Overview of Residential and Light Commercial HVAC Design Standards

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EXHIBIT O - ENERGY Document consists of 17 pages. Entire exhibit provided. Meeting date: 12-08-15

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Agenda

- Relevant Organizations and Standards
- "Right Sizing" HVAC
 - What are Manual J and Manual D?
 - Why are they important?
- What do the Standards say?
- Impact of HVAC oversizing
- Recommendations to maximize energy efficiency
- Questions?



Standards Organizations

Primary Players:

- ICC = International Code Council
- ASHRAE = American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-conditioning Engineers
- ACCA = Air Conditioning Contractors of America
- ANSI = American National Standards Institute
- Energy Star and others









International Code Council (ICC)

ICC Publications:

- International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)
- International Residential Code (IRC)
- Others
- Most local jurisdictions reference ICC publications in building code requirements





IECC Standards

2012 IECC- Residential

- IRC is residential only and includes all building components (structural, plumbing, etc.)
- IRC and IECC are consolidated in 2012 standards
- ACCA Manuals J, S, and D are referenced

2012 IECC- Commercial

- Adopts ASHRAE 90.1 and references ASHRAE 183 for HVAC design
- Includes both "Simple" systems (unitary or packaged with one zone/thermostat and "Complex" systems (all others; zoned and central plant type)



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What do the Standards Say?

Residential

- 2012 IRC: Chapter 14- Heating and Cooling Equipment and Appliances
 - Section M1403.3 Sizing- "Heating and cooling equipment and appliances shall be sized in accordance with ACCA Manual S based on building loads calculated with Manual J or other approved heating and cooling calculation methodologies."
- 2012 IRC: Chapter 16- Duct Systems
 - Section M1601.1 Duct Design- "Ducts systems serving heating, cooling, and ventilation equipment shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this section and ACCA Manual D or other approved methods."



What do the Standards Say?

Commercial

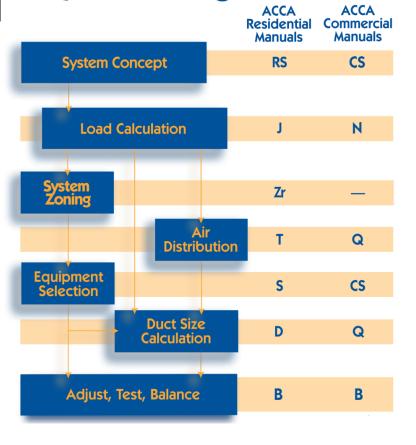
- 2012 IECC: Chapter 4 Commercial Energy Efficiency
 - Section C403.2.1 Calculation of heating and cooling loads-"Design loads shall be determined in accordance with procedures described in ANSI/ASHRAE/ACCA Standard 183... Alternatively, design loads shall be determined by an approved equivalent computational procedure."
 - Provisions are also included for system sizing, ducts, and other related components/processes
 - Applies to both Simple (C403.3) and Complex (C403.4)
 HVAC systems



ACCA Manuals

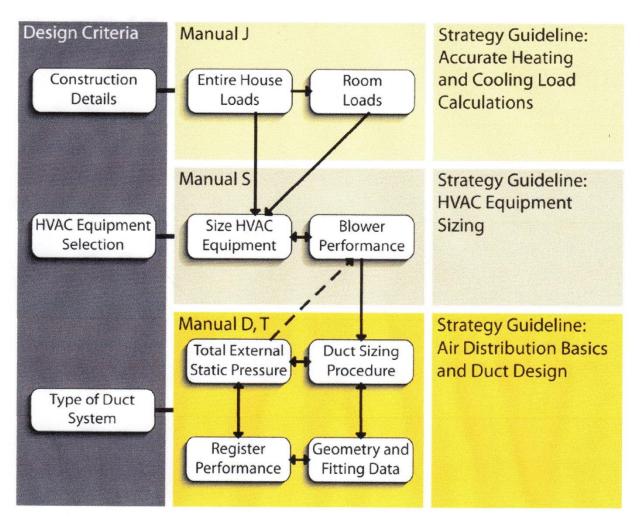
- Addresses both Residential and Light Commercial (Simple) systems
- Standards for HVAC system design, selection, installation, and commissioning/testing

System Design Process





ACCA Residential Design Process





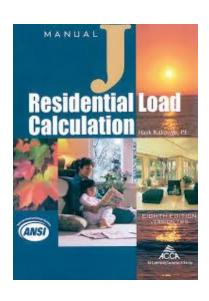
ACCA Manual J

Manual J- Heating and Cooling Load

 Calculation of how much heat the building loses in winter and gains in summerdetermines how much conditioned air needs to be delivered to each room

Key Inputs:

- Building orientation/climate
- Square footage and volume by room
- Wall, ceiling, and subfloor insulation
- Window and door characteristics
- Air tightness of the building envelope
- Internal gains/occupancy





ACCA Manual S, D, and T

Manual S- Equipment Selection

 Characteristics of the HVAC equipment that will deliver the amount of conditioned air required

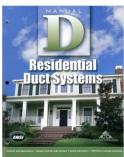


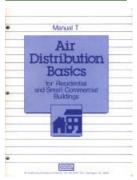
 Type, size, and location of the air handler and ducts required to deliver the conditioned air to each room

Manual T- Air Distribution Basics

 Type, size, and location of registers, diffusers, and grilles to be used









Why is this important?

- All components/systems in a building are interdependent
 - Structural components
 - Furnace and A/C system
 - Ducts
 - Hot water heater
 - Others
- ALL must perform to deliver energy efficiency, comfort, indoor air quality, and durability of the building





Testing & Verification Tools

Air Infiltration Testing

- A Blower Door Test can be used to calculate the specific air leakage of the building for Manual J input
- Eliminates subjective estimates, but adds cost



Required by 2009 & 2012 IECC

Flow hood/Air-flow Testing

Used to confirm designed system performance









How Has Oversizing Occurred?

- "Garbage in, Garbage out"
 - Improper or inaccurate inputs/calculations
- Building envelope issues
 - Load calculation will call for a larger system
 - Even an oversized HVAC system can't typically overcome deficient insulation or air-sealing
- "Rule of Thumb" design
 - Such as "400 sq. ft. per ton" of cooling capacity
 - Building structures have evolved, the "rule of thumb" has not
- Replacement with "same size" systems
- Tendency to oversize to reduce re-calls/complaints

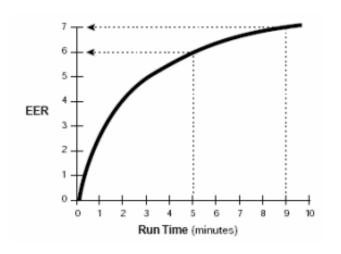


Impact of Oversizing

- Higher up-front equipment cost
- Loss of efficiency and higher energy cost
 - From increased "on and off' cycling
- Increased maintenance and reduced longevity of equipment
- Poor humidity control
 - Short run time; can compromise comfort, air quality, and durability
- Slightly undersized equipment may provide greater comfort at lower cost



F IGURE 1: EFFICIENCY VERSUS RUN TIME





Recommendations for EE

Always evaluate the building envelope

- Insulation, windows/doors, and air-sealing
- When deficient- improve before sizing HVAC!

Don't overlook the duct system

- Confirm proper sizing and design
- Seal and insulate

Test and verify actual performance

- Blower Door test for actual air leakage data
- Duct leakage and flow hood/air flow testing

Education

Homeowners, contractors, and building officials





Questions



