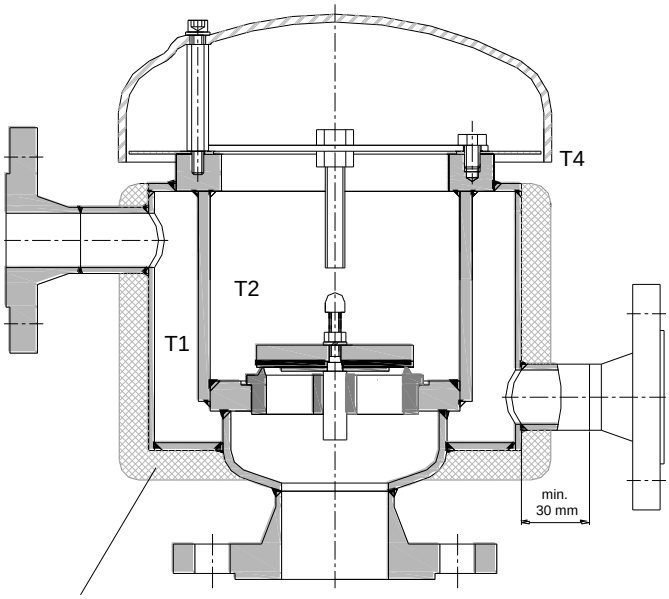
Heating Jackets for KITO® Relief Valves and Ventilation Hoods

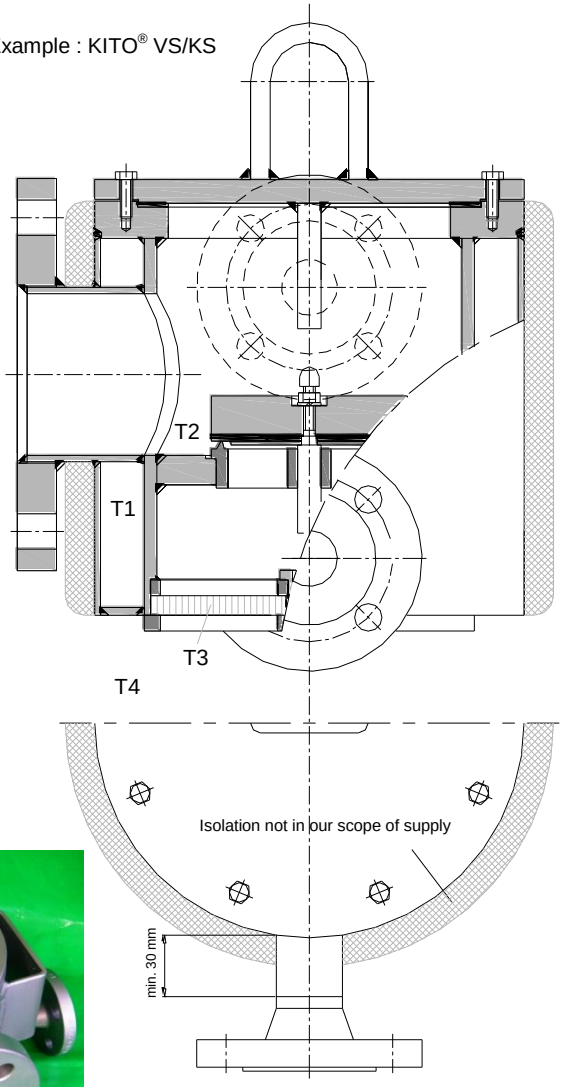
End-of-line armatures with and without KITO® flame arrester

Example : KITO® DS/o



Isolation not in our scope of supply

Example : KITO® VS/KS



Special type sheets for KITO® armatures with heating jackets available on request.

Heat loss on insulated KITO® valves or ventilation hoods.

a) difference in temperature from the heating chamber T_1 to the interior of the housing T_2 is about 25°C
b) difference in temperature from the housing interior to the atmospheric side of the KITO® flame arrester
Standard values, also for the end-of-line armatures without KITO® flame arrester, see table

Note:
Heating jackets are usually subject to the Pressure Equipment Directive (PED) and they need CE-marking.

Ambient temperature T_4	+ 60°C	+ 40°C	+ 20°C	0°C	- 10°C	- 20°C	- 30°C
Difference in temperature T_2-T_3	ca. 7K	ca. 11K	ca. 15K	ca. 19K	ca. 21K	ca.23K	ca. 25K

Design subject to change

Standard design

armature housing : cast steel 1.0619, steel, stainless cast steel 1.4408, stainless steel mat. no.1.4571
heating jacket : steel, stainless steel mat. no. 1.4301, 1.4571
mounting flanges : DIN EN 1092-1 PN 40 PN 15 (DN 25 as an alternative)
test pressure : 15 bar
max. operating pressure : 10 bar

Application

Warm-water/vapor heating, as frost protection or to maintain temperatures in the armature housings.
Max. heating temperature:
A) For flammable products with a flash point of ≤ 55°C = 85 °C.
B) For AIII liquids (flash point > 55°C) 110°C.
But if the temperature of the housing interior (=temperature of the heating medium minus 25°C) is higher than the flash point minus 5°C, also for AIII liquids the end-of-line armature has to be flame-proof.