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1) .

Measurements of Cross drafts Around Open Surface Tanks in Plating Shops

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Open surface tanks are used in a variety of industrial processes, such as picking and plating. Push-pull ventilation system is often the best and most energy efficient way to remove any contaminant which evaporates from the open surface tanks. Existing design guidelines are based on experimental and numerical works which is cannot easily be extended to different operating conditions. Contaminant removal efficiency of push-pull ventilation could be affected by various parameters, such as vessel shape, room location, cross draft, etc. Especially, the velocity of cross draft might be one of influencing factors for the effective ventilation. To account for the effect of cross draft in case of over 0.4m/s, a flow adjustment of $\pm 20\%$ should be designed into the push and +20% into the pull flow system. For effective design and installation of push-pull system, we must be consider the magnitude of Cross draft velocity. However, the cross draft velocity of workplace installed push-pull ventilation system were not measured yet.

In this paper, we measured the cross draft and door/window face velocities in 8 surface treatment shops in which the push-pull type open surface tanks are generally

used. Two-directional hot-wire anemometer was used to measure the velocities after checking the main direction of flow by using smoke-tube. The experiments were performed in both winter and summer since the flow patterns and the velocities were thought to show the quite different seasonal variations. Mean cross draft velocities of winter and summer were measured as 0.60m/s and 0.62m/s, respectively, which is over the operating range, 0.4m/s. In addition, the face velocities through doors and windows were measured as 1.38m/s and 1.79m/s, respectively. The measured cross draft velocity is somewhat higher than 0.4m/s which is recommended for the push-pull hood by ACGIH design guideline. This high cross draft velocity could destroy the hood flow in the push-pull hood system. Thus, it is imperative that the ACGIH design guide line should be modified in the near future.

Key Words : Push-pull hood, Cross draft, Open surface tank, picking and plating, Dual sensor hot wire anemometer.

I. 서 론

1945 Malin(Robinson et al., 1995)

가 0.38m/s (75ft/min)

가

2.5m

$\pm 20\%$

20% 가

가

(push-pull)

(ACGIH, 2004).

가

50%

(ACGIH, 2004).

가

(capture

velocity)

가

II. 연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구 대상

(ACGIH, 2004).

가

가

가

가 ,

. Watson (2001)

8

0.5m/s

가

2004 2 24 ~3

50%

10

8

, 2004 7

Rota (2001)

16

~7

20

4

(가

0.3m/s

. 8

가)

4m

가

가

가

2 ,

2 ,

2 ,

1 ,

1

. Figure 1

Lay-out

0.38m/s

$\pm 20\%$

8

/

가

(Mazal et al.,

, Rota

2002(a) ; Mazal et al., 2002(b) ; Robinson and Ingham, 1996 ; Robinson and Ingham, 2003).

가 0.3m/s

가

가

가

가

, Heinsohn

(開閉)

(1991) SIMPLE

2

Rota

가 2. 연구 방법

, 가

가

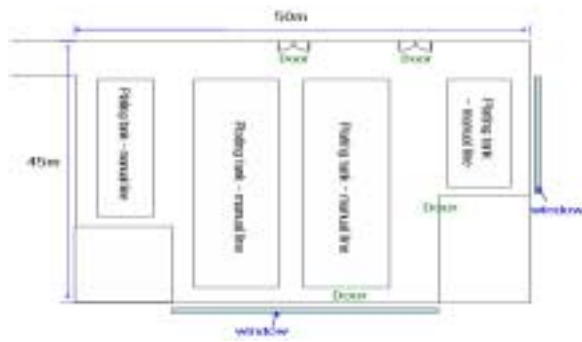
2

(TSI

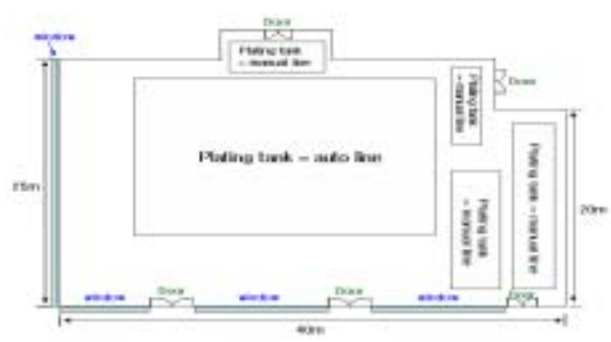
(Rota et al., 2001 ; Conroy et

Flow Point 1500, USA)

al., 2002).



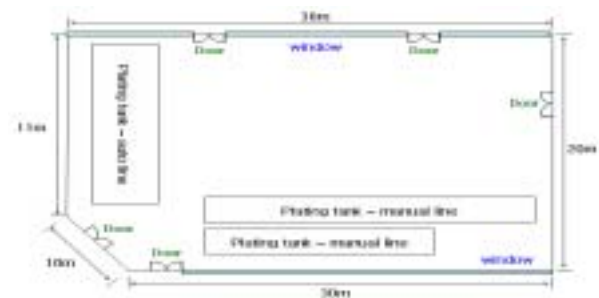
<a> Shop A



 Shop B



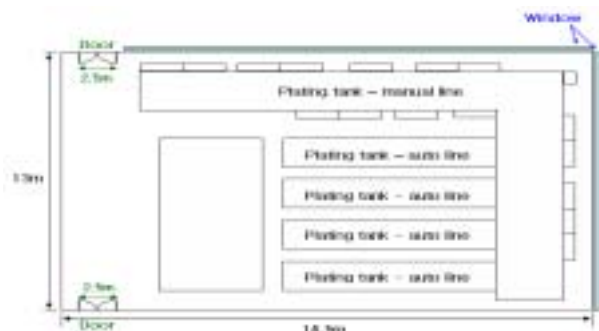
<c> Shop C



<d> Shop D



<e> Shop E



<f> Shop F



<g> Shop G



<h> Shop H

Fig 1. Lay-out of 8 surface treatment shops

1) 2 원 열선풍속계 교정

(calibration)
(1999(b)).
(1999(a))

2) 난장 방해기류 측정

2

가

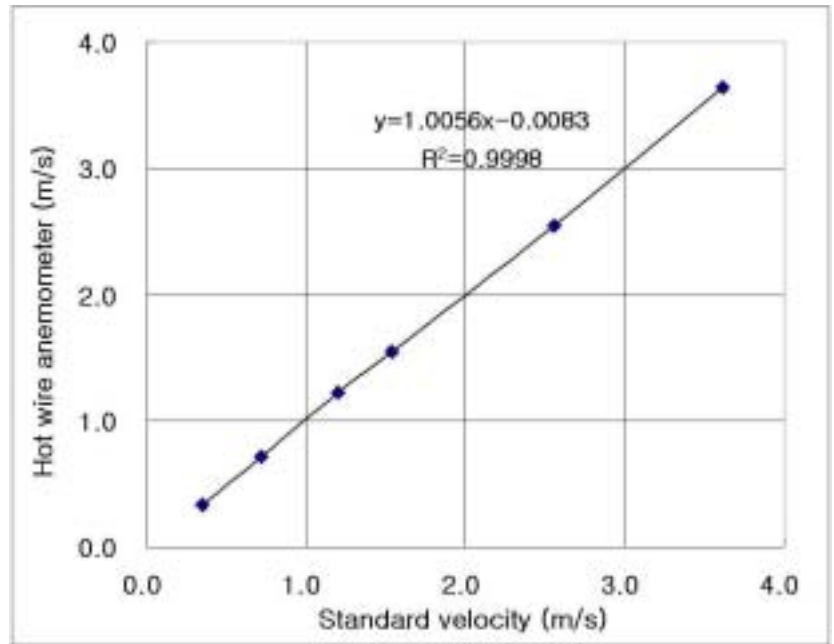


Fig 3. Relationship between measurement velocities(m/s) of dual hot wire anemometer and standard velocities(m/s)

Figure 2

Figure 2(a)

Figure 2(b) 2

III. 연구 결과 및 고찰

1. 2차원 열선풍속계 교정결과

2. 방해기류 측정 결과

Figure 3 2

가

A/D converter

8

10 10,000Hz

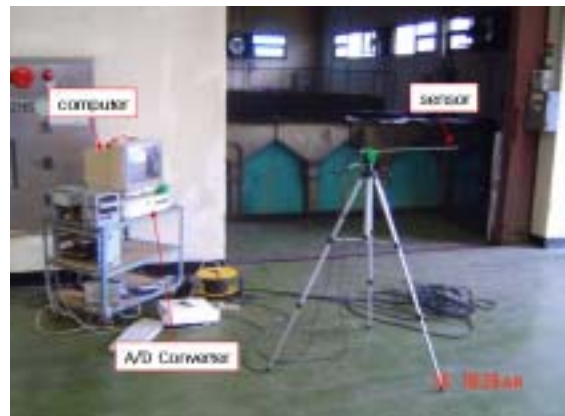
(R²) 99.98%

±0.01m/s

, 2



<a> Smoke test for flow indicator



 Experimental set-up

Fig 2. Measuring method of cross draft in practical work place

Table 1. Measurement results of cross draft velocities and door/window face velocities

Classification	winter		summer	
	Cross draft Velocity (m/s)	Door/window Face velocity (m/s)	Cross draft Velocity (m/s)	Door/window Face velocity (m/s)
A	0.52±0.22	1.00±0.80	0.70±3.34	0.69±0.37
B	0.49±0.28	1.61±1.46	0.67±1.00	2.98±0.52
C	0.59±0.22	1.48±0.36	0.72±1.51	2.10±0.30
D	0.79±0.33	1.64±0.41	0.37±0.88	1.39±1.20
E	0.44±0.21	0.90±0.37	-	-
F	0.66±0.61	0.97±0.67		
G	0.79±0.26	1.92±0.87		
H	0.50±0.27	1.53±0.91		
Mean Cross draft velocity	0.60	1.38	0.62	1.79

1) 작업장 내 방해기류 측정결과

Figure 4

Table 1

8

8

0.4m/s

, D, G

8

A~D

4

0.8m/s

Figure 5

0.60m/s 0.62m/s

0.4m/s

가

, A, B, C, D, G, H

0.9~1.9m/s 64%

1.0m/s

(R²)가

가

(1)

가

가

가

Figure 4

가

Figure 5

가

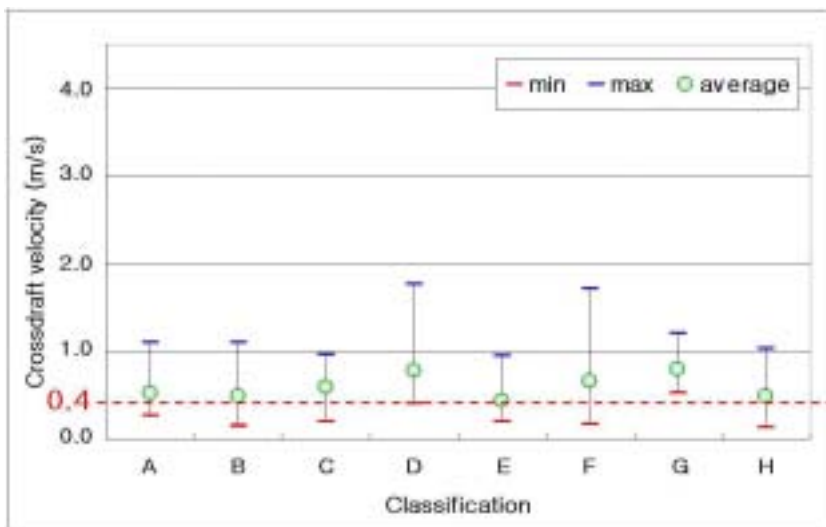


Fig 4. Cross draft velocities in the winter

(2)

8

4

Figure 7 Figure 8

4

0.6m/s

가

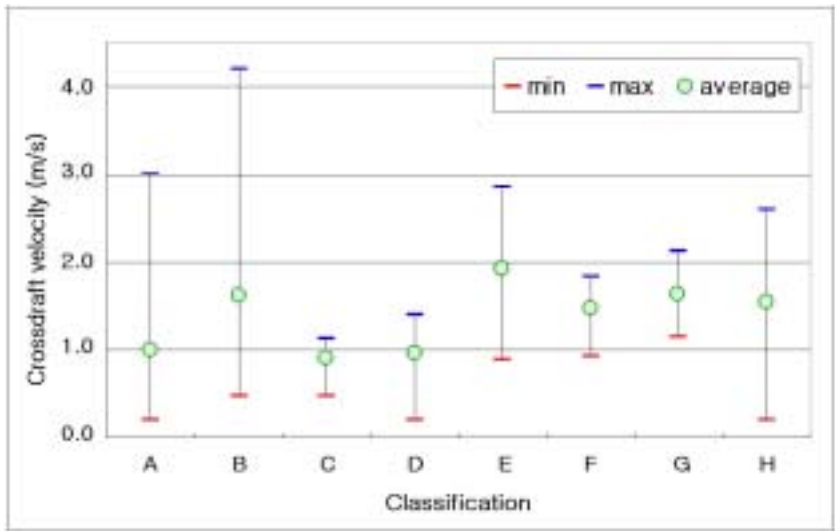


Fig 5. Door and window face velocities in the winter

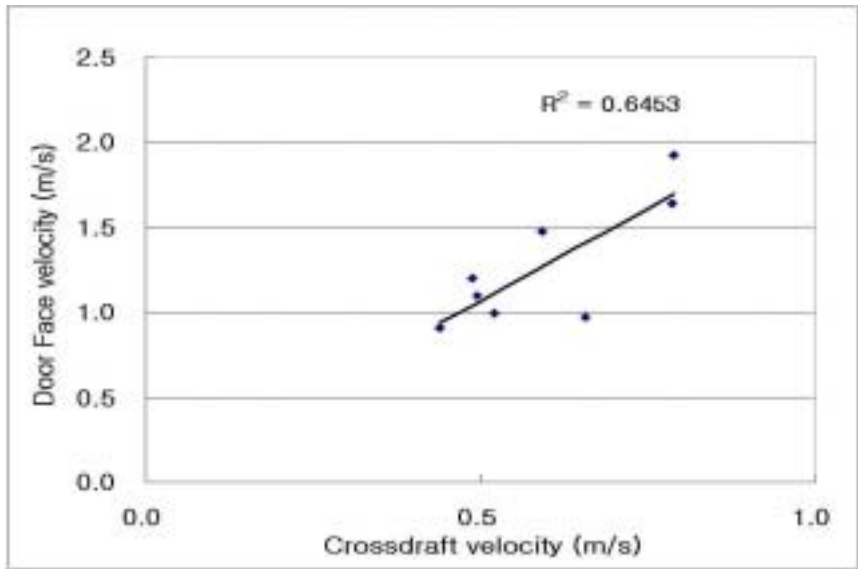


Fig. 6. Relationship between door face velocities and cross draft velocities

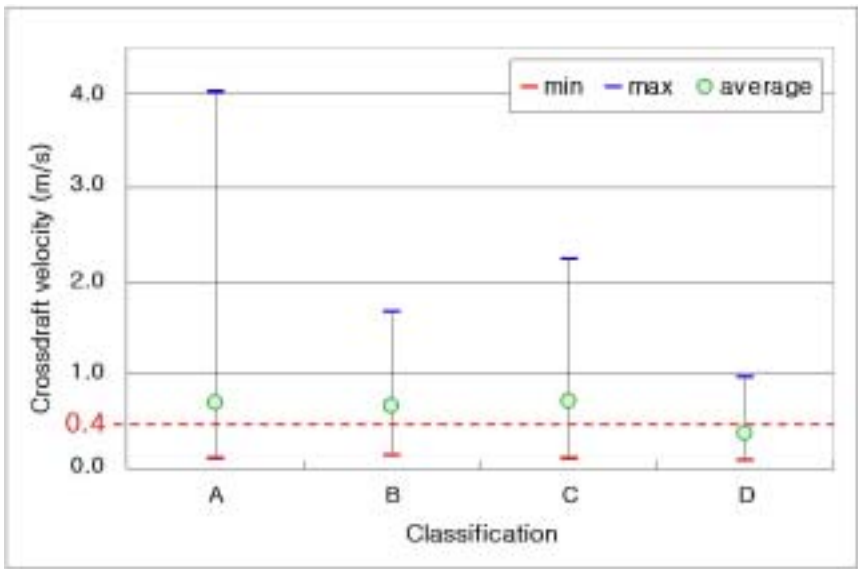


Fig 7. Cross draft velocities in the summer

가 ,
4
(R^2)가 3%
가
()
가
가
7.5m/s
A 가
4m/s
가
가
4m/s
가
가
(3)
SPSS(Ver. 10.0)
($p>0.05$),
가
8
D
가 0.4m/s

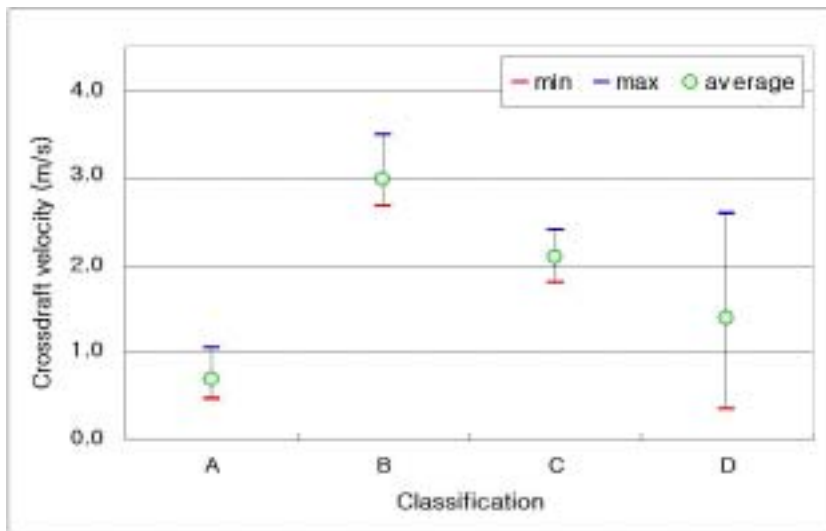


Fig 8. Door and window face velocities in the summer

가

가

IV. 결 론

1. 8

$0.60 \pm 1.16(\text{m/s})$, 4

0.62 ± 3.41

(m/s)

0.4m/s

2.

가

1.0m/s

가

0.2~0.5m/s

2) 작업장 내 기류 흐름

Figure 9 B 30

가

가

Surfer (Version 8.0, Golden software, USA)

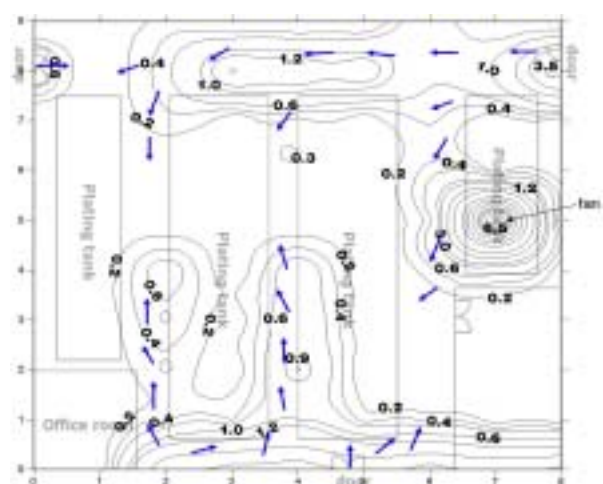
가

가

가



<a> winter



 summer

Fig 9. Flow pattern and cross draft velocity contours in plant B by season

3. 8

0.6m/s

가

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