otherwise protected area is unrestricted provided the minimum distances from other unprotected areas are maintained as given in:

England and Wales

Approved Document B, Diagram 20

Northern Ireland

Technical Booklet E, diagram 4.4.



5.3 In Scotland, ventilators mounted on an external wall that is on a boundary or within 500 mm of a boundary must not project beyond the boundary. See also section 11.2.



5.4 The introduction of slate or ridge vents in a traditional roof construction does not affect the normal AA rating of such a construction.

5.5 A single house is a single fire compartment and ductwork may be treated like any other service, with no special precautions. However, in three-storey houses care should be taken not to prejudice escape routes, eg by encasing ductwork in half-hour fire-resistant boarding.



5.6 Where ducting has to penetrate a separating wall or floor care must be taken to ensure that the penetration has a period of fire resistance no less than that required for the wall or floor. Suitable fire dampers are available for this purpose.

6 Noise

6.1 Fan generated noise is minimal under normal operating conditions and will not exceed suggested design background noise levels in Table 1 of BRE Digest 398 *Continuous mechanical ventilation in dwellings*. When mounting the fan, care must be taken to isolate it from the building structure and ducting should be sized to keep air flows below approximately 4 m s^{-1} .

6.2 Noise ingress through external vents can in some circumstances be intrusive, for example close to busy roads or near airports. In such circumstances the use of sound attenuating ductwork should be considered at the design stage. Additional information can be found in CIBSE Guide B : 2005 *Heating, Ventilating, Air Conditioning, Refrigeration*

6.3 The acoustic air inlets achieve appreciable reductions in airborne sound transmission when compared to non-acoustic components. The results of sound insulation measurements to BS EN ISO 140-3 : 1998 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Airborne sound insulation

	Fresh 99 H	A111	Fresh 80	Fresh 90
$D_{n,e,w}$ (dB)	45	41	46	43

7 Provision of an electrical supply

7.1 For electrical safety, provision of an electrical supply and the connection of the unit to the supply should be carried out by a qualified electrician.

7.2 The A133 extract is connected to a suitable main electrical supply.

7.3 The control unit should be connected to a suitable mains electrical supply through a fused double-pole isolating switch. A fuse rated at a maximum of 3 amps should be used.

7.4 In England and Wales, all installations must meet the requirements of The Building Regulations 2000 (as amended) (England and Wales), Part P — *Electrical Safety*. Notification should be made to the Local Authority Building Control in advance of installation. As an alternative to this procedure, electrical connections can be carried out by a person registered with a government-approved competent persons scheme for electrical work, such as the Electrical Self-Assessment Scheme (ELECSA), using materials suitable for the purpose.

7.5 In Scotland, to meet the requirements of Mandatory Standard 4.5, with reference to clause 4.5.1⁽¹⁾ of The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended), all installations should be designed, constructed and tested such that they are in accordance with the requirements of BS 7671 : 2001.

(1) Technical Handbook — (Domestic).

8 Maintenance

8.1 When the fan is mounted care should be taken to ensure that it remains accessible for maintenance. The fans are fitted with a sealed-for-life bearing not requiring maintenance or lubrication.

8.2 In general, maintenance will not be required to other components. The humidity controlled lever which controls the grille flap orientation is pre-set in the factory and should not require adjustment.

8.3 There is little risk of blockage or damage to ducts and air terminals in normal use, however, should they occur, performance would be impaired. Occasional inspection, therefore, is recommended.

9 Durability



9.1 The components are made of durable materials and, if installed in accordance with the provisions of this Certificate, should have a life equal to that of the building in which they are installed.

9.2 During the lifetime of externally mounted products some fading should be expected due to UV degradation but this will not affect the product's performance.

9.3 Data obtained by the BBA show that the humidity-sensitive control element retains its properties when subject to accelerated conditions of grease vapour and dust accumulation. Assessments of performance in use also support the element's durability.

Installation

10 General

10.1 Installation of the Passivent AV System must comply with the provisions of this Certificate and the Certificate holder's instructions and preferably be carried out by a Passivent Mastercare trained installer holding a current certificate issued by the Certificate holder.

10.2 The Certificate holder provides a comprehensive design service and layout plans for each project.

11 Procedure

11.1 Air inlets must be appropriately sited on external walls or windows. Ventilator sleeves in wall-mounted inlets should be installed with a slight downward tilt to the outside.

11.2 Systems are more effective if they are placed in the ceiling or wall near (but not directly over) a cooker. If the extract is not near the cooker it should preferably be away from the window, on the opposite side of the cooker. Each extract must have its own duct running directly or via other extract ducting (see Figure 2) to the central fan. For buildings subject to the Building (Scotland) Regulations, a fire damper is installed behind the extract, unless the ducting is non-combustible, or encased in half-hour fire-resistant boarding.

11.3 All ductwork should be firmly secured and joints well taped. Insulated ductwork must be used in unheated spaces. Spigot connections must be taped and speedclamped.

11.4 Outlet terminals must be sited away from windows and ventilation inlets, preferably more than 2 m distant.

Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the technical investigations carried out on the Passivent AV System.

12 Tests

Tests carried out to determine durability of new inlet.

13 Investigations

13.1 An examination was made of data relating to:

- fan performance
- electrical safety
- airflow characteristics
- resistance to rain ingress
- effect of UV and heat ageing
- resistance to impact
- durability of humidity sensing element
- acoustic performance.

13.2 The fabrication process and the assembly procedure, including the methods adopted for factory production control, were examined and found satisfactory by the BBA.

13.3 Visits to sites were conducted and the practicability of installation assessed.

13.4 A survey of users of the system was conducted.

13.5 The effect of the installation of the system on security against intrusion was assessed.

Bibliography

BS 7671 : 2001 *Requirements for electrical installations. IEE Wiring Regulations. Sixteenth Edition*

BS EN ISO 140-3 : 1995 *Acoustics — Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Laboratory measurement of airborne sound insulation of building elements*



On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Date of Third issue: 5th June 2007

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. A. Cooper', is written over a light grey background.

Chief Executive

**This amended version includes changes to product and component specifications and revised Provision of an electrical supply section.*

