eco-Air™ Series
Equipment Layout Manual

FOR DRY, ADIABATIC AND SPRAY
FLUID COOLERS, CONDENSERS &
CO_2 GAS COOLERS





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Commercial HVAC | Industrial Refrigeration
Power Generation | Industrial Process

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Introduction

This manual provides EVAPCO's layout recommendations to ensure that the eco-Air unit(s) will operate at their rated capacity. These units use large quantities of air as the main source of cooling; therefore, maintaining adequate clearances around the units is crucial to their performance. This manual includes layout information such as clearances from walls and other eco-Air units, different types of enclosures, and large scale installations.

Prior to consulting EVAPCO's recommended layout guidelines, consider context of the specific installation pertaining to space limitations, surrounding structures, existing units, proximity of neighbors, prevailing winds, piping, and any possible future expansion plans. For any alternate layouts which aren't included in this manual, please contact EVAPCO or your local EVAPCO representative for assistance.

Product Lines Included In this Manual

This equipment layout manual provides guidelines for the eco-Air Series of Dry & Adiabatic Coolers & Condensers:

EAW-FD Flat Dry Cooler
EAW-VD V-Coil Dry Cooler
EAW-DD Double Stack Dry Cooler
EAW-HD APEX™ Dry Cooler
EAW-VS V-Coil Spray Cooler
EAW-DS Double Stack Spray Cooler
EAW-VA V-Coil Adiabatic Cooler
EAW-DA Double Stack Adiabatic Cooler

EAFCD Flat Dry Condenser
EAVCD V-Coil Dry Condenser
EAVCA V-Coil Adiabatic Condenser

EAFGD Flat Dry Gas Cooler
EAVGD V-Coil Dry Gas Cooler
EAVGA V-Coil Adiabatic Gas Cooler

The guidelines for fluid coolers, CO_2 gas coolers and condensers are the same. This manual will refer to these products as Flat, V-Coil, Double Stack and APEX units. Any guidelines that are different for units equipped with adiabatic or spray systems are specifically outlined throughout this document. The layout guidelines recommended do not change for different types of fan assemblies.

Recirculation & Wind Considerations

EVAPCO's recommended location of installation for any dry, adiabatic, or spray unit would be in an area free from any obstructions or structures. This ensures the hot discharge air is not recirculated into the pathway of the air inlets. When the discharge air is recirculated, the entering air will be hotter than the specified ambient conditions which, in turn, can cause the unit to underperform. Therefore, the position of the unit to an adjacent wall, building, or other structure must be considered to ensure proper airflow.

The first consideration in minimizing recirculation is the height of the unit relative to the height of the surrounding structure. The top of the unit must be equal to or higher than the structure. See the two following cases (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**) that show the effects of positioning the top of the unit lower than that of a nearby structure. If the wind is moving toward the structure, as shown in Figure 1, it will force the hot discharge air into the structure where it could be pushed into the direction of the unit's air inlets. If the wind moves in the opposite direction, as shown in **Figure 2**, then the negative pressure created by the wind flowing over the structure and unit could force the discharge air back into the air inlets.

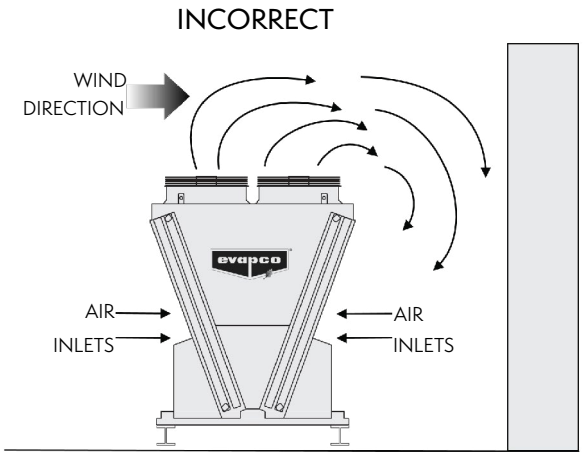


Figure 1 - Effect of Wind Directed Toward Surrounding Structure when Top of Unit is Lower Than Adjacent Structure

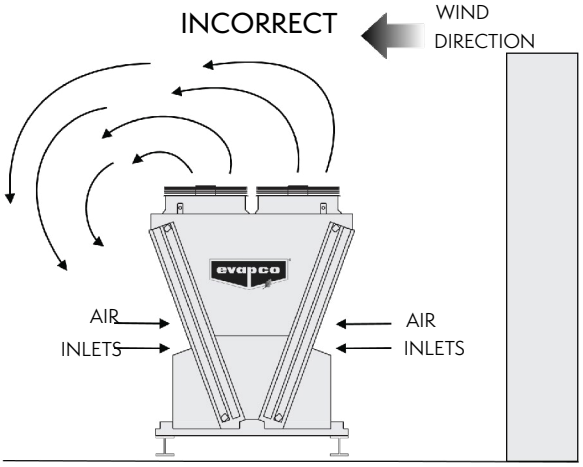


Figure 2 - Effect of Wind Directed Away from Surrounding Structure when Top of Unit is Lower Than Adjacent Structure

The negative impact of the conditions shown in **Figure 1** and **2** can be reduced by elevating the unit on structural steel such that the top of the fan cowl is level with or higher than the adjacent structure, as shown in **Figure 3**.

For installations where this option is not possible, an experienced engineering decision must be made regarding the potential impact to thermal performance.

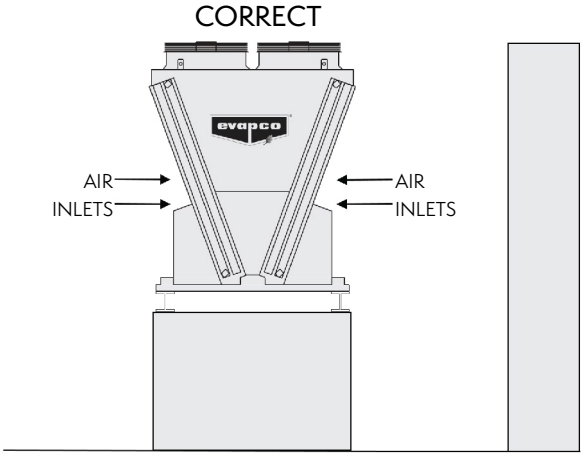
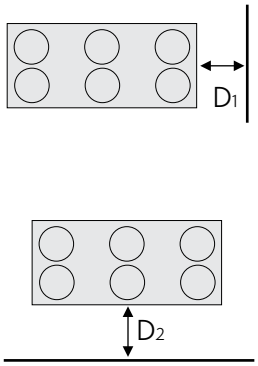


Figure 3 - Elevated Installation so Top of Unit is Level with or Higher than Adjacent Structure

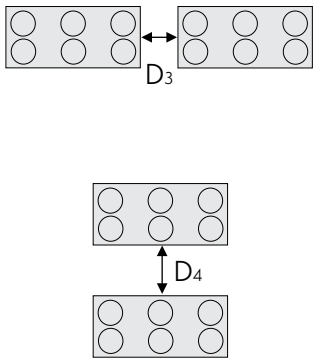
Single & Multiple Unit Installations & Recommended Layout Clearances

Adequate clearances between eco-Air units and obstructions must be maintained to ensure that unit(s) have proper airflow and to minimize the possibility of recirculation. EVAPCO has developed recommended distances, $D_1 - D_8$ in **Table 1**, for various layouts shown in Cases 1-6 below.

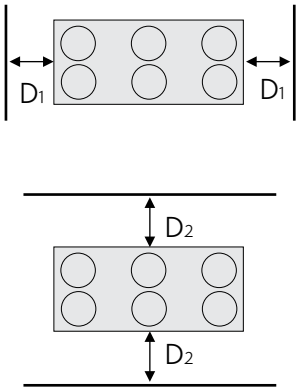
CASE 1
Single Unit/Single Wall



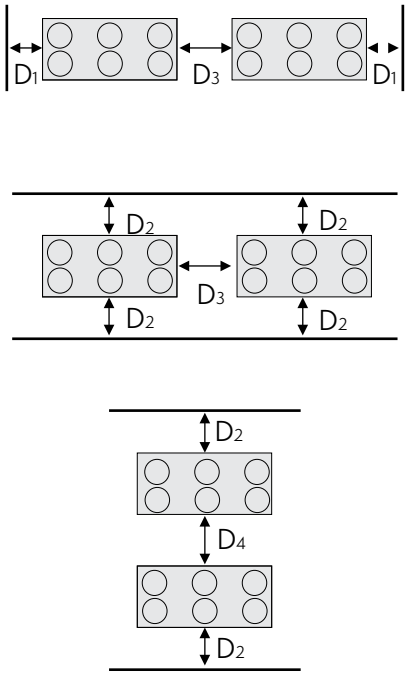
CASE 2
Multiple Units/ No Wall



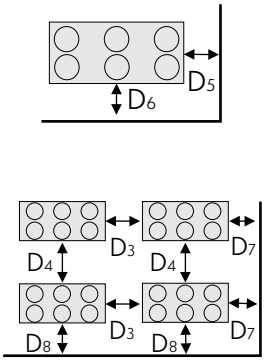
CASE 3
Single Unit/ Two Walls



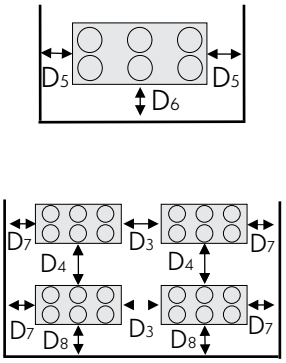
CASE 4
Multiple Units/ Two Walls



CASE 5
Two Connected Walls/ Corner



CASE 6
Three Walls



Model	Length	Width	D_1	D_2	D_3	D_4	D_5	D_6	D_7	D_8
Flat	All	6′	3′	3′	6′	6′	3′	3′	3′	3′
Flat	All	7′ & 8′	4′	4′	8′	8′	4′	4′	4′	4′
V-Coil	Less than 10′	All	3'	3'	6'	6'	3'	3'	3'	3'
V-Coil	10′ to 20′	All	3'	5'	6'	10'	3'	5'	3'	5'
V-Coil	20′ to 30′	All	3'	6'	6'	12'	3'	6'	3'	6'
V-Coil	30′ to 40′	All	3'	7'	6'	14'	3'	7'	3'	7'
Double Stack	13′	All	4′	5′	8′	10′	4′	5′	4′	5′
Double Stack	26′	All	4′	8′	8′	16′	4′	8′	4′	8′
Double Stack	39′	All	4′	10′	8′	20′	4′	10′	4′	10′
APEX	41′	All	4′	10′	8′	20′	4′	10′	4′	10′

Dimension Key

D_1, D_5 & D_7- end to wall clearance

D_2, D_6 & D_8- side to wall clearance

D_3- end to end clearance

D_4- side to side clearance

Table 1- EVAPCO's Recommended Clearances for Dry, Adiabatic and Spray Units, Dimensions $D_1 - D_8$

Large Installations

For large dry, adiabatic and spray unit installations that have four or more units, it is imperative that the unit layout be carefully examined during the design of the system. Very large multiple unit installations can create their own environment. Under certain weather and atmospheric conditions, the large quantity of discharge air will cause the dry bulb temperature in the immediate area to be higher than the local design data. The minimum dimensions shown in **Table 1** should be increased whenever possible in order to allow for an additional safety factor. The potential increase in temperature is dependent on the number of units, type of installation, existing equipment, unit surroundings, and atmospheric conditions.

Locating a large installation in a valley or between buildings can change the surrounding environment by creating a higher dry bulb, which must be considered for layout and will not abide by the dimensions in **Table 1**. Prevailing winds must also be considered for these installations, specifically during the portion of the year with highest ambient temperatures. **Figure 4** shows EVAPCO's recommendation for unit layout relative to prevailing wind direction during the hottest part of the year. Consult your local EVAPCO representative for recommended layout guidelines for very large multiple unit installations.

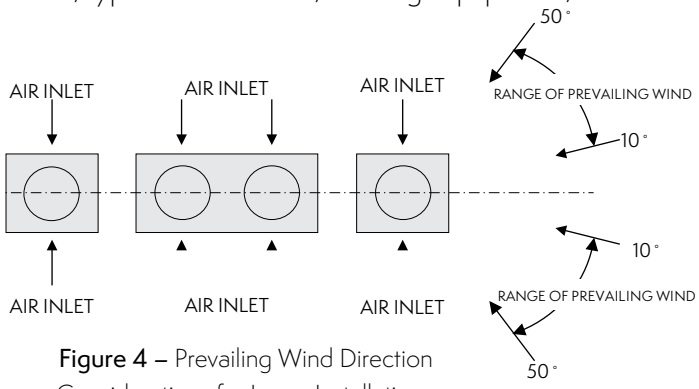


Figure 4 – Prevailing Wind Direction Considerations for Large Installations

Expansions to Existing Systems

Expansions to existing systems present the same concerns as multiple/large unit installations. However, there are additional concerns that must be evaluated when planning a system expansion. Since in an expansion the new unit may not be identical to the existing one, it is important to examine the heights of the new and the existing units. Whenever possible, the tops of **ALL** of the units should be at the same level to avoid recirculation from one unit to another. If the unit discharge heights are different one or a combination of the following should be implemented. Either structural steel should be used to raise the air discharges of both units to the same level as shown, or the units should be spaced further apart than normally recommended.

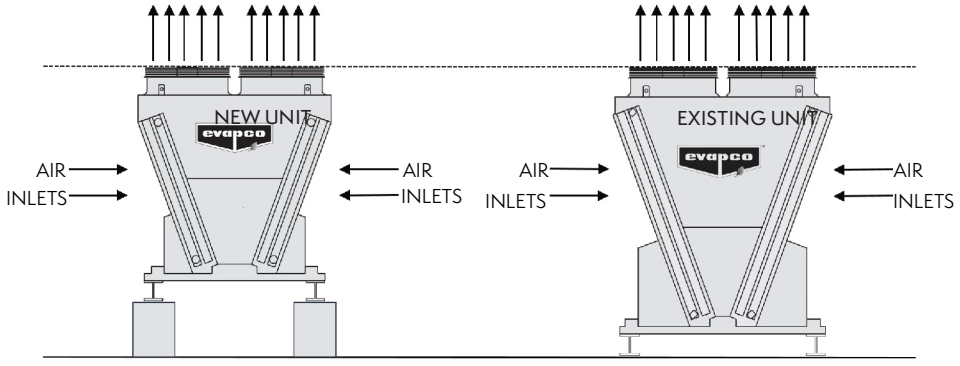


Figure 5 – Expansion into Existing System

Maintenance & Electrical Spacing Considerations

When a unit is located in close proximity to other structures, walls or equipment, there are minimum clearances required for periodic maintenance, piping connections, control panels or other obstructions. Unit drawings must be reviewed to ensure there is room for any future repair work. If the EVAPCO eco-Air unit is equipped with a factorywired enclosure, like a terminal box or control panel, local and national electrical codes must be consulted for adequate clearance requirements.

Enclosures & Wells

Solid Wall Enclosures & Wells

When units are placed in solid enclosures and wells, there are three main considerations to ensure the chance for hot air recirculation is minimized.

#1. Clearances The unit must follow clearance dimensions in **Table 1** (page 4), and in many cases these dimensions must be increased when placed next to four solid walls. Accessory and electrical clearances must also be considered. The unit should also be oriented such that air can flow uniformly through on all four sides.

#2. Discharge Height To diminish any opportunity for recirculation, the air discharge must be at level or higher than the enclosure or well walls. See page 3 for more information on this.

Example: A 7' x 7' EAW-VD is centered in a 20' x 24' well enclosure with the unit's discharge even with the top of the surrounding walls. Is this an acceptable equipment layout?

Unit & Enclosure Specifications:

Unit Area = 49 ft^2, Unit Airflow = 40,060 CFM.

Well Area = 480 ft^2

Recommended Minimum Clearances (from Table 1):

D_1 = 3 ft. , D_2 = 3 ft.

Calculations:

Actual D_1 = (24 ft. – 7 ft.)/2 = **8.5 ft.** ✓

Actual D_2 = (20 ft. – 7 ft.)/2 = **6.5 ft.** ✓

Net Usable Well Area = 480 ft^2 - 49 ft^2 = 431 ft^2

Downward Velocity = 40,060 CFM÷431 ft^2 = **93 FPM** ✓

This example IS an acceptable layout with the given unit and enclosure specifications, as it meets all three recommendations.

#3. Downward Air Velocity The downward air velocity must be kept below 400 FPM. Downward air velocity is the unit airflow divided by the usable well area, the space between the four sides of the unit and the walls (see the shaded portion of **Figure 6**). See the example calculation of the downward air velocity.

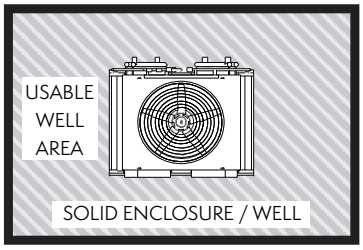


Figure 6 – Unit in Solid Enclosure

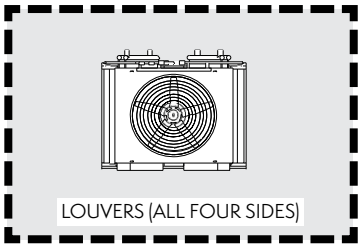


Figure 7 – Unit in Louvered Enclosure

Louvered Wall Enclosures

Dry, adiabatic and spray units can also be installed in enclosures with louvered or slotted walls (**Figure 7**). With this type of enclosure, the air flow patterns will be a mixture of the open type and well installations. The inlet air will be drawn from the top and through the louvers or slotted openings. Since the air will follow the path of least resistance, the pressure drop across the louvers will determine how much air is drawn through them. To minimize the potential for recirculation, it is better to draw most of the air through the louvers.

Therefore, it is important that the louvers are designed for minimum pressure drop. To achieve this goal, the velocity through the louvers should be maintained at or below 600 FPM, the louvers should have a minimum of 50% net free area, and the air inlets should face the louvers.

The first step in checking a louvered type of enclosure is to treat it as a well enclosure and calculate the downward air velocity assuming that all the air must enter from the top. If the downward air velocity is equal to or less than 400 FPM, then the louvered enclosure will work regardless of the size of the louvers.

If the downward air velocity into the enclosure is greater than 400 FPM, then another formula must be used. This formula assumes that ALL the air is drawn through the louvers. The total air flow (CFM) for the unit is divided by the net free louver area (ft^2). The resultant air velocity must be below 600 FPM**.** In addition to meeting this minimum louver velocity, the minimum air inlet to louver dimension must be 3 feet and the layout must meet the minimum space requirements for maintenance and unit accessories.

Elevated Unit Installations

Flat Models

Flat models can be elevated for those layouts where they must be placed closer together than EVAPCO's recommended guidelines. In **Figure 8**, the Z is elevation distance beyond standard leg height.

Elevation (Z)			0′	0.5′	1′	2′	≥4′
Spacing (Y)	Unit Width	6′	6′	6′	4′	2′	0′
		7′ & 8′	8′	6′	4′	2′	0′

Table 2 – Flat Model Elevation and Spacing Measurements

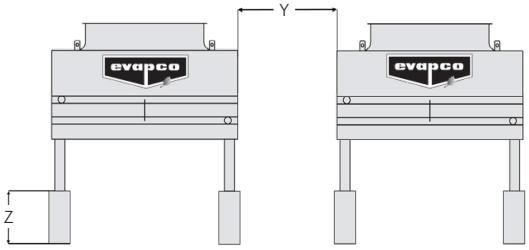


Figure 8 – Flat Model Elevation and Spacing Measurements Positions

For example, if a flat unit is raised 2′ (Z=2′), then only 2′ (Y=2′) of side to side clearance is needed instead of 8′ per **Table 1.**

V-Coil Models

V-Coil models can be elevated for those layouts where they must be placed closer together than this manual allows. The chart below shows spacing in elevated unit installations. See notes at bottom regarding adiabatic units and large unit layouts.

Elevation (Z)			0′	2′	4′	6′	8′	≥10′
Spacing (Y)	Unit Length	Less than 10′	6'	4'	3'	2.5'	2'	2'
		10′ to 20′	10'	8.5'	7.5'	6.5'	6'	5'
		20′ to 30′	12'	10.5'	9.5'	8.5'	8'	7'
		30′ to 40′	14'	13'	12'	11'	10'	9.5'

Table 3 – V-Coil Model Elevation and Spacing Measurements

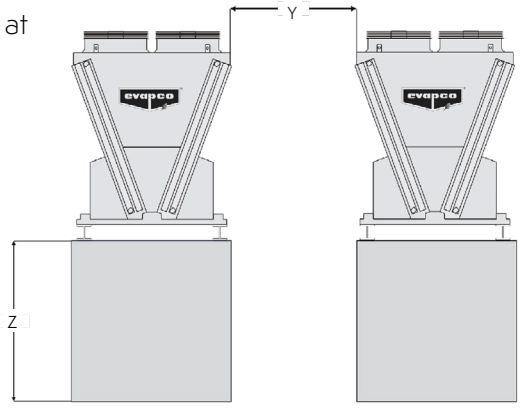


Figure 9 – V-Coil, Double Stack & APEX Model Elevation and Spacing Positions

Double Stack Models

See the following chart for spacing in elevated Double Stack unit installations.

Elevation (Z)			0′	2′	4′	6′	8′	≥10′
Spacing (Y)	Unit Length	13′	10'	7.5'	6.5'	6'	5'	4.5'
		26′	16'	14'	13'	12'	11'	10'
		39′	20'	19'	18'	16.5'	15.5'	15'

Table 4 – Double Stack Model Elevation and Spacing Measurements

Adiabatic eco-Air units can be elevated, but grade level layout guidelines apply. They cannot be elevated in lieu of spacing. This also applies to any dry cooler or condenser that would be retrofitted with adiabatic pad systems.

eco-Air APEX Models

See the following chart for spacing in elevated APEX unit installations.

Elevation (Z)			0′	2′	4′	6′	8′	≥10′
Spacing (Y)	Unit Length	41′	20'	19'	18'	17.5'	17'	16'

Table 5 – APEX Model Elevation and Spacing Measurements

NOTE: Large unit layouts won't necessarily see the same benefits from elevation. If you have any questions about layout scenarios not covered by this manual, please contact your local EVAPCO Sales Representative for confirmation of layout design.

WORLDWIDE MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS



EVAPCO, Inc. — World Headquarters & Research / Development Center

P.O. Box 1300 • Westminster, MD 21158 USA
410.756.2600 • marketing@evapco.com • **evapco.com**

North America

EVAPCO, Inc.
World Headquarters
Westminster, MD USA
410.756.2600
marketing@evapco.com

EVAPCO East
Taneytown, MD USA

EVAPCO East
Key Building
Taneytown, MD USA

EVAPCO Midwest
Greenup, IL USA
217.923.3431

Evapcold Manufacturing
Greenup, IL USA

EVAPCO Newton
Newton, IL USA
618.783.3433

EVAPCO West
Madera, CA USA
559.673.2207

EVAPCO Alcoil, Inc.
York, PA USA
717.347.7500
info@evapco-alcoil.com

EVAPCO Iowa
Lake View, IA USA

EVAPCO Iowa
Sales & Engineering
Medford, MN USA
507.446.8005

EVAPCO LMP ULC
Laval, Quebec, Canada
450.629.9864
info@evapcolmp.ca

EVAPCO Select Technologies, Inc.
Belmont, MI USA
844.785.9506
emarketing@evapcoselect.com

Refrigeration Vessels & Systems Corporation
Bryan, TX USA
979.778.0095
rvs@rvscorp.com

Tower Components, Inc.
Ramseur, NC USA
336.824.2102
mail@towercomponentsinc.com

EvapTech, Inc.
Edwardsville, KS USA
913.322.5165
marketing@evaptech.com

EvapTech Gulf Services
Houston, TX USA
281.529.6526
angie.montes@evaptech.com

EVAPCO Dry Cooling, Inc.
Bridgewater, NJ USA
908.379.2665
info@evapcodc.com

EVAPCO Dry Cooling, Inc.
Littleton, CO USA
908.895.3236
info@evapcodc.com

Asia Pacific

EVAPCO Asia Pacific Headquarters
Baoshan Industrial Zone Shanghai, P.R. China
(86) 21.6687.7786
marketing@evapcochina.com

EVAPCO (Shanghai) Refrigeration Equipment Co., Ltd.
Baoshan Industrial Zone, Shanghai, P.R. China

EVAPCO (Beijing) Refrigeration Equipment Co., Ltd.
Huairou District, Beijing, P.R. China
(86) 10.6166.7238
marketing@evapcochina.com

EVAPCO India Private Limited
Pune, Maharashtra 410501
India

EVAPCO Air Cooling Systems (Jiaxing) Company, Ltd.
Jiaxing, Zhejiang, P.R. China
(86) 573.8311.9379
info@evapcochina.com

EVAPCO Australia (Pty.) Ltd.
Riverstone, NSW, Australia
(61) 02.9627.3322
sales@evapco.com.au

EvapTech (Shanghai) Cooling Tower Co., Ltd
Baoshan District, Shanghai, P.R. China.
Tel: (86) 21.6478.0265

EvapTech Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.
Puchong, Selangor, Malaysia
(60) 3.8070.7255
marketing-ap@evaptech.com

Europe | Middle East | Africa

EVAPCO Europe
EMENA Headquarters
Tongeren-Borgloon, Belgium
(32) 12.39.50.29
evapco.europe@evapco.be

EVAPCO Europe BV
Tongeren-Borgloon, Belgium

EVAPCO Europe, S.r.l.
Milan, Italy
(39) 02.939.9041
evapcoeurope@evapco.it

EVAPCO Europe, S.r.l.
Sondrio, Italy

EVAPCO Europe A/S
Aabybro, Denmark
(45) 9824.4999
info@evapco.dk

EVAPCO Europe GmbH
Meerbusch, Germany
(49) 2159.69560
info@evapco.de

EVAPCO Middle East FZCO
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
(971) 56.991.6584
info@evapco.ae

Evap Egypt Engineering Industries Co.
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(20) 10.054.32.198
evapco@tiba-group.com

EVAPCO S.A. (Pty.) Ltd.
A licensed manufacturer of EVAPCO, Inc.
Isando, South Africa
(27) 11.392.6630
evapco@evapco.co.za

South America

EVAPCO Brasil
Equipamentos Industriais Ltda.
Sorocaba, São Paulo, Brazil
(55) 11.5681.2000
vendas@evapco.com.br

FanTR Technology Resources
Sorocaba, São Paulo, Brazil
(55) 11.4025.1670
fantr@fantr.com

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