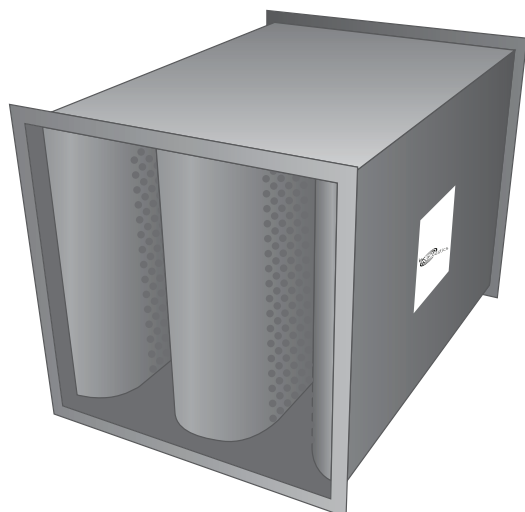


# Clean-Flow™ Quiet-Duct® Silencer Type: HLFL

Low Frequency with Forward and Reverse Flow Ratings



HLFL silencers provide improved low frequency attenuation with low pressure drop for higher velocity HVAC systems. The acoustic fill is totally encapsulated to prevent erosion or entrainment of particulate. A honeycomb acoustic stand-off provides additional protection and performance.

### Supplied as Standard

- Aerodynamic inlet and discharge to splitter elements to reduce pressure drop and conserve energy
- Perforated galvanised steel facings to all splitter elements to protect acoustic media from damage and erosion

### Designating Silencers: Example

Model: 5HLFL-600-450

Length	Type	Width	Height
1500mm	HLFL	600mm	450mm

Standard modular widths are multiples of 300mm, other widths are also available.

## Self-Noise Power Levels dB re: 10<sup>-12</sup> Watts (for a 0.37m<sup>2</sup> face area silencer)

IAC HLFL Model	Octave Band	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Hz	63	125	250	500	1K	2K	4K	8K
	Silencer Face Velocity, m/s	Self-Noise Power Levels, dB							
HLFL All Lengths (mm)	-15	64	59	59	63	60	62	63	59
	-10	56	53	52	53	56	58	52	44
	-5	42	42	41	38	49	50	37	20
	+5	39	35	30	27	26	28	28	20
	+10	58	52	46	43	42	45	45	39
	+15	71	61	55	53	51	55	56	52

## Face Area Adjustment Factors (add or subtract from Lw values above)

Quiet-Duct® Face Area, m <sup>2</sup> *	0.05	0.09	0.19	0.37	0.74	1.5	3.0	6.0	12.0
Lw Adjustment Factor, dB	-9	-6	-3	0	+3	+6	+9	+12	+15

\* For intermediate face areas, interpolate to the nearest whole number

## Aerodynamic Performance

IAC Model	Length (mm)	Static Pressure Drop N/m <sup>2</sup>							
		12	17	25	32	40	50	60	70
HLFL	900	12	17	25	32	40	50	60	70
	1500	15	20	30	37	47	60	70	85
	2100	17	27	35	47	60	72	90	105
	3000	22	32	45	57	72	90	110	130
Silencer Face Velocity, m/s		5.08	6.10	7.11	8.13	9.14	10.16	11.18	12.19

Dynamic Insertion Loss (DIL) Ratings: Forward (+) / Reverse (-) Flow

IAC HLFL Model (length in mm)	Octave Band	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Hz	63	125	250	500	1K	2K	4K	8K
	Silencer Face Velocity, m/s	Dynamic Insertion Loss, dB							
3HLFL (900)	-10	4	6	10	13	16	11	11	6
	-5	3	6	9	13	16	11	10	7
	0	3	6	10	16	16	13	10	7
	+5	3	6	10	17	18	15	10	7
	+10	3	6	9	16	18	12	10	5
4HLFL (1200)	-10	5	7	13	17	20	14	13	8
	-5	5	8	12	17	20	14	12	9
	0	5	7	12	18	19	14	12	8
	+5	4	7	12	18	20	15	11	8
	+10	4	7	12	17	20	14	11	7
5HLFL (1500)	-10	6	8	15	20	23	16	14	10
	-5	7	9	15	20	23	17	13	10
	0	6	8	14	20	22	15	13	9
	+5	5	7	14	19	22	14	12	8
	+10	4	7	14	17	21	15	12	8
6HLFL (1800)	-10	7	10	17	23	25	21	15	11
	-5	7	11	16	23	25	21	15	11
	0	6	10	15	23	24	20	15	10
	+5	6	9	15	22	24	19	15	10
	+10	5	9	15	20	23	21	14	10
7HLFL (2100)	-10	7	12	18	25	27	25	16	11
	-5	6	12	17	26	27	25	17	12
	0	6	12	16	26	26	24	16	11
	+5	6	10	16	25	25	24	18	11
	+10	6	10	15	23	24	26	16	11
8HLFL (2400)	-10	8	13	20	28	30	25	17	11
	-5	7	13	19	29	30	25	17	12
	0	7	13	18	28	29	25	16	11
	+5	7	11	18	28	28	25	18	11
	+10	7	11	17	26	27	26	16	11
9HLFL (2700)	-10	9	14	22	30	33	25	18	12
	-5	7	14	22	32	33	26	18	12
	0	7	13	21	31	31	25	17	12
	+5	7	12	20	30	30	25	17	12
	+10	7	11	19	29	30	26	16	12
10HLFL (3000)	-10	10	15	24	33	36	25	19	12
	-5	8	15	24	35	36	26	18	12
	0	8	14	23	33	34	26	17	12
	+5	8	13	22	33	33	26	17	12
	+10	8	12	21	32	33	26	16	12

Clean-Flow™ Rectangular HLFL Silencer

Note

- The tabulated air flow in m<sup>3</sup>/s is based upon tests in the IAC Acoustics R&D Laboratory, in accordance with applicable sections of internationally recognised airflow test codes. These codes require specific lengths of straight duct both upstream and downstream of the test specimen. Non-compliance with these codes can add from 0.5 to several velocity heads depending on specific conditions. The downstream measurements are made far enough downstream to include static regain. Therefore, if silencers are installed immediately before or after elbows, transitions or at the intake or discharge of the system, sufficient allowance to compensate for these factors must be included when calculating the operating static pressure loss through the silencer. See pages 10 and 11 for further details.
- Face Velocity is the airflow (m<sup>3</sup>/s) divided by the Face Area (m<sup>2</sup>)
- Pressure drop for any face velocity can be calculated from the equation: PD=(Actual FV/catalogue FV)<sup>2</sup> x (Catalogue PD)