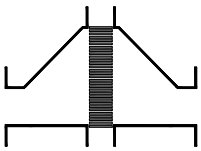
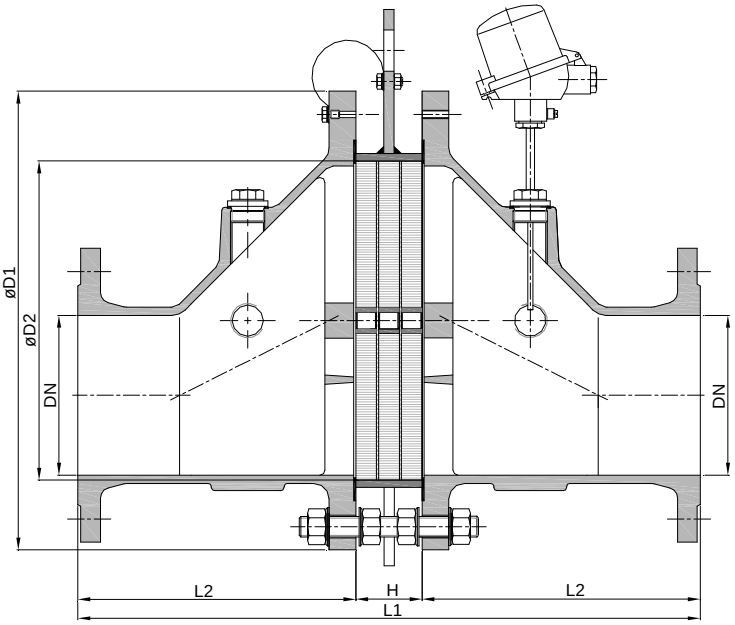
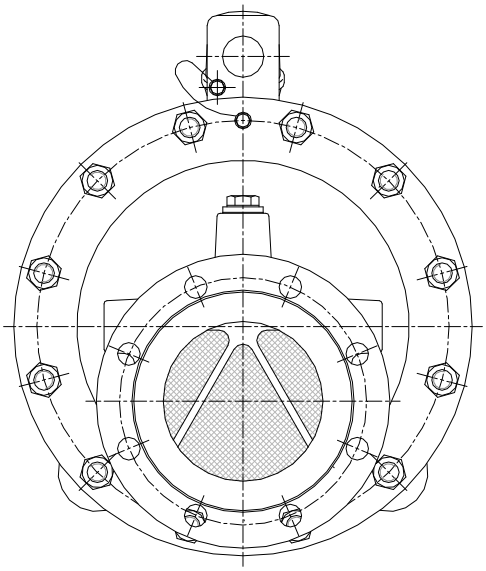
Bi-directional in-line detonation flame arrester
KITO® EFA-Det4-IIA-…/…-X16
KITO® EFA-Det4-IIA-…/…-X16-T







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

NG	DN	ANSI	D1	D2	L1	H	L2	kg*
100	**40 PN 40**	**1 ½“**	220	106	354	64	145	26
	50 PN 16	**2“**						26

Dimensions in mm

* weight refers to the standard design

Design subject to change

performance curves: G 0.22.3 N

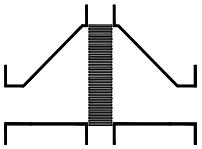
Standard design

housing : cast steel 1.0619, stainless cast steel 1.4408
gasket : HD 3822, PTFE
KITO® flame arrester element : completely interchangeable
KITO® casing : galvanized steel, stainless steel mat. no. 1.4571, 1.4581
KITO® grid : stainless steel mat. no. 1.4310, 1.4571,
bolts/nuts : galvanized steel, SS
temperature sensor : PT 100 (option); connection 3/8“
flange connection : DIN EN 1092-1 form B1, ANSI 150 lbs. RF

Example for orders :
KITO® EFA-Det4-IIA-100/40-X16-T
(design with thermo couple element)

Application

For installation into pipes to the protection of vessels and components against **stable** detonation of flammable liquids and gases. Tested and approved as detonation flame arrester **type 4.** Approved for all substances of explosion groups IIA1 to IIA with a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) > 0.9 mm.
Bi-directionally working in pipes, whereby an operating pressure of 1.1 bar abs. and an operating temperature of 160℃ must not be exceeded. The installation of the detonation flame arrester into horizontal and vertical pipes is permissible. Provided with one or two temperature sensors (PT 100) the armature is certified against short time burning from one or both sides. If only one thermal sensor is attached, it must be installed into that part of the body from which a fire is expected.



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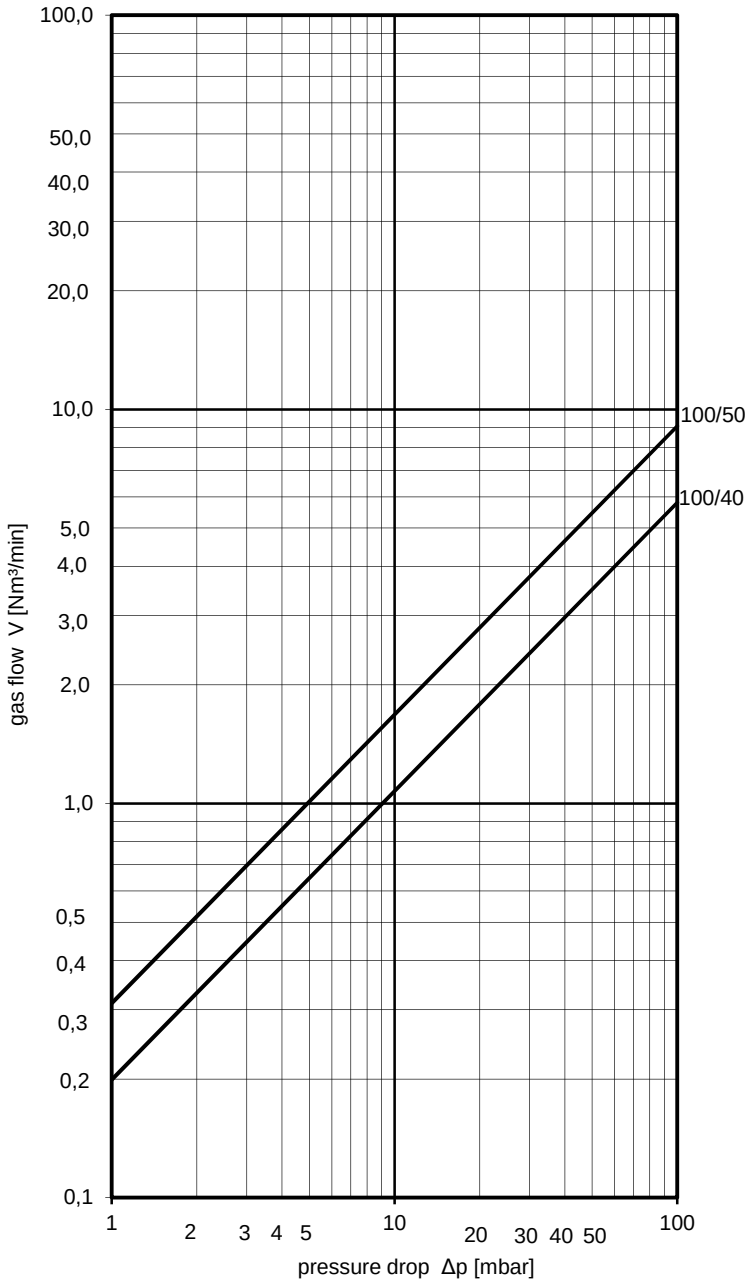
G 22.3 N

The flow capacity V refers to a density of air with ρ = 1.29 kg/m³ at T = 273 K and a pressure of p = 1.013 mbar.
The flow capacity for gases with different densities can be calculated sufficiently accurate by the following approximation equation:

$$\dot{V} = \dot{V}_b \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\rho_b}{1.29}} \quad or \quad \dot{V}_b = \dot{V} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1.29}{\rho_b}}$$



Design subject to change