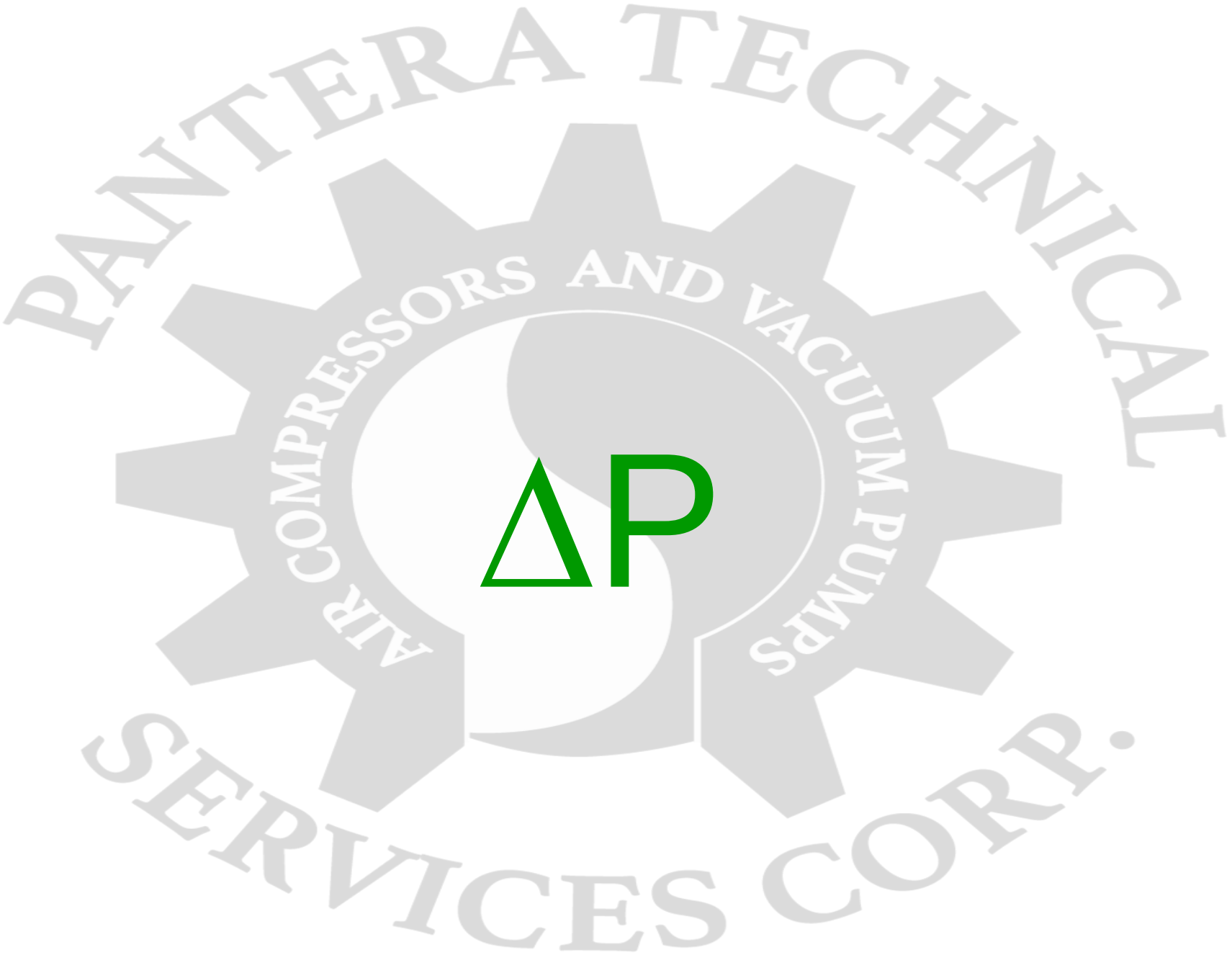
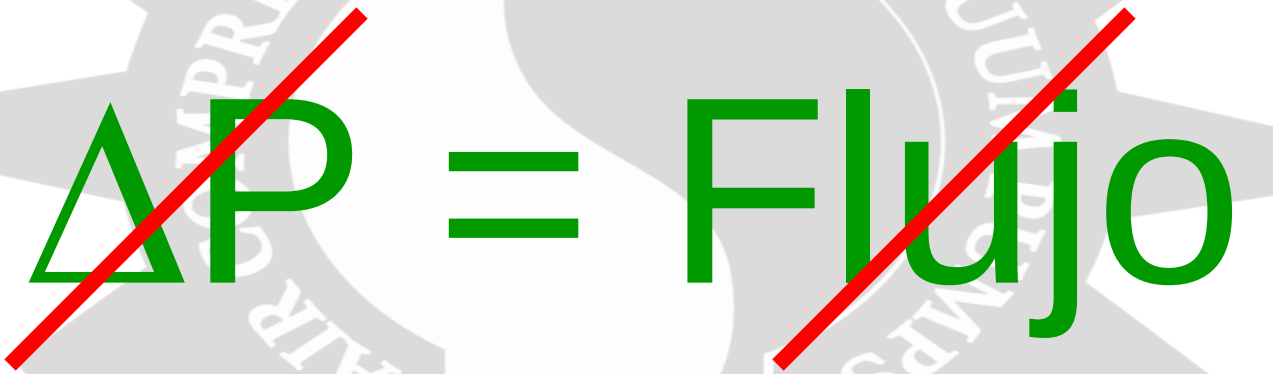
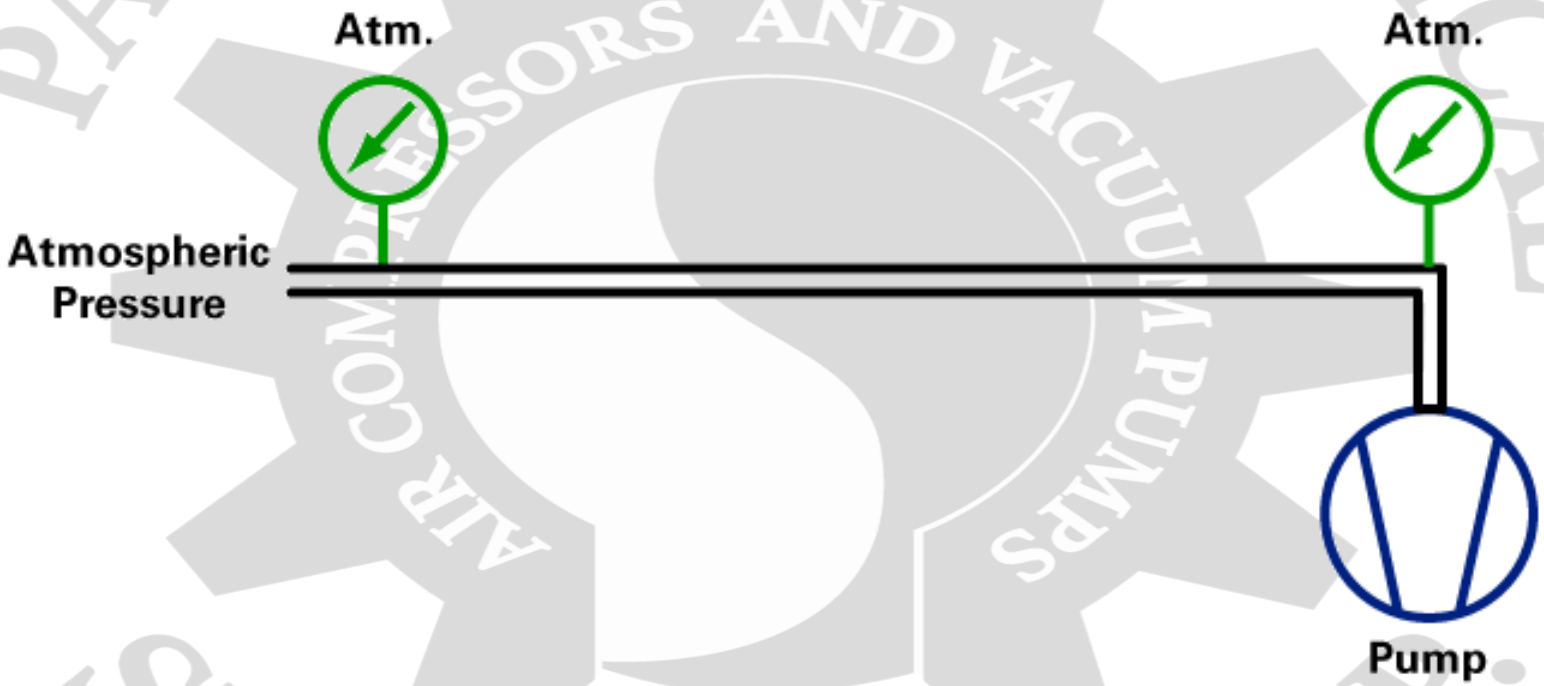
Terminos Basicos

Primero: Vamos a revisar los terminos tecnicos utilizados

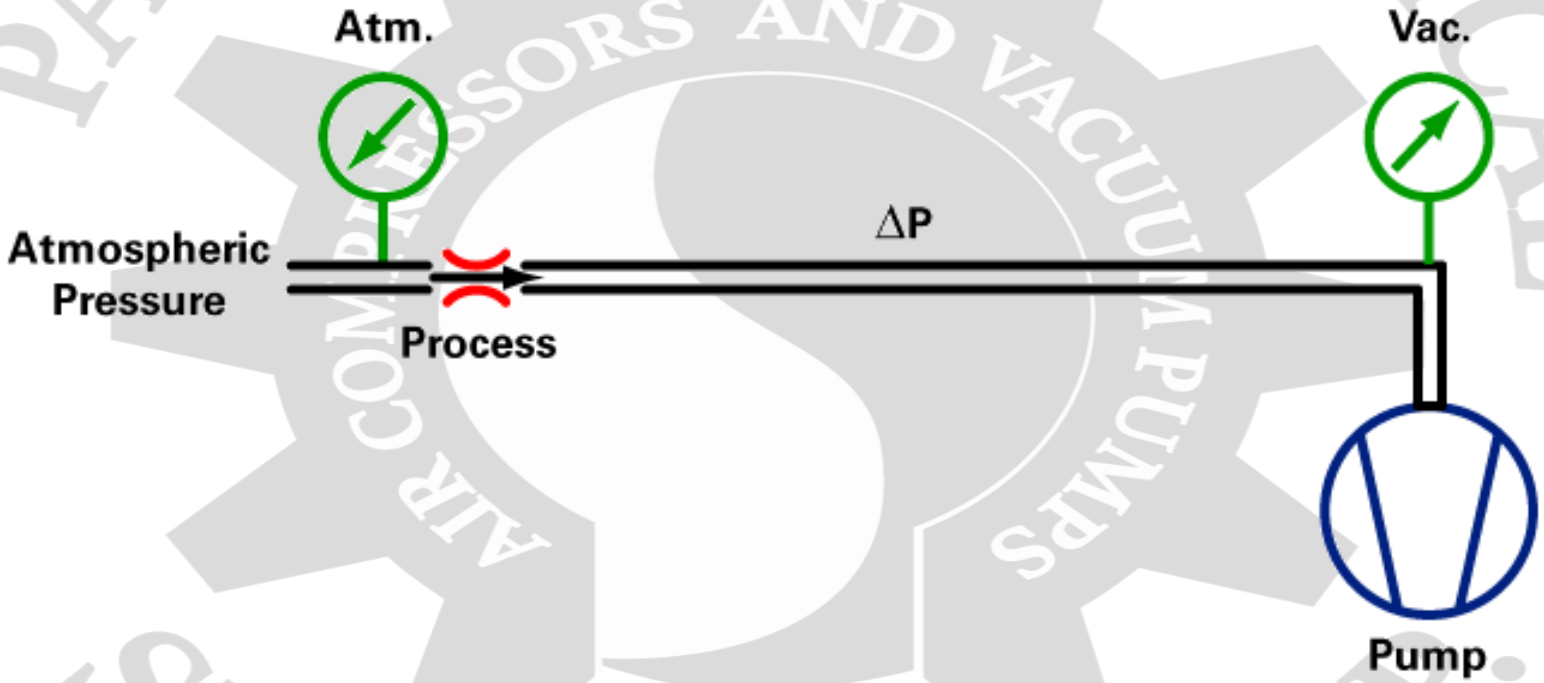
Que *es* Flujo?

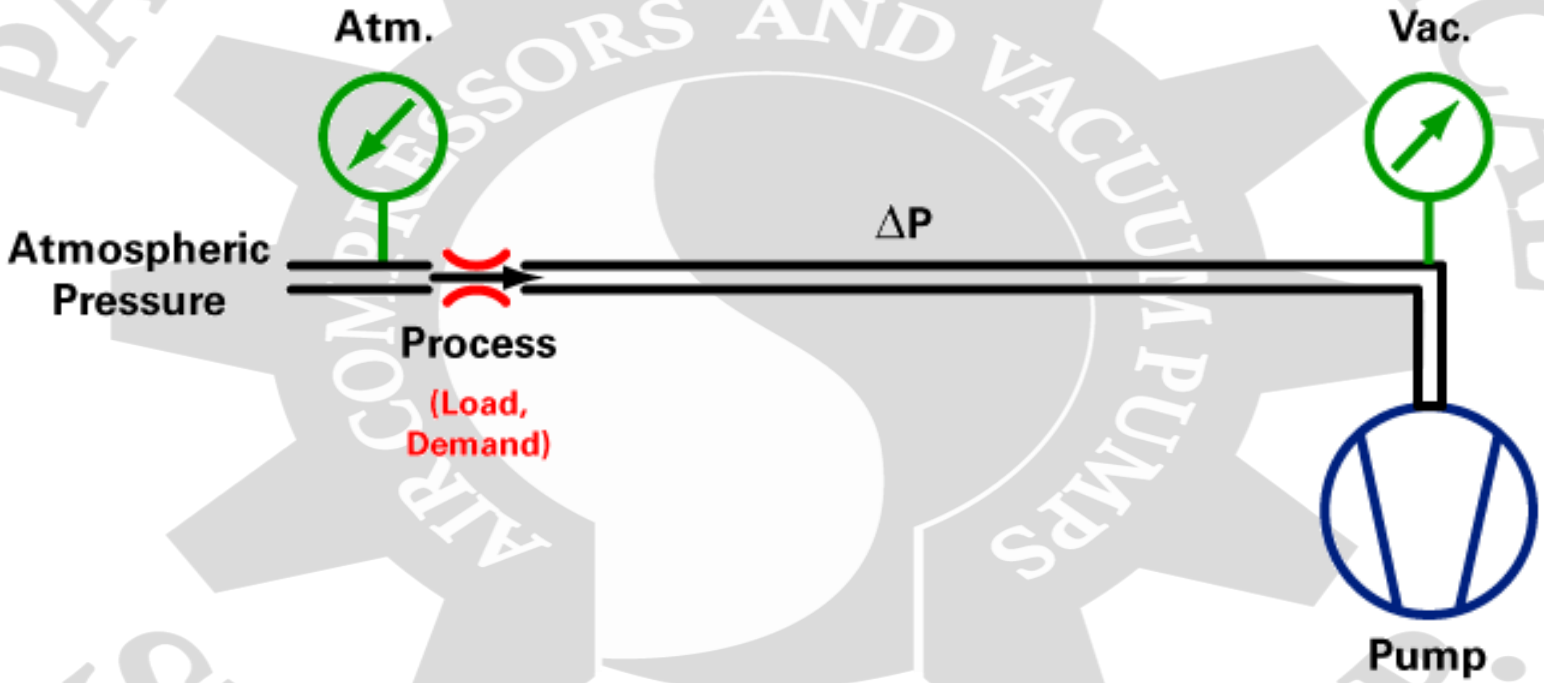


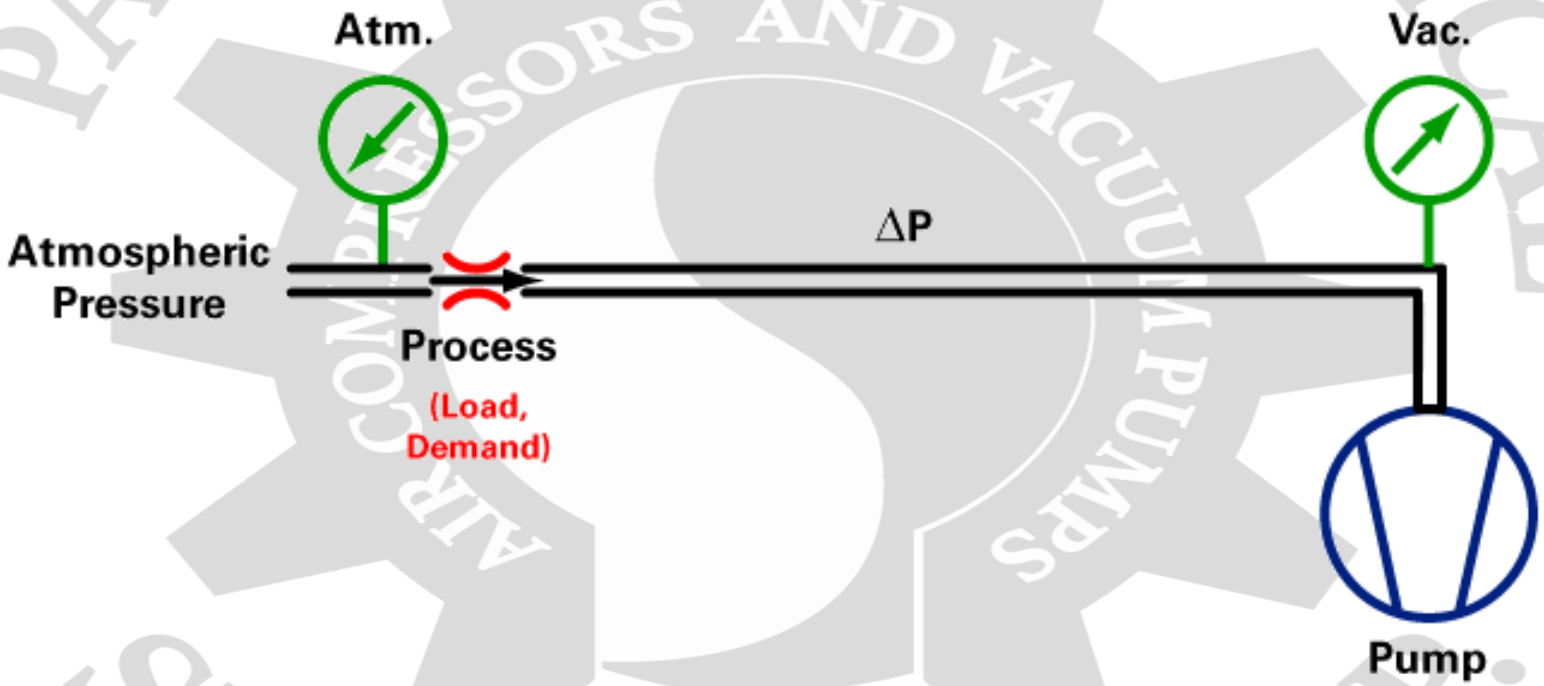




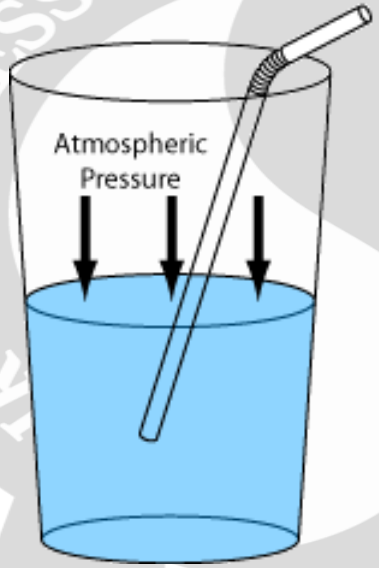
$\Delta P = Flujo$



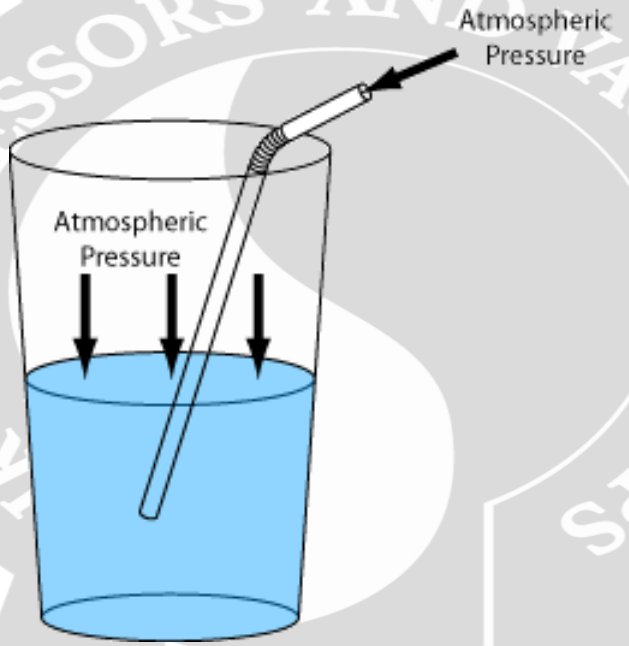




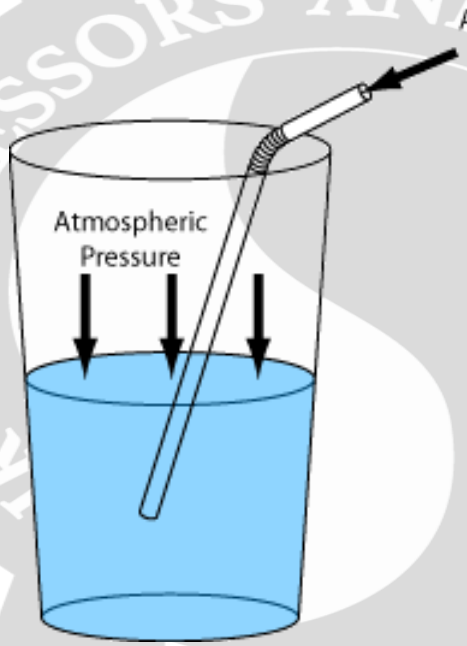
ΔP = Flujo



Presion Atmosferica al nivel del mar = 14.7 PSI

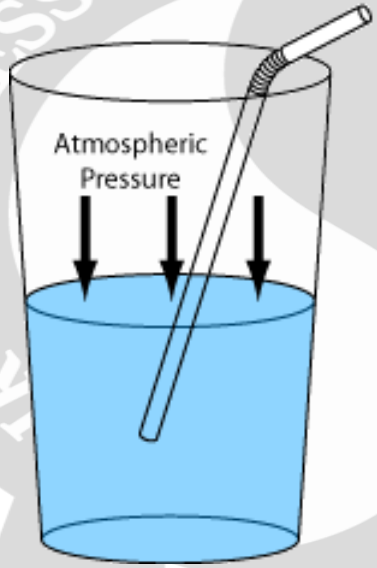


Presion Atmosferica al nivel del mar = 14.7 PSI

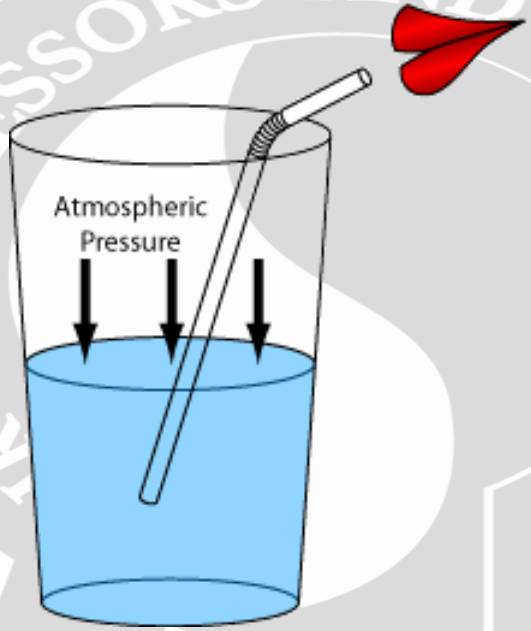


~~ΔP~~ = ~~Flujo~~

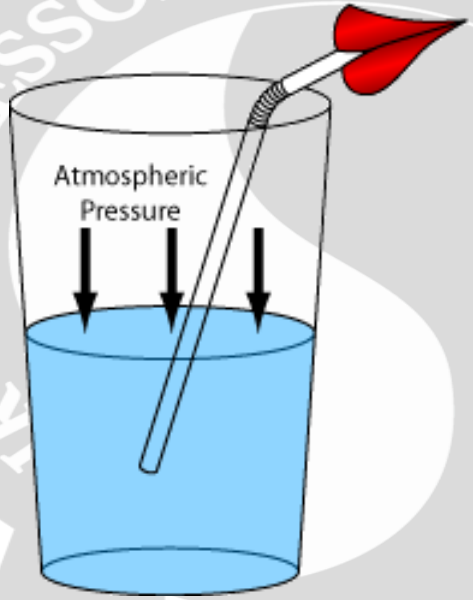
Presion Atmosferica al nivel del mar = 14.7 PSI



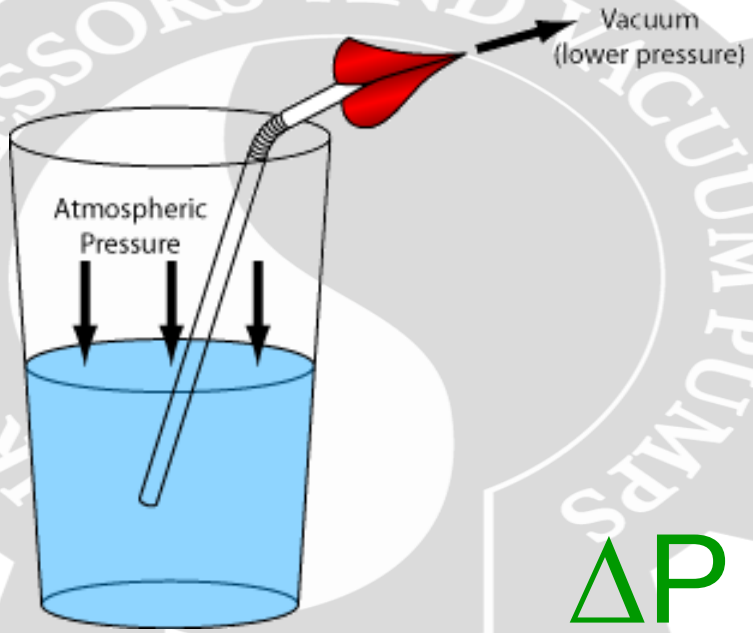
Se busca crear : ΔP



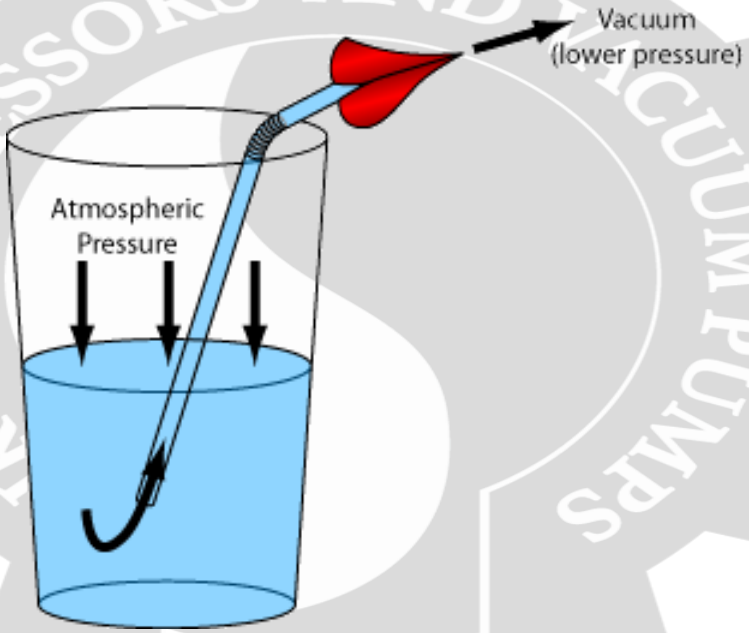
Encontrado: Una Fuente de Vacio



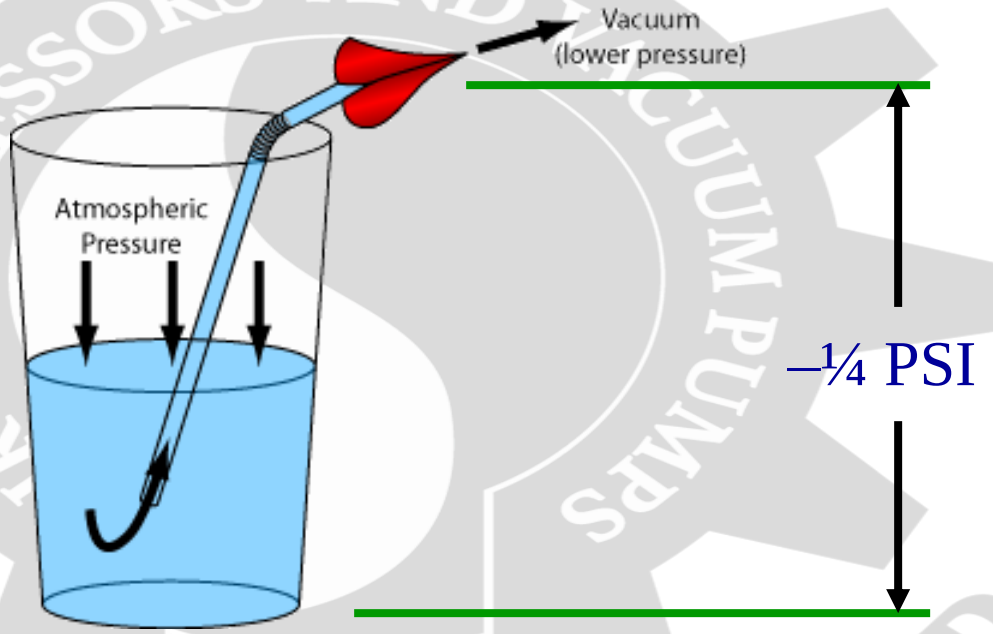
Encontrado: Una Fuente de Vacio



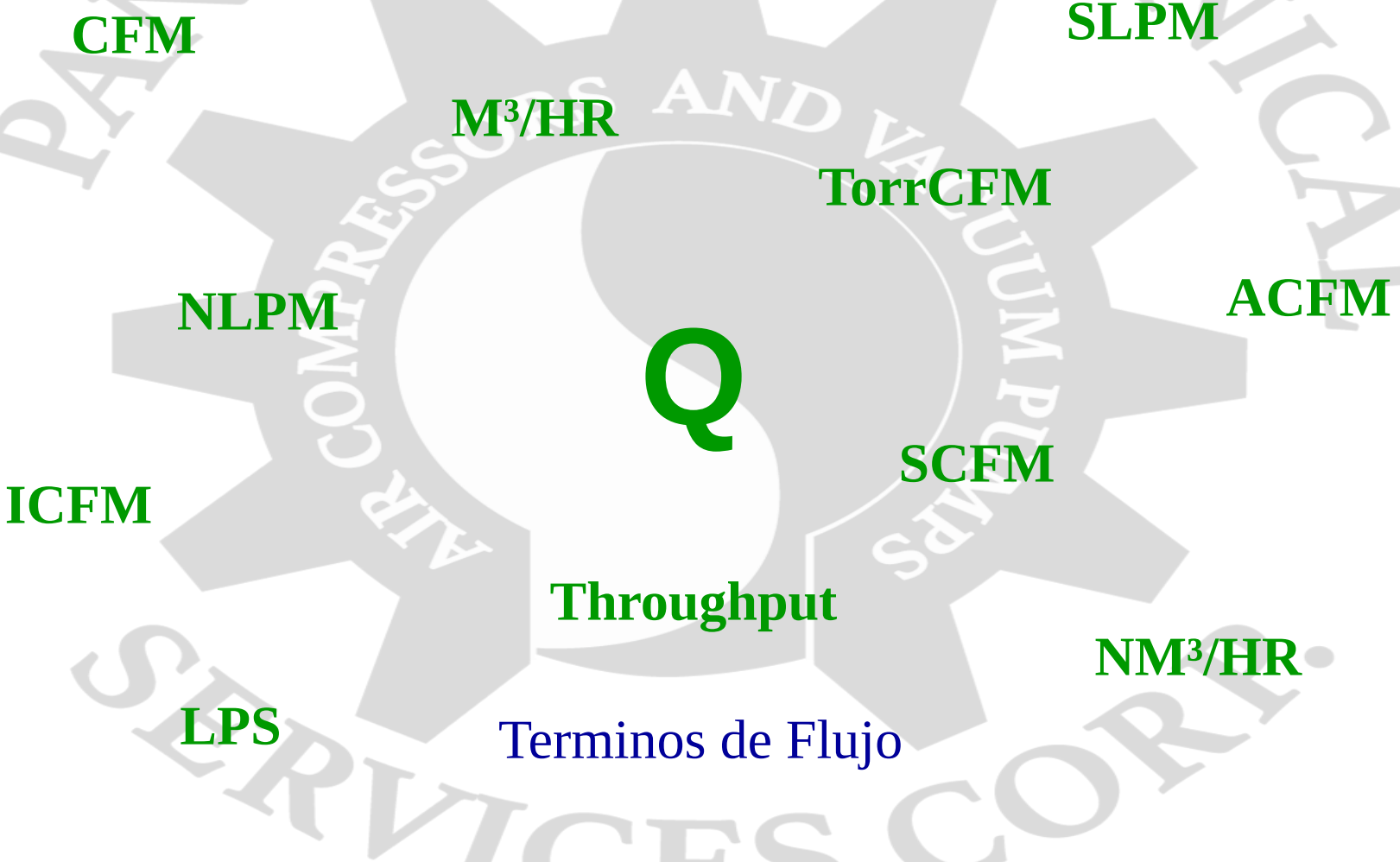
ΔP



Flujo Creado= Se mueve el liquido en el recipiente



Flujo Creado



CFM

Cubic Feet Per Minute

Pies Cubicos por Minuto

Desplazamiento

ACFM

Actual Cubic Feet per Minute

Pies Cubicos por Minuto ACTUALES

aka

ICFM

Inlet Cubic Feet per Minute

Pies Cubicos por Minuto en la Entrada

Flujo Volumetrico : Aire Expandido

SCFM

Standard Cubic Feet per Minute

Pies Cubicos Por Minuto, Condiciones Estandar

29.92”Hg; 68°F; 36% RH; 0.075#/ft³

~~29.92”Hg; 0°C; 50% RH; 0.075#/ft³~~

~~29.92”Hg; 60°F; 50% RH; 0.075#/ft³~~

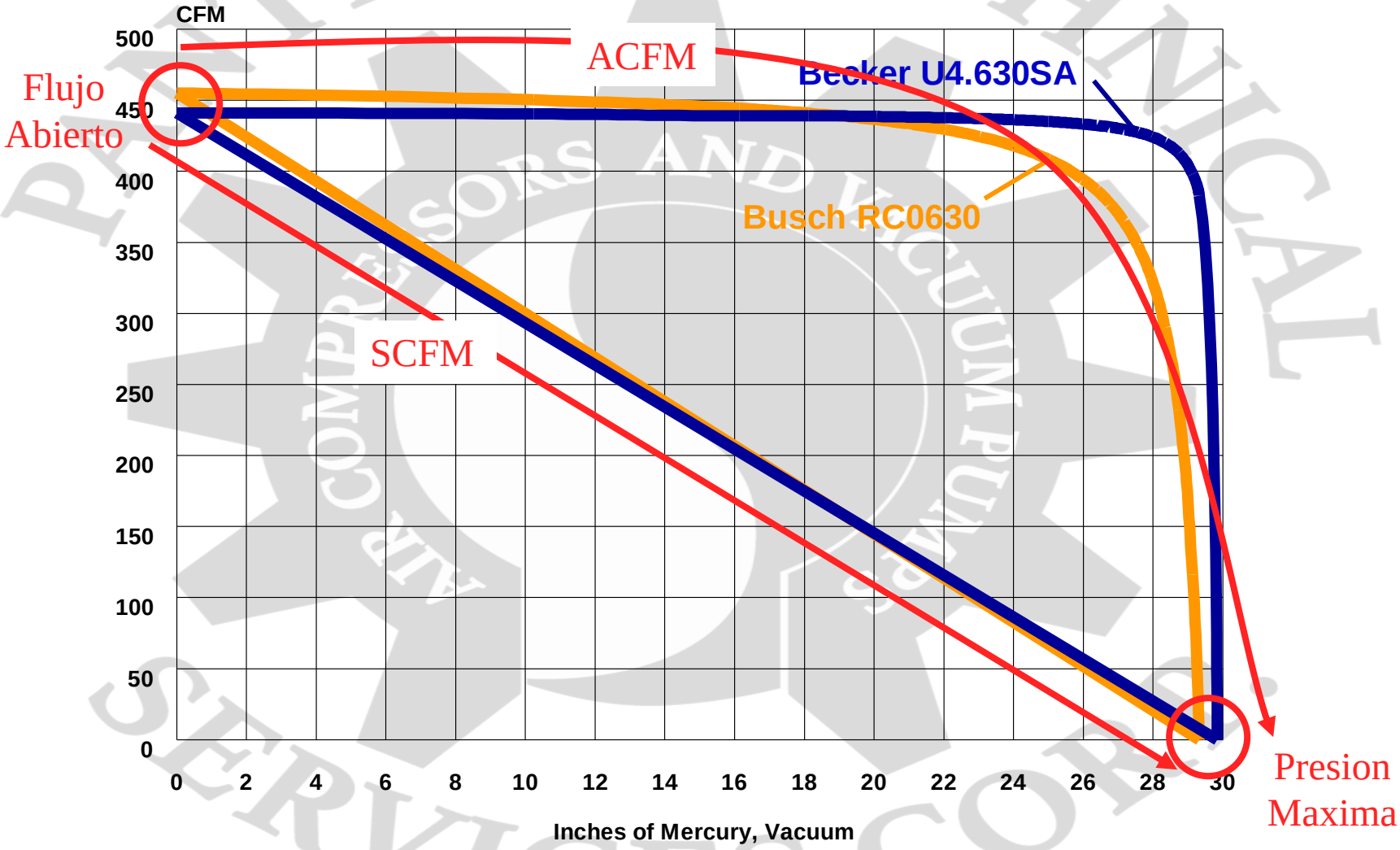
Masa de Aire ; Aire Libre

M^3/HR

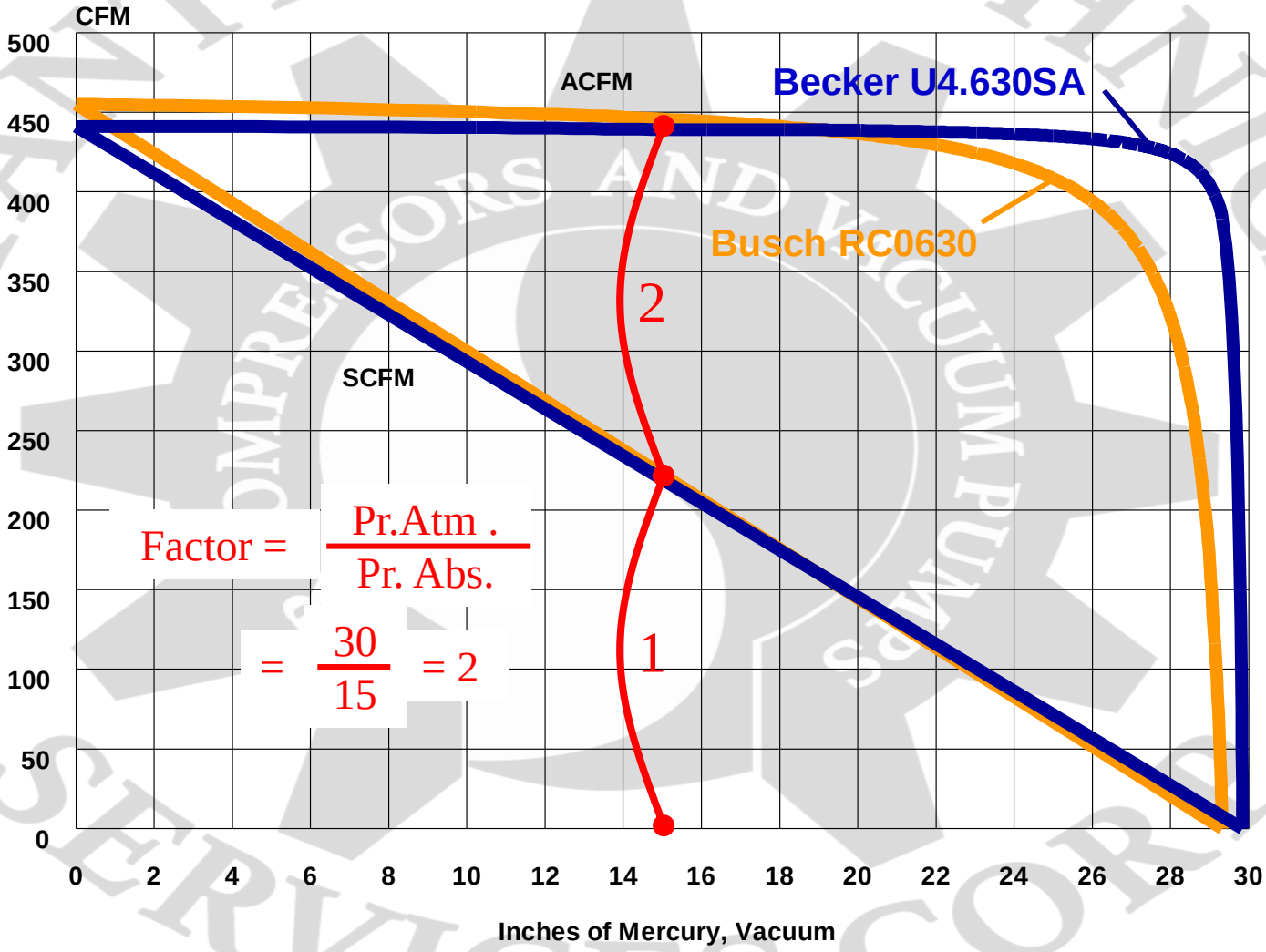
Metros Cubicos por Hora

NM^3/HR

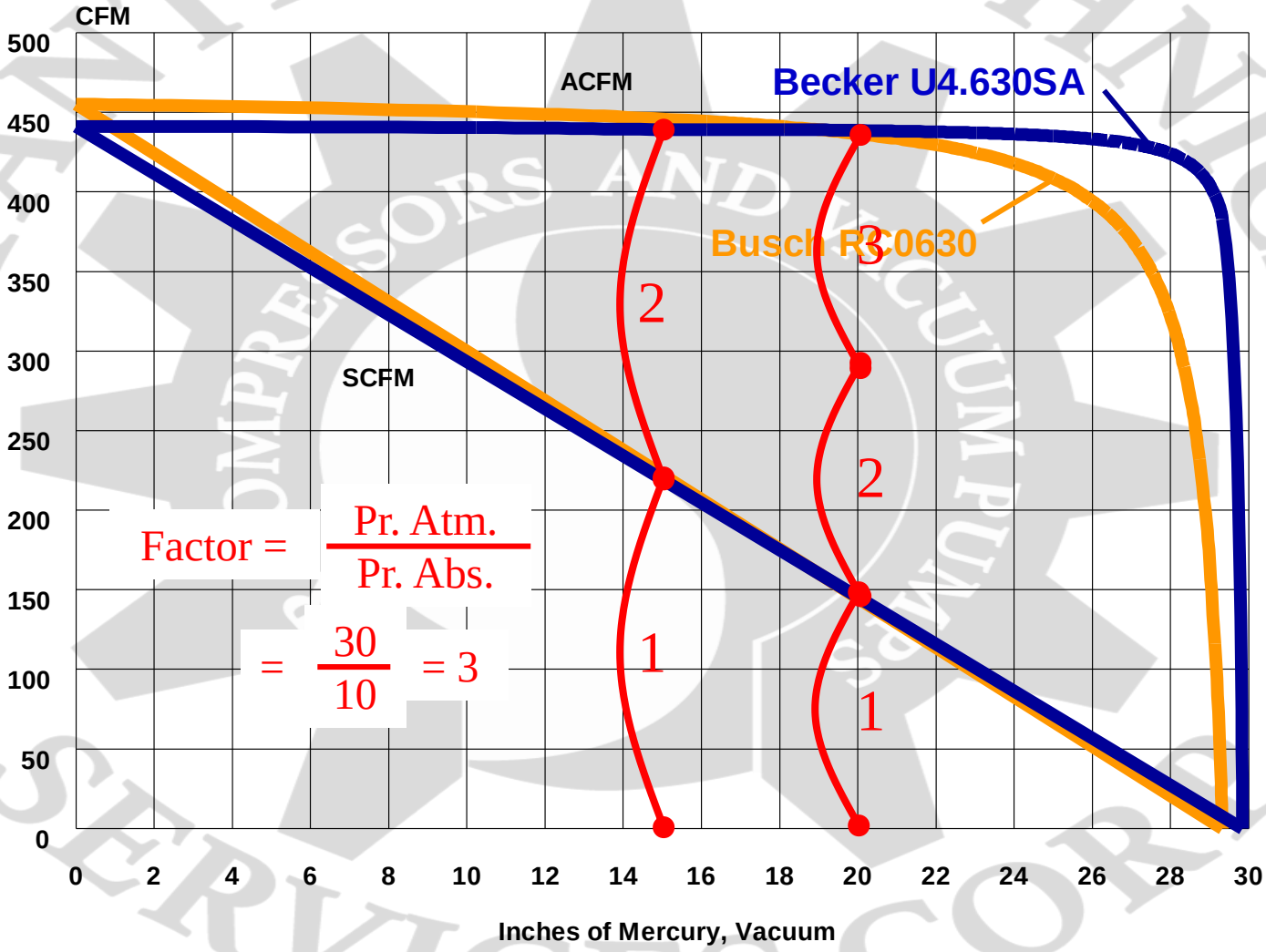
Metros Cubicos por Hora NORMALES
(i.e., Estandar)



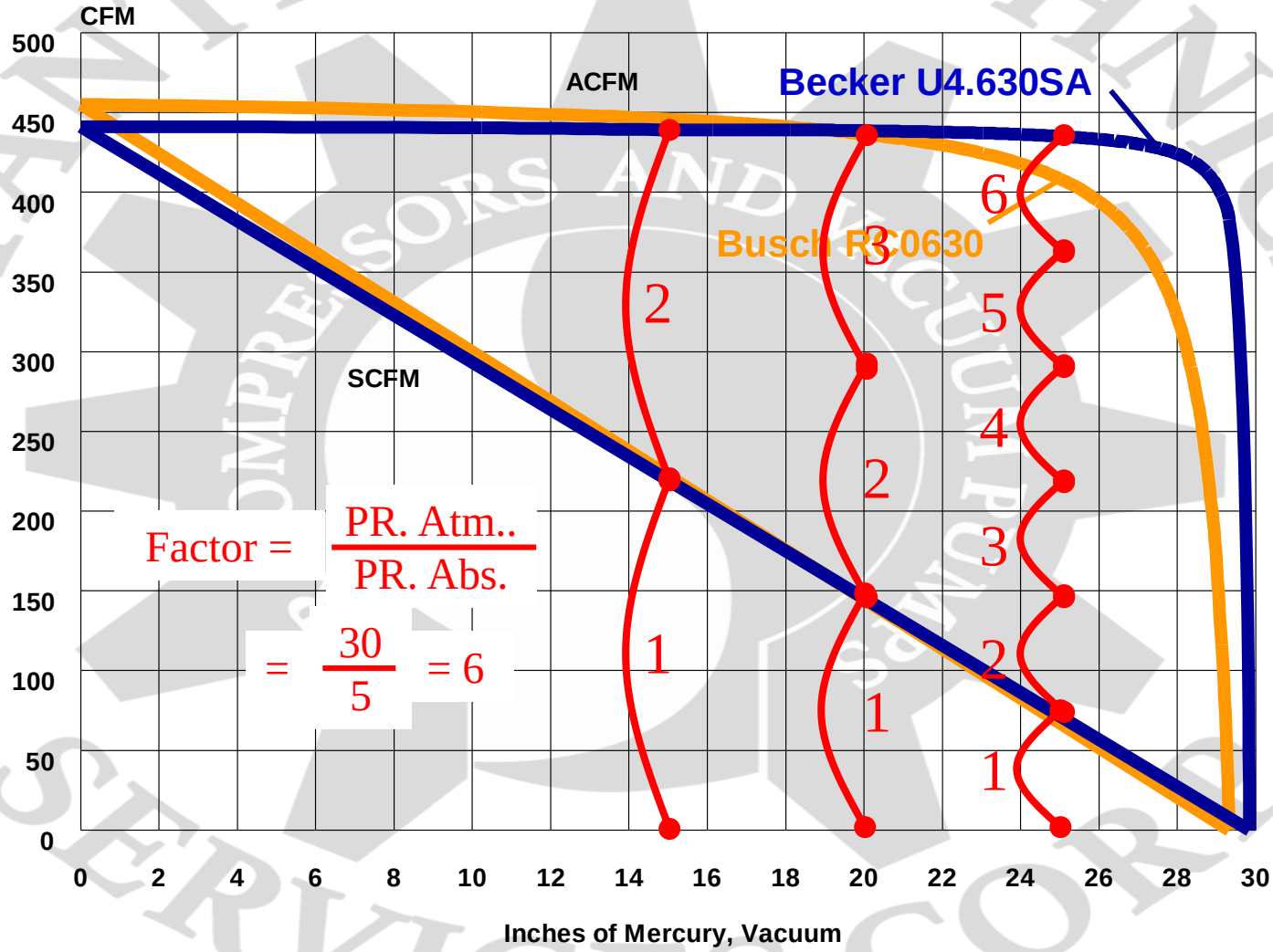
Curva ACFM –vs- SCFM



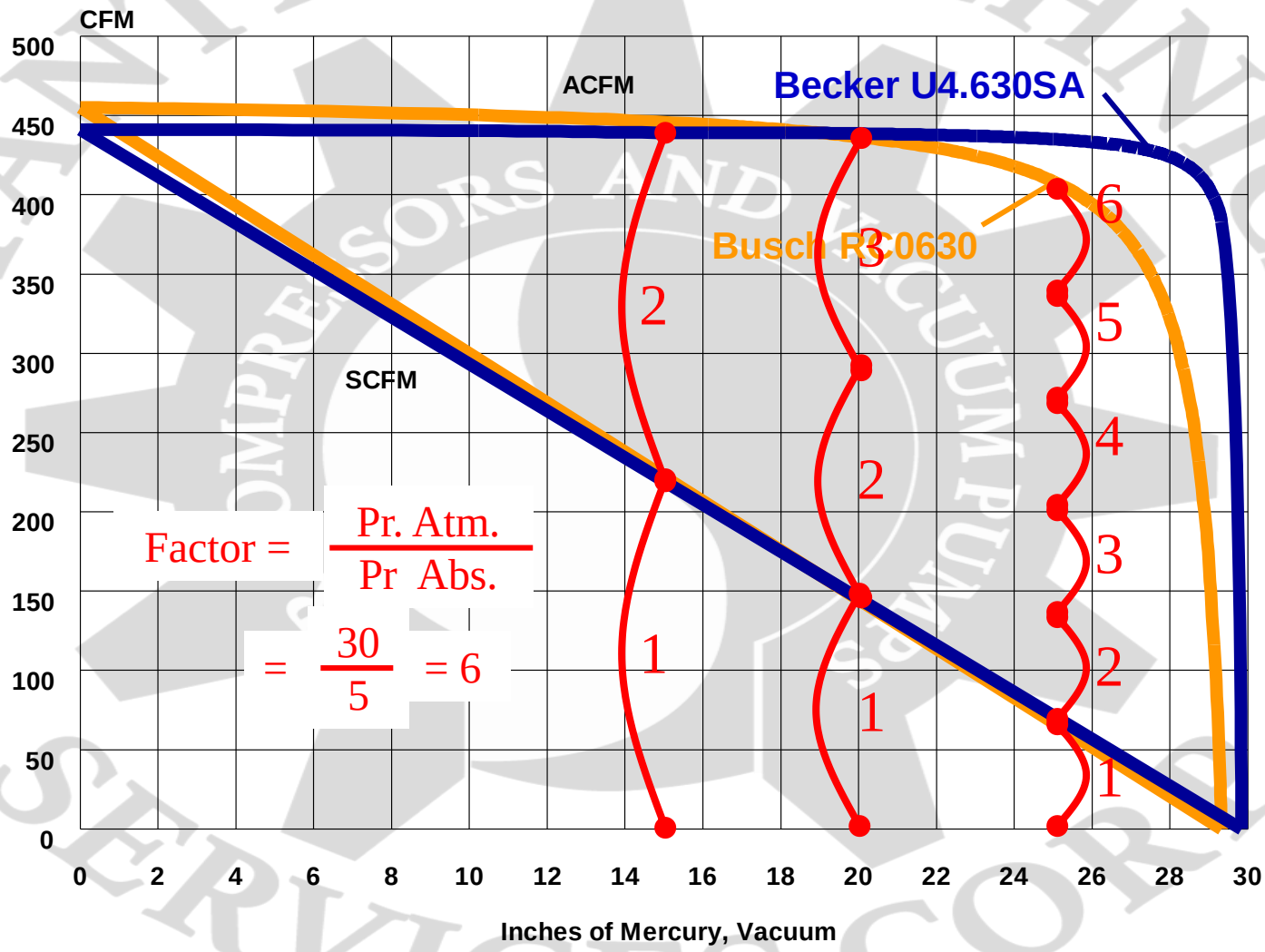
Curva ACFM –vs- SCFM



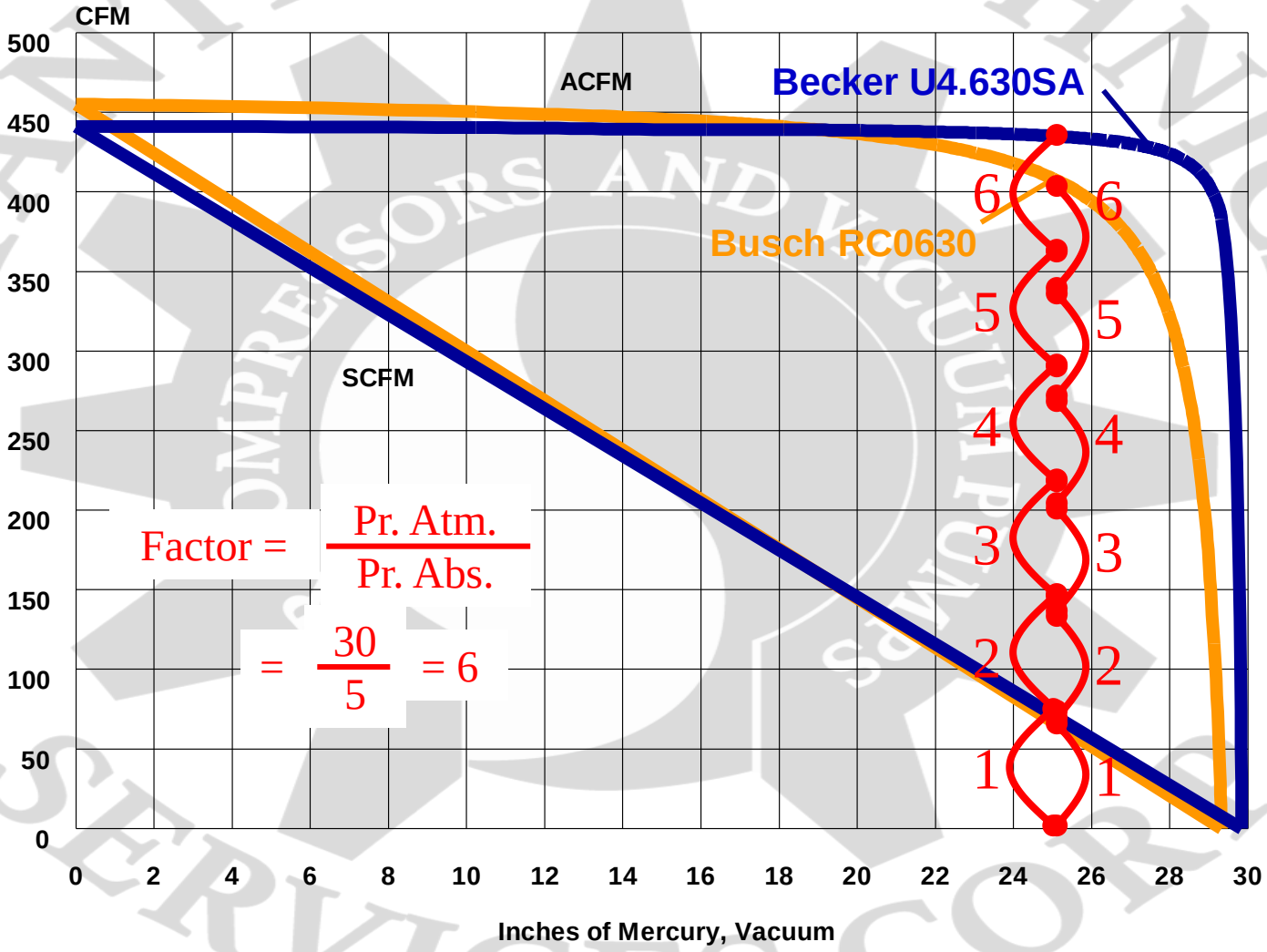
Curva ACFM –vs- SCFM



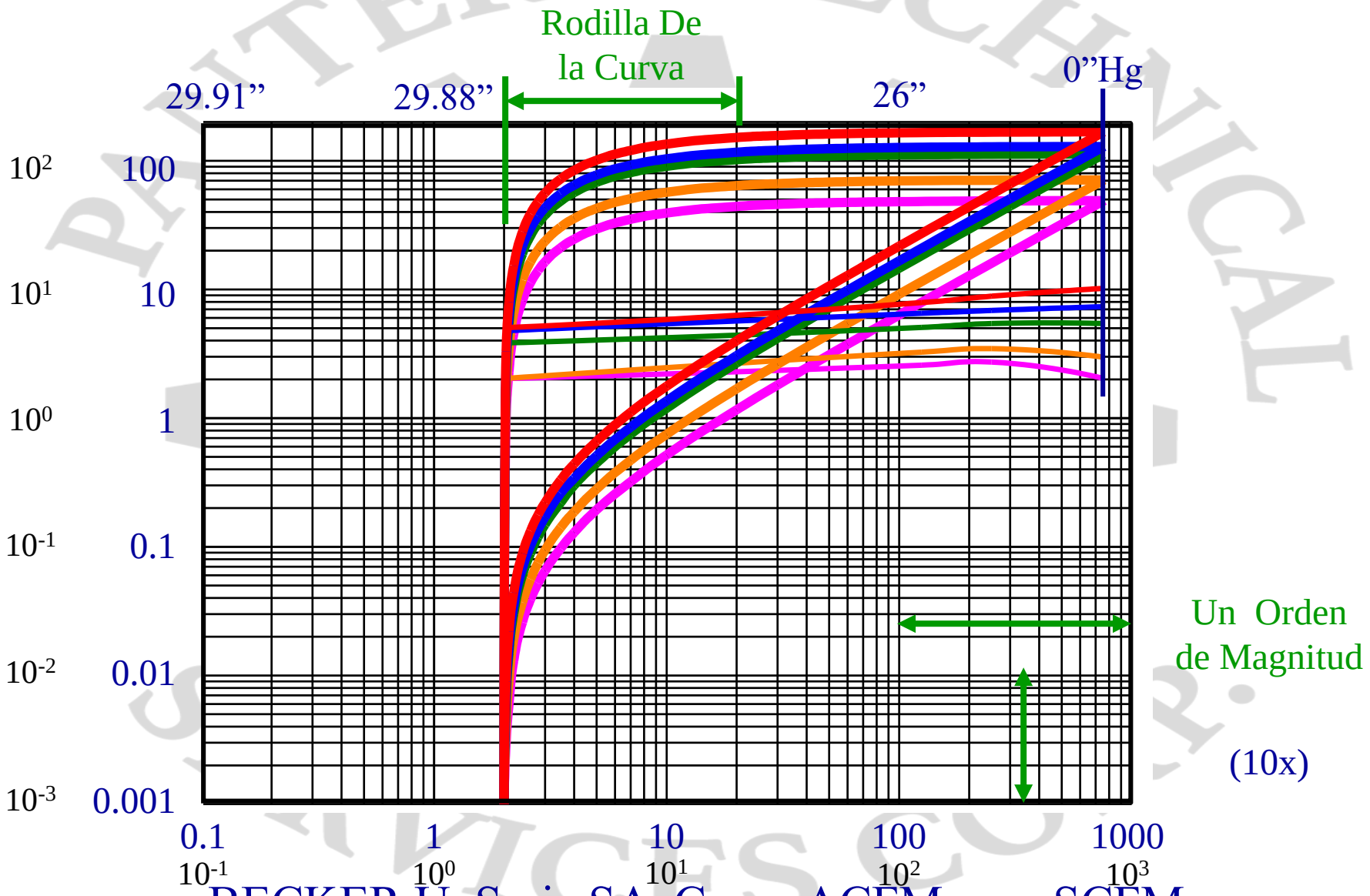
Curva ACFM –vs- SCFM



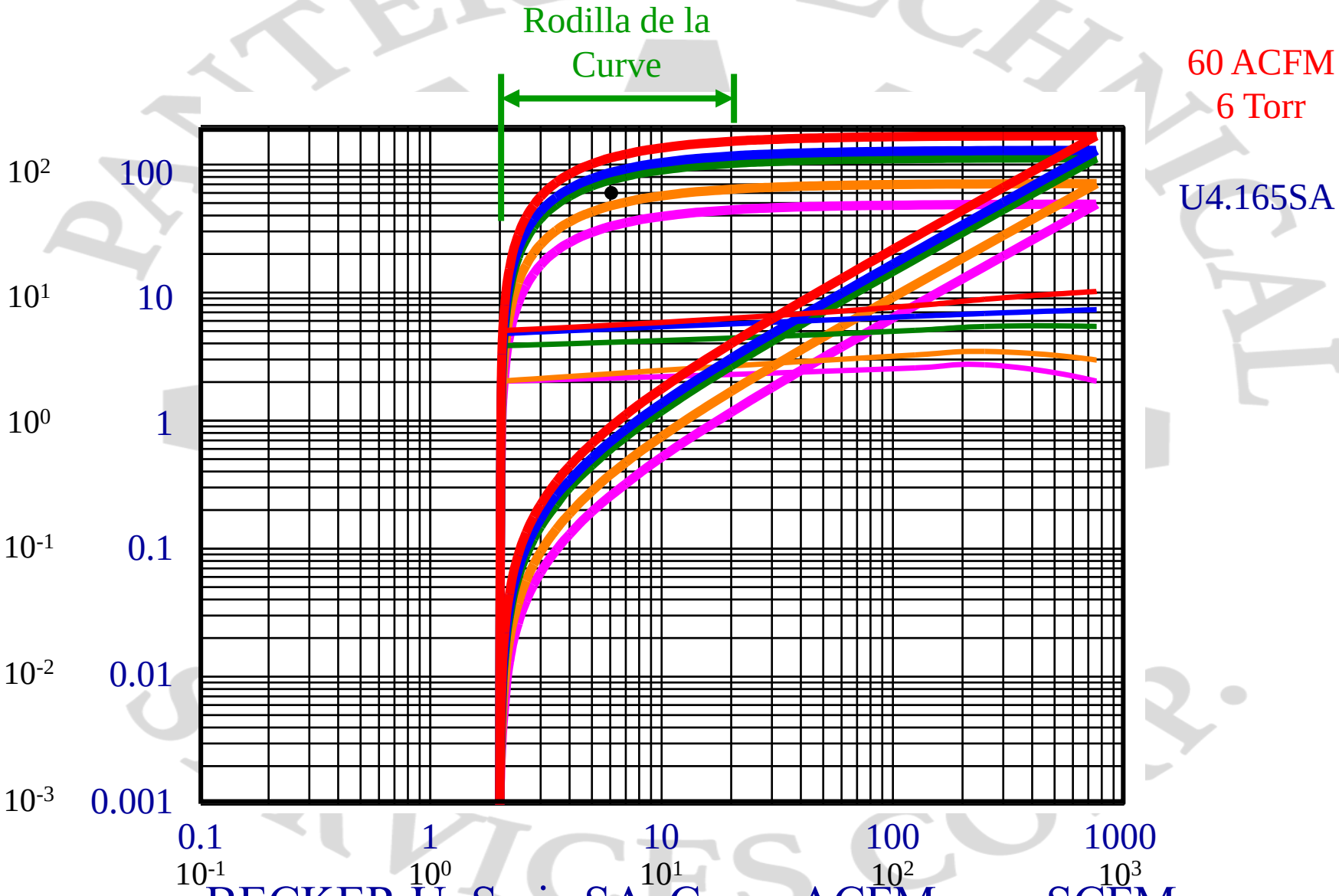
Curva ACFM –vs- SCFM



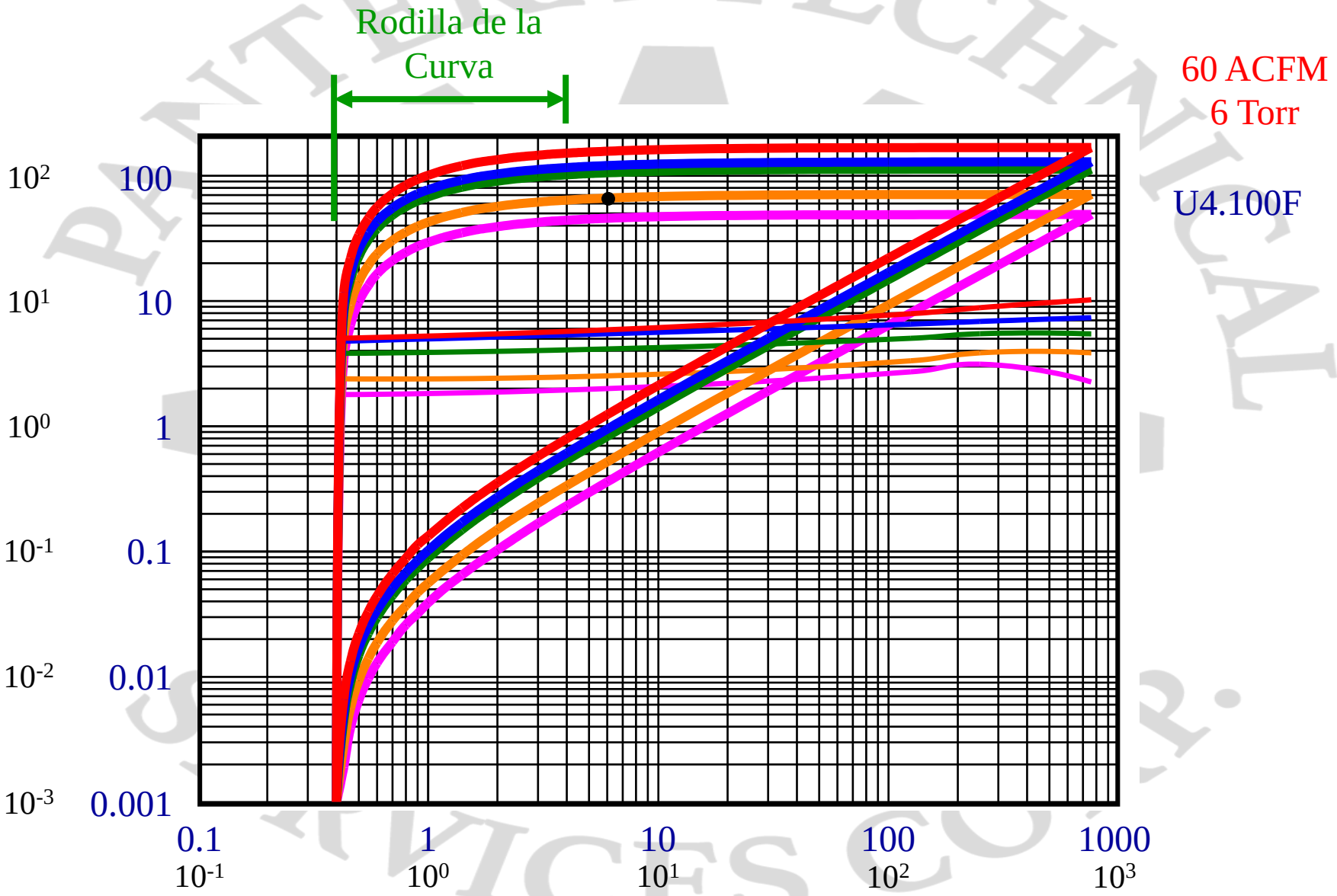
Curva ACFM –vs- SCFM



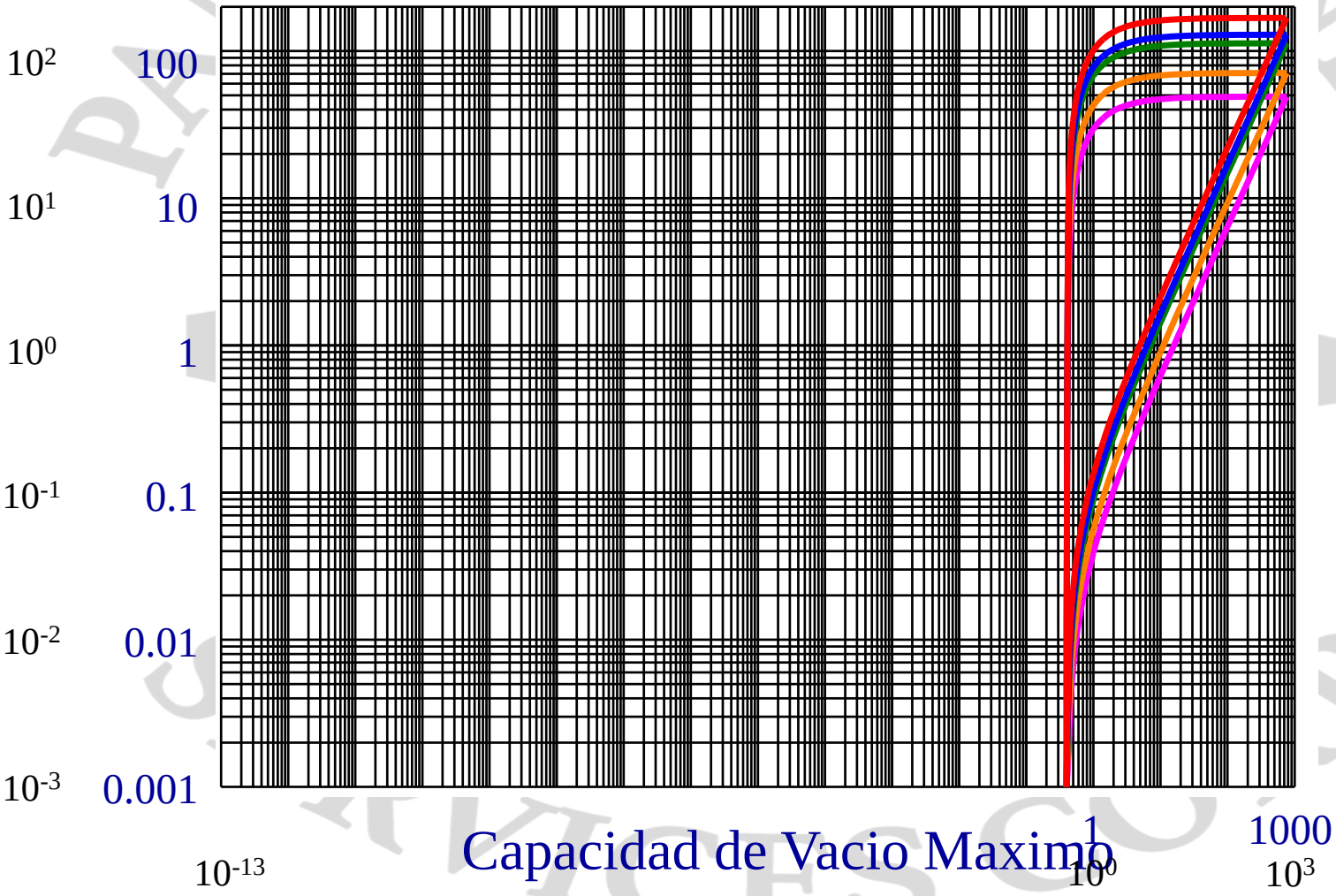
BECKER U, Serie SA Curva ACFM –vs- SCFM



BECKER U, Serie SA Curva ACFM –vs- SCFM



Becker U, Serie F Curva ACFM –vs- SCFM



(Mismas Frecuencias:
50 Hz to 50 Hz,
60 Hz to 60 Hz,
VFD)

Use 0.59:
250 M^3/HR x 0.59 = 147.5 CFM

(50 Hz to 60 Hz)

Use 0.7:
250 M^3/HR x 0.7 = 175 CFM

Conversion M^3/HR to CFM

“No Importa el lenguaje que hable tu cliente;

Debes estar preparado para hablar con tu cliente en ese lenguaje.”