

Hi Newsletter Brand Awareness'

Hammam Industries & Co.

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Hammam Exhibition Participant 2012

Hammam Industries & Co.

Has had taken part in participating in several exhibitions outside Egypt thus far in 2012 including in *Europe* & the *Middle East*.

Hamмам Participated in the MCE 2012, Mostra Convegno Expocomfort 27 – 30 March 2012 fieramilano. MCE A well known leader event in the HVAC Sector.

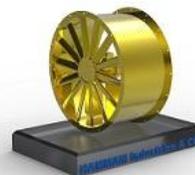
Hamмам Also Participated in Exhibitions held in The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia including [SBIE 2012](#) in April Saudi Building & Interior Exhibition "21 Comprehensive Showcase for the Industry".

Further Participating in Saudi Building, Stone, Heating, Air Conditioning, Refrigeration, Cooling, Water, Environment, Engineering Industries Tech Exhibition in 18th – 22nd June 2012 Riyadh Visit Us at [Stand No. 134](#).

[MCE \(Milano\) – Hammam Stand](#)



"Mohamed Hammam (President of Hammam Industries & Co.) & Elektrovent Management"



[SBI 2012 \(Jeddah\) – Hammam Stand](#)



"Ehab Hammam (General Manager of Hammam Industries & Co.)

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Special points of interest:

- About Donaldson Torit

Donaldson Torit designs, manufacturers and markets industrial air filtration and control systems, replacement filters and products that reduce dust, fume, and mist contaminants from your workplace.

Elektrovent "Industrial Fans"

The Elektrovent is today a specialized productive reality in the industrial ventilation and it has developed a range of fans for all the ventilation the sectors of conditioning,

soundproofing, drying, refrigeration in applications of industrial, commercial, zoo-technical, naval, rail road applications etc. <http://www.elektroventsrl.com/index-eng.html>

Check out Donaldson's YouTube channel: [Click below Image](#)



Hamman Industries & Co. Fans are to receive FEG Fan Efficiency Grade certification by **AMCA** very shortly thus meeting **AMCA Standard 205-10 & ASHREA 90.1** Efficiency guidelines established for Green Buildings.

AMCA's Fan Efficiency Grades (FAQ?)

Learn what FEG's are and how they are applied for HVAC system in commercial and industrial buildings. It has become clear that fan system design improvements and higher efficiency fans could have substantially reduced HVAC energy use in commercial and industrial buildings. Until recently, fan selection guidance and metrics that allow quick comparison of fan efficiencies have not been

available. One approach has been to specify a fan efficiency rating based on the aerodynamics properties of the fan itself, and to specify where on the fan efficiency curve the fan operation point should sit.

In essence, this is what AMCA International, working with ASHRAE's TC 5.1 fan committee, has done with the developed of a new fan efficiency classification

system, called the Fan Efficiency Grade (FEG).

Work that began in 2007 to address fan efficiency classifications is no paying off. FEGs were formalized with the publication of AMCA 205 in 2010, and an AMCA Certified Ratings Program is now in place to provide third-party verification of FEGs as specified in AMCA 211 product rating manual.

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This article answers questions that engineers, building owners, operators, regulators, and contractors may have about FEGs.

What is a Fan Efficiency Grade?

A fan efficiency grade (FEG) is a numerical rating that classifies fans by their aerodynamic ability to convert mechanical shaft power, or impeller power in the case of a direct driven, fan, to air power. Essentially, it reflects fan energy efficiency, allowing engineers to more easily differentiate between fan models; more efficient fan models will have higher FEG ratings. FEGs apply to the efficiency of the fan only and not to the motor and drives. FEG ratings can be applied to custom-built single fans and to series-produced fans manufactured in large quantities.

In 2007, the ASHRAE Standing Standard Project Committee (SSPC) 90.1's, mechanical subcommittee, invited ASHRAE TC 5.1, Fans, to participate in the development of the requirements for fan efficiency. With assistance from the AMCA Fan Committee, the group first developed a system for energy-efficiency classification of fans.

The group recognized that a highly efficient fan will operate inefficiently if used in the low efficiency region of the fan curve. This led to a requirement that fans be specified within 10 percentage points of the peak total efficiency (Figure 1).

FEG were developed by AMCA in response to regulators in the U.S. and abroad taking interest in reducing fan energy consumption and the environmental impacts of that consumption. Simultaneously, the International Standards Organization (ISO) was considering a similar efficiency rating European energy standards and regulations.

For the U.S. market, where fans are normally cataloged as bare-shaft fans and purchased with standard NEMA motors, FEGs were defined through AMCA Standard 205 - 10, *Energy Efficiency Classification for Fans*. AMCA Publication 211, *Product Rating Manual for Fan Air Performance*, describes the certification process for rating a fan for FEG.

For the European Union, where

fans are often packaged with integral motors, ISO Standard 12759 - 2010, *Efficiency classification for fans*, defines fan-motor efficiency grades (FMEG). Note that these two grades are not equivalent and in no circumstances should FEG and FMEG be sued simultaneously to evaluate fan performance.

What are FEGs used for?

FEG ratings are used by code authorities or by specifying engineers to define minimum requirement for energy efficiency of a fan for a given application. The specifications can use a single-value FEG for each application.

The use of a single number is possible because the shapes of the FEG bands closely follow the actual peak efficiencies for typical fan designs (Figure 2). Smaller fans are typically less efficient than larger for a given fan type, and this trend is reflected in the shape of the efficiency bands.

Inside Story Headline Continued...

Rather than making individual fan selections to determine a minimum efficiency target for each duty point, the specifying engineer can simply establish a minimum FEG for the application (i.e., FEG71 for all supply fans, FEG67 for all exhaust fans, ECT.). Minimum FEGs can also be adopted by energy codes and standard, such as ANSI/ASHRAE/IES 90.1, *Energy Standard for buildings except low-rise Residential Buildings*, International Code Council's *International Green Construction Code* (IGCC).

How are FEG Ratings calculated?

FEGs are based on peak total efficiency for a given fan size. The FEG is established by plotting the peak total efficiency at the appropriate impeller diameter, the reading associated FEG band in which this point falls. For example, a fan with an impeller diameter of 15 in. and a peak total efficiency of 71% would have an FEG of 80 (Figure3).

Annex A to AMCA 205-10

provides equations for the upper and lower boundaries of each fan efficiency grade, as well as a table of peak fan total efficiency versus fan size that can be used to calculate the FEG.

Engineers and other practitioners however will not have to calculate FEGs; they will find them in manufacturers' literature and software as they become available. AMCA-Certified FEG ratings for fans will be identified in search results from the AMCA certified product database at www.amca.org/certified.

Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED)

- [High Performance Green Buildings](#)
- [Green Building Certification System](#)
- [Hammam Industries & Co. Leading the Egyptian Industry to Support Green Buildings LEEDS Certification](#)

LEED, or Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, is redefining the way we think about the places where we live, work and learn. As an internationally recognized mark of excellence, LEED provides building owners and operators with a framework for identifying and implementing practical and measurable green building design, construction, operations and maintenance solutions.

With nearly 9 billion square feet

of building space participating in the suite of rating systems and 1.6 million feet certifying per day around the world, LEED is transforming the way built environments are designed, constructed, and operated --- from individual buildings and homes, to entire neighborhoods and communities. Comprehensive and flexible, LEED, works throughout a building's life cycle.

LEED certification provides

independent, third-party verification that a building, home or community was designed and built using strategies aimed at achieving high performance in key areas of human and environmental health: sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection and indoor environmental quality.



USGBC – U.S Green Building Council

Developed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) in 2000, the LEED rating systems are developed through an open, consensus-based process led by LEED committees. The next update of the LEED rating system, coined LEED 2012, is the next step in the continuous improvement process and ongoing development cycle of LEED.

What are the benefits of LEED certification?

LEED certification, which includes a rigorous third-party commissioning process, offers compelling proof to you, your clients, your peers and the public at large that you've achieved your environmental goals and your building is performing as designed. Getting certified allows you take advantage of a growing number of state and

local government incentives, and can help boost press interest in your project.

The LEED rating system offers four certification levels for new construction -- Certified, Silver, Gold and Platinum -- that correspond to the number of credits accrued in five green design categories: sustainable sites, water efficiency, energy and atmosphere, materials and resources and indoor environmental quality.

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A Breeze of Fresh Air



Referenced Material:

- Air Movement & Control Association International, INC.
- U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC)
- Elektrovent

LEED standards cover new commercial construction and major renovation projects, interiors projects and existing building operations. Standards are under development to cover commercial "core & shell" construction, new home construction and neighborhood developments.



Tips for Getting LEED Certified

Set a clear environmental target. Before you begin the design phase of your project, decide what level of LEED certification you are aiming for and settle on a firm overall budget. Also consider including an optional higher certification target -- a "stretch" goal -- to stimulate creativity.

Set a clear and adequate budget. Higher levels of LEED certification, such as Platinum, do require additional expenditure and should be budgeted for accordingly.

Stick to your budget and your LEED goal. Throughout out the design and building process, be sure your entire project team is focused on meeting your LEED goal on budget. Maintain the

environmental and economic integrity of your project at every turn.

Engineer for Life Cycle Value

As you value-engineer your project, be sure to examine green investments in terms of how they will affect expenses over the entire life of the building. Before you decide to cut a line item, look first at its relationship to other features to see if keeping it will help you achieve money-saving synergies, as well as LEED credits. Many energy-saving features allow for the resizing or elimination of other equipment, or reduce total capital costs by paying for themselves immediately or within a few months of operation. Prior to beginning,

set your goals for "life cycle" value-engineering rather than "first cost" value-engineering.

Hire LEED-accredited professionals.

Thousands of architects, consultants, engineers, product marketers, environmentalists and other building industry professionals around the country have a demonstrated knowledge of green building and the LEED rating system and process -- and can assist you in meeting your LEED goal. These professionals can suggest ways to earn LEED credits without extra cost, identify means of offsetting certain expenses with savings in other areas and spot opportunities for synergies in your project.