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## The diffuser

- Tubular diffuser
- Made of 22 ga brushed steel for ducts inferior to 457 mm (18 in) in diameter, and 20 ga for ducts with diameter superior or equal to 457 mm ( 18 in ).
- Diameters ranging from 203 mm (8 in) to 1419 mm (56 in)
- Seal between sections with a PVC gasket.
- Sealed
- Assembly using union sleeves.
- Steel reinforcements installed inside ducts of more than 433 mm (17 in) in diameter
- Painted with a TGIC-free polyester powder coat.
- RAL colour chosen by the architect or the customer.
- Hole pattern determined with the help of a computer program.
- Burr-free holes shall be made with a laser cutter.
- Easy to clean
- Reducer or perforated balancing damper install after 5 sections
- Can be active or passive (without holes)

All of the standard accessories (elbows, sleeves, reducers, multi-branch connectors, etc.) are available in the precise dimensions of the ducts.

## Accessories

big-end


Small end


## Assembly

The sections of the RDD diffuser are assembled with sleeves, which are adapted to the diameter of the air duct


Special sleeve ( $\mathrm{X}=$ spacing between RDD) $X=$ from 1 mm to 1380 mm


## General operation

The RDD diffuser is made to surpass the technical limits of traditional air diffusion systems. Its function is based on the principle of high induction diffusion. The perforations of different diameters and their positioning on the RDD promote a displacement of a large quantity of ambient air (see the illustration below).

The thermal exchange between blown air and ambient air occurs close to the RDD and the temperatures rapidly near isothermal levels. The risk of stratification is eliminated, without creating drafts in the occupied zone.

## Heat recovery

In this type of situation, in a space where internal heat sources are very high, it allows for much more significant energy savings Supplying a room with $100 \%$ outside air in winter without heating demand is dependent on external temperatures. The internal heat, generated by heat sources (heat generated by machines, lighting, employees etc.), is possible with the RDD high induction duct diffuser..

## Height of the area Diffusion mode

For areas with elevated ceilings ( $\mathrm{H}>6 \mathrm{~m}(20 \mathrm{ft})$ ), the RDD is perforated to diffuse air downwards for both heating and cooling modes.

In the case of heating mode, air is directed downwards to combat the force of gravity, both exerted on the different densities of warm blown air and cooler ambient air (figure A). The large mass of air circulates in a controlled manner, from the top to the bottom of the room for an optimal temperature mixture. The difference of temperature throughout the occupied area is not greater than $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Figure A :


Cooling mode at a low height - $H<6 m(20 \mathrm{ft})$
Representation of the effect of the induction generated by a RDD diffuser.


For rooms with lower ceilings ( $\mathrm{H}<6 \mathrm{~m}(20 \mathrm{ft})$ ), the air is pushed upwards through the RDD (see figure B).
For cooling mode, the multitude of perforations with various diameters allow the air to be pushed upwards, to mix with the rooms hot air which often accumulates towards the ceiling.

Figure $B$ :

|  | Duct length - $L_{R}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1000 | 1500 | 1700 |
|  | Weight of passive RDD (kg) |  |  |
| RDD diameter (mm) | Sheet thickness: 0.85 mm |  |  |
| 200 | 4.20 | 6.38 | 7.15 |
| 251 | 5.28 | 7.92 | 8.97 |
| 302 | 6.35 | 9.52 | 10.79 |
| 353 | 7.42 | 11.13 | 12.69 |
| 403 | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l} 8.47 & 12.71 & 14.40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Sheet thickness: $\mathbf{1 . 0 0} \mathbf{~ m m}$ |  |  |
| 454 | 11.41 | 17.00 | 19.30 |
| 505 | 12.67 | 18.93 | 21.43 |
| 556 | 13.94 | 20.83 | 23.58 |
| 607 | 15.69 | 23.21 | 26.22 |
| 657 | 16.93 | 25.07 | 28.32 |
| 708 | 18.97 | 27.74 | 31.25 |
| 759 | 20.33 | 29.74 | 33.50 |
| 810 | 21.70 | 31.73 | 35.75 |
| 861 | 23.07 | 33.73 | 38.00 |
| 911 | 24.40 | 35.69 | 40.21 |
| 962 | 26.40 | 38.31 | 43.08 |
| 1013 | 27.79 | 40.35 | 45.37 |
| 1064 | 29.19 | 42.38 | 47.65 |
| 1115 | 30.59 | 44.41 | 49.93 |
| 1165 | 31.96 | 46.40 | 52.17 |
| 1216 | 33.36 | 48.43 | 54.46 |
| 1267 | 34.76 | 50.46 | 56.74 |
| 1318 | 36.16 | 52.49 | 59.02 |
| 1369 | 37.56 | 54.52 | 61.31 |
| 1419 | 38.93 | 56.51 | 63.55 |
|  |  | tandard |  |




## Codification for reducers



## RDD - Codification

Codification for the branches


## Codification for endcaps and collars



## Codification for sleeves



Anchorage with rail


## Anchorage with cable




