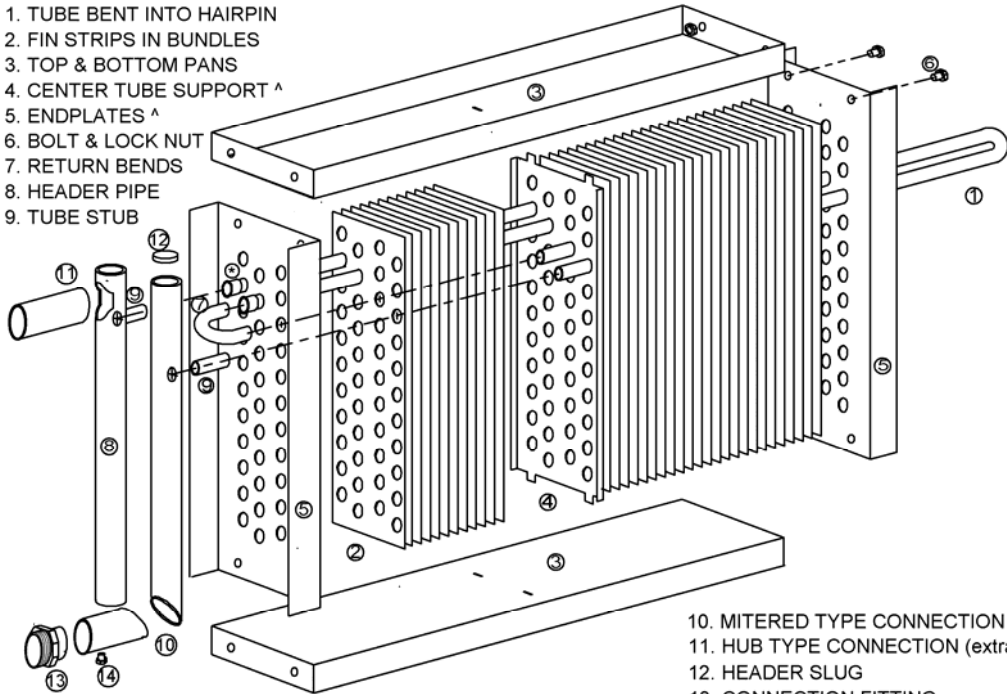




# COIL COMPONENTS AND AIRFLOW DEFINITIONS

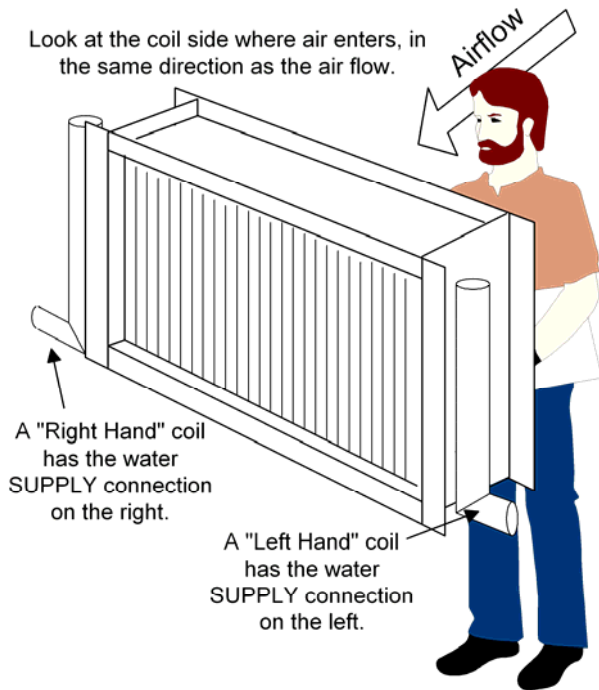
- 1. TUBE BENT INTO HAIRPIN
- 2. FIN STRIPS IN BUNDLES
- 3. TOP & BOTTOM PANS
- 4. CENTER TUBE SUPPORT ^
- 5. ENDPLATES ^
- 6. BOLT & LOCK NUT
- 7. RETURN BENDS
- 8. HEADER PIPE
- 9. TUBE STUB



^ HAS EXTRUDED TUBE HOLES (NO SHARP EDGES)  
 \* TUBE EXPANDED / TRIMMED / CUPPED

- 10. MITERED TYPE CONNECTION
- 11. HUB TYPE CONNECTION (extra)
- 12. HEADER SLUG
- 13. CONNECTION FITTING
- 14. VENT / DRAIN FITTINGS w/ PLUG

Look at the coil side where air enters, in the same direction as the air flow.



Coils can have the supply and return headers on the same end of the coil or the opposite ends of the coil. For such designs, establish the coil hand based on which end of the coil the fluid enters. Then note that the coil has the supply header and the return header at opposite ends of the coil. If not specified the coil is assumed to have both headers on the same end.

For horizontal air flow the coil hand is determined by facing the coil in the direction of air flow. A right-hand coil has the coil connections on the right end of the coil; a left-hand coil has the connections on the left end. If the coil is to be mounted with the tubes vertical, additional headers are needed to provide air venting and fluid draining of all the coil tubes.

For vertical air flow it is important to know if the air flow is vertical up or vertical down, and the location of the header connections (along the horizontal header) when looking at the header end of the coil.