



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 12792:2004

01-februar-2004

Prezračevanje stavb – Simboli, terminologija in grafični simboli

Ventilation for buildings - Symbols, terminology and graphical symbols

Lüftung von Gebäuden - Symbole, Terminologie und graphische Symbole

Ventilation des bâtiments - Symboles, terminologie et symboles graphiques

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 12792:2003**

[SIST EN 12792:2004](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/560e70fc-104a-4947-b2ef-2a5ba76bcd0d/sist-en-12792-2004)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/560e70fc-104a-4947-b2ef-2a5ba76bcd0d/sist-en-12792-2004>

ICS:

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| 01.040.91 | Gradbeni materiali in gradnja (Slovarji) | Construction materials and building (Vocabularies) |
| 01.075 | Simboli za znake | Character symbols |
| 91.140.30 | Prezračevalni in klimatski sistemi | Ventilation and air-conditioning |

SIST EN 12792:2004

sl,en,fr,de

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 12792:2004

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/560e70fc-104a-4947-b2ef-2a5ba76bcd0d/sist-en-12792-2004>

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 12792

August 2003

ICS 01.040.91; 01.075; 91.140.30

Supersedes CR 12792:1997

English version

Ventilation for buildings - Symbols, terminology and graphical symbols

Ventilation des bâtiments - Symboles, terminologie et symboles graphiques

Lüftung von Gebäuden - Symbole, Terminologie und graphische Symbole

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 December 2002.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/560e70fc-104a-4947-b2ef-2a5ba76bcd0d/sist-en-12792-2004>



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Foreword..... | 3 |
| 1 Scope | 5 |
| 2 Normative references | 5 |
| 3 Terms and definitions..... | 6 |
| 4 Symbols and units | 31 |
| 5 LINE GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS..... | 38 |
| 5.1 Diffusion..... | 38 |
| 5.2 Distribution | 39 |
| 5.3 Treatment..... | 42 |
| 5.4 Controls and instruments | 43 |
| Annex A..... | 44 |
| Possible structure of terms and definitions for database | 44 |

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST EN 12792:2004](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/560e70fc-104a-4947-b2ef-2a5ba76bcd0d/sist-en-12792-2004)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/560e70fc-104a-4947-b2ef-2a5ba76bcd0d/sist-en-12792-2004>

Foreword

This document (EN 12792:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 156 "Ventilation for Buildings", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2004.

This document supersedes CR 12792:1997.

Annex A is informative.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST EN 12792:2004](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/560e70fc-104a-4947-b2ef-2a5ba76bcd0d/sist-en-12792-2004)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/560e70fc-104a-4947-b2ef-2a5ba76bcd0d/sist-en-12792-2004>

Introduction

One of the goals of TC156 is to realize European Standards that use the same symbols and terminology. For this purpose WG1 of TC156 had the task to provide a standard for symbols and terminology to be used by all other working groups of TC156. This standard for symbols and terminology was generated by the different working groups themselves, and WG1 was responsible for the co-ordination between the working groups and standardization of the symbols and terminology within TC156, which then became compulsory for other WG's to use in their standards. The symbols and terminology in this English standard are numbered and it is intended that these numbers correspond to the German and French translation of the standard, so that the different definitions for the same symbol or term can be checked in English, French and German.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST EN 12792:2004](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/560e70fc-104a-4947-b2ef-2a5ba76bcd0d/sist-en-12792-2004>

1 Scope

This European Standard comprises the symbols and terminology included in the European standards covering 'Ventilation for buildings' produced by CEN/ TC156.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references the subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 779 *Particulate air filters for general ventilation - Determination of the filtration performance.*

EN ISO 5135 *Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of noise from air terminal devices, high/low velocity/pressure assemblies, dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room (ISO 5135:1984).*

ISO 5801 *Industrial fans – Performance testing using standardized airways.*

ISO 13349 *Industrial fans – Vocabulary and definitions of categories.*

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST EN 12792:2004](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/560e70fc-104a-4947-b2ef-2a5ba76bcd0d/sist-en-12792-2004)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/560e70fc-104a-4947-b2ef-2a5ba76bcd0d/sist-en-12792-2004>

EN 12792:2003 (E)

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard the terms and definitions given in EN 779, EN ISO 5135, ISO 5801 and ISO 13349 and the terms and definitions given in Table 1 apply.

Table 1 – Terms and definitions

| Term | Definition | Number |
|--|---|-----------|
| absolute humidity | mass of water vapour present per unit mass of dry air | 1 |
| absolute total pressure (stagnation pressure) | algebraic sum of the total static pressure and velocity pressure at any particular point in a fluid | 2 |
| accessibility (as applied to equipment) | equipment is accessible when close approach is not prevented by locked doors, elevation or other effective means | 3 |
| accessories of distribution | see components of air distribution | 4 |
| acoustic environment | characteristics of a room that determine the qualities of sound therein, relative to hearing | 5 |
| acoustic and/or thermal insulation | treatment of the internal or external walls of the ducts so as to reduce the transmission of acoustic energy along the length and through the duct and/or the thermal energy across the walls | 6 |
| actuator | device, electrically, pneumatically or hydraulically operated, which acts as a motor to change the position of movable devices such as valves or dampers | 7 |
| adjustable flow rate air diffuser | air diffuser which incorporates a device by means of which the air flow rate can be varied without affecting the direction or directions of the air delivered to the treated space (see also air diffuser) | 8 |
| adjustable grille | see grille | 9 |
| adjustable pattern air diffuser | air diffuser which incorporates an integral device by means of which the direction or directions of the air delivered to the treated space can be varied (see also air diffuser) | 10 |
| air conditioning | form of air treatment in which temperature, humidity, ventilation and air cleanliness are all controlled, if any of these features (excluding ventilation) is not controlled the system is termed as partial air conditioning | 11 |
| air conditioning installation | combination of all components required to provide air conditioning | 12 |
| air diffuser | air terminal device usually installed in the ceiling and generally of circular, square or rectangular form and composed of divergent deflecting means and sometimes combined with vanes, perforated plates, flat plates, etc. (see also air terminal device) | 13 |
| air diffusion | distribution of the air in a space, called the treated space, in a manner to satisfy certain specified conditions such as air change rate, pressure, cleanliness, temperature, humidity, air velocity and noise level, in a specified zone within this treated space which is called the occupied zone. It is usually achieved by means of air terminal devices, which form the common boundaries between the treated space and the air distribution system | 14 |
| air diffusing ceiling | modular air terminal device designed to diffuse air to the treated space from a pressurized plenum through holes or slots in the ceiling surface or the supporting framework (see also air terminal device) | 15 |

| Term | Definition | Number |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| air distribution | transportation of a specified air flow to or from the treated space generally by means of ducts. Along the ducts devices for the purpose of treating the air (e.g. cleaning, heating, cooling, humidifying or dehumidifying, etc.) and known as air treatment devices may be inserted | 16 |
| air duct | generally the envelope of a space in which the air is carried. The assembly of the ducts of an installation and the other elements of distribution inserted into these ducts constitute the distribution network (or ductwork system) NOTE It is usual to give different names (trunks, stub ducts, spurs) to certain parts of the distribution network. Correspondingly precise definitions are difficult to establish. | 17 |
| air extraction cooker hood | cooker hood which discharges the collected air to the outside of the building. (see also cooker hood) | 18 |
| air flow | movement of air usually within boundaries (such as ducts) | 19 |
| air flow rate | mass or volume flow of air passing a given plane divided by the time | 20 |
| air flow rate controller | component used to control the air flow rate by modifying the resistance (see also damper (or valve)) | 21 |
| air handling unit | factory made encased assembly consisting of sections containing a fan or fans and other necessary equipment to perform one or more of the following functions: circulation, filtration, heating, cooling, heat recovery, humidifying, dehumidifying and mixing of air | 22 |
| air heating and cooling coils | heat exchangers by means of which heat is transferred from a heat transfer medium to air (heating coil) or the other way round (cooling coil) | 23 |
| air humidity | absolute air humidity mass of water vapour present per unit mass of dry air relative air humidity in humid air, the ratio expressed as a percentage of the water vapour's actual pressure to the saturated vapour pressure at the same dry bulb temperature | 24 |
| air leakage | unwanted air flow paths in the installation (coded grey) | 25 |
| air leakage factor | air tightness expressed as the air leakage rate per unit envelope area | 26 |
| air leakage rate | air leakage of a component or components subjected to air pressure | 27 |
| air pollutant | any material in the atmosphere that affects persons and their environment (pollutant includes materials such as liquids, solids, aerosols, gases and odours) | 28 |
| air pollution | result of the presence of air pollutants in the atmosphere | 29 |
| air recirculating cooker hood | cooker hood containing filters to remove contaminants after which the treated air is recirculated to the room (see also cooker hood) | 30 |

EN 12792:2003 (E)

| Term | Definition | Number |
|--|--|-----------|
| Air Terminal Device (ATD) | <p>component of a ventilation installation which is designed with the purpose of achieving the predetermined movement of air into or from a treated space. They can be divided into the following categories:</p> <p>automatically controlled devices having moving parts which interact with a change in local conditions, such as temperature, humidity, CO₂ concentration, pressure difference, air flow rate, etc.</p> <p>fixed devices without any adjustable parts</p> <p>manually adjustable devices having adjustable parts which can be manually adjusted</p> <p>(see also components of air diffusion)</p> | 31 |
| Air Terminal Unit (ATU) | <p>equipment for air distribution purposes which fulfils either manually or automatically one or more of the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - controls the velocity or pressure and/or temperature of the air; - controls the air flow rate; - mixes primary streams of different temperatures or humidities; - mixes within the device primary air with air from the treated space <p>(see also components of air distribution)</p> | 32 |
| Air Terminal Unit assembly | <p>assembly made from an appropriate selection of the following component parts to achieve the functions mentioned in 'Air Terminal Unit':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Casing; - Mixing section; - Flow rate control devices; - Manual damper or valve. <p>ATU assemblies may also incorporate heat exchangers, fans, nozzles, air filters, air terminal devices and/or means of sound attenuation</p> | 33 |
| Air Terminal Unit with integral air terminal device | <p>discharge control type assembly within which a device controls the air flow rate discharged to the treated space through an integral air terminal device</p> <p>entry air control type assembly within which a device controls the air flow rate entering the unit</p> | 34 |
| air tightness class A, B, C and D (of a duct) | measure of the tightness of a ductwork system, defined at the upper limit of the air leakage factor f (see also leakage) | 35 |
| air transfer device | <p>air terminal device designed to allow the transfer of air from one space/room to another space/room</p> <p>(see also Air terminal device)</p> | 36 |
| air treatment | process by which the state of the air is modified with respect to various properties such as temperature, moisture content, dust content, bacterial count, gas and vapour contents | 37 |
| air turning vane | <p>element inserted into components of ductwork, such as bends in duct to minimize the pressure loss of the air flowing through that component</p> <p>(see also flow equalisers)</p> | 38 |
| air type | designation of the air moving through a ventilation, air conditioning or air treatment installation as a function of its location relative to the installation, e.g. outdoor air, exhaust air, extract air, etc. | 39 |
| air velocity | rate of motion of air in a given direction measured as distance per unit time | 40 |
| airing | natural ventilation by window opening | 41 |

| Term | Definition | Number |
|---|--|--------|
| A_k-value (effective area of an air terminal device) | quotient resulting from measured air flow rate and measured air velocity as determined in a specified manner with a specified instrument | 42 |
| anemometer | device used for measuring air velocities | 43 |
| angle of a transformation piece | largest angle between two opposite sides of a transformation piece | 44 |
| aspect ratio (of a rectangular air terminal device) | ratio of the larger side to the smaller side of the rectangular core area (also see core area of an air terminal device). | 45 |
| assisted cowl | cowl fitted with an auxiliary device, such as a fan and using another energy source than wind to compensate for lack of pressure difference. | 46 |
| automatically controlled air terminal devices | see air terminal device | 47 |
| average efficiency of a filter | weighted average of the efficiencies for the different specified dust loading levels (expressed in %) | 48 |
| axial flow fan | see fan types | 49 |
| baffle | component used for partial blanking of the air flow through an air terminal device. It generally consists of a plate or series of plates | 50 |
| balanced ventilation | ventilation installation where the supply air flow and the exhaust air flow rates comply with the design values | 51 |
| balancing | process of adjusting the flow rates in each circuit of an installation to comply with the design values | 52 |
| bend or elbow | duct fitting which affects a change in the direction of a flow (see also duct fitting) | 53 |
| bifurcated fan | see fan types | 54 |
| blow-through unit | air handling unit with a section or sections downstream of the supply air fan | 55 |
| branch | duct fitting which subdivides the flow from one or more ducts into two or more ducts, or conversely which unites the flow from two or more ducts into one duct (T-pieces, Y-pieces, cross-pieces, etc.). It can or can not include diverting elements (see also duct fitting) | 56 |
| bulging, caving of a duct or enclosure(s) | largest deformation of the sides of a duct or enclosure when subjected to a negative (caving) or positive (bulging) pressure. It is given as the measured difference in distance between a reference plane and the maximum point of deflection when subjected to a negative or positive pressure | 57 |
| butt connection | interface between two pieces of metal that are to be joined together by welding | 58 |
| butterfly damper or valve | see damper and valve | 59 |
| bypass factor | ratio of the diverted flow to the sum of main flow and the diverted flow | 60 |
| bypass leakage | unwanted passing of untreated air into the treated air between the components within a casing such as filters or coils within a section | 61 |
| Calibration | all the operations for the purpose of determining the value of the errors of a measuring instrument | 62 |
| Casing | enclosure normally housing other components and generally made of metal lined where necessary with material for thermal insulation and/or acoustic attenuation. Inlet and outlet orifice(s) are provided | 63 |
| casing of an air handling unit | enclosure of the unit, within which the components are mounted | 64 |

EN 12792:2003 (E)

| Term | Definition | Number |
|---|--|-----------|
| caving | see bulging | 65 |
| centrifugal fan | see fan types | 66 |
| Chiller | heat exchangers in which heat is transferred from the air to a colder medium (see also heat exchanger) | 67 |
| circulating fan | see fan functions | 68 |
| clean room | specially constructed, enclosed area environmentally controlled with respect to airborne particulates, temperature, humidity, air pressure, air pressure flow patterns, air motion, vibration, viable organisms and lighting | 69 |
| clearance (for ductwork connection) | actual dimensional difference between the lower limit of size of a female connector of a duct and the upper limit of size of a male connector | 70 |
| Cleat | sheet metal strip of sheet formed by roll-forming into a profile that is used to secure the sheet metal rolled jointing flanges added to rectangular ducts steel short section of rolled steel angle used to connect two intersecting steel members | 71 |
| clo-unit | unit of measurement of the insulation or thermal resistance of clothing | 72 |
| Collar | piece of metal that is added to shaped sheet metal components (e.g. tapers, transitions) to provide parallel ends to facilitate jointing with adjacent components | 73 |
| combined section of an air handling unit | section within which two or more functions are combined | 74 |
| comfort condition | environmental condition in a space such that the majority of the occupants should, on a statistical basis, be comfortable | 75 |
| Component | smallest functional element of an installation. | 76 |
| component of an air handling unit | smallest functional element of an air handling unit | 77 |
| components of air diffusion | in air diffusion there are three main categories of components: Air Terminal Devices (ATD's) components of the installation which are designed for the purpose of achieving the predetermined movement of air into or from the treated space (e.g. grilles, diffusers, etc.) (Also see Air terminal device) complementary accessories to air terminal devices components of the installation which are used in conjunction with, and in some cases form an integral part of, the air terminal device for the purpose of achieving the predetermined profile or rate of flow into, or from, the air terminal device (e.g. air flow controllers, dampers, flow equalisers, baffles, etc.) fixing accessories for air terminal devices components of the installation which assist the fitting and fixing into place and/or maintenance of the air terminal devices and their complementary accessories (e.g. plaster frames, snap in fasteners, etc.) | 78 |

| Term | Definition | Number |
|---|---|-----------|
| components of air distribution | <p>in air distribution there are three main categories of components:</p> <p>Elements of distribution components for the purpose of ensuring a correct distribution of the air. (Also see Air duct, Ductwork components, Damper and valve, etc.)</p> <p>Air Terminal Units (ATU's) equipment inserted into or added to the ends of ducts for the purpose of controlling one or more of various parameters such as velocity, pressure, flow rate and temperature. (See also Air Terminal Unit)</p> <p>Accessories of distribution components ensuring the fitting and fixing in place of the elements of distribution and their inspection and maintenance. (See also Duct connection component, Door and Inspection panel, etc.)</p> | 79 |
| component of ventilation or air conditioning | single functional element forming a part of a ventilation or an air conditioning installation | 80 |
| connector | device employed to join two components of the same dimension together e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pipes; - ducts; - threaded rod | 81 |
| contra rotating fan | see fan types | 82 |
| control device (air terminal unit) | device which can be used to control other components within the air terminal unit such as a fan, heat exchanger, etc. | 83 |
| control system | Arrangement of elements interconnected and interacting in such a way as to maintain or influence in a prescribed manner specified conditions. | 84 |
| cooker hood (range hood) | <p>device intended to collect contaminated air from above a cooking appliance and either discharge it into the room or remove it from the room, it may or may not incorporate one or more of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - filters; - fan; - fire damper; - non return flow damper; <p>(see also Range hood)</p> | 85 |
| cooler | see chiller | 86 |
| cooling | removal of sensible and/or latent heat | 87 |
| cooling coil | heat exchanger that extracts heat from the air stream by means of a heat transfer medium | 88 |
| cooling load | amount of cooling per unit time required by the space being controlled | 89 |
| core area of an air terminal device | area of an air terminal device located within a convex closed surface of minimum area, inside of which are all openings of the air terminal device through which the air can pass | 90 |
| core area of a sand trap louvre | product of minimum height (h) and minimum width (b) of the front opening of a sand trap louvre assembly with the louvre blades removed (see also core area of an air terminal device) | 91 |
| cowl | air terminal device intended to be installed above a natural ventilation exhaust duct with the aim, by creating negative pressure and depending on wind speed, of avoiding reverse flow and increasing flow rate. It may or may not include moving parts | 92 |

EN 12792:2003 (E)

| Term | Definition | Number |
|---|--|------------|
| cross-sectional area of a duct | for ducts with circular cross-section the cross-sectional area (A_c) is based on the internal diameter (d), unless otherwise specified. For ducts with rectangular cross-section the cross-sectional area (A_c) is based on the product of the internal height and internal breadth, unless otherwise specified | 93 |
| cross ventilation | natural ventilation in which the air flow mainly results from wind pressure effects on the building facades and where stack effects in the building are of less importance | 94 |
| damper (or valve) | element inserted into an air distribution system or element of an air distribution system permitting modification of the air resistance of the system, and consequently changing the air flow rate (dampers), or shutting off the air flow completely (valves), or controlling the air flow rate and in addition providing shut-off of the air flow (control valves) Examples of dampers (which can also be found as valves or control valves) are: single leaf damper - Having the flap centrally mounted or at one end (sometimes one or a combination of this damper is used as diverting element) butterfly damper - Having two flaps in 'V' arrangement multiple leaf damper - Having a number of shutters in opposed blade or parallel arrangement iris damper - Having sectorised blades hit and miss damper - Having two or more slotted slides in parallel arrangement and adjustable against each other slide damper - Having a sliding part, which is perpendicular to the direction of the air flow | 95 |
| damper control (of a fan) | see fan control methods | 96 |
| damper section | section of equipment including a damper or valve | 97 |
| deflection of a duct | largest deformation of a duct when subjected to a load. It is given as the measured difference in distance between a plane through the points of support and a plane through the lowest point of the duct after a load has been applied | 98 |
| deflection of a joint | largest deformation of a joint when subjected to a positive or negative pressure. It is given as the measured difference in distance between a reference plane outside the joint to the joint with and without pressure | 99 |
| defrosting heat ratio | ratio between the energy transferred into the supply air and the maximum recoverable energy in exhaust air, excluding the energy input for defrosting | 100 |
| dehumidification | reduction of water vapour from air | 101 |
| design pressure difference of an air handling unit | difference between the total gauge pressure at the outlet of the air handling unit and the total gauge pressure at the inlet | 102 |
| deviation | difference between the set point and the value of the controlled variable at any instant | 103 |
| dewpoint (temperature) | see temperature | 104 |
| diffusion of air | see air diffusion | 105 |
| direct fired air heater | heat generator where the heat from combustion is emitted directly to the air to be treated | 106 |
| discharge loss coefficient of a louvre | actual discharge air flow rate, divided by the theoretical discharge air flow rate at a given pressure difference across a louvre | 107 |

| Term | Definition | Number |
|---|--|------------|
| displacement air diffusion | air diffusion where the mixing of supply air and room air external to the air terminal device is intended to be at a minimum (see also air diffusion and air terminal devices) | 108 |
| distance to the $v \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ isovel (for displacement air diffusion) | maximum horizontal distance (L_V) from the centre of an air terminal device to the rectangle circumscribing the specified isovel and independent of the distance from the floor (see isovel) | 109 |
| diverting element | element to divert the flow of air from one duct to another | 110 |
| door and inspection panel | accessories intended to permit access into ducts, they are positioned in proximity to all those internal parts which require inspection and/or maintenance such as fire dampers | 111 |
| drain cock | see drain plug or cock | 112 |
| drain plug or cock | removable plug or key operated draw-off cock intended to permit the removal of incoming liquids or condensates | 113 |
| draught | unwanted local cooling of a body caused by movement of air and is related to temperature | 114 |
| draught risk rating | percentage of people predicted to be dissatisfied due to draught | 115 |
| drop (of an air jet in mixing air diffusion) | vertical distance (h_v) between the lowest horizontal plane tangent to a specified isovel and the centre of the core of an air jet | 116 |
| dual duct unit | air terminal unit assembly having two ducted air inlets and means of automatically adjusting the predetermined ratio of mixing of two air flows at different conditions and for regulating the air flow rate to the required value | 117 |
| duct board | rigid board composed of insulation material with one or both sides faced with a finishing material. The outer facing is normally a vapour barrier and can also be used as an air barrier | 118 |
| duct connection component | means intended to facilitate the joining of two components of ductwork. Typical examples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collars; - Flanges; - Connectors; - Cleats; - Slip joints | 119 |
| duct fitting | components of ductwork incorporating one or several of the following changes relative to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the length of the duct; - the orientation of the duct; - the shape of the straight length of the duct; - the area of the cross-section of the duct. Examples of duct fittings are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bend or elbow; - Transformation; - Branch. NOTE Apart from rigid components of ducting there are flexible sleeves which reduce the propagation of mechanical and/or acoustic vibrations between two components or ease the assembly of the installation. | 120 |
| duct sealing | means taken either to ensure the airtight sealing of the air distribution system or to minimize leakage there from NOTE Various techniques can be used according to the type of joint used to achieve this objective such as welds, mastic seals and pre-fabricated joints. | 121 |
| duct support spacing | distance between or frequency of supports along the length of a duct route | 122 |