

#### Volume 2 Number 10

October, 1994

#### Baltimore, MD



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## **Columbia Supply Creates Oil Furnace Awareness**





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## **Old Dominion Hosts Annual Dealer Golf Outing**



## • Winning Team-Craig West Continued on page 5A



## PRODUCT NEWS Indoor Air Quality And The Condensate Trap

#### by Warren C. Trent, P.E. & C. Curtis Trent, Ph. D. Trent Technologies, Inc.

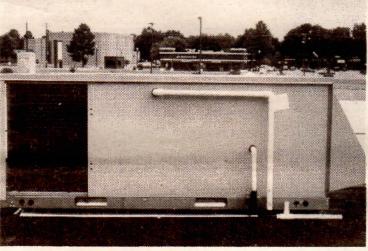
Trent Technologies, Inc. Indoor air quality has become and remains a major health issue, worldwide. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that one in three buildings in the United States is "sick." Others have estimated 50 percent of the work force in North American and Europe suffers from "sick building syndrome."

The contaminates responsible for poor indoor air quality are numerous. From time to time, one or more of these contaminates has been implicated in building-related illnesses. However, according to one authority, "Some 40 percent of aliments in most buildings are

sive studies and other efforts by many government and private agencies during the past few years, no measurable and documented improvement in building indoor air quality has been reported. In fact, the incidence of reported illnesses, building closings, and costly health related litigation cases are proliferating.

A lot has been learned about the causes and sources of indoor air pollution, but remarkably little, it seems, has been learned about how to achieve suitable indoor air quality.

When building-related illnesses do occur, it is often possible to identify the contaminates and eliminate (or



attributable to bacteria, mold, yeast, algae and other biological contaminates..."

Sources of these biological contaminates are found in many buildings, some more frequently than others. But there is a source of certain biological contaminates that is almost always present: Wet and moist surfaces inside heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) systems.

Current practice in the industry practically ensures wet and moist surfaces inside most HVAC systems. That practice is the use of a condensate trap to provide a seal against air ingestion through the condensate drain line and to control the flow of condensate from drawthrough type HVAC units.,

The condensate trap exhibits so many failure modes that its use in draw-through type HVAC systems virtually ensures wet and moist inside surface, and that these systems will become generators and dissiminators of biological agents (bacteria, mold, mildew, yeasts and other fungi).

Until recently, a few in the industry have associated the problems of indoor air quality with the mundane HVAC condensate trap. Yet, its use and misuse may cause more indoor air pollution than any other component in the entire system. Unfortunately, despite extenneutralize) their sources.

In certain buildings, however, it may be extremely difficult to identify and eliminate the source of biological agents (bacteria, mold, mildew, yeast and other fungi). These biological agents live and propagate on wet and moist surfaces such as walls, ceilings, carpets, furniture and the internal components of the HVAC system.

When walls, ceilings, carpets, and furniture are involved, it is usually possible to find the cause of wetness and eliminate it.

However, finding the cause of wet and moist components inside a HVAC system is not a simple task; because, wetness inside HVAC systems is caused by a number of very complex conditions, including the following:

- · Excessive airflow'
- Non-insulated refrigerant lines in the airflow path;
- Deficient airflow;Improper blower (fan)
- Incations;
  Unduly large condensate
- pans; and • Inadequate seals on conden-
- sate drain lines.

Excessive airflow can cause condensate to be blown from the cooling coil and onto internal surfaces, before it can drain to the condensate pan. Too little air flow reduces the supplyair temperature and can cause moisture to form on supply grilles. Cool non-insulated refrigerant lines condense moisture that can drip onto the

floor of the HVAC unit. An unduly large condensate pan extends the wet surface area, which in addition to promoting growth of contaminating organisms, promotes the growth of algae. It also catches debris which can block flow through a condensate trap. **Continued on page 16B** 

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# **PRODUCT NEWS**

## **Carrier Systems Orientation Meets Customer Needs**



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### Warren Trent

#### Continued from page 9B

Each of the above conditions, with the exception of an "inadequate seal on condensate drian lines," can be remedied by applying known design procedures. The current practice of installing condensate trap on the drain line to form the required seal has been a dismal failure.

Under many field conditions, the condensate trap allows the ingestion of air and polluting gases. At the same time, it allows the blowing of condensate into the HVAC system. creating serious health problems and causing excessive property damage.

The problems caused by the condensate trap have been largely ignored by the HVAC industry and academia. The greatest awareness of the harm caused by the condensate trap is among owners and users, who generally assess the problem as a necessary evil and try to live with it. For them, the trap creates serious and costly problems.

Fortunately, for the HVAC user, there is now a device on the market that negates the problems associated with the condensate trap. The device uses air (instead of water) as a seal to prevent the ingestion of outside air through the condensate drain line. The device, named CostGard(TM), is manufactured by Trent Technologies, Inc. of Tyler, Texas. It has nomoving parts and is self regulating. For informaion on the CostGard(TM) Condensate Control Device, contact Frent Technologies, Inc., 535 WSW Loop 323, Suite 301, Tyler. Texas 75701, Telephone: 903-509-4843. Fax 903-561-0169.

Until the ingestion of outside air and gases through the drain line of draw-through HVAC systems is controlled, suitable levels of indoor air quality cannot be achieved, excessive damage to the HVAC system and its surroundings will continue unabated, and HVAC owners and users will continue to experience unnecessary maintenance costs and exposure to costly litigation.

