

# Positive and Negative Duct Accreditation (PANDA) System

## Airflow™ Instruments Model PAN341 Series (PANDA Light)

Operation and Service Manual



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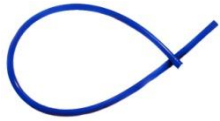






# Chapter 1

## Unpacking and Parts Identification

Carefully unpack the PANDA system and instrument cases from the shipping container. Check the individual parts against the list of components below. If anything is missing or damaged, notify TSI immediately.

The PANDA system consists of the following:

Qty	Description	Part Number	Reference Picture
1	Low flow nozzle	6002598	
1	Primary duct adapter spigot plus rubber bung (to fit to test duct)	6002638	
1	Cam lock primary spigot (to connect flexi-duct to PANDA)	6002607	
2	Ø4-in. (100-mm) adjustable over lock straps	6002683	
1	13-ft (4-m) long Ø4-in. (100-mm) plastic flexible duct	6002667	
2	20-in. (500-mm) silicone tubes (red)	AFL9020004	

Qty	Description	Part Number	Reference Picture
2	20-in. (500-mm) silicone tubes (blue)	AFL9020005	
1	16-ft (5-m) silicone tube (blue)	AFL9020005	
1	K-type thermocouple probe	AFL82859201	
3	Instrument adapter	AFL82859401	
1	Instrument Box	6006490	
1	Flex Duct Carry Tube	6006491	
1	Operation and Service manual	6006694	



The following two instruments should be used in conjunction with the PANDA unit:

TA465-P Multi-function Instrument	 A handheld electronic instrument with a color screen displaying '259' and 'M 1.1'. It has a keypad and a speaker.	Refer to TA465 Operation and Service Manual supplied with the instrument for additional parts supplied as standard.
PVM610 Micromanometer	 A handheld electronic instrument with a color screen displaying '37.7'. It has a keypad and a speaker.	Refer to PVM610 Operation and Service Manual supplied with the instrument for additional parts supplied as standard.

<b>IMPORTANT— Read Before Using the PANDA for the First Time</b>
<p>It is <b>IMPORTANT</b> that the PANDA be connected to the power supply using a 30 mA residual-current device (RCD) or Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI).</p> <p>It is <b>IMPORTANT</b> that the 110V PANDA (yellow power socket) be connected only to 110V to 120V supplies. Connecting it to a higher voltage supply will permanently damage the inverter.</p> <p>The 220V/240V PANDA (blue power socket) should only be connected to 200V to 240V power supplies.</p> <p>When storing the PANDA in a vertical position, please ensure that the straps holding the instrument box are in place and tightened first.</p> <p>The PANDA is designed so that the Instrument box and duct carry tube are removable to lighten the load when lifting.</p>



### PANDA Models

Model	Description
PAN315	220/240V, instruments not included
PAN315-110	110/120V, instruments not included
PAN341	PAN315 with instruments
PAN341-110	PAN315-110 with instruments

## Chapter 2

# Preparing PAN341 System for Air Duct Leak Testing

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Carefully follow the procedures below to achieve safe and accurate leakage testing:

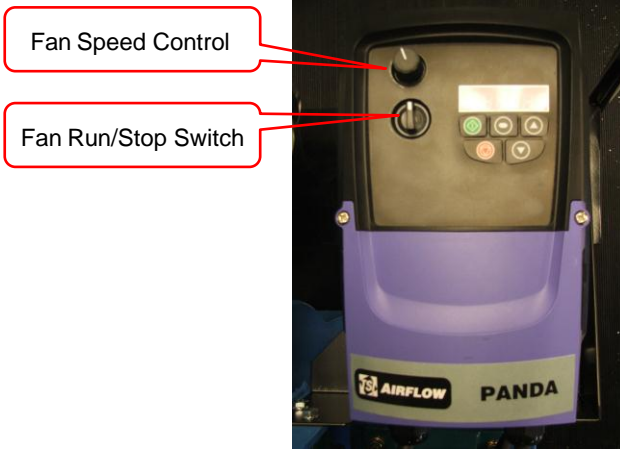
Successfully completing a duct leakage test requires compiling certain information prior to starting the test. Refer to [Appendix B](#) for a discussion of standards relating to duct leakage testing. The list below indicates the information required:

- Type of leakage test to be performed (Positive or negative).
- Leakage standard to be followed.
- Air tightness/leakage class to be achieved
- Amount of ductwork to be tested, such as the complete system or a statistical sample.

1. Select the section of the ductwork to be tested.
2. Calculate the surface area of the ductwork of the section to be tested.
3. Temporarily seal all the openings of the ductwork except one, which will be connected to the PAN341 duct leakage tester.
4. Position the PAN341 unit as close to the remaining opening in the ductwork as possible to minimize the flexible tubing needed. Minimize bends in the flexible tubing to reduce the pressure loss, giving the best performance.
5. Make sure the Fan Run/Stop Switch on the Fan Speed Controller is in the **Stop** position and the multi-turn Fan Speed Control potentiometer is fully turned counter-clockwise using the picture of the VFD in Figure 1 as a reference. Plug the cord into the PANDA unit as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3. Then connect the other end of the cord to a suitable electrical supply.

### CAUTION

Remove the power cord from the PANDA duct leakage tester before tilting it to the vertical position to avoid damaging the cord.



**Figure 1. Fan Speed Controller**

**Note:** The settings for the inverter have been locked and cannot be changed using the key pad.



**Figure 2. Receptacle for Power Cord**



**Figure 3. Connected Power Cord**

**Note:** The 110V unit has a yellow receptacle and the 230V unit has a blue receptacle.

- Fit the primary duct adapter spigot (black sheet metal with rubber bung) to one end of the 4-in. (100-mm) diameter flexi-tube. Make an air-tight seal using one of the over lock straps and lever-locking cam provided as shown in Figure 4. Adjust the fit of the over lock strap with a screwdriver.
- Securely attach the black primary duct adapter spigot/flexi-tube assembly to the opening on the ductwork to be pressure tested.



**Figure 4. Flex Ductwork Connected to Primary Adapter Spigot. Bung not shown.**

- If the static pressure tap on the black Primary Duct Adapter is open to the duct, connect the 16-ft (5-m) long blue silicone tube to it as shown in Figure 5. If the static pressure tap on the black Primary Duct Adapter is not open to the duct, drill a 4-mm hole in the duct and insert about 6 inches (10 mm) of the silicone tube into the duct. Seal around the hole with putty.

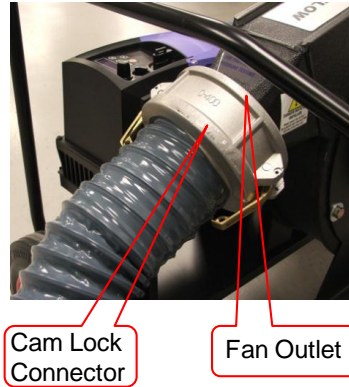


**Figure 5. Connecting Pressure Tubing to Tap on Primary Duct Adapter. Bung not shown.**

- Connect the other end of the 4-in. (100-mm) flexi-tube to the cam lock connector (grey cast aluminum without nozzle). Make an airtight seal using the other over lock strap (not shown) and lever-locking cam provided. Adjust the fit of the over lock strap with a screwdriver.

10. Determine if you are going to perform a high- or low-flow testing and positive or negative testing. Set-up the duct leakage tester by:

- a. For positive pressure, high-flow testing, remove the low flow nozzle if it is installed. Then, connect the grey cast-aluminum cam lock connector to the outlet side of the blower per Figure 6. Close both cam lock arms at the same time to ensure proper fit.

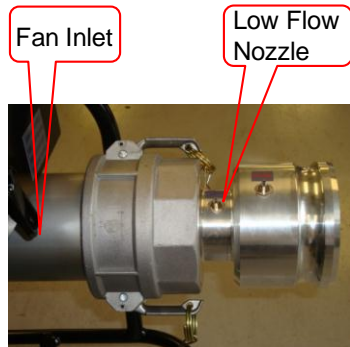


**Figure 6. Positive Pressure, High-Flow Setup**

Connect the free end of the static pressure 16-ft (5-m) silicone tube to the positive pressure connector on the PVM610.

Finally, connect the **FLOW GRID** pressure taps marked **P1(+)** and **P2(-)** to the appropriate connectors on the TA465-P using the red and blue tubing.

- b. For positive pressure, low-flow testing, add the low-flow nozzle to the blower inlet if it is not installed per Figure 7. Then, connect the grey cast-aluminum cam lock connector to the outlet side of the blower per Figure 6. Close both cam lock arms at the same time to ensure proper fit.



**Figure 7. Positive Pressure, Low-Flow Setup**

Connect the free end of the static pressure 16-ft (5-m) silicone tube to the positive pressure connector on the PVM610.

Finally connect the pressure taps marked **P1(+)** and **P2(-)** on the nozzle to the appropriate connectors on the TA465-P using the red and blue tubing.

- c. For negative pressure, high-flow testing, remove the low flow nozzle if it is installed. Then, connect the grey cast aluminum cam lock connector to the inlet side of the blower per Figure 8. Close both cam lock arms at the same time to ensure proper fit.

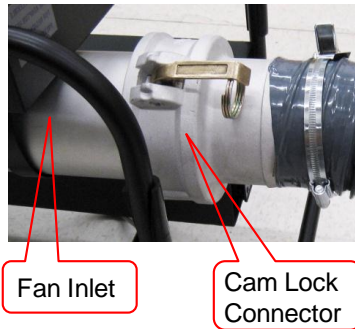
Connect the free end of the static pressure 16-ft (5-m) silicone tube to pressure connector on the PVM610.

Finally connect the pressure taps marked **P1(+)** and **P2(-)** to the appropriate connector on the TA465-P using the red and blue tubing.

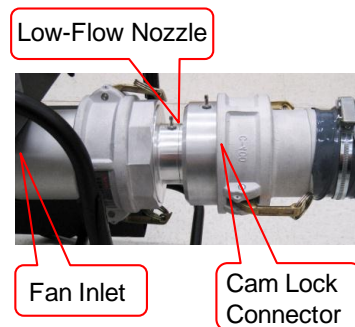
- d. For negative pressure, low-flow testing, add the low-flow nozzle to the blower inlet if it is not installed. Then, connect the grey cast aluminum cam lock connector to the low-flow nozzle per Figure 9. Close both cam lock arms at the same time to ensure proper fit.

Connect the free end of the static pressure 16-ft (5-m) silicone tube to the positive pressure connector to the PVM610.

Finally connect the pressure taps marked **P1(+)** and **P2(-)** on the nozzle to the appropriate connectors on the TA465-P using the red and blue tubing.



**Figure 8. Negative Pressure, High-Flow Setup**



**Figure 9. Negative Pressure, Low-Flow Set-Up**

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## Chapter 3

### Performing a Duct Leakage Test

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The PAN341 duct leakage test system includes a Model PVM610 Micromanometer and a Model TA465-P Ventilation Meter. During duct leakage testing, the Model PVM610 Micromanometer measures the duct static pressure while the Model TA465-P Ventilation Meter measures the airflow rate.

Refer to the Operation and Service Manuals for the Model PVM610 Micromanometer and the Model TA465-P Ventilation Meter to use these instruments in other applications. If you do not have the manuals, download them from TSI's website [www.tsi.com](http://www.tsi.com).

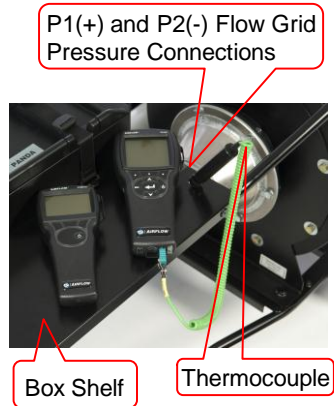
#### Measuring Duct Static Pressure

1. Turn ON the Model PVM610.
2. Zero the Model PVM610 pressure sensor with both ports open to the atmosphere.
3. Connect the (+) port on the Model PVM610 to measure the duct static pressure (see Figure 5).
4. Leave the (-) port on the Model PVM610 open to the atmosphere.

**Note:** Refer to the Model PVM610 Operation and Service Manual for instruction on use.

## Measuring Duct Leakage Flow

1. Turn ON Model TA465-P.
2. Zero the Model TA465-P pressure sensor with both ports open to the atmosphere.
3. Connect the Model TA465-P to the PAN341 by connecting the (+) and (-) ports on the Model TA465-P to the **P1 (+)** and **P2 (+)** ports located on the inside edge of the box shelf facing the fan. See Figure 10.
4. Connect the thermocouple to the Model TA465-P.
5. Insert the thermocouple probe into the blower inlet through the hole marked **TC1**.



**Figure 10. Connecting Instruments to PANDA Tester in High Flow Mode**

## Turning on the PAN341 Duct Leakage Tester

1. Power the PANDA unit on by plugging in the power cord.
2. Position the Fan Control switch to the **RUN** position to energize the fan.
3. Increase the fan to the desired speed by turning the Fan Speed Controller clockwise. To decrease the fan speed, turn the Fan Speed controller counter-clockwise.

## Using Leakage Test Application in the Model TA465-P

### CAUTION

The Model PVM610 and Model TA465-P meters must be zeroed before entering the Leakage Test Application.

1. Press the **MENU** key to access the menu system on the Model TA465-P.
2. Use the ▲▼ keys to highlight the Applications item.
3. Press the ← (ENTER) key to access the Applications menu.

MENU

Zero Press  
 Display Setup  
 Settings  
 Flow Setup  
 Actual/Std Setup  
 Data Logging  
 Zero CO  
**Applications**  
 Calibration  
 Discover Printer

4. Select **Leakage Test** and press ← key.

APPLICATIONS

Draft Rate  
 Heatflow  
 Turbulence  
 % Outside Air  
**Leakage Test**

5. Select either the **EN Standard** or **SMACNA** leakage test.

LEAKAGE TEST

EN Standard  
 SMACNA

**Instrument Operation if EN Standard Test Protocol is Selected**

1. Enter key parameters:
  - a. Surface Area of ductwork section to be tested.
  - b. Static Pressure of test, as measured by Model PVM610 micromanometer.
  - c. Flow Device as Nozzle or Flow Grid.

LEAKAGE TEST

Surface Area  
 Static Pressure  
 Flow Device  
 Tightness Class  
 Test Length  
 Run Test

- d. Leakage class as A, B, C, or D. Note that tests with negative pressures must be selected as negative tests, as indicated by -.
- e. Test Length, or duration of leakage test, usually 5 minutes.

2. Increase the blower speed until the desired static pressure is achieved.
3. When the static pressure has stabilized, select **Run Test** and press **←**.
4. The display will show the readings on the right. Leakage Factor and Leak Rate will update in real time, while other parameters will remain constant.

If the Leakage Factor and Leak Rate are sufficiently stable, press the **START** soft key or the **←** key to begin the leak test. Pressing the **ESC** key will exit back to the previous screen.

<u>LEAKAGE TEST</u>	
Leakage Factor	x.xx
Leak Limit	x.xx
Leak Rate	x.xx
Status	OK
Flow Device	Flow Grid
Baro Pressure	20.20
Temperature	20°C
Time	9:55
Standard	TestXXX
	Sample
	0
(Sample Saved 1)	

5. After the leak test is complete, the Model TA465-P will prompt you to press the **SAVE** or **PRINT** soft key. You can also press the **ESC** key here to back out to the previous screen without saving the data.

After completing leakage testing for a section of duct, you can move onto the next section.

### Instrument Operation if SMACNA Test Protocol is Selected

1. Enter key parameters:
  - a. Surface Area of ductwork section to be tested.
  - b. Static Pressure of test, as measured by Model PVM610 micromanometer.
  - c. Flow Device as Nozzle or Flow Grid.

<u>LEAKAGE TEST</u>	
Surface Area	
Static Pressure	
Flow Device	
Leakage Class	
Test Length	
Run Test	

- d. Leakage class as a number from 1 to 48. Typical values are 3, 6, 12, 24, or 48.
  - e. Test Length, or duration of leakage test.
2. Increase the blower speed until the desired static pressure is achieved.
  3. When the static pressure has stabilized, select **Run Test** and press ←.
  4. The display will show the readings on the right. Leakage Factor and Leak Rate will update in real time, while other parameters will remain constant.

<u>LEAKAGE TEST</u>	
Leakage Factor	x.xx
Leak Limit	x.xx
Leak Rate	x.xx
Status	OK
Flow Device	Flow Grid
Baro Pressure	20.20
Temperature	20°C
Time	9:55
Standard	TestXXX
	Sample
	0
	(Sample Saved 1)
	Stop(Save) Print

If the Leak Factor and Leak Rate are sufficiently stable, press the **START** soft key or the ← key to begin the leak test. Pressing the **ESC** key will exit back to the previous screen.

5. After the leak test is complete, the Model TA465-P will prompt you to press the **SAVE** or **PRINT** soft key. You can also press the **ESC** key here to back out to the previous screen without saving the data.

After completing leakage testing for a section of duct, you can move onto the next section.

## Troubleshooting Guide

Symptom	Recommended Action
Fan motor will not run.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the power connection.</li> <li>• Circuit Breaker may have tripped.</li> </ul>
Static pressure reading (on PVM610) is zero.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the connections.</li> </ul>
Static pressure reading (on PVM610) is too low.  Required static pressure cannot be achieved with motor speed control settings at the maximum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leakage rate is too high. Check for leaks using soap bubbles or smoke pallets. Alternatively, test a smaller section of the ductwork.</li> </ul>
Leak rate (on TA465-P shows flashing XXX.XX and status shows Under Range.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the pressure tube connections to the TA465-P meter.</li> <li>• Leak flow is too low. Use low flow nozzle adapter.</li> </ul>
Leak rate (on TA465-P) shows Flashing 8888 and status shows High.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leak flow is too high. Remove Nozzle and use Flow Grid.</li> <li>• Leakage rate is too high. Check for leaks or test a smaller section of ductwork.</li> </ul>

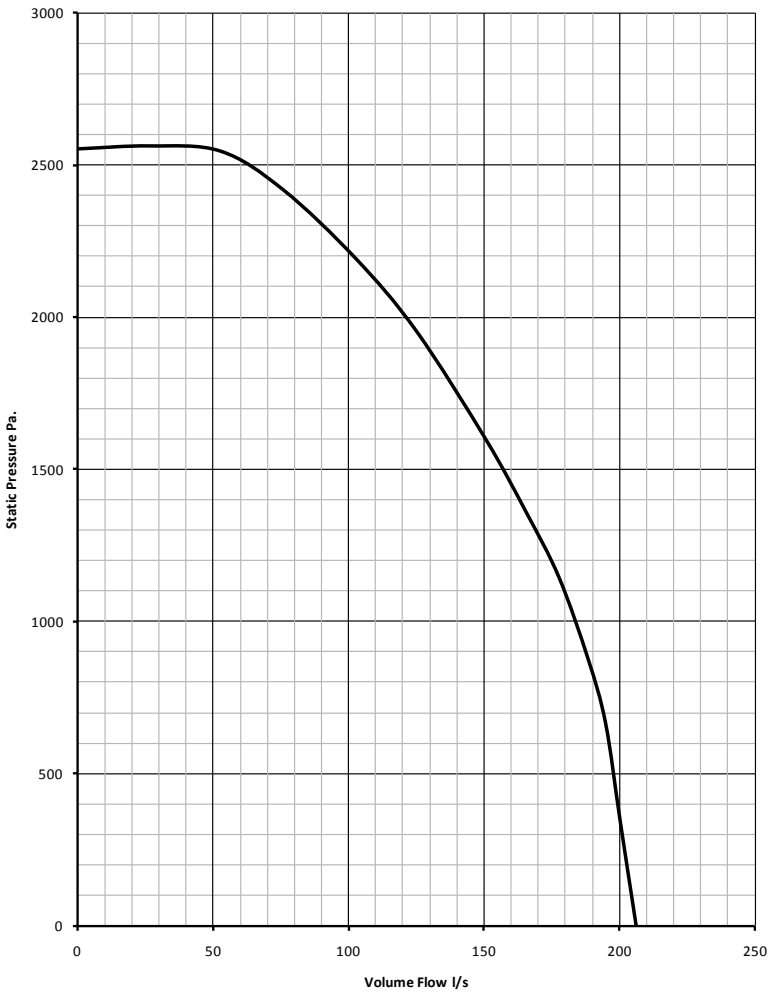
# Appendix A

## Specifications

<b>Pressure Measurement (PVM610)</b>		
Range	± 3,735 Pa	±15 inwg
Resolution	0.1 Pa	0.001 inwg
Accuracy	±1% of reading ±1 Pa	±1% of reading ±0.005 inwg
Actual duct static range	2500 Pa at 0 Flow	10 inwg at 0 Flow
<b>Volume Flow Measurement (TA465-P)</b>		
High Leakage Range (Flow Grid):	10 to 200 l/s 36 to 720 m <sup>3</sup> /hr	21 to 424 cfm
Low Leakage Range (15 mm Low Flow Nozzle Adapter)	1 to 13 l/s 3.6 to 46.9 m <sup>3</sup> /hr	2 to 27.5 cfm
Accuracy	± 2.5% of reading ± 0.01 l/s  ± 2.5% of reading ± 0.04 m <sup>3</sup> /hr	± 2.5% of reading ± 0.02 cfm
Resolution	0.01 l/s 0.01 m <sup>3</sup> /hr	0.01 cfm
<b>Temperature Measurement (TA465-P)</b>		
K Type Thermo Couple Probe To EN60584 (IEC 584)		
<b>Barometric Pressure Measurement (TA465-P)</b>		
Range	690 to 1,241 hPa  517.5 to 930.87 mm Hg	20.36 to 36.648 in Hg
Accuracy	±2% of reading	±2% of reading
<b>Weight</b>		
Carry Weight	45 Kg	99 lbs
Total Weight	55 Kg	121 lbs
<b>Dimensions (LxWxH)</b>		
	1,130 mm x 660 mm x 600 mm	44.5 in x 26 in x 23.5 in
<b>Power Requirements</b>		
230V Version	220 to 240 V, 1 Phase, 50/60 Hz 10A	
110V Version	110 to 120 V, 1 Phase, 50/60 Hz 16A	
<b>TA465-P and PVM610</b>		
	See specification sheets for details on individual instruments	

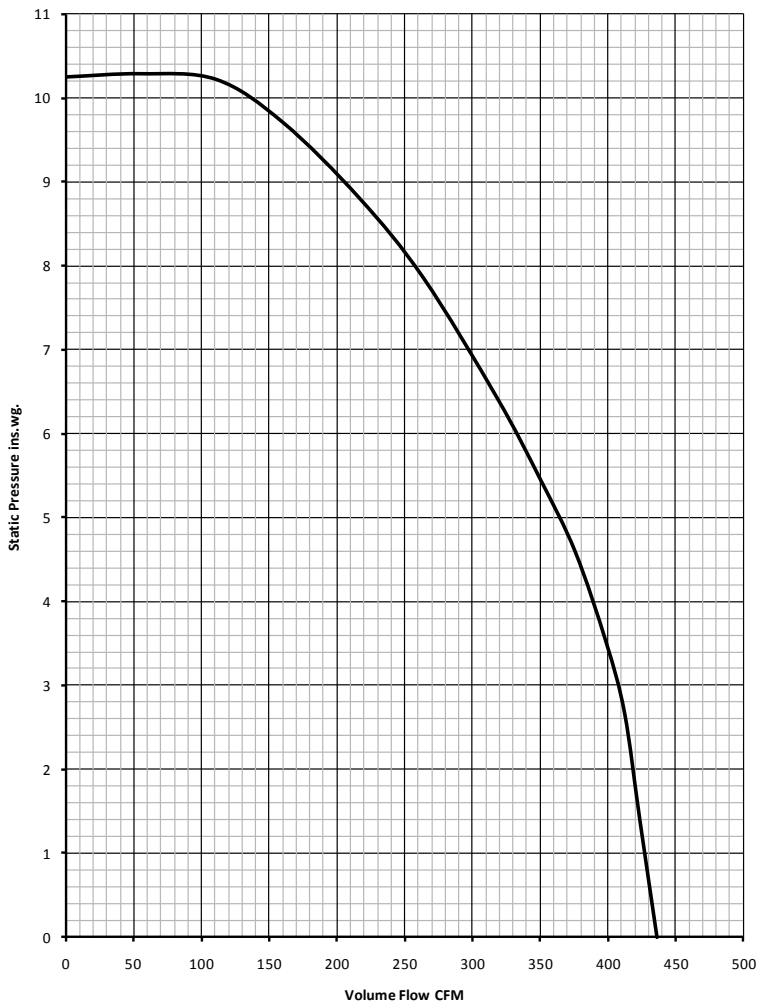
*(Specifications are subject to change without notice.)*

Panda Fan Performance Graph (metric units)





**Panda Fan Performance Graph (imperial units)**



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# Appendix B

## Leakage Testing Standards Highlights

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Different standards are used throughout the world to specify duct air tightness and leakage requirements. The PAN341 duct leakage test system has a duct leakage application to automatically compare the actual leakage flow with the maximum allowed leakage flow for EN and SMACNA standards. Field technicians can also use the duct leakage application to determine actual leakage flow and manually compare it to maximum leakage from another standard. The PAN341 duct leakage test system cannot determine the appropriate leakage classification for a given duct.

### Standards Supported

Standard	US- or EU- Based	Description
BS EN 12237:2003	EU	Ventilation for buildings—Ductwork—Strength and leakage of circular sheet metal ducts.
BS EN 1507:2006	EU	Ventilation for buildings—Sheet metal air ducts with rectangular section—Requirements for strength and leakage.
DW/143	EU	HVAC—A practical guide to Ductwork leakage testing.
Eurovent 2/2	EU	Air leakage rate in sheet metal air distribution systems.
SMACNA HVAC Air Duct Leakage Test manual, First edition, 1985	US	Duct construction leakage classification, expected leakage rates for sealed and unsealed ductwork, duct leakage test procedures, recommendations on use of leakage testing, types of test apparatus and test setup and sample leakage analysis.

TSI has made every effort to accurately reflect the standards referenced. Please refer to the actual standards for more detailed information and to make the best interpretation of each statement.

The scope of the standards listed above includes many items other than duct leakage. This summary, however, is limited to duct leakage testing.

## EU Standards

Ductwork classification and maximum air leakage. Note that EN1507, EN12237 Eurovent 2/2 and DW/143 all have the same formula to determine  $f_{max}$ , the Air Leakage Limit, although DW/143 uses units of  $l/s/m^2$  whereas others use  $m^3/s/m^2$ .

- EN 1507 (rectangular ductwork)

Air Tightness Class	Air Leakage Limit ( $f_{max}$ ) $m^3/s/m^2$	Static Pressure Limit ( $p_s$ ) Pa			
		Negative	Positive at pressure class		
			1	2	3
A	$\frac{0.027 * p_t^{0.65}}{1000}$	200	400		
B	$\frac{0.009 * p_t^{0.65}}{1000}$	500	400	1000	2000
C	$\frac{0.003 * p_t^{0.65}}{1000}$	750	400	1000	2000
D*	$\frac{0.001 * p_t^{0.65}}{1000}$	750	400	1000	2000

\* Class D ductwork is only for special apparatus

- EN12237 (circular ductwork)

Air Tightness Class	Air leakage limit ( $f_{max}$ ) $m^3/s/m^2$	Static Pressure Limit ( $p_s$ ) Pa	
		Negative	Positive
A	$\frac{0.027 * p_t^{0.65}}{1000}$	500	500
B	$\frac{0.009 * p_t^{0.65}}{1000}$	750	1000
C	$\frac{0.003 * p_t^{0.65}}{1000}$	750	2000
D*	$\frac{0.001 * p_t^{0.65}}{1000}$	750	2000

\* Class D ductwork is only for special apparatus

- Eurovent 2/2 Air Tightness For Installed Duct Testing:

Air Tightness Class	Air leakage limit ( $f_{max}$ ) $m^3/s/m^2$
A	$\frac{0.027 * p_t^{0.65}}{1000}$
B	$\frac{0.009 * p_t^{0.65}}{1000}$
C	$\frac{0.003 * p_t^{0.65}}{1000}$

- DW/143: A Practical Guide to Ductwork Leakage Testing

Duct Pressure Class	Static Pressure Limit		Maximum Air Velocity m/s	Air leakage limits $l/s/m^2$
	Positive Pa	Negative Pa		
Low-pressure – Class A	500	500	10	$0.027 * p_t^{0.65}$
Medium-pressure – Class B	1000	750	20	$0.009 * p_t^{0.65}$
High pressure – Class C	2000	750	40	$0.003 * p_t^{0.65}$

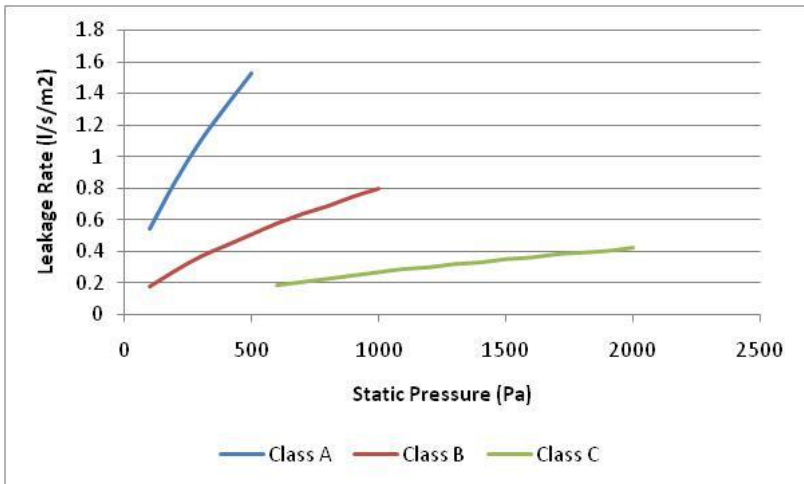


Figure 11. Allowable Air Leakage Rates from DW/143

- The measured leakage flow rates shall be corrected if the temperature and/or barometric pressure are different from standard conditions (+20°C and 101 325 Pa) as follows:

$$q_v = q_{measured} \cdot \frac{293}{273 + t} \cdot \frac{p}{101325}$$

where:

$q_v$  = corrected flow leakage rate

$q_{measured}$  = measured flow leakage rate

$t$  = measured temperature (°C)

$p$  = measured barometric pressure (Pa)

- The test report shall give the following general information of the test performed:
  - Date and place
  - Test personnel and witness
  - Test equipment, including pressuring means and measuring instruments
  - Air temperature and barometric pressure during the test
  - Building and project reference
  - Design of installed ductwork including dimensions, thickness of materials, types of stiffening, length, type of duct/tubes and fittings, assembly method and distance of hangers/supports
  - Required air tightness class and design operating pressure of the installed ductwork
  - Installer of ductwork
  - Manufacturer of the ductwork
  - Measured values of:
    1. Ductwork surface area (A)
    2. Total joint length (L)
    3. Test pressure ( $p_{test}$ )
    4. Leakage flow rate ( $q_v$ ) corrected for temperature and barometric pressure
    5. Pressurizing time
  - Calculated values of
    1. Leakage factor (f)
    2. Air leakage limit ( $f_{max}$ ) according to the formulas given in table above at the measured test pressure ( $p_{test}$ )
  - Air tightness class achieved

- For tests including several test pressures it is recommended to plot the leakage factors as a function of test pressure in a diagram together with the air leakage limit curve.

## US Standards

Ductwork classification and maximum air leakage

Duct Class	½-, 1-, 2-inwg	3-inwg	4-, 6-, 10-inwg
Seal Class	C	B	A
Sealing Applicable	Transverse Joints Only	Transverse Joints and Seams	Joints, Seams and All Wall Penetrations
Leakage Class			
Rectangular Metal	24	12	6
Round Metal	12	6	3

Maximum air leakage is then defined as

$$F = C_L P^{0.65}$$

where: F = Maximum air leakage (cfm/100 ft<sup>2</sup>)

C<sub>L</sub> = Leakage class

P = Pressure (inwg)

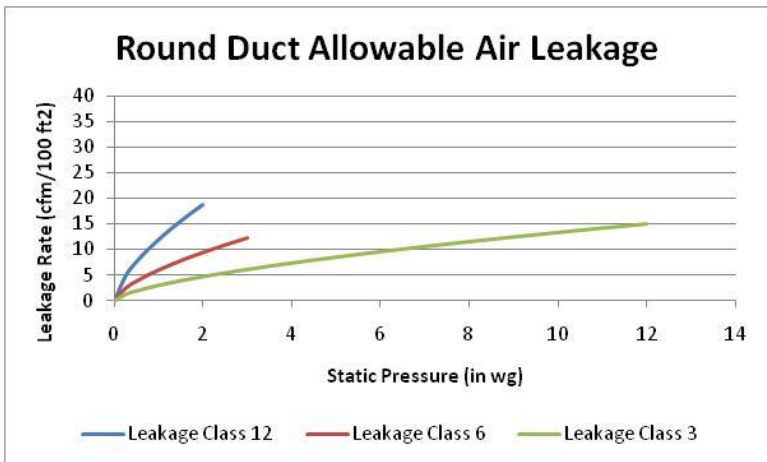
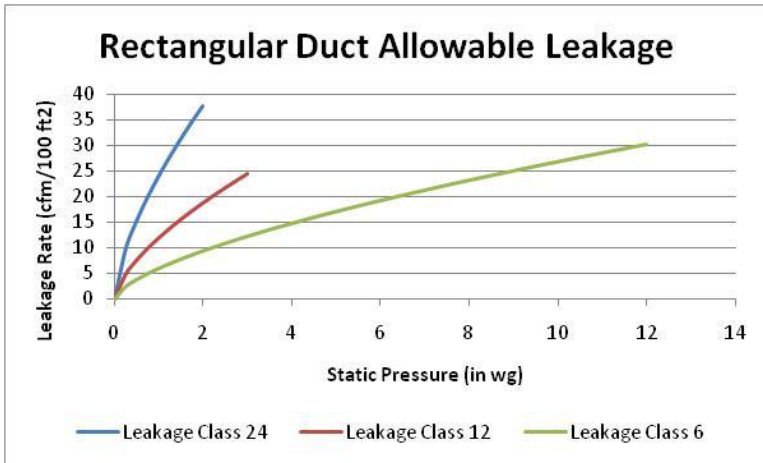


Figure 12. Allowable Air Duct Leakage from Round Ducts, per SMACNA Standard



**Figure 13. Allowable Air Duct Leakage from Rectangular Ducts, per SMACNA Standard**

- The SMACNA standard does not generally require correcting leakage flow rates to standard conditions, unless:
  1. Air temperature <40°F or >100°F
  2. Elevation <1500 ft above sea level
  3. Duct static pressure <-20 inwg or >+20 inwg
 Should one of these conditions not be satisfied, then correcting the leakage to standard conditions may be done using one of these formulas:
  1.  $ACFM = SCFM * (460 + T) / 530$   
 where T = actual dry bulb air temperature (°F)  
 moisture is negligible  
 pressure between -20 and +20 inwg
  2.  $ACFM = SCFM * 0.075 / d$   
 where d = air density from psychrometric chart
  3.  $ACFM = \text{lb dry air/minute} * \text{humid volume (ft}^3/\text{lb dry air)}$

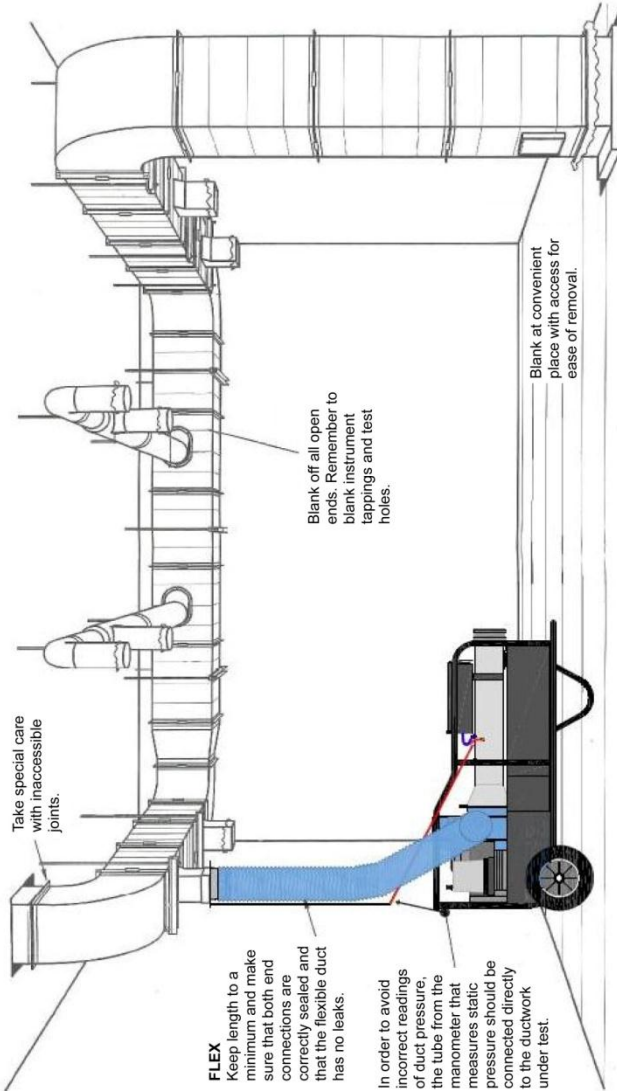


- The SMACNA standard does not specify the information to be reported, but instead defers to project documents. However, the SMACNA standard does include a sample test report that includes:
  - Test date and place
  - Test personnel and witness
  - Building and project reference
  - Duct section tested
  - Specified leakage class, test pressure and duct construction pressure class
  - Measurements of:
    - Ductwork surface area
    - Leakage flow and calculations required to determine leakage flow

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# Appendix C

## Typical Setup



### SEQUENCE OF TEST

1. Prepare test sheet.
2. Connect and adjust test rig to correct pressure.
3. Read off leakage rate.
4. Reseal if necessary (allow time to cure).
5. Maintain test for 15 minutes.
6. Switch off and allow to zero.
7. Reapply test pressure and check reading.
8. Record details on test sheet and obtain signature.

### WARNING

Take care not to over pressurize system under test.

### HOW TO FIND LEAKS

1. **Look** – at blanks, access openings and difficult joints.
2. **Listen** - with test rig running, leaks should be audible.
3. **Feel** – running your hand (particularly if wet) over joints can help locate leaks.
4. **Soap and Water** - paint over joints and look for bubbles.
5. **Smoke Pellet** – placed inside ductwork (obtain permission for use).

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