Using This Chart
These figures are averages. Discretion must be used when evaluating a given environment.

Except as indicated, all categories are a no visible smoke, no visible dust producing area. Figures may be increased or decreased, depending on actual area usage.

The Formula
Cubic feet of area \times \text{number of air changes per hour} \times \text{CFM* of unit} \times \frac{60}{\text{ELECTRO BREEZE rates nominal CFM of the following units:}}

CM-2000 \quad 2000 \text{ CFM}
CM-3500 \quad 3500 \text{ CFM}
WU-550 \quad 550 \text{ CFM}
WU-300 \quad 300 \text{ CFM}

Example #1
A bingo hall, smoking allowed, area of 60' x 120' x 12'
Total cubic feet (60 x 120 x 12) = 86,400
Chart Multiplier = 25
Total volume of air per hour = 2,160,000
3500 CFM unit \times 60 = 210,000
\frac{2,160,000}{210,000} = 10

10 units of 3500 CFM are required to service this area.

Example #2
A common area of a rest home, no smoking, area 20' x 30' x 8'
Total cubic feet (20 x 30 x 8) = 4,800
Chart Multiplier = 8
4,800 \times 8 = 38,400
550 \text{ CFM} \times 60 = 33,000

1 unit of 550 CFM is required to service this area.

Example #3
A common area of a rest home, smoking, area 20' x 30' x 8'
Total cubic feet = 4,800
Chart Multiplier (Meeting Hall) = 25
(Smoking places room in different category)
4,800 \times 25 = 120,000
750 \text{ CFM} \times 60 = 45,000
\frac{120,000}{45,000} = 3

It is imperative that an area or room being considered be properly categorized. There is a considerable difference between Example #2 and Example #3.

This scenario increase the number of air changes per hour but, in the actual case, this may be reversed. Take the example of a Bingo Hall becoming designated as "NO SMOKING". This would move the Bingo Hall from its heavy category down to a meeting hall category which represents a considerable saving to the customer.