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Continuing Education Course #146  
Fabric Air Distribution

1. The ICC does not recognize or accept fabric air distribution systems in commercial applications.  
 a. True  
 b. False
2. One of the key benefits of using fabric ducts in food processing facilities is the ease of cleaning the fabric duct as compared to traditional sheet metal duct.  
 a. True  
 b. False
3. Sensitive spaces like clean rooms with fume hoods where large volumes of air are required to be delivered with low terminal velocities are not viable applications for fabric air distribution systems.  
 a. True  
 b. False
4. Fabric air distribution products should never be used in kitchen applications.  
 a. True  
 b. False
5. Fabric air distribution systems generally need as little as \_\_\_\_\_ inches WG of pressure.  
 a. 0.5  
 b. 1.0  
 c. 1.5  
 d. 2.0
6. Fabric air distribution products only come in round shapes limiting application possibilities.  
 a. True  
 b. False
7. Generally the cleaning involves commercial laundering of the fabric air distribution material.  
 a. True  
 b. False
8. Polyethylene materials can generally be washed or hosed down in place if the application requires this type of cleaning.  
 a. True  
 b. False
9. Fabric air distribution fabric selection requires careful consideration of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Airflow capacity and throw requirements  
 b. Temperature of the air in the fabric and the surrounding air

- c. Noise
- d. All of the above

10. Design parameters of using fabric air distribution needs to take into consideration \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Weight: oz./sq. yd.; Thickness: mils; Tensile Strength: lb/in
- b. Resistance To Tearing: lbf; Elongation: %; Permeability: CFM/sq. ft. @ specified air pressure (inches W.G.)
- c. Melting Point: °F; Spontaneous Ignition Temperature: °F; Water Absorption: %
- d. All of the above

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