

LAZY A/C with KEN GEHRING

President Emeritus at Therma-Stor



on Earth

Weather in most regions range from very comfortable to life threatening.

Because weather depends on massive weather systems moving around the earth, you may have weather typical of the last season, current season or the next season.

Weather systems typically pass in 1-14 days.

Follow man's search for survival and comfort.

Outline

Weather's Seasonal
Impact on the House as
a System

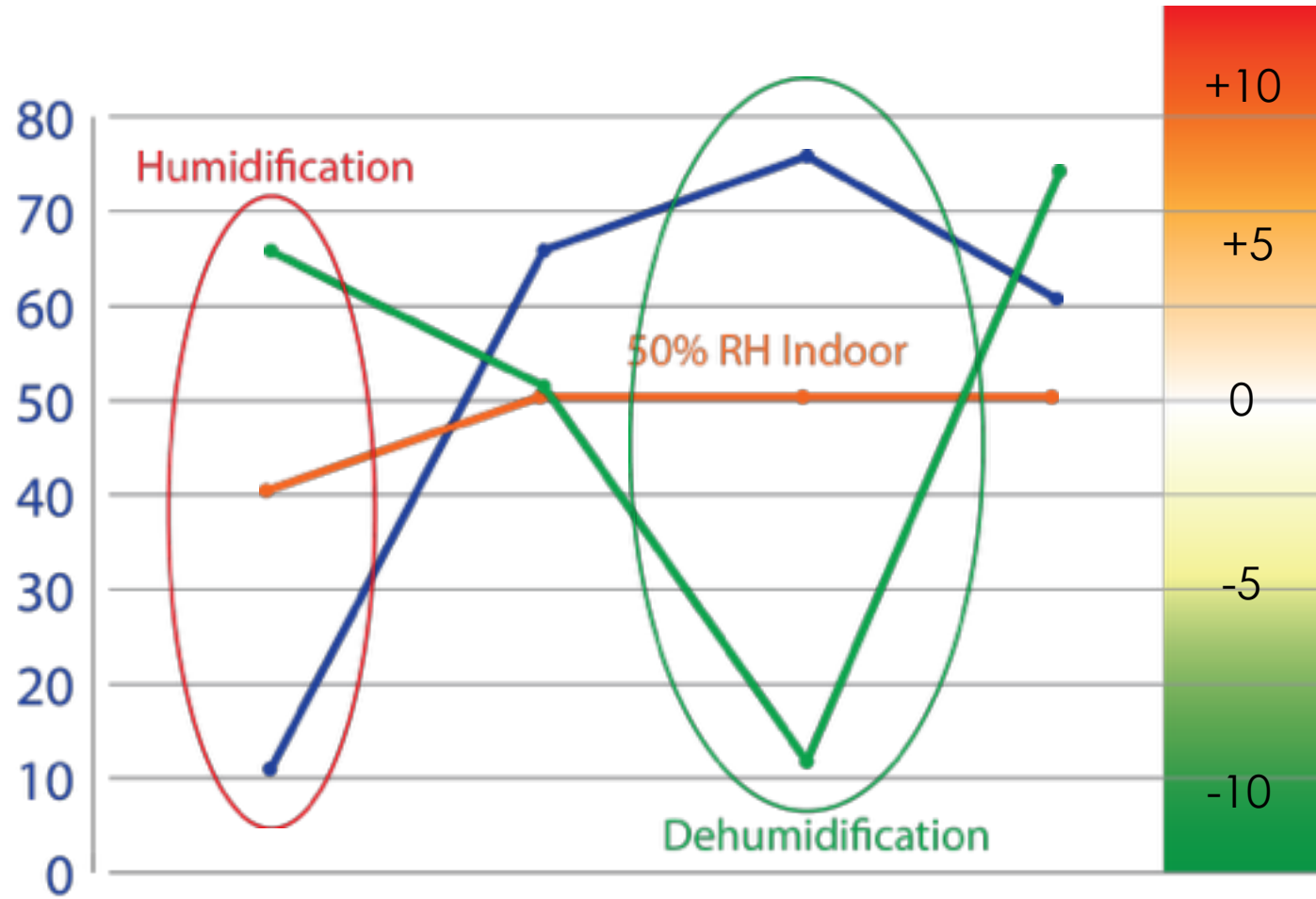
Current Best Practices

Concerns

The Lazy A/C

The Gold Standard

Fo



Winter Spring Summer Fall

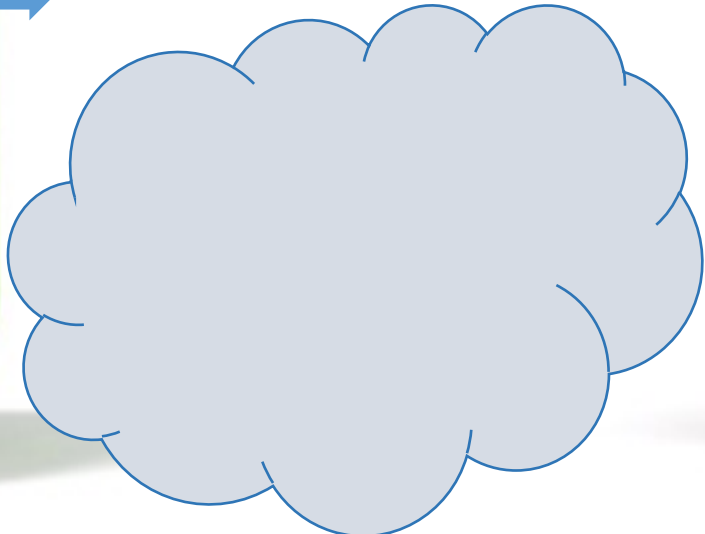
—•— °F Outdoor Dew Point —•— %RH Indoor —•— +/- Gals/Day Moisture

“**Mass Climate**”
+/- Gals Per Day”
Per 100 cfm of Infiltration/
Ventilation Air
To Maintain 75°F, 50%RH



As **Damp** Air Passes Through the Home & the Occupants Add Moisture, the Home gets **Damp**

Wind forces 0-200 CFM of damp air In + 0-8 lbs. of moisture/hr



Air leaks out



A/C cooling removes 0-15lbs. per hour of moisture

Family adds 1-4 lbs. of moisture per hour

Design Indoor Cooling Temp.: °F
 Design Outdoor Cooling Temp.: °F
 Temp. Difference Cooling: 15°F
 Indoor Humidity: ▾ Grains difference: 53

Chetan Mehta
 4510 Colony Oaks Court
 Area: Houston Hobby Airport, TX
 Front Door Orientation: ▾

Design Indoor Heating Temp.: °F
 Design Outdoor Heating Temp.: °F
 Temp. Difference Heating: 35°F

Whole House Load Calculator

TD:Cool:15°F Heat:35°F	Sq. ft. - types 1 and 2	shading	Sq. ft. - types 1 and 2	shading	Sq. ft. - types 1 and 2	Sq. ft.
Outside Wall: North	1: <input type="text"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Windows x	1: <input type="text" value="12.5"/> 2: <input type="text" value="12.5"/>	Glass Doors x	1: <input type="text"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Doors <input type="text"/>
Outside Wall: South	1: <input type="text"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Windows ▾	1: <input type="text"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Glass Doors ▾	1: <input type="text"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Doors <input type="text"/>
Outside Wall: E & W	1: <input type="text"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Windows ▾	1: <input type="text" value="12.5"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Glass Doors ▾	1: <input type="text"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Doors <input type="text"/>
Outside Wall: NE & NW	1: <input type="text" value="1500"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Windows x	1: <input type="text" value="36"/> 2: <input type="text" value="110"/>	Glass Doors x	1: <input type="text"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Doors <input type="text"/>
Outside Wall: SE & SW	1: <input type="text" value="1440"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Windows ▾	1: <input type="text" value="75"/> 2: <input type="text" value="96"/>	Glass Doors ▾	1: <input type="text"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Doors <input type="text"/>
Sky Lights	N: <input type="text"/> S: <input type="text"/>	E-W: <input type="text"/>	NE-NW: <input type="text"/>	SE-SW: <input type="text"/>		
Floor - (linear ft. if slab)	1: <input type="text" value="144"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Basement	Walls-above grade <input type="checkbox"/>	below grade <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> Sq. ft.	
Ceiling	1: <input type="text" value="170"/> 2: <input type="text"/>	Basement	Floor -- <input type="text"/>	width <input type="text" value="23 ft. or"/> ▾	feet below grade: <input type="text" value="2 ft."/> ▾	
Number of Appliances	<input type="text" value="2"/> Fireplaces <input type="text" value="1"/> ▾					
Number of People	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Fresh Air	recommended: <input type="text" value="71"/> CFM			
Conditioned - Sq. ft.:	<input type="text" value="2640"/>	Cubic Ft. <input type="text" value="22440"/>	Construction <input type="text" value="Average"/> ▾	Duct System: <input type="text" value="Attic"/> ▾ <input type="text" value="R-4"/> ▾ <input type="text" value="below av"/> ▾		
Calculate Load		Total Btu's Cooling 36577	Sensible Load 29407	Latent Load 7170	Total Btu's Heating 42432	

manual_s

Sizing Calculator based on Manual S

Choosing the Right Equipment (Safety Factor?)

Condensing Unit

Nominal Tons	Power Supply V-ph-Hz	Rated Current	Capacity BTU	Performance Air Flow / Noise	Liquid Pipe	Gas Pipe	Price (full system)
1.5	208-230/1/60	6.65 A	17500	1500 CFM / 62 DB (A)	3/8"	3/4"	\$1336
2.0	208-230/1/60	8.75 A	23000	1580 CFM / 62 DB (A)	3/8"	3/4"	\$1432
2.5	208-230/1/60	11.95 A	30000	3000 CFM / 62 DB (A)	3/8"	3/4"	\$1532
3.0	208-230/1/60	20 A	35000	3250 CFM / 65 DB (A)	3/8"	7/8"	\$1674
3.5	208-230/1/60	22.1 A	42000	4200 CFM / 65 DB (A)	3/8"	7/8"	\$1764
4.0	208-230/1/60	24.3 A	48000	4400 CFM / 65 DB (A)	3/8"	1 1/8"	\$1985
5.0	208-230/1/60	29.4 A	57500	4250 CFM / 65 DB (A)	3/8"	1 1/8"	\$2118

Air Handler

Nominal Tons	Power Supply V-ph-Hz	Rated Current	Capacity BTU	Performance Air Flow / Noise	Liquid Pipe	Gas Pipe	Price (full system)
1.5	208-230/1/60	1.5 A	18000	650 CFM / 45 DB (A)	3/8"	3/4"	\$1336
2.0	208-230/1/60	1.5 A	22400	800 CFM / 48 DB (A)	3/8"	3/4"	\$1432
2.5	208-230/1/60	2.0 A	29000	950 CFM / 53 DB (A)	3/8"	3/4"	\$1532
3.0	208-230/1/60	2.0 A	36000	1350CFM / 53 DB (A)	3/8"	7/8"	\$1674
3.5	208-230/1/60	2.0 A	42000	1350CFM / 55 DB (A)	3/8"	7/8"	\$1764
4.0	208-230/1/60	2.0 A	48000	1600CFM / 55 DB (A)	3/8"	1 1/8"	\$1985
5.0	208-230/1/60	3.0 A	57000	1960CFM / 58 DB (A)	3/8"	1 1/8"	\$2118

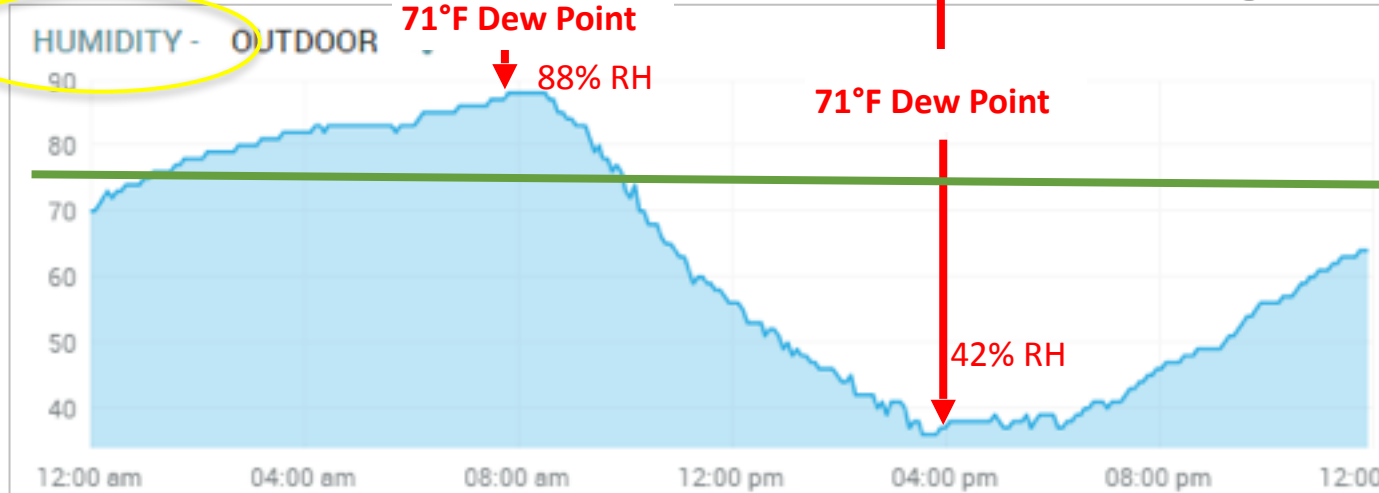
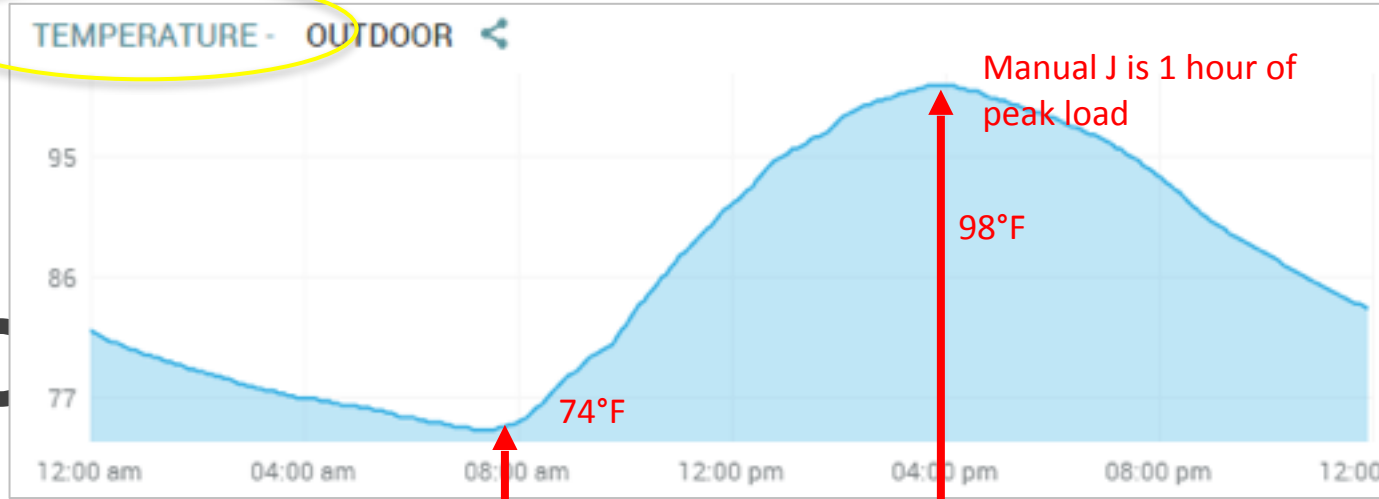
HVAC system has been sized according to industry best practices, it is installed, collect \$, some would consider this done – right?

WRONG!

Concern – the system has been sized for peak load conditions, but the house sees mostly partial and no-load conditions

Sensible Load
90% to near zero
most days

OUTDOOR



J LOADS

Latent load is
fairly uniform
throughout the
day and night

New Example: MANUAL J LOAD CALCULATION

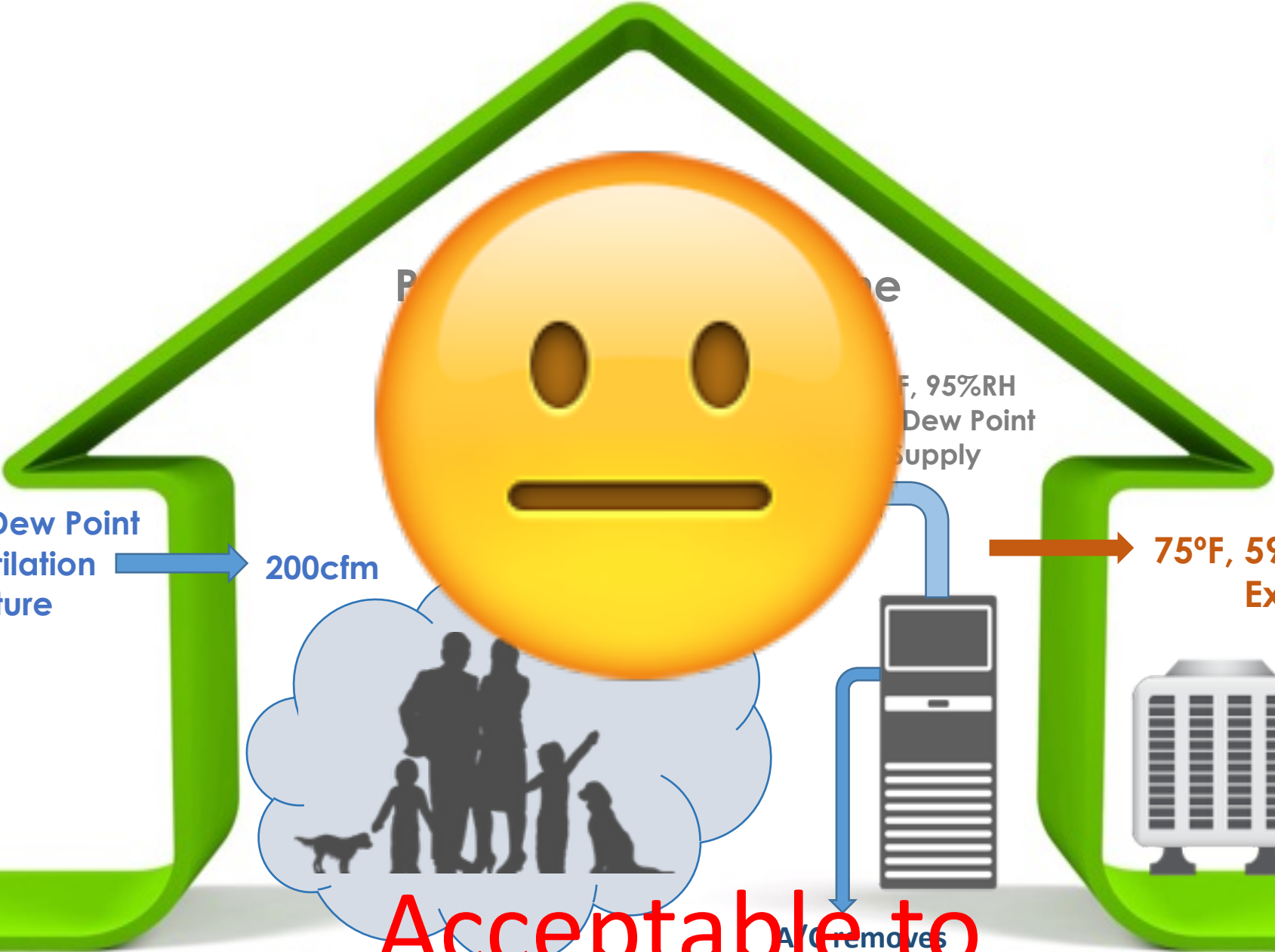
45,000 btus per hour sensible

12,000 btus per hour latent

57,000 btus per hour cooling

ON a hot day 4 hours per day
declining to near zero at night

Potential 24 hours per day



95°F, 56%RH 77°F Dew Point
Infiltration/Ventilation
8.6 lbs. Moisture



200cfm

95°F, 95%RH
Dew Point
Supply



75°F, 59%RH, 60°F DP
Exfiltration

5 Ton A/C



Acceptable to Meet?

Family Adds +2 lbs. Per Hour

A/C removes
10 lbs per hr.
moisture

LAZY AC



Typical A/C
Performance on a Rainy
Day

69°F, 95%RH 68°F Dew Point
Infiltration/Ventilation
4 lbs. Moisture



200cfm



Family Adds +2 lbs. Per Hour



Dehu removes
5 lbs per hr.
moisture



75°F, 80%RH, 69°F DP
Exfiltration



5 Ton A/C

LAZY AC |

Typical A/C Performance on Moderate Days/Partial Loads



75°F

80°F, 75%RH 71°F Dew Point
Infiltration/Ventilation
4 lbs. Moisture



200cfm



Family Adds +2 lbs. Per HOUR

Dehu removes 5 lbs/ hr. moisture

Ultra-Aire
The House Dehu

A/E removes 6 lbs/hr. moisture



75°F, 65%RH, 62°F DP
Exfiltration



5 Ton A/C

LAZY AC



Therma-Stor LLC

Driven by performance. Powered by design.™

[+ Reply to Thread](#)

Results 1 to 8 of 1

Thread: oversized unit

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05-10-2016, 07:15 PM

#1

superfittertech
Professional Member*Join Date: Jun 2004
Location: St Paul, minnesota
Posts: 1,500[Post Likes](#)

oversized unit

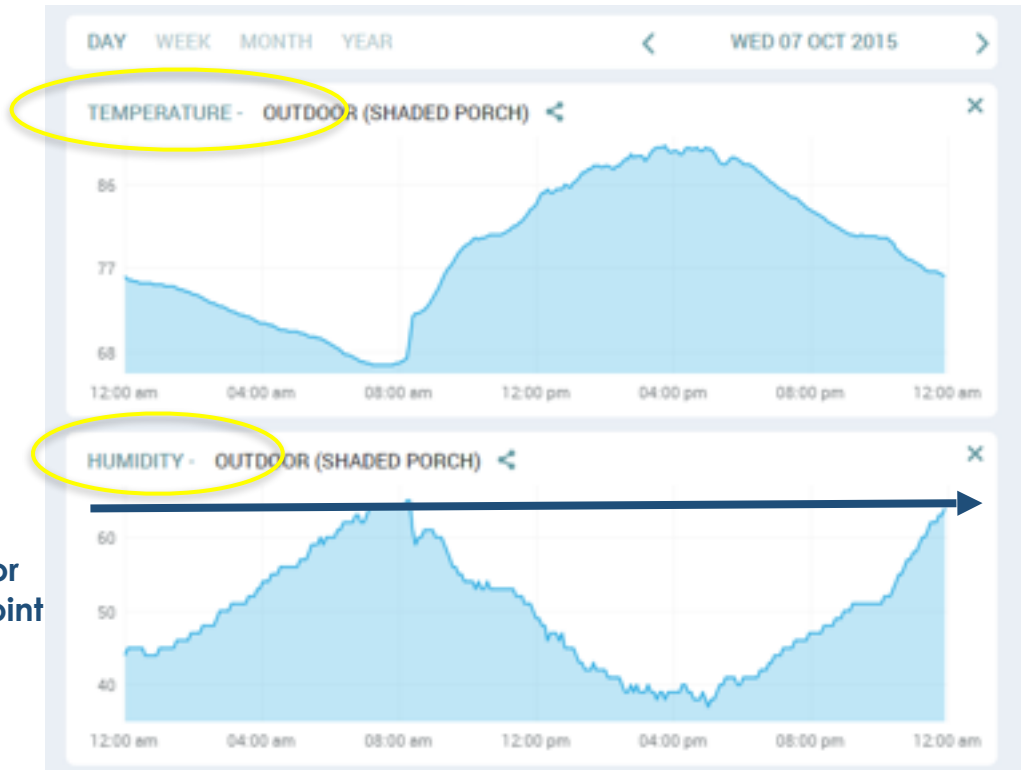
Help. I have a foam house approximately 2600 square ft. upstairs 960 sq ft the indoor unit is a Bryant 38MVC060-14 furnace with a CNRVP2417ACAABAA cased "N" coil and a 20 year old Lennox 2 ton condensing unit. Obviously oversized. load calcs slightly under 1 ton. The problem is I need to replace the condensing unit, but I'm unable to find anything less than a 1.5 ton unit. Thought about using an EPR valve with a hot gas bypass valve as I've done a few times in the past, but I really don't want to travel down that road again. Does anyone know if they still make a 1 ton condensing unit anymore? (R-410A of course). The unit already has a honeywell VNT5070E1000 erv. I can't get the humidity below 60%

05-11-2016, 07:13 AM

#5

teddy bear
Sponsor & Professional Member*Join Date: Jun 2003
Location: Madison, WI/Cape Coral, FL
Posts: 7,535[Post Likes](#)

You need something that will remove 3-4 lbs. of moisture per hour minimum without any sensible cooling load for the damp evenings, occupants moisture, and moisture in the fresh air. Add a small whole house dehumidifier and you have 50%RH during low/no sensible cooling loads and high outdoor dew points. Also for the many days when there is no sensible cooling load, turn off the a/c and let the dehumidifier keep the home dry for pennies. Over-cooling is costly and uncomfortable compare to a high efficiency whole house like the [Ultra-Aire 70H](#).
Your thoughts?
Regards Teddy Bear



63°F Outdoor Dew Point

S I



70°F 56%RH
54°F Dew Point

76°F 57%RH
60°F Dew Point

74°F 58%RH
59°F Dew Point

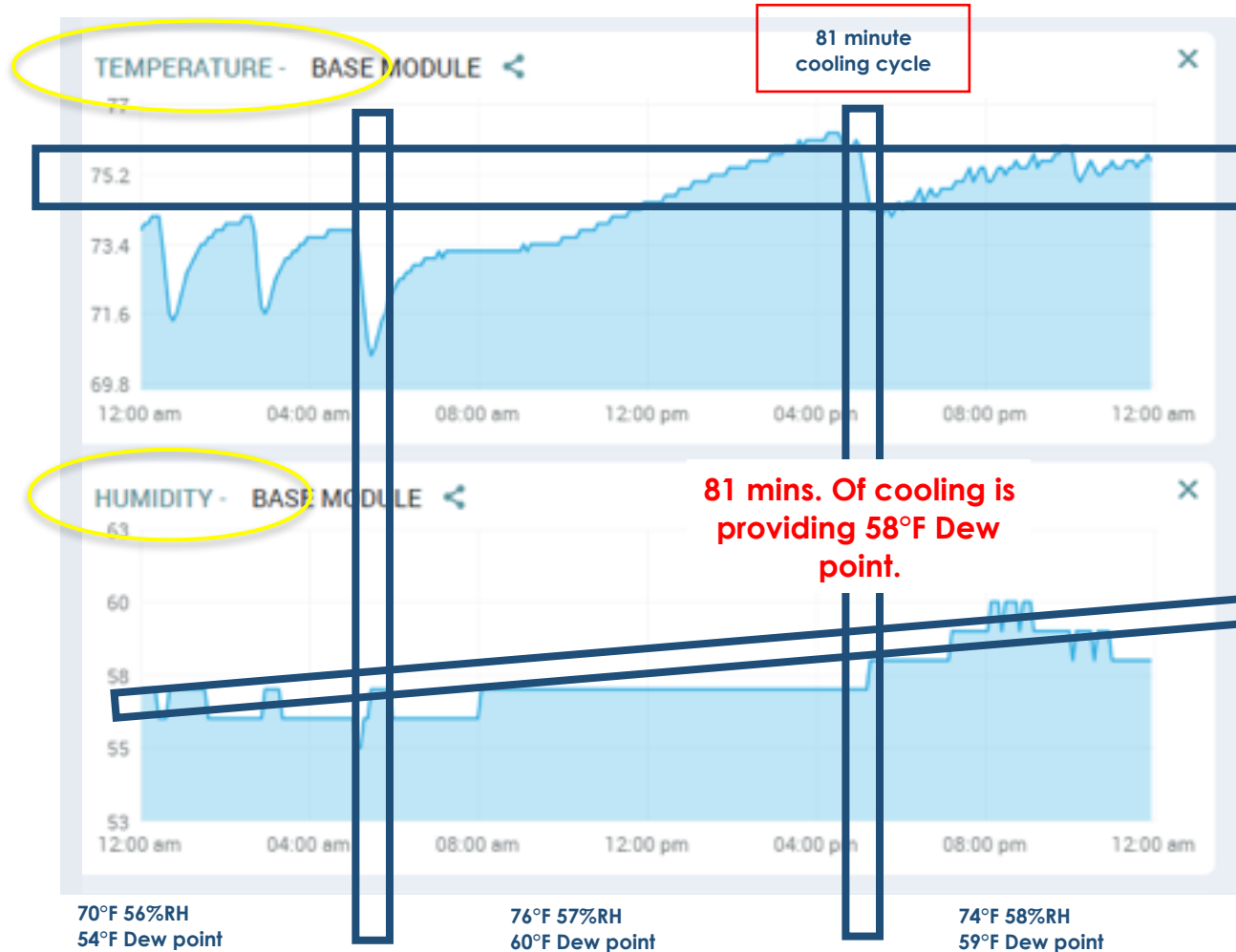
59-61°F Indoor Dew point

81 minute cooling cycle

This A/C is incapable of lowering the indoor dew point below 59°F during extended cooling cycles.

Possible reasons for lack of %RH reduction?

63°F
Outdoor
Dew
point



IS

Adding 150 pint whole house dehumidifier did not change this home much.

What is going on?

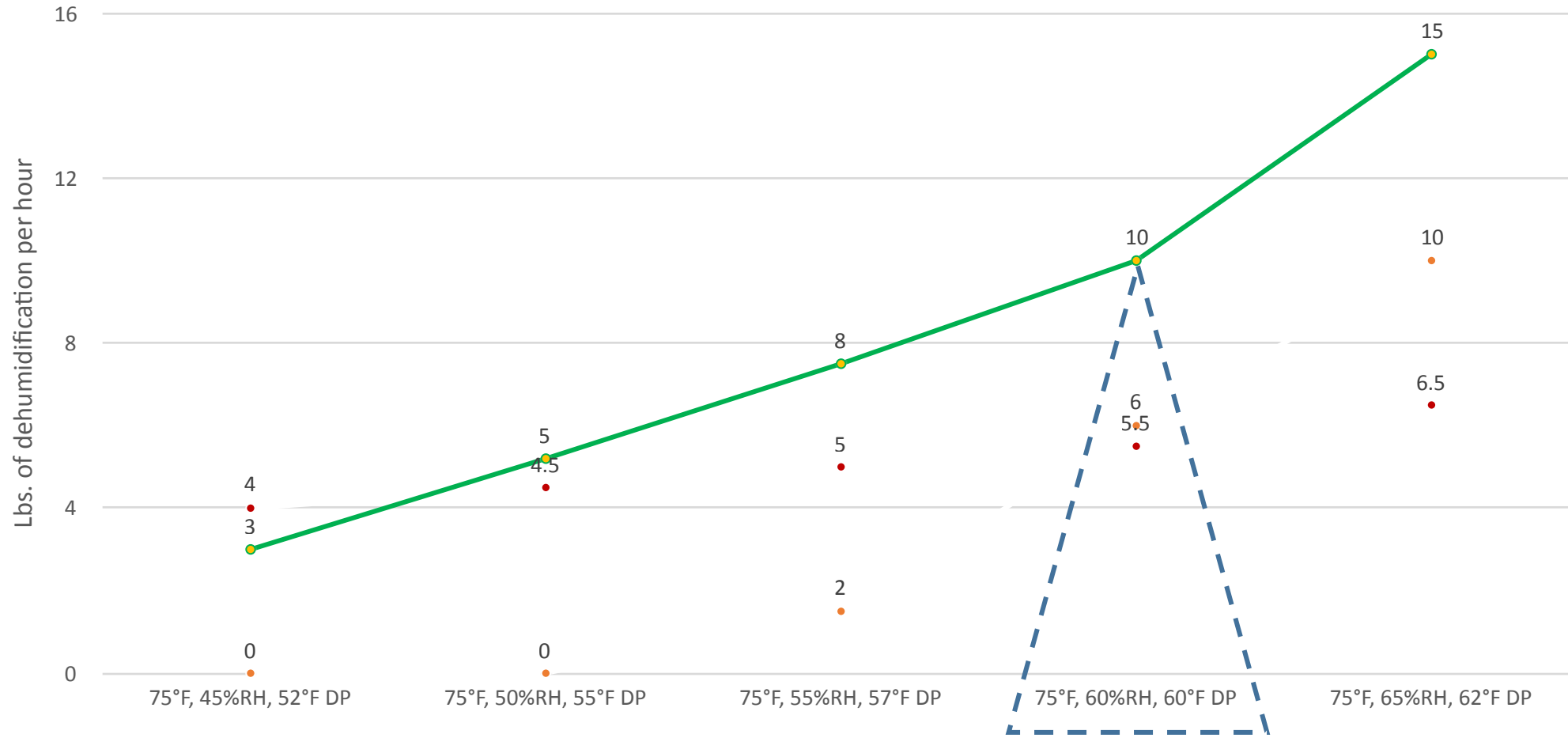


The Lazy A/C!

LAZY AC |



Lbs. per hour of Moisture Removed by a Lazy 5 ton A/C



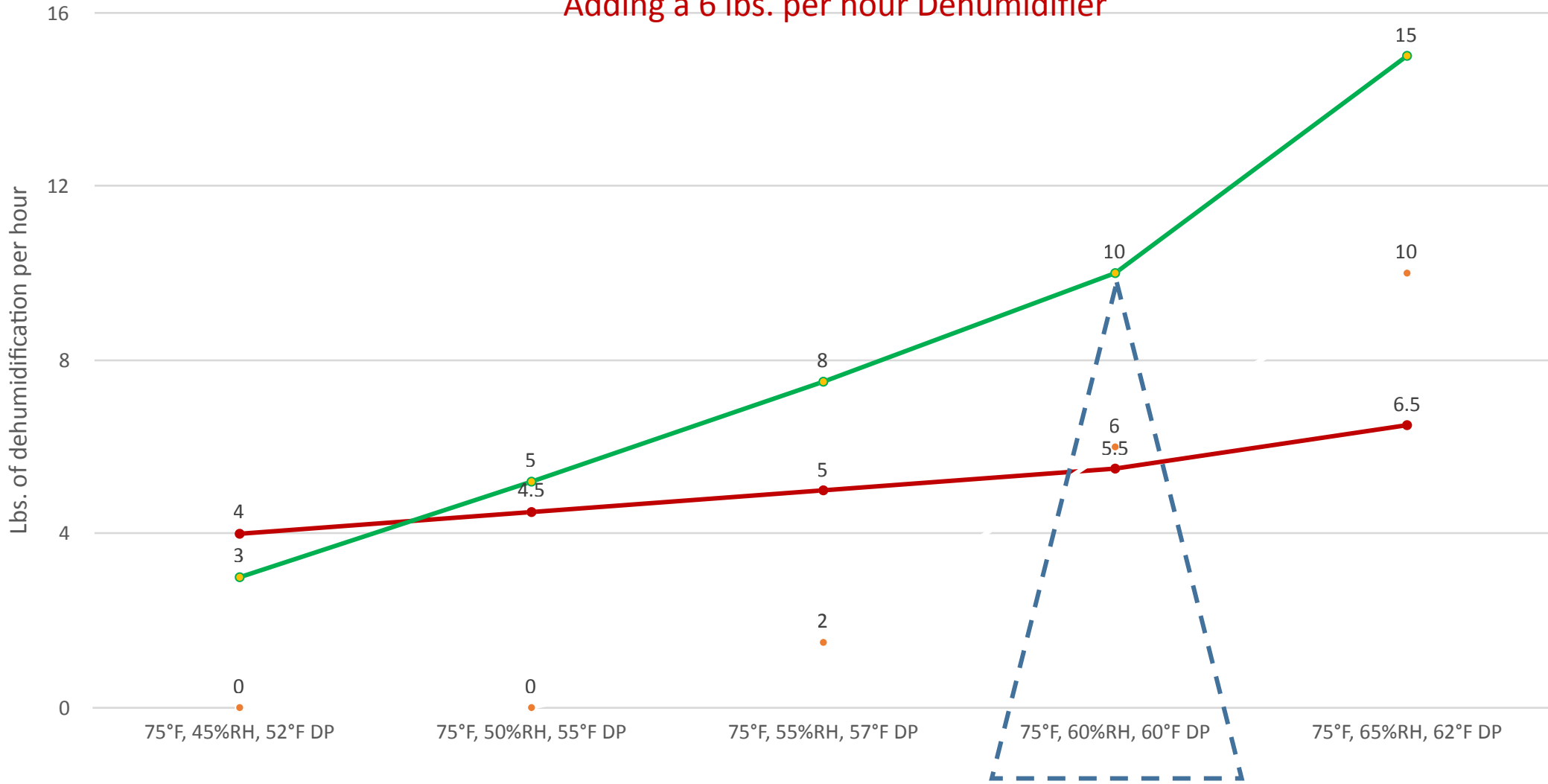
Lazy AC only

- 50°F coil-deh On
- 6 lb. per hour dehu@80F,60%

● 50°F coil A/C only

LAZY AC |

Lbs. per hour of Moisture Removed by a Lazy 5 ton A/C
 Adding a 6 lbs. per hour Dehumidifier



Lazy AC only

● 50°F coil-deh On ● 50°F coil A/C only ● 6 lb. per hour dehu@80°F, 60%

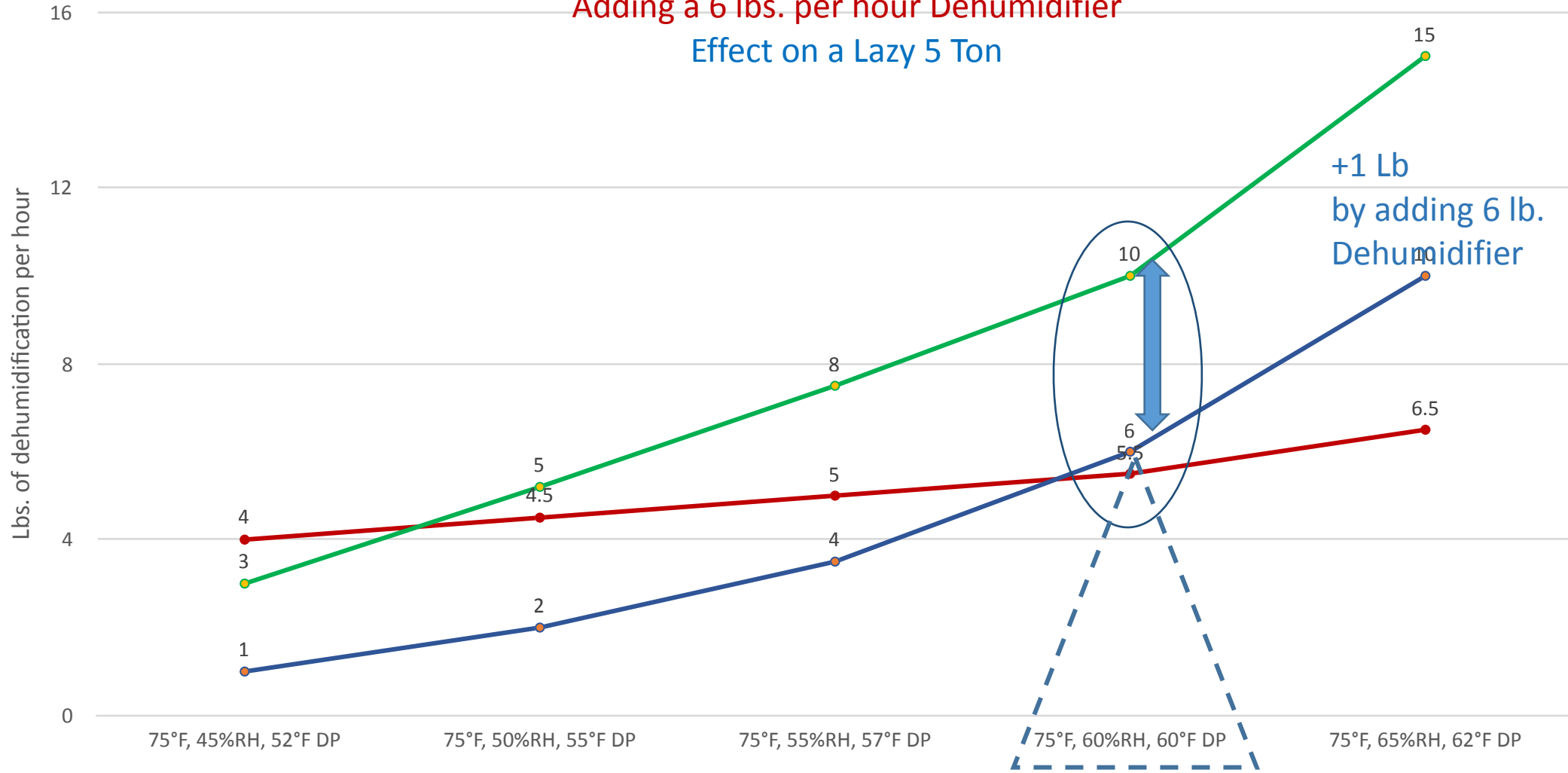
LAZY AC |



Lbs. per hour of Moisture Removed by a Lazy 5 Ton A/C only

Adding a 6 lbs. per hour Dehumidifier

Effect on a Lazy 5 Ton



Lazy AC only

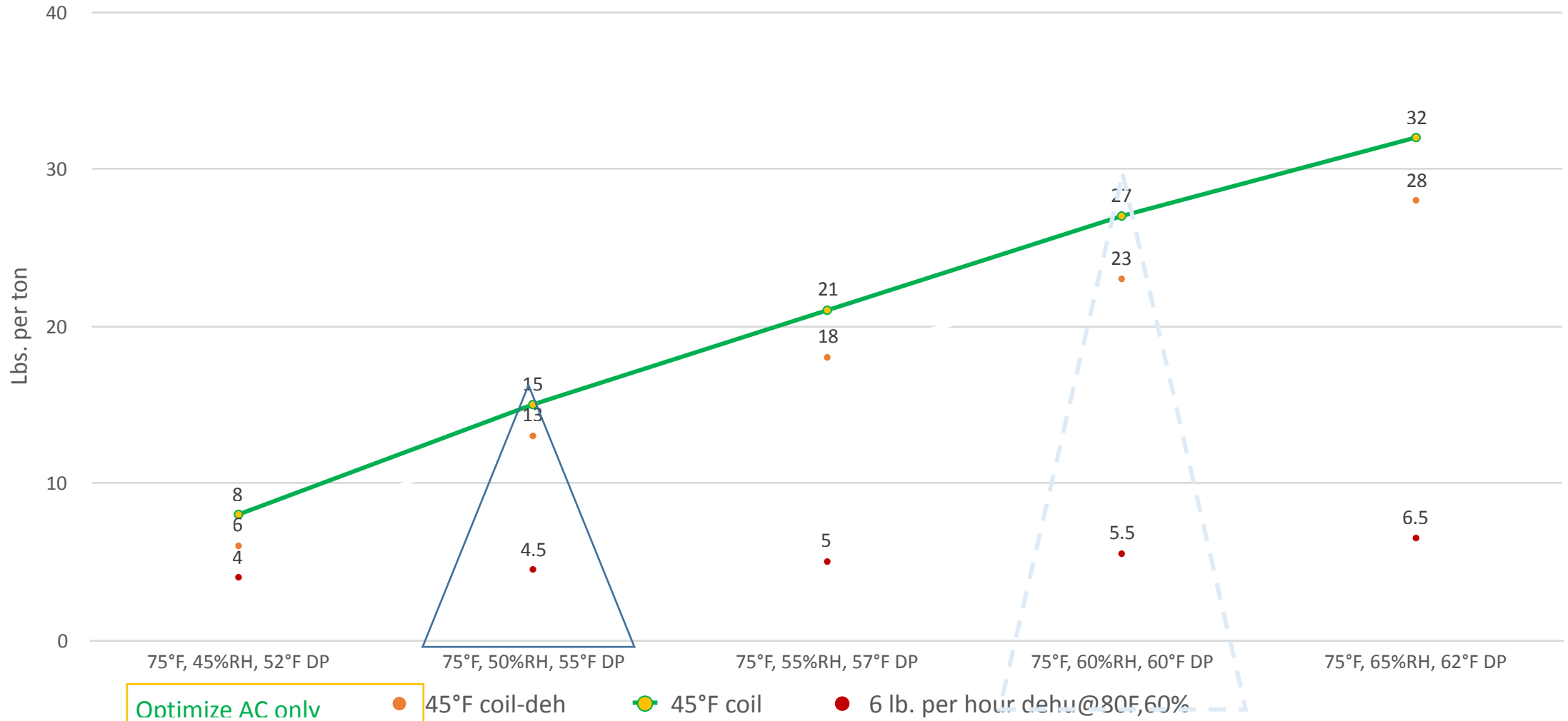
50°F coil-deh On

50°F coil A/C only

6 lb. per hour dehu @ 80°F, 60%

LAZY AC

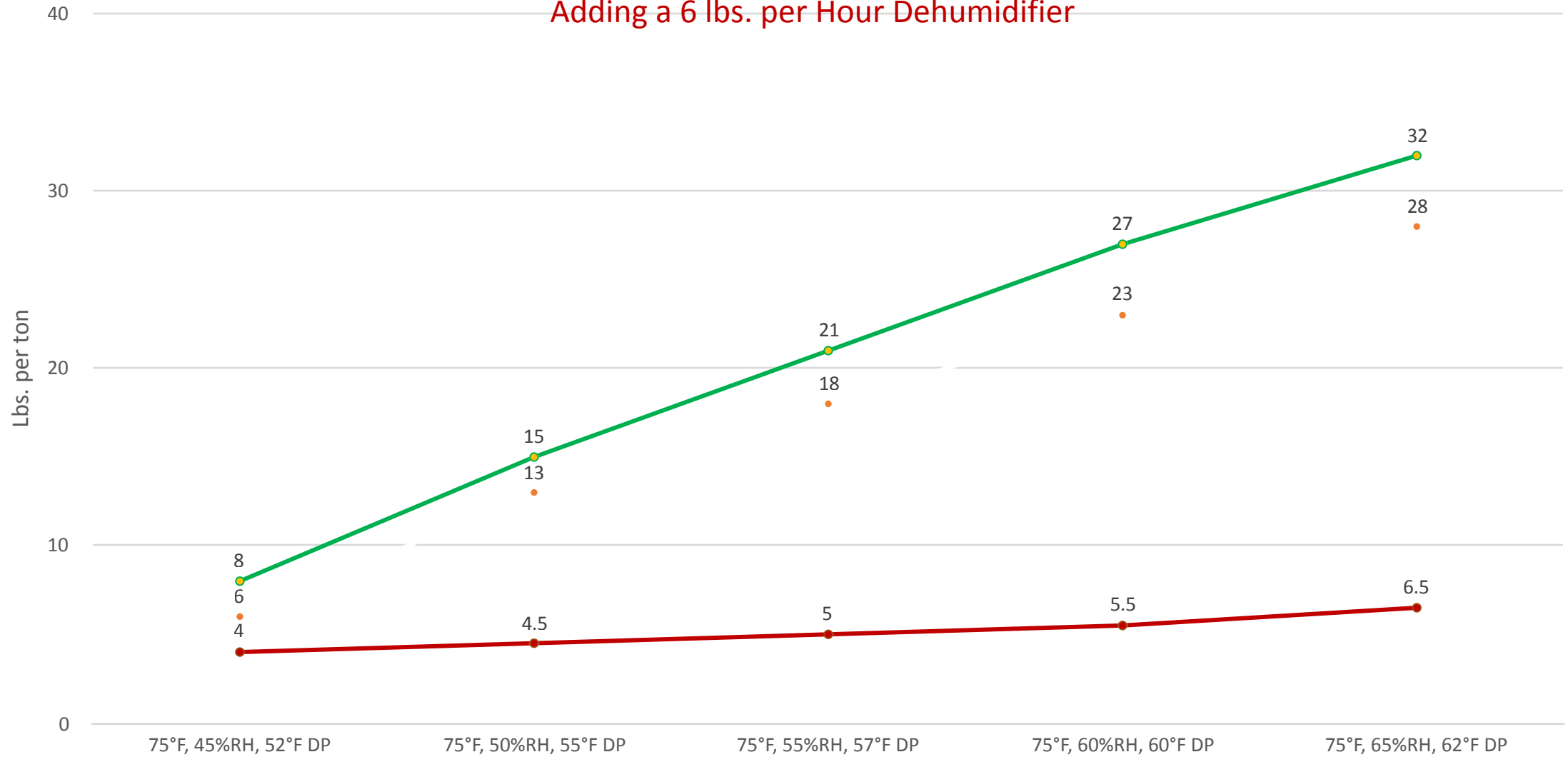
Lbs. per of Moisture Removed per House by a Optimized 5 Ton A/C



LAZY AC

Lbs. per of Moisture Removed per House by a Optimized 5 Ton A/C

Adding a 6 lbs. per Hour Dehumidifier



Optimize AC only

45°F coil-deh

45°F coil

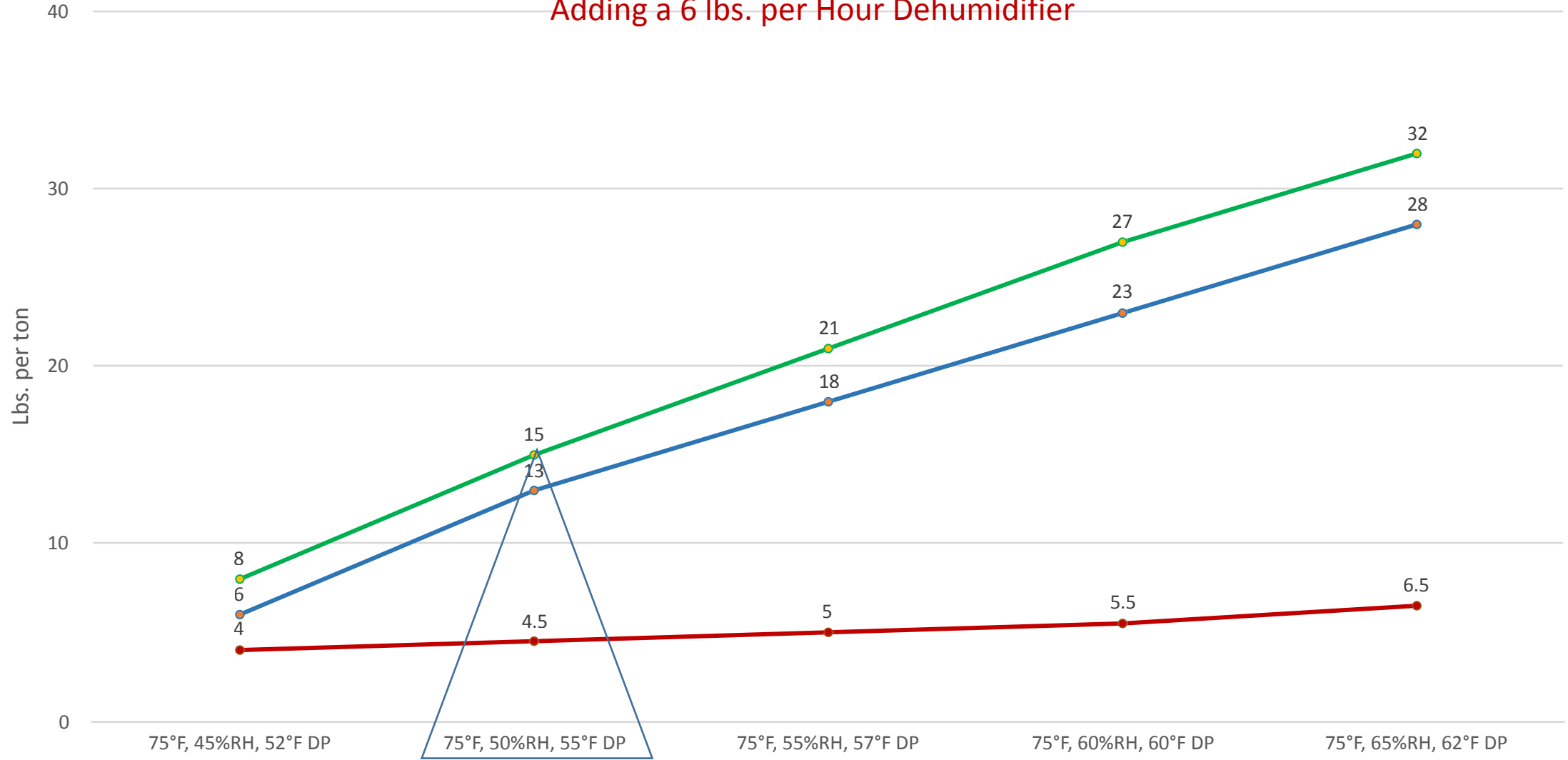
6 lb. per hour dehu@80F,60%

LAZY AC |



Lbs. per of Moisture Removed per House by a Optimized 5 Ton A/C

Adding a 6 lbs. per Hour Dehumidifier



Optimize AC only

45°F coil-deh

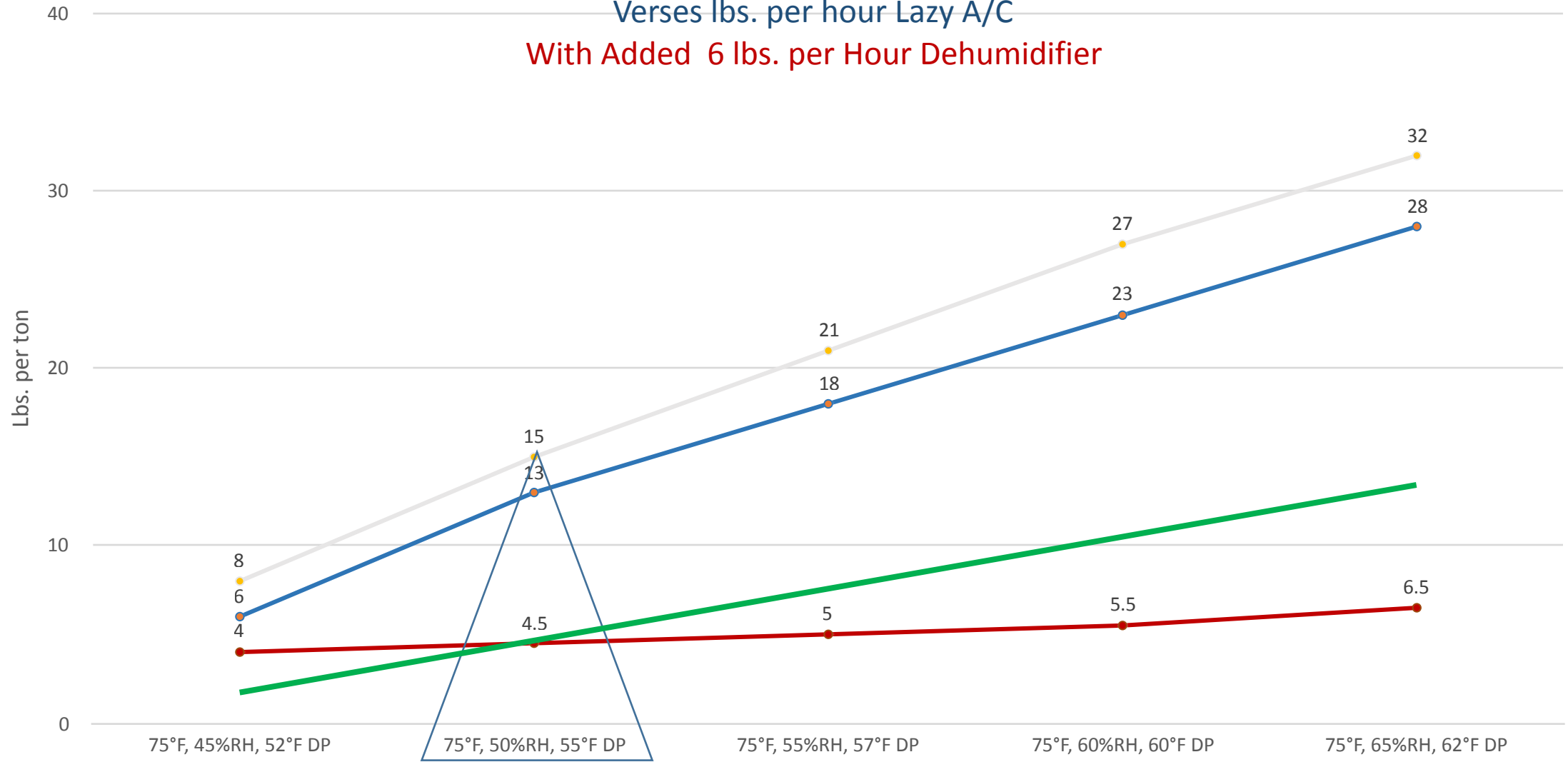
45°F coil

6 lb. per hour dehu@80F,60%

LAZY AC

Lbs. per of Moisture Removed per Hour by a Optimized 5 Ton A/C Verses lbs. per hour Lazy A/C

With Added 6 lbs. per Hour Dehumidifier



Lazy AC with dehu
● 45°F coil-deh
● 45°F coil
● 6 lb. per hour dehu @ 80F, 60%

How to Fix the Lazy AC

Step 1) Adjust the airflow to get desired evaporator coil temperature.

Step 2) Verify you have achieved the desired evaporator coil temperature – three options:

- 1) Measure suction line pressure
- 2) Measure dew point off the supply
- 3) Measure condensate at 75F/50%

Total Cooling Capacity

Typical 5 ton HP

Slowing the air flow increases the lbs. per hour of dehumidification and slows sensible cooling

50%RH @75°F

Entering Wet Bulb Temperature	Total Air Volume		95°F (35°C)						Dehumidification lbs./hr
			Total Cooling Capacity		Comp Motor kW Input	Sensible To Total Ratio (S/T)			
						Dry Bulb			
			cfm	L/s	kBtuh	kW	75°F 24°C	80°F 27°C	
63°F (17°C)	1750	825	57.1	16.7	4.64	.76	.91	1.00	14 lbs. @45°F coil temp
	1950	920	58.2	17.1	4.65	.79	.95	1.00	12 lbs. @47°F coil temp
	2150	1015	59.3	17.4	4.66	.82	.98	1.00	10 lbs. @50°F coil temp
	2350		60.4			.85		1.00	8 lbs. @55°F coil temp

Optimized A/C Coil (points to 14 lbs. @45°F coil temp)

Lazy A/C Setup (points to 8 lbs. @55°F coil temp)

2150	1015	60.0	20.2	4.19	.84	.80	.78	60.2	19.4	4.72	.85	.81	.78	65.0	18.0	5.31	.85	.82	.79	60.0	17.0	5.90	.80	.84	.81
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How to Fix the Lazy AC

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- 3) Measure condensate at 75F/50%

Option 1) Measure the suction line pressure and compare to the temperature / pressure chart

Temperature		R22	R407C		R417A		R410A
°F	°C		Liquid Press.	Vapor Press.	Liquid Press.	Vapor Press.	
-40	-40.0	0.5	3.0	4.4	0.5	4.2	11.6
-35	-37.2	2.6	5.4	0.6	2.4	0.8	14.9
-30	-34.4	4.9	8.0	1.8	4.5	1.5	18.5
-25	-31.7	7.4	10.9	4.1	6.9	3.6	22.5
-20	-28.9	10.1	14.1	6.6	9.4	5.9	26.9
-15	-26.1	13.2	17.6	9.4	12.2	8.4	31.7
-10	-23.3	16.5	21.3	12.5	15.2	11.2	36.8
-5	-20.6	20.1	25.4	15.9	18.5	14.3	42.5
0	-17.8	24.0	29.9	19.6	22.0	17.6	48.6
5	-15.0	28.2	34.7	23.6	25.9	21.2	55.2
10	-12.2	32.8	39.9	28.0	30.0	25.1	62.3
15	-9.4	37.7	45.6	32.8	34.5	29.3	70.0
20	-6.7	43.0	51.6	38.0	39.3	33.9	78.3
25	-3.9	48.8	58.2	43.6	44.5	38.9	87.3
30	-1.1	54.9	65.2	49.6	50.8	44.2	96.8
35	1.7	61.5	72.6	56.1	56.0	49.9	107
40	4.4	68.5	80.7	63.1	62.4	56.1	118
45	7.2	76.0	89.2	70.6	69.2	62.7	130
50	10.0	84.0	98.3	78.7	76.4	69.8	142
55	12.8	92.6	108	87.3	87.2	77.3	155
60	15.6	102	118	96.8	95.7	85.4	170
65	18.3	111	129	106	105	93.9	185
70	21.1	121	141	117	114	103	201
75	23.9	132	153	128	124	113	217
80	26.7	144	166	140	134	123	235
85	29.4	156	180	153	146	134	254
90	32.2	168	195	166	157	145	274
95	35.0	182	210	181	170	158	295
100	37.8	196	226	196	183	170	317
105	40.6	211	243	211	197	184	340
110	43.3	226	261	229	211	198	365
115	46.1	243	280	247	225	212	391
120	48.9	260	300	266	241	227	418
125	51.7	278	321	286	258	244	446
130	54.4	297	342	307	275	261	476
135	57.2	317	365	329	293	279	507
140	60.0	337	389	353	312	297	539
145	62.8	359	-	-	-	-	573
150	65.6	382	-	-	-	-	608

Cooling coil temp for 75°F, 50%RH, 55°F Dew point.

/ PRESSURE CHART

Coil Temperatures (°F)

Return conditions at typical outdoor conditions

Outdoor air temperatures
70°F
80°F
90°F

Trained A/C techs know how to do this.

Change the air flow through the cooling coil to get the desired coil temperature.

Option 2) Measure Dew Point at the Closest Supply



Aim for 49°F dew point
(at least 5 degrees
lower than desired
ambient dew point)

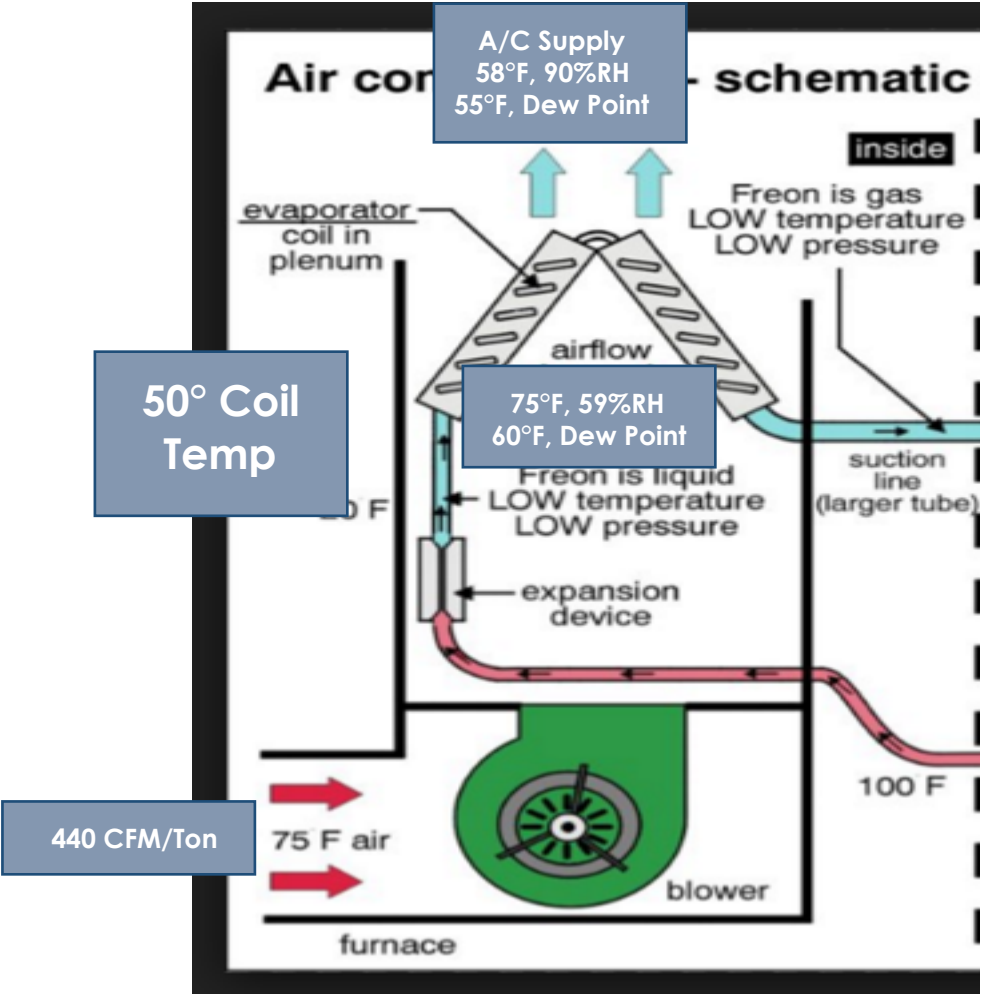
Option 3) Measure Condensate Removal



It can take up to **30 minutes** of operation to wet the evaporator coil and get condensate dripping at a steady state rate out of the hose

Goal is 3 lbs of condensate per hour per ton of AC

Let's review How The Lazy A/C Operates



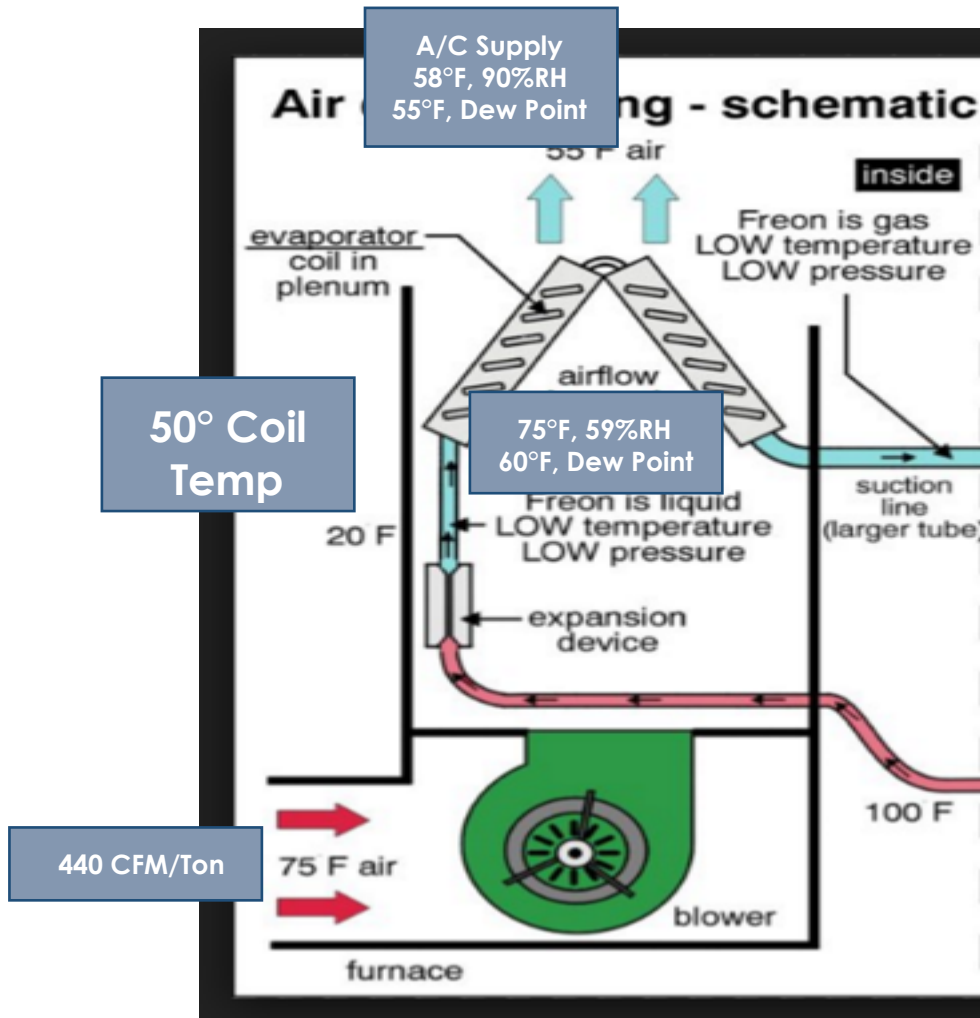
THE A/C SYSTEM REQUIRES
Functioning components

The correct amount
of refrigerant

Unrestricted air flow
through the hot outside
condensing coil.

The quantity of air flow through
the cold inside cooling coil
determines the sensible and
latent (moisture) removal

Let's review How The Lazy A/C Operates



At the Damp Home Condition,
1 ton of Lazy A/C Provides

12,000 btu per hour of total cooling
10,000 btu of sensible cooling
2,000 btu of latent cooling

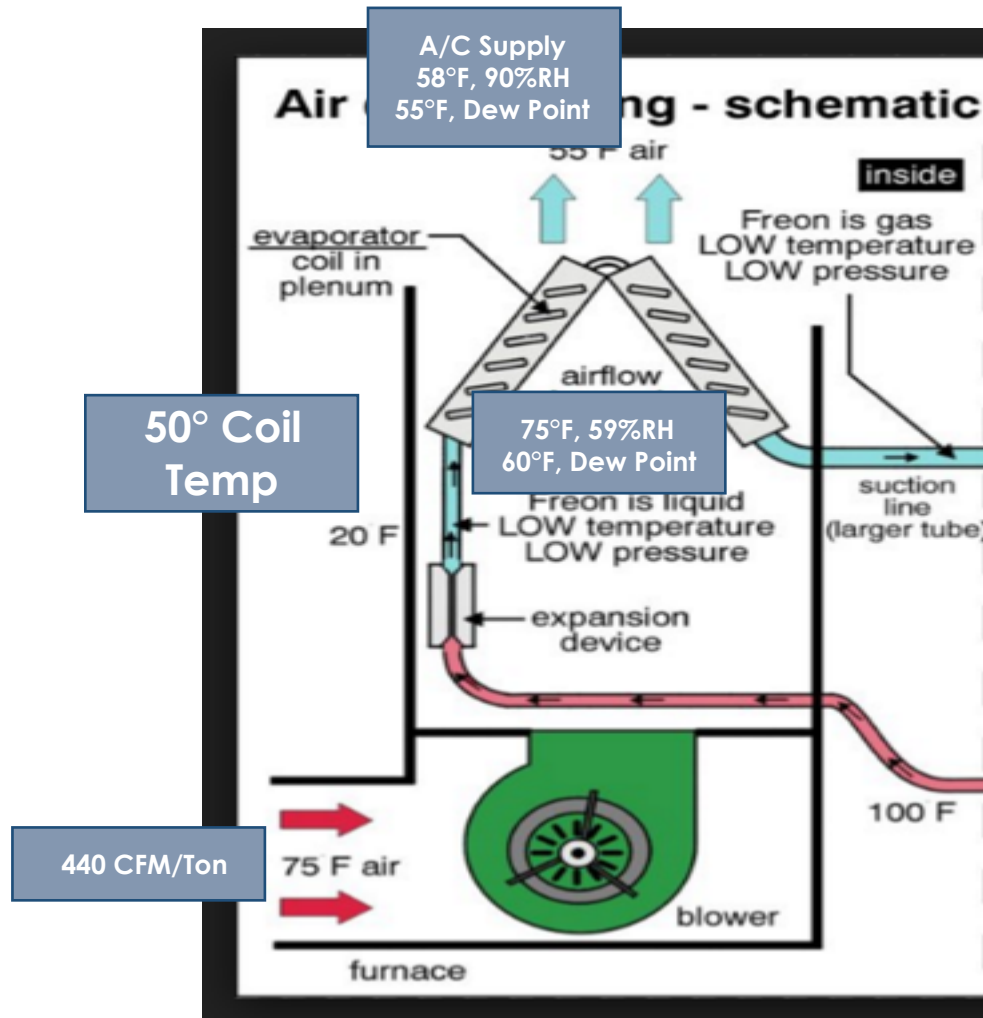
2 lbs. per hour of dehumidification
Uses the first lb. of condensate per
ton of coil to load the coil/pan

A LAZY 5 ton A/C would remove
only 10 lbs. per hour

LAZY AC |

 **Therma-Stor** LLC
Driven by performance. Powered by design.™

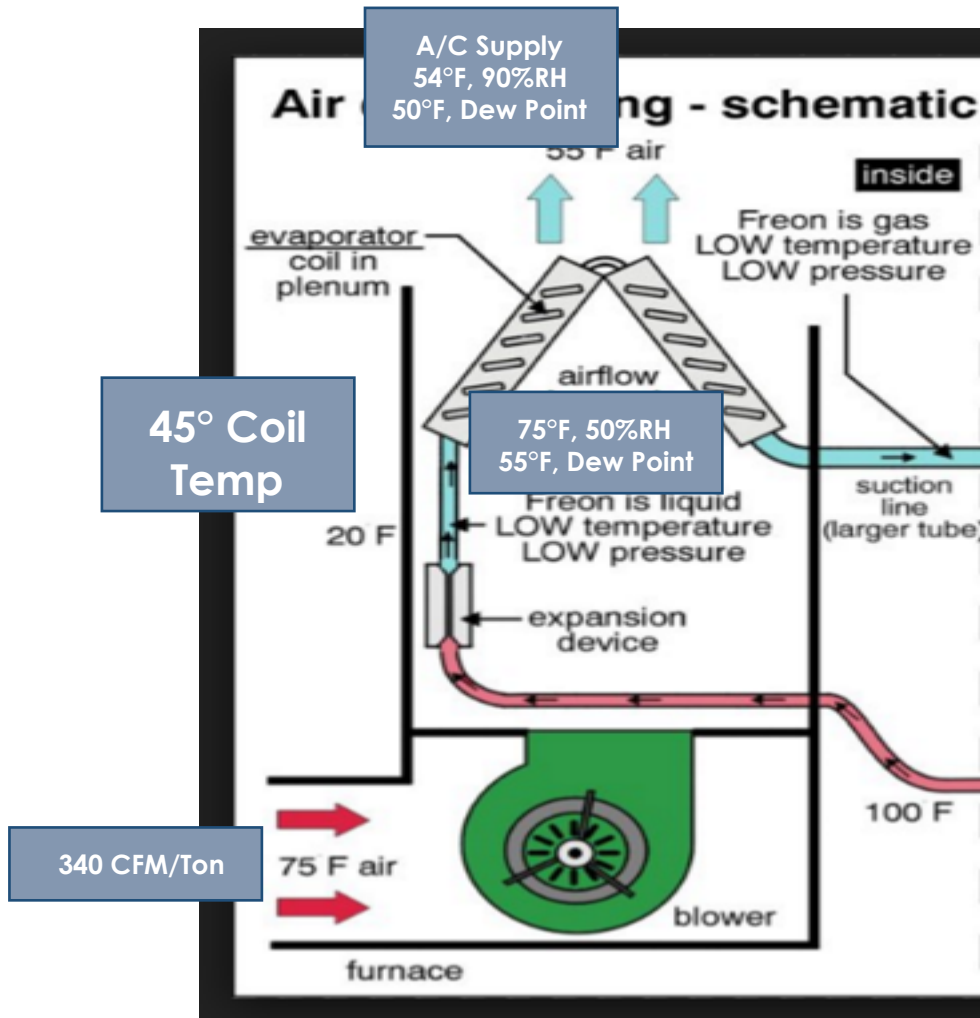
Let's review How The A/C Operates



Remember the typical A/C setup takes up to 30 minutes to wet its coil and drain pan. This is before any condensate drains.

At the end of cooling cycle, moisture on the coil evaporates into the home in 30 minutes (Fan-On) or 90 minutes (Fan-Auto).

Optimize the A/C Setup for 50%RH



In a Green Grass Climate

Adjust the A/C air flow to get a <math><45^{\circ}\text{F}</math> coil temperature under typical conditions.

Increase the T-stat dead band to increase the length of cooling cycle.

Set the fan operation to "Auto" mode.

This is similar to "Ideal Home" set-up

5 ton removes **15 lbs.** per hour

Entering Air

Dry Bulb	Rel. Humidity	Wet Bulb	Dew Point	Absolute Humidity
75 °F	50 %	62.8 °F	55.13 °F	66.14 grains/lb

Leaving Air

Dry Bulb	Rel. Humidity	Wet Bulb	Dew Point	Absolute Humidity
52. °F	90 %	50.69 °F	49.17 °F	52.93 grains/lb

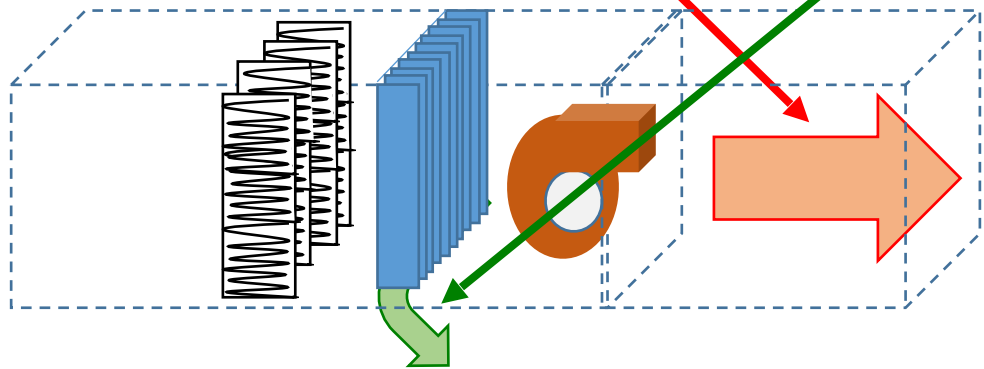
Airflow

Altitude	Entering sCFM ₁
500 ft	1750 ft ³ /min

Entering Standard CFM₁ converts to 1,828 Actual Dry Air Specific CFM for calculations

Cooling & Dehumidification

Sensible Cooling Btu/h	44,261
Latent Dehumidifying Btu/h	16,134
Total Cooling Btu/h	60,395
Tons Total Cooling	5.03 Tons
ACFM ₁ /Ton	363 ft ³ /min
Dry Bulb Delta	23 °F
Sensible Heat Ratio	0.73
m _a Dry Air Mass Flow	131.2 lb/min
Condensation Rate	14.87 lb/hr
hg ₄ Water Vapor Enthalpy	1085.31



Return air to the home

Optimize the A/C Moisture Removal



55°F Dew Point

75°F, 90%RH
72°F Dew Point
Infiltration 7 lbs./hour
0-200 CFM

0-100 CFM
Reduced
Infiltration

Ultra-Aire
Whole House Dehu

100 CFM
Fresh Air

75°F, 50%RH, 55°F DP
Exfiltration, 0-200 CFM

Reduces

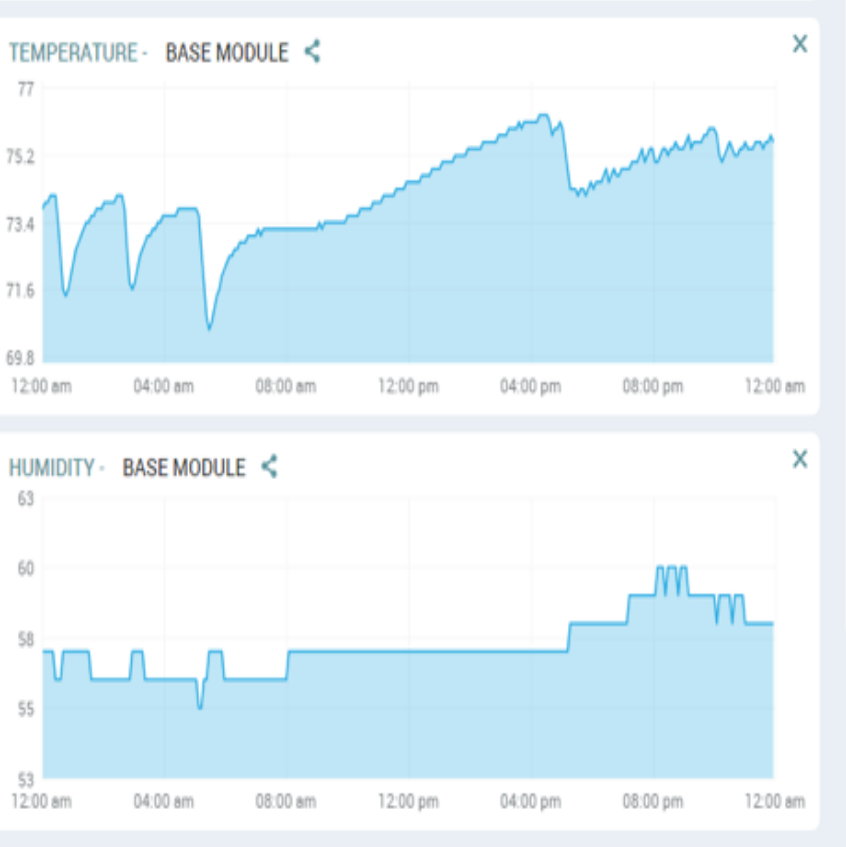
Dehu removes 6 lbs/hr. moisture
A/C removes 4 lbs/hr. moisture

A/C 4 lbs. + Dehumidifier 6 lbs. = 10 lbs./hr.

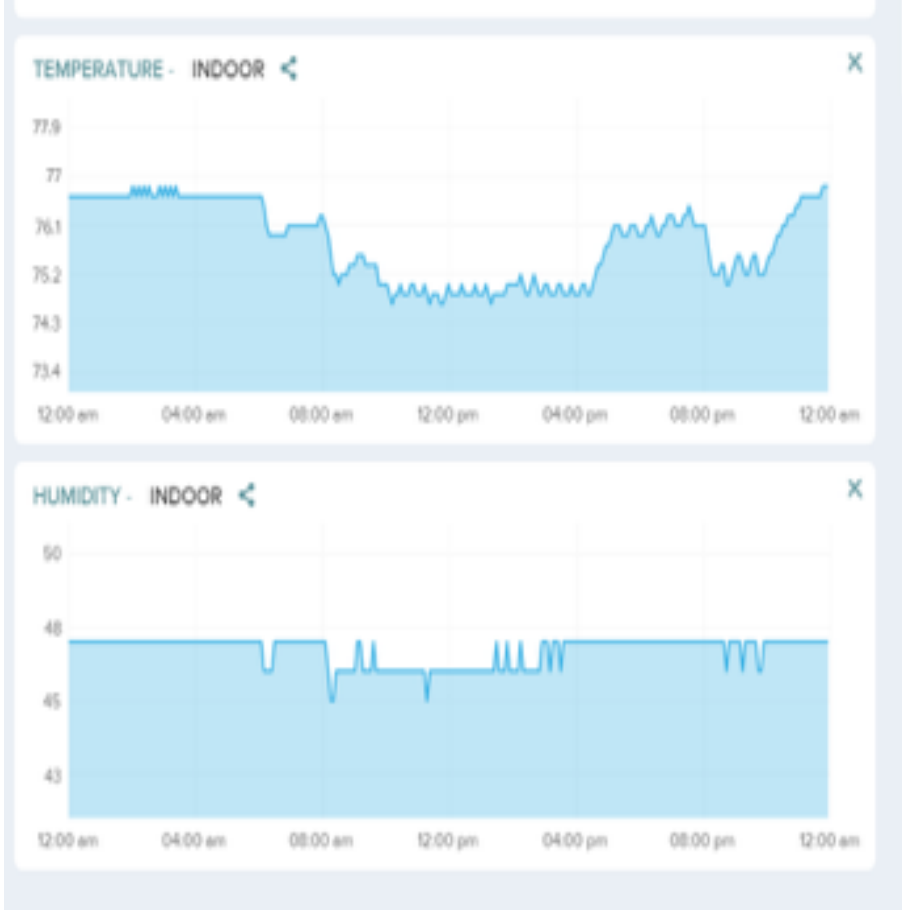
LAZY AC

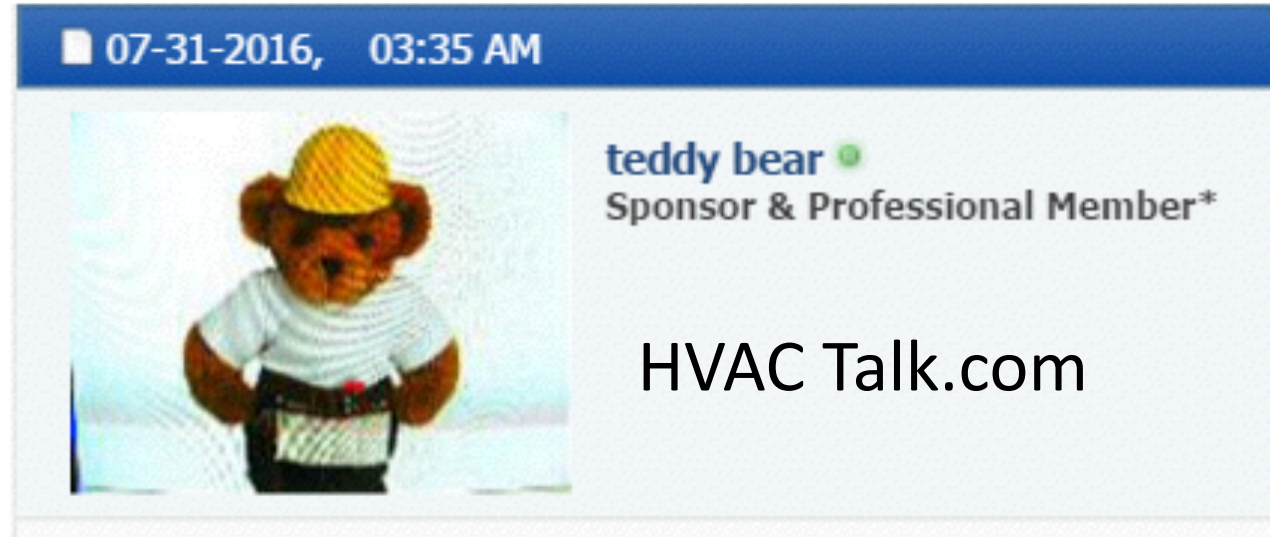
Proof of the Analysis? Fixed Home in TX

Before



After





Benjamin Franklin (18 Century)

Source: Indoor Environment Engineering, 2000

Sounds like Teddy Bear's forefather?

In Summary

To cover all your bases:

- Size HVAC according to Manual J and Manual S to handle peak design loads + occupants + fresh air ventilation+ any special needs without fear of over-sizing
- Set up the HVAC properly (Optimized vs. Lazy) to handle partial load latent conditions
- Install a whole house dehumidifier to handle low/no load conditions (70F and rainy) and to guarantee comfort in partial load situations

Bonus Material

- Lazy A/C with incorrect dehumidifier install
- Controlling %RH in Unoccupied homes
- How to use the Ultra-Aire calculator
- SF Sentry

5 ton Lazy A/C with UA XT155 in A/C return

Cooling & Dehum

The a/c blower must operate during dehumidifying.

Wet Bulb	Dew Point	Absolute Humidity
65.31 °F	57.83 °F	71.73 grains/lb

Wet Bulb	Dew Point	Absolute Humidity
56.92 °F	56.55 °F	68.42 grains/lb

Sensible Cooling Btu/h	55,683	= $\dot{m}_a \cdot (h_{d1} - h_{d2})$
Latent Dehumidifying Btu/h	5,437	= $\dot{m}_a \cdot (h_{f1} - h_{f2})$
Total Cooling Btu/h	61,120	= $\dot{m}_a \cdot (h_{t1} - h_{t2})$
Tons Total Cooling	5.09 Tons	
ACFM ₁ /Ton	477 ft ³ /min	43.7
Dry Bulb Delta	21.5 °F	
Sensible Heat Ratio	0.91	= Sens.
\dot{m}_a Dry Air Mass Flow	176.3 lb/min	= ACFM
Condensation Rate	5 lb/hr	= $\dot{m}_a \cdot (w_1 - w_2)$
hg ₄ Water Vapor Enthalpy	1086.49	Btu/lb
Volumetric Heat Capacity	0.244910	Btu/ft ³
Condensate Temperature	56.53 °F	Appro

57.5 °F 96.6 %
T = 517.17 °R

Airflow

Altitude 0 ft
Entering sCFM₁ 2350 ft³/min
Ambient Pressure 14.695949 psia

Entering Standard CFM₁ converts to 2,432 Actual Dry Air Specific CFM for calculations

Entering₁ Leaving₂ Dry Air Specific
0.0724701 0.0755485 lb/ft³ Sp. Density

Ultra-Aire XT155H 300 cfm

Ultra-Aire Whole House Dehu

Verses a correct install

Return Air from the Home "Auto"

6 lbs./hr

Dehu Removes 6 lbs. A/C Remove 5 lbs. = 11 lbs. vs. 11 lbs W/O Dehumidifier

A/C Supply to Home

LAZY AC



<http://efficientcomfort.com>

Entering Air

Dry Bulb 84 Dew Point 55 Wet Bulb 62.48 °F Rel. Humidity 49.77 % Absolute Humidity 64.64 grains/lb
 T = 534.67 °R

Leaving Air

Dry Bulb 65 Dew Point 45 Wet Bulb 65.94 °F Rel. Humidity 16.48 % Absolute Humidity 44.34 grains/lb
 T = 557.67 °R

Airflow

Altitude 0 ft Entering sCFM₁ 350 ft³/min
 Ambient Pressure 14.695949 psia

Entering Standard CFM₁ converts to 358.95 Actual Dry Air Specific CFM for calculations

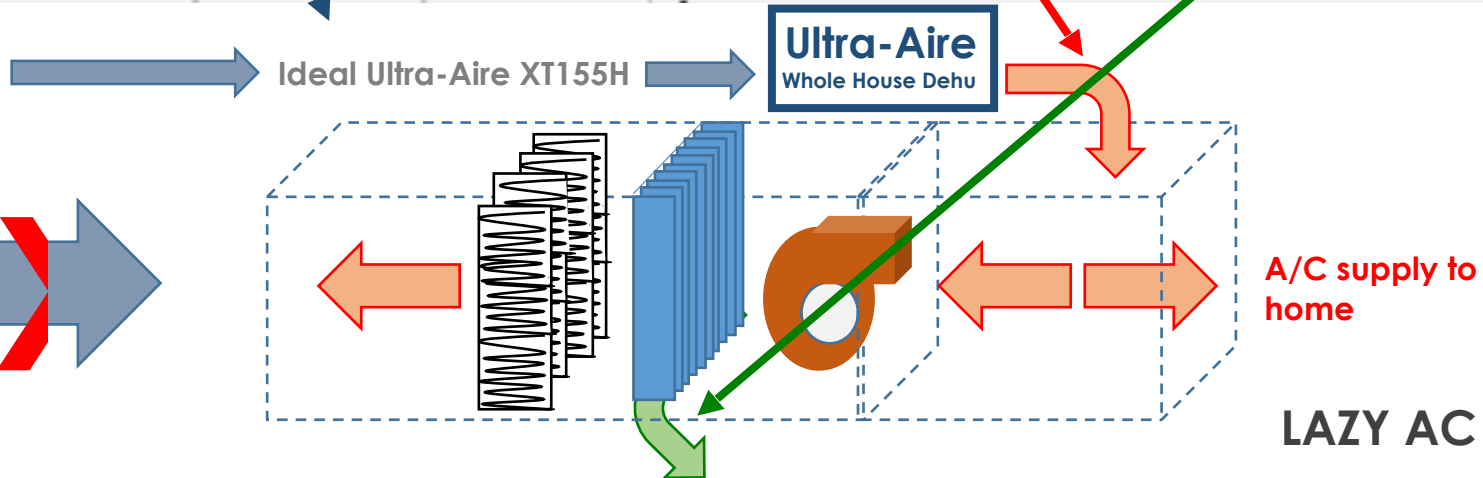
Entering ₁	Leaving ₂	Dry Air Specific
0.0731306	0.0704293	lb/ft ³ Sp. Density ρ

Heating & Dehumidifying

Sensible Heating Btu/h	8,773	= ṁ _a
Latent Dehumidifying Btu/h	4,957	= ṁ _a
Net Enthalpy Increase Btu/h	3,816	= ṁ _a
Tons Dehumidifying	0.32 Ton	
Temperature Rise	23 °F	
Sensible Heat Factor	0.64	= Se
ṁ _a Dry Air Mass Flow	26.25 lb/min	= AC
Moisture Removal Rate	4.57 lb/hr	= ṁ _w
hg ₄ Water Vapor Enthalpy	1085.26	Btu/lb
Volumetric Heat Capacity	0.242179	Btu/ft ³

Independent Return from Open Space

Return air from the home "o"



LAZY AC

Entering Air

Dry Bulb	Dew Point	Wet Bulb	Rel. Humidity	Absolute Humidity
75 °F <i>T = 534.67 °R</i>	55 °F	62.48 °F	49.77 %	64.64 grains/lb

Cooling & Dehumidification

Sensible Cooling Btu/h	33,763	= n
Latent Dehumidifying Btu/h	21,014	= n
Total Cooling Btu/h	54,777	= n
Tons Total Cooling	4.56 Tons	
ACFM ₁ /Ton	472 ft ³ /min	63
Dry Bulb Delta	14.6 °F	
Sensible Heat Ratio	0.62	= S
m _a Dry Air Mass Flow	157.5 lb/min	= A
Moisture Removal Rate	19.36 lb/hr	= n

Leaving Air

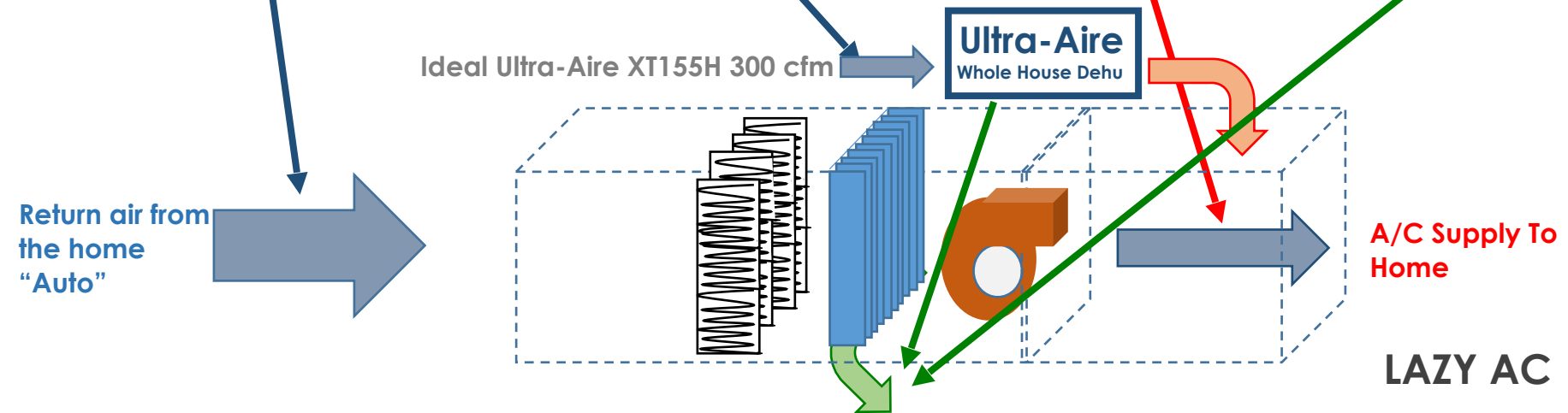
Dry Bulb	Dew Point	Wet Bulb	Rel. Humidity	Absolute Humidity
60.4 °F <i>T = 520.07 °R</i>	48.3 °F	53.56 °F	64.28 %	50.3 grains/lb

Airflow

Altitude ▾ Entering sCFM₁ ▾

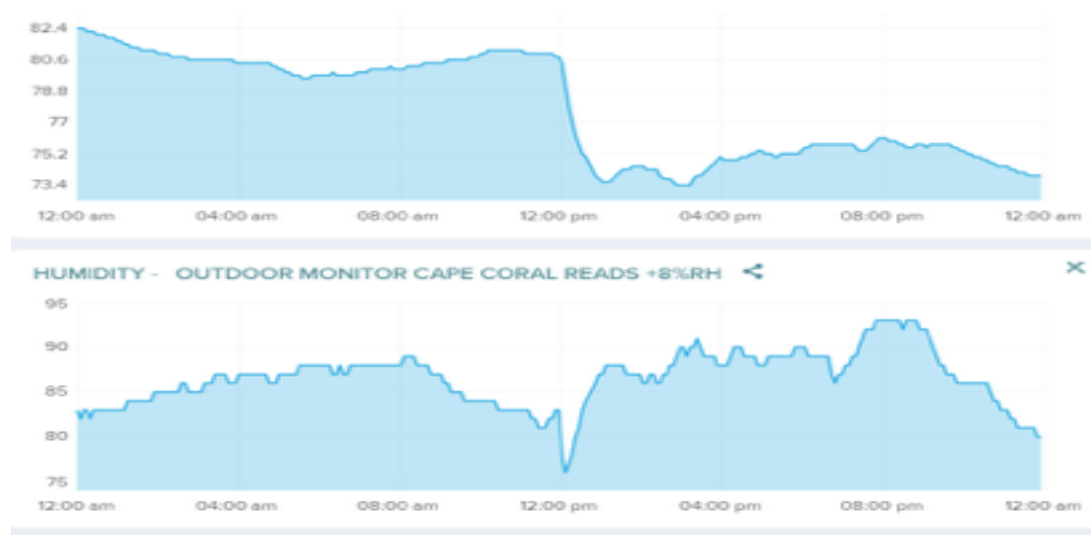
Entering Standard CFM₁ converts to 2,154

Moisture Removal Rate 19.36 lb/hr

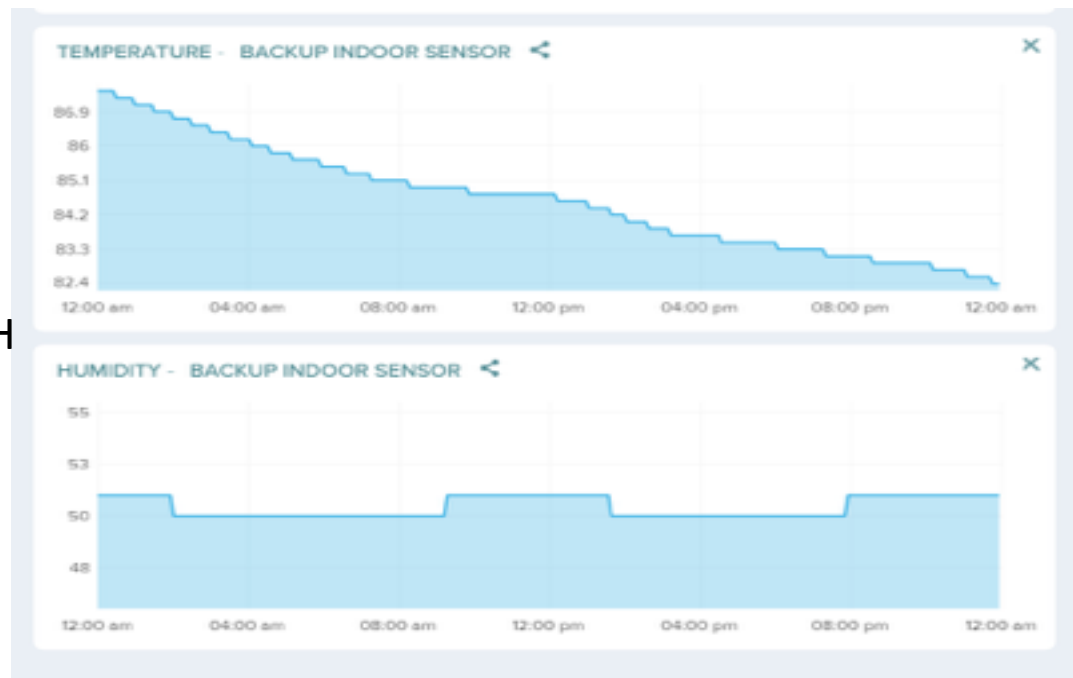


Example of Unoccupied Home: A/C Off with Dehumidifier set at 50% RH

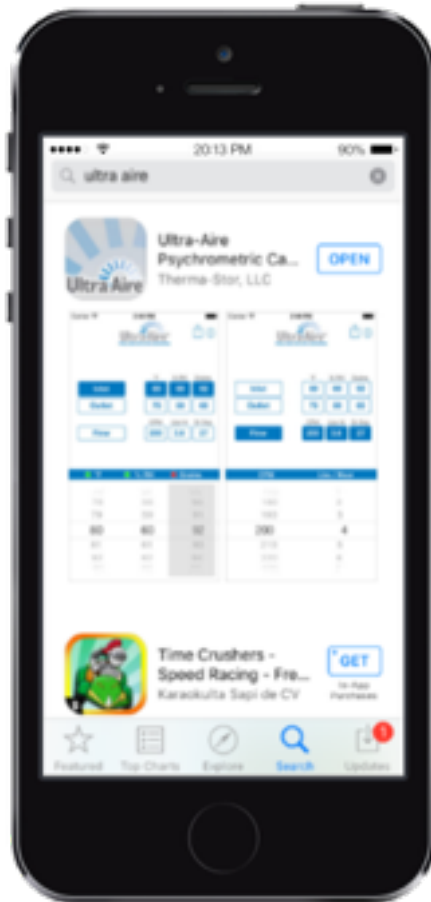
Cool wet afternoon & evening



Dehumidifier maintains 52% RH inside



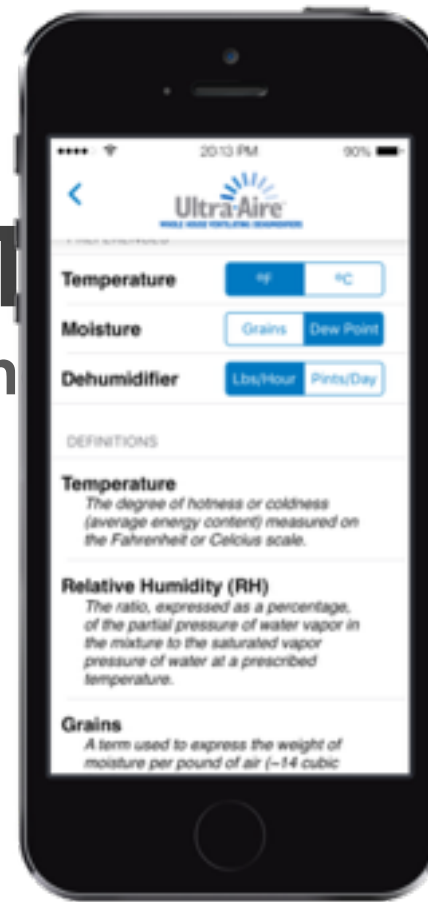
Dehumidifier raises the temperature 2°F, lowering 4%RH + removes 4-8 lbs. per KWH



CUL
moval fr
Using



MOIST
th iPhon
a-Aire



LAZY AC |



Therma-Stor LLC

Driven by performance. Powered by design.™

Keeping a Home Dry During Winter

Fresh air Addition weather

0°F, 100% RH, 0°F dew point
100 CFM of Infiltrating Air



70

air



70°F, 6% RH, 0°F DP
Exfiltration
70°F, 34% RH,
40°F dew point air
Exfiltration



Occupied by 4 + activities add 2 lbs/hr



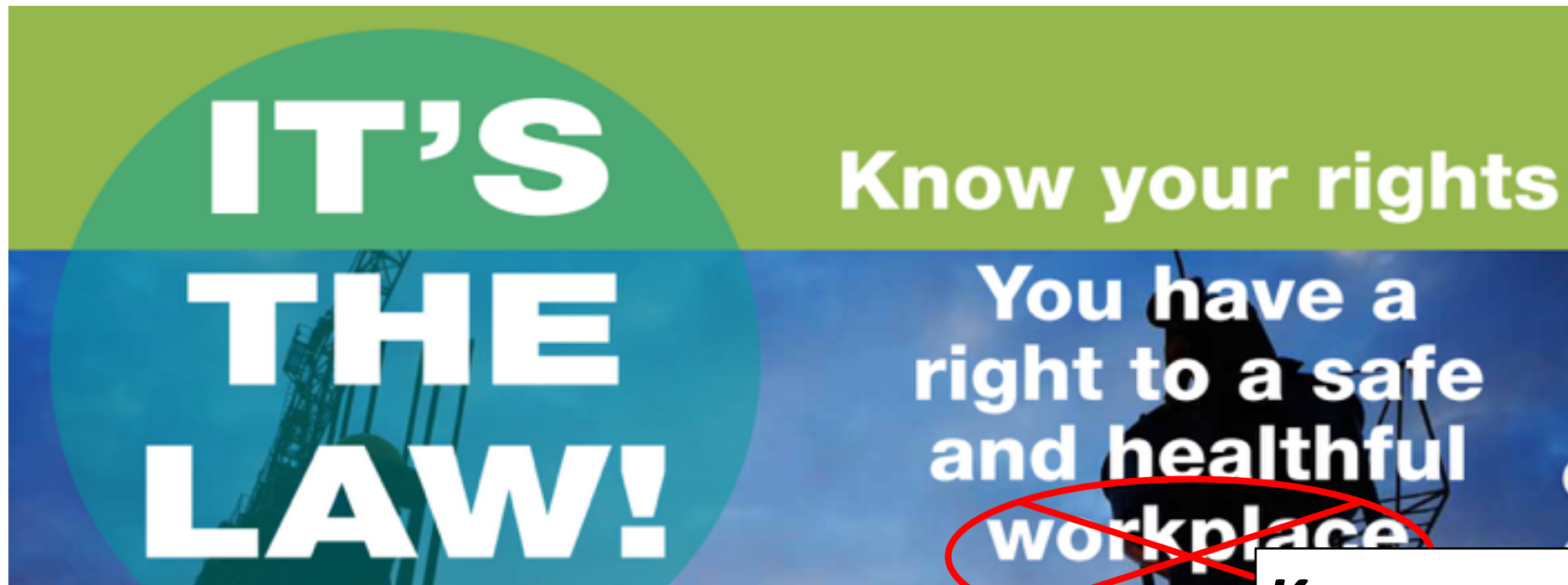
Warning! Warning! Trouble ahead, a new way to think

Resources

Hazard Alerts

Hazard Alerts

SafeWork SA issues Hazard Alerts to warn people about serious workplace safety risks. To receive new Hazard Alerts and be notified of updates use the [Notify Me ...](#) link.



LAZY

Know your Home

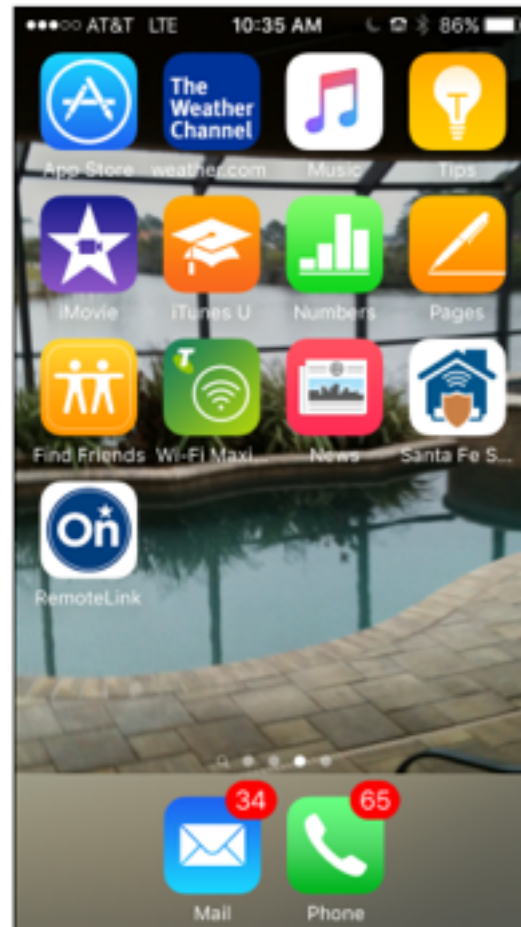


Below grade but
**All worth
protecting!!**



Here is practical way to get a
Heads Up before it is too late!!

No surprise, its on your
I phone



LAZY AC |

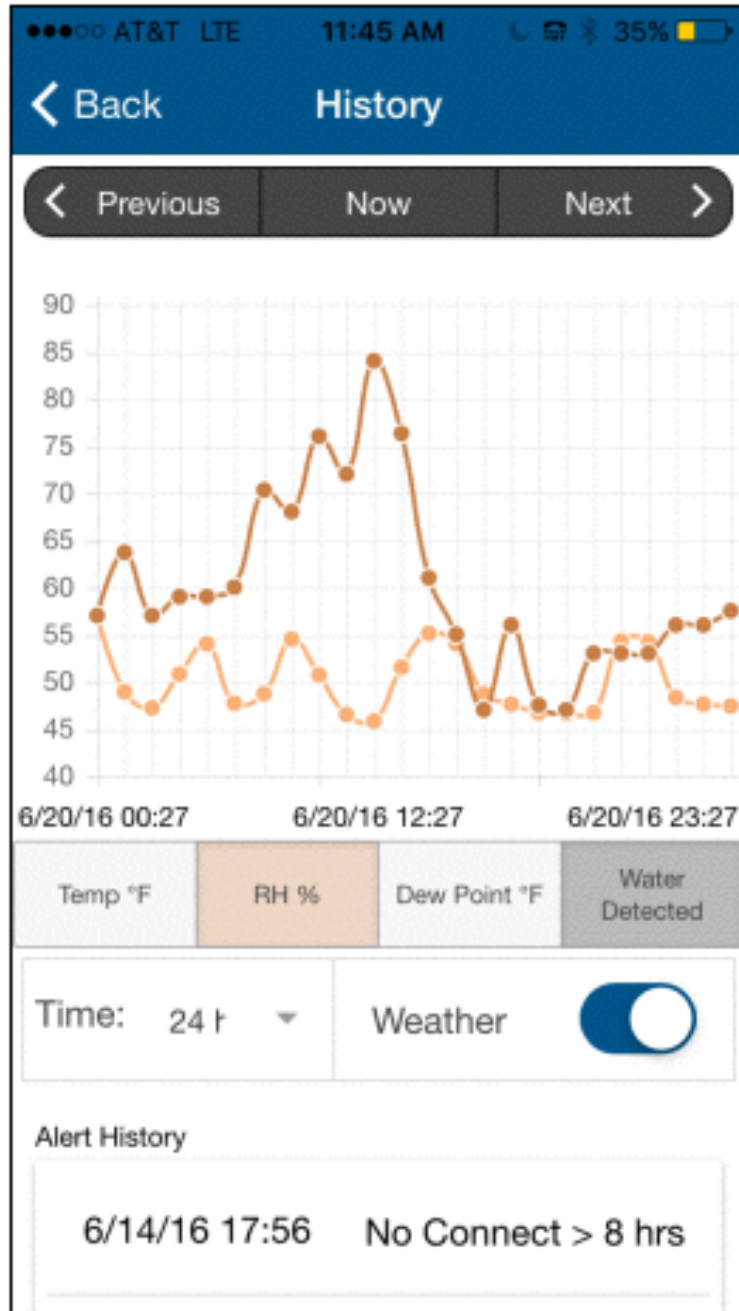


No surprise, its on your iPhone

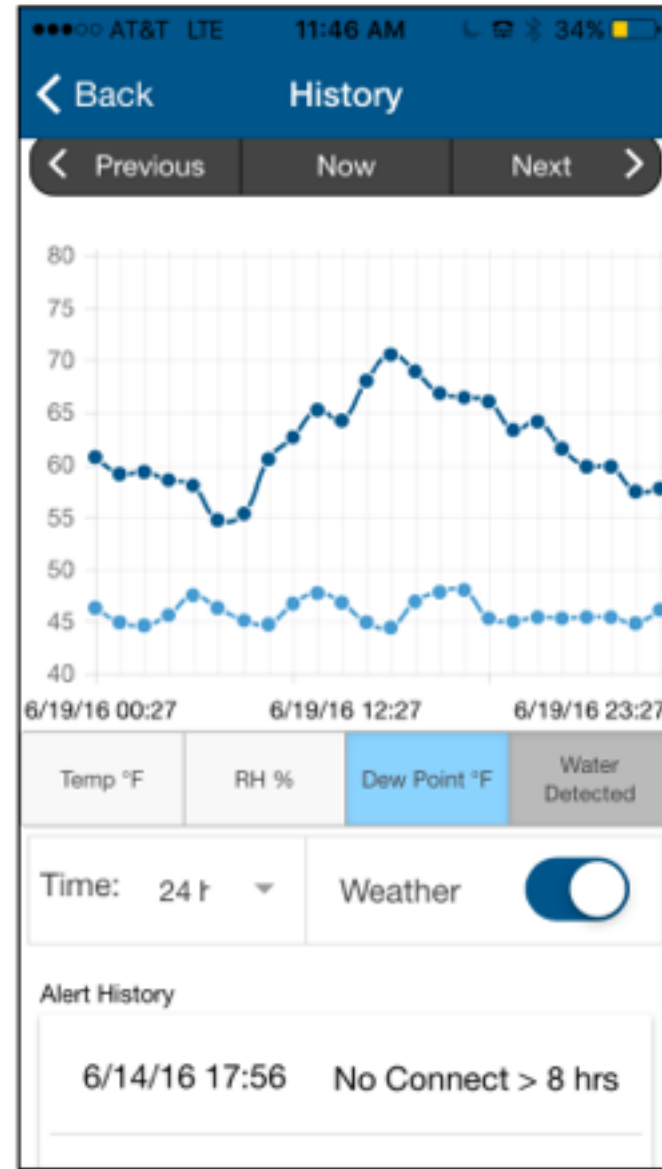


LAZY AC |

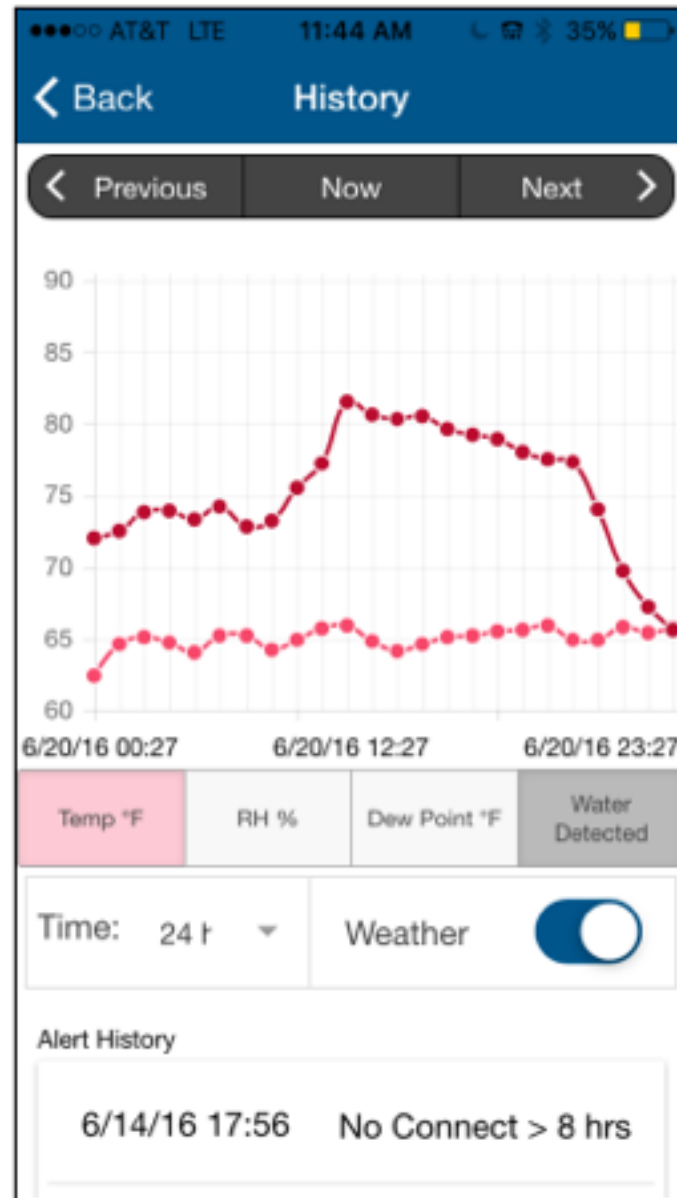




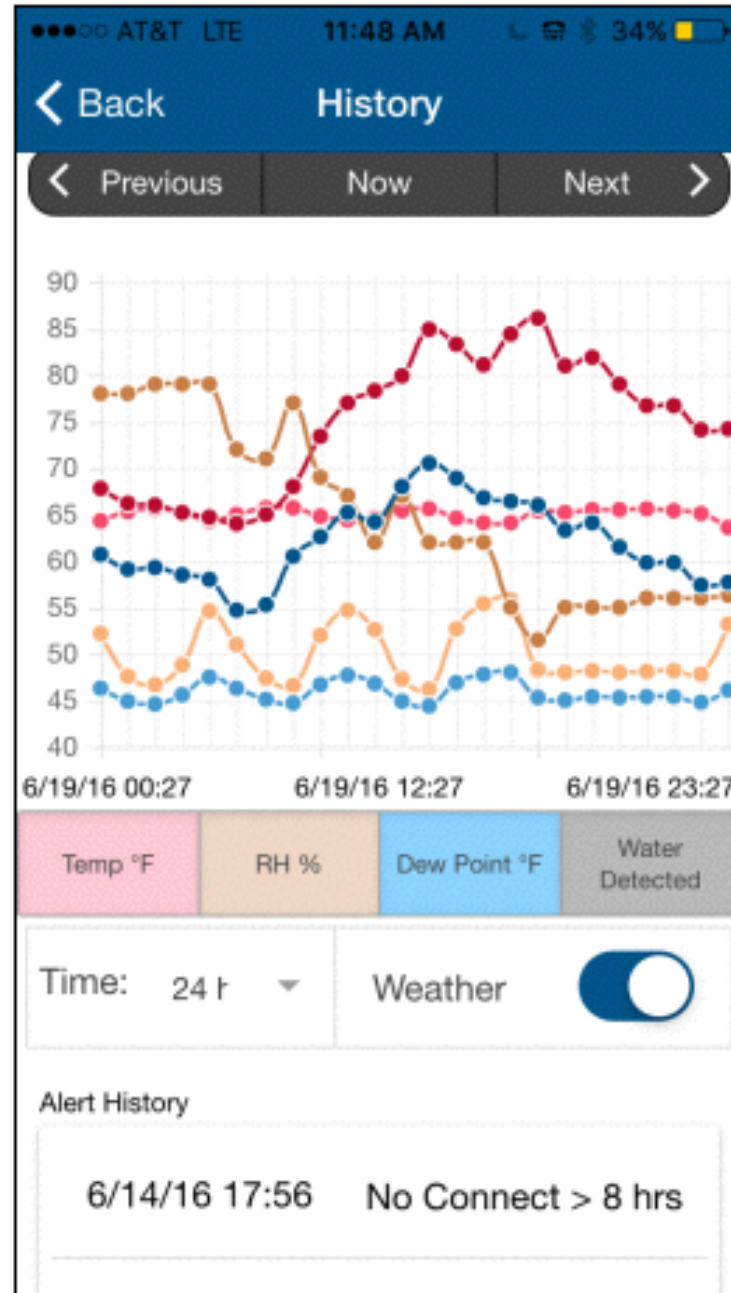
Outdoor/Indoor %RH



Outdoor/Indoor
Dew Point

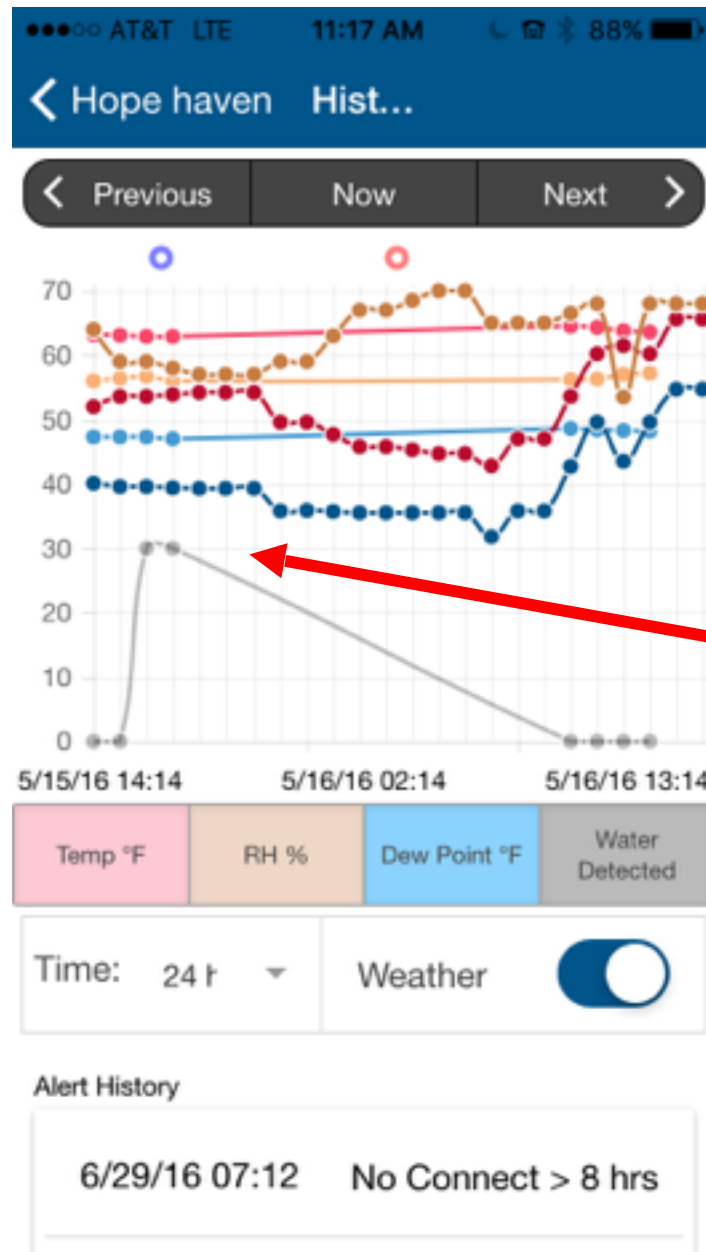


Outdoor/Indoor
Temperature



Outdoor/Indoor
Everything

LAZY AC |



Water Alert



Wed 6/15/2016 5:52 PM

Santa Fe Sentry <support@santa-fe-products.com>

Alert

To Ken Gehring

Connect Failure at Hope haven 2

No connection since Jun 14 09:49 AM

Currently: RH	0.0%
Temperature	0.0°F
Dew Point	0.0°F

Current rule: No Connect > 8 hrs

[Link to Santa Fe dehumidifer products](#)





Thu 6/2/2016 9:44 AM

Santa Fe Sentry <support@santa-fe-products.com>

Alert

To Ken Gehring

Mold Warning at Hope haven

RH greater than 65% since May 25 18:59 PM

Currently: RH	68.4%
Temperature	66.1°F
Dew Point	55.4°F

Current rule: RH > 65% for 24 hrs

[Link to Santa Fe dehumidifer products](#)





Thu 6/2/2016 9:44 AM

Santa Fe Sentry <support@santa-fe-products.com>

Alert

To Ken Gehring

Water Detected at Hope haven

Water detected since May 27 20:39 PM

Currently: RH	69.2%
Temperature	64.9°F
Dew Point	54.6°F

Current rule: Water for > 10 mins

[Link to Santa Fe dehumidifer products](#)



LAZY AC |





Thu 6/2/2016 9:44 AM

Santa Fe Sentry <support@santa-fe-products.com>

Alert

To Ken Gehring

Summary

Water Detected at Hope haven

Water detect  Thu 6/2/2016 9:44 AM
 Santa Fe Sentry <support@santa-fe-products.com>
 Alert
 To Ken Gehring

Currently: RH
 Temp
 Dew


Current rule:

[Link to Santa](#)



Mold Warning at Hope haven

RH greater than 65% since May 25 18:59 PM

Currently:  Wed 6/15/2016 5:52 PM
 Santa Fe Sentry <support@santa-fe-products.com>
 Alert
 To Ken Gehring

Connect Failure at Hope haven 2

No connection since Jun 14 09:49 AM

Currently: RH 0.0%
 Temperature 0.0°F
 Dew Point 0.0°F

Current rule: No Connect > 8 hrs

[Link to Santa Fe dehumidifer products](#)



AT&T LTE 11:50 AM 34%

< Hope haven Hist...

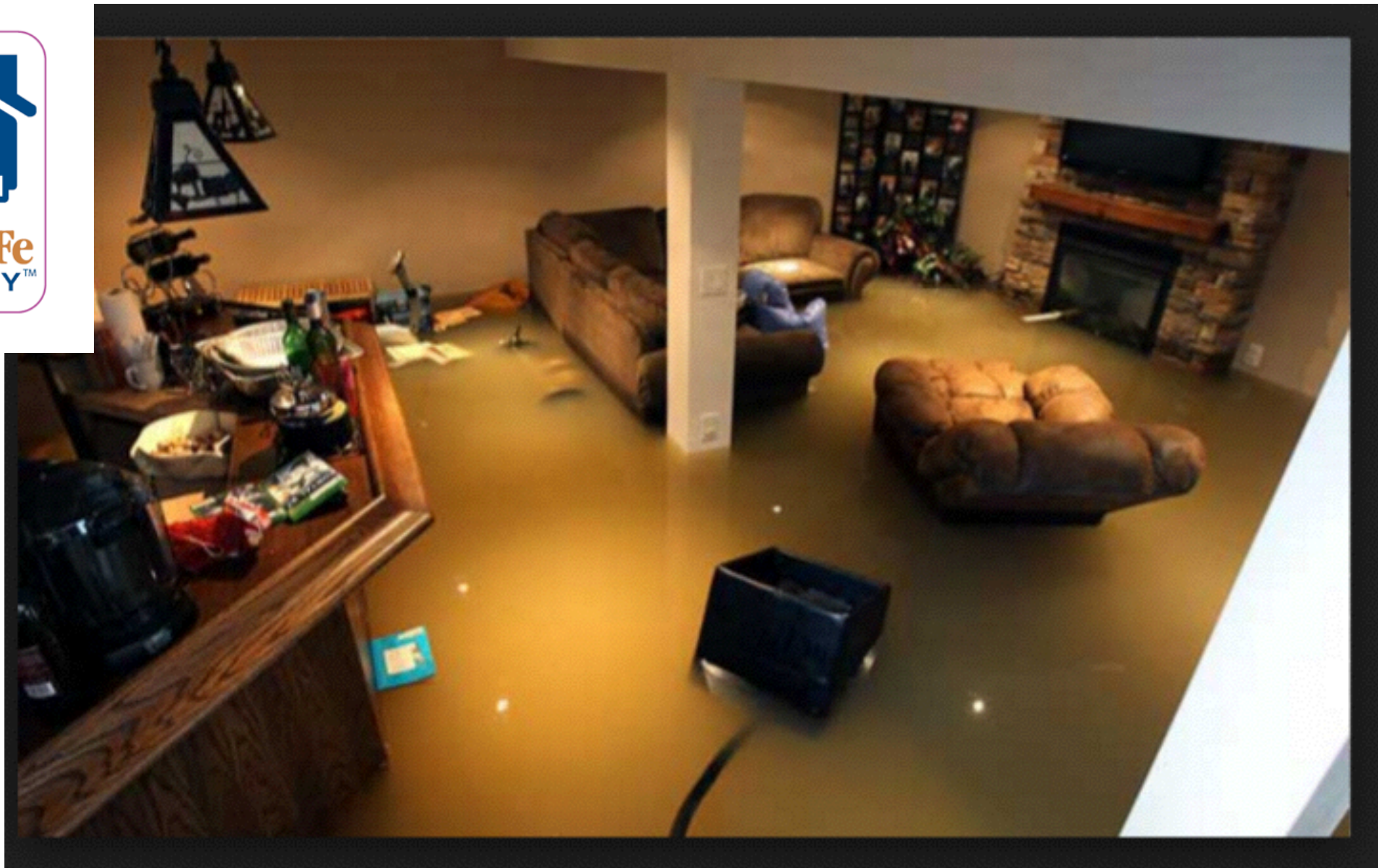
Time: 24h Weather

Alert History

6/10/16 23:51	No Connect > 8 hrs
6/9/16 17:21	No Connect > 8 hrs
6/5/16 02:44	RH > 70% for 240 mins
6/3/16 22:14	RH > 70% for 240 mins
5/31/16 09:46	RH > 65% for 24 hrs
5/31/16 09:36	RH > 70% for 240 mins
5/30/16 02:46	No Connect > 8 hrs
5/29/16 18:47	RH > 65% for 24 hrs



Prevent this from happening to you and yours!





LAZY AC |



walls.

MORE ABOUT CRAWL SPACES

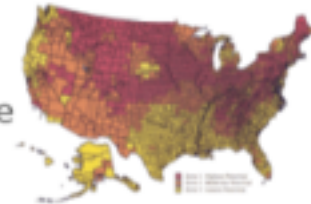
SEAL CRAWL SPACES TIGHTLY



All crawl spaces require a layer of 6-mil (or heavier) polyethylene plastic spread over the floor of the crawl space to help keep moisture and soil gases from getting in. The plastic should be continuous, taped at any seams, and mechanically attached and sealed at the perimeter. For a superior crawlspace, consider covering the polyethylene with a thin slab.

For more information on best-practice details for sealed crawl spaces, see [Building an Unvented Crawl Space](#).

Where radon is a hazard, the crawl space can be safely vented by installing perforated plastic pipe in gravel beneath the polyethylene ground cover and running the stack up through the roof.



For more information, see [All About Radon](#).

Crawl space walls should be damp-proofed just like a full foundation wall to prevent water from migrating inside. If the floor of the crawl space is lower than the exterior grade, the foundation must have perimeter footing drains.

Newly built sealed crawl spaces may contain high moisture levels, especially if the crawl space was open during a spell of rainy weather before the house was closed in. In such circumstances, it may be prudent to install a portable dehumidifier in the crawl space, at least temporarily, to remove moisture that accumulated during construction. After six months, the dehumidifier can probably be safely removed.



THE END
OR
**THE BEGINNING OF
CONTROLLED COMFORT**
AND
INDOOR AIR QUALITY

LAZY AC |

 **Therma-Stor** LLC
Driven by performance. Powered by design.™