

### testo 400:

## Overview of the measurement menus

#### Measurement menu

#### 1. Basic View

Individual display of the measurement values of each probe.



#### **Function**

- For all probes
- Activation of the logger function
- Single-point or timed measurement
- Presentation of the measurement values as single values, table or graph

#### 2. Volume flow - ducts

Determination of volume flow in a duct.





- For all flow velocity probes (hot wire, vane)
- Duct geometry input required
- Single-point or timed measurement
- Import of measurement site information from customer management

## 3. Volume flow – ducts (ASHRAE 111)

Determination of volume flow in ducts using grid measurement in accordance with ASHRAE 111.



- For all flow velocity probes (hot wire, vane) and Pitot tubes
- Input of duct geometry and duct apertures required
- Single-point or timed measurement
- Automatic display of insertion depths for traversing duct
- Duct distribution for rectangular ducts according to the log-tchebycheff method, and for circular ducts according to the loglinear method

### 4. Volume flow – outlets

Determination of volume flow at an outlet.



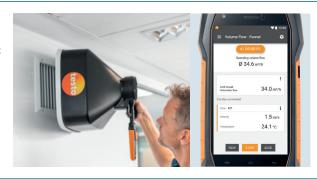
- For all flow velocity probes (hot wire, vane)
- Outlet area input necessary
- Automatic differentiation between input and output air when using the 4 inch vane probe
- Single-point or timed measurement
- Import of measurement site information from customer management



#### Measurement menu

#### 5. Volume flow - funnel

Simplified volume flow measurement at an air outlet with Testo measurement funnel.



#### **Function**

- Funnels suitable for outlets up to 8 x 8 inch or 13 x 13 inch
- Automatic funnel recognition
- Automatic differentiation between input and output air when using the 4 inch vane probe

## 7. Volume flow – Pitot tube

Determination of volume flow in a duct using a Pitot tube.





- Determination of dynamic pressure in ducts with a Pitot tube
- Recommended for flow velocities less than 590 ft/min and/or very contaminated flow
- Input of manufacturer-specific Pitot tube factor necessary
- Input of ambient temperature and ambient pressure necessary for density compensation

## 8. Volume flow – k-factor

Determination of volume flow on individual components through measurement of the reference pressure and input of the manufacturer-specific factor.

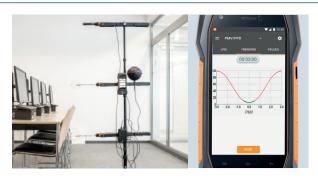




- Input of a manufacturer-specific factor necessary (k-factor or c-factor)
- Measurement in the position prescribed by the manufacturer
- The specific factors are given in the manufacturer's product documentation
- Calculation of volume flow based on this formula:  $k^* \sqrt{\Delta P}$

### 10. Comfort – PMV/PPD (ASHRAE 55)

Determination of the comfort parameters PMV and PPD.



- PMV/PPD: For indoor rooms (e.g. workplaces, public buildings)
- Necessary parameters: Globe temperature, ambient temperature and humidity, air flow velocity
- PMV value: Index which predicts the average climate assessment value of a large group of people
- PPD index: Quantitive prediction of the number of dissatisfied persons in a specific ambient climate



#### Measurement menu

### 11. Discomfort - Draft rate

Determination of the comfort parameters air draught and degree of turbulence.

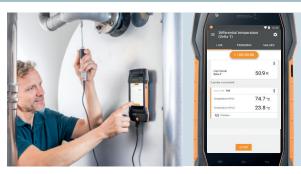


#### **Function**

- Draft rate: Percentage of persons who feel discomfort due to air flows
- Degree of turbulence: Expresses fluctuations in air flow velocity and intensity of air flow
- For measurements at up to 3 sites simultaneously
- Differentiation between standing and sitting workplaces possible

# 14. Differential temperature – ΔT

Measurement of differential temperatures with two temperature probes.



- Two temperature probes required
- Input of a surface temperature correction factor possible

# 15. Differential pressure – ΔP

Measurement of the difference between two pressures.



- Use of the integrated pressure connections of the testo 400
- Suitable for monitoring filter pressures
- Highest accuracy in the lower measuring range for cleanroom applications (e.g. measurement of differential pressures between rooms)