





- High frequency vibrations (blades & hub)
- Stimulation of natural frequency
- Cracking by fatigue

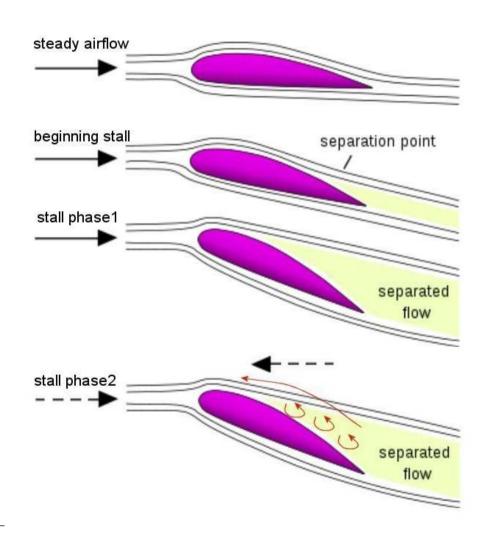
Content



- What is stall?
- Typical axial fan curve
- Reasons for rotating Stall
- System requirements
- Solutions Pros and Cons

What is STALL

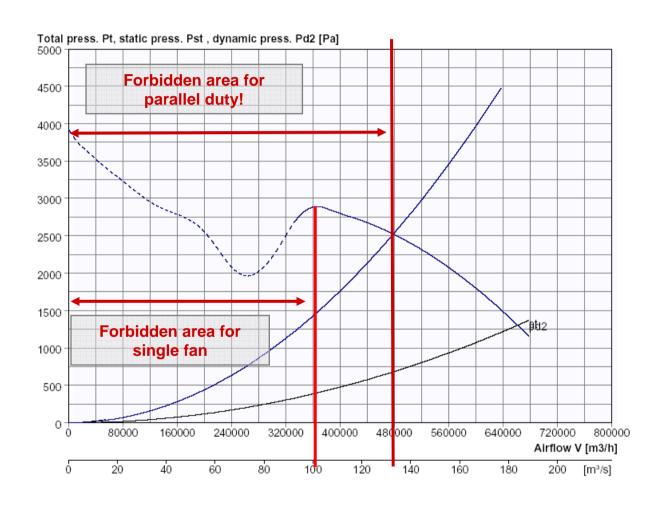




- Disturbance causes the air flow to separte from one or more of the blades.
- This blocks the air flow through the corresponding blade cell.



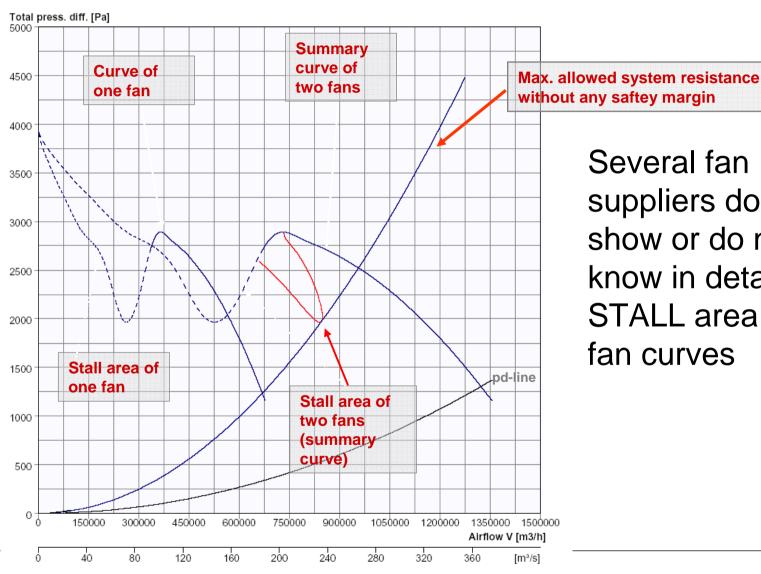




The STALL zone for axial fans in parallel often is much larger than expected!



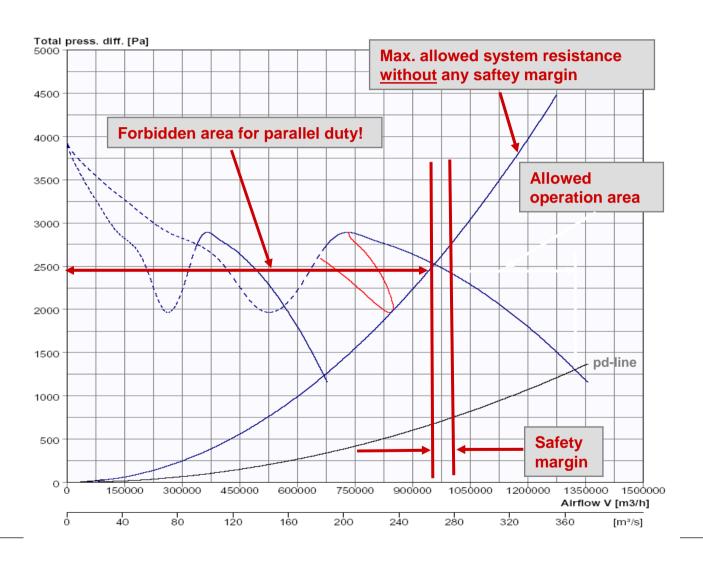
Typical axial fan curve



Several fan suppliers do not show or do not know in detail the STALL area at their fan curves







Summary:

Allways ask for fan curves starting at 0m³/s







- Turbulent inlet or outlet flow at the fan
- Increased system resistance because of unexpected aerodyn. behaviour
- Wrong system design / calculation
- Short-term pressure pulses



General requirements for Stall-free fans



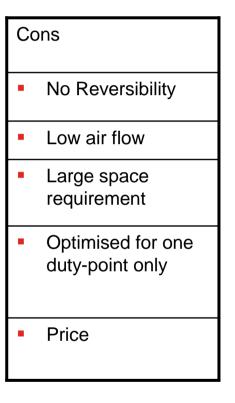
- Restricted space in the ventilation building
- Heat resistant
- Up to 100% reversibility
- Highest possible volume flow at parallel operation
- Highest possible efficiency
- Cost-efficient (not too expensive)
- High operational safety (robust against system fluctuations)





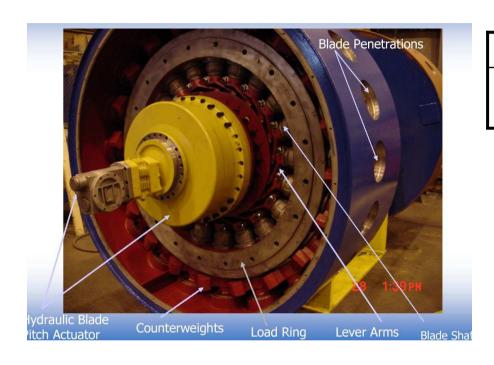


STALL-free High pressure Extremely heat resistant









Pros

Adjustable in motion

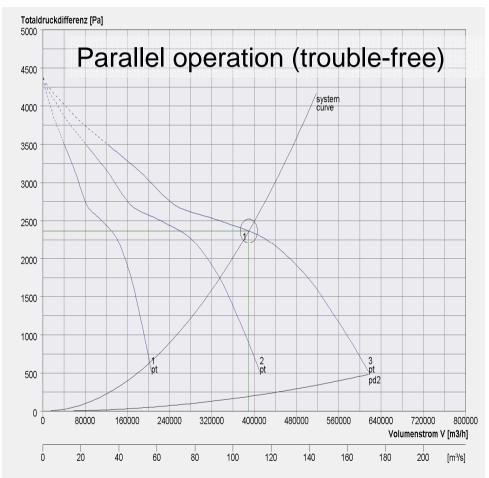
Cons

- Not Stall-free
- Operational safety (hydraulic system, bearings at each blade)
- Expensive maintenance
- Price



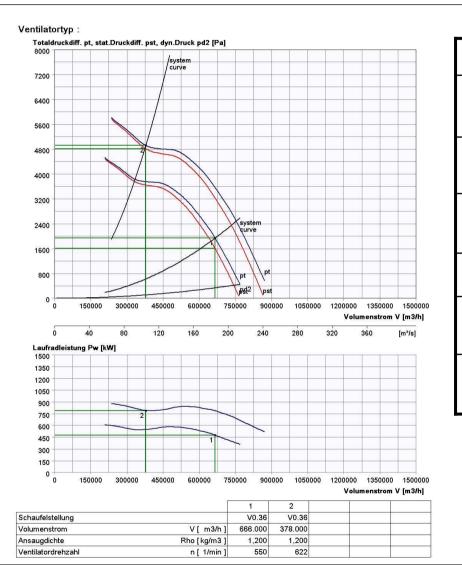








Solution no. 3: STALL-free fan curve



Pros

- Stall-free also in parallel operation!
- Operation saftefy simple & robust
- Low space requirement
- Heat resistant
- Fully Reversible
- Price

Cons

- Medium (compared with centrifugal)
- Several duty-points only with VSD possible





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