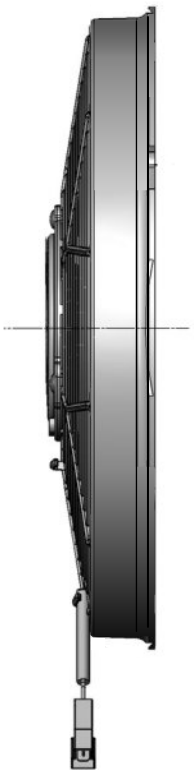
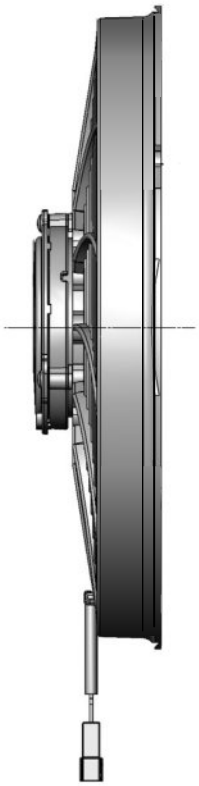
4. Fan Power:

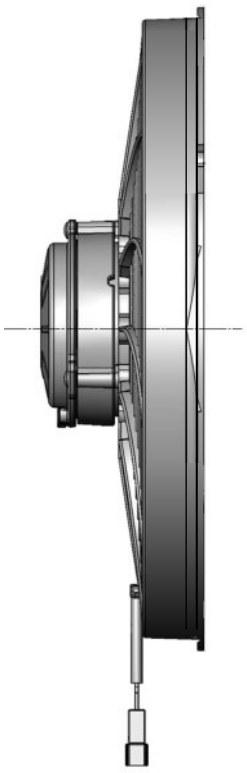
Our range of fans are supplied with various motor powers giving different airflow capacities.



Slimline fans have the lowest power consumption with the thinnest profile and are suited to applications with limited clearance or limited electrical capacity.



High Power fans have a deeper profile motor requiring more clearance and draw a higher current, these are suited to applications demanding a higher airflow or high density/thicker cores (50mm+) or vehicles fitted with air conditioning condensers in front of the radiator.



Very High Power fans have an even deeper profile and draw a higher current and have an even higher airflow, especially through higher density/thicker cores (75mm+) or intercooler, condenser and radiator packages.

Important

Inherent overheating problems:

An electric cooling fan will not cure an inherent overheating problem. All aspects of a cooling system need to be functioning correctly before an electric fan can operate correctly.

There are many factors that can affect the efficiency of a cooling system, here are a few examples but not an exhaustive list: Radiator damage, cores and/or fins, clogged radiator either internally or externally, poor quality radiator, engine coolant jacket blocked or furred up, water pump not functioning correctly, head gasket failure, thermostat not functioning correctly, coolant leaks both externally or internally, low coolant level, air locks in the coolant system, incorrect ignition timing.