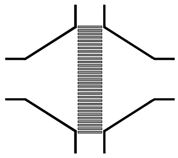
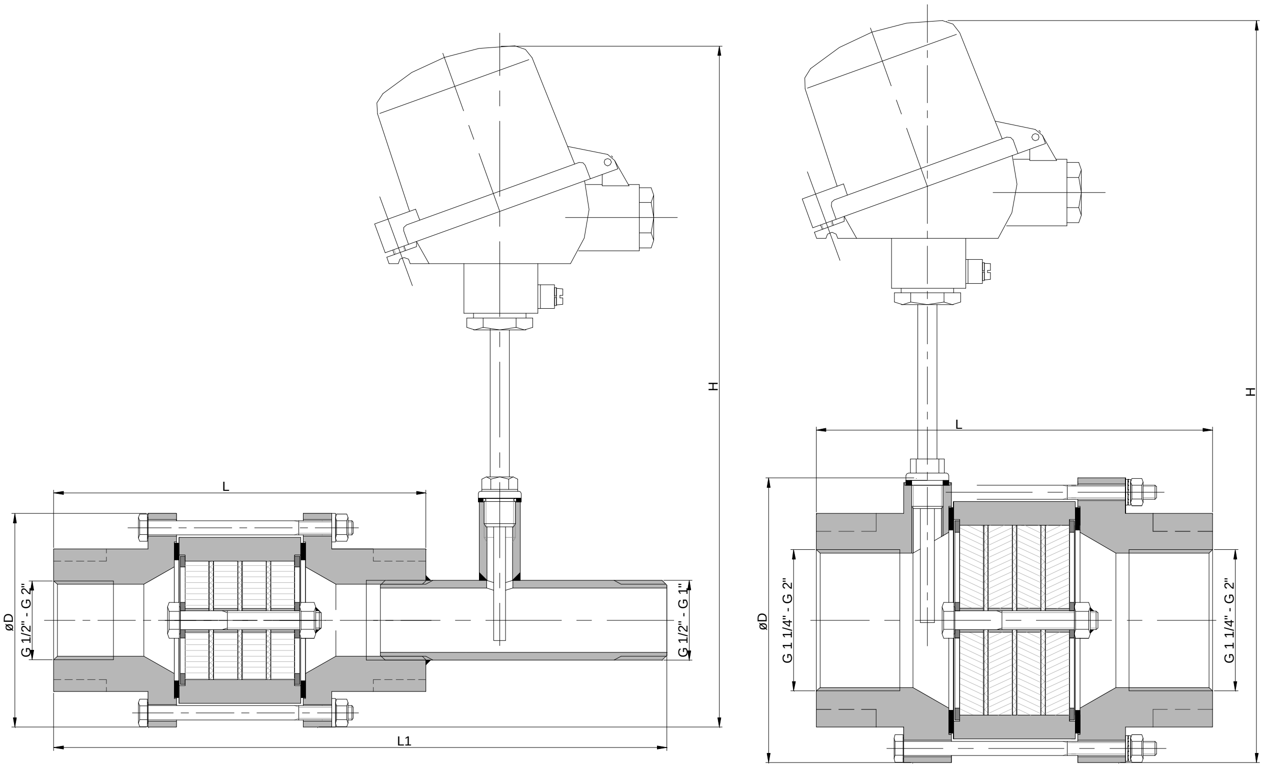
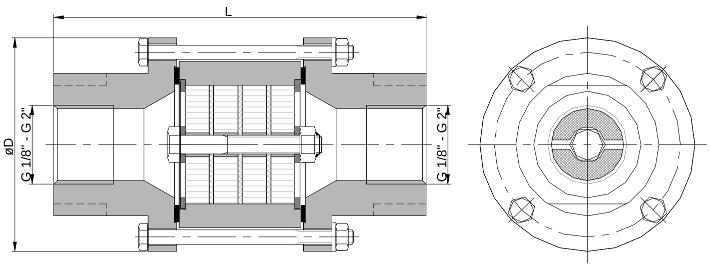
# Bi-directional in-line detonation flame arrester
## KITO® RG-Det4-IIC-…-1.2
## KITO® RG-Det4-IIC-…
## KITO® RG-Det4-IIC-…-T (-TT)






***Type examination certificate to DIN EN ISO 16852***

***CE-designation in accordance to ATEX-Guideline 94/9/EC***

| G | D | L | L1 | ~ H | $p_{max}$ bar abs. | kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ⅛“, ¼“, ⅜“ | 90 | 156 | - | - | 1.2 | 4.0 |
| ½“, ¾“, 1“ | | | 261 | 290 | | |
| 1 ¼“, 1 ½“, 2“ | 120 | 166 | - | 315 | 1.1 | 6.5 |

Dimensions in mm / weight without thermocouple

Design subject to change

performance curves: G 0.28 N

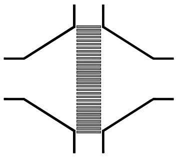
Standard design

housing : steel, stainless steel mat. no. 1.4571
gasket : HD 3822, PTFE
KITO® flame arrester element : completely interchangeable
KITO® casing / grid : stainless steel mat. no. 1.4308 / 1.4310, 1.4408 / 1.4571
bolts/nuts : A2, A4
temperature sensor : PT 100 (option); connection ¼”
*- not in connection G ⅛“- ⅜“-*
connection : thread connection

Example for orders:
***KITO® RG-Det4-IIC-1 ¼”-1.2-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 IIC with a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) < 0.5 mm.
Bi-directionally working in pipes, whereby an operating pressure of 1.2 or 1.1 bar abs. and an operating temperature of 60℃ must not be exceeded.
All sizes are tested against “stabilized burning” and withstand this up to a max. burn time BT = 1.0 min.
To detect a “stabilized burning” a thermocouple must be installed at each endangered side.
Mounting is acceptable in any position, in horizontal as well as in vertical pipes.



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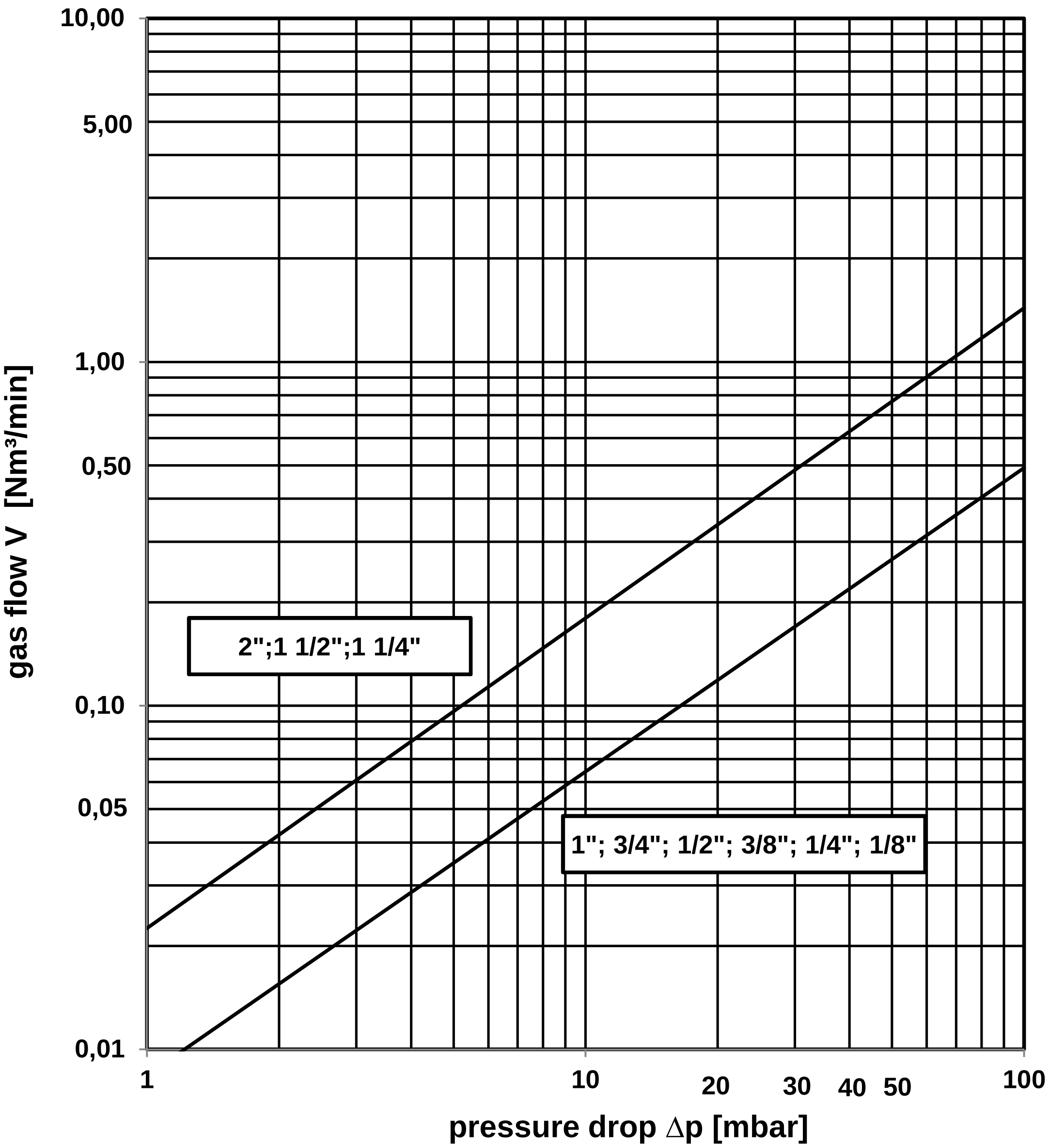
## G 28 N

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