

# LEADER HAS DEVELOPED EASY POW'AIR TECHNOLOGY:

## A POWERFUL, CONCENTRATED JET OF AIR: A LEADER INNOVATION

The speed and concentrated shape of the Easy Pow'Air jet catches the surrounding air, thereby increasing the fan's flow rate.



## CREATES SPACE FOR RESPONSE TEAMS WORKING AROUND DOORS

The force and stability of the jet gives **constant and optimal efficiency from 6 ft to 20 ft** between fan and opening.

This creates valuable space for response teams working in /around the entrance. The fans can also be positioned as close as 3 ft.

The increased distance also reduces noise levels for responders.



## SIMPLE SET-UP

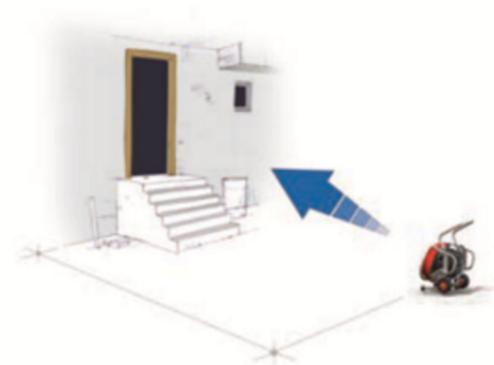
Automatic +10° tilt: when raised, the lifting handle automatically positions the fan at its optimal angle of tilt.

Fine adjustment of the tilt from +10° to +20° is also possible.

## EASY TO VENTILATE UP ENTRANCE STEPS

The ability to withdraw the apparatus and tilt it to its maximum angle makes ventilation possible in these situations: raised doors and windows, entrance steps, landings, etc.

Ventilation on a slope: Its optional prop allows the fan to be aimed down at an angle of -10°, making it very useful for basement work.



## EXTENDED APPLICATIONS USING ACCESSORIES

Blowing ducts, extraction ducts, high-expansion foam adaptor, mister, etc. These options increase the number of ways a fan can be used and so circumvent the constraints of a given operation.

# CONTROL THE **AIR** AND YOU CONTROL THE **FIRE!**

## ASSOCIATED VENTILATION TECHNIQUES:

### POSITIVE PRESSURE VENTILATION (PPV)

Blowing a large quantity of fresh air into a fire-affected space raises the internal pressure, allowing the smoke to be controlled.

The effects are rapidly obvious:  
Increased visibility, lowered temperature, reduced toxicity, control of smoke movement and reduced calorific potential.  
These effects are beneficial to responders and trapped persons alike.

Firefighters must decide which fan or fans will be best in a given situation, depending on the layout of the premises to be ventilated.



#### OFFENSIVE PPV TACTIC

The offensive tactic is direct ventilation of the volume in which the fire is developing, combined with fire extinguishing resources. This tactic aims to modify the behavior of the fire and quickly reduce its intensity.



#### DEFENSIVE PPV TACTIC

This defensive tactic protects particular areas. It prevents smoke and hot gases propagating to locations that are to be protected.

Only volumes not affected by fire are ventilated. This tactic employs ventilation dissociated from fire-extinguishing actions. It creates a logistical route with a slightly higher air pressure through which, for example, victims can be evacuated.



# YMESSB

## COMBINED VENTILATION TACTICS

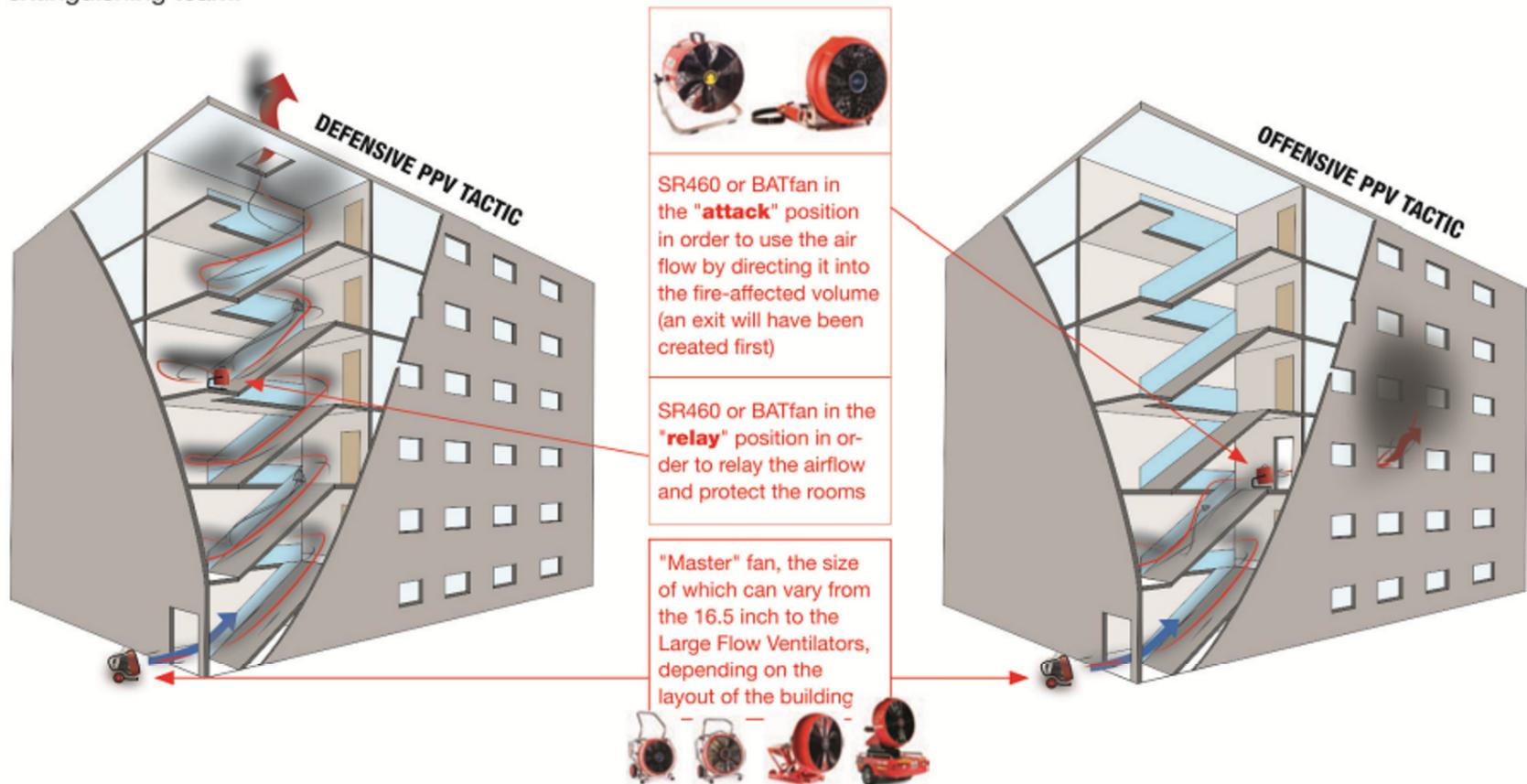
Also known as operational ventilation, **this combined tactic involves using both the preceding tactics on high-rise tower blocks:**

**1/** Defensive ventilation is first deployed using a high-power "master" fan positioned at the foot of the building facing its entrance.

**2/** With the stairwell pressurized and thus made safe, the intervention team climbs up to the affected floor to set up a portable relay fan at the entrance of the burning volume.

**3/** Once the exit is created, the offensive phase can begin:

The air flow from the master fan is relayed by the secondary fan, which is on the affected floor, and pushes the hot toxic smoke out of the building so that the combustible components of the smoke cannot spread. Smoke control facilitates the work of the teams, especially the fire extinguishing team.



## NEGATIVE PRESSURE VENTILATION (NPV)

**This involves lowering the pressure inside the volume.** The fan is placed inside the smoke-filled area and blows the smoke to the exterior. Simultaneously the crew create a fresh air inlet opening on the opposite side. A continuous stream of air then evacuates all smoke. NPV is used in a variety of situations, primarily where conditions and location do not favor natural ventilation or positive-pressure ventilation.

This method is particularly effective on fires in covered parking lots, underground tunnels/stations, basements and cellars.

The ParkFan 80 was designed as an efficient, easy-to-implement solution for smoke removal from covered parking lots.

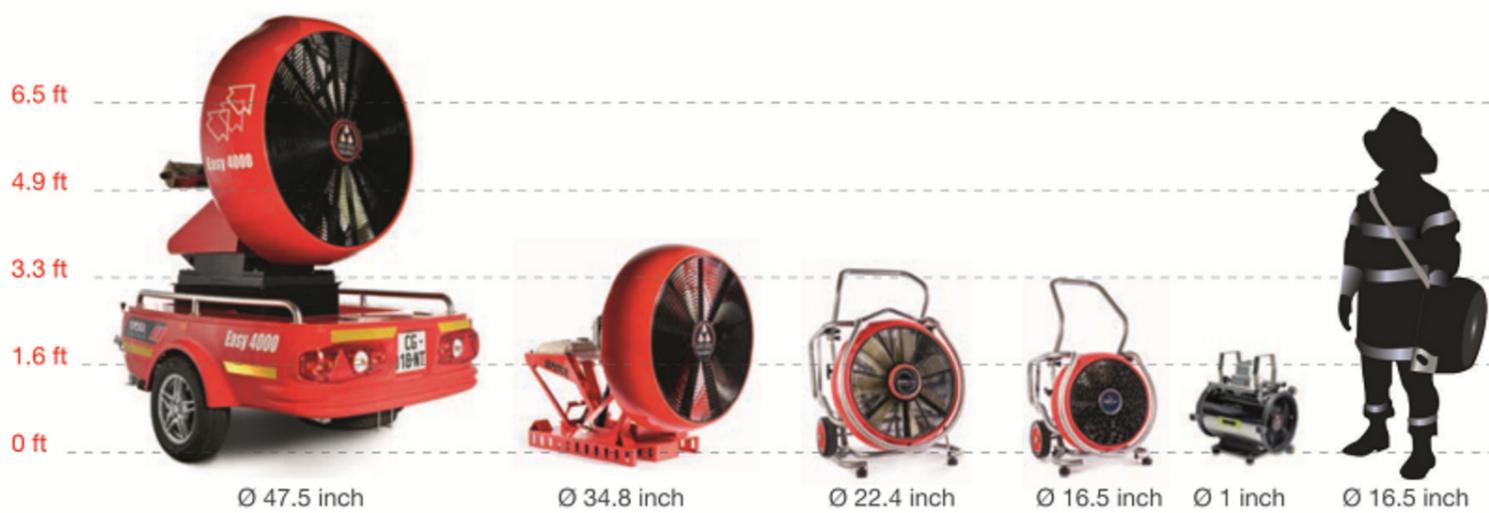
With their combination of performance and maneuverability, these fans remain unequalled. A single crewmember can easily deploy 1 or 2 ParkFans inside the smoke-filled volume and direct the airstream and smoke out of the premises.

Accessories such as extraction ducts or suction/blow kits convert fans designed for PPV into extractors of smoke from confined spaces (cellars, basements etc.) or large volumes such as parking lots by using the Easy 4000 LFV fan and its extraction ducts.





**A RANGE OF POWERFUL FANS:**





## GASOLINE-DRIVEN FANS

Model	Outlet Ø in inch	Ventilation type	Application*	Motor**	Open air flow in CFM	Flow rate in CFM according to AMCA 240-06	Weight in lbs	See details page
MT 215 L NEO	16.5	PPV	1	Honda GXH50 - 2.1 HP	16,950	13,690	44.7	p20
MT 225 NEO	16.5	PPV	1	Honda GX120 - 3.6 HP	22,190	-	59.1	p21
MT 236 NEO	16.5	PPV	1	Honda GX160 - 4.8 HP	30,400	19,810	87.3	p22
MT 240 NEO	16.5	PPV	1	Honda GX200 - 5.5 HP	33,050	21,355	89.5	p23
MT 245	22.4	PPV	1-2	Honda GX200 - 5.5 HP	30,135	-	114.6	p24
MT 280	22.4	PPV	1-2	Honda GX390 - 11.7 HP	50,150	-	153	p35
MT 296	22.4	PPV	1-2	B&S-Vanguard - 16 HP	56,505	-	169.1	p26
Easy 2000	34.8	PPV Lfv	2-3	Honda GX630 - 20.8 HP	129,400	-	663.6	p48
Easy 4000	47.2	PPV Lfv	3	BMW - 115 HP	235,430	-	1,206	p50

## ELECTRIC FANS

### ON BATTERY

BAT FAN NEO 20	16.5	Relay and PPV	1	600 W (0.8 HP) - 110v / 220v - 50Hz / 60Hz	14,155	8,850	53	p30
BAT FAN NEO 45	16.5	Relay and PPV	1	600 W (0.8 HP) - 110v / 220v - 50Hz / 60Hz	14,155	8,850	62	p30

### DIRECT START

SA315	11.8	Extraction	1	1.1 kW (1.5 HP) - 220v - 50Hz	5,300	-	65.7	p40
SR460	15.7	Relay and PPV	1	375 W (0.5 HP) - 220v - 50Hz / 60 Hz	7,650	-	34.2	p32
ES 220 NEO	16.5	PPV	1	1.5 kW (2 HP) - 220v - 50Hz	18,365	12,570	57.1	p33
ES 230 NEO	16.5	PPV	1	2.2 kW (3 HP) - 220v - 50Hz	23,985	15,975	86.6	p34
EDS 230 NEO	16.5	PPV	1	1,1 kW (1,5 HP) - 15 amp - 110v - 60Hz	16,920	11,625	73	p35
EDS 230.2 NEO	16.5	PPV	1	1,5 kW (2 HP) - 20 amp - 110v - 60Hz	19,070	12,830	81.6	p35
ES 245	22.4	PPV	1-2	2.2 kW (3 HP) - 220v - 50Hz	24,425	16,745	111.3	p37

### WITH SOFT STARTER

ESP 230 NEO	16.5	PPV	1	2.2 kW (3 HP) - 220v - 50Hz	23,985	15,975	88.2	p34
ESP 280	22.4	PPV	1-2	7.5 kW (10 HP) - 400v - 50Hz	50,440	-	165,5	p38

### WITH VARIABLE-SPEED DRIVE

ESV 230 NEO	16.5	PPV	1	2.2 kW (3 HP) - 220v - 50Hz / 60 Hz	23,985	15,975	90.4	p34
EVG 230 NEO	16.5	PPV	1	1.1 kW (1.5 HP) - 15 amp - 110v - 50Hz / 60Hz	17,010	11,625	78.3	p35
ESV 245	22.4	PPV	1-2	2.2 kW (3 HP) - 220v - 50Hz / 60 Hz	24,425	16,745	116.8	p37
ESV 280	22.4	PPV	1-2	7.5 kW (10 HP) - 400v - 50Hz / 60Hz	50,440	-	179.5	p38
PARK FAN 80	22.4	NPV or PPV	1-2	7.5 kW (10 HP) - 400v - 50Hz / 60 Hz with wireless remote control	50,440	-	183	p39

### ATEX

SAX 320	11.8	Extraction	1	1.1 kW - 110v / 220v - 50Hz / 60Hz	5,300	-	92.6	p41
ESX 230	16.5	PPV	1	1.85 kW (2.5 HP) - 400v - 50Hz / 60Hz	17,655	11,185	125.6	p36

## WATER-DRIVEN FANS

MH 236 NEO	16.5	PPV	1	9 HP	28,870	-	71.9	p44
MH 260	22.4	PPV	2	9 HP	29,725	-	108	p45

#### \*Application :

- 1 - Ventilation through single-leaf door, e.g. houses, small blocks of flats ...
- 2 - Ventilation through single/double doors, e.g. high-rise tower blocks, medium-size industrial units ...
- 3 - Ventilation through industrial unit door, underground parking lots, industrial sites, tunnels etc.

**PPV** = Positive Pressure Ventilation

**NPV** = Negative Pressure Ventilation

**Relay** = Relay fan in a combined ventilation set-up

**LFV** = Large-Flow Ventilator

\*\*Electric motor = power in W measured on the shaft