BSR/ASHRAE Addendum ac to
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15-2024

3rd Public Review Draft ISC

Proposed Addendum ac to Standard 15-2024, Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems

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(Draft shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

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FOREWORD

This proposed Addendum ac to ASHRAE Standard 15-2024 modifies Section 7.6.2.5(d) to resolve an internal conflict within the standard. Section 7.6.3.3 of the standard states that it is acceptable to use hot surfaces exceeding 1290°F (700°C) so long as there is a minimum face velocity of 200 ft/min. The requirement is based on experimental testing that demonstrated the difficulty in igniting refrigerant with sufficient airflow. Section 7.6.2.5(d) of the standard requires de-energizing the hot surface even though Section 7.6.3.3 states the installation is acceptable provided that there is sufficient airflow. To resolve the conflict, PPR 2 modified language to Section 7.6.3.3. Based on this modification, PPR 3 ISC deletes the now redundant language of Section 7.6.2.5(d).

Note: This addendum makes proposed changes to the current standard. These changes are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~strikethrough~~ (for deletions). Only these changes to the current standard are open for review and comment at this time. Additional material is provided for context only and is not open for comment.

Addendum ac to Standard 15-2024

Modify Section 7 as follows. The remainder of Section 7 remains unchanged.

7.6.2.5* Mitigation Action Requirements. The following *mitigation actions shall* be completed in not more than 15 seconds after the initiation of the output signal of Section 7.6.2.4(h), and *shall* be maintained for at least five (5) minutes after the output signal has reset:
a. […]
b. […]
c.* […]
~~d. De-energize electric resistance heat installed in the *air duct* that is connected to the *refrigeration system*.~~

d. ~~e.~~* […]
e. ~~f.~~* […]

[…]

7.6.3.3* Refrigeration Systems with Ductwork. Devices containing hot surfaces exceeding 1290°F (700°C) *shall not* be located in the ductwork that serves the space unless ~~there is an~~ the average airflow velocity is proven not less than 200 ft/min (1.0 m/s) across the ~~heating~~ device(s) ~~and there is proof of airflow~~ before and while energizing the ~~heating~~ device(s) ~~is energized~~. Average airflow velocity *shall* be determined by volumetric airflow rate divided by *duct* flow area.

Modify Section Informative Appendix A as follows. The remainder of Appendix A remains unchanged.

INFORMATIVE APPENDIX A
EXPLANATORY MATERIAL

Sections of the standard with associated explanatory information in this appendix are marked with an asterisk "*" after the section number.

[...]

Section 7.6.3.3

The volumetric airflow rate can be determined from the airflow tables supplied in the instructions and the static pressure in the ductwork. If this is not available, use field measurement. The average airflow velocity can then be calculated as the volumetric airflow rate through the *duct* containing the hot surface divided by the cross-sectional area of ductwork in which the heating device is located.

Proof of airflow must be maintained at all times the heating device(s) is(are) energized. Fan failure switches can be used to determine that the ventilation fan is not operating properly. Examples of fan failure switches include the following:
a. Hall effect switch on the fan shaft or blade pass
b. Pressure switch across the fan
c. Sail switch on the outlet of the fan
d. On direct drive, a Hall effect switch on the motor shaft
e. On direct drive ECM and similar, a digital output indicating the motor is not turning, current draw, etc.