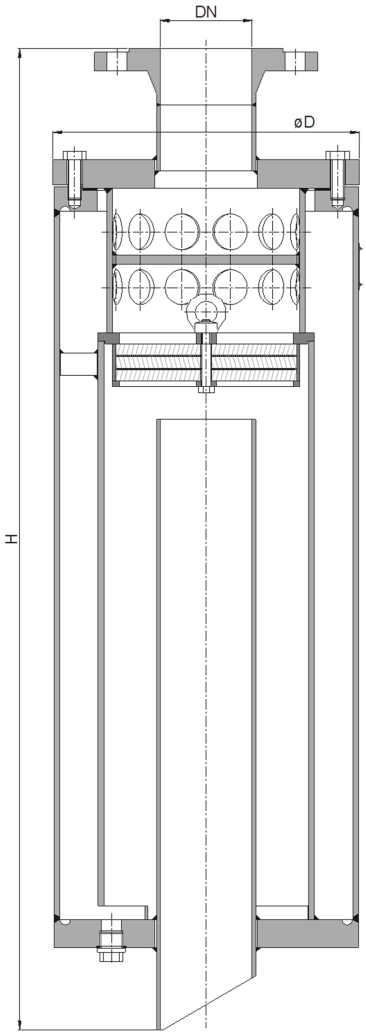
Liquid Product Seal KITO® FL/IN-...-IIB3



Type examination certificate to DIN EN ISO 16852
CE -designation in accordance to ATEX-Guideline 94/9/EC

Example to order :
KITO® FL/IN-65-IIB3

DN	ANSI	D	H	*V* max [m³/h]	kg*
25 PN 40	**1“**	140	552	30	15
32 PN 40	**1 ¼“**	140	552	30	16
40 PN 40	**1 ½“**	219	652	120	40
50 PN 16	**2“**	219	652	120	46
65 PN 16	**2 ½“**	273	854	240	79
80 PN 16	**3“**	273	854	270	81
100 PN 16	**4“**	354	1057	480	131
125 PN 16	**5“**	457	1254	720	287

Dimensions in mm

* weight refers to the standard design

Design subject to change

performance curves: G 0.14N

Standard design

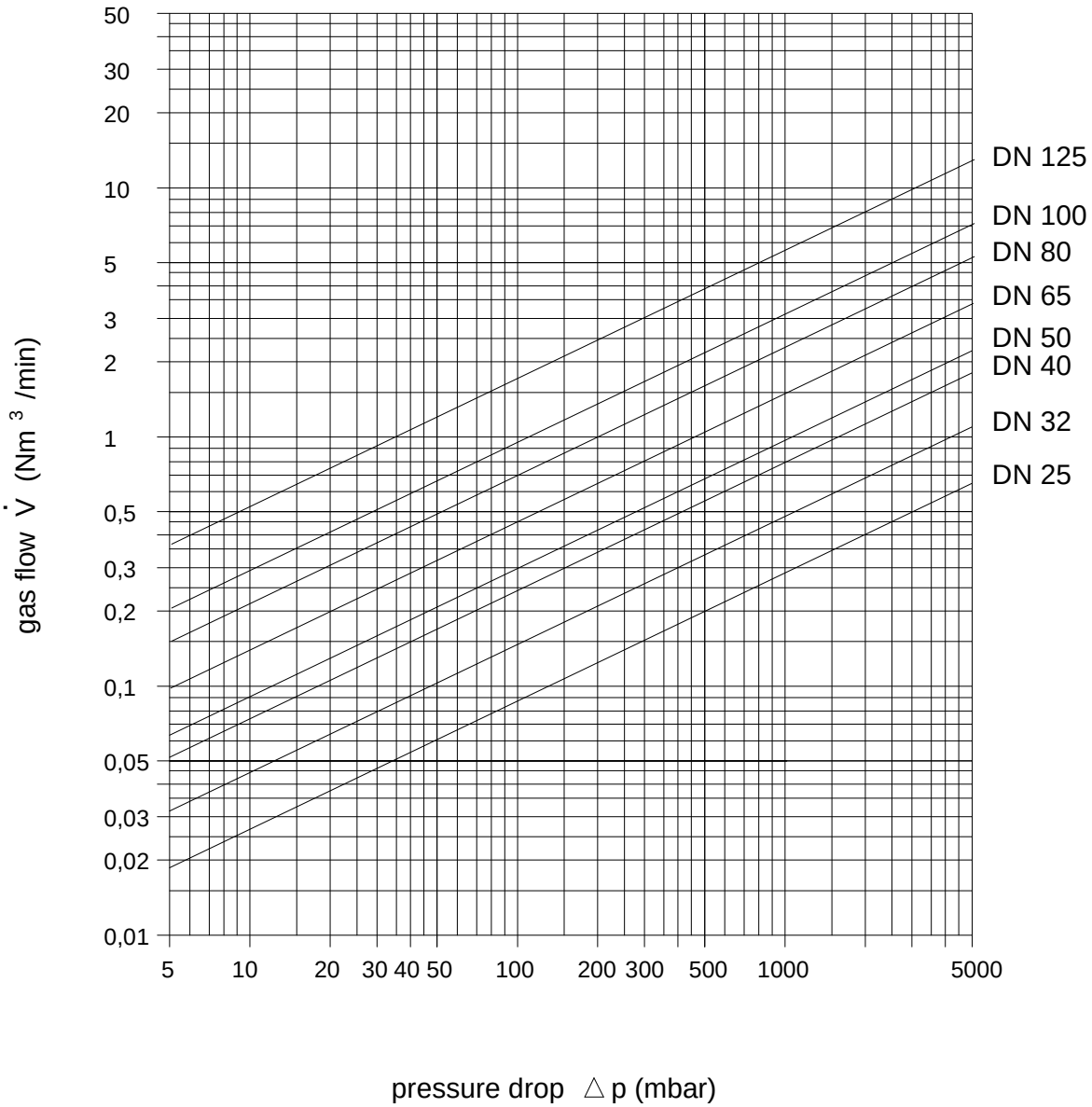
housing : steel, stainless steel mat. no. 1.4571,
outlet : beveled end
gasket : Viton, PTFE
KITO® flame arrester element : completely interchangeable
KITO® casing : mat. no. 1.4408
KITO® grid : mat. no. 1.4310 / 1.4571
flange connections : DIN EN 1092-1 form B1, ANSI 150 lbs. RF

Application

as end-of-line armature, detonation-proof and flameproof, used for mounting on the pipe end of filling and discharging pipes inside of tanks, in which inflammable liquids of the explosion groups IIB3 are stored, with a nominal gap width (MESG) of ≥ 0.65 mm. Equipped with a safety device against complete emptying which is constructed as flame arrester element in order to prevent the suction of sealing liquid.
Tested and approved as detonation flame arrester **type 4.**
Any direction of flow can be chosen. Particularly suitable for horizontal and underground vessels. Mounting position is perpendicular.
It is only allowed to install pipes of nominal widths ≤ than the nominal widths of the flange. The body of the housing has to be permanently filled with storage liquid.
Equipped with a hexagon head pipe plug for emptying the liquid.
Suction rate *V* max specified in above table may not be exeeded.

The volume flow V in Nm^3/min was determined with water according to DIN EN 60534 at a temperature T_n = 15°C and an atmospheric pressure ρ_n = 1013 mbar.
For media of different density the flow rate may be calculated with an appropriate accuracy with this formula :

$$\dot{V}_{liquid} \cong \dot{V}_{water} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{water}}{\rho_{liquid}}}$$



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