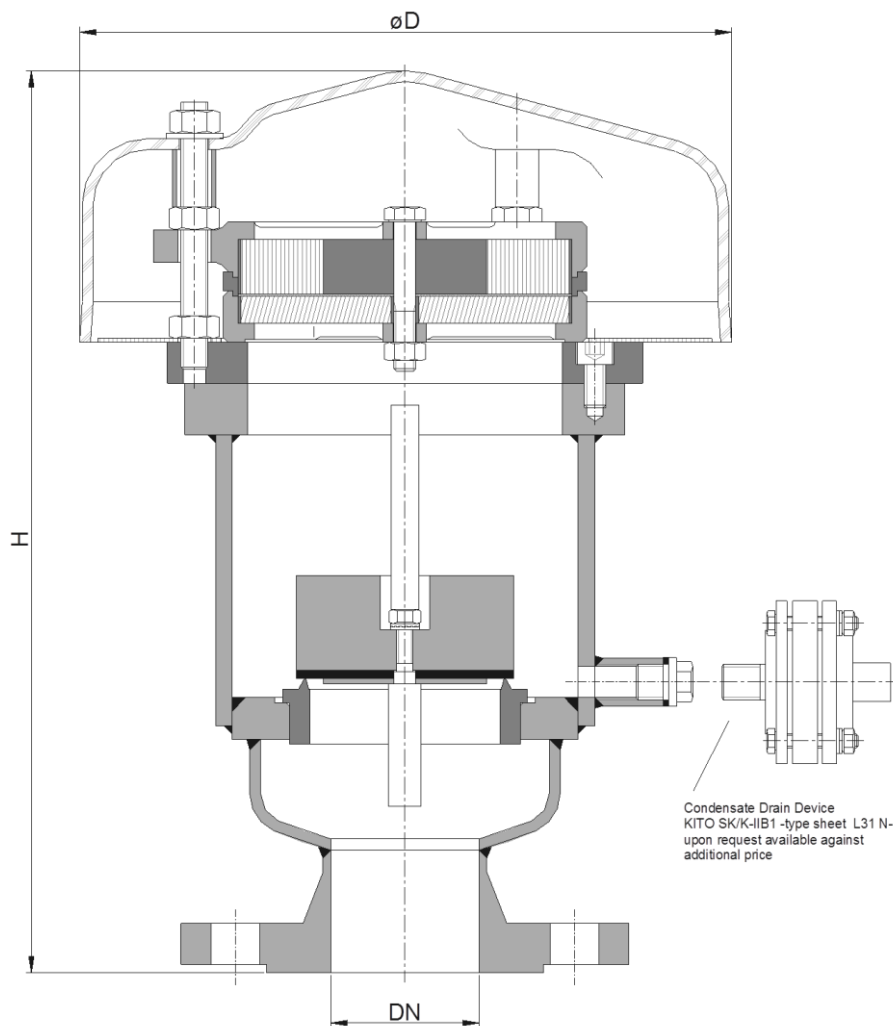
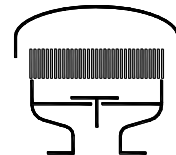


Pressure Relief Valve
KITO® DS/KS-IIB1-...



With additional examination and approval, applicable also for alcohols (ethanol, methanol...)

Example to order :

KITO® DS/KS-IIB1-50
 (design with flange connection DN 50 PN 16)

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

DIN	DN	ANSI	D	DIN	ANSI	kg*	setting (mbar)	
							min.	max.
50 PN 16		2"	220	332	352		1.6	123

Dimensions in mm

* Indicated weights are understood without weight load and refer to the standard design.

standard valve setting 7-30 mbar -different settings against additional price-

Design subject to change

performance curves: C 0.7.1 N

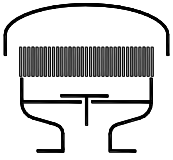
Standard design

- housing : steel, stainless steel mat. no. 1.4571
- valve seat / spindle : stainless steel mat. no. 1.4571
- valve sealing : NBR, Viton, PTFE
- KITO® flame arrester element : completely interchangeable
- KITO® casing : mat. no. 1.4408
- KITO® grid : mat. no. 1.4310 / 1.4571
- weather hood : PMMA
- protective screen : PA6
- flange connection : DIN EN 1092-1 form B1, ANSI 150 lbs. RF

Application

As an end-of-line flame arrester, explosion and endurance burning proof for all inflammable liquids and vapors of explosion group IIB1 and also for alcohols with a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) ≥ 0.85 mm. Safety valve for out breathing pipes of storage tanks as a protection against overpressure. By appropriate pressure adjustment the gasification losses of the storage product are prevented or strongly limited. Usually mounted on the top of the tank in conjunction with a vacuum relief valve (see KITO® VS/KS-IIB3).

An explosion proof condensate drain is also available for this model at extra cost.



Pressure Relief Valve
KITO® DS/KS-IIB1-...
C 7.1 N

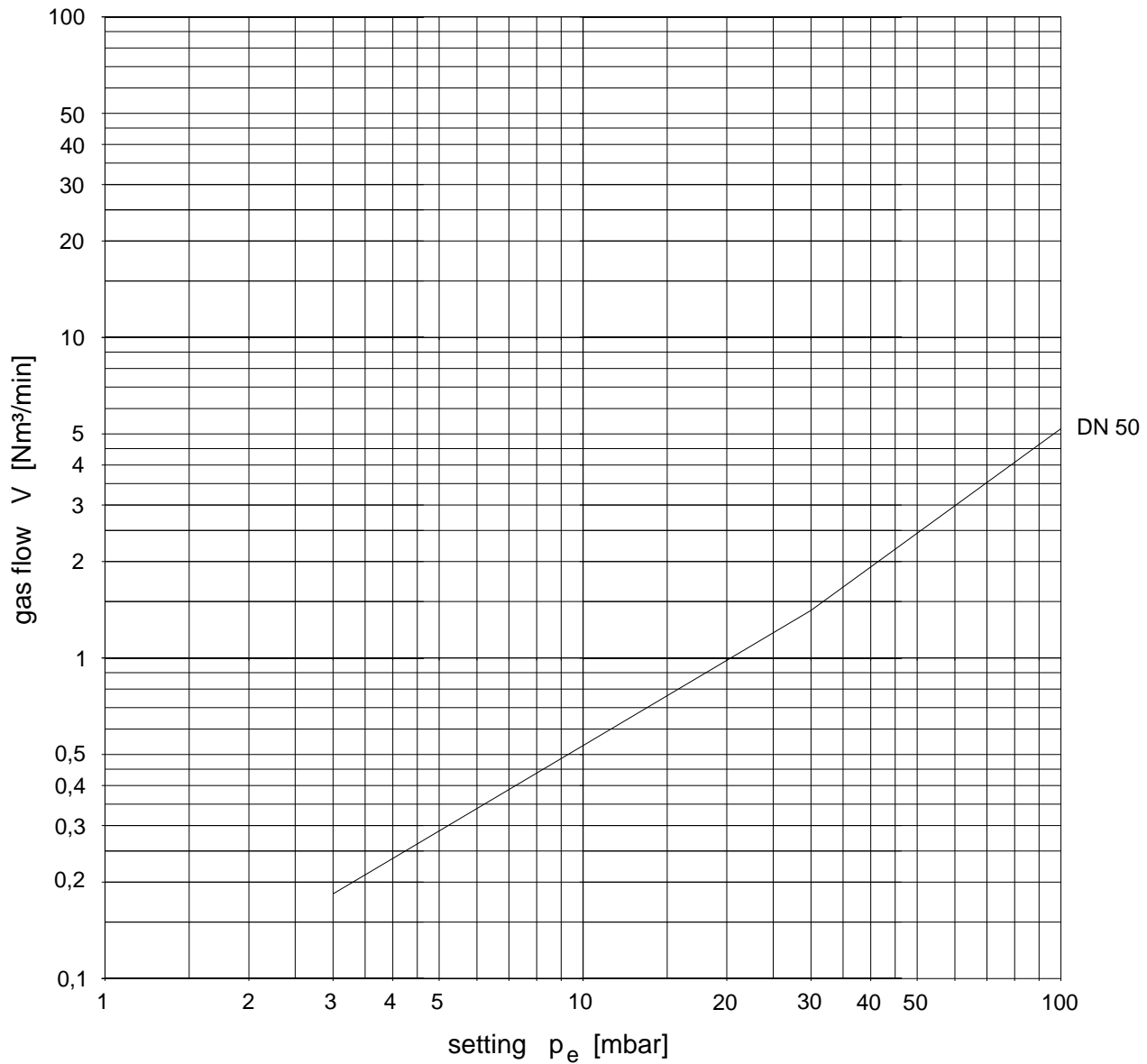
The flow capacity V refers to a density of air with $\rho = 1.29 \text{ kg/m}^3$.

The flow capacity for gases with different densities can be calculated sufficiently accurate by the following approximation equation:

$$\dot{V} = \dot{V}_b \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\rho_b}{1.29}} \quad \text{resp.} \quad \dot{V}_b = \dot{V} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1.29}{\rho_b}}$$

Indicated flow rates will be reached by an accumulation of 40% above valve's setting (see DIN 4119).

If different accumulations are required see sheet A 31N sheet 1.



Design subject to change