

Building & Industry

NOVENCO 

SCHAKO Group

NOVENCO[®] centrifugal fans CNA-CNB Standard and EX



Product facts

Product

The NOVENCO® centrifugal fans type CNA and CNB are robust and versatile fans of the single-inlet type with backward-curved blades.

Application

In industrial ventilation systems for uncontaminated, non-corrosive air, max. 70 °C, where low sound levels are required. The M-types are for corrosive environments. Versions for marine EX application are also available.

Range

The fan range is configured with the NOVENCO AirBox™ software. Part of the range is available as pre-configured Standard Range configurations, which comprise 10 fixed size-motor combinations.

Construction

Fan casing with rectangular side plates for universal installation. The casing is rotatable in 90° steps. The fan impeller is directly driven by the motor.

Fan specifications

All values are at 20 °C.

Casing thicknesses: 1.5- 3 mm side plates depending on size and 1.25 mm volutes

Impeller diameters: • **CNA:** Ø250 to Ø1000 mm • **CNB:** Ø400 to Ø1000 mm

Airflow rates: • **CNA:** 0.2 to 14 m³/s
• **CNB:** 0.8 to 18 m³/s

Pressure increases: • **CNA:** Up to 1000 Pa
• **CNB:** Up to 1500 Pa

Fan efficiencies: Between 50 and 72%

Motors

Mounting: On base frame or on fan casing, depending on motor size

Terminal boxes: Part of motor casing

Dimension standard: IEC-72

Electrical standard: IEC-34

Enclosures: IP55, IP56 or IP65

Insulation: Class F

Structural shape: B3 and B14 for flanges

Materials

Casing, CNA-CNB

(standard and marine EX):

Sendzimir galvanised (hot-dip galvanised) sheet steel, unpainted

Casing, CNA-M and CNB-M:

Sendzimir galvanised sheet steel with epoxy coating or aluzink

Impeller, CNA 250 to 630

(standard and marine EX):

Spot-welded, galvanised sheet steel, unpainted

Impeller, CNA 710 to 1000

(standard and marine EX):

Welded Corten sheet steel

Impeller, CNA-M 250 to 630:

Spot-welded, galvanised sheet steel, unpainted

Impeller, CNA-M 710 to 1000:

Welded Corten sheet steel

Impeller, CNB and CNB-M:

Welded Corten sheet steel, hot-dip galvanised

Inlet cone, CNA-CNB 250 to 630:

Galvanised deep-drawn sheet, unpainted

Inlet cone, CNA-CNB 710 to 1000:

Cast aluminium, unpainted

Classifications

The fans meet the requirements for operation in unheated, low corrosion environments.

Environment: EN 12944-2, corrosion category C2

Technical capacity: EN 5801:2017, installation type D

Temperature range, standard:

-20 to 50 °C

Temperature range, max.:

-20 to 70 °C

Marine motor classification: Refer to AirBox program for available registers

Marine EX: Guidelines IACS F29/2005

Calculation software:

NOVENCO AirBox program for Windows

Accessories

Installation

- Flexible connections
- Counter flange for outlet
- Duct spigots for inlet
- Anti-vibration mountings
- Common base frame (fan and motor)

Regulation

- 2-speed motor, 3-phase
- Frequency inverter, 3-phase motors

Protection

- Wireguard (inlet and outlet)
- Inlet cone of brass (marine EX)
- Epoxy coating (CNA)

Service

- Inspection and access doors
- Drain plug



Description

Centrifugal fans of type CNA and CNB are light, compact low pressure fans, designed for universal installation in light industrial plants.

Installation sizes

Type CNA is produced in 9 sizes with impeller diameters from 250-1000 mm, airflow rates from 0.2-14 m³/s and total pressures up to approximately 1000 Pa.

Type CNB is produced in 7 sizes with impeller diameters from 400-1000 mm and is designed for higher RPMs with airflow rates from 0.8-18 m³/s and total pressures up to 1500 Pa.

Construction

Centrifugal fans of type CNA and CNB consist of the following main components.

Fan casing, constructed from two rectangular side plates and a volute casing.

Inlet cone, mounted in the fan front side plate with a boss for duct connection and designed so that the air is conducted without loss to the impeller.

Impeller with wide, backward curved blades.

Surface treatment

All fan parts are protected and treated with min 60 µm hot-dip galvanisation.

Accessories

Motor according to specifications

Flexible connections for the inlet boss and outlet flange

Counter flange for the outlet flange

Duct spigot for installation on the fan inlet boss. The inlet flange is also used to connect a flexible connection to the inlet guide vane arrangement.

Anti-vibration mountings for fitting between fan or base frame and foundation

Common base frame for installing motors over the sizes stated on page 16 beside the fan.

Sizes-250,-315 and-400 are also available with a direct driven flanged motor installed on the fan rear side plate.

Sizes-500 and-630 are also available with a direct driven base motor installed on a motor bracket.

Wire guard for the inlet opening

Inlet cone of brass for marine EX.

Epoxy coating (CNA) in any colour

Inspection hatch placed in the volute casing

Drain plug, see page 16.

Classifications

The CNA and CNB fans meet the requirements for operation in corrosion category C2 according to EN ISO 12944-2.

The complete range of CNA and CNB is also available as marine EX fans that follow the guidelines in IACS F29/2005 for non-sparking fans. The fans have brass inlet cones and are well-suited for transport of air containing flammable gases.

AirBox calculation program

The AirBox program is NOVENCO's calculation and configuration tool. Input to the program are requirements for airflow and pressure as well as specific characteristics of the operating environment. Further requirements for the fan, motor and accessories are also input and form the basis for calculation of possible solutions.

NOVENCO AirBox is free and available on www.novenco-building.com. It requires registration and checks automatically for updates.





Centrifugal fans CNA-CNB
fans meet the requirements
for operation in corrosion
category C2 according
to EN ISO 12944-2

Standard Range

The composition of the Standard Range is based on sales statistics. It represents the most commonly sold fan sizes and requested performances.

The range covers 10 pre-configured CNA fan configurations. These configurations have lower prices and shorter delivery times compared to custom configurations. Accessories are available on the same terms as for custom configurations.

Fans in the Standard Range operate in the temperature area between -20 and 50 °C. The standardisation comprises impeller

diameters, rotation directions, motors and other constructional parameters. The impellers are directly driven by the motors and the inlets and outlets are to ducts.

All Standard Range fans are available in AirBox and calculate the same way as the custom configurations. The standard configurations in AirBox block for modifications, which means that accessories are ordered separately and not from within AirBox.

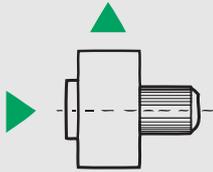
Item no.	Fan size [mm]	Rotational direction ¹	Airflow [m ³ /s]	Airflow [m ³ /h]	Total pressure [Pa]	Static pressure [Pa]	Power input [kW]	Fan RPM	Fan max. RPM
30044121	Ø250	Left	0.50	1800	483	404	0.455	2282	3600
30044122		Right							
30044123		Left	0.70	2520	1000	846	1.208	3263	3600
30044124		Right							
30044125	Ø315	Left	0.42	1512	500	478	0.426	1736	3000
30044126		Right							
30044127		Left	0.70	2520	1000	939	1.205	2454	3000
30044128		Right							
30044129	Ø400	Left	0.80	2880	823	792	1.204	1724	1950
30044130		Right							

Data for standard Range fans at selected conditions

1. The rotational direction is from the motor side.

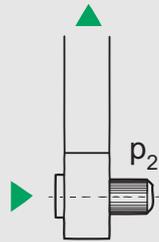
Performance curves

Arrangement A



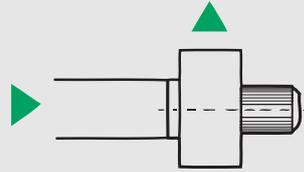
$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{s2} - P_{s1} &= Pa \\
 + p_1 &= Pa \\
 + p_d + P_2 &= Pa \\
 \text{Total pressure} &= Pa
 \end{aligned}$$

Arrangement B



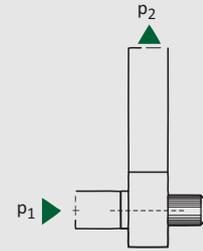
$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{s2} - P_{s1} &= Pa \\
 + P_1 &= Pa \\
 + p_d &= Pa \\
 \text{Total pressure} &= Pa
 \end{aligned}$$

Arrangement C



$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{s2} - P_{s1} &= Pa \\
 + p_d + P_2 &= Pa \\
 \text{Total pressure} &= Pa
 \end{aligned}$$

Arrangement D



$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{s2} - P_{s1} &= Pa \\
 + p_d &= Pa \\
 \text{Total pressure} &= Pa
 \end{aligned}$$

The basis for dimensioning is the airflow rate and the pressure loss in the ventilation system in question = the fan static pressure, $p_s = p_{s2} - p_{s1}$. To establish the fan total pressure p_t , add the air speed pressure, the dynamic pressure p_d at the outlet and the installation loss at the inlet p_1 and outlet p_2 . These values are stated in connection with the dimensioning graphs on pages 5 to 10. All graphs are plotted for arrangement D.

Choice of motor

The power consumption in the dimensioning graphs refers to the fan shaft. To cover the loss in the bearing parts and more, the power consumption reading is increased by factor C_1 .

C_1 depends on the fan size.

315-630 : $C_1 = 1.2$

710-1000 : $C_1 = 1.1$

Dimensioning example

Arrangement D

Duct for the inlet and outlet

Airflow rate $q_v = 1.75 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$.

$p_{s2} - p_{s1} = 1300 \text{ Pa}$

The graph on page 11 shows that type CNB 400 is best suited.

The graph shows the following:

Fan speed: 2300 RPM

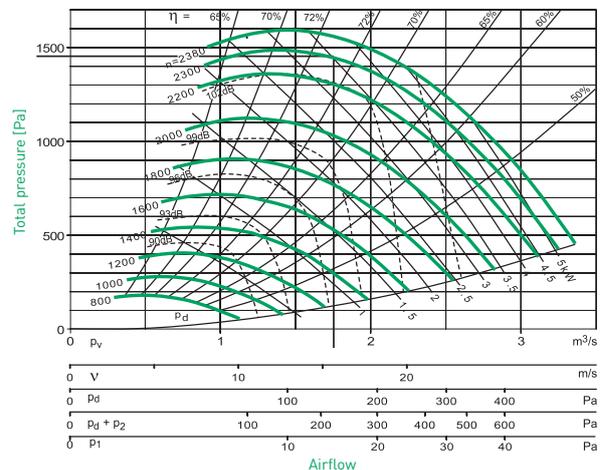
Efficiency: 72%

Power demand: 3.5 kW

Correction: $3.5 \times 1.2 = 4.2 \text{ kW}$

Choice of motor: 5.5 kW

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_{s2} - p_{s1} &= 1300 \text{ Pa} \\
 + p_d &= 155 \text{ Pa} \\
 \text{Total pressure} &= 1455 \text{ Pa}
 \end{aligned}$$



CNA 250

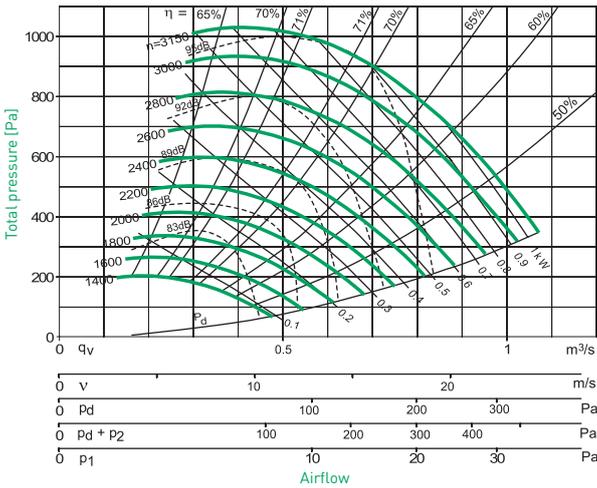
Max. = 3600 RPM (direct driven)

$\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$I_v = 0.025 \text{ kgm}^2$

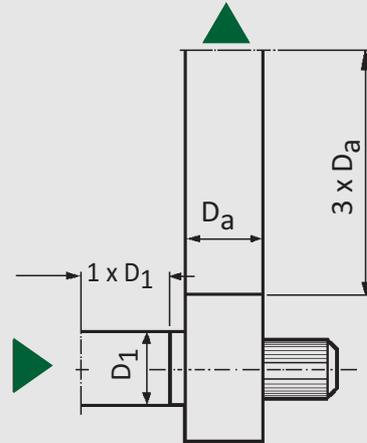
Circumferential speed

$u = 0.013 \times n, \text{ m/s}$



Basis for chart

(Arr. D)



Symbols

- p_t = total pressure
- p_d = dynamic pressure, outlet
- p_1 = connection loss, inlet
- p_2 = connection loss, outlet
- v = air speed, outlet
- q_v = airflow
- n = RPM
- η = efficiency in %
- kW = power demand, impeller
- dB = sound power level, outlet

CNA 315

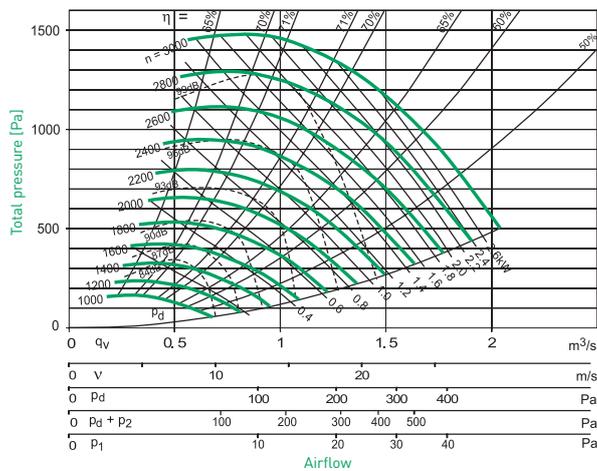
Max. = 3000 RPM

$\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$I_v = 0.05 \text{ kgm}^2$

Circumferential speed

$u = 0.016 \times n, \text{ m/s}$



CNA 400

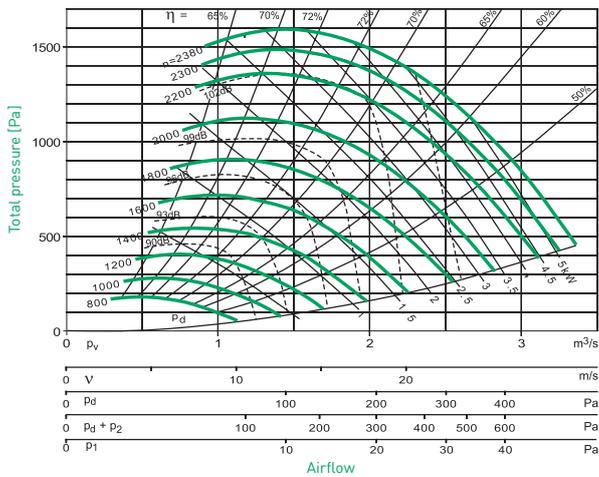
max. = 1950 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 0.175 \text{ kgm}^2$

CNB 400

max. = 2380 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 0.3 \text{ kgm}^2$

Circumferential speed

$u = 0.021 \times n, \text{ m/s}$



CNA 500

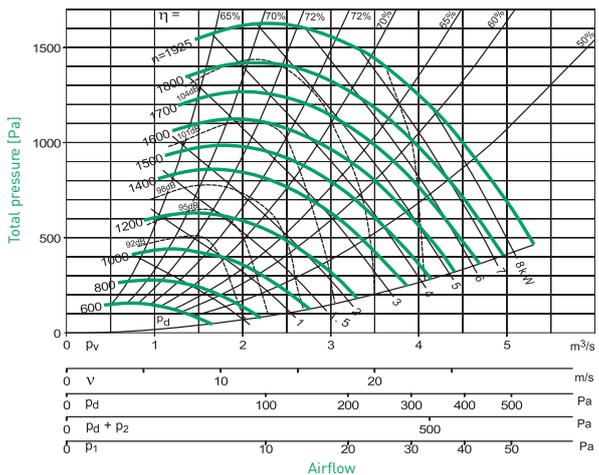
max. = 1575 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 0.55 \text{ kgm}^2$

CNB 500

max. = 1925 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 0.75 \text{ kgm}^2$

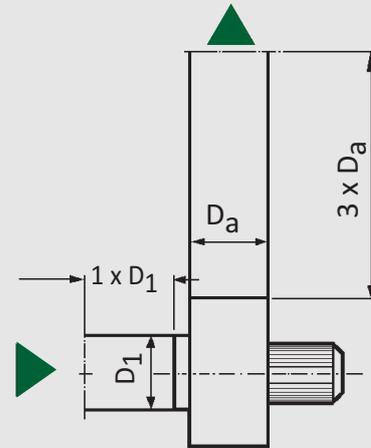
Circumferential speed

$u = 0.026 \times n, \text{ m/s}$



Basis for chart

(Arr. D)



Symbols

- p_t = total pressure
- p_d = dynamic pressure, outlet
- p_1 = connection loss, inlet
- p_2 = connection loss, outlet
- v = air speed, outlet
- q_v = airflow
- n = RPM
- η = efficiency in %
- kW = power demand, impeller
- dB = sound power level, outlet

CNA 630

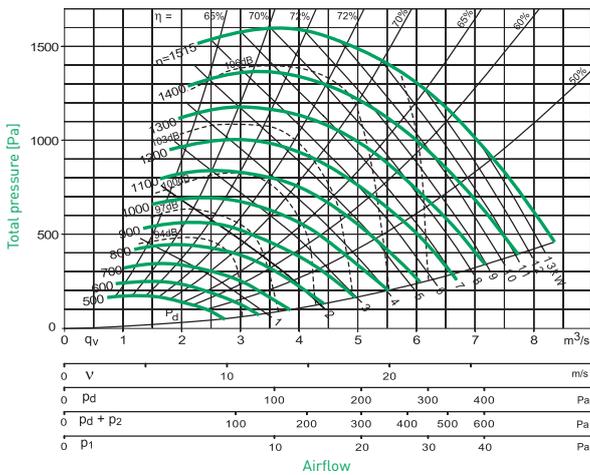
max. = 1240 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 1.35 \text{ kgm}^2$

CNB 630

max. = 1515 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 1.85 \text{ kgm}^2$

Circumferential speed

$u = 0.033 \times n, \text{ m/s}$



CNA 710

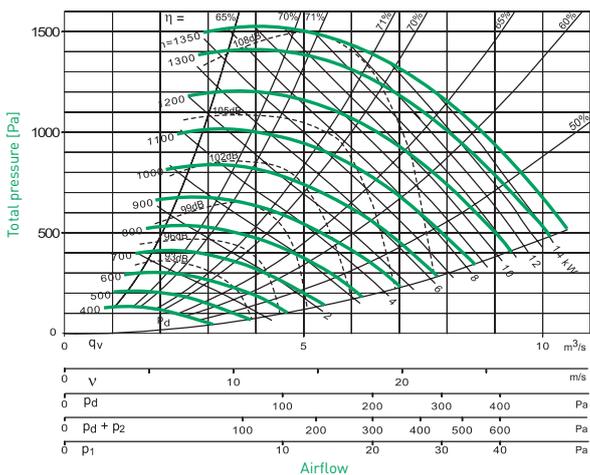
max. = 1105 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 3 \text{ kgm}^2$

CNB 710

max. = 1350 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 3 \text{ kgm}^2$

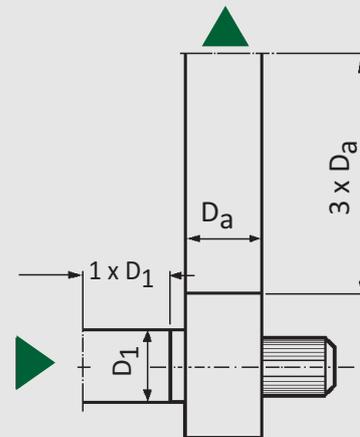
Circumferential speed

$u = 0.037 \times n, \text{ m/s}$



Basis for chart

(Arr. D)



Symbols

- p_t = total pressure
- p_d = dynamic pressure, outlet
- p_1 = connection loss, inlet
- p_2 = connection loss, outlet
- v = air speed, outlet
- q_v = airflow
- n = RPM
- η = efficiency in %
- kW = power demand, impeller
- dB = sound power level, outlet

CNA 800

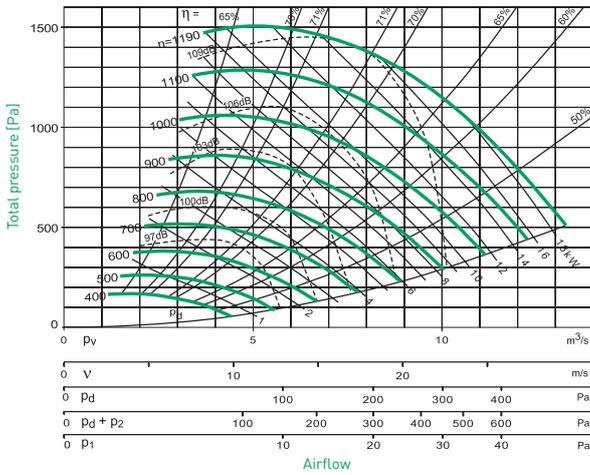
max. = 975 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 5 \text{ kgm}^2$

CNB 800

max. = 1190 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 5 \text{ kgm}^2$

Circumferential speed

$u = 0.042 \times n, \text{ m/s}$



CNA 900

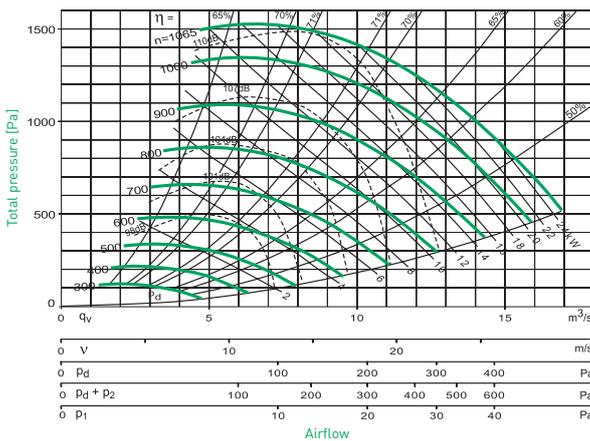
max. = 870 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 7.75 \text{ kgm}^2$

CNB 900

max. = 1065 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 7.75 \text{ kgm}^2$

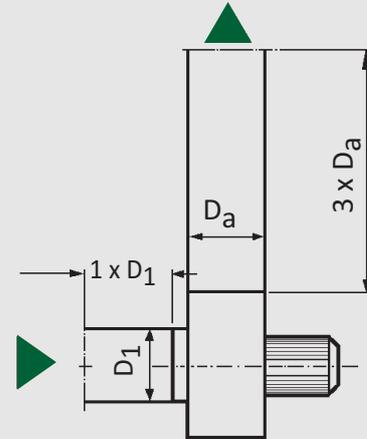
Circumferential speed

$u = 0.047 \times n, \text{ m/s}$



Basis for chart

(Arr. D)



Symbols

- p_t = total pressure
- p_d = dynamic pressure, outlet
- p_1 = connection loss, inlet
- p_2 = connection loss, outlet
- v = air speed, outlet
- q_v = airflow
- n = RPM
- η = efficiency in %
- kW = power demand, impeller
- dB = sound power level, outlet



Engineered for endurance,
the CNA-CNB low-pressure
centrifugal fans deliver
reliable airflow wherever light
industrial operations require it

CNA 1000

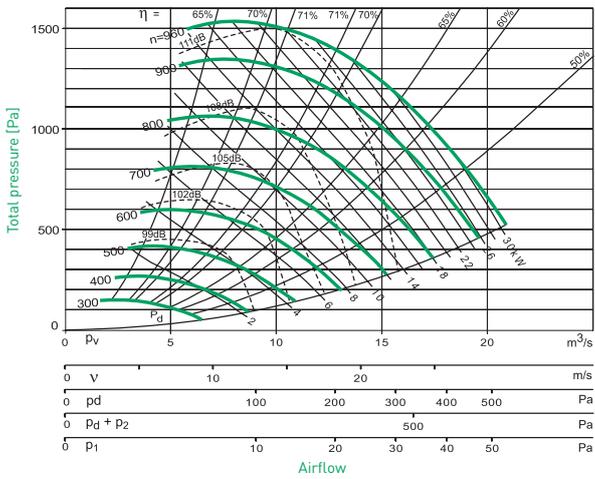
max. = 785 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 14 \text{ kgm}^2$

CNB 1000

max. = 960 RPM
 $\rho = 1.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $I_v = 14 \text{ kgm}^2$

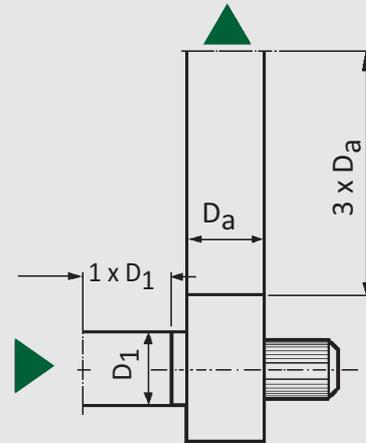
Circumferential speed

$u = 0.052 \times n, \text{ m/s}$



Basis for chart

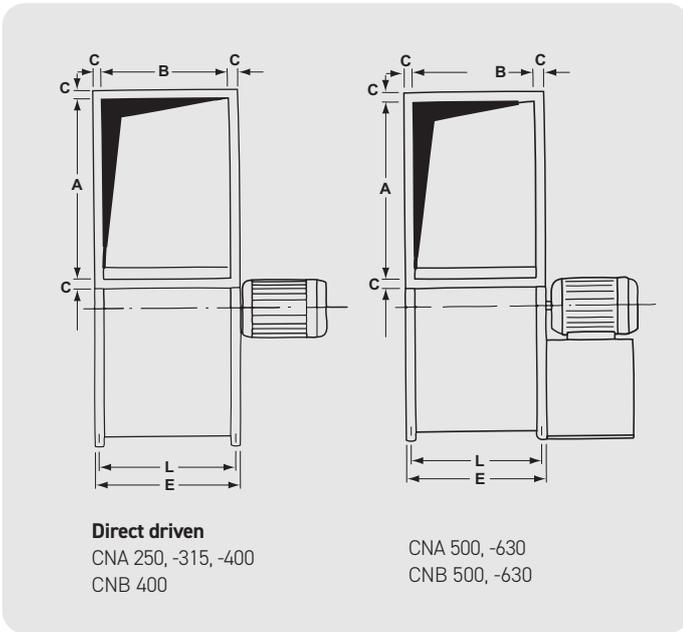
(Arr. D)



Symbols

- p_t = total pressure
- p_d = dynamic pressure, outlet
- p_1 = connection loss, inlet
- p_2 = connection loss, outlet
- v = air speed, outlet
- q_v = airflow
- n = RPM
- η = efficiency in %
- kW = power demand, impeller
- dB = sound power level, outlet

Dimensions



Sizes	Side plates thicknesses [mm]	Volutes thicknesses [mm]
-250	1.5	1.25
-315	1.5	1.25
-400	2	1.25
-500	2.5	1.25
-630	2.5	1.25
-710	3	1.25
-800	3	1.25
-900	3	1.25
-1000	3	1.25

Sizes	Dimensions [mm]																	Weight1 (kg)	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	F1	G	G1	H	H1	J	L	M	N	P	P1	CNA	CNB
-250	250	175	30	250	235	310	250	245	200	560	445	150	207	60	12	440	325	22	-
-315	315	220	30	315	280	410	280	345	250	690	595	160	252	100	12	490	395	35	-
-400	400	280	30	400	340	485	315	400	300	800	700	145	312	100	12	600	500	53	55
-500	500	350	35	500	420	600	400	500	350	1000	850	170	392	125	15	750	600	89	98
-630	630	440	35	630	510	758	488	623	440	1246	1063	250	482	125	15	996	813	146	161
-710	710	497	40	710	577	870	535	670	465	1405	1135	260	537	62.5	15	1280	1010	238	262
-800	800	560	40	800	640	976	604	754	516	1580	1270	280	600	85	15	1410	1100	304	334
-900	900	630	45	900	720	1098	680	847	573	1778	1420	300	680	110	15	1558	1200	350	385
-1000	1000	700	45	1000	790	1215	750	940	640	1965	1580	360	750	90	15	1785	1400	487	535

1. Weights excl. motors

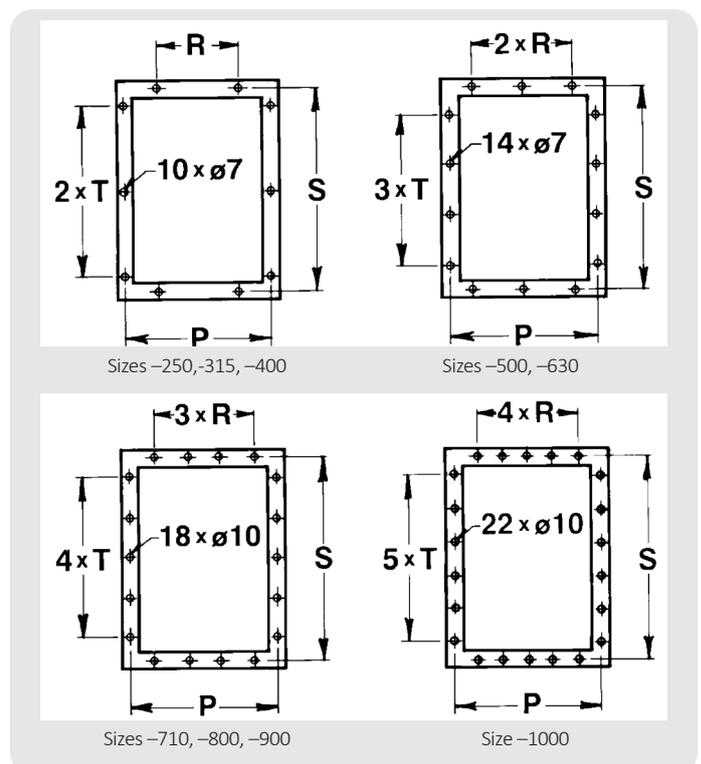
Outlet flanges

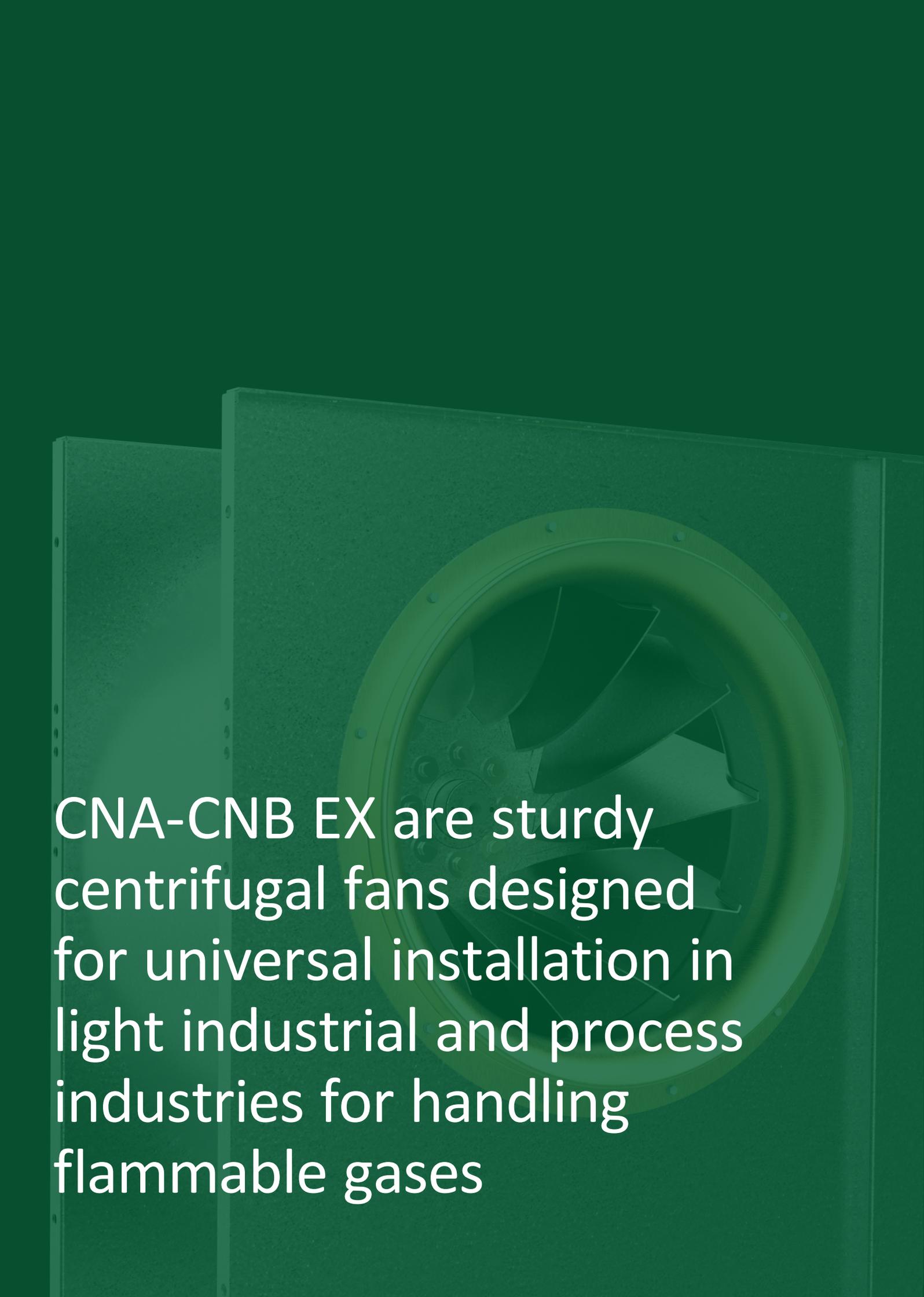
CNA CNB	P	R	S	T
-250	207	85	282	110
-315	252	110	347	142.5
-400	312	140	432	185
-500	386	125	536	155
-630	476	170	666	200
-710	537	150	750	170
-800	600	170	840	175
-900	680	195	950	200
-1000	750	160	1050	180

Counter flanges (4 rails) with the same bolt holes as the outlet flanges are available as accessories.

Ducts are made with the same internal dimensions as the fan outlet opening (A x B).

See dimensions above.





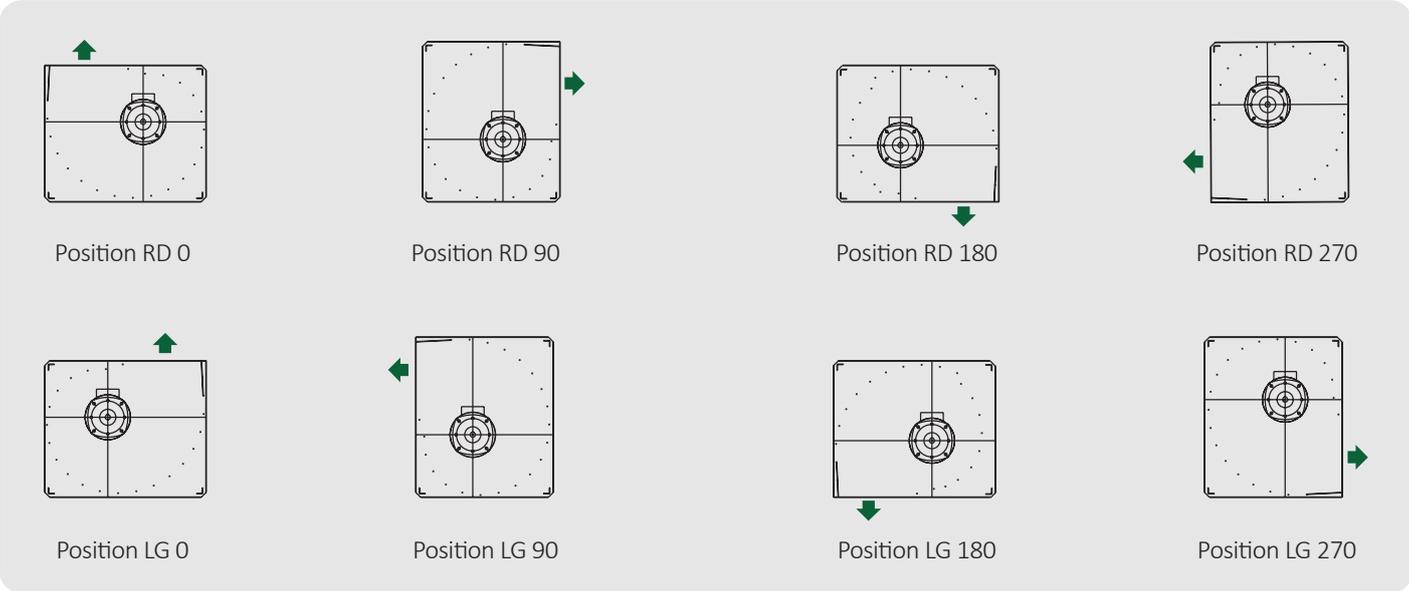
CNA-CNB EX are sturdy centrifugal fans designed for universal installation in light industrial and process industries for handling flammable gases

Position designations

Fan positions in connection with installation on a common base frame must be indicated in accordance with Eurovent.

Direct driven

Motor installed on fan casing



Positions in accordance with Eurovent seen from the motor side

Motors

Sizes

Direct driven

Fan sizes	Motor sizes
CNA 250	71-90
CNA 315	71-100
CNA/B 400	80-100
CNA/B 500	112-132
CNA 630	132
CNB 630	160

250-400 Design B14 small

500-630 Design B3

Accessories

Type CNA and CNB are available with inspection hatches in the volute casing and with drain bosses.

Example

Inspection hatch pos. RD 135

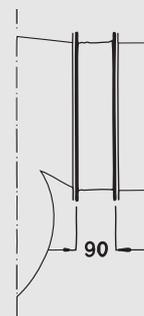
Drain plug pos. RD 180

The hatches can be placed at angles of 45°, 135° or 225° from the outlet. The drain plug must always be at the lowest point in the casing.

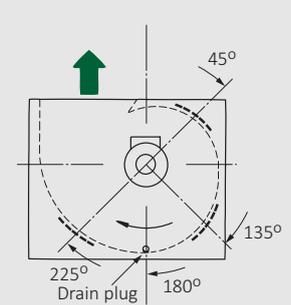
Hatches are available for both types and sizes 250-630.

Refer to the AirBox software for configuration.

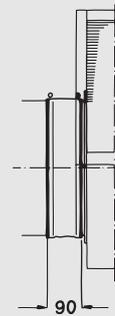
CNA	A	B	D	E	F
-250	310	280	250	4	10
-315	385	355	315	8	10
-400	480	450	400	8	12
-500	590	560	500	12	12
-630	720	690	630	12	12
-710	790	765	710	10	14
-800	880	850	800	10	14
-900	1000	970	900	16	14
-1000	1080	1050	1000	16	14



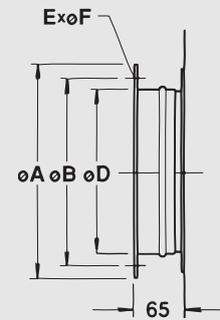
Flexible connection, outlet



Drain plug Inspection hatch



Flexible connection, inlet



Duct spigot

Sound conditions

Fans in operation generate sound. This is partly electrical and mechanical sound in the motor, bearings and other mechanical parts, partly sound that occurs as the air flows through the fan. Sound generation is counteracted by the correct design and careful production of fan parts, in particular the inlet cone and impeller, where sound is concerned. In this connection, it must be noted that poor installation conditions, for example a sharp duct bend immediately before the inlet opening, may increase sound generation considerably.

The electrical and mechanical sound, and that part of the sound that passes out through the fan casing, can only be dampened by surrounding the fan with a casing or walls of low-vibration (heavy) materials.

The sound generated in the impeller is distributed through the inlet and outlet openings to the duct system and on to the ventilated rooms.

Calculation of the sound conditions in the duct system and the ventilated rooms, including dimensioning of any silencers in the system, is only possible on the basis of the sound power level in the fan inlet and outlet openings.

In connection with all considerations concerning sound, a sharp distinction must be made between the terms sound power level and sound pressure level.

The *sound power level* is an expression of the sound energy emitted through the fan inlet and outlet openings and forms the basis for any calculation concerning the sound conditions in the connected duct systems and in the rooms served by the fan.

The *sound pressure level* (often just called the sound level) is a measure of the sound impression perceived by the ear at a given location in the fan surroundings. It is measured using a sound meter with a microphone mounted in a specific location.

The sound pressure level depends on the fan sound power level, the distance from the fan and the silencing properties of the surroundings. When the fan sound properties are characterised by stating a sound pressure level, it is therefore necessary also to give a precise description of the conditions under which the sound level stated occurs.

When comparing the sound properties of two fans, the sound power level must never be compared with the sound pressure level, and it is only possible to compare two sound pressure levels when the distance from the fan and the silencing in the surroundings are identical.

For a correctly constructed fan, the sound power level depends mainly on the airflow rate supplied and the total fan pressure. The sound power level of the individual fans is shown in the graphs on pages 9-13 and is stated in dB with a reference value of 10^{-12} W and applies within the normal fan working range with a tolerance of ± 5 dB. If the sound power level needs to be divided into octave values, the sound power level in the different octave bands is determined by deducting the correction values in the table from the total sound power level found.

For CNA and CNB, the correction values depend on the blade frequency.

$$z \times \frac{n}{60}, \text{ where}$$

z = number of blades and
n = fan speed in RPM.

For CNA and CNB the number of blades is 12.

Blade frequency [Hz]	Octave band [Hz]							
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k
90-180	7	4	7	12	17	22	27	32
180-360	11	7	4	7	12	17	22	27
360-710	13	11	7	4	7	12	17	22
710-1400	15	13	10	6	4	7	12	18

Example: A centrifugal fan type CNA 315 has an output of 0.6 m³/s at 300 Pa and 1400 RPM.

Blade frequency: $12 \times 1400/60 = 280$ Hz.

As the graph on page 10 shows, the total sound power level is 84 dB.

The correction value for 250 Hz is 4 dB.

The sound power level for this octave band is thus: 84 dB – 4 dB = 80 dB

The full octave analysis is shown in the table below.

	Octave band [Hz]							
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k
Sound power level [dB]	73	77	80	77	72	67	62	57

Correction values

Regulation of airflow rate

Depending on the operating requirements, the fan capacity can be regulated in several ways.

- Changing poles between 2 fixed RPMs in the ratio 3:2 (motor with 2 separate windings) or 2:1 (Dahlander-motor)
- Frequency regulation
- A combination of the above



WEG W22 motor



Danfoss frequency converter

Changing poles

In connection with time-related variations in the airflow rate demand (for example, night-time and daytime operation), it is recommended that the fan be fitted with a change-pole motor. When the fan is changed to a different RPM, the fan efficiency is unchanged. The change can be controlled by a timer. If other operating points are required than can be achieved by changing poles, other regulation methods must be used.

Frequency regulation

The fan efficiency remains virtually unchanged throughout the regulation range and no sound is generated during the regulation.

Quality and service



Rest assured

The NOVENCO CNA-CNB centrifugal fans are produced in accordance with NOVENCO's well-known quality standards. NOVENCO Building & Industry A/S is ISO certified and all fans are inspected and tested.

The fans are offered with options for technical guidance on installation, test of function and training of personnel.

Important

This document is provided 'as is'. NOVENCO Building & Industry A/S reserves the right to changes without further notice due to continuous product development.

Some pictures in the catalogue show products with accessories fitted.

The fans are designed for continuous operation. The following kinds of operation may cause fatigue break in the impellers and endanger people.

- Operation in stall area
- Operation with pulsating counter pressure – called pump mode
- Operation with exceedingly starts and steps

If in doubt, NOVENCO should be contacted to assess the suitability of the fans.

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NOVENCO provides according to law a standard 12 months warranty from the product is sent from the factory. The warranty covers materials and manufacturing defects. Wear parts are not covered. Extended warranty can be agreed upon.

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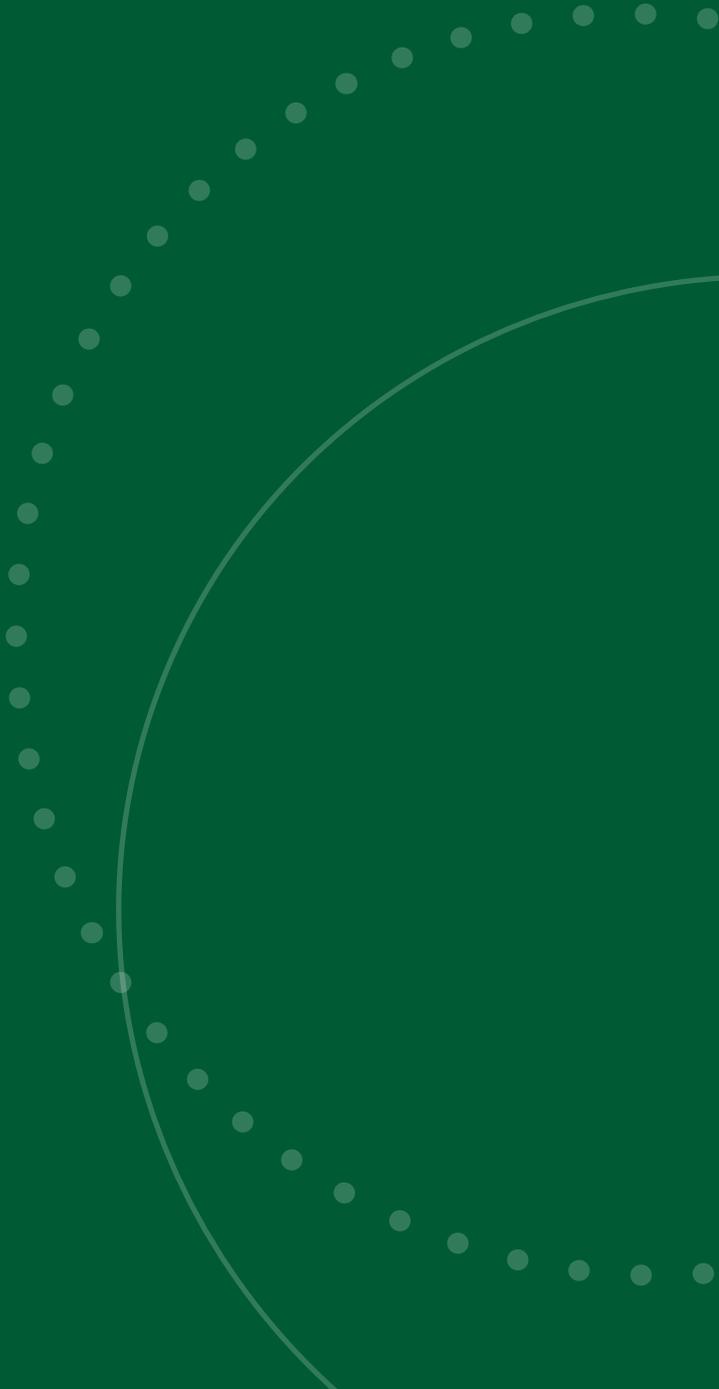
Quality and environment

NOVENCO Building & Industry A/S is certified in accordance with ISO 9001 and 14001.



All NOVENCO Building & Industry's products are designed, developed and manufactured in Denmark.





info@novenco-building.com

+45 70 77 88 99

novenco-building.com