

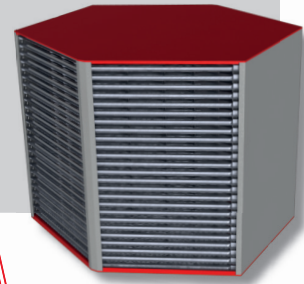
HIGH PERFORMANCE EXCHANGER

SB 3.66

HEAT EXCHANGER

Dedicated to housing market, the patented air-to-air heat exchanger SB 3.66 is the perfect balance between heat recovery and low pressure loss. It has been designed to combine high energy performances and environmental efficiency.

SB 3.66's aerualic and acoustic performances have been tested and approved by independent laboratories, CETIAT & CTTM, according to the European standards.



Low pressure loss
21 Pa at 120 m³/h

Performances tested by independent laboratories



ADVANTAGES

High energy performances

- ▶ Reducing pressure losses by 50%
- ▶ High thermal efficiency (87% & 21 Pa at 120m³/h)
- ▶ Good mechanical resistance ($\Delta P = 2000$ Pa)
- ▶ Optimizing drainage of condensed moisture

High environmental efficiency

- ▶ 0% Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
- ▶ Recyclable material
- ▶ Leakage rate < 0,4%

NOMENCLATURE

SB

Range name

3.66

Length x width
(366 x 366 mm)

H300

Model (height in mm)

T

With tongues (optional)

- 41 models: height from 100 to 500 mm (higher heights on request)
- Airflow: from 50 to 600 m³/h

CONSTRUCTION

		Characteristics	
Exchanger technology		Counterflow	
Material	Plates and caps	APET (glycol free)	
	Sides	Rigid PVC (phthalates free)	
	Assembly	Posts, sides & caps	Hot melt adhesive (glue) with no VOC
		Plates	Welding
	Fire classification	C according to EN13501-1 standard	
Operating limits	Specific resistance	Grease, oil, alcohol, salted atmosphere	
	Operating temperature	from -30°C to +50°C	
Miscellaneous		Handling strap Tongues in option (see p.6), for slide rail mounting	

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PERFORMANCES

Efficiency and pressure loss (EN 308 standard)

Test conditions:

- Supply inlet temperature: 5°C
- Exhaust inlet temperature: 25°C
- Exhaust inlet wet bulb temperature: 12,9°C
- Both of the circuits in underpressure
- Dry air (relative humidity < 30%)
- Equal supply and exhaust airflow rates



Example:

SB 3.66 H300

Airflow = 120 m³/h

Efficiency = 86,6%

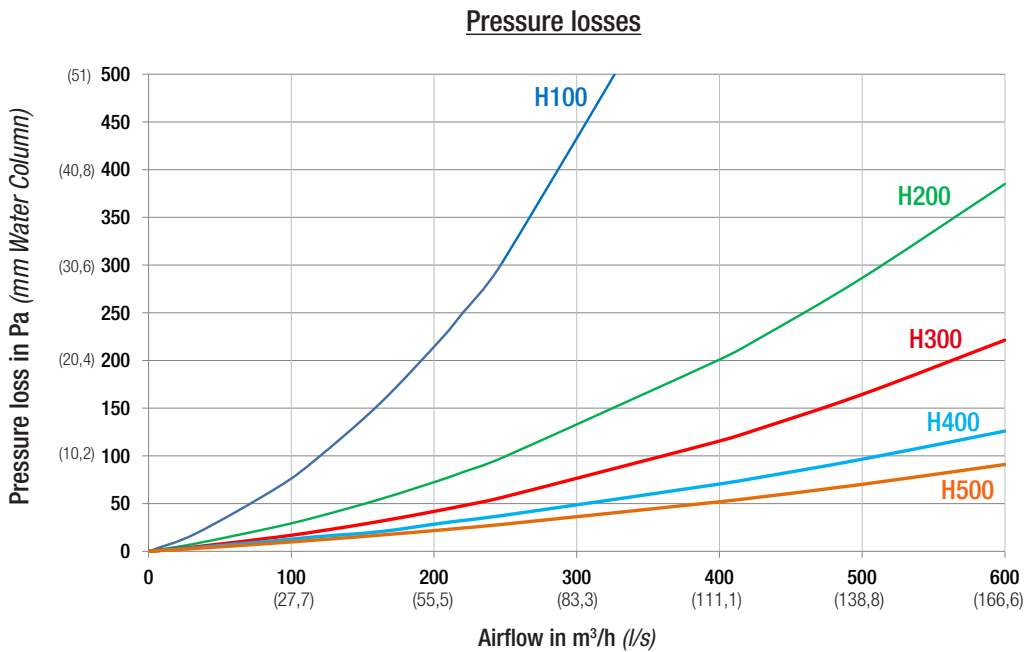
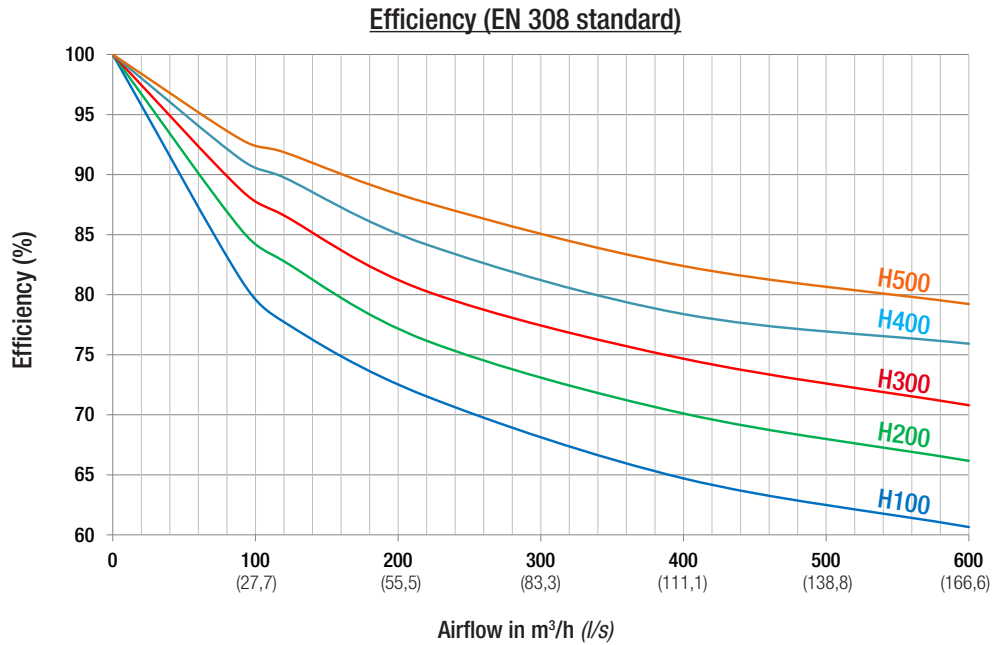
Pressure loss = 21,4 Pa

Model	Airflow – m ³ /h (l/s)				
	90 m ³ /h (25 l/s)	120 m ³ /h (33,3 l/s)	220 m ³ /h (61,1 l/s)	400 m ³ /h (111,1 l/s)	600 m ³ /h (166,6 l/s)
H100	η = 81,2% 62,3 Pa	η = 77,7% 95,2 Pa	η = 71,5% 248,5 Pa		
H200	η = 85,4% 26,3 Pa	η = 82,8% 37,9 Pa	η = 76,2% 87,4 Pa	η = 70,1% 217,5 Pa	
H300	η = 88,7% 15,1 Pa	η = 86,6% 21,4 Pa	η = 80,3% 47 Pa	η = 74,7% 111 Pa	
H400	η = 91,3% 10,9 Pa	η = 89,8% 15,2 Pa	η = 84,2% 32,2 Pa	η = 78,4% 72,8 Pa	η = 75,9% 132,7 Pa
H500		η = 92,9% 11,9 Pa	η = 87,7% 24,5 Pa	η = 82,4% 53,6 Pa	η = 79,2% 95,2 Pa

Information and data can not be considered as contractual. Design and data changes may occur without notice during F2A's continuous product development.

PERFORMANCES

Tests carried out at equivalent supply and exhaust airflow rates.



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PERFORMANCES



Leakage rate

Nominal airflow = 349 m³/h at 50 Pa

	Pressure	Leakage rate	Leakage rate compared to nominal airflow	EN308 requirement
External leakage	-250 Pa	0,2 m ³ /h	0,1%	< 3%
	+250 Pa	0,9 m ³ /h	0,3%	
Internal leakage	-100 Pa	0,7 m ³ /h	0,2%	
	+100 Pa	0,7 m ³ /h	0,2%	

Test carried out with a 500 mm height heat exchanger (SB 3.66 H500)

Mechanical resistance

- Maximum pressure difference without damaging the heat exchanger = 2000 Pa
- Maximum operating pressure* = 1000 Pa

* Maximum pressure difference between the two flows without affecting heat exchanger efficiency and pressure loss

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ACOUSTIC

The SB 3.66 heat exchanger has been tested in an independent laboratory according to ISO 7235 : 2009 standard. Tests under real conditions of use have been carried out on the heat exchanger in order to obtain performances that closely reflect reality,

Acoustic measures have been taken on both circuits independently: fresh air & return air. They show similar results.

Model: SB 3.66 H500 (500 mm height)

Attenuations (dB)

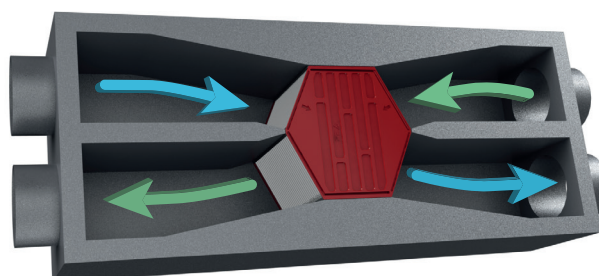


Frequencies (Hz)	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Insertion losses	17	12	11	8	7	13	4

Regenerations (dB)

Airflow	Frequencies (Hz)						
	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
221 m ³ /h	28	16	14	16	18	23	30
398 m ³ /h	36	27	20	17	18	24	30
608 m ³ /h	43	35	31	26	21	24	30

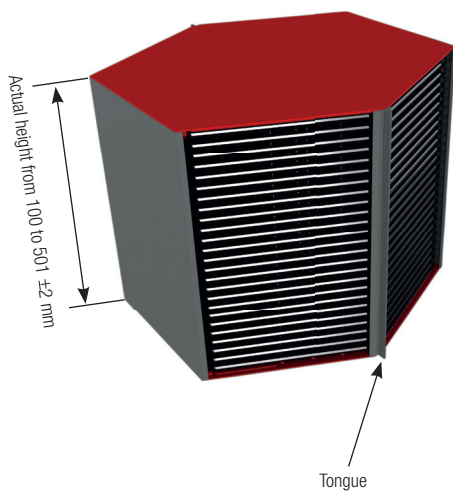
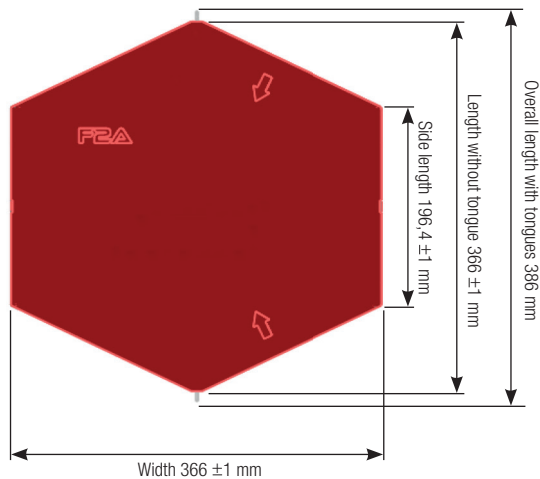
Note: acoustic performances have been tested according to hereunder conditions



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DIMENSIONS

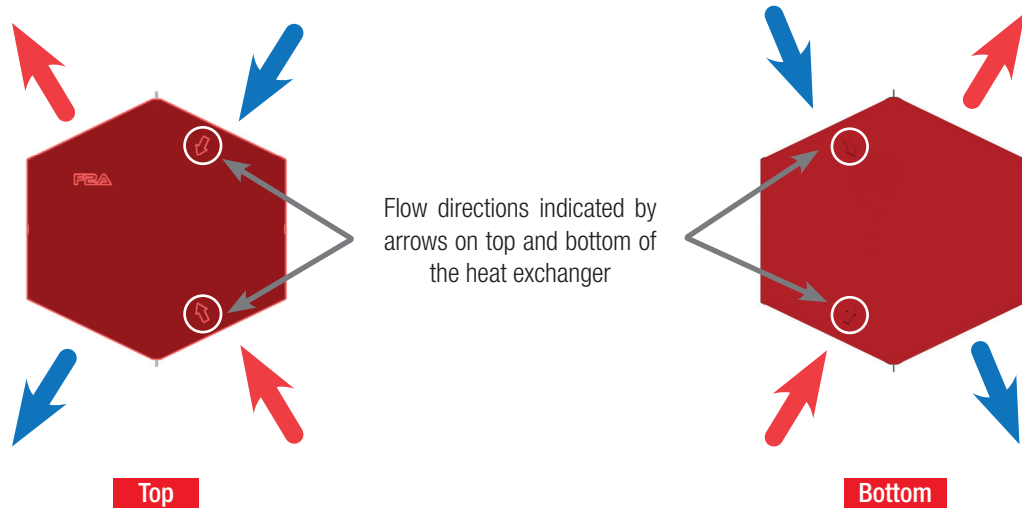


Model	Actual height (mm)	Weight (Kg)
100	101,2	1,8
110	113	1,9
120	124,8	2,0
130		2,1
140	136,6	2,1
150	148,4	2,2
160	160,2	2,2
170	172	2,3
180	183,8	2,4
190		2,5
200	195,6	2,5
210	207,4	2,6
220	219,2	2,7
230	231	2,8
240	242,8	2,9
250	254,6	2,9
260		3,0
270	266,4	3,0
280	278,2	3,1
290	290	3,2
300	301,8	3,3
310	313,6	3,4
320	325,4	3,5
330		3,6
340	337,2	3,6
350	349	3,7
360	360,8	3,7
370	372,6	3,8
380	384,4	3,9
390		4,0
400	396,2	4,0
410	408	4,1
420	419,8	4,2
430	431,6	4,3
440	443,4	4,3
450	455,2	4,4
460		4,5
470	467	4,5
480	478,8	4,6
490	490,6	4,7
500	502,4	4,8

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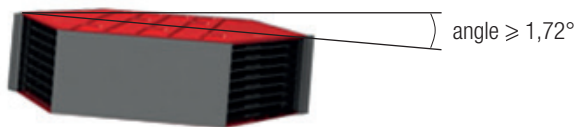
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INSTALLATION

Flow directions to be respected

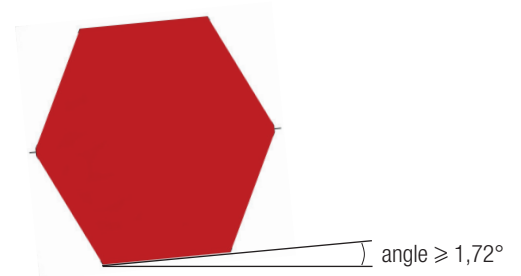


Drainage of condensed moisture

For horizontal or on-side mounting orientation, an angle of 1,72° (3%) minimum is required to ensure efficient evacuation of condensed moisture as shown below:



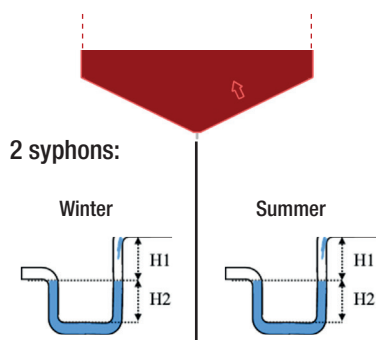
For horizontal orientation, **F2A marking must be pointed upward.**



A standard mounting orientation (vertical) does not require any angle.

We recommend to use 2 different syphons (winter and summer) at the outlet of the condensate drain pan. The syphons' height needs to be at least twice higher than maximum pressure difference in the ventilation system.

Reminder: 1 mm Water Column = 10 Pa



Example:

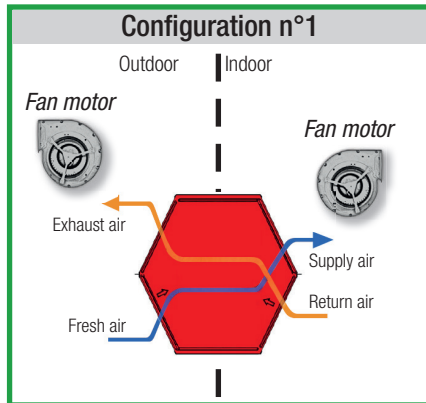
Air Handling Unit's differential pressure = 200 Pa
 200 Pa = 20 mm WC
 H1 = 20 mm x 2 = 40 mm
 H2 = 20 mm x 2 = 40 mm
 → Syphons' height must be 80 mm minimum.

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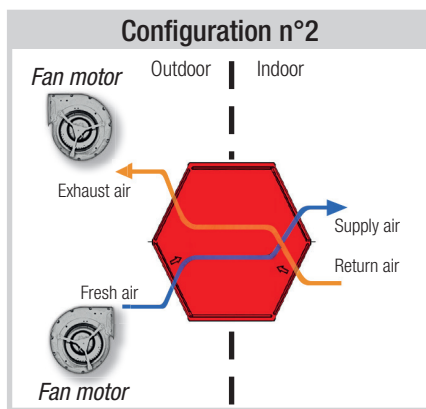
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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INSTALLATION: FAN POSITIONS



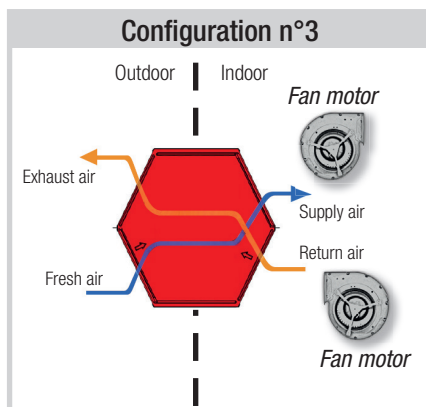
**Recommended
by F2A**

- Optimum flow distribution leading to a better efficiency
- Low pressure difference between plates reducing internal leakage
- Heat recovery from motor on supply-air side



**Possible
configuration**

- Better acoustic attenuations than configuration n°1
- Reducing freezing risk but affecting the heat exchanger efficiency
- High pressure difference between plates affecting internal leakage



**Possible
configuration**

- High heat recovery from motors (in winter)
- Heat gain on exhaust-air side

	Fans positions		Indoor acoustic		Thermal performances (Winter)	
	Supply air	Exhaust air	Supply-air side	Exhaust-air side	Efficiency	Heat recovery from motor
Configuration n°1	Inlet	Outlet	0	+	++	+
Configuration n°2	Outlet	Outlet	+	+	0	+
Configuration n°3	Inlet	Inlet	0	0	+	++

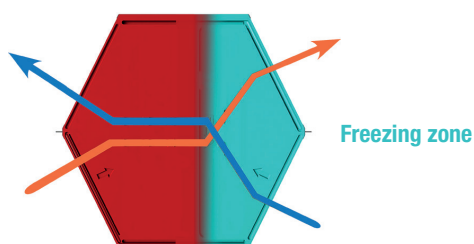
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LIMITS OF USE: FREEZING RISK

The exhaust air contains moisture which condenses in contact with cold exchanger plates (fresh-air side) and turns into water. This condensed moisture may freeze if exhaust air is below 0°.

A mechanism into the ventilation system is needed to avoid freezing, such as:

- Reducing intake airflow rate
- Bypassing the heat exchanger with or without post-heating mechanism
- Preheating by earth tubes or geothermal heating

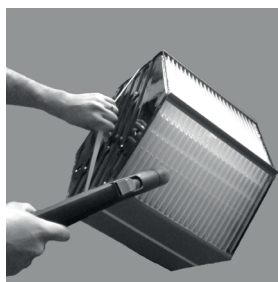


STORAGE, USE AND CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

- Indoor storage, no sunlight
- Storage temperature: from -30°C to +50°C
- Operating temperature: from -30°C to +50°C
- Pressure difference between the two flows must not exceed 2000 Pa
- Use filters for exhaust and fresh air to keep the exchanger interior clean
- Do not cut the handling strap



- 1 – Take the heat exchanger out by pulling the strap.
Pay attention to its orientation into the ventilation system



- 2 – Remove the dust with a household vacuum cleaner



- 3 – Put the heat exchanger back in place by pushing it carefully

Download the SB 3.66's 2D (DWG, DXF, PDF) & 3D (IGS, STEP) drawings by scanning this code

