

Frame: 80
Time: 162.1

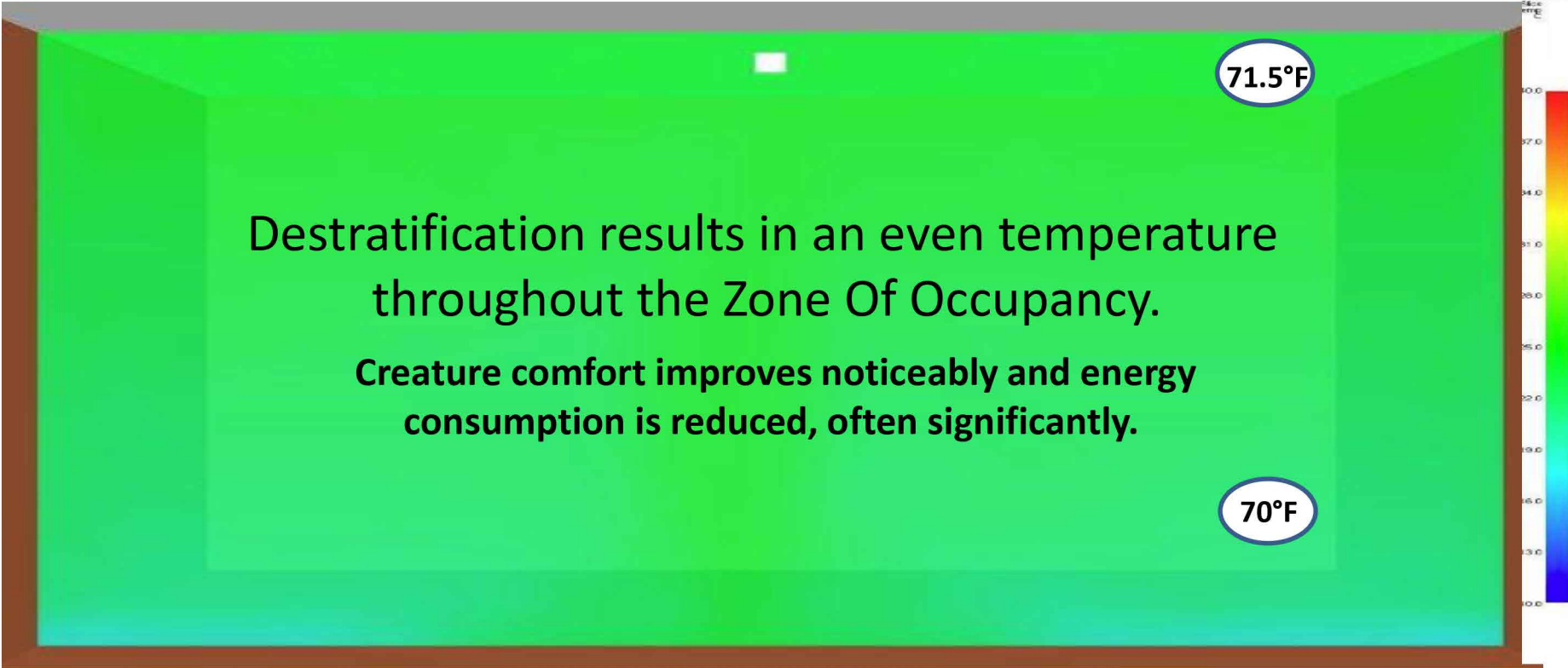
The difference in temperature between the floor and the ceiling can be significant: 0.5°F to 1°F per foot, or more, above 5 feet. For example, during the heating season, a space with a 30' ceiling could have a temperature differential between the floor and ceiling of 12.5°F to 25°F, depending on variables such as outside temperature and building insulation.

Overheating results in **significantly more energy consumption** than necessary and usually creates **hot and cold spots** in a building.

Look what happens almost immediately to this built-up heat when a ZOO Fan—represented by the white rectangle—is turned-on in this CFD Analysis!

Frame: 88
Time: 178.0

- A ZOO Fan creates a **gentle, concise column of air** that brings warm air down to floor level, destratifies the space, and reduces the temperature differential to as low as 1° to 2°F overall.
- ZOO Fans move air within a narrow, easily discernable column and can be installed to target specific areas, such as workstations, or to avoid particular areas, such as dead-chest freezers or refrigerated display cases; the fans are simple to angle or rotate for infinite adjustment.
- With their narrow band of air and variable speed control that allows you to adjust the flow of air, ZOO Fans are **particularly effective for use in aisles.**



Destratification results in an even temperature throughout the Zone Of Occupancy.

Creature comfort improves noticeably and energy consumption is reduced, often significantly.

71.5°F

70°F

Frame: 1199
Time: 1200.0

- Projected energy savings for space heating range from 10% to as much as 40%. ZOO Fans generate a **very attractive ROI** (Return On Investment) with a payback period that is often less than 2 years.
- The Center for Advanced Energy Systems at Rutgers University examined **191 projects** designed to “improve air circulation with destratification fans/other methods” under the **U.S. Department of Energy**, Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Industrial Technology Program and found an **average payback period of 1.6 years**.

The higher the ceiling, the greater the temperature differential between floor and ceiling is likely to be—therefore, the higher the ceiling, the greater the potential for significant savings.