

MELiSSA



TECHNICAL NOTE 96.1

Results of Chamber Reassembly at UAB

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| Reference/Référence | MELiSSA Pilot Plant Frame Contract 19445/05/NL/CP |
| Issue/Edition | 0 |
| Revision/Révision | 0 |
| Date of issue>Date d'édition | 30/09/10 |
| Status/Statut | Final |

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APPROVAL

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|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Title <i>Titre</i> | Results of Chamber Reassembly at UAB | Issue <i>Edition</i> | 0 | Revision <i>Révision</i> | 0 |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|

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|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Prepared by <i>Auteur</i> | Stasiak, M. and Peiro, E. | Date <i>Date</i> | 30/09/10 |
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| Checked by <i>Verifié par</i> | Fossen, A. | Date <i>Date</i> | 30/09/10 |
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| Approved by <i>Approuvé par</i> | Gòdia, F. | Date <i>Date</i> | 30/09/10 |
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CHANGE LOG

| Issue/ <i>Edition</i> | Revision/ <i>Révision</i> | Status/ <i>Statut</i> | Date/ <i>Date</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 0 | 0 | Final | 30/09/10 |

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List of acronyms

MELiSSA: Micro-Ecological Life Support System Alternative

MPP: MELiSSA Pilot Plant

UAB: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

HPC: Higher plants chamber

PID: Pipelines and instrumentation diagram

VFD: Variable frequency drive

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1. Introduction

The present document describes the activities of delivery, reassembly and installation of the first higher plant chamber installed in the MPP.

The following are the main tasks performed within this installation:

- Preparation of Utilities lines in HPC room of the MELISSA Pilot Plant (9D area)
- Installation of lamp ballasts and power cabinet
- Delivery and location of HPC modules in the room.
- Re-assembly of modules and airlocks
- Re-assembly on the chamber of parts disassembled before shipment to UAB.
- Connection of HPC interfaces with the different supply lines (all external interfaces): power, chilled and hot water, auxiliary gases, etc.
- Mounting of additional elements in the temperature control loop
- Checking of hardware configuration: internal connections, connections to Utilities, Utilities lines and equipment, and individual equipment installation.
- Checking of software configuration: PLC and Supervision / HMI.
- Hardware additional modifications

2. Applicable Documents

| Ref. | Title | Reference | Issue | Date |
|------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|
| AD1 | MPP Quality manual | MPP-QA-07-0001 | 1 | 20/03/08 |
| AD2 | MPP rules for good lab practices | MPP-QA-07-0003 | 0 | 11/12/07 |

2. Reference Documents

| Ref. | Title | Reference | Issue | Date |
|------|--|----------------|-------|-------------|
| RD1 | MELISSA Pilot Plant: General Resources, Interfaces and Environment | MPP-TN-08-0001 | 0 | 01/04/08 |
| RD2 | Higher Plant Chamber Prototype for the MELISSA Pilot Plant: Detailed Design and Verification | TN85.5 | | 02/11/06 |
| RD3 | Prototype Operations Manual | TN85.91 | 1 | August 2008 |
| RD4 | Prototype Interface Specifications User Manual | TN85.73 | 1 | May 2008 |

3. Tasks distribution

Responsibilities for the development of the tasks are distributed among the different parts involved in this TN, as follows:

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MPP(UAB)

- Inspects visually the hardware delivered and unpacked with UoG
- Defines the location of chamber and Utilities in HPC room of the MELiSSA Pilot Plant.
- Defines the specification of Utilities lines and equipment, and interface connections to the HPC.
- Reconnects the Argus controller with UoG.
- Supervises the checking of the hardware and software installation.
- Supervises the performance of the hardware modifications defined after the Functional Tests.
- Stores and controls all documentation to maintain its integrity.
- Defines hardware additional modifications
-

UoG/ANGSTROM

- Unpacks the crated modules
- Inspects visually the hardware delivered and unpacked with UAB
- Carries out the Checking of the hardware and software installation.
- Locates HPC modules into the room and connects them to each other (internal interfaces).
- Re-assembles HPC parts disassembled before shipment to UAB.
- Performs functional checks of the instruments that were dismounted.
- Performs checking of hardware configuration: internal connections, connections to Utilities, Utilities lines and equipment, and individual equipment installation.
- Connects Argus PLC to the chamber with UAB.
- Checking of software configuration: Argus PLC and Supervision / HMI.
- Defines a list of spare parts, items to be procured.
- Trains MPP, SHERPA and NTE staff for HPC operation, HPC maintenance and ancillary equipment use.

CIFA / SATE

- Prepares Utilities lines in HPC room.
- Installs of lamp ballasts and mounts and wires lamps
- Installs and connects the power interface cabinet (EPIC)
- Connects the Argus control system to power and wiring to the chamber with UoG
- Connects the chilled/hot water lines and proportional valves and recirculation pumps
- Insulates the chilled/hot water lines
- Connects compressed air supply
- Performs the approved hardware modifications

SHERPA

- Checking of software configuration: Schneider PLC and Supervision / HMI.

NTE

- Connects Schneider PLC to the chamber with UAB.
- Checking of software configuration: Schneider PLC and Supervision / HMI.

CARBUROS METALICOS

- Connects auxiliary gases supply: CO₂, N₂, calibration mixture for gas analyzer, and airlock purge gas.

4. Safety aspects

The tasks reported in this TN were performed following the safety rules established for the operation in the MPP, particularly the following:

- All people involved in the installation activity had to know and observe the rules related to safety required by MPP and UAB (see AD2).
- Any specific precaution and rule that must be observed in the activities related to the execution of these tasks had to be pre-determined by the MPP Safety Manager or, where feasible, detailed in the relevant specification documents.
- A Safety check-list had to be used and compiled prior to the initiation of the installation tasks, considering the acceptance of the critical parameters there indicated as blocking for the installation phase.

5. Description of the installation tasks

5.1 Delivery and visual inspection (November 2008)

The higher plant chamber (HPC) built by the University of Guelph with Angstrom Engineering was shipped on November 14, 2008 and delivered to the MELISSA Pilot Plant on November 25, 2008. UAB inspected the shipped subsections and accompanying support packages for content and damage. The visual inspection report is appended (Appendix 1).

UoG confirmed that there was no deflector installed inside the plenum between the blower outlet and the louvers air grids. This point could not be visually inspected by UAB in November 2008 (but later on it was indeed checked).

5.2 Reassembly (December 2008 - February 2009)

The HPC was reassembled in three one week stages as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| December 15 – 19, 2008 | Reassembly of main shell components |
| January 19 – 23, | Argus control system |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| 2009 | Hydroponics system Gas sampling and injection lines Gas and purge system solenoid valves Control system wiring (80%) Initial subsystem testing |
| February 2 – 6, 2009 | Completion of control system wiring Complete system testing (initial testing) |

The layout of the HPC within the MPP facility after the reassembly is included in Appendix 2.

5.3 Installation inside the MPP (January 2009)

The following table summarizes the activities performed in the MPP in order to interface with the HPC1. These tasks were performed mainly by the company CIFA (otherwise specified):

| | |
|---------------|---|
| January 2009 | Preparation of Hot and chilled water circuits and equipment in the MPP |
| January 2009 | Electrical power supply for the lamps ballasts, including the power cabinet installation |
| January 2009 | Mounting and connection of valves and forced circulation pumps on chilled and hot water loops |
| January 2009 | Hot and chilled water connection to the chamber |
| January 2009 | Insulation of chilled/hot water lines |
| January 2009 | Connection of Argus control system to power and wiring |
| January 2009 | Supply of compressed air |
| February 2009 | Supply of calibration gas, nitrogen, CO2 and airlock purge gas (by CARBUROS METALICOS) |

The Layouts of the corresponding Utilities and the ballasts layout are shown in Appendix 2 (HPC1_Layout_diagrams.pdf file).

The PID diagrams of the HPC and the specific Utilities PID are shown in Appendix 3 (HPC1_PIDs.pdf file; HPC1 PID document ref.: MPP-4100-A-001-A1, dated 15/06/09; Utilities document PID ref.: Cooling water loop diagram, dated 30/09/10).

The electrical cabinet drawings are included in Appendix 4 (HPC1_Electrical_cabinet_drawings.pdf file; CIFA document, dated 10/12/08)

The technical documentation of the lamps and ballasts is included in Appendix 5 (HPC1_Lamps_ballasts_info.pdf file).

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The installation and hydraulic testing report corresponding to the hot water circuit performed by the company CIFA is annexed to the present document as Appendix 6 (HPC1_Hot_water_install_testing.pdf, CIFA document, dated 30/09/10).

5.4 Initial Functional Testing

The following table documents the initial input/output connection and testing of the HPC.

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----------|------------|
| ZS_4100_01 | Airlock A upper door switch | Connected | Functional |
| ZS_4100_02 | Airlock A lower door switch | Connected | Functional |
| ZI_4100_01 | Airlock A door indicator LEDs | Connected | Functional |
| RV_4100_01 | Airlock A passive vent | not used | As in UoG |
| ZS_4101_01 | Airlock C upper door switch | Connected | Functional |
| ZS_4101_02 | Airlock C lower door switch | Connected | Functional |
| ZI_4101_01 | Airlock C door indicator LEDs | Connected | Functional |
| RV_4101_01 | Airlock C passive vent | not used | As in UoG |
| SV_4102_01 | Airlock A gas injection solenoid valve | Connected | Functional |
| SV_4102_01 | Airlock A gas ventilation solenoid valve | Connected | Functional |
| PT_4102_01 | Airlock A pressure gauge | Connected | Functional |
| PS_4102_01 | Airlock A over pressure switch | Connected | Functional |
| HV_4102_01 | Airlock A purge override manual valve | Connected | Functional |
| SV_4103_01 | Airlock C gas injection solenoid valve | Connected | Functional |
| SV_4103_02 | Airlock C gas ventilation solenoid valve | Connected | Functional |
| PT_4103_01 | Airlock C pressure gauge Reassigned to measure external pressure | Connected | Functional |
| PS_4103_01 | Airlock C over pressure switch | Connected | Functional |
| HV_4103_01 | Airlock C purge override manual valve | Connected | Functional |
| IY_4104_01 | Lamp string A | Connected | Functional |
| IY_4104_02 | Lamp string B | Connected | Functional |
| IY_4104_03 | Lamp string C | Connected | Functional |
| RT_4104_01 | Module A PAR sensor | Connected | Functional |
| RT_4104_02 | Module B PAR sensor | Connected | Functional |
| RT_4104_03 | Module C PAR sensor | Connected | Functional |

| | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|------------|
| FSL_4105_01 | Lamp loft A fan flow signal | Connected | Functional |
| FSL_4105_02 | Lamp loft B fan flow signal | Connected | Functional |
| FSL_4105_03 | Lamp loft C fan flow signal | Connected | Functional |
| FAN_4105_01 | Lamp loft A fans | Connected | Functional |
| FAN_4105_02 | Lamp loft B fans | Connected | Functional |
| FAN_4105_03 | Lamp loft C fans | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4105_01 | Lamp loft A temperature sensor | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4105_02 | Lamp loft B temperature sensor | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4105_03 | Lamp loft C temperature sensor | Connected | Functional |
| GP_4106_01 | Irrigation pump | Connected | Functional |
| FT_4106_01 | Nutrient flow in sensor | Connected | Functional |
| HV_4106_01 | Irrigation manual override valve A | Connected | Functional |
| HV_4106_02 | Irrigation manual override valve B | Connected | Functional |
| HV_4106_03 | Irrigation drain manual override valve | Connected | Functional |
| HV_4106_04 | Irrigation bypass manual override valve | Connected | Functional |
| AT_4107_01 | pH sensor | Connected | Functional |
| SV_4107_01 | Acid tank solenoid valve | Connected | Functional |
| SV_4107_02 | Base tank solenoid valve | Connected | Functional |
| LSL_4107_01 | Acid tank low level switch | Connected | Functional |
| LSH_4107_01 | Acid tank high level switch | not used | As in UoG |
| LSL_4107_02 | Base tank low level switch | Connected | Functional |
| LSH_4107_02 | Base tank high level switch | not used | As in UoG |
| HV_4107_01 | Acid manual override valve | Connected | Functional |
| HV_4107_02 | Base manual override valve | Connected | Functional |
| AT_4108_01 | EC sensor | Connected | Functional |
| SV_4108_01 | Stock A solenoid valve | Connected | Functional |
| SV_4108_02 | Stock B solenoid valve | Connected | Functional |
| LSL_4108_01 | Stock A low level switch | Connected | Functional |
| LSH_4108_01 | Stock A high level switch | not used | As in UoG |
| LSL_4108_02 | Stock B low level switch | Connected | Functional |
| LSH_4108_02 | Stock B high level switch | not used | As in UoG |
| HV_4108_01 | Stock A manual override valve | Connected | Functional |
| HV_4108_02 | Stock B manual override valve | Connected | Functional |

| | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------|------------|
| TT_4109_01 | Nutrient temperature sensor | Connected | Functional |
| SV_4109_01 | Nutrient cooling solenoid valve | not used | As in UoG |
| LSH_4110_01 | Nutrient tank high level switch | Connected | Functional |
| LSL_4110_01 | Nutrient tank low level switch | Connected | Functional |
| LSH_4110_02 | Condensate tank low level switch | Connected | Functional |
| LSL_4110_02 | Condensate tank high level switch | Connected | Functional |
| GP_4110_01 | Condensate pump relay | Connected | Functional |
| BLWR_4111_01 | Blower | Connected | Functional |
| FT_4111_01 | Air velocity sensor | Connected | Functional |
| MVFD_4111_01 | Blower motor VFD | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_01 | Module A temperature sensor 1 | Connected | Functional |
| AT_4112_01 | Module A relative humidity sensor | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_02 | Module B temperature sensor 1 | Connected | Functional |
| AT_4112_02 | Module B relative humidity sensor | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_03 | Module C temperature sensor 1 | Connected | Functional |
| AT_4112_03 | Module C relative humidity sensor | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_04 | Module A temperature sensor 2 | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_05 | Module A temperature sensor 3 | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_06 | Module A temperature sensor 4 Sensor reassigned to measure external T | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_07 | Module B temperature sensor 2 | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_08 | Module B temperature sensor 3 | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_09 | Module B temperature sensor 4 | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_10 | Module C temperature sensor 2 | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_11 | Module C temperature sensor 3 | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_12 | Module C temperature sensor 4 Sensor reassigned to measure external T | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_13 | Chilled water source temperature | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_14 | Hot water source temperature | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_15 | Chilled coil surface temperature 1 | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_16 | Hot coil surface temperature 1 | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_17 | Chilled water exit temperature | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_18 | Hot water exit temperature | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_19 | Chilled coil surface temperature 2 | Connected | Functional |

| | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| TT_4112_20 | Hot coil surface temperature 2 | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_21 | Chilled water inlet temperature | Connected | Functional |
| TT_4112_22 | Hot water inlet temperature | Connected | Functional |
| S3CV_4112_01 | Chilled water proportional valve | Connected | Functional |
| S3CV_4112_02 | Hot water proportional valve | Connected | Functional |
| FS_4114_01 | Vent detect flow switch | Connected | Functional |
| FC_4113_01 | CO2 MFM | Connected | Functional |
| FC_4113_01 | CO2 MFM set-point | Connected | Functional |
| AT_4113_01 | CO2 analyser * | Connected | Functional |
| AT_4113_02 | O2 analyser * | Not yet available | Not yet available |
| SV_4113_01 | CO2 injection solenoid valve | Connected | Functional |
| PT_4114_01 | Growing area pressure sensor (module B) | Connected | Functional |
| RV_4114_01 | Chamber pressure relief valve | Connected | Functional |
| | Hydroponics system plumbing/return | No leaks / balanced | Functional |
| | CO2 injection plumbing | No leaks | Functional |
| | Purge plumbing | No leaks | Functional |
| | Acid/Base A/B reservoirs | No leaks | Functional |
| | Hydroponics Reservoir | No leaks | Functional |
| | Condensate Reservoir | No leaks | Functional |
| | Heat exchangers | No leaks | Functional |
| | Expansion bladders | Installed | Functional |
| | Outer airlock doors | | Functional |
| | Inner airlock doors | | Functional |
| | Roller system for trays | | Functional |
| | T/RH control | | Functional |

* A VAISALA GMP343 CO₂ analyser was temporarily installed until the definite equipment (combined O₂ and CO₂ analyser) was received (see Section 6).

5.5 Wiring Cabinet Layout update

The intermediate box colour coding layout was updated by J. Lawson and is appended as the excel document 'wiring_cabinet_jamie.pdf' (UoG document, Appendix 7). The Argus system

wiring layout is also appended as the PDF file UAB_Argus_Wiring.pdf (UoG document, dated 06/02/09, Appendix 8). The wiring layout of the gas injection (CO_2 and airlock purge gas) is appended as HPC1_Gas_Panel.pdf (UoG document, Appendix 9).

5.6 Review of the Corrosion status

Initial inspection by Angstrom and UoGuelph personnel have not noted a recurrence of the corrosion found on the HPC at the UoGuelph facility prior to shipment: the corrosion which had appeared on most interior surfaces during initial testing, had not reappeared after the complete tear down and passivation treatment by Angstrom Engineering.

The report by Bodycote for Angstrom engineering, Angstrom_Bodycote_report.pdf is appended (original document "Investigation of corrosion of a 316SS growth chamber, by B. Elliot and C. Fleck, BODYCOTE TESTING GROUP, Ref. G808171, dated 21/10/08, Appendix 10)

Anyway, as indicated in the UAB inspection report (Appendix 1), the previous impact on the stainless steel is still visible on the chamber modules although the current status is OK (evolution to be checked periodically).

It was decided in agreement with ESA that UAB and UoG would define the needs for a service on corrosion follow-up, focused especially on the prevention approach, and ask specialised companies to quote for this service.

5.7 Results of Assembly

By the end of the first week of February 2009, the HPC was completely reassembled, tested, and ready for subsequent functional testing.

6. Additional hardware modifications (July 09)

Some upgrade activities were implemented in the hardware and some maintenance tasks as well performed before the replacement of the Argus control system by the Schneider one took place, as follows:

- Plastic supports manufactured by CIFA were installed by MPP personnel along the chamber by UoG personnel to both avoiding the movement of the taps, and levelling the same so that guaranteeing the correct flow of hydroponic solution to the trays. However, in order to provide better stability and long-term resistance, they were later on replaced by stainless steel supports (draft design drawings shown in Appendix 11a).
- A new electric cabinet was installed by MPP personnel to fit inside the electro valves for CO_2 injection and airlock purging.

- A new CO₂/O₂ gas analyser CAI 601P (California Analytical Instruments, supplied in Spain by the company EQUITROL) was installed, including electrical connection and piping. The technical datasheet and User's manual of these equipment (California Analytical Instruments commercial info) are included in Appendix 12
- Panels closing the lower part of the chamber were modified to allow tubing and equipment to be fitted through them.
- Two Temp.-Humidity sensors were replaced by new ones due to potential failure (the failure was later confirmed).
- The hydroponic Nutrient Flow Meter was replaced by a new one 4-20 mA provided by UoG, and connected electrically.
- A leak was repaired (twice) in the intermediate connection of the general polypropylene collector of the trays (caused due to insufficient silicon welding). This failure was recorded in a Non Conformance Report (MPP-NCR-09-4104)
- Substitution of one of the Lighting Loft fans, that failed and didn't send feedback signal to the PLC.
- New stainless steel supports for the PAR sensors were designed and installed, to replace the former temporary supports (draft drawing in Appendix 11b).

7. Comments

Results of Chamber Reassembly at UAB

Comments

Detailed comments

| Page/paragraph | Comment |
|---|--|
| 7/ Section 5.1 | A word is missing after UoG OK, completed: " <i>UoG confirmed ...</i> " |
| 8/ Section 5.2 | The precise order of perforated panels for air flow distribution is not recalled anywhere. Was it identified at that time or not? Please precise <i>At that time, the precise order of perforated panels was not identified.</i> |
| 13/ Section 6 | <i>Part of these tasks were performed along WP96.3 duration, but they're not related to the Argus/ Schneider replacement, so I propose to keep them here</i> More or less the need for these tasks has been identified during the re-assembly, so indeed I would keep them here |
| 14/ Section 6, end of first paragraph and beginning of second paragraph | <i>New stainless steel supports for the PAR sensors were designed and installed, to replace the former temporary supports</i> This task for example was performed later (September 09) after Argus removal, but nothing to do with the control system replacement <i>Some points were highlighted as potential for future improvement in the hardware: ...</i> To be kept here or moved to TN96.13? If these points were identified during the re-assembly, then you can keep them here and recall them in TN 96.13. If they have been identified during the course of the testing ,then only in 96.13 They were mainly identified during the tests, so then removed here and to be traced in TN96.13 |
| 14/ Section 7, Title | <i>Additional installation tasks performed in the frame of the WP-96.3"</i> In principle we consider these out of this TN as this installation is related to the control system performance, but the second one was done before removing the Argus, so to keep it? I would keep 7, 8 and 9 in TN 96.13 only, as they were identified/Performed along |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| | <p>the testing phase</p> <p>OK, removed here and to be traced in TN96.13</p> |
| 14/ Section 8, Title | <p><i>"Additional maintenance tasks due to hardware failure"</i></p> <p>Even if maintenance tasks, they are related to the quality of the initial installation, so I don't know if keeping here or include in the TN96.13</p> <p>To be moved to TN96.13 as agreed in previous comment</p> |
| 14/ Section9, Title | <p><i>"Final hardware modifications"</i></p> <p>Within these tasks some are really new installation even if performed late in the COO6, others are maintenance, so same question as previous comment in Section 8</p> <p>To be moved as well to TN96.13</p> |
| 14/ section 9, last bullet | <p><i>"The PLC capacity was extended to allow keeping all sensors implemented on the HPC by the addition of Remote I/O"</i></p> <p>Probably to be removed (traced in other documents)</p> <p>You can anyway keep it here, even recalling the ref of the documents describing these tasks in detail</p> |

8. Appended documents

- Appendix 1: UAB inspection report

Electronic document:

MPP-REP 08-4101_0_ HPC1 Visual inspection acceptance Report.pdf

- Appendix 2: Layout diagrams

Electronic document: HPC1_Layout_diagrams.pdf

- Appendix 3: PID diagrams

Electronic document: HPC1_PIDs.pdf (HPC1 PID document ref.: MPP-4100-A-001-A1, dated 15/06/09; Utilities document PID ref.: Cooling water loop diagram, dated 30/09/10).

- Appendix 4: Electrical drawings of the power cabinet

Electronic document: HPC1_Electrical_cabinet_drawings.pdf (CIFA document, dated 10/12/08)

- Appendix 5: Lamp and ballasts technical documentation

Electronic document: HPC1_Lamps_ballasts.pdf

- Appendix 6: CIFA Report on hot water circuit installation and hydraulic testing

Electronic document: HPC1_Hot_water_instal_testing.pdf (CIFA document, dated 30/09/10)

- Appendix 7: Wiring Cabinet Layout

Electronic document: HPC1_wiring_cabinet_jamie.pdf (UoG document)

- Appendix 8: Argus Wiring

Electronic document: HPC1__Argus_Wiring.pdf (UoG document, dated 06/02/09)

- Appendix 9: Gas injection Wiring Layout

Electronic document: HPC1_Gas_Panel.pdf (UoG document)

- Appendix 10: Corrosion report

Electronic document: HPC1_Angstrom_Bodycote_report.pdf (original document "Investigation of corrosion of a 316SS growth chamber, by B. Elliot and C. Fleck, BODYCOTE TESTING GROUP, Ref. G808171, dated 21/10/08")

- Appendix 11: Hardware modification drawings

Electronic documents (draft design drawings): HPC1_PAR_sensors_support.pdf (Appendix 11a) and HPC1_Spigots_support.pdf (Appendix 11b)

- Appendix 12: Gas analyser technical documentation

Electronic document: HPC1_CAI600_technical_info.pdf (California Analytical Instruments commercial info)

- Appendix 13: Hydroponics pump and VFD technical documentation

Electronic document: HPC1_Hydroponics_pump_VFD.pdf (ESPA commercial info)

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TECHNICAL NOTE

96.1

APPENDICES

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TECHNICAL NOTE

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APPENDIX 1

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MELiSS Pilot Plant

Document Identification :
HPC1 Visual inspection acceptance Report

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| MPP-REP | 08-4101 | (0) | |

HPC1 Visual inspection acceptance Report

Approval Loop :

| Date | Issue | Prepared by (visa): | Checked by (visa): | Approved by (visa): |
|------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 01/12/2008 | 0 | E. PEIRO | A. FOSSEN | F. GODIA |
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Change log :

| Date | Issue | Reason of the change | Modified paragraphs |
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| 01/12/2008 | 0 | Creation | |

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1. Purpose

The objective of the present document is to describe the delivery of the Higher plant Chamber HPC1 to the MELiSSA Pilot Plant at UAB and to explain the results of the visual inspection and checking performed by MPP and UoG for acceptance of the delivered items.

2. Delivery and visual inspection

The equipment was delivered on Tuesday 25 November 2008 by truck by SERGITRANS, company subcontracted by ALBATRANS, representative of FEDEX. The 5 crates were unloaded by means of a pallet truck and the truck lifting platform. No forklift had been planned by SERGITRANS, therefore it could not be used. The crates were opened on the loading dock and the equipment was then moved inside the Pilot Plant.

All the components were visually inspected and checked jointly by MPP and UoG, except for the box containing Hidroponic system and Chamber shell parts, which were visually inspected in general but not checked individually, because they were not broken down into a detailed packing list.

The separate smaller boxes also included in the crates were also opened to check the status of the hardware.

Nothing was found damaged by the transport. The remarks made during the visual inspection are summarized in the attached table (see 4. Appendix: Visual inspection check-list).

3. Acceptance of the equipment

Based in the visual review performed by MPP and UoG, the delivered equipment is accepted, with the following main remarks:

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- Crate including Hydroponic system and Chamber shell parts: parts not checked individually, to be checked individually by UoG when proceeding to the remounting
- Chamber modules (A, B and C): treated for removal of corrosion; the previous impact on the stainless steel is still visible although the current status is OK. Evolution to be checked periodically : a procedure for inspection will be requested to UoG to specify the dismounting steps to access inspection points and the control operations (visual inspection, sampling, measurements) to be performed.

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4. Appendix 1: Visual inspection check-list

| ITEM | DELIVERY | CONDITION | REMARKS | | |
|--------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | Location | Ext./Int. | Appearance |
| LAMP LOFT MODULE A | OK | OK | | | |
| LAMP LOFT MODULE B | OK | OK | | | |
| LAMP LOFT MODULE C | OK | OK | | | |
| MODULE A | OK | See remarks | Airlock door and cage | Int. | "Washing" areas different colour (Appendix 2, Fig. 1 and 2) |
| | | | Airlock | Ext. | Shadows and circles different colour |
| | | | Main module | Int. | "Washing" areas different colour (much less in left side) (Appendix 2, Figs. 3 and 4) |
| | | | Main module | Int. | White small pitting (lower part on both sides) (Appendix 2, Fig. 5) |
| | | | Lower platform | Int. | White, grey and yellow spots (Appendix 2, Fig. 6) |
| | | | Lower platform | Ext. | Yellow powder (oxidation) in edge |
| | | | Lower platform | Int. | White powder on feeding valves support |
| | | | Ventilation ducts | Int. | White small pitting (Appendix 2, Fig. 7) |



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| | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|-------------|-------------------|-----------|--|
| | MODULE B | OK | See remarks | Main module | Int. | White small pitting (lower part on both sides) (Appendix 2, Fig. 8) |
| | | | | Lower module | Int. | White small pitting (platform, ceiling, wall to module C, steel supports of heat exchanges -partially- and front cover) (Appendix 2, Figs. 9, 10, 11 and 12) |
| | | | | Lower module | Int. | Oxidation in steel elbows of heat exchangers (Appendix 2, Figs. 13 y 14) |
| | | | | Ventilation ducts | Int. | White small pitting (Appendix 2, Fig. 15) |
| | | | | | | |
| | MODULE C | OK | See remarks | Airlock door | Ext. | Some yellow spots (upper side) |
| | | | | Airlock door | Int. | Shadows different colour (lower part) |
| | | | | Airlock cage | Ext./Int. | Circles different colour (upper and lower parts) |
| | | | | Airlock cage | Ext. | Shadows/ black spots (both sides) |
| | | | | Airlock cage | Ext. | Yellow spots (right side) |
| | | | | Main module | Int. | Grey spots all over, no oxidation (left side and lower part) |
| | | | | Main module | Int. | White small pitting (right side) |
| | | | | Main module | Int. | Yellow spots over white pitting (right side) |
| | | | | Main module | Int. | White small pitting (lower part on both sides) |
| | | | | Lower platform | Ext. | Yellow powder (oxidation) in edge (Appendix 2, Fig. 16) |
| | | | | Lower platform | Int. | Oxidation in pump wheel (Appendix 2, Fig. 17) |
| | | | | Ventilation ducts | Int. | White small pitting (Appendix 2, Fig. 18) |
| | | | | | | |
| | BOX WITH HYDROPONIC SYS. AND CHAMBER SHELL PARTS | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | | |



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| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|--|--|--|
| BOX 1 | OK | OK | | | |
| Box 1A | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * Nutrient flow sensor and cable | OK | OK | | | |
| Box 1B | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * Mass flow meter, power supply and cable | OK | OK | | | |
| Box 1C | OK | OK | | | |
| Air handling system temperature probes | OK | OK | | | |
| 5 * wet well temperature sensors | OK | OK | | | |
| 2 * air thermisters | OK | OK | | | |
| Box 1D | OK | OK | | | |
| 3 * PAR sensors and cables | OK | OK | | | |
| Box 1E | OK | OK | | | |
| 3 * Vaisala temperature / relative humidity sensor ends | OK | OK | | | |
| Box 1F | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * Honeywell pressure transducer | OK | OK | | | |
| Box 1G | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * Honeywell pressure transducer | OK | OK | | | |
| Box 1H | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * Honeywell pressure | OK | OK | | | |



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| | | | | | |
|--|----|----|--|--|--|
| transducer | | | | | |
| Box 1I | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * Anemometer sensor end | OK | OK | | | |
| Box 1J | OK | OK | | | |
| 3 * growth area temperature sensor assemblies | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * coil temperature thermister assembly | OK | OK | | | |
| Box 1K | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * irrigation pump controller | OK | OK | | | |
| Box 1L | OK | OK | | | |
| Argus control panel spare components | OK | OK | | | |
| termination resistors, fuses, mounting hardware, special tools | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Box 2 | OK | OK | | | |
| CO2 injection valve fixture | OK | OK | | | |
| 5 * ASCO solenoid valves | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * stainless steel mounting plate | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * wiring harness | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | |



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| | Box 3 | OK | OK | | | |
|--|--|----|----|--|--|--|
| | 1 * pH probe and signal conditioner | OK | OK | | | |
| | 1 * EC probe and signal conditioner | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Box 4 | OK | OK | | | |
| | 2 * proportional valves | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Box 5 | OK | OK | | | |
| | 1 * irrigation controller to pump power cable assembly | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Box 6 | OK | OK | | | |
| | Nutrient delivery manifold assembly | OK | OK | | | |
| | 1 * stainless steel mounting plate | OK | OK | | | |
| | 4 * ASCO solenoid valve assemblies | OK | OK | | | |
| | 4 * manual shutoff valves | OK | OK | | | |
| | 4 * tubing assemblies | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Box 7 | OK | OK | | | |
| | 4 * polypropylene stock tanks | OK | OK | | | |
| | 1 * polypropylene | OK | OK | | | |



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| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|--|--|--|--|
| condensate tank | | | | | | |
| associated tubing assemblies | OK | OK | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Box 8 | OK | OK | | | | |
| 2 * spare polypropylene stock tanks | OK | OK | | | | |
| 1 * box plastic fittings (various) | OK | OK | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Box 9 | OK | OK | | | | |
| spare electrical connectors | OK | OK | | | | |
| feed through assemblies | OK | OK | | | | |
| feed through gaskets | OK | OK | | | | |
| connector bodies | OK | OK | | | | |
| pins | OK | OK | | | | |
| shrink wrap boots | OK | OK | | | | |
| 1 pack feed through mounting bolts | OK | OK | | | | |
| 1 * crimping tool | OK | OK | | | | |
| 1 * stainless steel feed through mounting plate | OK | OK | | | | |
| 3 sizes shrink wire wrap | OK | OK | | | | |
| 1 set labels (blank) | OK | OK | | | | |
| 1* air velocity sensor | OK | OK | | | | |



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| | | | | | |
|---|----|-------|--|--|--|
| hardware | | | | | |
| 1 * Argus USB cable | OK | OK | | | |
| 2 * spare screws | OK | OK | | | |
| 3 * bags tie wraps | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * spare condensate pump | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 set irrigation pump brushes | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * irrigation pump controller resistor | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * spare pressure sensor gasket and cable | OK | OK | | | |
| 2 * optional 250ohm resistors for proportional valves | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Box 10 | OK | OK | | | |
| irrigation pump | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Box 11 | OK | OK | | | |
| nutrient tank plumbing | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Box 12 | OK | OK | | | |
| multiple plastic conduit | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * irrigation tray delivery manifold | OK | Dirty | | | |
| 1 * roll plastic film | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | |



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| | | | | | |
|--|----|----|------------------------|--|--|
| Box 13 | OK | OK | | | |
| 2 * plastic conduit | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Box 14 | OK | OK | | | |
| multiple plastic tubing lengths | OK | OK | | | |
| 2 * rolls wire | OK | OK | | | |
| 2 * rolls wire wrap | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Box 15 | OK | OK | Includes lettuce seeds | | |
| 2 * growth trays | OK | OK | | | |
| 2 * ESA stick on signs | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Box 16 | OK | OK | | | |
| 1 * computer w/ keyboard and mouse – documentation- software | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Box 17 (non labelled) | OK | OK | | | |
| Connectors for the Teflon bags, removed gaskets, and bolts | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Box 18 (non labelled) | OK | OK | | | |
| Teflon bag | OK | OK | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Box 19 (non labelled) | OK | OK | | | |
| Teflon bag | OK | OK | | | |



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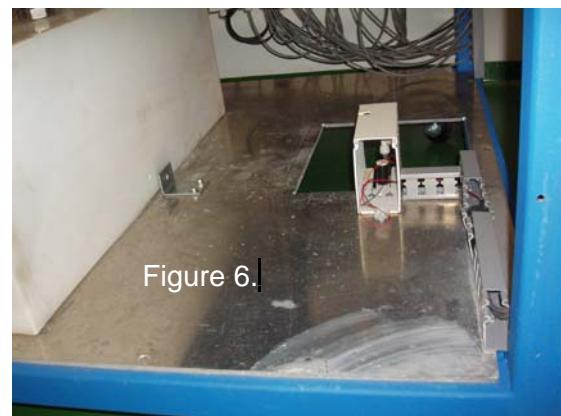
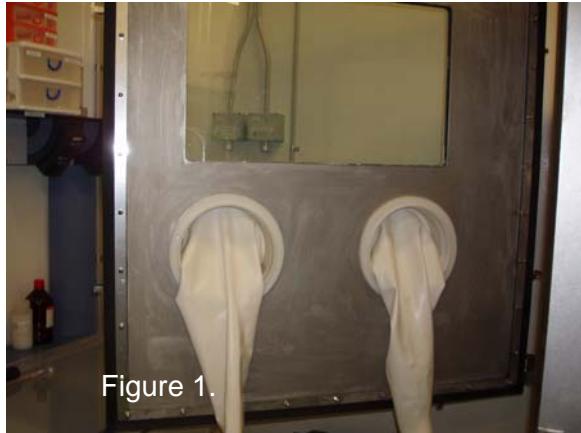
| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
| Box 20 (non labelled) | OK | OK | | | | |
| Teflon bag | OK | OK | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Box 21 (non labelled) | OK | OK | | | | |
| Reassembly parts (ARMSTRONG) | OK | OK | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Box 22 (non labelled) | OK | OK | | | | |
| Reassembly parts and spares (ARMSTRONG) | OK | OK | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Box 23 (non labelled) | OK | OK | | | | |
| Reassembly parts: plates for connecting trays | OK | OK | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Box 24 (non labelled) | OK | OK | | | | |
| Rockwool | OK | OK | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

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5. Appendix 2: Pictures of HPC1 after arrival

MODULE A



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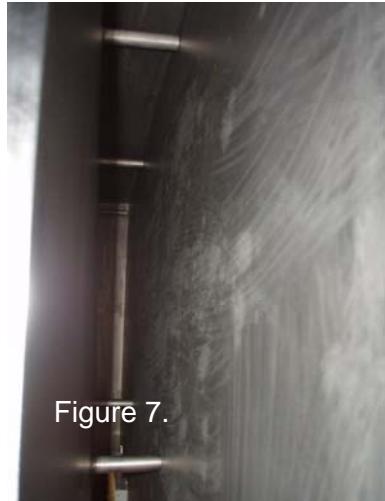


Figure 7.



Figure 8.



Figure 9.

MODULE B

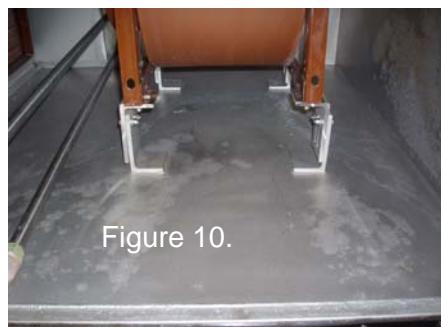


Figure 10.



Figure 11.



Figure 12.

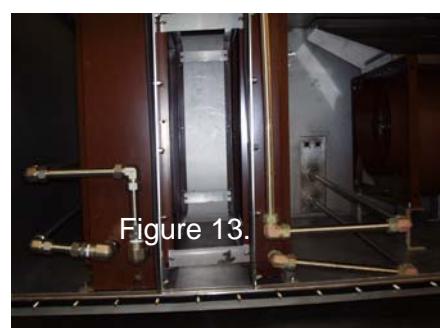
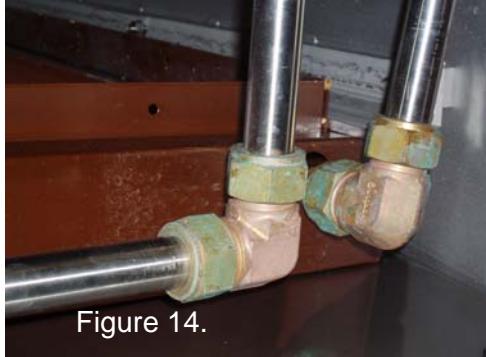


Figure 13.

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MODULE C



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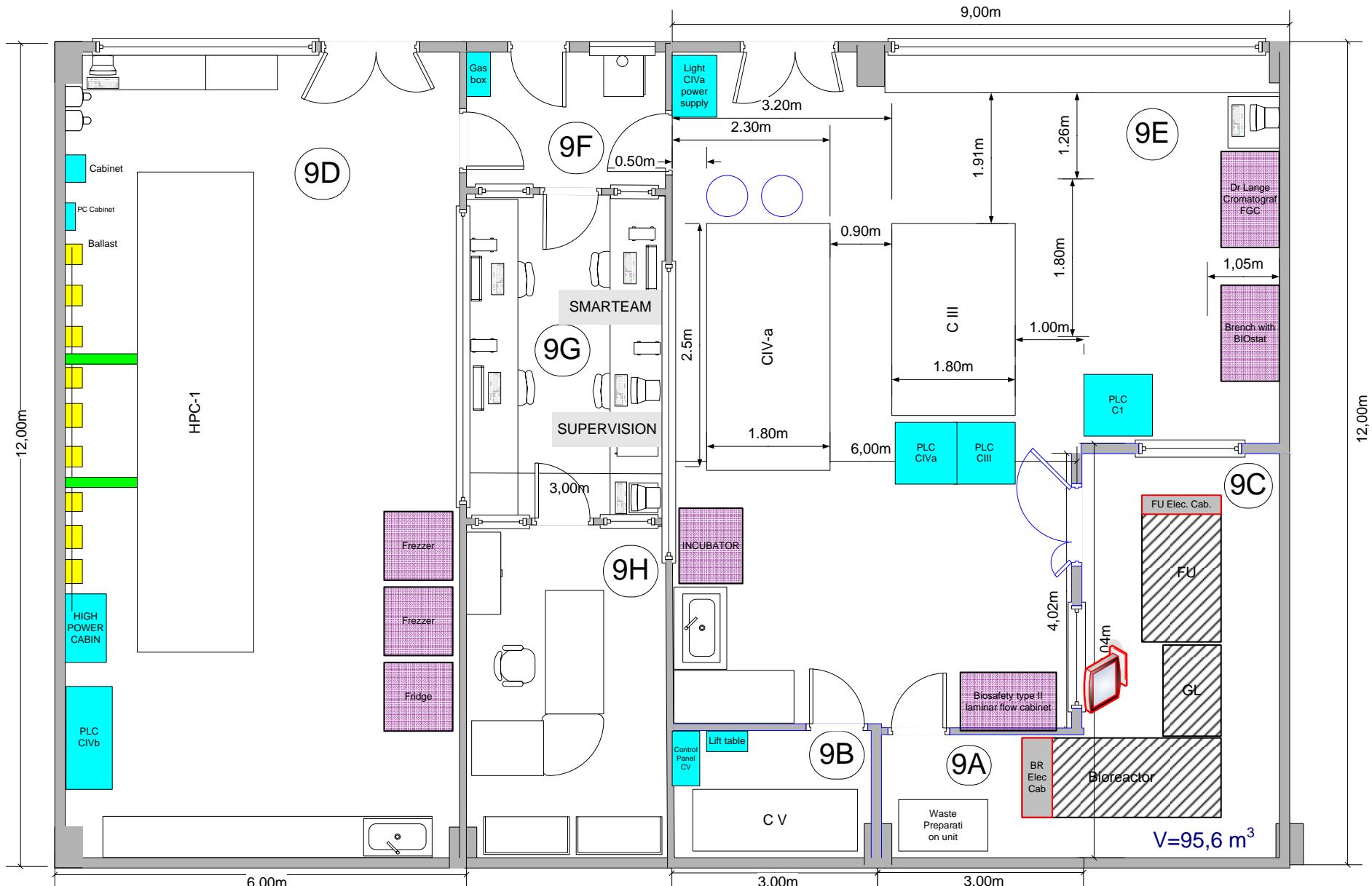
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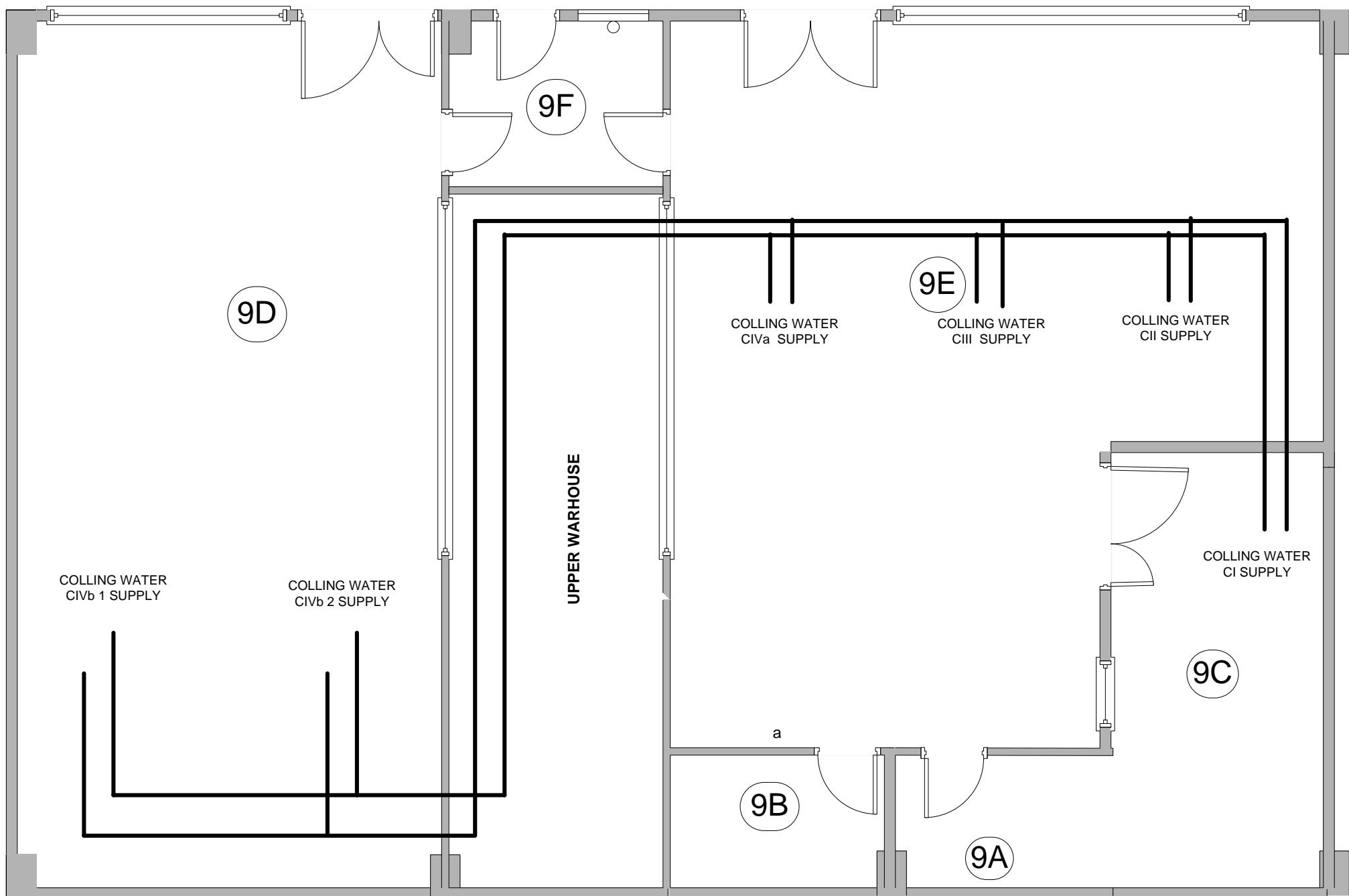
96.1

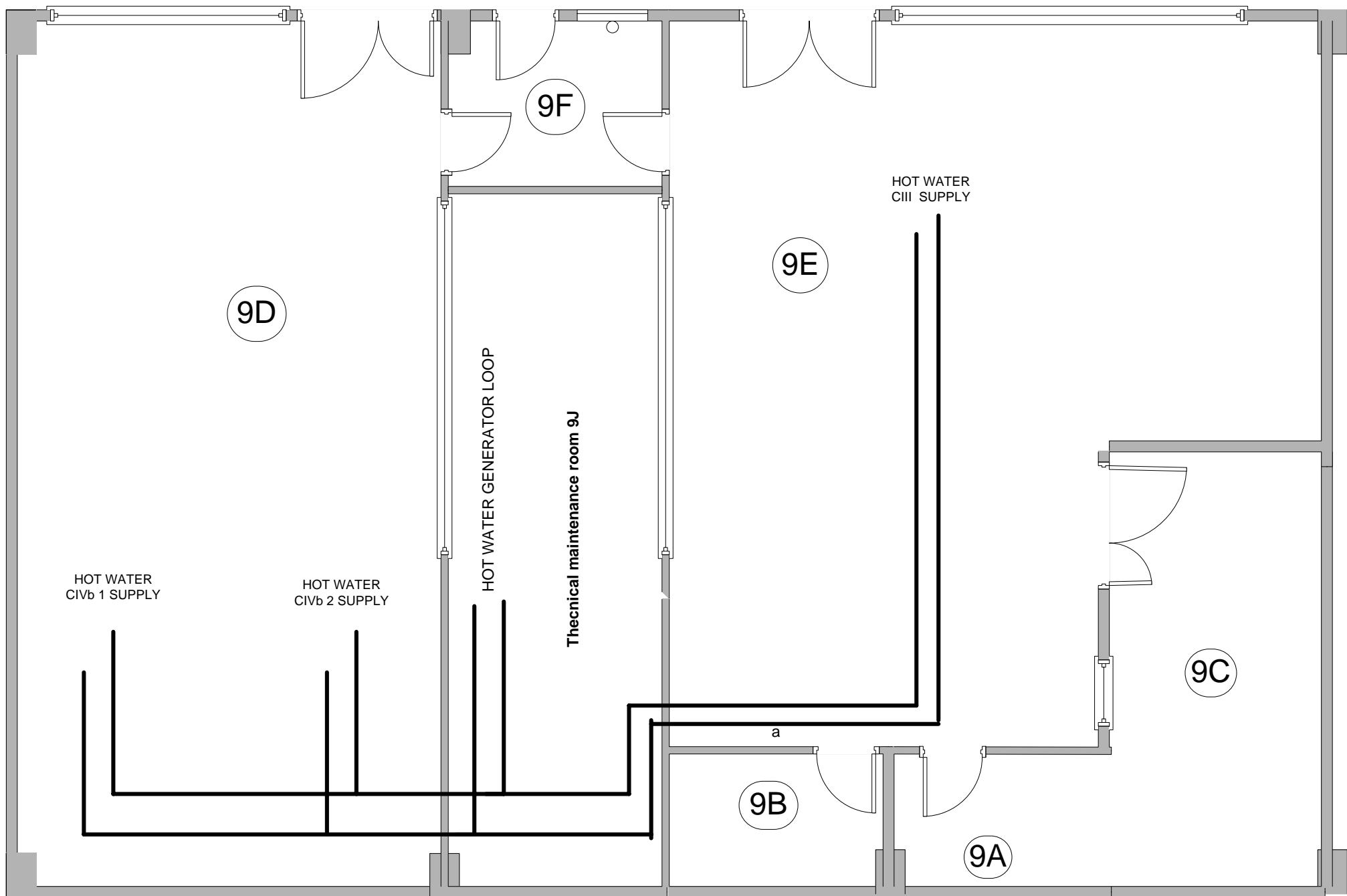
APPENDIX 2

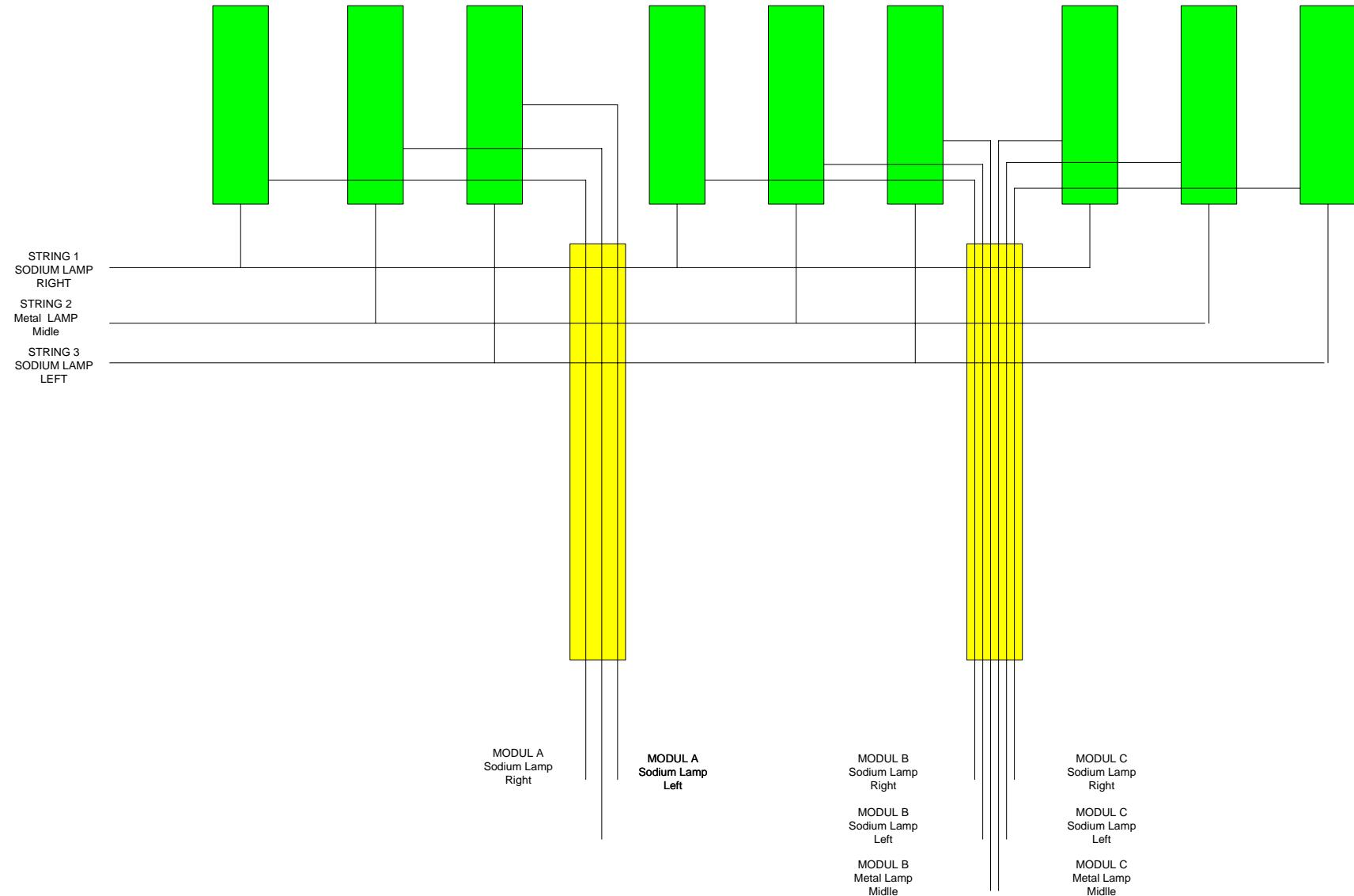
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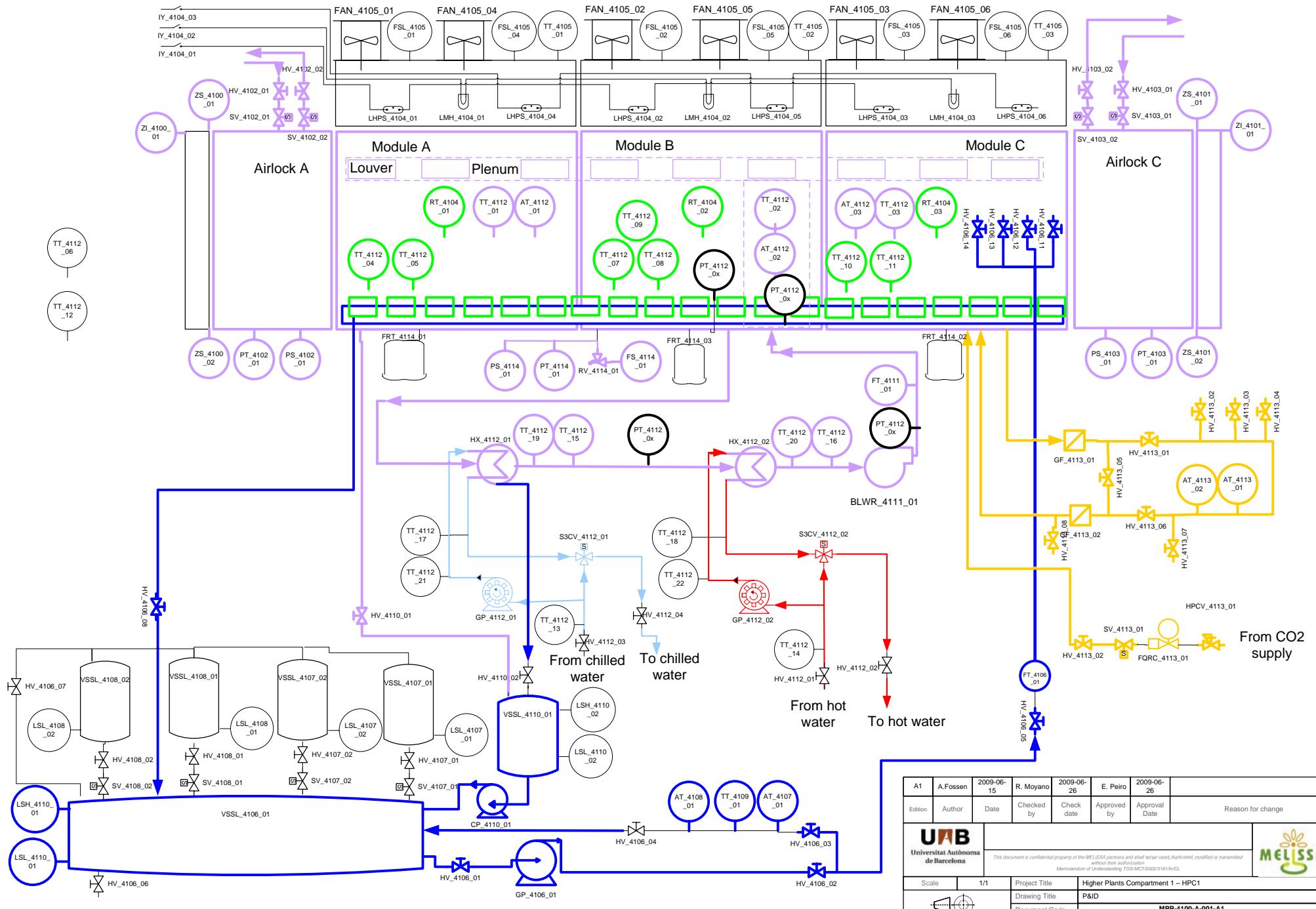
TECHNICAL NOTE

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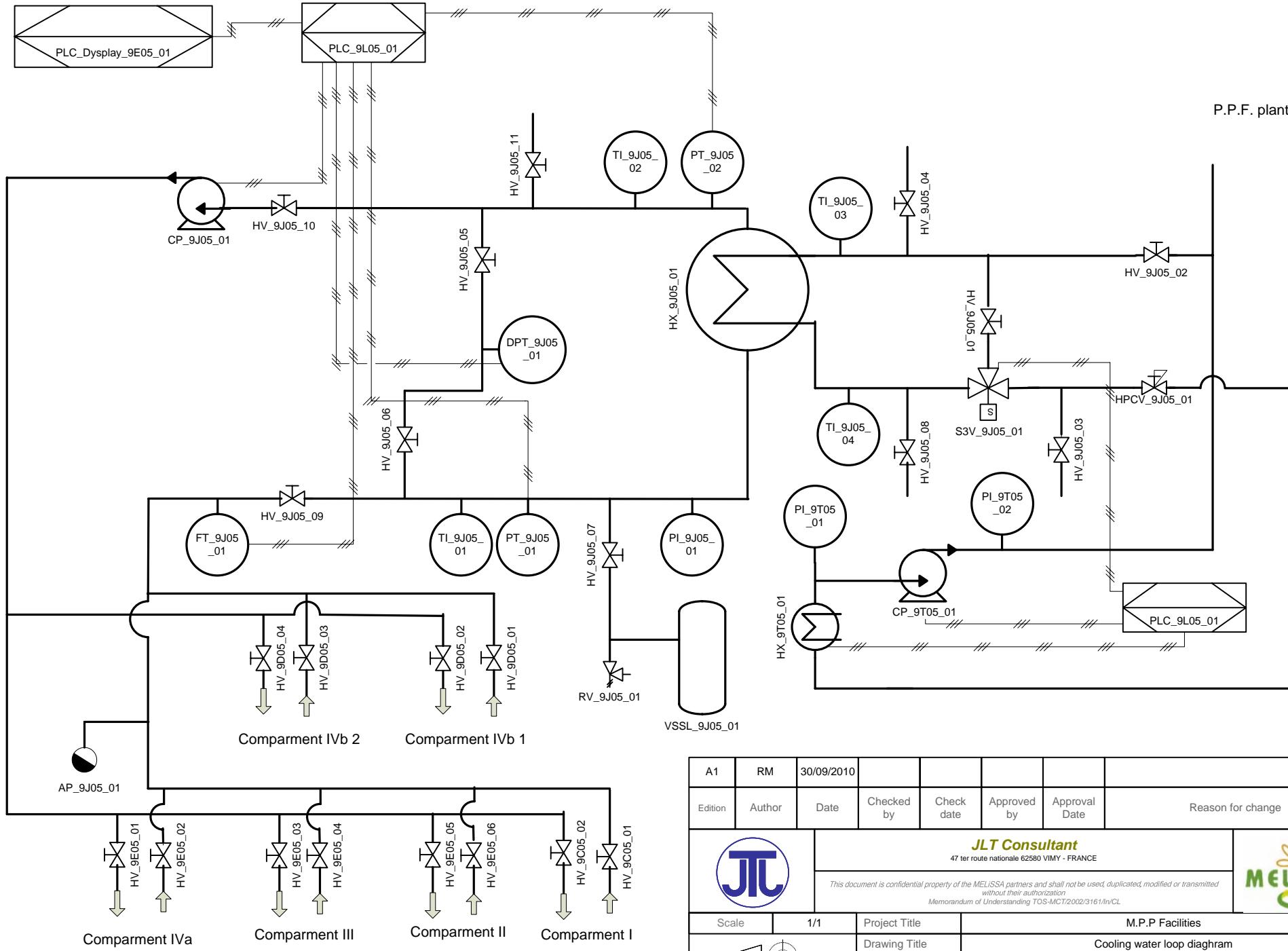
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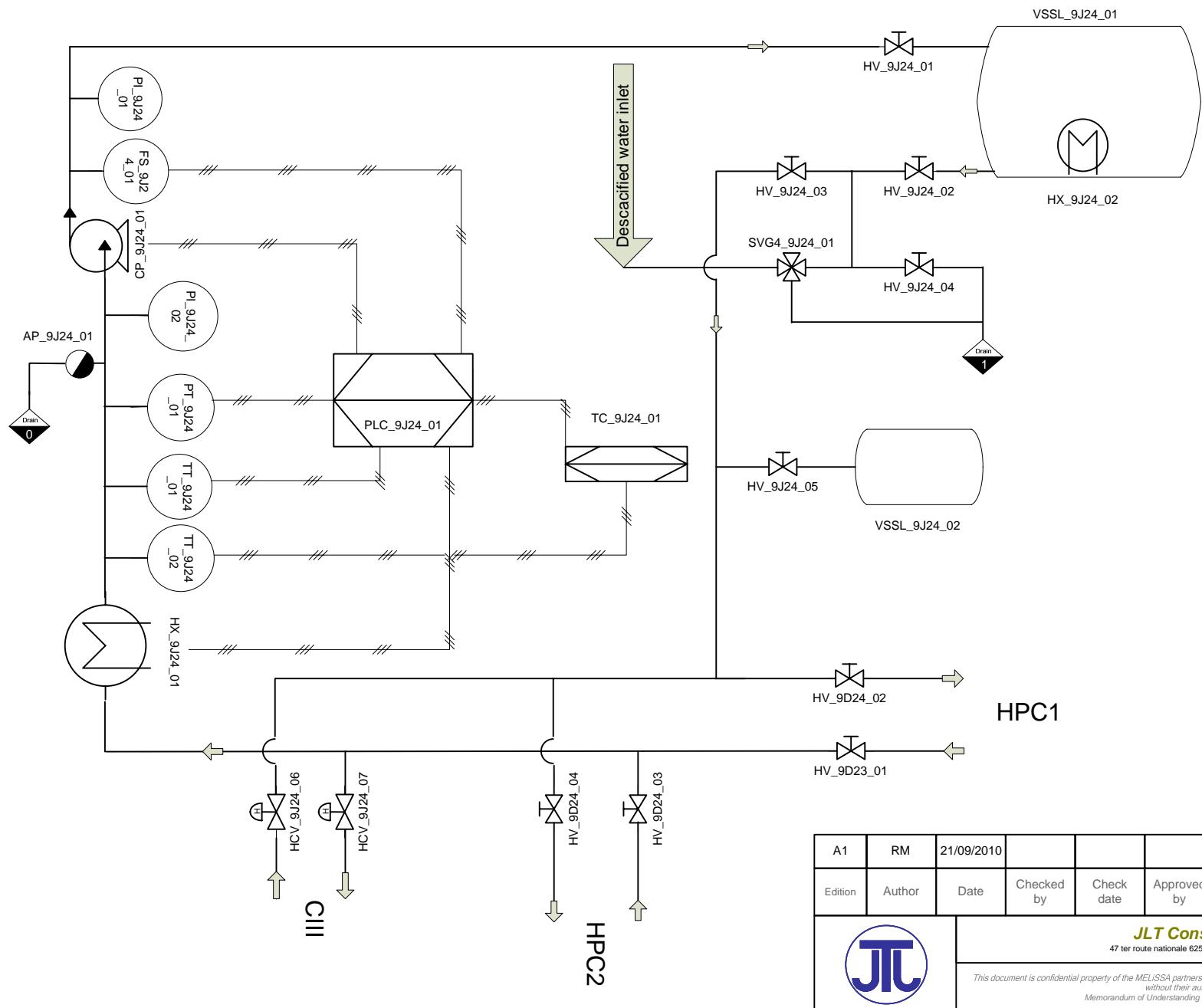
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| A1 | A.Fosseen | 2009-06-15 | R. Moyano | 2009-06-26 | E. Peiro | 2009-06-26 | |
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| Scale | 1/1 | Project Title | Higher Plants Compartment 1 – HPC1 | | | | |
|  | | Drawing Title | P&ID | | | | |
| | | Document Code | MPP-4100-A-001-A1 | | | | |



| A1 | RM | Date | Checked by | Check date | Approved by | Approval Date | Reason for change | | | | | |
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| Scale | 1/1 | Project Title | M.P.P Facilities | | | | | | | | | |
| Drawing Title | | Cooling water loop diagram | | | | | | | | | | |
| Document Code | | COOLING WATER LOOP | | | | | | | | | | |



| A1 | RM | Date | Checked by | Check date | Approved by | Approval Date | Reason for change | | |
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| Scale | | 1/1 | | Project Title | | M.P.P Facilities | | | |
| Drawing Title | | | | | Hot water loop diagram | | | | |
| Document Code | | MPP-PID-10-9J24-A1 | | | | | | | |

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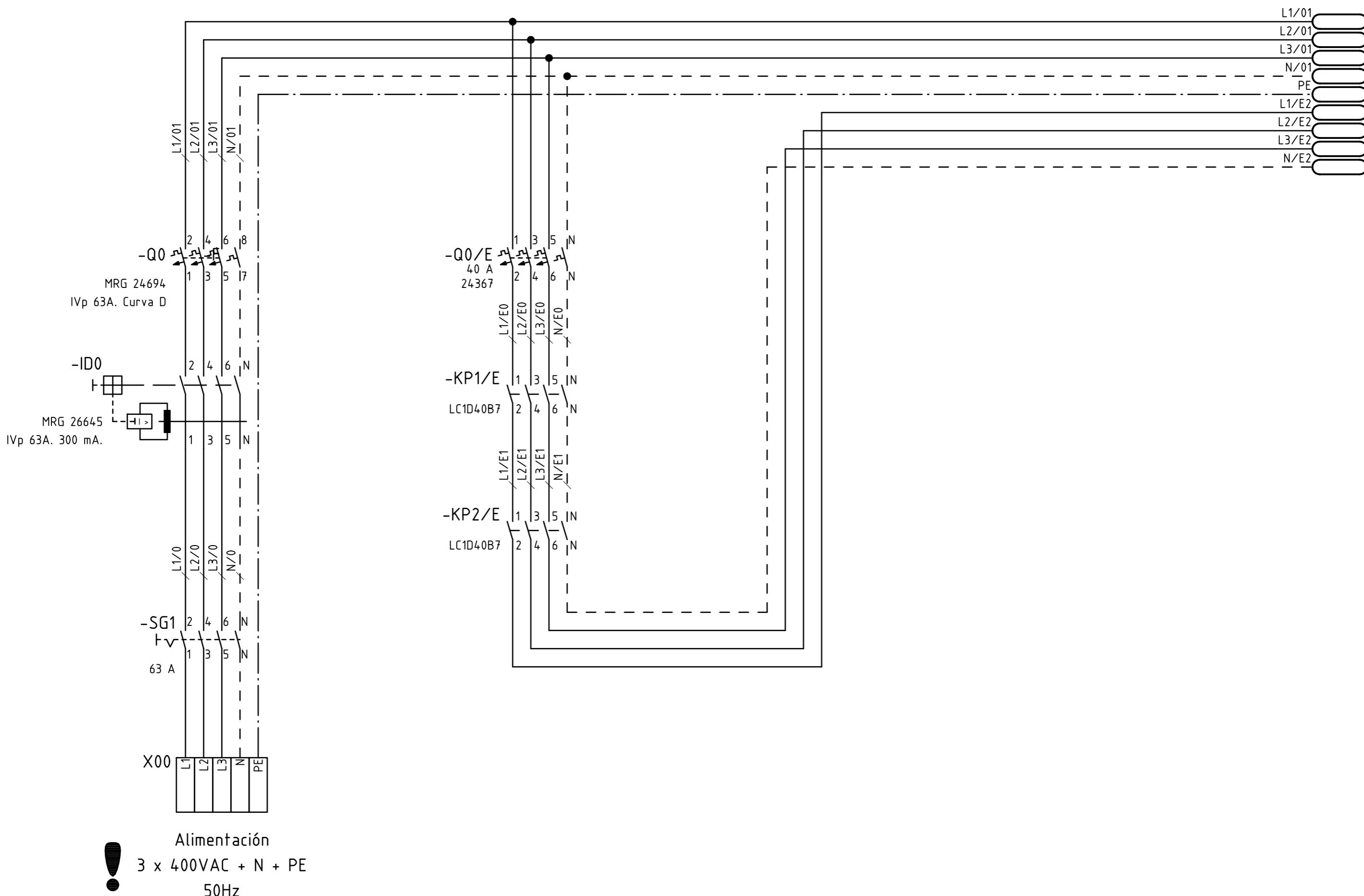
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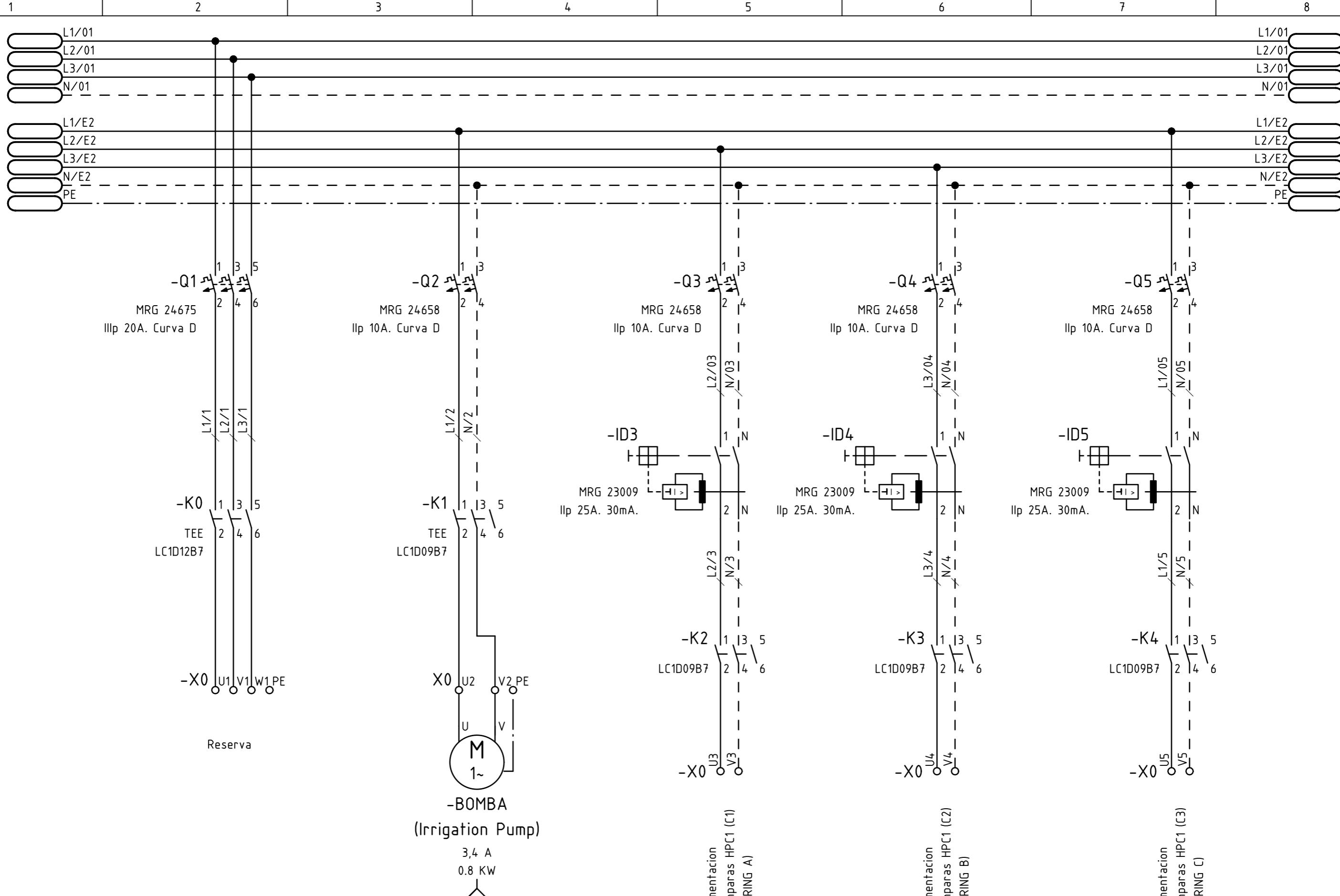
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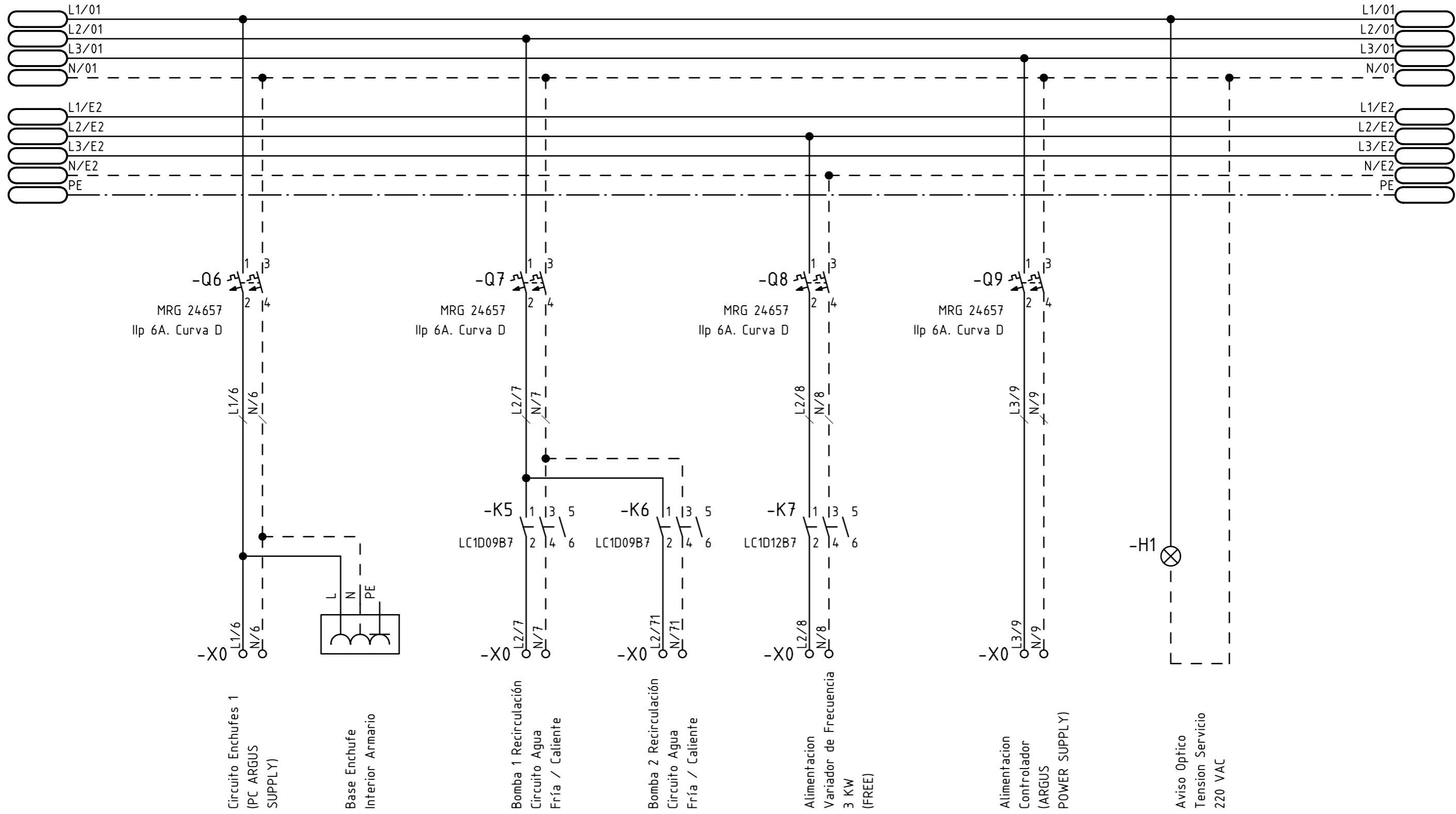




Dibujado con ELCAD (R)

Todos los cables sin denominación son mm²

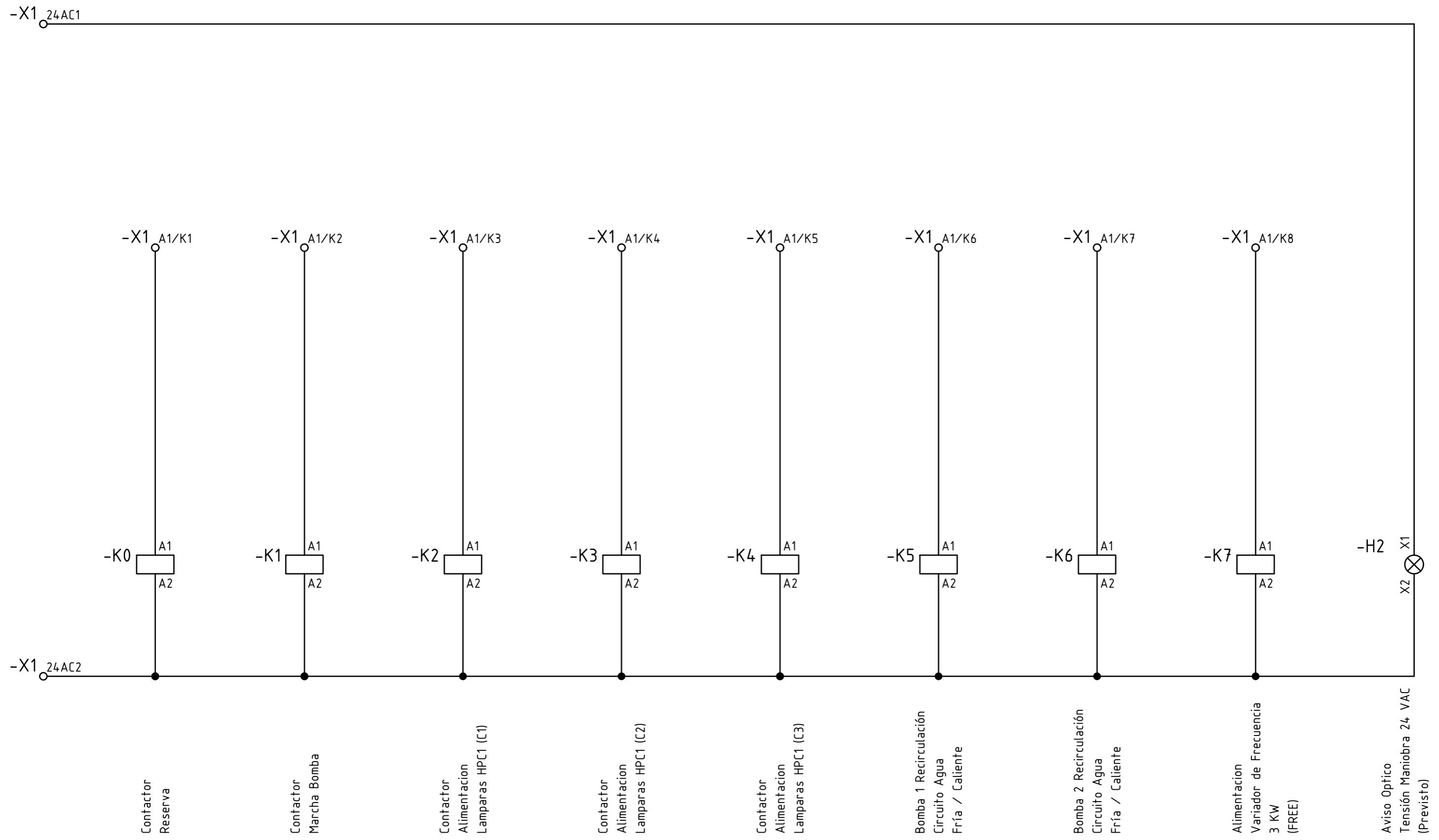
| c | | | Fecha | 10/12/2008 | Proyecto Melissa | | Esquemas Esquemas Electricos | Distribución | CIFA | | Potencia | Hoja 2 7 Hjs | | |
|---|--------------|---------|--------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------|------|--|----------|-----------------|--|--|
| b | | Dibujo. | RCA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a | | Comp. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Modificación | Fecha | Nombre | Norma | | Reem. por: | Reem. a: | Origen: | | | | | | |

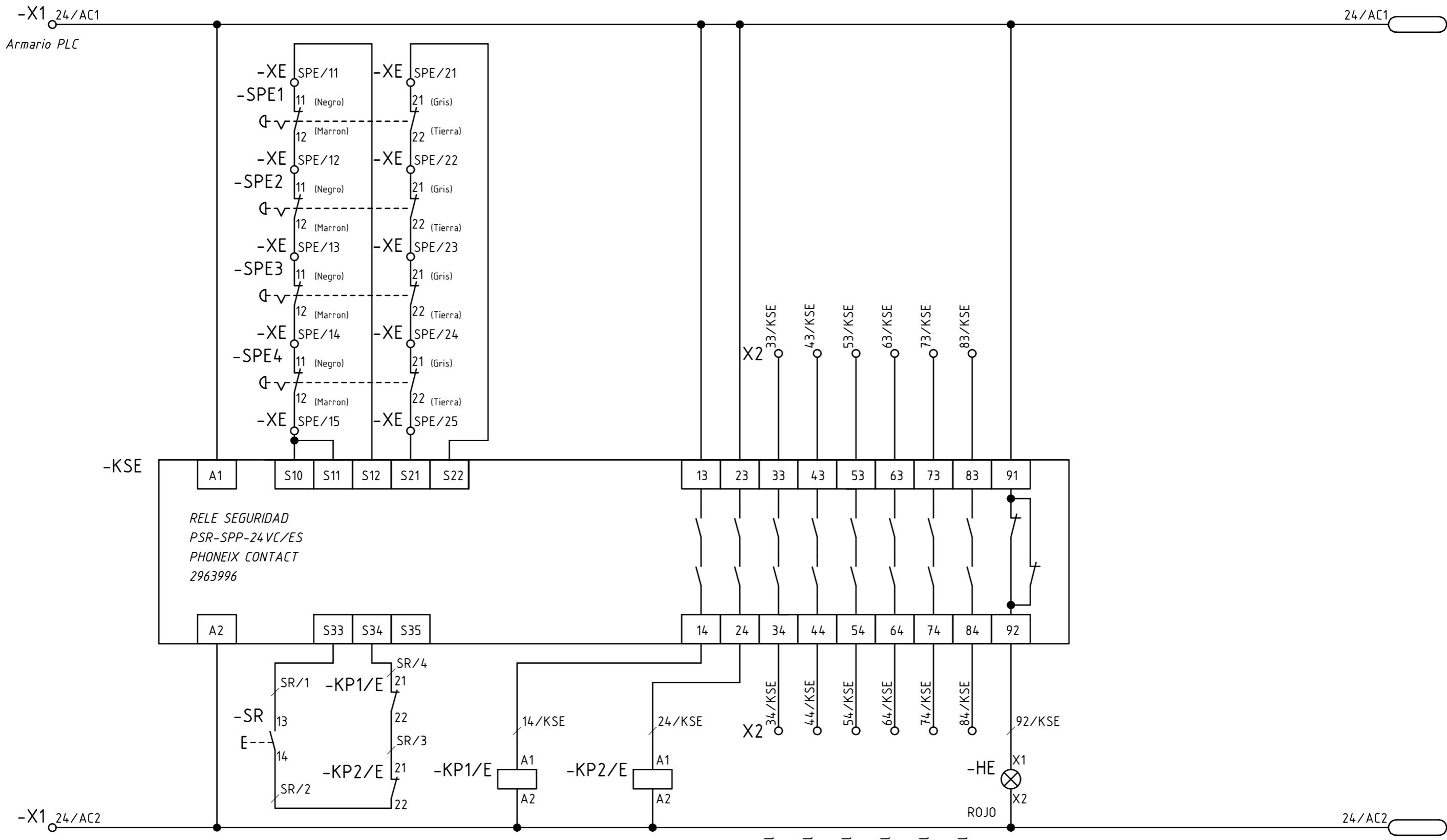


Dibujado con ELCAD (R)

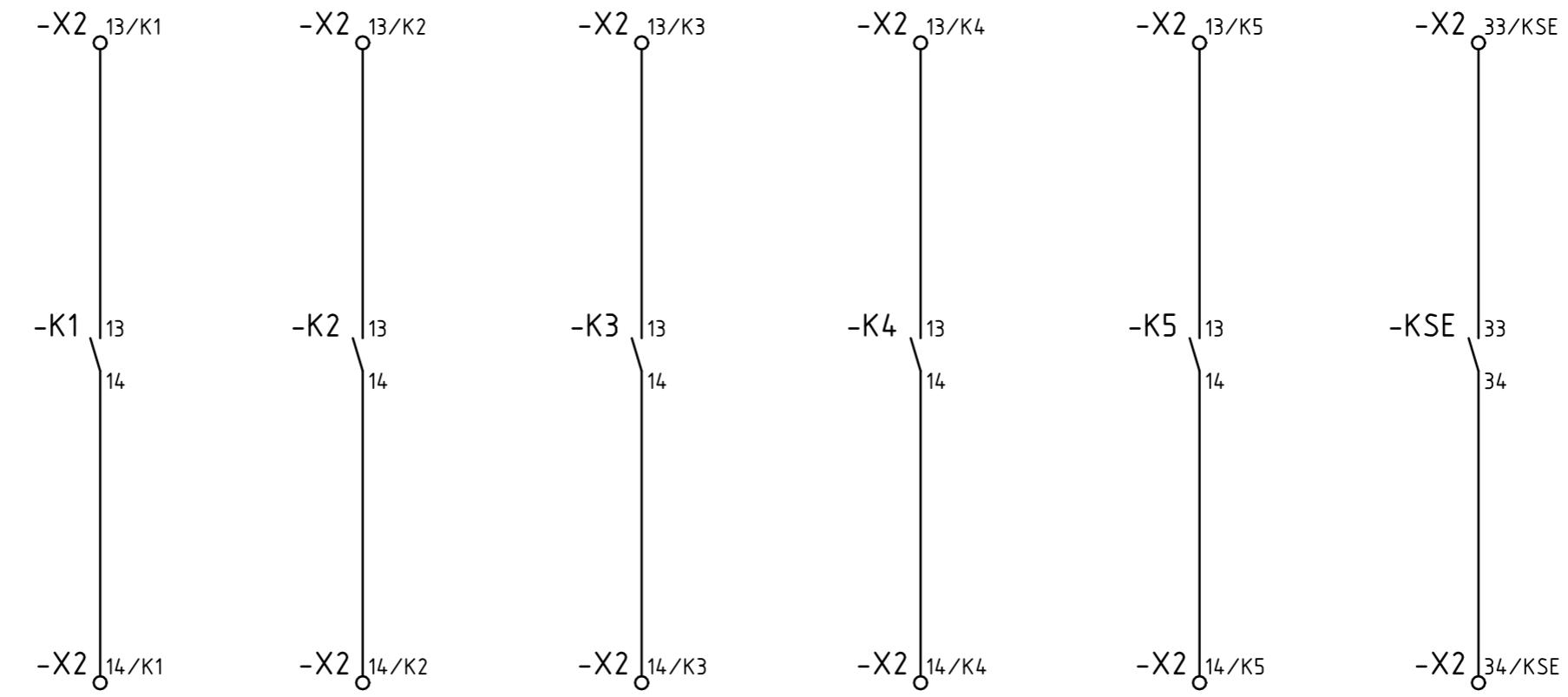
Todos los cables sin denominación son mm^2

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|------------|
| c | | | Fecha | 10/12/2008 |
| b | | | Dibuj. | RCA |
| a | | | Comp. | |
| Modificación | Fecha | Nombre | Norma | |

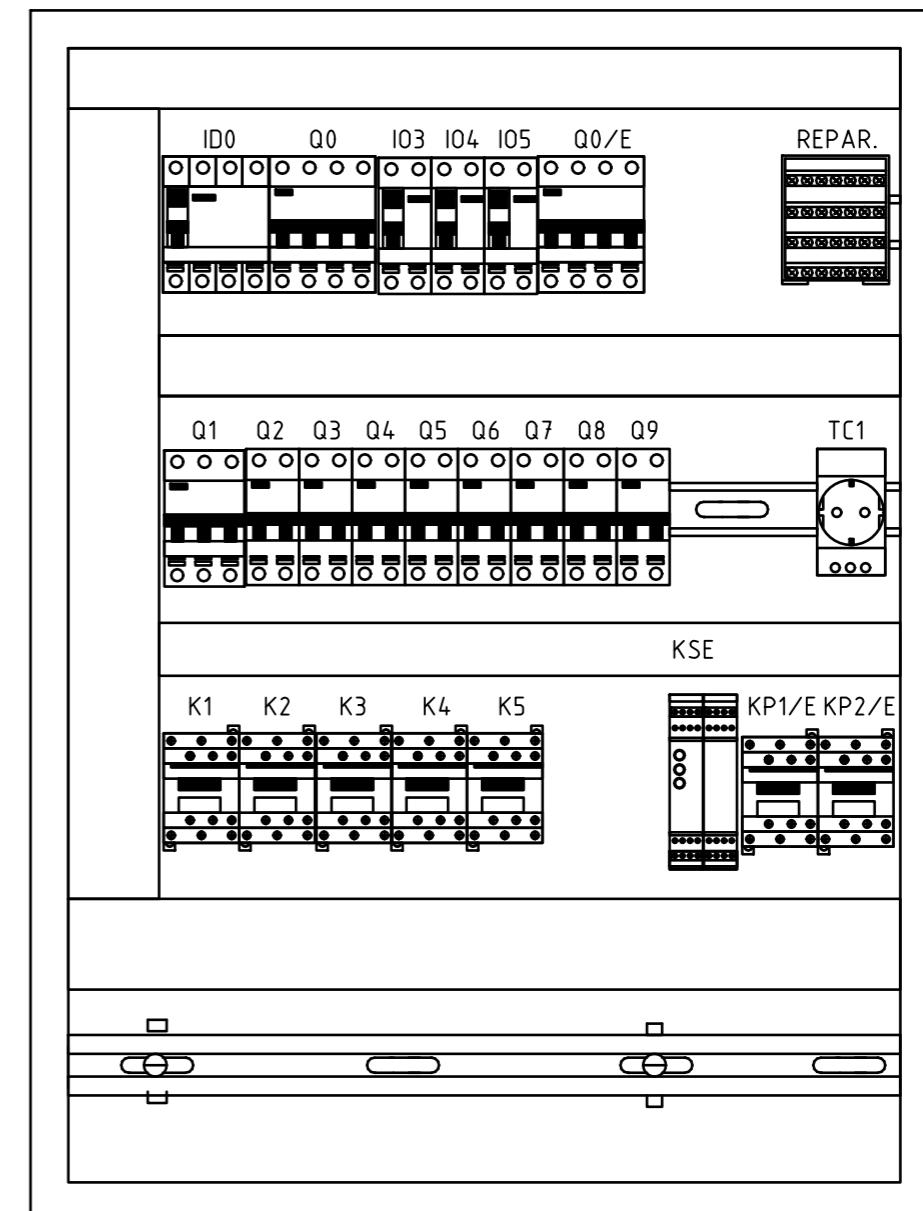
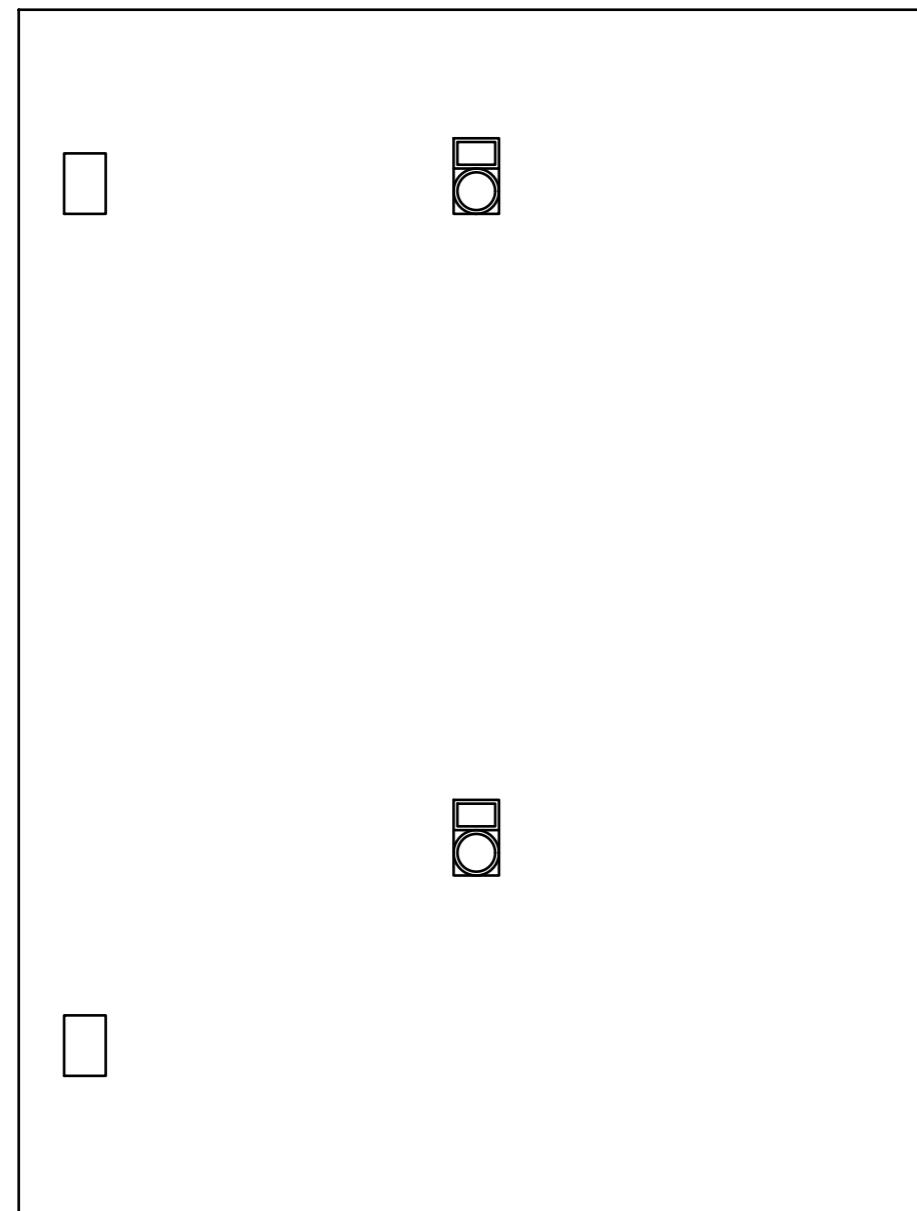




| | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|--------|------------|
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| b | | | Dibuj. | RCA |
| a | | | Comp. | |
| | Modificación | Fecha | Nombre | Norma |

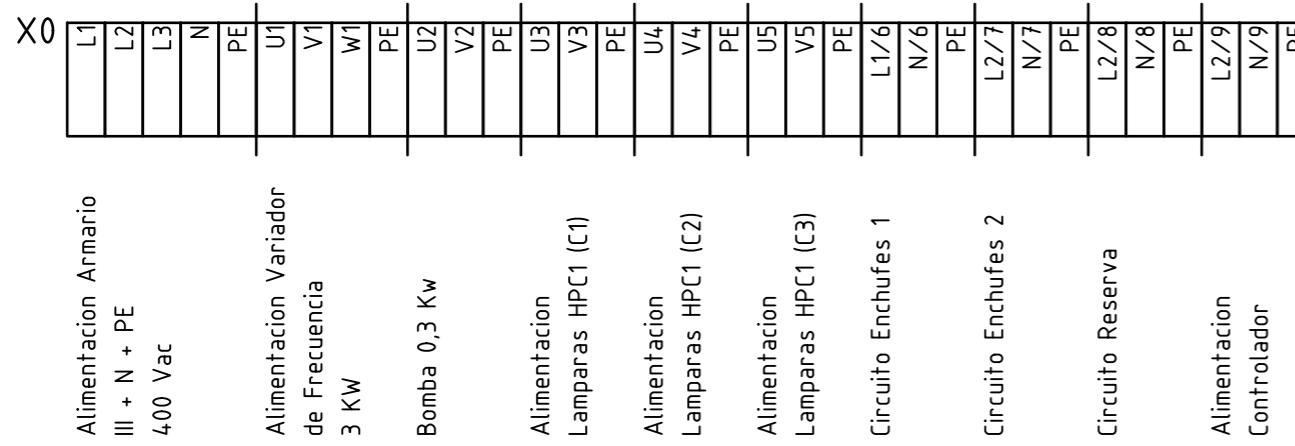


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|--------------|-------|--------|---------|------------|------------------|----------|---------|---|--------------|----------|--|-----------------|--|
| c | | | Fecha | 10/12/2008 | Proyecto Melissa | | 10 | Esquemas Esquemas Electricos 2 - Maniobra | Distribución | CIFA | | Hoja 5 7 Hjs | |
| b | | | Dibujo. | RCA | | | | | | | | | |
| a | | | Comp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Modificación | Fecha | Nombre | Norma | | Reem. por: | Reem. a: | Origen: | | | Maniobra | | | |

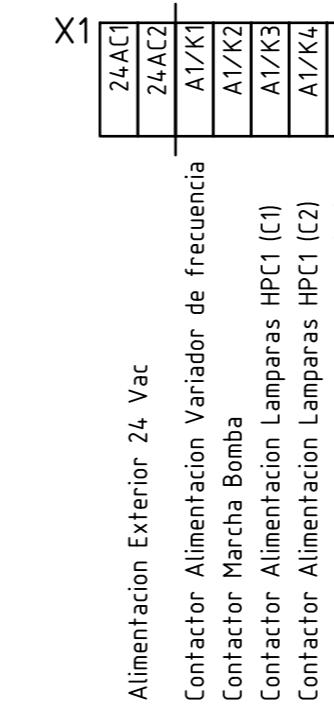


| | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|---------|------------|
| c | | | Fecha | 09.02.2011 |
| b | | | Dibujo. | RCA |
| a | | | Comp. | |
| | Modificación | Fecha | Nombre | Norma |

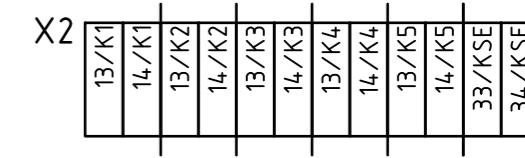
Bornero de Potencia



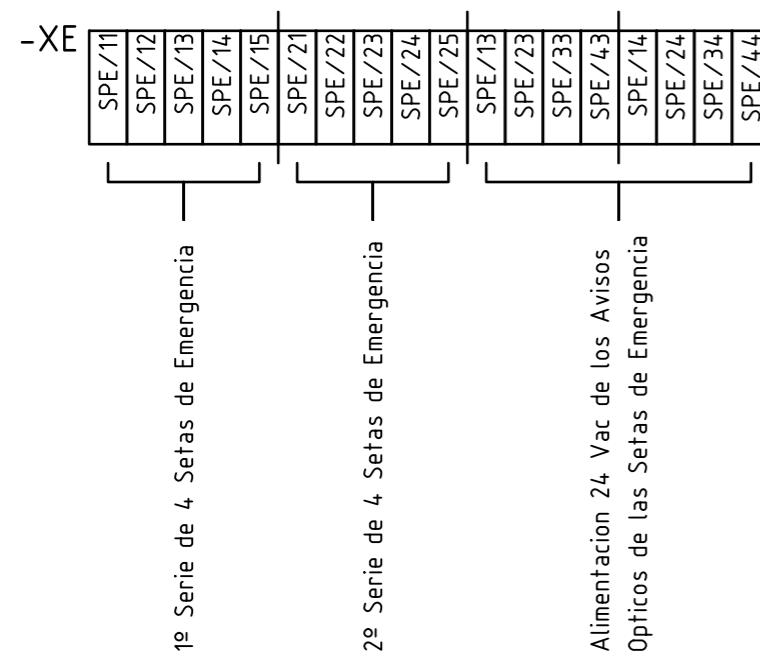
Bornero 24 VAC



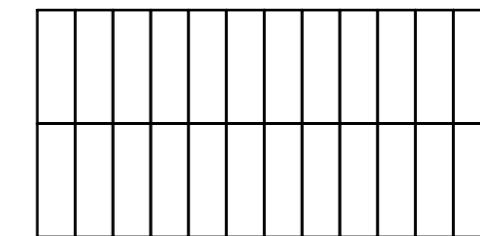
Bornero Libre Potencial



Bornero de las Setas de Emergencia



Bornes Libres Para Interconexion



MELiSSA



TECHNICAL NOTE

96.1

APPENDIX 5

This document is confidential property of the MELiSSA partners and shall not be used, duplicated, modified or transmitted without their authorization

Memorandum of Understanding ESTEC 4000 100 293/10/NL/PA



MASTER GreenPower 600W 400V E40 - SLV

Descripción familia del producto
Lámparas de sodio a alta presión con
tecnología PIA (Philips Integrated Antenna),
buen mantenimiento del flujo luminoso

Características:

- Tubo de descarga cerámico con antena integrada para una vida larga y fiable, con mejor mantenimiento del flujo luminoso, encendido fiable durante toda la vida de la lámpara y reencendido prácticamente instantáneo (< 30 segundos)
- El getter, captador de impurezas, de ZrCo asegura un alto mantenimiento del flujo luminoso y pocos fallos prematuros
- Lámparas sin plomo
- Bulbo exterior tubular transparente
- El espectro de la lámpara Green Power está optimizado para aumentar la cantidad de luz útil para el crecimiento de la planta

Ventajas:

- Mejora el rendimiento de los cultivos
- El buen mantenimiento del flujo luminoso garantiza buenas cosechas en cantidad y calidad

Medioambiente

- Excelente elección medioambiental debido a la alta eficiencia energética y larga vida
- Este producto cumple con la normativa RoHS
- Producto con cargo RAEE

Aplicaciones:

- Horticultura

Datos de producto

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Código de pedido | 203076 15 |
| Código de producto | 871150020307615 |
| loccod | |
| Nombre de Producto | MASTER GreenPower 600W 400V E40 - SLV |
| Nombre de pedido del producto | MASTER GreenPower 600W 400V E40 - SLV/12 |
| Tipo de embalaje N | 1 Sleeve Open End |
| Piezas por caja | 1 |

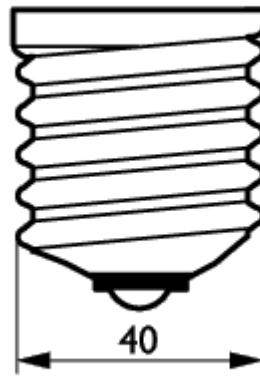
PHILIPS

 Datos de producto

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Configuración de embalaje | 12 |
| Cajas por caja exterior | 12 |
| Código de barras del producto | 8711500203076 |
| Código de barras- EAN2 | |
| Código de barras de la caja exterior | 8711500203083 |
| Código logístico - 12NC | 9281 592 09227 9281 592 09228 |
| ILCOS code | ST- 600- H/S- E40 |
| Peso neto por pieza | 0.179 KG |
| Sucesor | |
| Descripción del Sistema | Sistema 400V |
| Base/Casquillo | E40 |
| Forma de la lámpara | T46 [T 46mm] |
| Acabado de la Lámpara | Clara |
| Posición de Funcionamiento | any [Cualquiera o Universal (U)] |
| Vida al 50% de Fallos | - hr |
| Pot. de la Lámpara Estimada | 600W |
| Tensión de Red | 400V |
| Regulable | Sí |
| Contenido de mercurio (Hg) | 42 mg |
| Código de Color | 220 [CCT of 2000K] |
| Indice Reproducción Cromática | 33 Ra8 |
| Temperatura de Color | 2040 K |
| Flujo Lum.Lámpara.c.Bal.Conv | 87500 Lm |

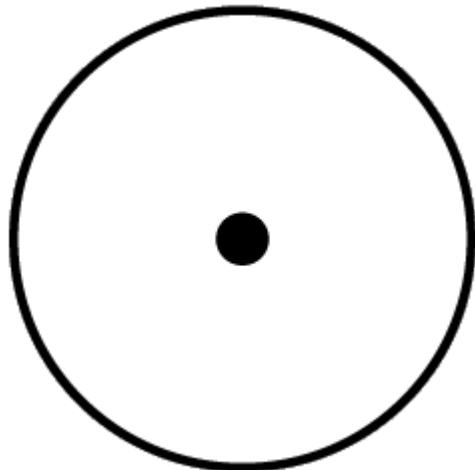


MASTER GreenPower Green Power/GreenPower CG T E39/E40
T40/T46

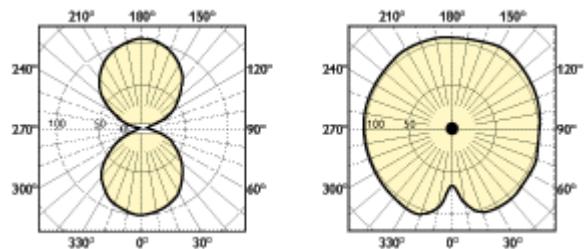


Base/Casquillo E40

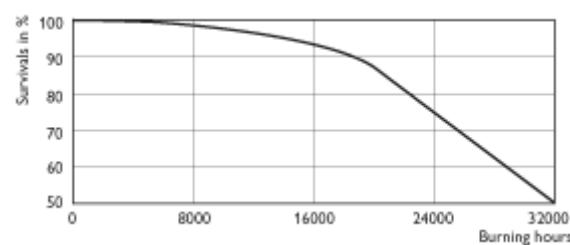
PHILIPS



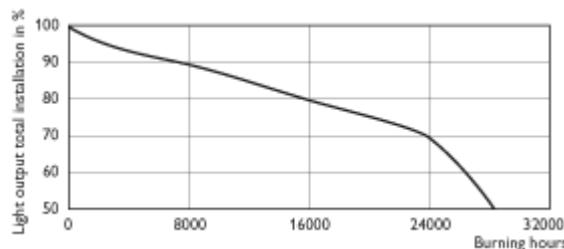
Posición de Funcionamiento any



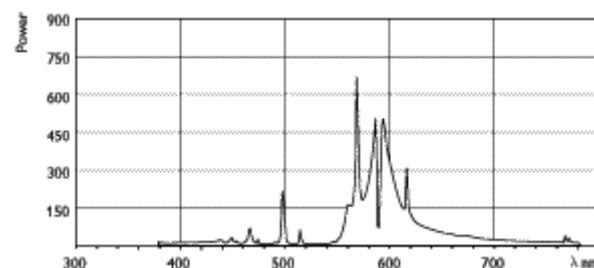
MASTER GreenPower



MASTER GreenPower 600W

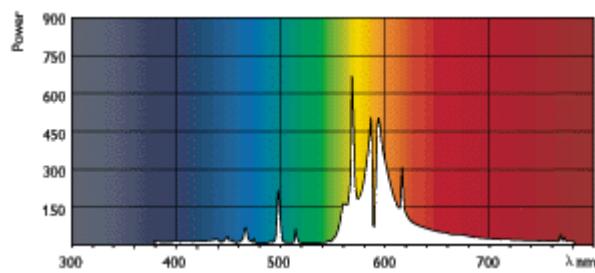


MASTER GreenPower 600W

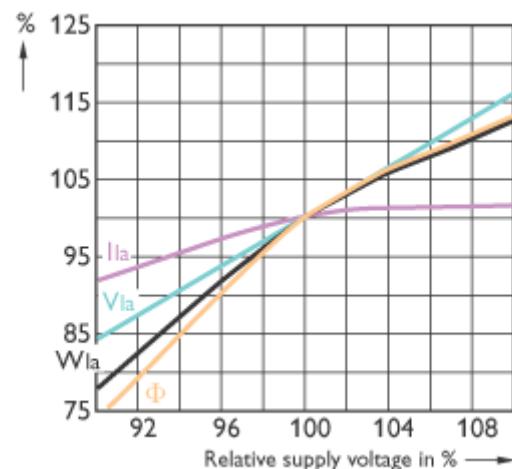


MASTER GreenPower Green Power/GreenPower CG T 600W

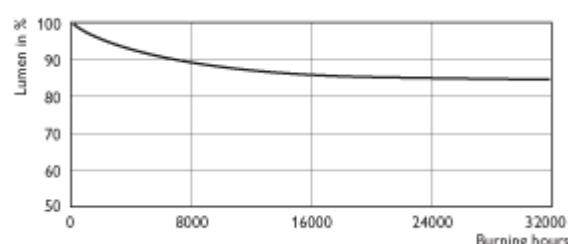
PHILIPS



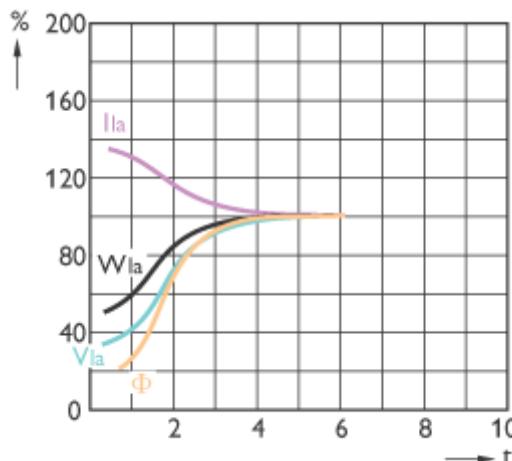
MASTER GreenPower Green Power/GreenPower CG T 600W



MASTER GreenPower Green Power 600W



MASTER GreenPower 600W



MASTER GreenPower Green Power 600W

| | C | C | D | D | L | L |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Nomb re de Produ cto | Max | Max | Max | Max | Nom | Nom |
| MAST ER Green Power 600W 400V E40 SLV | 283 | 283 | 47 | 47 | 169 | 169 |





MASTER HPI-T Plus 400W/645 E40 1SL

Descripción familia del producto
Lámparas de halogenuros metálicos con envoltura exterior de cristal transparente

Características:

- Bulbo exterior tubular transparente
- Alta eficacia luminosa durante toda la vida de la lámpara
- Buena reproducción cromática y estabilidad de color

Ventajas:

- Seguridad y confort hasta el final de la vida de la lámpara
- Costes de mantenimiento mínimos
- El concepto "Plus", mayor flujo luminoso, permite conseguir importantes ahorros energéticos y de inversión

Medioambiente

- Excelente elección medioambiental debido a su larga vida de funcionamiento
- Este producto cumple con la normativa RoHS
- Producto con cargo RAEE

Aplicaciones:

- Alumbrado deportivo, alumbrado por proyección de edificios y monumentos, alumbrado de grandes áreas, como puertos, terrenos en construcción, plantaciones y marquesinas (gasolineras)

Luminarias:

- Deben utilizarse en luminarias con cristal frontal

Equipo:

- Funcionan con equipos de mercurio (BHL) y sodio (BSN). El flujo luminoso y la temperatura de color varían según el equipo utilizado

Datos de producto

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Código de pedido | 179906 15 |
| Código de producto | 871150017990615 |
| loccod | |
| Nombre de Producto | MASTER HPI-T Plus 400W/645 E40 1SL |

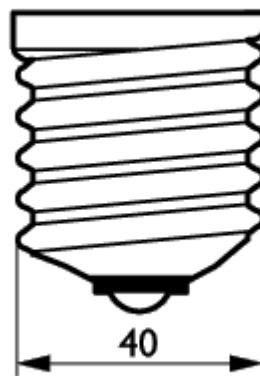
PHILIPS

Datos de producto

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Nombre de pedido del producto | MASTER HPI-T Plus 400W/645 E40 1SL/12 |
| Tipo de embalaje N | 1 Sleeve Open End |
| Piezas por caja | 1 |
| Configuración de embalaje | 12 |
| Cajas por caja exterior | 12 |
| Código de barras del producto | 8711500179906 |
| Código de barras- EAN2 | |
| Código de barras de la caja exterior | 8711500182999 |
| Código logístico - 12NC | 9280 737 09234 9280 737 09230 9280 737 09204 |
| ILCOS code | MT-400/45/2B-H-E40-/H |
| Peso neto por pieza | 0.180 KG |
| Sucesor | |
| Descripción del Sistema | na [-] |
| Base/Casquillo | E40 |
| Forma de la lámpara | T46 [T 46mm] |
| Acabado de la Lámpara | Clara |
| Ejecución | na [-] |
| Posición de Funcionamiento | p20 [Paralelo +/- 20º u Horizontal] |
| Vida al 50% de Fallos | 20000 hr |
| Pot. de la Lámpara Estimada | 400W |
| Regulable | No |
| Contenido de mercurio (Hg) | 27 mg |
| Código de Color | 645 [CCT of 4500K] |
| Indice Reproducción Cromática | 65 Ra8 |
| Designación de Color | Blanco Frío |
| Temperatura de Color | 4500 K |
| Flujo Lum.Lámpara.c.Bal.Conv | 35000 Lm |

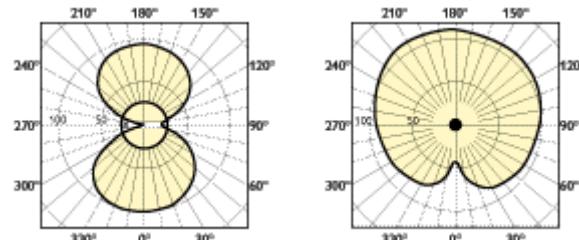


MASTER HPI-T Plus



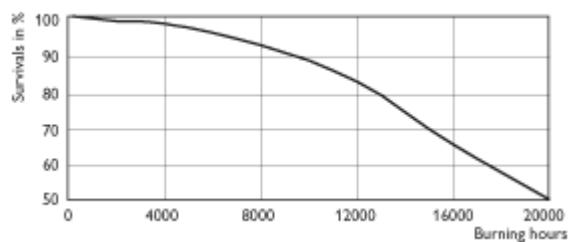
Base/Casquillo E40

PHILIPS

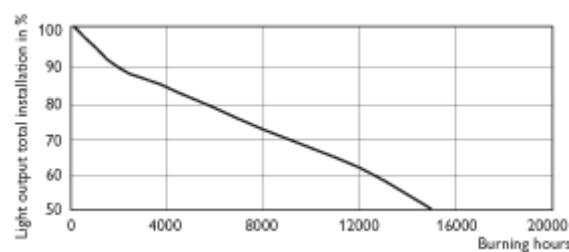


MASTER HPI-T Plus

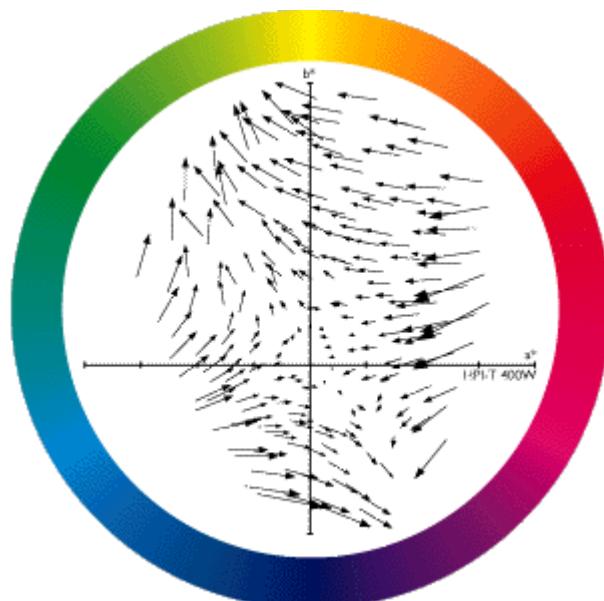
Posición de Funcionamiento p20



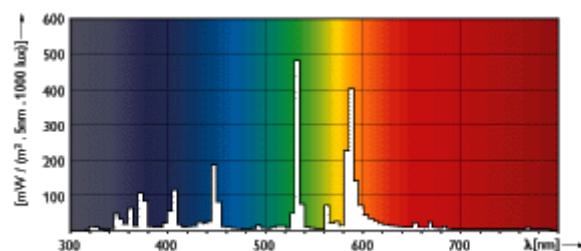
MASTER HPI-T Plus 250W/400W/643/645



MASTER HPI-T Plus 250W/400W/643/645

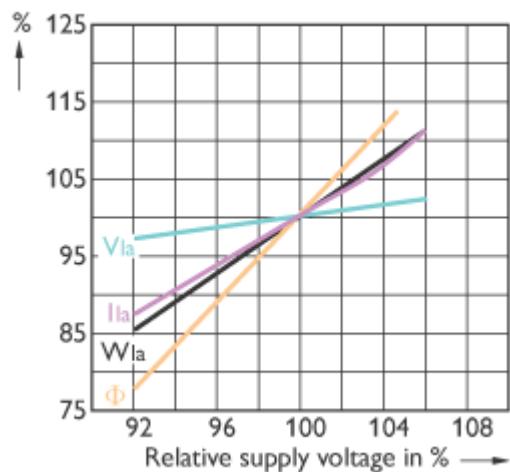


MASTER HPI-T Plus 250W/400W

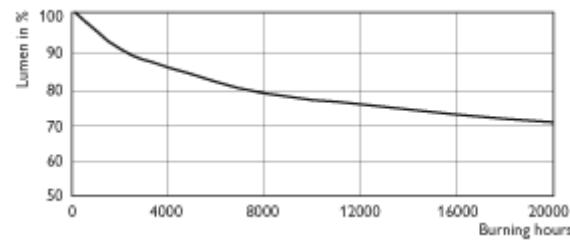


MASTER HPI-T Plus Plus 250W/400W

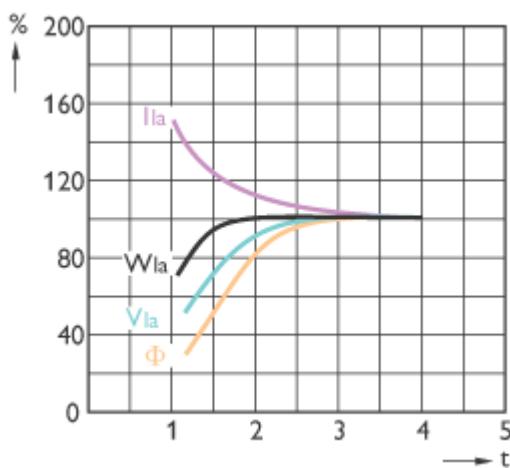
PHILIPS



MASTER HPI-T Plus



MASTER HPI-T Plus 250W/400W/643/645



MASTER HPI-T Plus

| | C | C | C | D | D | D |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| Nomb re de Produ cto | Max | Max | Max | Max | Max | Max |
| HPI-T PLUS 400W /643 E40 SLV | 286 | 286 | 286 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 46.5 |

| | L | L | L | O | O | O |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Nomb re de Produc cto | Nom | Nom | Nom | Nom | Nom | Nom |
| HPI-T PLUS 400W /643 E40 SLV | 180 | 180 | 180 | 40 | 40 | 40 |



1: General Product Description

The HSE product line contains two different models. The 600 Watt type and the 1000 Watt type. The electronic driver is suitable for connection to a line voltage of 400 Volt nominal only. In order to achieve optimal illumination of the electronic lamps in these fixtures, they should be operated at high-frequency. This requires the exclusive use of the advanced lamps that have been specifically adapted for use in this driver. The lamps can be identified through their specific product names (Philips GreenP.T600W EL400V and Philips GreenP.TD1000W EL400V). Over time, continued use of alternate lamps may cause damage to the driver, and is therefore not advisable. System efficiency will also be affected by the application of alternate lamps.

2: Technical Specifications of Electronics in HSE 600 and HSE 1000

Refer to table 1 below for technical specifications.

General:

Lamp capacity : 600 and / or 1000 Watt HPS GP E lamp
 Ballast loss : 35 Watt in 1000 Watt / 20 Watt in 600 Watt
 Weight total : 600 Watt = 4.3 kg* / 1000 Watt = 4.7 *

* weight of lamp and reflector included.

HSE systems have been tested in accordance with IEC 598 and meet all relevant requirements. The systems are rain watertight IP23 / class I. The electronics housing is dust- and watertight IP65. All fixtures should be earthed prior to operation.



Filter Coils

When using HSE (electronic) fixtures, the use of filter coils is no longer required.

3. Assembly Instructions

The following parts will be supplied in a complete HSE fixture delivery:

- HSE assembly unit
- HSE Cover to close off assembly unit
- Assembly kit consisting of: 2x swivel + ring M25
2x bolt M6 + nut (assembly bracket)
- The HSE Driver, which is the complete electronics housing
- Reflector
- Lamp
- Brackets (if ordered) These can be either standard brackets or client specific brackets

3.1 HSE Assembly Unit

Assembly units are supplied together with separate swivels M25 (plus nut), M6 bolt + nut and separate cover. The assembly unit can be mounted with the M6 bolt, to be placed in the support profile. Several different brackets and eye bolts are available for attachment to different types of profiles. In order to mount the fixture horizontally and in a straight line, it is advisable to attach

them in alternating fashion. This will prevent torsion of the support profile. When using the one-point suspension brackets (i.e. one per fixture), the attachment point (center of gravity) can easily be determined using the scale marked on the assembly unit.

The separate wire ends supplied are fitted with wire core end sleeves and are suitable for use in standard 2.5 to 4 mm² wago connectors or comparable products. The wires are not fit for use with 1.5 – 2.5 mm² wago connectors. The outer jacket of the feeder cable can be stripped for a maximum of 12 cm. The highest permissible cable diameter is 2x Vmvk 4x4mm². After wiring, the cover of the assembly unit is fastened. Ensure that the length of the condensation loop in the wiring is kept to a minimum and that it does not rest upon the reflector.

3.2 Driver Unit HSE Complete

The driver unit fits into the assembly unit with a special wedge construction. The electrical connection is realized by shoving the driver unit onto the assembly unit. Always disconnect power first. HSE 600W and 1000 Watt systems are fitted with identical assembly units and are therefore interchangeable. Once the driver unit has been positioned, the rotary knob at the back of the assembly unit should be given a half turn (do not strain). This knob secures the assembly unit onto the driver unit, thus ensuring the correct contact pressure. All HSE fixtures should be locked prior to connection. Consequential damages caused by failure to comply with these directions do not qualify for compensation. (**see figure 1**)

The driver unit does not contain any service parts. The warranty will expire if the unit is opened. Exercise caution while handling the different “heavy” parts on the print, when working with the driver unit. Knocks to or improper use of the system may cause internal damage and should be avoided at all times.

4. Lamp

The correct lamp should be used with the fixture.

HSE 600 Watt : Philips Greenpower-E 600W/400 Volt lamp.

HSE 1000 Watt : Philips Greenpower-E 1000W/400 Volt lamp.

Refer to the de type-sticker on the fixture for the correct lamp type. Use of incorrect lamps may cause damage to fixture components. During lamp replacement, always disconnect the fixture for a safe work situation. The lamp will light up only if the power has been disconnected prior to lamp replacement. Lamps that are replaced without disconnecting the power will not start up, regardless of the current mains voltage at the socket.

In 1000 Watt systems, the lamp has to be inserted into the special lamp bracket. Open the bracket by slightly lifting the clip making sure to guide the bracket during the opening process. Push the lamp with its plat honeycombed surfaces onto the ceramic parts. In order to do this, the H-ends of the lamp have to be pushed between the two lamp holder springs. Execute with precision. Place unfrayed loose wire ends straight into the appropriate slot groove on the ceramic block. (If performed improperly, the connection will either be poor, or cannot be made at all). Then close the bracket. Ensure that the bracket has been fully closed at both sides. Push down the bracket until an audible click is produced. Faulty or incomplete bracket closure will cause the contact to be burned in the socket. (**figure 2**)

To prevent lamp breakage, do not operate the fixture in conditions of dense vapor or direct spraying. Also allow the installation to cool for at least 15 minutes to observe the cooling down

phase of the lamp, before bringing it back into use. The lamp can be cleaned with a damp cloth. This applies to both 600 and 1000W lamp types.

5: HSE Electronic Driver Unit / Service Status

The electronic driver unit of the HSE fixtures has been specifically designed for horticultural purposes. It combines low energy consumption with a long life span. Any problems that may occur during use, will be displayed on the LED. For error codes, refer to the table below.

| Status | LED | Description | Cause / action | Reset by: |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Starter busy | Continuous blinking | Starter is busy | Lamp or ballast cools down until ballast is capacitated to restart | Not necessary |
| EOL timer expired | 1 blink | Ballast switched off | Defective lamp / replace | Reset supply voltage |
| Lamp is cycling | 2 blinks | Number of start up attempts exceeded | Lamp will not start up / replace | Reset supply voltage |
| Low supply voltage | 3 blinks | Supply voltage is low | Lamp is switched off | Bring supply voltage within tolerance |
| High temperature | 4 blinks | Ballast temperature high (max 115 degrees) | Lamp is switched off | Reset supply voltage |
| Lamp voltage outside parameters | 5 blinks | EOL lamp * | Lamp is switched off / replace | Reset supply voltage |

Error codes are displayed at an interval of approximately 4 seconds.
 • = EOL
 (= end of lamp life)

5.1: Initial Start-Up with New Lamp

After assembly (and / or lamp replacement), the electronics will signal the presence of a new lamp during the initial start up of the fixture. During the first few minutes of initial start up of the system, a number of lamps may not light up immediately. Since the lamp has to burn in, the electronics will automatically reduce the power fed to the lamps to a level that is below nominal specifications. They will continue to do so for the first 100 hours and this ensures that both lamp and electronics are protected from high currents generated in new lamps.

6: Maintenance / Safety:

The HSE driver unit is basically maintenance free.

The electronics are equipped with 2 fuses. These have been fitted for safety reasons (fire safety) rather than for service purposes. The driver has no service parts and the electronics should not be subjected to any attempts at repair or otherwise. The combination of high-frequency and high

capacity is a potential hazard to (un)qualified personnel. Opening the housing will therefore cause the warrantee to expire (see warrantee conditions).

6.1: Assembly Instructions Reflector

The following applies to the HSE 600 system; the reflector is attached to the housing through an adapter, which is located in the recess over the lamp holder. The adapter of the reflector is located beneath the spring that holds the reflector in place. The lamp should be screwed in place with some caution in order to ensure the correct lamp position. Lamps that have not been correctly placed will have an adverse effect on the light distribution. Screw in the lamp before placing the reflector at all times. (also refer to light plan notes)

The socket of the HSE 600 has been mounted to a plate, and is equipped with a special feature that allows you to slightly adjust the socket afterwards. This may be necessary to realize the perfect lamp position once the lamp has been placed.

In HSE 1000 systems, the reflector should be clicked into the frame. The footprint of the reflector fits underneath the snappers in the lamp bracket. This should be executed with some caution to prevent distortion of the reflector. (**figure 3**)

6.2 Operating the Lamp without the Reflector

Lamps may not be operated without reflectors. The amount of heat generated is hazardous to any materials present above the fixture.

6.3 Maintenance of the Reflector

Alcohol based cleaning product can be used for regular cleaning. Avoid the use of abrasive cleaners on the reflectors and always ensure to rinse thoroughly with demineralized water. In general, calcium pollution can be removed with cleaning vinegar. If, for some reason, cleaning activities have not been executed for an extended period of time, the pollution may have corroded the anodizing layer. In such cases it is important to take appropriate action to clean the polluted surface. The use of more aggressive cleaning agents should be avoided to prevent irreparable damage to the reflectors. In case of grave pollution, please consult a specialist cleaner. In case of even more severe pollution, the reflectors may have to be subjected to a re-anodizing treatment.

Reflectors constructed from scaled materials (such as the Alpha reflector) cannot be re-anodized. Also, cleaning activities should be executed carefully to prevent loss of shape of the reflector.

7: Liability

In the interest of promotion of fire safety in greenhouses, a critical assessment should be made of the spacing of the fixtures and any screening fabrics present, possibly in consultation with your insurance adviser.

Hortilux Schréder b.v. is not liable for any damages caused by failure to comply with the installation instructions in accordance with NEN1 010 and EnergieNed. publications, or any provisions assigned to function as substitutes thereof, and the above assembly instructions.

The conditions of the Metaalunie (*Dutch Metal Association*) and Hortilux Schréder b.v. additional terms of guarantee are exclusively applicable to all deliveries.

Technical specs.***Input (mains side)***

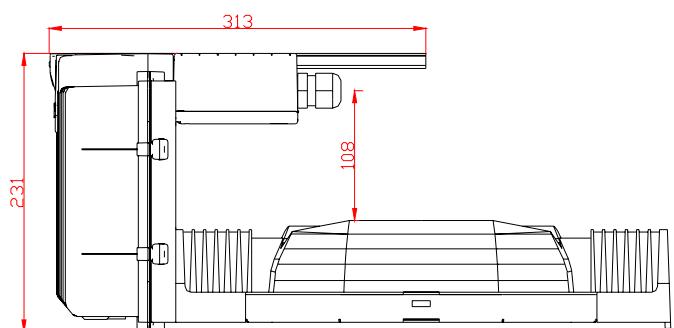
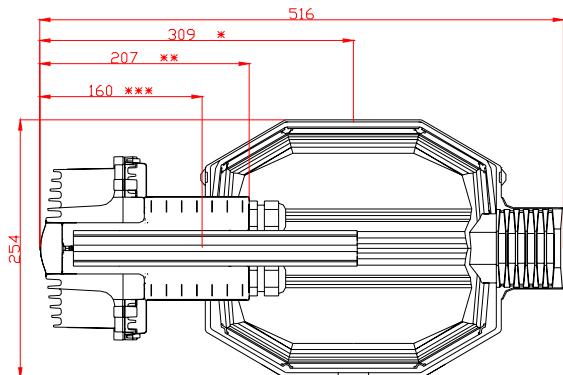
| Parameter | Conditions | 600W | | | 1000W | | | unit |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|------|------|------|
| | | Min | typ | Max | min | typ | max | |
| Mains voltage V_{mains} | Operational performance | 368 | 400 | 424 | 368 | 400 | 424 | V |
| | Operational safety ¹ | 360 | | 440 | 360 | | 440 | V |
| Mains frequency f_{mains} | Operational performance | 47.5 | | 63 | 47.5 | | 63 | Hz |
| | Operational safety | 45 | | 66 | 45 | | 66 | Hz |
| Mains power P_{mains} | $P_{\text{la}} = 615\text{W}$ | | 635 | 640 | | | | W |
| | $P_{\text{la}} = 1000\text{W}$ | | | | | 1032 | 1040 | W |
| Mains current I_{mains} | At $P_{\text{la_nom}}$, $V_{\text{mains}} = 400\text{V}$ | | 1.61 | 1.65 | | 2.61 | 2.68 | A |
| | At $P_{\text{la_max}}$, $V_{\text{mains}} = 368\text{V}$ | | | 1.9 | | | 3.0 | A |
| Power factor | Within oper. performance mains and at $P_{\text{la_nom}}$ | 0.95 | 0.98 | | 0.95 | 0.98 | | |
| Distortion | Within oper. performance mains and at $P_{\text{la_nom}}$ | According to EN61000-3-2 | | | According to EN61000-3-2 | | | |
| THD | | | 9 | 15 | | 9 | 15 | % |
| Inrush current $I_{\text{mains_pk}}$ | $V_{\text{mains}} = 424\text{V}$, $Z_{\text{mains}} = 0.4\Omega + 0.8\text{mH}$ | | 120 | | | 175 | | A |

¹ The input of the driver is protected against transients and over voltage typically happens at 460V, Beyond that the driver will fail (not repairable by the end user).

Output (lamp side)

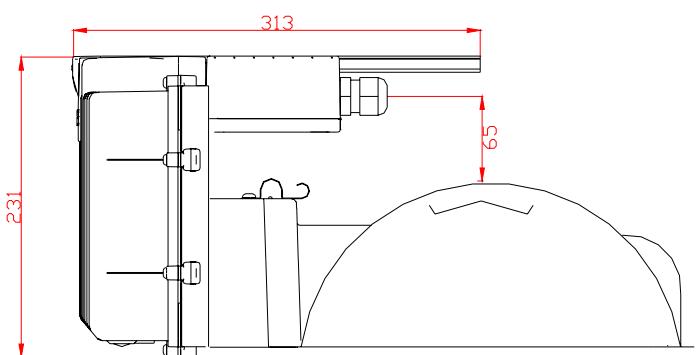
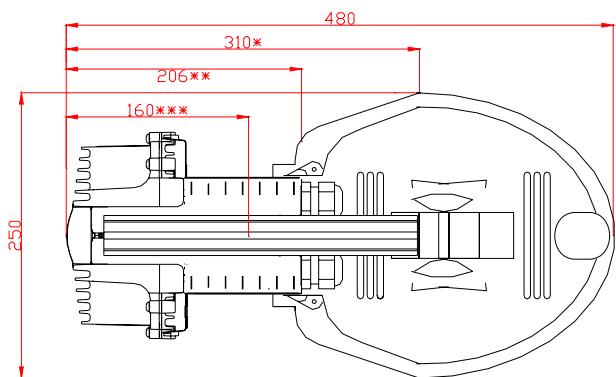
| Parameter | Conditions | 600W | | | 1000W | | | unit |
|-----------------------------------|--|------|-----|------|-------|------|------|-----------------|
| | | Min | typ | Max | min | typ | Max | |
| Lamp power P_{la} | $V_{\text{mains}} \pm 3\% \quad (P_{\text{la_nom}})$ | 597 | 615 | 633 | 970 | 1000 | 1030 | W |
| | $V_{\text{mains}} -8\%, +6\% \quad (P_{\text{la_nom}})$ | 585 | | 645 | 950 | | 1050 | W |
| Ignition voltage V_{ign} | $C_{\text{load}} < 100\text{pF}^2$ | | | 2500 | | | 2500 | V_{pk} |

² Typically cable capacity 100pF/meter

Dimensions

* Center of gravity reflector
** Stop swivel M25
***Center of gravity fixture

HSE1000™



HSE600™

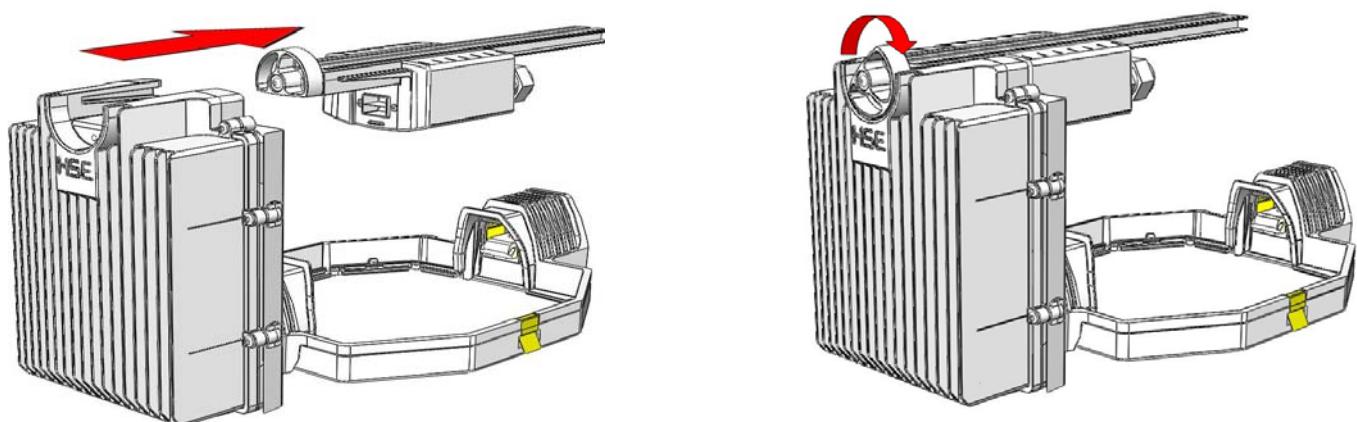


figure 1

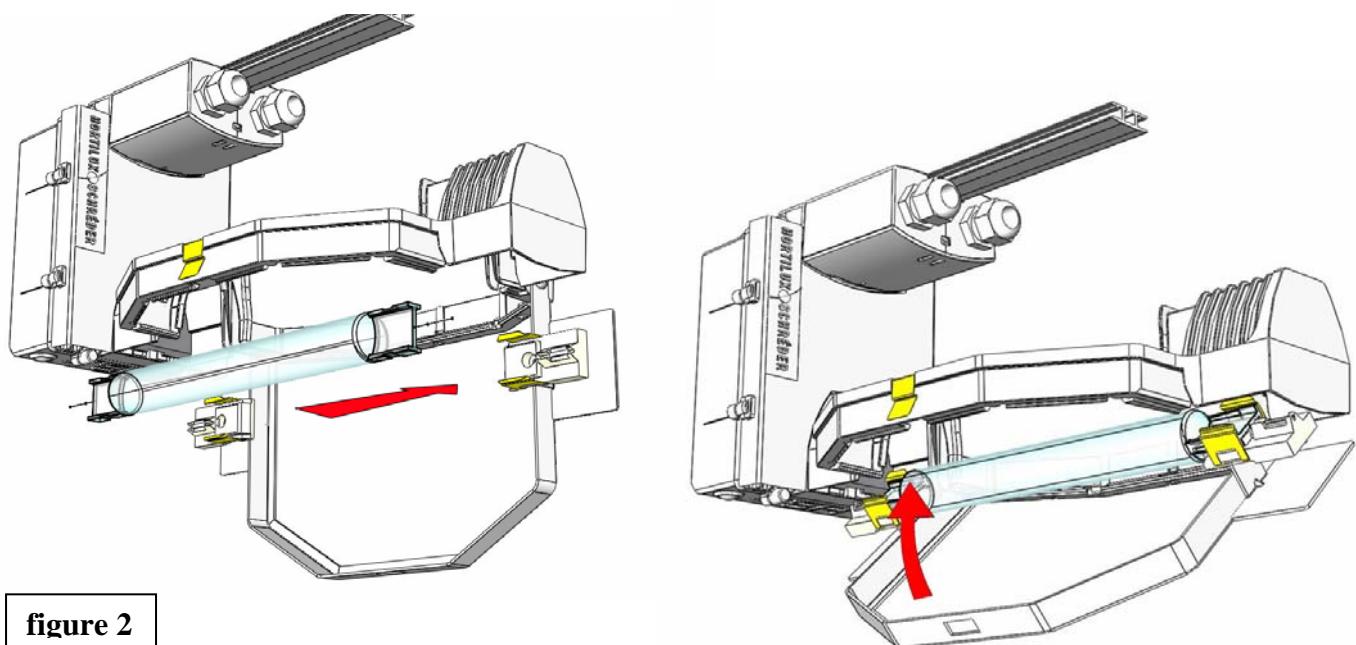


figure 2

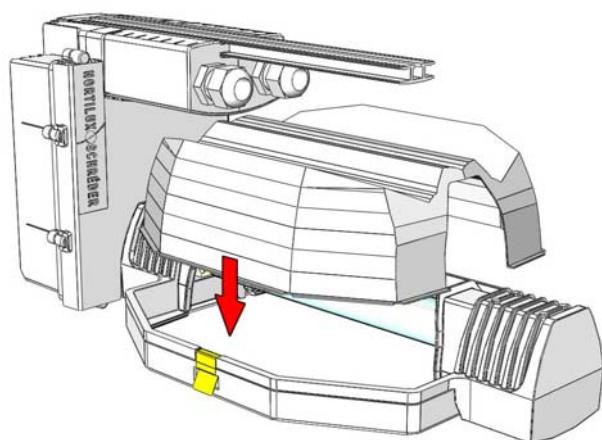


figure 3



Growing your profits

Horticultural lighting

PHILIPS



The essence of good lighting

Light is essential for plant growth. Natural sunlight is the cheapest source available but for horticulture it is not always available in sufficient quantities. Especially in regions between 40 and 80 degrees latitude the amount of daylight required for good plant growth is limited during the winter. Therefore, during this period, the use of artificial light has become very common in greenhouses to increase production and quality.

Horticultural lighting and Philips

Philips has been developing light sources for horticulture for many years already. For a deeper understanding of what is required in the greenhouse Philips has close contact with commercial growers. In order to meet these specific requirements we have our own laboratories and test stations and, to further advance our overall knowledge, we contribute to independent research and field testing. This approach has led to the development of no-fuss, highly efficient lamps which have been tailor-made for you.

The role of light

The amount of natural light (global radiation) is in most cases measured in terms of energy (J or W) with a solar meter. Plants use a relatively small part of this radiation for growth and this we call growth light. The majority of the radiation is heat. When you use supplemental light to enhance plant growth, you need to ensure that the lamps are highly efficient at producing growth light, and are not, for example, mostly producing heat.

As evidence mounts that artificial light can increase productivity, more and more growers are turning to artificial light. It is already very commonly used in ornamental crops such as roses, chrysanthemums and lilies and is now increasingly used for vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumber, sweet pepper and lettuce. It is expected that in the future its use will be extended to cover a much wider range of crops.

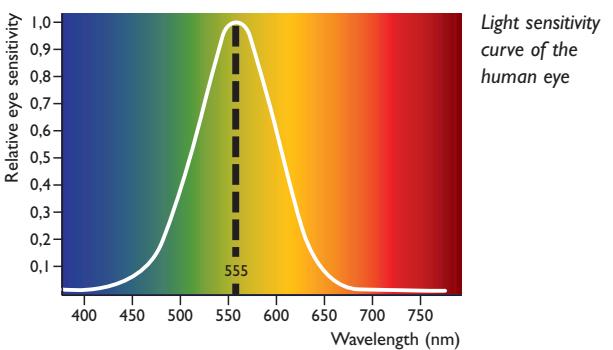
Contents

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| The essence of good lighting | 2-3 |
| Artificial lighting | 4-7 |
| Translating knowledge into products | 8-9 |
| Product datasheets | 10-19 |



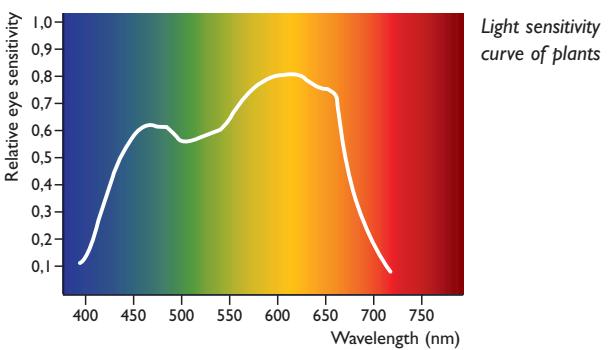
Growth light

Light is, for the human eye, the visible part of electromagnetic radiation. Most products for lighting are developed for human applications. For these purposes the intensity of visible light is expressed in lux. Lux is a photometric unit and is based on the average sensitivity of the human eye.



This sensitivity is maximal at green/yellow (555 nm) and is declining towards longer (red) and shorter wavelengths (blue).

Plants have a completely different sensitivity for light colours than the human eye. For plant growth it is important to define light as small light particles, also called photons or quantum. The energy content of photons is different, depending on wavelength (light colour). For one Watt of energy, almost twice as many red photons can be produced compared with blue. This means that although they still use the green and blue part for growth – or photosynthesis – they use the red part of the light much more efficiently. In fact we are dealing with a plant sensitivity curve for growth light.



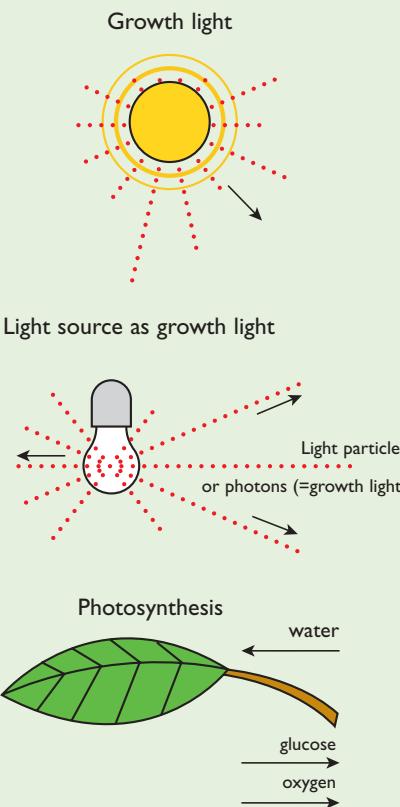
So, contrary to common belief, plant growth is not determined by lux or energy, but by photons from the blue to red (400-700 nm) part of the spectrum. This is called growth light!

Suitability for photosynthesis

Research at universities and applied research stations has demonstrated that the rate of photosynthesis is related to the amount of photons between 400 – 700 nm. This is called 'Photosynthetic Photon Flux' (PPF). It is the only reliable way of measuring if a light source is suitable for photosynthesis.

The higher the PPF value per Watt, the more efficient the light source for plant growth. This is why Philips specifies on all his light sources for horticultural use, the PPF value. This is expressed in micromole photons per second ($\mu\text{mol/s}$).

The Philips MASTER GreenPower lamp is specially developed for maximal growth light and has the highest PPF per Watt available for horticulture.





Artificial lighting

There are several ways in which artificial light can be used to improve growth and extend the growing season of commercial crops:

- 1 to supplement natural daylight and raise growth light levels in order to enhance photosynthesis and thereby improve growth and quality of plants in greenhouses (**supplemental growth light**).
- 2 to control the light period by extending the natural day length with artificial light (**photoperiodic lighting**).
- 3 to totally replace daylight with artificial light for ultimate climate control (**cultivation without daylight**).

Philips offers a wide range of lamps for all these horticultural applications.

I Supplemental growth light in greenhouses

The amount of supplemental growth light required very much depends on plant type, desired plant growth and availability of natural daylight. For this reason Philips has designed a tool that calculates how much additional growth light is required in each individual situation. The tool is available at your local Philips office and allows you to calculate the optimal amount of light your greenhouse requires based on your wishes and/or possibilities.

Depending on plant type and desired plant growth for central European conditions, the following supplemental levels are suggested:

- 1 15 – 30 µmol for improving quality, maintenance of the crop and limited production increase;
- 2 30 – 45 µmol for seedlings, growth and production of pot plants;
- 3 40 – 100 µmol for year-round cultivation, for example, of chrysanthemums and roses and multiple layer cultivation;
- 4 100 – 200 µmol for production of plants with high light demand (fruit production of, for example, tomatoes and cucumbers);
- 5 100 – 800 µmol for the production of plants under artificial light alone (for example growth chambers)

In the case of MASTER GreenPower 600W/400V: 1 µmol growth light corresponds to 76 lux.



For supplemental growth light applications Philips recommends:

- **MASTER GreenPower**

Figure I Supplemental growth light

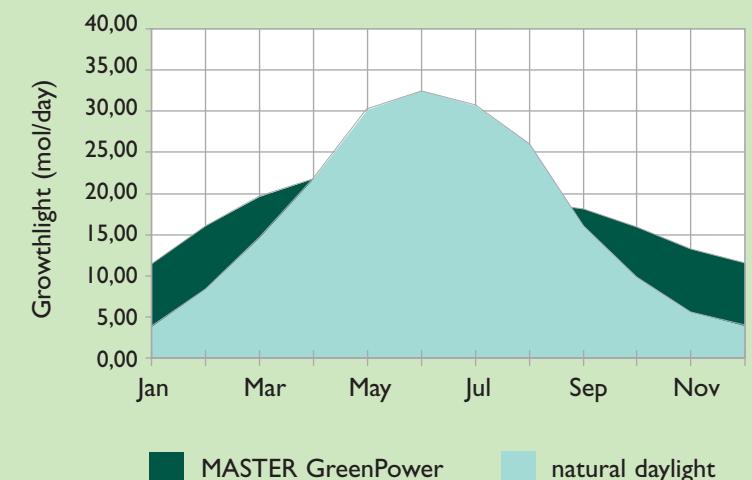


Figure I shows an example of how natural daylight is supplemented with MASTER GreenPower during winter. In this example plants are illuminated with 105 µmol growth light (= circa 8000 lux) during 20 hours/day from November until February. In the remaining lighting period the operating hours is less.



**For the low dose of light applications
Philips recommends:**

- **Incandescent (Flower Power Pro or Superlux Agro Pro)**
- **Compact fluorescent (CFL)**

3 Cultivation without daylight

The total replacement of daylight by artificial light is primarily associated with climate controlled rooms. In these applications, it is essential that the spectral composition of the artificial light is balanced for optimal plant development.

For cultivation of plants without daylight Philips offers you three solutions:

a. MASTER HPI-T Plus

HPI-T Plus lamps have a spectrum closer to daylight, and plants develop very well under this light.

b. A 1:1 mix of 400W MASTER GreenPower and 400W MASTER HPI-T Plus

This combination of light sources has proven a good lighting solution for several species. Compared with HPI-T Plus lamps, MASTER GreenPower lamps offer a higher efficiency in growth light. The little blue in the spectrum of the MASTER GreenPower is compensated by HPI-T Plus.

c. MASTER TL-D Super 80

The use of MASTER TL-D Super 80 fluorescent lamps (for example colour 830 and 840) is also a very suitable option.

TL-D Super 80 lamps offer the following advantages:

- Low temperature of the tube. This allows short distance between lamps and plants (around 15 cm) and thus the possibility to grow plants in multiple layers.
- TL-D Reflex is particularly suitable for this application. This tube has an internal reflector that creates an efficient lighting system without the need for an external reflector.
- Flexible light levels can be arranged. The light level can vary from very low (for tissue culture and seedlings) to high (approximately 800 μmol) with good light distribution.
- Dimming is possible. The light output of a high frequency system (TL-D HF) is continuously dimmable between 100% down to approximately 8%. The efficiency of the fluorescent lamp is comparable with that of the HPI-T Plus.



MASTER TL-D for cultivation without daylight

**For cultivation without daylight
Philips recommends:**

- **MASTER HPI-T Plus**
- **Mix of MASTER GreenPower and MASTER HPI-T Plus**
- **MASTER TL-D Super 80**



1:1 mix of MASTER GreenPower and MASTER HPI-T Plus

2 Photoperiodic lighting

For many plants the moment of flowering is determined by the length of the light period. The use of artificial light for control of flowering is called photoperiodic lighting. With this method short-day and long-day plants can be cultivated all year round. For example, very good results have been achieved with photoperiodic lighting of chrysanthemum, euphorbia pulcherrima and kalanchoe as well as with gypsophila and carnations.

The most common ways of influencing the day length are:

- with growth light (also growth takes place during the day prolongation period) or
- with a low dose of light, primary for flower regulation ($100 - 400 \text{ lux}; 2 - 6 \text{ } \mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}$).

Translating knowledge into products

Research to improve knowledge is essential. Philips supports several research projects that study the process of plant growth in relation to light. Leading universities in Europe and the USA, together with several growers and luminaire suppliers, have helped us to determine the most efficient lighting solution for ornamental crops and vegetables. Our international contacts ensure that our level of expertise is as broad as possible. A number of commercial growers with different crops allow us to test new concepts over lifetime. This approach means that new or adapted light sources are intensively evaluated by international experts as well as being tested in practice.

This approach has resulted in Philips designing horticultural lamps that offer you:

- Maximal efficiency in growth light
- Maximal output over life time
- Maximal benefit on plant growth
- Minimal early failure.

Light measurements

Philips has its own independently and officially certified light measurement laboratory. This means measurements can be carried out on the performance of our lamps with the highest accuracy. Here we do all measurements on light sources specified in the IEC standards.



Light measurement laboratory Philips Turnhout.

Stray light

With the increasing use of artificial light in greenhouses, stray light that reflects back out of the greenhouse, is becoming an environmental and social issue. In order to operate in a socially responsible manner, we recommend a range of technical measures, such as the installation of screens, to reduce this issue. Philips is also taking the issue of stray light into account as it develops new technologies for greenhouse lighting systems in the future.



85% screen (partially closed) installed to reduce light pollution

Our customers

It is very important for Philips that you are satisfied with our products. We are developing lamps on the input we get from the market, a policy that has brought us very positive feedback from growers.

Peter Klapwijk, Klapwijk GreenQ bv Tomato Grower - Monster, The Netherlands
"A good lamp is determined by yield times lifetime. That automatically leads you to Philips. Our contact is good and that's important, as technical development and optimal plant breeding should go hand in hand."



T. Verheul, Rosa Plaza de Berckt Roses - Baarlo, The Netherlands
"I recently visited the Philips Turnhout factory where I received useful and clear information about the lamps and the use of these lamps in horticultural applications."



Cor Boeters, Sunrise Pepper Growers - Wateringen, The Netherlands
"Reliability of the lamp and the manufacturer is our reason for choosing Philips. Our contact is good and people think along with test projects."



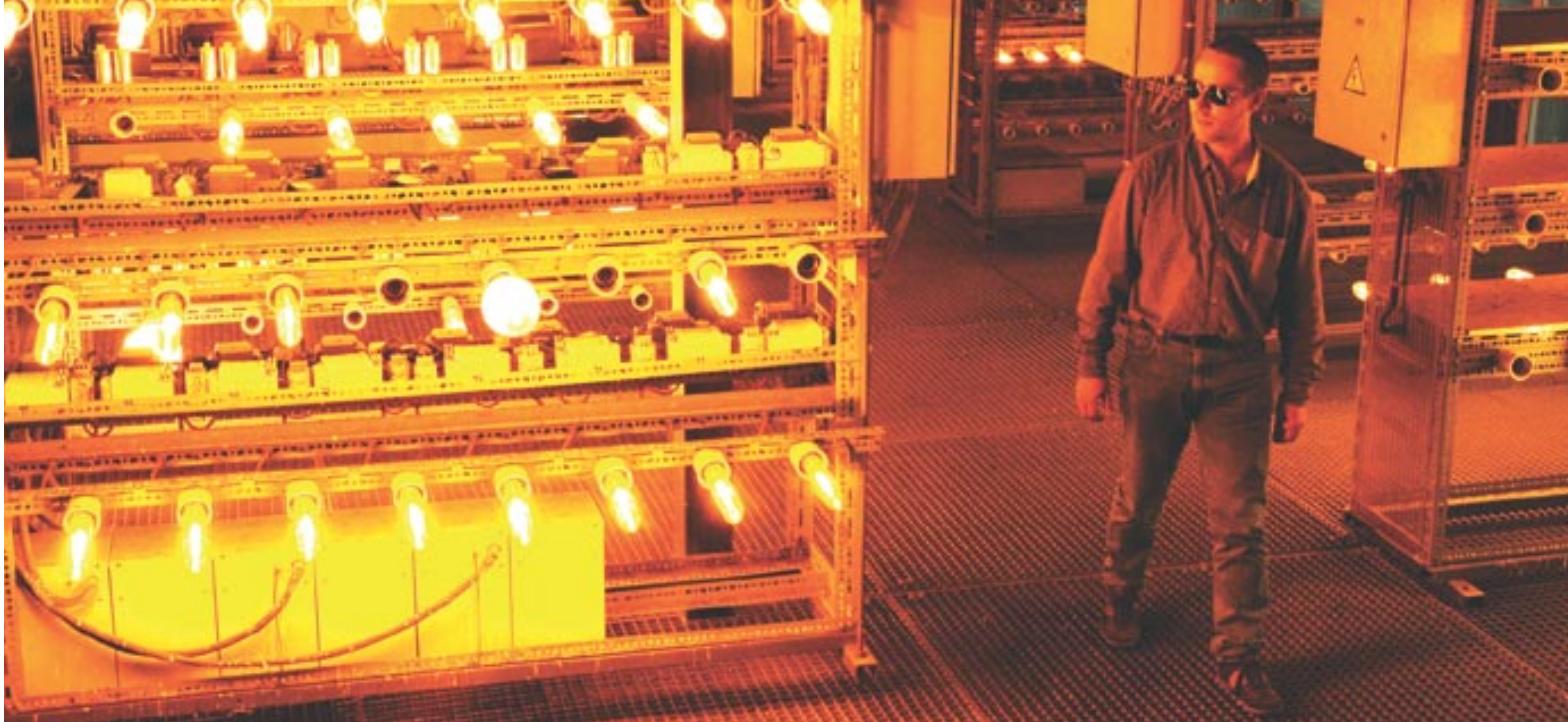
Philips support

Your local Philips agent can demonstrate the benefits of using Philips MASTER GreenPower and other lamps for several crops.

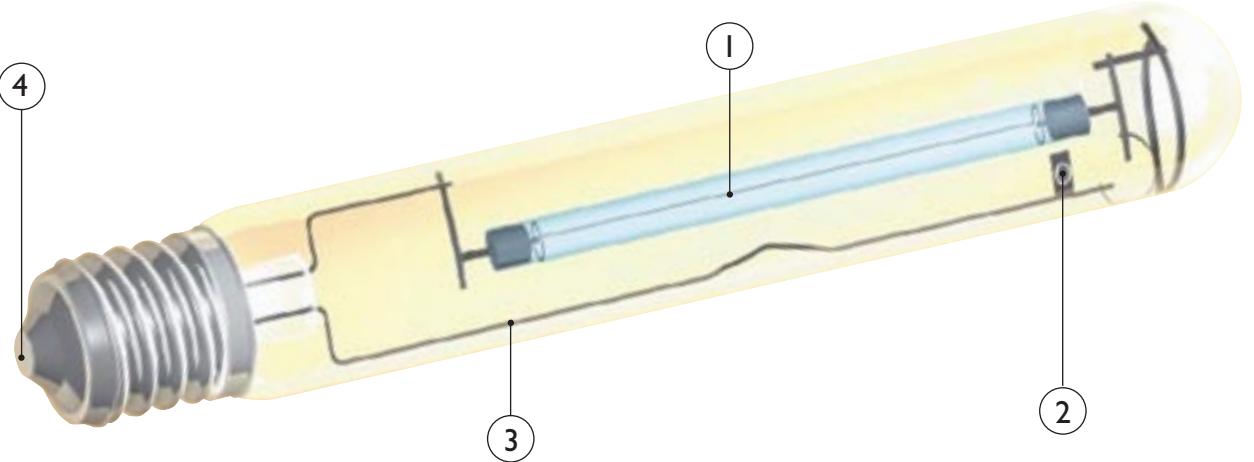
Website Horticultural Lighting

Detailed information and recommendations about using additional growth light in horticulture can be found on our horticultural website:

www.horticultural.lighting.philips.com



Lifetime testing at Philips Turnhout



MASTER GreenPower and MASTER Agro Leading technology

① PIA technology

The ceramic discharge tube with "Philips Integrated Antenna" technology contains no moving parts and therefore eliminates early lamp failures and guarantees a reliable and extended lamp life.

② ZrAl getter

The "Zirconium Aluminium" getter improves the vacuum in the outer bulb. This ensures a more consistent discharge temperature and lower sodium migration from the discharge tube resulting in excellent lumen maintenance over the total lifetime as well as fewer premature failures.

③ Simple and strong construction

The optimised design with only seven internal welds ensures a more robust construction to withstand vibration and adverse environmental conditions, enhancing reliability and prolonging the lifetime.

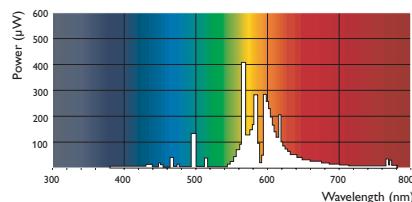
④ Lead free

The range is constructed with lead-free solder and is 96% "upward" recyclable (the whole lamp with the exception of the discharge tube) in an environmentally conscious way. This means that the recycled components are re-used in the production of new lamps.

MASTER GreenPower T
400W / 600W EM for
230V single phase
systems



MASTER GreenPower T 400W / 600W EM 230V



Features

- GreenPower results in optimised growth light output.
- Ceramic discharge tube with PIA technology for long and reliable lifetime.
- ZrAl getter ensures excellent growth light maintenance over life and fewer premature failures.
- Simple and robust construction for enhanced reliability and longer life.
- Lead free solder.

Benefits

- High growth light maintenance safeguards a constant crop quality and quantity over life.
- Optimised performance for horticultural applications.

Comparison of MASTER GreenPower with MASTER SON-T PIA Plus

- MASTER GreenPower lamps are designed for optimal growth light output over lifetime based on an optimal spectral energy distribution for the light sensitivity curve of plants.
- MASTER SON-T PIA Plus lamps are designed for maximal lumen output over lifetime based on an optimal spectral energy distribution for the light sensitivity curve of the human eye.

Application

- Horticultural lighting, intended for the stimulation of CO₂ uptake for improved photosynthesis and plant growth.

Gear

- The lamp requires a ballast and ignitor in accordance with the IEC HPS Plus standard.

Product information



Perfect light, perfect sense

| | Growth light PPF* (initial) | Lifetime | Maintenance (nominal) |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| MASTER GreenPower 400W | 725 μmol/sec | 12.000 hrs | > 92% at 12.000 hrs |
| MASTER GreenPower 600W | 1100 μmol/sec | 10.000 hrs | > 92% at 10.000 hrs |

* PPF information: see page 3



Lamp

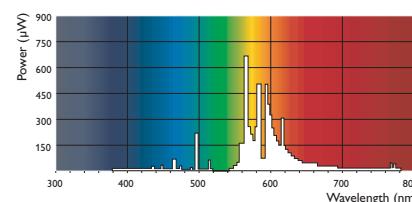
MASTER GreenPower lamps are High Pressure Sodium Lamps with a ceramic discharge tube, enclosed in a clear tubular outer bulb with optimised growth light (μmol) output and maintenance.

System

The system consists of a specially designed lamp, ballast and ignitor, suitable for phase/phase connection to the mains.



MASTER GreenPower T 600W EM 400V



Features

- GreenPower results in optimised growth light output.
- Ceramic discharge tube with PIA technology for long and reliable lifetime.
- ZrAl getter ensures excellent growth light maintenance over life and fewer premature failures.
- Simple and robust construction for enhanced reliability and longer life.
- Lead free solder.

Benefits

- High growth light maintenance safeguards a constant crop quality and quantity over life.
- Optimised performance for horticultural applications.

Comparison of 400V system with 230V system

- Lower installation cost.
- Very low 3rd harmonic.
- Improved growth light, +4,5%.

Application

- Horticultural lighting, intended for the stimulation of CO₂ uptake for improved photosynthesis and plant growth.

Gear

- The lamp requires a ballast and ignitor in accordance with the IEC HPS Plus standard.

Recommendation lamp replacement

- Luminaire must be disconnected from the mains before lamp replacement because outer ring of the lamp holder is connected to a phase and therefore live.



Perfect light, perfect sense

| | Growth light PPF* (initial) | Lifetime | Maintenance (nominal) |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| MASTER GreenPower 600W/400V | 1150 μmol/sec | 10.000 hrs | > 92% at 10.000 hrs |

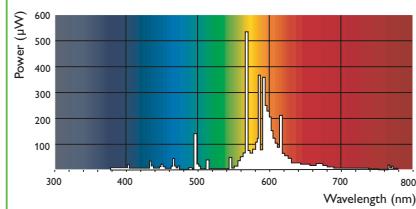
* PPF information: see page 3

MASTER Agro T

400W for 230V single phase systems



MASTER Agro T 400W EM 230V



Lamp

MASTER Agro lamps are High Pressure Sodium Lamps with a ceramic discharge tube, enclosed in a clear tubular outer bulb with an increased output of blue light designed for horticultural purposes.

Features

- Agro results in extra blue in the spectral energy distribution.
- Ceramic discharge tube with PIA technology for long and reliable lifetime.
- ZrAl getter ensures excellent growth light maintenance over life and fewer premature failures.
- Simple and robust construction enhancing reliability and longer life.
- Lead free solder.

Benefits

- High growth light maintenance safeguards a constant crop quality and quantity over life.
- Especially at lower lighting levels the spectrum of the MASTER Agro lamp will result in a more compact plant development for certain plants and can optimise plant development and quality with good leaf, bloom color and extra branching.

Comparison of MASTER Agro with MASTER GreenPower

- MASTER Agro lamps are designed for applications with low light levels. The extra blue in the spectral energy distribution results in more compact and sturdy plants.
- MASTER GreenPower lamps are designed for optimal growth light output over lifetime based on an optimal spectral energy distribution for the light sensitivity curve of plants.

Application

- Horticultural lighting, intended for the stimulation of CO₂ uptake for improved photosynthesis and plant growth.

Gear

- The lamp requires a ballast and ignitor in accordance with the IEC HPS Plus standard.

Product information

| | Growth light PPF* (initial) | Lifetime | Maintenance (nominal) |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| MASTER SON-T PIA Agro 400W | 660 μmol/sec | 10.000 hrs | > 85% at 10.000 hrs |

* PPF information: see page 3



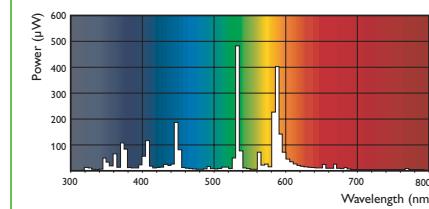
Perfect light, perfect sense

MASTER HPI-T Plus

400W for 230V single phase systems



MASTER HPI-T Plus 400W 230V



Lamp

MASTER HPI-T Plus lamps are Metal Halide Lamps with a quartz discharge tube, enclosed in a clear tubular outer bulb.

Features

- 3 band technology resulting in high luminous efficacy, both initially and over long lifetime.
- 3 band technology resulting in high color stability for stable plant growth over lifetime.
- Runs both on HPI gear and for higher growth light output on SON gear.

Benefits

- Minimal maintenance cost.
- Initial investment saving options when run on SON ballast resulting in higher growth light output.

Applications

- Horticultural lighting, intended for the stimulation of CO₂ uptake for improved photosynthesis and plant growth.
- Horticultural applications with low levels of daylight in combination with SON lamps.
- Horticultural applications without daylight like growing chambers.

Gear

- Can be run on HPI gear as well as SON gear, resulting in different light output and color temperature.

Recommendation lamp usage

- Luminaire with protective front glass is required.

Product information

| | Growth light PPF* (initial) | Lifetime | Maintenance (nominal) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| MASTER HPI-T Plus (on SON gear) | 540 μmol/sec | 7.000 hrs | > 85% at 7.000 hrs |
| MASTER HPI-T Plus (on HPI gear) | 490 μmol/sec | 7.000 hrs | > 85% at 7.000 hrs |

* PPF information: see page 3



Perfect light, perfect sense

MASTER TL-D

Reflex Super 80

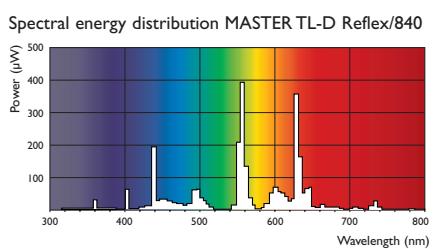
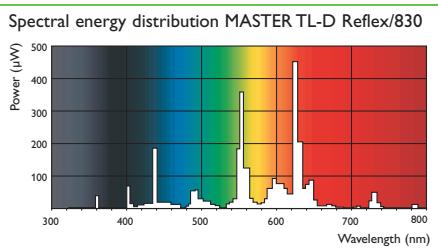


Lamp

MASTER TL-D Reflex lamps are fluorescent lamps with an internal reflector to concentrate the lamplight in the direction in which it is needed.

Features

- Internal reflector with an opening angle of 160° increases the light intensity by 60%.
- High growth light maintenance.
- MASTER TL-D Reflex lamps are 100% retrofit with all TL-D lamps with similar wattage.
- Recyclable; mercury, phosphor and glass can be re-used in production of new TL-D lamps.



Benefits

- Lower initial investment because of built in reflector.
- Internal reflector reduces used space in multi layer cultivation.
- Light output is hardly affected in environments subject to dust accumulation.

Comparison of MASTER TL-D Reflex with standard TL-D

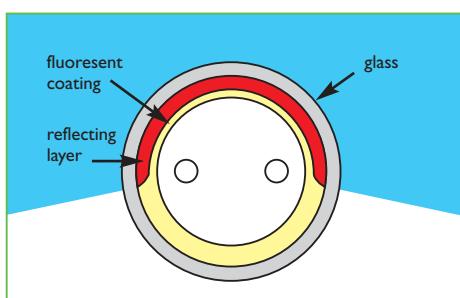
- Up to 60% higher light output resulting in higher yield for existing installation or less battens for new installations.
- 60% longer service lifetime reduces the maintenance and relamping cost.

Applications

- Cultivation of plants without daylight.
- Growth chamber or cabinet with possibility to grow plants in multiple layers.

Gear

- Operates both on conventional but preferably on HF control gear.



MASTER TL-D

Secura Super 80

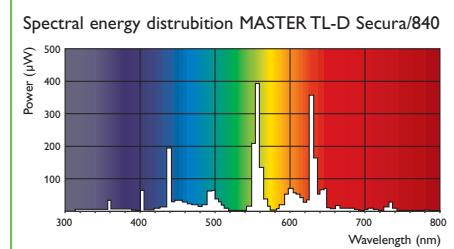
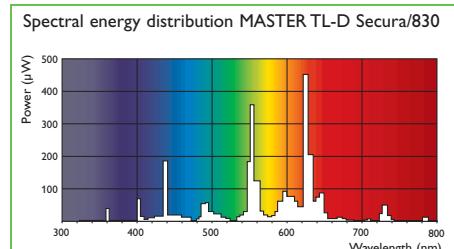


Lamp

- MASTER TL-D Secura lamps are fluorescent lamps with an external transparent protective coating.

Features

- External transparent protective coating.
- Easily identified by a blue ring at the end of the lamp.
- High growth light maintenance.
- MASTER TL-D Secura lamps are 100% retrofit with all TL-D lamps with similar wattage.
- Recyclable; mercury, phosphor and glass can be re-used in production of new TL-D lamps.



Benefits

- Protective coating safely retains all glass and other lamp components if the lamp breaks.

Comparison of MASTER TL-D Secura with standard TL-D

- Up to 30% higher light output resulting in higher yield for existing installation or less battens for new installations.
- 60% longer service lifetime reduces the maintenance and relamping cost.
- Protective coating ensures a safe environment without the possibility of glass fall.

Applications

- Cultivation of plants without daylight.
- Growth chambers or cabinets where safety is essential.

Gear

- Operates both on conventional but preferably on HF control gear.



Secura

Standaard TL-D

Product information



Perfect light, perfect sense

| | Growth light PPF* (initial) | Lifetime | Maintenance (nominal) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| MASTER TL-D Reflex Super 80 36W | 47 µmol/sec | 12.000 hrs | > 90% at 12.000 hrs |
| MASTER TL-D Reflex Super 80 58W | 73 µmol/sec | 12.000 hrs | > 90% at 12.000 hrs |

* PPF information: see page 3

Product information

| | Growth light PPF* (initial) | Lifetime | Maintenance (nominal) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| MASTER TL-D Secura Super 80 36W | 45 µmol/sec | 12.000 hrs | > 90% at 12.000 hrs |
| MASTER TL-D Secura Super 80 58W | 70 µmol/sec | 12.000 hrs | > 90% at 12.000 hrs |

* PPF information: see page 3



Perfect light, perfect sense

Flower Power Pro

100W



Lamp

- Flower Power Pro is an incandescent lamp with internal mirror reflector for horticultural applications.

Features

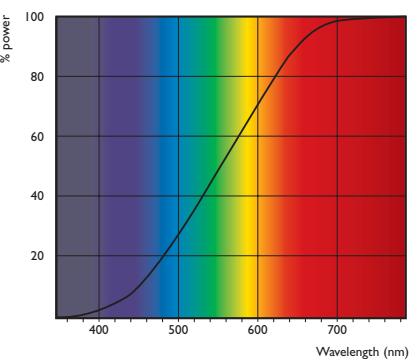
- Built-in reflector eliminates the need for an external reflector system.
- Corrosion free nickel-plated brass cap.

Benefits

- Can directly replace existing 100W and 150W lamps.
- Internal reflector ensures that all light is directed to where it is needed.

Comparison of Flower Power Pro with Superlux Agro Pro

- For less energy consumption;
Flower Power Pro 100W with a lifetime of 1.000 hrs.
- For longer lifetime;
Superlux Agro Pro 150W with a lifetime of 2.000 hrs.



Applications

- Photoperiodic lighting in greenhouses.
- To prolong the short days during autumn, winter and spring.

Application advice

- In an installation of 3 x 3.2 m the Flower Power Pro has an installed output of 10.4 w/m².
- For stock plants; one lamp per 7.5 m².
- For cut-flowers; one lamp per 9.6 m².
- Minimal distance of 80 cm between possible obstacle and plants should be maintained due to shadow casting.
- Minimal distance between lamp and plant (Hnett) is 2 m, perpendicular to the plants.
- Nominal voltage variations can influence the lifetime of the lamps.



Superlux Agro Pro

150W



Lamp

- Superlux Agro Pro is an incandescent lamp with a mushroom shaped white coated bulb for horticultural applications.

Features

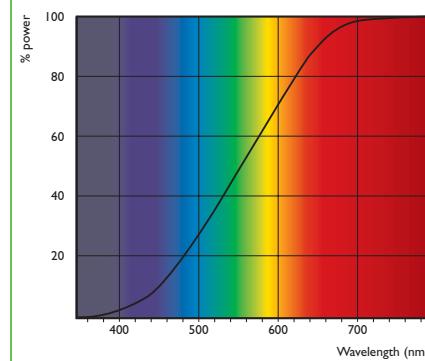
- Internal white coating eliminates the need for an external reflector system.
- Corrosion free nickel-plated brass cap.
- Double lifetime compared with standard incandescent lamps.

Benefits

- Can directly replace existing 150W lamps clear or diffuse.
- Internal white coating ensures that all light is directed to where it is needed.

Comparison of Superlux Agro Pro with Flower Power Pro

- For longer lifetime;
Superlux Agro Pro 150W with a lifetime of 2.000 hrs.
- For less energy consumption;
Flower Power Pro 100W with a lifetime of 1.000 hrs.



Applications

- Photoperiodic lighting in greenhouses.
- To prolong the short days during autumn, winter and spring.

Application advice

- In an installation of 3 x 3.2 m the Superlux Agro Pro has an installed output of 15.6 w/m².
- For stock plants; one lamp per 7.5 m².
- For cut-flowers; one lamp per 9.6 m².
- Minimal distance of 80 cm between possible obstacle and plants should be maintained due to shadow casting.
- Minimal distance between lamp and plant (Hnett) is 2 m, perpendicular to the plants.
- Nominal voltage variations can influence the lifetime of the lamps.

Product information

| | Light intensity at Hnett = 2 m and 1 lamp per 9,6 m ² | Lifetime (average) |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Flower Power Pro 100W | 100 lux (min/max > 70%) | 1.000 hrs |

Product information

| | Light intensity at Hnett = 2 m and 1 lamp per 9,6 m ² | Lifetime (average) |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Superlux Agro Pro 150W | 100 lux (min/max > 70%) | 2.000 hrs |

Philips Lighting

Lamps Europe - Professional Lamps

www.horticultural.lighting.philips.com

Printed in the Netherlands

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can be derived from any information and illustrations in this brochure.



BREAKING NEWS ON SUPPLEMENTAL LIGHTING!

Hortilux Schréder introduced the following step in supplemental lighting through their **HSE600** and **HSE1000**. The basic principles for developing the new fixtures, based on an electronic ballast device, was of course that it would work immediately and would be great and reliable. That is why Hortilux Schréder can guarantee more light for less energy and a new and more energy-efficient concept with a longer life span.

The lamps shine better and are more efficiently and stable, which helps prolong the life span. An additional advantage is that the fixtures themselves have become lighter in weight and more compact, hence less shadows. The reflector concept has also been upgraded and improved, which helps to improve the light yield even more and creates an optimum uniformity.

HSE also in 1000 Watt!

The electronic ballast device from Hortilux Schréder is available in two types: 400 Volt/600 Watt and 400 Volt/1000 Watt. The **HSE1000** is a real breakthrough – an innovation that allows you to use fewer fixtures. Fewer fixtures mean less shadow, less connection points and lower installation and maintenance costs. In this way, the introduction of Electronics offers a better use of capital as regards investments and the possibility to work with higher light levels.

New electronic supplemental lighting system:

less energy, more light!



HSE600TM

&

HSE1000TM

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Nom. ambient temperature | -10 °C + 40 °C | -10 °C + 40 °C |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|

HS Electronics Technical Specifications

| | HSE600 | HSE1000 |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Type of lamp: high pressure sodium lamp | Master GreenPower-EI 600 Watt | Master GreenPower-EI 1000 Watt |
| Type of ballast device | GreenVision 600 Watt | GreenVision 1000 Watt |
| Type of fitting | E-40 | Dubbel ended |
| Voltage (nom) | 400 Volt | 400 Volt |
| Voltage tolerance | -8/+6% | -8/+6% |
| Frequency | 50 Hz | 50 Hz |
| Electricity consumption (nom) | 1,66 Amp | 2,70 Amp |
| Absorbed voltage (nom) | 645 Watts | 1045 Watts |
| Power factor | >0.97 | >0.97 |
| Lamp's voltage (nom) | 615 Watts | 1000 Watts |
| Lamp's voltage tolerance | ± 3% | ± 3% |
| Weight | ± 3,5 Kg | ± 3,75 Kg |

HORTILUX SCHRÉDER'S DELIVERY PROGRAMME

Besides the **HSE 600** and the **HSE 1000**, of course the familiar Hortilux Schréder systems remain part of our programme. An overview:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| System Standard | Fixtures HS 2000/400 Watt HS 2000/600 Watt HS Remote | Reflectors Special Deep Deep Midi Medium Wide Super Wide |
| Electronics | HSE 600 HSE1000 | Alpha |

Light calculation

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Customer | University of Guelph |
| City / Country | CAN |
| Pattern | 1 m x 2 m H = 1 m + 1 m x 2 m H = 1 m |
| Calculator | P. van der Valk |
| Date | 24-6-2005 |
| Drawing number | NVT University of Guelph |

Luminaire information:

| no | type | luminous flux [lumen] | x [m] | y [m] | z [m] | rx | ry | rz |
|----|--|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----|----|----|
| 1 | 981412 DEEP HS 600W grid: 1 x 3 armatures configuration: 1 m x 2 m H = 1 m | 600W SONT 85000 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 90 |
| 2 | 921821 DEEP HS 400W grid: 1 x 2 armatures configuration: 1 m x 2 m H = 1 m | 400W K P HPI/T M-H 37000 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 90 |

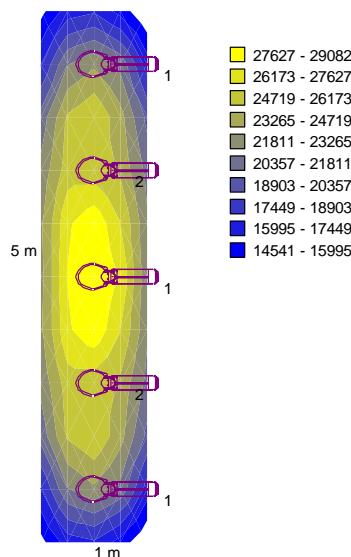
Maintenance factor = 1.00

Luminaire information:

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| average (Eav): | 23261 lx |
| minimum (Emin): | 12932 lx |
| maximum (Emax): | 29082 lx |
| Emin/Emax: | 44,5 % |
| Emin/Eav: | 55,6 % |

Uniformity in calculation field:

Emin 12932 lx Emax 29082 lx Eaverage 23261 lx
Emin/Emax 44.5% Emin/Eaverage 55.6%

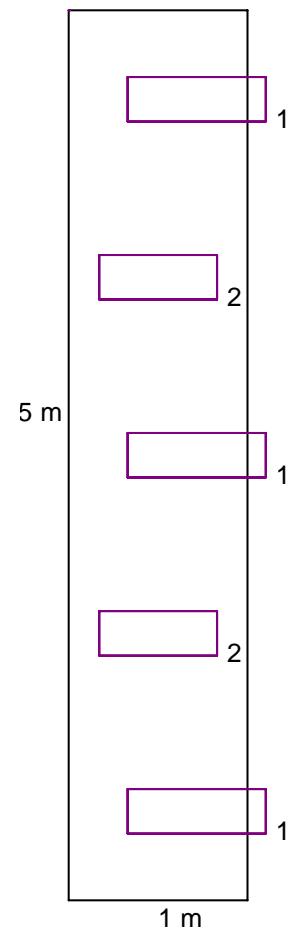


To this lighting plan (drawing + computer calculation the "Explanation to the Lightingplan",
the supplementary guarantee provisions PL light systems Inc. apply.

Calculation plane:

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 14031 | 16663 | 17263 | 15442 | 12932 |
| 17306 | 21727 | 22989 | 21395 | 16774 |
| 20964 | 24968 | 26127 | 23813 | 19963 |
| 22202 | 25457 | 25423 | 24453 | 21345 |
| 23019 | 27366 | 28771 | 26212 | 22023 |
| 22735 | 27696 | 29082 | 27359 | 22203 |
| 23019 | 27366 | 28771 | 26212 | 22023 |
| 22202 | 25457 | 25423 | 24453 | 21345 |
| 20964 | 24968 | 26127 | 23813 | 19963 |
| 17306 | 21727 | 22989 | 21395 | 16774 |
| 14031 | 16663 | 17263 | 15442 | 12932 |

Calculation field:



To this lighting plan (drawing + computer calculation the "Explanation to the Lightingplan",
the supplementary guarantee provisions PL light systems Inc. apply.

P.L. LIGHT SYSTEMS

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
AND REFERENCE GUIDE.**

2006

P.L. LIGHT SYSTEMS
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
AND REFERENCE GUIDE.
DIRECTORY

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A Simple Quiz:

Why is this flower stretching to the left?

Answer: [Back Page](#).

GENERAL INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS

VOLT - The (electrical) potential difference between two points in a circuit.

AMP - The unit of measurement of electric current. It is proportional to the quantity of electrons flowing through a conductor past a given point in one second

VA - Power attained in an AC circuit as a product of effective voltage and current which reach their peak at different times.

Watts - The standard unit of measurement of electrical power. One watt is one ampere of current flowing at one volt. Watts are typically rated as AMPS x VOLTS or VOLT-AMP (V-A). However, this rating is only equivalent to watts when it applies to devices that absorb all the energy, such as electric heating coils or incandescent light bulbs. With inductive reactive loads, the actual watt rating is different than that of the VOLT-AMP rating.

Power Factor - In an alternating current system the voltage and current do not always reverse at the same instant in time. That is, they are not always "in phase." The current can be considered as being divided into two components: one in phase with the voltage and one out of phase with the voltage. The power factor of a circuit is the ratio of the in phase current to the total current. Usually expressed as a percentage. Power is the product of volts, ampere, and power factor.

Total Harmonic Distortion - The percentage of distortion to the fundamental frequency caused by harmonics within the electrical system.

Line Loss - Voltage drop over the length of electric line wire. Line loss robs your system of power when wire is too small for the load being run through the line or when voltage is too low for the distance the power must travel.

Capacitor - Capacitance refers to the ability of a device to store energy in the form of an electrostatic field. In its simplest form, a capacitor is a pair of parallel plates spaced apart with a dielectric material between them.

Microfarad - The term microfarad is used to note the storage capacity value of electrolytic capacitors and represents one millionth of a farad, or 0.000 001 farads. It is most often abbreviated μF , uF , UFD, MF, and MFD, although the latter two can be misleading, since it can be mistaken for mill farad. Since mill farad is almost never used in electronics engineering, this discrepancy is usually not a problem.

Ballast - A device used with an electric-discharge lamp to obtain the necessary circuit conditions (voltage, current and wave form) for starting and operating.

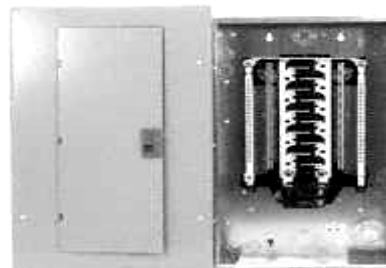
Color Codes - Conductors of a three phase system are usually identified by a color code, to allow for balanced loading. Colors used may adhere to old standards or to no standard at all, and may vary even within a single installation.

| | L1 | L2 | L3 | Neutral | Earth |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|--|
| North America Canada 600/ 347V | Black | Red | Blue | White | Green |
| North America USA (newer 277/480 installations) | Brown | Orange | Yellow | White | Green |
| UK until April 2006 | Red | Yellow | Blue | Black | green/yellow striped (green on very old installs) |
| Europe (including UK) from April 2004 | Brown | Black | Grey | Blue | green/yellow striped |
| Previous European (varies by country) | Brown or black | Brown or black | Brown or black | Blue | green/yellow striped |
| Europe, for bus bars | Yellow | Green | Purple | — | — |

* Note that in N.A. a green/yellow striped wire typically indicates an isolated ground.

Circuit Numbering - The circuit numbers of a three phase system are identified as follows. The following chart is true for three phase power (Black, Red, Blue) and 277/480 (Brown, Orange, Yellow) installations. The purpose of the standardized circuit number to wire color is for future troubleshooting. If an electrician knows that the wire running to a nonworking plug is blue, the electrician can instantly eliminate 2/3 of the remaining circuits.

| Black/Brown | Red/Orange | Blue/Yellow |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1/2 | 3/4 | 5/6 |
| 7/8 | 9/10 | 11/12 |
| 13/14 | 15/16 | 17/18 |
| 19/20 | 21/22 | 23/24 |
| 25/26 | 27/28 | 29/30 |
| 31/32 | 33/34 | 35/36 |
| 37/38 | 39/40 | 41/42 |



Single phase loads - Single-phase loads may be connected to a three-phase system, either by connecting across two live conductors (a phase-to-phase connection), or by connecting between a phase conductor and the system neutral which must be connected to the center of the Y(star)secondary winding of the supply transformer. Single-phase loads should be distributed evenly between the phases of the three-phase system for efficient use of the supply transformer and supply conductors.

The line-to-line voltage of a three-phase system is $\sqrt{3}$ (1.732) times the line to neutral voltage. Where the line-to-neutral voltage is a standard utilization voltage, (for example in a 277 V/480 V system) individual single-phase utility customers or loads may each be connected to a different phase of the supply. Where the line-to-neutral voltage is not a common utilization voltage single-phase loads must be supplied by individual step-down transformers. In multiple-unit residential buildings in North America, lighting and convenience outlets can be connected line-to-neutral to give the 120 V utilization voltage, and high-power loads such as cooking equipment, space heating, water heaters, or air conditioning can be connected across two phases to give 208 V. This practice is common enough that 208 V single-phase equipment is readily available in North America. Attempts to use the more common 120/240 V equipment intended for three wire single phase distribution may result in poor performance since 240 V equipment will only produce 75% of its rating when operated at 208V.

Connecting phase-phase - Connecting between two phases provides $\sqrt{3}$ or 173% of the single-phase voltage (208 VAC in US; 400 VAC in Europe) because the out-of-phase waveforms add to provide a higher peak voltage in the resulting waveform. Such connection is referred to as a line to line connection and is usually done with a two pole circuit breaker. This kind of connection is typically used for high power appliances, such as a 2kW, 208 volt baseboard heater.

Three phase loads - The most important class of three-phase load is the electric motor. A three phase induction motor has a simple design, inherently high starting torque, and high efficiency. Such motors are applied in industry for pumps, fans, blowers, compressors, conveyor drives, and many other kinds of motor-driven equipment. A three-phase motor will be more compact and less costly than a single-phase motor of the same voltage class and rating; and single-phase AC motors above 10 HP (7.5

Resistance heating loads such as electric boilers space heating may be connected to three-phase systems. Electric lighting may also be similarly connected. These types of loads do not require the revolving magnetic field characteristic of three-phase motors but take advantage of the higher voltage and power level usually associated with three-phase distribution.

To be used as reference only.

Please contact a Certified Electrician, Engineer or the Local Authority having Jurisdiction for requirements of installation practices in you area.

Fixture, Reflector, Dimensions, Weight

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Fixture Type: 150W HPS | Reflector Type | Length | Maximum Width | Depth: | Weight |
| | <i>Midi</i> | 26.9" (67.25 cm) | 11.4" (28.5 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 14 lbs (6.3 kg) |
| | <i>Medium</i> | 27.4" (68.5 cm) | 13.4" (33.6 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 14 lbs (6.3 kg) |
| | <i>Deep</i> | 26.7" (66.75 cm) | 9.2" (23.1 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 14 lbs (6.3 kg) |
| | <i>Wide</i> | 26.5" (66.25 cm) | 16.9" (42.2 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 14 lbs (6.3 kg) |
| | <i>Superwide</i> | 25.8" (64.5 cm) | 10.9" (27.2 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 14 lbs (6.3 kg) |
| Fixture Type: 250W HPS | Reflector Type | Length | Maximum Width | Depth: | Weight |
| | <i>Midi</i> | 26.9" (67.25 cm) | 11.4" (28.5 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 18 lbs (8.2 kg) |
| | <i>Medium</i> | 27.4" (68.5 cm) | 13.4" (33.6 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 18 lbs (8.2 kg) |
| | <i>Deep</i> | 26.7" (66.75 cm) | 9.2" (23.1 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 18 lbs (8.2 kg) |
| | <i>Wide</i> | 26.5" (66.25 cm) | 16.9" (42.2 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 18 lbs (8.2 kg) |
| | <i>Superwide</i> | 25.8" (64.5 cm) | 10.9" (27.2 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 18 lbs (8.2 kg) |
| Fixture Type: 400W HPS | Reflector Type | Length | Maximum Width | Depth: | Weight |
| | <i>Midi</i> | 26.9" (67.25 cm) | 11.4" (28.5 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 23 lbs (10.5 kg) |
| | <i>Medium</i> | 27.4" (68.5 cm) | 13.4" (33.6 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 23 lbs (10.5 kg) |
| | <i>Deep</i> | 26.7" (66.75 cm) | 9.2" (23.1 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 23 lbs (10.5 kg) |
| | <i>Wide</i> | 26.5" (66.25 cm) | 16.9" (42.2 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 23 lbs (10.5 kg) |
| | <i>Superwide</i> | 25.8" (64.5 cm) | 10.9" (27.2 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 23 lbs (10.5 kg) |
| Fixture Type: 430W HPS | Reflector Type | Length | Maximum Width | Depth: | Weight |
| | <i>Midi</i> | 26.9" (67.25 cm) | 11.4" (28.5 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 26 lbs (11.8 kg) |
| | <i>Medium</i> | 27.4" (68.5 cm) | 13.4" (33.6 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 26 lbs (11.8 kg) |
| | <i>Deep</i> | 26.7" (66.75 cm) | 9.2" (23.1 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 26 lbs (11.8 kg) |
| | <i>Wide</i> | 26.5" (66.25 cm) | 16.9" (42.2 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 26 lbs (11.8 kg) |
| | <i>Superwide</i> | 25.8" (64.5 cm) | 10.9" (27.2 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 26 lbs (11.8 kg) |



Fixture, Reflector, Dimensions, Weight

| Fixture Type: 600W HPS | Reflector Type | Length | Maximum Width | Depth: | Weight |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | <i>Midi</i> | 26.9" (67.25 cm) | 11.4" (28.5 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 34 lbs (15.5 kg) |
| | <i>Medium</i> | 27.4" (68.5 cm) | 13.4" (33.6 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 34 lbs (15.5 kg) |
| | <i>Deep</i> | 26.7" (66.75 cm) | 9.2" (23.1 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 34 lbs (15.5 kg) |
| | <i>Wide</i> | 26.5" (66.25 cm) | 16.9" (42.2 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 34 lbs (15.5 kg) |
| | <i>Superwide</i> | 25.8" (64.5 cm) | 10.9" (27.2 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 34 lbs (15.5 kg) |
| Fixture Type: 1000W HPS | Reflector Type | Length | Maximum Width | Depth: | Weight |
| | <i>1000W</i> | 31.6" (79.0 cm) | 13.1" (32.7 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 43 lbs (19.5 kg) |
| | <i>Maxima</i> | 31.6" (79.0 cm) | 13.1" (32.7 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 43 lbs (19.5 kg) |
| Fixture Type: 250W MH | Reflector Type | Length | Maximum Width | Depth: | Weight |
| | <i>Medium MH</i> | 27.4" (68.5 cm) | 13.4" (33.6 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 16 lbs (7.3 kg) |
| | <i>Deep MH</i> | 26.7" (66.75 cm) | 9.2" (23.1 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 16 lbs (7.3 kg) |
| Fixture Type: 400W MH | Reflector Type | Length | Maximum Width | Depth: | Weight |
| | <i>Medium MH</i> | 27.4" (68.5 cm) | 13.4" (33.6 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 20 lbs (9.0 kg) |
| | <i>Deep MH</i> | 26.7" (66.75 cm) | 9.2" (23.1 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 20 lbs (9.0 kg) |
| Fixture Type: 1000W MH | Reflector Type | Length | Maximum Width | Depth: | Weight |
| | <i>1000W MH</i> | 31.6" (79.0 cm) | 13.1" (32.7 cm) | 5.5" (13.7 cm) | 40 lbs (18.2 kg) |



SHIPPING WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS

| COMMERCIAL FIXTURES | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|--------------|
| TYPE | KG | LBS | BOX DIMS. |
| 150W HPS | 6.95 | 15.33 | 20"x 8"x 6" |
| 250W HPS | 8.033 | 17.7 | 20"x 8"x 6" |
| 400W HPS | 8.995 | 19.83 | 20"x 8"x 6" |
| 430W HPS | 9.745 | 21.48 | 20"x 8"x 6" |
| 600W HPS | 13.175 | 29.04 | 17"x 15"x 7" |
| 750W HPS | 13.32 | 29.36 | 17"x 15"x 7" |
| 1000W HPS | 16.07 | 35.42 | 17"x 15"x 7" |
| 400W CONV. | 12.66 | 27.91 | 17"x 15"x 7" |
| 1000W CONV. | 15.635 | 34.28 | 17"x 15"x 7" |
| 250W MH | 7.05 | 15.54 | 17"x 15"x 7" |
| 400W MH | 8.38 | 18.47 | 17"x 15"x 7" |
| 1000W MH | 12.395 | 27.32 | 17"x 15"x 7" |

| REFLECTOR | | HPS |
|------------|-------|---------------|
| TYPE | X2 KG | BOX DIMS. |
| MIDI | 2 | 14"x 13"x 12" |
| MEDIUM | 2 | 14"x 13"x 12" |
| WIDE | 2 | 17"x 14"x 14" |
| SUPER WIDE | 2 | 17"x 14"x 14" |
| DEEP | 2 | 14"x 13"x 12" |
| 1000W | 2 | 17"x 14"x 14" |
| MAXIMA | 2 | 19"x 14"x 14" |

| REFLECTOR | | MH |
|-----------|-------|---------------|
| TYPE | X2 KG | BOX DIMS. |
| MEDIUM | 4 | 14"x 13"x 12" |
| DEEP | 4 | 14"x 13"x 12" |
| 1000W | 4 | 17"x 14"x 14" |

| BULBS HPS & MH | | |
|----------------|----------|----|
| TYPE | PER CASE | KG |
| 150W | 12 | 3 |
| 250W | 12 | 3 |
| 400W | 12 | 3 |
| 430W | 12 | 3 |
| 600W | 12 | 3 |
| 750W | 12 | 3 |
| 1000W | 6 | 3 |

Customer satisfaction is very important to us. Please feel free to email your shipping related questions to us at www.shipping@pllight.com

GREENHOUSE SHADING CURTAINS

In regards to all installations, P.L. Light Systems recommends that the installer contact both the local electrical authority having jurisdiction and the shading manufacturer for their specifications regarding issues pertaining to heat, rates of combustion and flame spread of their product(s). P.L. Light Systems also recommends that the Greenhouse Insurance Broker be contacted to limit potential liability.

For example the Ontario Electrical Code states:

30-1108 Spacing from Combustible Material

Conductors and lamp holders shall be maintained at a distance not less than 1 m from any combustible material, except for branch circuit conductors at the point of connection to
bΔ 30-902 Spacing for Non-IC Type Luminaries.

ESA12363



REFLECTOR CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions for cleaning reflectors

If the installation is in a clean environment or 1-3 years of age it is possible to clean the reflectors with a solution of water and vinegar at 1:100

If the installation is not a clean environment or beyond 3 years of age it may be possible to clean them with a solution of water and **RAYMAX No 5** at 1:120

Raymax advises cleaning your bulbs and reflectors annually for best performance.

Work Instructions

1. Flush reflector with water inside and out to remove environmental contamination.
2. Fill basin with water and cleaning agent at ratios provided above. Submerge reflector and clean with a soft brush. *Do not submerge bulbs.*
3. Rinse reflector in a second basin of clean water to remove remaining cleaning solution.
4. Rinse reflector in third basin of distilled water to remove hard water residue. If residue is still present repeat steps 1 to 4.

For your safety, when cleaning reflectors always maintain the correct ratio and never add other chemicals to solution. Wearing hand and eye protection is advised.

CHANGING THE VOLTAGE ON A BALLAST

1. Disconnect the power. Make sure that the unit is completely unplugged from the power outlet.
2. In a dry area, disassemble the housing of the fixture so that the wires are exposed. Read the label on the top of the ballast to ensure that the voltage to be changed to is present
3. Find the wires that run from your present cordset.
4. There will be a black wire off the cordset, attached to the present voltage on the ballast. A white wire off the cordset attached to the com wire on the ballast and a green ground wire off the cordset attached to the fixture housing.
5. Undo the 8/32 keps nut holding on the green wire and remove it. Cut off the amp splices on the identified wires.
6. Loosen off the cable strain relief holding the cord. Remove the old cordset and replace with new one meeting the requirements of the voltage and current of the fixtures new configuration.
7. Ensure that the new cordset is 4 to 6 inches past the strain relief and tighten down.
8. Find the green wire off the cordset and attach it to bolt in the fixture housing where the other green wire was removed. Reattach keps nut and tighten.
9. Find the original voltage wire from ballast and cap to preventing from shorting out. Ensure that no strands are exposed.
10. Find the new voltage wire from the ballast and strip off the end so that wires inside are showing about 1 cm or 1/2 inch.
11. Repeat step 10 for the COM wire you cut off cordset.
12. Take the black wire from the cordset and attach to new voltage wire from ballast. Take the white wire from the cordset and attach it to the COM wire on the ballast. Use rated amps or marrettes. **Do not use electrical tape.**

Should be done by qualified personnel only.

Changing the voltage on your fixture may void the warranty. Contact P.L. Light Systems if unsure.

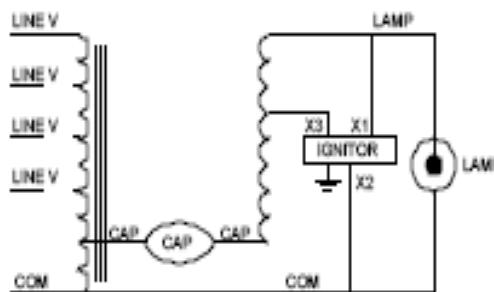
BALLAST INFORMATION

BALLAST CIRCUITRY

The ballast in an HID lighting system has generally two purposes. 1) To provide the proper starting voltage to strike and maintain an arc; and 2) to provide the proper current to the lamp once the arc is established.

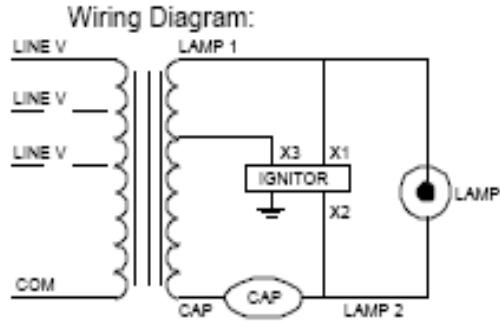
In addition to being designed to operate a particular type of HID lamp, a ballast design incorporates a basic circuitry to provide specific lamp/ballast operating characteristics. As an example, the effects of line voltage variations on resultant changes of lamp wattage are a function of the ballast circuit design. Requirements for a circuit which will provide a finer degree of lamp regulation generally result in higher ballast costs.

Example of Wiring Diagrams.



CWA

Constant Wattage Autotransformer



CWI

Constant Wattage Isolated Transformer

ADVANCE BALLASTS

| High Pressure Sodium Ballast Specifications | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|------|-----------|------|
| Fixture Wattage | Voltage | Watts | amps | Lamp Type | Nema |
| 150 W CW | 120 | 190 | 1.7 | 150 W HPS | S55 |
| | 208 | 190 | 1.1 | 150 W HPS | S55 |
| | 240 | 190 | 0.8 | 150 W HPS | S55 |
| 150 W CW | 120 | 190 | 2.8 | 150 W HPS | S55 |
| | 277 | 190 | 1.3 | 150 W HPS | S55 |
| | 347 | 190 | 0.9 | 150 W HPS | S55 |
| 250 W CW | 120 | 295 | 2.7 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| | 277 | 295 | 1.2 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| | 347 | 295 | 0.9 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| 250 W CW | 120 | 295 | 2.5 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| | 208 | 295 | 1.5 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| | 240 | 295 | 1.3 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| | 277 | 295 | 1.1 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| 400 W CW | 120 | 465 | 4.2 | 400 W HPS | S51 |
| | 208 | 465 | 2.4 | 400 W HPS | S51 |
| | 240 | 465 | 2.1 | 400 W HPS | S51 |
| 400 W CW | 120 | 465 | 3.8 | 400 W HPS | S51 |
| | 277 | 465 | 1.7 | 400 W HPS | S51 |
| | 347 | 465 | 1.3 | 400 W HPS | S51 |
| 430W CW | 120 | 490 | 5.2 | 430 W HPS | S51 |
| | 208 | 490 | 3 | 430 W HPS | S51 |
| | 240 | 490 | 2.6 | 430 W HPS | S51 |
| | 277 | 490 | 2.3 | 430 W HPS | S51 |
| | 347 | 490 | 1.8 | 430 W HPS | S51 |
| | 480 | 490 | 1.3 | 430 W HPS | S51 |
| 600 W CW | 120 | 675 | 5.5 | 600 W HPS | S106 |
| | 208 | 675 | 3.3 | 600 W HPS | S106 |
| | 240 | 675 | 2.9 | 600 W HPS | S106 |
| | 277 | 675 | 2.5 | 600 W HPS | S106 |
| | 347 | 675 | 2 | 600 W HPS | S106 |
| | 480 | 675 | 1.4 | 600 W HPS | S106 |
| 1000 W CW | 120 | 1100 | 9.5 | 1000W HPS | S52 |
| | 208 | 1100 | 5.5 | 1000W HPS | S52 |
| | 240 | 1100 | 4.8 | 1000W HPS | S52 |
| | 277 | 1100 | 4.2 | 1000W HPS | S52 |
| | 347 | 1100 | 2.5 | 1000W HPS | S52 |
| | 480 | 1100 | 1.78 | 1000W HPS | S52 |

These values are a general guideline to all ballasts produced by Advance Transformers. Values may vary according to availability at time of order and location of installation.

ADVANCE BALLASTS

| Metal Halide Ballast Specifications | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|------|-----------|------|
| Fixture Wattage | Voltage | Watts | Amps | Lamp Type | NEMA |
| 250 W CW | 120 | 295 | 2.5 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| | 277 | 295 | 1.1 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| | 347 | 295 | 0.9 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| 250 W CW | 120 | 295 | 2.5 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| | 208 | 295 | 1.4 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| | 240 | 295 | 1.3 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| | 277 | 295 | 1.1 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| 400 W CW | 120 | 465 | 4.2 | 400 W MH | HPIT |
| | 208 | 465 | 2.5 | 400 W MH | HPIT |
| | 240 | 465 | 2.1 | 400 W MH | HPIT |
| 400 W CW | 120 | 460 | 4 | 400 W MH | HPIT |
| | 277 | 460 | 1.7 | 400 W MH | HPIT |
| | 347 | 460 | 1.4 | 400 W MH | HPIT |
| 1000 W CW | 120 | 1080 | 9 | 1000W MH | BT37 |
| | 208 | 1080 | 5.2 | 1000W MH | BT37 |
| | 240 | 1080 | 4.5 | 1000W MH | BT37 |
| | 277 | 1080 | 3.9 | 1000W MH | BT37 |
| | 347 | 1080 | 3.2 | 1000W MH | BT37 |
| | 480 | 1080 | 2.3 | 1000W MH | BT37 |

These values are a general guideline to all ballasts produced by Advance Transformers. Values may vary according to availability at time of order and location of installation.

VENTURE BALLASTS

| High Pressure Sodium Ballast Specifications | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|------|-----------|------|
| Fixture Wattage | Voltage | Watts | Amps | Lamp Type | NEMA |
| 150 W CW | 120 | 195 | 3.2 | 150 W HPS | S55 |
| | 208 | 195 | 1.85 | 150 W HPS | S55 |
| | 240 | 195 | 1.6 | 150 W HPS | S55 |
| 150 W CW | 120 | 195 | 3.2 | 150 W HPS | S55 |
| | 277 | 195 | 1.4 | 150 W HPS | S55 |
| | 347 | 195 | 1.1 | 150 W HPS | S55 |
| 250 W CW | 120 | 290 | 2.7 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| | 277 | 290 | 1.15 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| | 347 | 290 | 0.95 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| 250 W CW | 120 | 290 | 2.7 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| | 208 | 290 | 1.45 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| | 240 | 290 | 1.25 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| 250 W CW | 277 | 290 | 1.15 | 250 W HPS | S50 |
| | 120 | 465 | 3.8 | 400 W HPS | S51 |
| | 208 | 465 | 2.2 | 400 W HPS | S51 |
| 400 W CW | 240 | 465 | 1.9 | 400 W HPS | S51 |
| | 120 | 465 | 3.8 | 400 W HPS | S51 |
| | 277 | 465 | 1.7 | 400 W HPS | S51 |
| 400 W CW | 347 | 465 | 1.3 | 400 W HPS | S51 |
| | 120 | 675 | 6 | 600 W HPS | S106 |
| | 208 | 675 | 3.45 | 600 W HPS | S106 |
| 600 W CW | 240 | 675 | 3 | 600 W HPS | S106 |
| | 277 | 675 | 2.55 | 600 W HPS | S106 |
| | 347 | 675 | 2.05 | 600 W HPS | S106 |
| 600 W CW | 480 | 675 | 1.5 | 600 W HPS | S106 |
| | 120 | 1095 | 9.5 | 1000W HPS | S52 |
| | 208 | 1095 | 5.5 | 1000W HPS | S52 |
| 1000 W CW | 240 | 1095 | 4.75 | 1000W HPS | S52 |
| | 277 | 1095 | 4.15 | 1000W HPS | S52 |
| | 347 | 1095 | 3.15 | 1000W HPS | S52 |
| 1000 W CW | 480 | 1095 | 1.78 | 1000W HPS | S52 |

These values are a general guideline to all ballasts produced by Venture Transformers. Values may vary according to availability at time of order and location of installation.

VENTURE BALLASTS

| Metal Halide Ballast Specifications | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|------|-----------|------|
| Fixture Wattage | Voltage | Watts | Amps | Lamp Type | NEMA |
| 250 W CW | 120 | 295 | 2.5 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| | 277 | 295 | 1.1 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| | 347 | 295 | 0.9 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| 250 W CW | 120 | 295 | 2.5 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| | 208 | 295 | 1.45 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| | 240 | 295 | 1.25 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| | 277 | 295 | 1.1 | 250 W MH | T15 |
| | | | | | |
| 400 W CW | 120 | 455 | 4.2 | 400 W MH | HPIT |
| | 208 | 455 | 2.3 | 400 W MH | HPIT |
| | 240 | 455 | 2 | 400 W MH | HPIT |
| 400 W CW | 120 | 455 | 4 | 400 W MH | HPIT |
| | 277 | 455 | 1.75 | 400 W MH | HPIT |
| | 347 | 455 | 1.45 | 400 W MH | HPIT |
| | | | | | |
| 1000 W CW | 120 | 1080 | 9 | 1000W MH | BT37 |
| | 208 | 1080 | 5.2 | 1000W MH | BT37 |
| | 240 | 1080 | 4.5 | 1000W MH | BT37 |
| | 277 | 1080 | 3.9 | 1000W MH | BT37 |
| | 347 | 1080 | 3.15 | 1000W MH | BT37 |
| | 480 | 1080 | 2.3 | 1000W MH | BT37 |

These values are a general guideline to all ballasts produced by Venture Transformers. Values may vary according to availability at time of order and location of installation.

IGNITOR OPERATING LIFE

Under normal conditions, an ignitor actually operates for only a few cycles, once each day, when the lights are started. Under these conditions, the actual ignitor life expended is insignificant. Even if the lights were turned off momentarily, once a day, it requires only about 1 minute of pulsing by the ignitor to restrike the lamp. Assuming an operating temperature of 90C, an operating period of one minute a day would total only about 5 hours of operation per year. Since average ignitor life at 90C is a total of 800 hours, the use of 5 hours per year is only an insignificant portion of the total time.

However, ignitor life can be used up at a significant rate when an inoperative lamp remains in an energized socket for extended periods of time.



High Pressure Sodium Lamp Igniters

Igniters are used as a starting aid with all high pressure sodium and certain low wattage metal halide lamps. Measurement of the starting pulse voltage is beyond the capability of most instruments available in the field. In laboratory tests, an oscilloscope is used to measure the pulse height and width. In the field, some simple tests may be performed to determine if the ignitor is operable.

1. Replace the ignitor with one that is working. If the lamp then starts, the previous ignitor was either miswired or inoperative.
2. Remove the High Pressure Sodium lamp and replace with a known operable HPS lamp of the same Wattage. If the lamp lights, the ignitor is working properly and the bulb must be replaced.

Warning! This unit has the potential to destroy electrical measuring equipment and cause bodily harm. If unsure of any of the following directions, stop, and contact P. L. Light Systems before resuming work.

1. When testing for a faulty ignitor, the circuit **must** be turned off, and the ignitor isolated from the circuit.
2. Set your meter for capacitance.
3. Attach the black probe from the meter to the COM wire on the ignitor.
4. Attach the red probe from the meter to the LAMP wire on the ignitor.
5. The readings should be 3Mf +/- from the nominal values listed below.

| Advance Igniters | | | Venture Igniters | | |
|------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| Model Number | Wattage | Nominal MF Value | Model Number | Wattage | Nominal MF Value |
| LI501-H4 | 400W | 150 | BVS-005 | 400W | 205 |
| LI501-JC | P.I. 1 | 150 | BVS-005 P.I. 1 | 400W | 180 |
| LI501-J4 | 400 L.D. 2 | 150 | BVS-038 | 600W | 475 |
| LI561-H5 | 600W | 320 | BVS-020 | 1000W | 100 |
| L1571-H5 | 1000W | 85 | | | |

Note: 1. P.I designates Plug In Ignitor. 2. L.D. designates long distance ignitor.

CAPACITOR INFO

All constant wattage Autotransformer, high power factor Reactor and Hi-Reactance ballast require a capacitor. With Core and Coil units, this capacitor is a separate component and must be properly connected to function properly.

There are two general types of capacitors currently used. Oil filled and dry type.

Oil filled capacitors today contain a non-PCB oil and are equipped with internal interrupters to prevent can rupture and resultant oil leakage in the event of a failure.



IGNITOR / CAPACITOR CROSS REFERENCE GUIDE**ADVANCE**

| BALLAST | WATTS | VOLTAGE | HPS/MH | CAPS | UF | IGNITOR |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| 71A81E6 | 150 | 120/208/240 | HPS | 7C520P24 | 52MF | L1551J4 |
| 71A81A2 | 150 | 120/277/347 | HPS | 7C140M33R | 14MF | L1551H4 |
| 71A8142 | 150 | 480 | HPS | 7C14M33R | 14MF | L1551H4 |
| 71A82A1 | 250 | 120/277/347 | HPS | 7C35OP24 | 35MF | L1501H4 |
| 71A8291 | 250 | 120/208/240/277 | HPS | 7C35OP24 | 35MF | L1501H4 |
| 71A8241 | 250 | 480 | HPS | 7C35OP24 | 35MF | L1501H5 |
| 71A82E6 | 250 | 120/208/240 | HPS | 7C28OP30R | 28MF | L1501J4 |
| 71A57A0 | 250 | 120/277/347 | MH | 7C150P40R | 15MF | N/A |
| 71A5790 | 250 | 120/208/240/277 | MH | 7C150P40R | 15MF | N/A |
| 71A84E6 | 400 | 120/208/240 | HPS | 7C48OP30 | 48MF | L1501J4 |
| 71A84A3 | 400 | 120/277/347 | HPS | 7C55OP24 | 55MF | L1501H4 |
| 71A8443 | 400 | 480 | HPS | 7C48OP30 | 48MF | L1501H4 |
| 71A60A1 | 400 | 120/277/347 | MH | 7C24OP40R | 24MF | N/A |
| 71A60E6 | 400 | 120/208/240 | MH | MP2006100 | 20UF | N/A |
| 71A6091 | 400 | 120/208/240/277 | MH | 7C24OP40R | 24MF | N/A |
| 71A6041 | 400 | 480 | MH | 7C24OP40R | 24MF | N/A |
| 71A9898 | 430 | 120/208/240 | HPS | 7C48OP30 | 48MF | L1501H4 |
| 71A85F5 | 430 | 277/347/480 | HPS | 7C48OP30 | 48MF | L1501H4 |
| 71A9942 | 600 | 120/208/240/277 | HPS | 7C66OS28 | 66MF | L1561H5 |
| 71A9943 | 600 | 277/347/480 | HPS | 7C66OS28 | 66MF | L1561H5 |
| 71A85E5 | 600 | 120/208/240 | HPS | 7C64OS28R | 64MF | L1561H5 |
| 71A85F5 | 600 | 277/347/480 | HPS | 7C64OS28R | 64MF | 71561H5 |
| 71A86F5 | 750 | 277/347/480 | HPS | 7C75OS28R | 75MF | L1561H5 |
| 71A86E5 | 750 | 120/208/240 | HPS | 7C75OS28R | 75MF | L1561H5 |
| 71A87A3 | 1000 | 120/277/347 | HPS | 7C52OS28R | 52MF | L1571H5 |
| 71A8793 | 1000 | 120/208/240/277 | HPS | 7C52OS28R | 52MF | L1571H5 |
| 71A8743 | 1000 | 480 | HPS | 7C52OS28R | 52MF | L1571H5 |
| 71A65A2 | 1000 | 120/277/347 | MH | MD2409100 | 24UF | N/A |
| 71A6592 | 1000 | 120/208/240/277 | MH | MD2409100 | 24UF | N/A |
| 71A6542 | 1000 | 480 | MH | MD2409100 | 24UF | N/A |

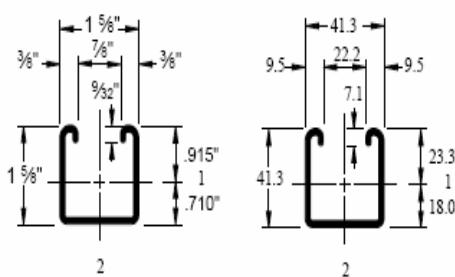
IGNITOR / CAPACITOR CROSS REFERENCE GUIDE

VENTURE

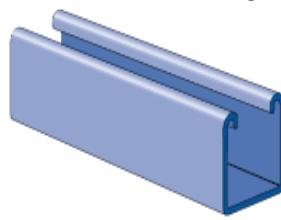
| BALLAST | WATTS | VOLTAGE | HPS/MH | CAPS | UF | IGNITOR |
|-----------|-------|-----------------|--------|----------|-------|-----------|
| V90D1435 | 150 | 120/208/240/277 | HPS | ACG309 | 13.5 | BVS-005-A |
| V90J1435 | 150 | 120/277/347 | HPS | ACG309 | 14 | BVS-006-A |
| V90J1711 | 250 | 120/277/347 | HPS | ACG172 | 35 | BVS-005-A |
| V90D1711 | 250 | 120/208/240/277 | HPS | ACG172 | 35 | BVS-005-A |
| V90J6212 | 250 | 120/277/347 | MH | ACH277 | 15 | N/A |
| V90D6212 | 250 | 120/208/240/277 | MH | ACH277 | 15 | N/A |
| V90J1911 | 400 | 120/277/347 | HPS | ACG255 | 55 | BVS-005-A |
| V90D1912 | 400 | 120/208/240/277 | HPS | ACG255 | 55 | BVS-005-A |
| V90D9410 | 400 | 120/208/240/277 | CONV | | 33/25 | BVS-045 |
| V90J6411 | 400 | 120/277/347 | MH | | 24 | N/A |
| V90D6413 | 400 | 120/208/240/277 | MH | ACH247 | 24 | N/A |
| V90C2150 | 600 | 120/208/240 | HPS | ACG302 | 45 | BVS-038 |
| V90AA2150 | 600 | 277/347/480 | HPS | ACG302 | 45 | BVS-038 |
| V90J2310 | 1000 | 120/277/347 | HPS | ACB264OV | 26 | BVS-020 |
| V90D2311 | 1000 | 120/208/240/277 | HPS | ACB264OV | 26 | BVS-020 |
| V90D9511 | 1000 | 120/208/240/277 | CONV | | 26 | BVS-020 |
| V90D6514 | 1000 | 120/208/240/277 | MH | ACB220OV | 24 | N/A |
| V90DJ6514 | 1000 | 120/277/347 | MH | ACB220OV | 24 | N/A |

12AWG STRUT INFORMATION

P1000



Wt/100 Ft: 190 Lbs (283 kg/100 m)
Allowable Moment 5,080 In-Lbs (570 N·m)
12 Gauge Nominal Thickness .105" (2.7mm)



Channel Finishes:
PL, GR, HG, PG;
Standard Lengths:
10' & 20'

COLUMN LOADING – P1000

| Maximum Unbraced Allowable Load | | Maximum Column Load Applied at C.G. | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Height In | at Slot Face Lbs | K = 0.65 Lbs | K = 0.80 Lbs | K = 1.0 Lbs | K = 1.2 Lbs |
| 24 | 3,450 | 10,750 | 9,900 | 8,770 | 7,730 |
| 36 | 3,050 | 8,910 | 7,730 | 6,370 | 5,280 |
| 48 | 2,660 | 7,250 | 5,980 | 4,660 | 3,770 |
| 60 | 2,290 | 5,890 | 4,660 | 3,600 | 2,940 |
| 72 | 2,000 | 4,800 | 3,770 | 2,940 | 2,380 |
| 84 | 1,760 | 4,010 | 3,170 | 2,460 | 1,970 |
| 96 | 1,570 | 3,450 | 2,730 | 2,090 | 1,650 |
| 108 | 1,410 | 3,020 | 2,380 | 1,800 | ** |
| 120 | 1,270 | 2,680 | 2,090 | ** | ** |

BEAM LOADING – P1000

| Span In | Max Allowable Uniform Load Lbs | Defl. at Uniform Load In | Uniform Loading at Deflection | | |
|------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | Span/180 Lbs | Span/240 Lbs | Span/360 Lbs |
| 24 | 1,690 | 0.06 | 1,690 | 1,690 | 1,690 |
| 36 | 1,130 | 0.13 | 1,130 | 1,130 | 900 |
| 48 | 850 | 0.22 | 850 | 760 | 510 |
| 60 | 680 | 0.35 | 650 | 490 | 320 |
| 72 | 560 | 0.50 | 450 | 340 | 220 |
| 84 | 480 | 0.68 | 330 | 250 | 170 |
| 96 | 420 | 0.89 | 250 | 190 | 130 |
| 108 | 380 | 1.13 | 200 | 150 | 100 |
| 120 | 340 | 1.40 | 160 | 120 | 80 |
| 144 | 280 | 2.01 | 110 | 80 | 60 |
| 168 | 240 | 2.74 | 80 | 60 | 40 |
| 192 | 210 | 3.57 | 60 | 50 | NR |
| 216 | 190 | 4.52 | 50 | 40 | NR |
| 240 | 170 | 5.58 | 40 | NR | NR |

MATERIAL

Unistrut channels are accurately and carefully cold formed to size from low-carbon strip steel. All spot-welded combination members, except P1001T, are welded 3" (76 mm) maximum on center.

STEEL: PLAIN

12 Ga. (2.7 mm), 14 Ga. (1.9 mm) and 16 Ga. (1.5 mm)

ASTM A1011 GR33

STEEL: PRE-GALVANIZED

12 Ga. (2.7 mm), 14 Ga. (1.9 mm) and 16 Ga. (1.5mm)

ASTM A653 GR 33

For other materials, see Special Metals or Fiberglass sections.

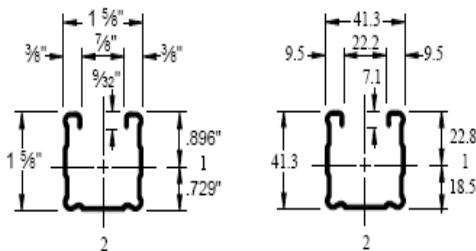
FINISHES

All channels are available in:

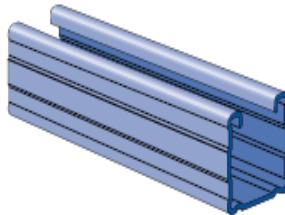
- Perma Green II (GR)
- Pre-galvanized (PG), conforming to ASTM A653 G90
- Hot-dipped galvanized (HG), conforming to ASTM A123
- Plain (PL)

14AWG STRUT INFORMATION

P1100



Wt/100 Ft: 142 Lbs (211 kg/100 m)
Allowable Moment 4,170 In-Lbs (470 N·m)
14 Gauge Nominal Thickness .075" (1.9mm)



Channel Finishes:
PL, GR, HG, PG;
Standard Lengths:
10' & 20'

COLUMN LOADING – P1100

| Height In | Maximum Unbraced Allowable Load at Slot Face | | Maximum Column Load Applied at C.G. | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| | K = 0.65 Lbs | K = 0.80 Lbs | K = 1.0 Lbs | K = 1.2 Lbs | |
| 24 | 2,770 | 8,120 | 7,450 | 6,540 | 5,660 |
| 36 | 2,410 | 6,650 | 5,660 | 4,480 | 3,520 |
| 48 | 2,040 | 5,240 | 4,140 | 3,040 | 2,390 |
| 60 | 1,690 | 4,050 | 3,040 | 2,270 | 1,830 |
| 72 | 1,440 | 3,140 | 2,390 | 1,830 | 1,480 |
| 84 | 1,260 | 2,560 | 1,980 | 1,530 | 1,240 |
| 96 | 1,120 | 2,170 | 1,700 | 1,310 | 1,060 |
| 108 | 1,000 | 1,880 | 1,480 | 1,140 | ** |
| 120 | 910 | 1,670 | 1,310 | ** | * |

BEAM LOADING – P1100

| Span In | Max Allowable Uniform Load Lbs | | Defl. at Uniform Load In | Uniform Loading at Deflection | | |
|------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Span/180 Lbs | Span/240 Lbs | | Span/180 Lbs | Span/240 Lbs | Span/360 Lbs |
| 24 | 1,390 | 0.06 | 1,390 | 1,390 | 1,390 | 1,390 |
| 36 | 930 | 0.13 | 930 | 930 | 930 | 720 |
| 48 | 700 | 0.23 | 700 | 610 | 410 | |
| 60 | 560 | 0.36 | 520 | 390 | 260 | |
| 72 | 460 | 0.51 | 360 | 270 | 180 | |
| 84 | 400 | 0.70 | 270 | 200 | 130 | |
| 96 | 350 | 0.91 | 200 | 150 | 100 | |
| 108 | 310 | 1.15 | 160 | 120 | 80 | |
| 120 | 280 | 1.42 | 130 | 100 | 70 | |
| 144 | 230 | 2.05 | 90 | 70 | 50 | |
| 168 | 200 | 2.79 | 70 | 50 | 30 | |
| 192 | 170 | 3.65 | 50 | 40 | 30 | |
| 216 | 150 | 4.62 | 40 | 30 | NR | |
| 240 | 140 | 5.70 | 30 | NR | NR | |

MATERIAL

Unistrut channels are accurately and carefully cold formed to size from low-carbon strip steel. All spot-welded combination members, except P1001T, are welded 3" (76 mm) maximum on center.

STEEL: PLAIN

12 Ga. (2.7 mm), 14 Ga.(1.9 mm) and 16 Ga. (1.5 mm)
ASTM A1011 GR33

STEEL: PRE-GALVANIZED

12 Ga. (2.7 mm), 14 Ga. (1.9 mm) and 16 Ga. (1.5mm)
ASTM A653 GR 33

For other materials, see Special Metals or Fiberglass sections.

FINISHES

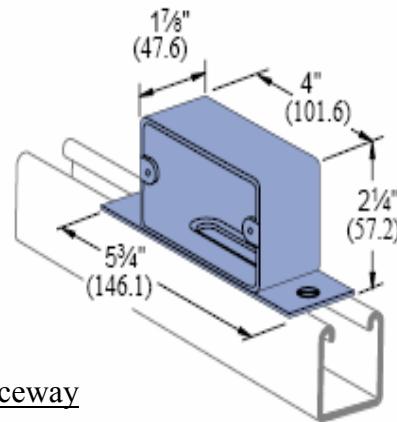
All channels are available in:

- Perma Green II (GR)
- Pre-galvanized (PG), conforming to ASTM A653 G90
- Hot-dipped galvanized (HG), conforming to ASTM A123
- Plain (PL)

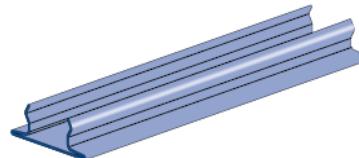
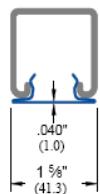
OUTLET BOXES, END CAPS, CLOSURE STRIPS

Receptacle Box - mounts on strut

- Reduces installation time
- Cleaner installation (no feeders showing)
- Approved by UL and CSA

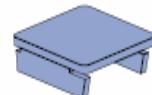


Closure Strip – Modifies Strut into an approved Raceway

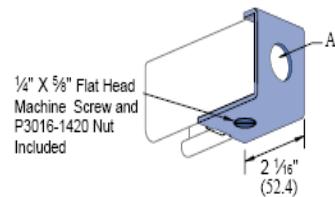


Finish: Green, pre-galvanized, plain.
Standard length: 10' (3m).

End Cap for Strut Raceway System



1/2" and 3/4" Electrical Connectors available for branch circuit entrance points



Call us for more products, details and how this system can work for you!

REFLECTOR INFORMATION

Reflector Overview

The Most Important Part Of A Greenhouse Fixture.

With more reflectors than any other supplemental lighting supplier, P.L. Light Systems sets itself apart from its competitors through their capability to direct light to achieve the best possible light intensity and uniformity for your plants with the fewest number of fixtures.

Reflectors:

1000W

DEEP

MIDI

MEDIUM

WIDE

SUPERWIDE

MAXIMA

60° 1000W REFLECTOR

- Reflection angle of 0° - 60°
- Designed for a more rectangular illumination field
- Best performances at a mounting height at 8' or higher depending on light level required
- Deep penetration of light into the crop

60° DEEP REFLECTOR

- Reflection angle of 0 - 60°
- Designed for a square illumination field
- Deep penetration of light into the crop
- Suitable for a height of 5' depending on the light level required

65° MIDI REFLECTOR

- Reflection angle of 0 - 65°
- Specially designed for the modern greenhouse to allow you to work with one row per bay in 26' and 32' bays
- For suspension heights over 6' depending on the required light level
- Remarkable performance in 21' bays as well

70° MEDIUM REFLECTOR

- Reflection angle of 0° - 70°
- Designed for a more rectangular illumination field
- Suitable for mounting heights over 6' with a maximum distance of 21' between rows, depending on the light level required

70° WIDE REFLECTOR

- Reflection angle of 0 - 70°
- Designed for a more rectangular illumination field
- Suitable for mounting heights between 4' and 5' depending on the light level required
- May be equipped with one of two mirror diaphragms to optimize light distribution

75° SUPERWIDE REFLECTOR

- Reflection angle of 0 - 75°
- Designed for a more rectangular illumination field
- Suitable for very low mounting heights between 3' and 4' depending on the light level that is required
- Provided with a standard screen to optimize light distribution
- Commonly used for photo-period lighting

MAXIMA REFLECTOR

- Designed for a more square illumination field
- Suitable for low mounting heights
- Suitable for higher light levels

Warranty Period

Fixture Components Only:
5 Years from Date of Purchase

Lamps: 1 Year from Date of Purchase

P.L. Light Systems Canada Inc. will determine warranty eligibility of returned defective items and provide the buyer with an RMA number.

P.L. LIGHT SYSTEMS

For technical specifications or other information on P.L. Light Systems products, please visit www.pllight.com or call us at **905.563.4133 or 1.800.263.0213**



RECEPTACLES

STRAIGHT BLADE

| DESCRIPTION | 15 AMPERE | 20 AMPERE | 30 AMPERE | 50 AMPERE | 60 AMPERE |
|-------------------------|------------|---|---|---|--|
| | RECEPTACLE | RECEPTACLE | RECEPTACLE | RECEPTACLE | RECEPTACLE |
| 2-POLE 3-WIRE GROUNDING | | | | | |
| 125 V | 5 | 5-15R  | 5-20R  | 5-30R  | 5-50R  |
| 125 V | 5A | | | | |
| *250 V | 6 | 6-15R  | 6-20R  | 6-30R  | |
| *250 V | 6A | | | | |
| 277 V AC | 7 | 7-15R  | 7-20R  | 7-30R  | |
| 347 V AC | 24 | 24-15R  | 24-20R  | 24-30R  | |
| 125/250 V | 14 | 14-15R  | 14-20R  | 14-30R  | |
| 3 Ø 250 V | 15 | 15-15R  | 15-20R  | 15-30R  | |
| | | | | | |
| | | 15-50R  | 15-60R  | | |
| | | | | | |

*For configurations 6-15R, 6-20R, 6-20RA, 6-30R, and 6-50R, Y denotes identified terminal when used on circuits derived from 3-phase, 4-wire 416 V circuits.

Note: Except as noted above, in Diagrams 1 and 2,

- (a) G represents the terminal for bonding to ground;
- (b) W represents the identified terminal; and
- (c) X, Y, and Z represent the terminals for ungrounded conductors.

When ordering plugs for your fixtures please denote the following criteria.

- Straight blade or twist lock
- Voltage of circuit fixture to be installed on
- Amperage of circuit fixture to be installed on
- Length of cord required for easy installation

RECEPTACLES

TWIST LOCK

| DESCRIPTION | | 15 AMPERE | 20 AMPERE | 30 AMPERE | 50 AMPERE | 60 AMPERE |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | RECEPTACLE | RECEPTACLE | RECEPTACLE | RECEPTACLE | RECEPTACLE |
| 2-POLE 3-WIRE GROUNDING | | 125 V L5 LS-15R | 125 V L5-20R | 125 V L5-30R | 125 V L5-50R | 125 V L5-60R |
| 2-POLE 3-WIRE GROUNDING | | 250 V L6 L6-15R | 250 V L6-20R | 250 V L6-30R | 250 V L6-50R | 250 V L6-60R |
| 3-POLE 4-WIRE GROUNDING | | 277 V AC L7 L7-15R | 277 V AC L7-20R | 277 V AC L7-30R | 277 V AC L7-50R | 277 V AC L7-60R |
| 4-POLE 5-WIRE GROUNDING | | 480 V AC L8 | 480 V AC L8-20R | 480 V AC L8-30R | 480 V AC L8-50R | 480 V AC L8-60R |
| 3-POLE 4-WIRE GROUNDING | | 600 V AC L9 | 600 V AC L9-20R | 600 V AC L9-30R | 600 V AC L9-50R | 600 V AC L9-60R |
| 3-POLE 4-WIRE GROUNDING | | 125/250 V L14 | 125/250 V L14-20R | 125/250 V L14-30R | 125/250 V L14-50R | 125/250 V L14-60R |
| 3-POLE 4-WIRE GROUNDING | | 3 Ø 250 V L15 | 3 Ø 250 V L15-20R | 3 Ø 250 V L15-30R | 3 Ø 250 V L15-50R | 3 Ø 250 V L15-60R |
| 3-POLE 4-WIRE GROUNDING | | 3 Ø 480 V L16 | 3 Ø 480 V L16-20R | 3 Ø 480 V L16-30R | 3 Ø 480 V L16-50R | 3 Ø 480 V L16-60R |
| 3-POLE 4-WIRE GROUNDING | | 3 Ø 600 V L17 | 3 Ø 600 V L17-30R | 3 Ø 600 V L17-50R | 3 Ø 600 V L17-60R | 3 Ø 600 V L17-60R |
| 3-POLE 4-WIRE GROUNDING | | 3 Ø 208 Y / 120 V L21 | 3 Ø 208 Y / 120 V L21-20R | 3 Ø 208 Y / 120 V L21-30R | 3 Ø 208 Y / 120 V L21-50R | 3 Ø 208 Y / 120 V L21-60R |
| 3-POLE 4-WIRE GROUNDING | | 3 Ø 480 Y / 277 V L22 | 3 Ø 480 Y / 277 V L22-20R | 3 Ø 480 Y / 277 V L22-30R | 3 Ø 480 Y / 277 V L22-50R | 3 Ø 480 Y / 277 V L22-60R |
| 3-POLE 4-WIRE GROUNDING | | 3 Ø 600 Y / 347 V L23 | 3 Ø 600 Y / 347 V L23-20R | 3 Ø 600 Y / 347 V L23-30R | 3 Ø 600 Y / 347 V L23-50R | 3 Ø 600 Y / 347 V L23-60R |

Note: Except as noted above, in Diagrams 1 and 2.
 (a) G represents the terminal for bonding to ground;
 (b) W represents the identified terminal; and
 (c) X, Y, and Z represent the terminals for ungrounded conductors.

When ordering plugs for your fixtures please denote the following criteria.

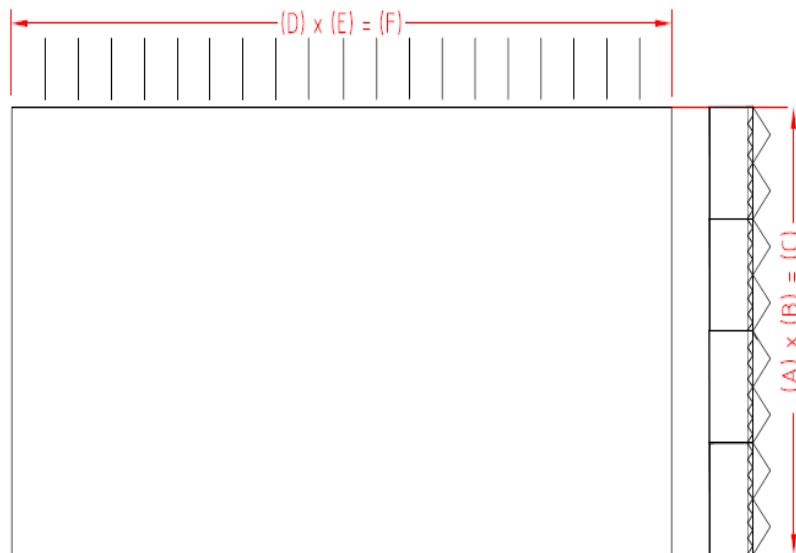
- Straight blade or twist lock
- Voltage of circuit fixture to be installed on
- Amperage of circuit fixture to be installed on
- Length of cord required for easy installation

Request for Lightplan 1 of 2

Info grower:

Company name _____
 Contact person _____
 Correspondence address _____
 Postcode / City / Country _____
 Mobile tel. _____
 Telephone / Fax _____
 E-mail _____
 Address Nursery _____
 Postcode / City / Country _____
 Telephone / Fax _____
 Dealer / contactperson _____

P.L. Light Systems
 4800 Hinan Dr.
 Beamsville, ON
 Canada L0R 1B1
 Tel 001 9055634133
 Fax 001 9055630445
WWW.PLLIGHT.COM



Please sketch in any spaces, e.g. the location of the shed, basin, CHP installation and paths in the plan. In the case of more complex spaces, please include the plan.

Heating pipes, irrigation pipes etc. affect the uniformity and lightlevel. Please sketch in the exact locations and their numbers on page 2.

- (A) Nbr. of bays _____
- (B) Bay size _____
- (C) Total width _____
- (D) Nbr. of sections _____
- (E) Section size _____
- (F) Total length _____

| | Yes | No |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Screen | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Heating pipes | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Irrigation pipes | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Other obstacles | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| If so, what kind: | | |

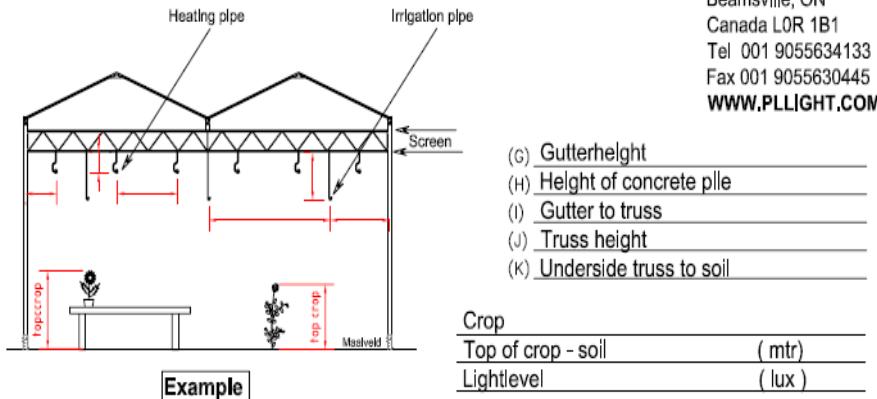
| | Yes | No |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Newly built greenhouse | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| CHP installation | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Energy from the mains | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Fixtures already present | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| If so, what type: | | |

The lightplan is designed on the basis of the available information. We are not liable for any lacking data. Please enter the locations and the number of obstacles on page 2.

To the lightplan (drawing + computer calculation) the "Explanation to the Lightingplan", the Metaalunie conditions and supplementary guarantee provisions of P.L. Light Systems apply.

Request for Lightplan 2 of 2

Company name:

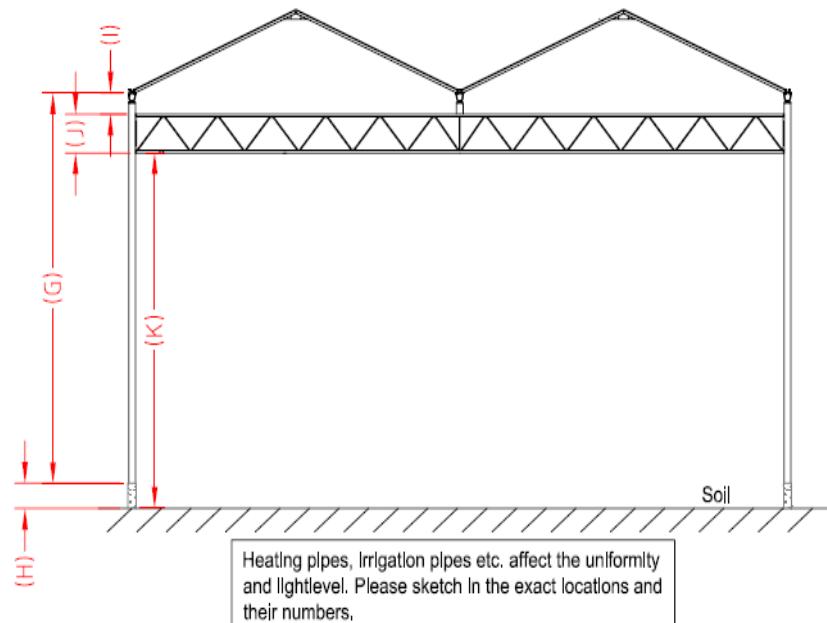


Example

P.L. Light Systems
4800 Hlnan Dr.
Beamsville, ON
Canada L0R 1B1
Tel 001 9055634133
Fax 001 9055630445
WWW.PLLIGHT.COM

- (G) Gutterheight
- (H) Height of concrete pile
- (I) Gutter to truss
- (J) Truss height
- (K) Underside truss to soil

| Crop | Top of crop - soil (mtr) |
|------------|----------------------------|
| Lightlevel | (lux) |



Type of fixture:

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| PL2000 | 1000Watt <input type="radio"/> | HS2000 | 600Watt <input type="radio"/> |
| | 600Watt <input type="radio"/> | | 400Watt <input type="radio"/> |
| | 400Watt <input type="radio"/> | HSE600 | 600Watt <input type="radio"/> |
| | | HSE1000 | 1000Watt <input type="radio"/> |

The lightplan is designed on the basis of the available information. We are not liable for any lacking data. Please enter the locations and the number of obstacles above.

To the lightplan (drawing + computer calculation) the "Explanation to the Lightingplan", the Metaalunle Conditions and supplementary guarantee provisions of P.L. Light Systems apply.

Juli 2005

2 of 2

Submit your P.L. Light Plan today!

TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

The following questions may provide one or more solutions to fixture problems.

Q: WHY WILL MY FIXTURE NOT LIGHT?

- A: 1. Check to see if there is power to the ballast
2. The components may be faulty.
3. The bulb may be faulty
4. You may have the wrong ballast/ bulb combination check to see if the bulb and ballast are the same type HPS or MH.
5. Make sure that the fixture has been properly wired it may have defective or improper wiring.

Q: WHY DOES MY FIXTURE HAVE 50% LUMINATION?

- A: 1. The capacitor may be faulty.
2. The voltage to the fixture may not coincide with voltage used.
3. The ballast type may not be the same as the bulb type.
4. Your bulb could just be dirty.

Q: HOW DO I KNOW IF THE BULB IS BLOWN?

A: Take the bulb out and replace it with a new bulb, if it lights then it was the bulb if it does not light then there is different problem.

Q: HOW DO I KNOW IF THE IGNITOR IS BLOWN?

A: If it is possible take out the bulb and replace it with a metal halide bulb, if it fires then it is the ignitor.

Q: THE REPLACEMENT PARTS I RECEIVED HAS A PLASTIC CASING BUT THE ONE I TOOK OUT IS METAL IS THAT OK?

A: The replacement parts are ok. Just make sure that the part numbers are the same.

Q: WHY IS MY BULBS STARTING SHOW SIGNS OF SCORHING EARLY?

A: The normal end of life is indicated by the scorching or blackening at the ends of the arc tube. If it turns starts to go black earlier that could be a good indication that you may have a faulty capacitor.

Q: WHAT DOES EVERY FIXTURE COME WITH?

A: Every fixture comes with an endplate, bulb, reflector, and hanging brackets with nuts and bolts. Cord is optional.

P.L. LIGHT SYSTEMS



All your Hard Work. Your Livelihood. Your Pride. The perfect crop. A better season. Higher yields. All the time you spent searching for the ideal greenhouse, irrigation system, fertilizer, pesticide; now your plants are under performing because they're not receiving enough light... not very amusing is it? *A simple quiz. You knew the answer.*

P.L. Light Systems have been servicing the North American and South American Greenhouse Supplementary Lighting markets since 1981. Our reputation goes into the products our customers rely on every day for their livelihood and the health and well being of their crops. That's why every light fixture and every reflector is tested to ISO 9000/2001 standards before leaving our facilities.

Through longstanding integral relationships with our European Commercial Divisions; Hortilux www.hortilux.com and our R&D facility in The Netherlands, Raymax www.raymax.nl our reflectors are tested for consistency in reflectivity, low lumen losses, greater lux output and pattern for the ultimate performance on the market. Our guarantee to our customer is that every reflector you purchase meets the specifications of P.L. Light Systems has been imported from the Netherlands to maintain a consistent level of quality and performance. We know that the best performing reflector on the market needs the best performing components to maximize yield, that's why the components we surround our reflector with are provided through committed relationships with Philips Lighting www.philipslighting.com and Advance Transformers. www.advancetransformer.com

The success of supplemental lighting depends on other environmental parameters such as temperature, relative humidity, carbon dioxide concentrations, crop nutrition and plant architecture. All these parameters need to be favorable before supplementary lighting can be optimized to growing better plants. For this reason P.L. Light Systems works with an intelligent distributor network that really understands growing and can help with customer questions and concerns. Call P.L. Light Systems and find out what we can do for you and your business.

P.L. LIGHT SYSTEMS
4800 Hinan Drive
Beamsville, Ontario
L0R 1B1
Canada

Toll Free 1800 263-0213
Local (905) 563-4133
Fax (905) 563-0445
<mailto:www.info@pllight.com>

MELiSSA



TECHNICAL NOTE

96.1

APPENDIX 6

This document is confidential property of the MELiSSA partners and shall not be used, duplicated, modified or transmitted without their authorization

Memorandum of Understanding ESTEC 4000 100 293/10/NL/PA



Consultoría e
Instalaciones
Farmacéuticas
Alimentarias

Víctor Font Gual, 25
08329 Teià (Barcelona)

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fax 935 556 018

info@cifa.es
www.cifa.es

Teià, 19 de Febrero de 2009

Atención Sr. Enrique Peiró

MELISSA PROJECT

Campus Universidad Autónoma de Bellaterra

08210-BELLATERRA (Barcelona)

ASUNTO: Documentación circuito agua caliente para HPC1

Muy señores nuestros:

Adjuntamos la documentación correspondiente a los trabajos realizados para ustedes relacionados con la instalación de un circuito de agua caliente para su equipo HPC1.

Sin otro particular, y a la espera de sus noticias, aprovechamos la ocasión para saludarles atentamente.

C.I.F.A. S.L.

Fdo. J. Fernández

Director Técnico

INDICE

- 1. MEMORIA**
- 2. DIAGRAMA DE FLUJO**
- 3. MAQUINARÍA DE SOLDADURA**
- 4. CERTIFICADOS DE CALIDAD MATERIAL INSTALACIÓN**
- 5. CERTIFICADOS DE CALIDAD COMPONENTES INSTALACIÓN**
- 6. PROCEDIMIENTO PRUEBA HIDRAÚLICA**
- 7. CERTIFICADO PRUEBA HIDRÚLICA**
- 8. ELECTRICIDAD**
- 9. MANTENIMIENTO Y REPUESTOS**
- 10. CERTIFICADO DE PENDIENTES**

1.- MEMORIA

Los trabajos objeto de la presente documentación hacen referencia a los trabajos de tipo mecánico realizados por CIFA para UAB (MELISSA PROJECT) y en concreto a un sistema para calentar agua con una temperatura de consigna de 50°C, de manera constante gracias a un acumulador. El circuito tiene un sistema de controlar para asegurar dicha temperatura así como proteger el elemento calefactor.

También se ha implementado un sistema para purgar el aire del lazo y un sistema de by-pass para el equipo HPC1.

El circuito consta de:

- Implantación de un calefactor NEOPURE
- Implantación de un sistema de seguridad para dicho circuito.
- Implantación de un termo acumulador horizontal de 100 litros.
- Implantación de un acumulador de 80 litros.
- Implantación de un sistema de by-pass según diseño establecido por el cliente para recircular agua a través del equipo HPC1.
- Implantación de un sistema de purga del lazo

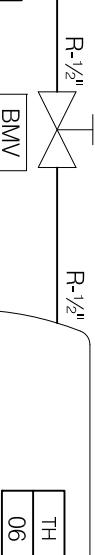
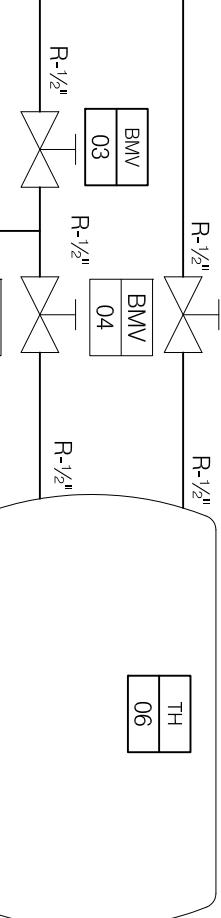
2.- DIAGRAMA DE FLUJO

Adjuntamos P&ID descriptivo del circuito, indicativos de la posición de los elementos implantados. Así como un listado de dichos elementos.

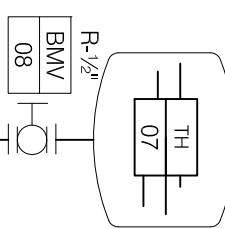
DN-25

BMV

05

TH
06

DN-25



R-1"

BMV
20B3WPV
23TT
24TT
25CP
26

HPC1

TAGS CIRCUITO DE AGUA CALIENTE-MELISSA

FECHA EMISIÓN: 13-02-2009

REVISIÓN: 01

PLANO: MEL-007-A3



| Identificador | Nº | Descripción | Marca | Modelo |
|---------------|----|--|-----------------|------------|
| B4WMV | 01 | GRUPO DE SEGURIDAD 4 SERVICIOS 1/2" | SALVADOR ESCODA | AC 05 236 |
| BMV | 02 | VALVULA MANUAL DE BOLA 1/2" | SALVADOR ESCODA | AC 59 521 |
| BMV | 03 | VALVULA MANUAL DE BOLA 1/2" | SALVADOR ESCODA | AC 59 521 |
| BMV | 04 | VALVULA MANUAL DE BOLA 1/2" | SALVADOR ESCODA | AC 59 521 |
| BMV | 05 | VALVULA MANUAL DE BOLA 1/2" | SALVADOR ESCODA | AC 59 521 |
| TH | 06 | TERMO ELÉCTRICO 100 LITROS HORIZONTAL | SALVADOR ESCODA | CC 01 033 |
| TK | 07 | ACUMULADOR 80 LITROS | | |
| BMV | 08 | VALVULA MANUAL DE BOLA 1/2" | SALVADOR ESCODA | AC 59 521 |
| BMV | 09 | VALVULA MANUAL DE BOLA 1" | SALVADOR ESCODA | AC 59 523 |
| PI | 10 | MANÓMETRO 0-10 BAR | | |
| FS | 11 | INTERRUPTOR DE CAUDAL 1" | SALVADOR ESCODA | CO 05 014 |
| CP | 12 | BOMBA MULTICELULAR HORIZONTAL MONOBLOC | CALPEDA | MXH 403E |
| PI | 13 | MANÓMETRO 0-10 BAR | | |
| TR | 14 | PURGADOR AUTOMÁTICO DE BOYA 1/2" | SALVADOR ESCODA | CO 07 110 |
| PS | 15 | PRESOSTATO 0,2-4 BAR | | CO 04 282 |
| TS | 16 | | | |
| TT | 17 | SONDA DE TEMPERATURA PT100 | | |
| HR | 18 | CALEFACTOR 5KW R.2" | NEOPURE | |
| BMV | 19 | VALVULA MANUAL DE BOLA 1" | SALVADOR ESCODA | AC 59 523 |
| BMV | 20 | VALVULA MANUAL DE BOLA 1" | SALVADOR ESCODA | AC 59 523 |
| BMV | 21 | VALVULA MANUAL DE BOLA 1" | SALVADOR ESCODA | AC 59 523 |
| TT | 22 | | | |
| B3WPV | 23 | VALVULA DE 3 VIAS | BELMO | TF24-SR-US |
| TT | 24 | | | |
| TT | 25 | | | |
| CP | 26 | BOMBA DE RECIRCULACIÓN | GRUNDFOS | UP20-14BX |
| RESERVA | 27 | | | |
| RESERVA | 28 | | | |
| RESERVA | 29 | | | |
| RESERVA | 30 | | | |

3.- MAQUINARIA DE SOLDADURA

Les incluimos fotocopia de las características técnicas de la maquinaria de soldadura utilizada para la realización de las soldaduras.

EKOPLASTIK®

RSP - 2aPM 800W

MÁQUINA DE SOLDADURA POR POLIFUSIÓN PARA PLÁSTICOS MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES / GARANTÍA



SALVADOR ESCODA S.A.®

Central BARCELONA:
Rosselló, 430-432 bjs.
Tel. 93 446 27 80
Fax 93 456 90 32
info@salvadorescoda.com
08025 BARCELONA

ALICANTE: Tel. 96 511 23 42
CASTELLÓN: Tel. 96 424 72 11
GRANADA: Tel. 958 49 10 50
JAÉN: Tel. 953 28 03 01
LLEIDA: Tel. 973 75 06 90
MADRID: Tel. 91 675 12 29

MÁLAGA: Tel. 952 04 04 08
MURCIA: Tel. 968 23 65 28
REUS: Tel. 977 32 85 68
SEVILLA: Tel. 95 499 97 49
VALENCIA: Tel. 96 147 90 75
ZARAGOZA: Tel. 976 35 67 00

PRESENTACIÓN

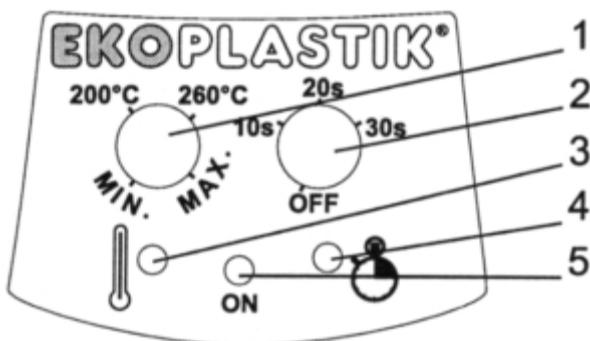
La máquina de soldadura por polifusión para plásticos "RSP-2aPm" permite la unión de termoplásticos bajo el método de soldadura del manguito (polifusión).

La posibilidad de fijar la temperatura permite la soldadura de diversos tipos de plásticos.

El temporizador en combinación con la señal luminosa y acústica hacen que resulte sencillo obtener el tiempo preciso para el calentamiento de las áreas a unir.

Con la máquina de soldadura, se incluyen: soldador eléctrico 800ws/220vs, matrices de 16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50 y 63 mm de diámetro, tijeras de corte y cinta métrica.

INSTRUCCIONES DE FUNCIONAMIENTO



1. Instale la matriz en la superficie de calentamiento de la máquina de soldadura con un tornillo. Es posible instalar hasta dos matrices al mismo tiempo (únicamente con la máquina de soldadura mirror) pero la superficie de contacto total no deberá exceder de la placa de calor. Esta máquina de soldadura permite también el uso de una matriz de hasta 75 mm. El soporte adicional (stand) puede ser utilizado para una mejor estabilidad de la máquina de soldadura.
2. Antes de conectar a la corriente, ajuste la temperatura de soldadura- para el PPR= 260°C (1). La indicación de la temperatura en la máquina de soldar es tan sólo informativa. Enchufe la máquina de soldar a la corriente de 230 V, 50 Hz. La tecla ON viene señalada mediante una luz verde (5). Mediante una señal luminosa de color rojo, se indica que se está llevando a cabo el proceso de calentamiento (3).
3. Cuando alcanza la temperatura deseada, el indicador rojo de HEATING se apaga. Es necesario dejar que la máquina de soldadura se caliente durante un período de 10 minutos, a fin de estabilizar la temperatura antes de proceder a iniciar la operación de soldadura. La temperatura de los accesorios a soldar debe ser verificada con el termómetro adecuado. La luz roja indica que se está realizando el ajuste de la temperatura precisada.

ATENCIÓN: La activación de la luz roja de forma permanente puede ser indicativa de un defecto en el ajuste de la temperatura.

4. A fin de asegurar el tiempo necesario para el calentamiento de la tubería y el accesorio de unión, ajuste el tiempo que es necesario para su calentamiento (fotografía 1-2), el indicador de color amarillo TIMING se encenderá (4). Dicho indicador siempre se apaga tras un breve espacio de tiempo, tras alcanzar la temperatura deseada. Esta señal luminosa viene acompañada por una señal acústica. En la posición OFF (2) la función TIMING se apaga.
5. Tras finalizar el proceso de soldadura, es necesario apagar la máquina de soldar desconectándola de la corriente.
6. Antes de proceder a guardar la máquina, se debe dejar que la máquina se enfrie.
7. Si la línea de alimentación de la máquina presentara algún defecto, ésta deberá ser sustituida por el fabricante, un técnico o persona cualificada a fin de evitar una situación peligrosa.

AVISO IMPORTANTE: Proteja la máquina de soldadura de golpes e impactos, ya que pueden dañar el ajuste electrónico.

SOLDADURA- PROCESO DE TRABAJO

Este proceso describe una soldadura manual basándose en el método de soldadura de manguito por polifusión en sistemas de tuberías de 16, 20, 25, 32 y 40 mm de diámetro. Para tuberías de 50mm o más de diámetro, se recomienda soldar con la ayuda de una guía de soldadura. La razón para ello es la de asegurar la unión axial con el accesorio y la de generar la propulsión suficiente tras acoplar la tubería al accesorio.

PREPARACIÓN

1. Eliminar (una vez se haya enfriado la matriz) los restos de material que pudieran haber de anteriores procesos de soldadura con la ayuda de un tejido no sintético, para evitar que la capa de Teflon se raye.
2. Comprobar el funcionamiento de las tijeras especiales realizando uno o dos cortes sobre la tubería de prueba.
8. Examine debidamente el material y elimine mecánicamente toda posible imperfección como rayaduras, o posibles concavidades. No se puede introducir la tubería en el accesorio, cuando la tubería está fría. Compruebe el funcionamiento de las válvulas y llaves.
9. Límpie y desengrasé el material adecuadamente.
10. Mida la longitud necesaria de la tubería y córtela. Elimine la capa oxidada (grosor 0,1 mm) de la superficie de la tubería en el tramo en que se inserta antes de proceder a la soldadura. Para tuberías con un diámetro de 50 mm o más, recomendamos marcar la longitud de la tubería que será introducida en el accesorio. Marque también la posición de la junta de unión sobre la tubería y el accesorio.

SOLDADURA

1. En primer lugar, introduzca el accesorio en la matriz templada. Compruebe que el accesorio no esté demasiado suelto sobre la matriz. Entonces introduzca la tubería en la matriz templada y alinee. Se debe efectuar la misma presión tanto en la tubería como en el accesorio sobre la matriz.
2. Caliente ambas partes de acuerdo con el tiempo especificado en el gráfico 1 sobre **tiempo de calentamiento**. El tiempo se empieza a contar a partir del momento en que ambas partes se ponen sobre la matriz de polifusión en su longitud total. Durante la subida de temperatura no debe efectuarse sobre las piezas ningún movimiento.
3. Cuando se haya completado el tiempo, extraiga el accesorio y la tubería de las matrices y manténgalos unidos ejerciendo una ligera, lenta y constante presión sin realizar giros axiales. Compruebe la unión axial de ambas partes. El intervalo de tiempo máximo entre la extracción de la matriz y la inserción de la tubería en el accesorio queda establecida según el gráfico 1 **tiempo de acoplamiento (reconstrucción)**.
4. Es necesario fijar la unión durante 20-30 segundos antes del enfriamiento parcial de las uniones, para evitar el desplazamiento o el cambio de posición del accesorio y de la tubería. Durante **el tiempo de enfriamiento** mostrado en el gráfico 1, no se debe tensar la unión mecánicamente. No resulta adecuado acelerar artificialmente el proceso de enfriamiento.
5. La unión completa puede ser tensada siguiendo las instrucciones de trabajo transcurrido el período de 1 hora.

Gráfico 1: tiempo de calentamiento

Temperatura de soldadura para PPR= 260°C

| Diámetro exterior de la tubería (mm) | Tiempo de calentamiento (segundos) | Tiempo de acoplamiento (segundos) | Tiempo de enfriamiento (minutos) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 16 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 20 | | | |
| 25 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| 32 | | | |
| 40 | 12 | 8 | 6 |
| 50 | 18 | | |
| 63 | 24 | 8 | 6 |
| 75 | 30 | | |

SEGURIDAD

1. Únicamente el operario, el cual está familiarizado con las normativas válidas generales sobre el funcionamiento de equipos eléctricos, puede trabajar con la máquina (válidos en los respectivos países).
2. La inspección eléctrica se efectúa de acuerdo con las normativas vigentes (válidas en los respectivos países).
3. Las partes calentadas de la máquina de soldadura no deben situarse cerca de objetos inflamables.
4. Sólo está permitido trabajar con la máquina de soldadura en aquellos ambientes libres de gases agresivos, inflamables y explosivos.
5. No use la máquina de soldadura como una herramienta de ataque.
6. No deje de prestar atención sobre la máquina de soldadura durante su uso.
7. La máquina de soldadura debe protegerse de la humedad.

CONDICIONES DE GARANTÍA

El fabricante se responsabiliza durante un período de 6 meses a partir de la fecha de la venta sobre las características del producto, que vienen determinadas por las condiciones técnicas específicas, siempre que se cumplan las condiciones expresadas en el Manual de funcionamiento, servicio y mantenimiento del usuario. El período de garantía se extenderá por el tiempo durante el cual, el producto estuviera en reparación por garantía. Las posibles reclamaciones serán regidas en base a las normativas de la Ley nº 70/83 Coll (válida en la República Checa) y las órdenes de reclamación de la firma EKOPLASTIK. El período de garantía de la máquina de soldadura presentará el timbre/sello correspondiente. El derecho a la gratuita reparación por garantía queda invalidado si el timbre/sello está dañado o eliminado.

4.- CERTIFICADOS DE CALIDAD MATERIAL INSTALACIÓN

Les entregamos fotocopias de los certificados de conformidad de los materiales montados, así como descripción de sus características. Además, por el presente escrito, certificamos que los materiales (y sus propiedades y características) a continuación descritos, son los que se han utilizado para la realización de la instalación que nos ocupa.

Y para que conste firmo el presente documento, a 23-01-09.



José Fernández.

Director Técnico de CIFA, S.L.

TUBERIA Y ACCESORIOS

TARIFA DE PRECIOS Y CATÁLOGO TÉCNICO

Sistema de Tuberías PPR

PARA AGUA CALIENTE Y FRÍA

OCTUBRE

'08

WAVIN

EKOPLASTIK®



**SALVADOR
ESCODA**





EKOPLASTIK está presente en el mercado de sistemas de tuberías de plástico desde 1990. En noviembre de 2004 la agrupación multinacional Wavin ingresó en la empresa Ekoplastik. Desde entonces la nueva compañía WAVIN Ekoplastik s.r.o. está formada por dos divisiones, una de ellas – la división Hot & Cold – representada por la antigua empresa Ekoplastik a.s. La fabricación, gestión de ventas y todas las demás operaciones tienen lugar en Kostelec nad Labem, a unos 20 km. al norte de Praga. No obstante, una pequeña parte de las ventas se administran desde el almacén de distribución que se encuentra en la misma capital (Horní Pocernice, Praga).

La principal gama de productos de Ekoplastik se compone de sistemas de tuberías de plástico polipropileno (PP) de presión y/o distribución de agua caliente (calefacción). WAVIN Ekoplastik s.r.o. es el fabricante líder de estos sistemas en la República Checa y tiene una posición destacada entre los fabricantes europeos. A fin de satisfacer las necesidades de los clientes, un aspecto clave en los objetivos de la empresa es el desarrollo tecnológico. Gracias al aumento de líneas de extrusión para la producción de tuberías y máquinas de moldeo por inyección para producir accesorios, la gama de productos se ha ampliado notablemente. Todo ello ha hecho posible que



Planta de producción Wavin Ekoplastik en Kostelec nad Labem



Centro logístico Wavin Ekoplastik en Horní Pocernice, Praga

Ekoplastik incrementa su cuota en el mercado nacional e internacional. No sólo la producción aumenta con cada nueva pieza de maquinaria; el número de empleados en los departamentos en los que las máquinas no pueden sustituir al potencial humano, como atención al cliente o control de calidad, no deja de crecer. Este punto es especialmente importante para el desarrollo de la compañía y de los servicios que ofrece. La empresa se divide en departamentos conectados por sus respectivas actividades como se detalla a continuación: Producción – Control de Calidad – Logística – Contabilidad – Marketing y Ventas.

TARIFA DE PRECIOS-CATÁLOGO TÉCNICO DE SISTEMAS DE TUBERÍAS PPR WAVIN-EKOPLASTIK. SALVADOR ESCODA S.A. - Edición Octubre 2008

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Las informaciones reflejadas en esta publicación (precios, fotos de producto, dimensiones, rendimientos, características, etc.) están basadas en documentos originales proporcionados por los fabricantes de los productos o calculadas por SALVADOR ESCODA S.A. en base a dicha información u otras fuentes, siendo susceptibles de modificaciones sin previo aviso, errores u omisiones que no supondrán, en ningún caso, aceptación de responsabilidad legal alguna.

Los Precios reflejados en esta Tarifa no incluyen I.V.A. Para consultar nuestras condiciones de venta vaya al final de esta Tarifa-Catálogo.

LOS PRECIOS ESTÁN SUJETOS A MODIFICACIONES CONSTANTES. CONSULTE SIEMPRE PRECIOS ACTUALIZADOS A NUESTRO DPTO. COMERCIAL ANTES DE REALIZAR SU PEDIDO.

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SISTEMA EKOPLASTIK PPR VERDE

Sistemas de tuberías de plástico polipropileno –sistemas de distribución de agua caliente y fría en edificios y sistemas de calefacción (color verde).

Características y ventajas del sistema:

- Tuberías de plástico para sistemas de distribución interior de agua caliente y fría en edificios y sistemas de calefacción por suelo radiante y central y conductos de aire, así como otros usos en industria y agricultura.
- Producto conforme a todas las normativas de salud.
- No se corre ni expande.
- Larga durabilidad y efectividad.
- Excelentes prestaciones con bajo nivel sonoro.
- Baja pérdida de carga debido a menor fricción que en los materiales tradicionales.
- Menos peso que los materiales tradicionales.
- Instalación rápida, fácil y limpia.
- Resistente a entornos agresivos (por ejemplo, en aplicaciones agrícolas)

Aspectos medioambientales:

- Producto completamente recicitable. En su fabricación y/o aplicación no se usan sustancias tóxicas o perjudiciales de ningún tipo.

Gama de producto:

- Tuberías:
 - Tuberías EKOPLASTIK PPR totalmente de plástico PN 10, PN 16, PN 20.
- Accesorios:
 - Totalmente plásticos (idénticos para todas las líneas de presión PN10, PN 16 y PN 20).
 - Combinados (plástico + latón niquelado – PN10, PN16 y PN 20).

Máquinas de soldar:

- Electrónica - (RSP2a, RSP2aPm, RSP2aU).
- Termoestática - (RSP2aT, RSP2aPT).

Uso previsto:

- Para sistemas de distribución interior de agua caliente y fría en edificios y sistemas de calefacción central y por suelo radiante, así como conductos de aire.
- PN 10 – distribución de agua fría y sistemas de calefacción por suelo radiante
- PN 16 – distribución de agua fría a mayor presión y sistemas de agua caliente sanitaria a presiones más bajas
- PN 20 – sistemas de distribución de agua caliente, calefacción central

Certificados y normas de fabricación:

- DIN 8077/8078
- DIN 16 962 1 - 13
- prEN 12 202
- SO 3212 a ISO 7279 y normas correspondientes
- Norma PN 01 interna de la empresa – Elementos para sistemas de tuberías de presión hechas de polipropileno copolímero.

Especificaciones técnicas:

- Material: polipropileno copolímero (general – copolímero) para montaje por inyección y procesos de extrusión con excelentes propiedades para el soldado; accesorios de latón niquelado.
- Proceso de fabricación: las tuberías se fabrican por extrusión, mientras que en el caso de los accesorios es por montaje por inyección.
- Forma: longitud de tuberías o tubos.
- Montaje/sujeción: la gama de productos cubre todas las necesidades de los sistemas de distribución de agua interior y rutas de sistemas de calefacción
- Transiciones para otros materiales de tubería: con conexiones roscadas (acoplos combinados) o conexiones con bridas.
- Unión: el método estándar es soldadura por polifusión o con accesorio eléctrico, los diámetros más grandes con soldado a tope.
- Acabados superficie:
 - Elementos en color verde sin acabados.
 - Elementos de metal por separado: latón o niquelado - Impresión negra de identificación en la superficie.

Parámetros técnicos:

- Dimensiones: diámetro exterior tubería - 16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 63, 75, 90 y 110 mm; líneas de presión PN 10, PN 16 a PN 20 (véase catálogo).

Propiedades físicas y químicas:

- Peso específico: 0,9 kg/m³.
- Coeficiente de expansión termal: para tuberías EKOPLASTIK PPR 0.12mm/mK
- Combinación de calor y cargas de presión de acuerdo a las curvas de resistencia especificadas en las Normas de Montaje.
- Conductividad termal 0.22 W/mK, grado de inflamabilidad: Clase C3
- Resistencia a substancias químicas: los sistemas de tuberías PPR están pensados principalmente para la distribución de agua (potable, fría, caliente, irrigación, etc.). También es posible usar el sistema para otros medios en cuyo caso debe observarse la norma DIN 8078 Bb 1 o, si es posible, consultar al fabricante.

Instalaciones en edificios:

- colocadas libremente en canales
 - colocadas en soportes - fijadas en abrazaderas de plástico / metal - canales en mampostería
 - cubiertas a lo largo de la estructura del edificio - en estructuras de suelo
-
- Deben seguirse las reglas contempladas por las normativas.
 - No se recomienda soldar a otros sistemas de plástico.
 - Sistema de aislamiento recomendado: coquilla elastómero extruido célula cerrada.

Garantía:

- Garantía de diez años para los elementos estándar (la mayor parte de los productos).
- En el caso de elementos no estándar (en el catálogo) se proporciona garantía según el producto.
- Garantía de dos años para las máquinas de soldar.

59 TUBERÍA DE POLIPROPILENO
EKOPLASTIK


Rollos de 100 mts.

| Código | Artículo | Uds. Paquete | Número Artículo | €/m.l. |
|--|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|
| TUBERÍA PN 10 – SDR 11 | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Según norma UNE 53380/50 parte 2 Presión máxima de servicio: 10 bar | | | | |
| BARRAS DE 4 mts. | | | | |
| AC 59 002 | 20 x 2,3 mm | 100 mts | TTR020P10 | 1,66 |
| AC 59 003 | 25 x 2,5 mm | 60 mts | TTR025P10 | 2,37 |
| AC 59 004 | 32 x 3 mm | 40 mts | TTR032P10 | 3,45 |
| AC 59 005 | 40 x 3,7 mm | 24 mts | TTR040P10 | 5,41 |
| AC 59 006 | 50 x 4,6 mm | 16 mts | TTR050P10 | 9,03 |
| AC 59 007 | 63 x 5,8 mm | 12 mts | TTR063P10 | 12,75 |
| AC 59 008 | 75 x 6,9 mm | 8 mts | TTR075P10 | 18,60 |
| AC 59 009 | 90 x 8,2 mm | 4 mts | TTR090P10 | 27,13 |
| AC 59 010 | 110 x 10 mm | 4 mts | TTR110P10 | 35,34 |
| TUBERÍA PN 16 – SDR 7,4 | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Según norma UNE 53380/90 parte 2 Presión máxima de servicio: 16 bar | | | | |
| BARRAS DE 4 mts. | | | | |
| AC 59 011 | 16 x 2,2 mm | 160 mts | TTR016P16 | 1,42 |
| AC 59 012 | 20 x 2,8 mm | 100 mts | TTR020P16 | 1,60 |
| AC 59 013 | 25 x 3,5 mm | 60 mts | TTR025P16 | 2,61 |
| AC 59 014 | 32 x 4,5 mm | 40 mts | TTR032P16 | 4,40 |
| AC 59 015 | 40 x 5,6 mm | 24 mts | TTR040P16 | 6,63 |
| AC 59 016 | 50 x 6,9 mm | 16 mts | TTR050P16 | 9,88 |
| AC 59 017 | 63 x 8,7 mm | 12 mts | TTR063P16 | 14,78 |
| AC 59 018 | 75 x 10,4 mm | 8 mts | TTR075P16 | 23,10 |
| AC 59 019 | 90 x 12,5 mm | 4 mts | TTR090P16 | 34,17 |
| AC 59 020 | 110 x 15,2 mm | 4 mts | TTR110P16 | 51,07 |
| TUBERÍA PN 20 - SDR 6 | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Según norma UNE 53380/90 parte 2 Presión máxima de servicio: 20 bar | | | | |
| BARRAS DE 4 mts. | | | | |
| AC 59 025 | 16 x 2,7 mm | 160 mts | TTR016P20 | 1,50 |
| AC 59 026 | 20 x 3,4 mm | 100 mts | TTR020P20 | 1,97 |
| AC 59 027 | 25 x 4,2 mm | 60 mts | TTR025P20 | 3,11 |
| AC 59 028 | 32 x 5,4 mm | 40 mts | TTR032P20 | 5,62 |
| AC 59 029 | 40 x 6,7 mm | 24 mts | TTR040P20 | 8,88 |
| AC 59 030 | 50 x 8,4 mm | 16 mts | TTR050P20 | 12,68 |
| AC 59 031 | 63 x 10,5 mm | 12 mts | TTR063P20 | 17,93 |
| AC 59 032 | 75 x 12,5 mm | 8 mts | TTR075P20 | 28,75 |
| AC 59 033 | 90 x 15,0 mm | 4 mts | TTR090P20 | 41,78 |
| AC 59 034 | 110 x 18,4 mm | 4 mts | TTR110P20 | 61,90 |
| ROLLOS DE 100 mts. | | | | |
| AC 59 041 | 16 x 2,7 mm | 100 mts | TTRK016P21 | 1,50 |
| AC 59 042 | 20 x 3,4 mm | 100 mts | TTRK020P21 | 1,97 |

59 ACCESORIOS SOLDABLES
EKOPLASTIK


| Código | Artículo | Uds. Paquete | Número Artículo | € |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| MANGUITO | | | | |
| AC 59 101 | 16 mm | 50 | TNA016 | 0,48 |
| AC 59 102 | 20 mm | 50 | TNA020 | 0,41 |
| AC 59 103 | 25 mm | 50 | TNA025 | 0,52 |
| AC 59 104 | 32 mm | 20 | TNA032 | 0,70 |
| AC 59 105 | 40 mm | 20 | TNA040 | 1,86 |
| AC 59 106 | 50 mm | 10 | TNA050 | 3,49 |
| AC 59 107 | 63 mm | 5 | TNA063 | 5,68 |
| AC 59 108 | 75 mm | 1 | TNA075 | 10,77 |
| AC 59 109 | 90 mm | 1 | TNA090 | 11,51 |
| AC 59 110 | 110 mm | 1 | TNA110 | 19,34 |
| REDUCCIÓN HEMBRA-HEMbra | | | | |
| AC 59 115 | 25/20 mm | 50 | TRE02520 | 0,56 |
| AC 59 116 | 32/20 mm | 50 | TRE03220 | 1,08 |
| AC 59 117 | 32/25 mm | 50 | TRE03225 | 1,52 |
| REDUCCIÓN MACHO-HEMbra | | | | |
| AC 59 121 | 20/16 mm | 50 | TRE12016 | 0,48 |
| AC 59 123 | 25/20 mm | 50 | TRE12520 | 0,52 |
| AC 59 124 | 32/20 mm | 50 | TRE13220 | 0,78 |
| AC 59 125 | 32/25 mm | 50 | TRE13225 | 0,78 |
| AC 59 126 | 40/20 mm | 10 | TRE14020 | 1,11 |
| AC 59 127 | 40/25 mm | 10 | TRE14025 | 1,11 |
| AC 59 128 | 40/32 mm | 20 | TRE14032 | 1,34 |
| AC 59 131 | 50/32 mm | 10 | TRE15032 | 2,11 |
| AC 59 132 | 50/40 mm | 10 | TRE15040 | 2,23 |
| AC 59 135 | 63/32 mm | 10 | TRE16332 | 2,53 |
| AC 59 136 | 63/40 mm | 10 | TRE16340 | 4,46 |
| AC 59 137 | 63/50 mm | 10 | TRE16350 | 4,68 |
| AC 59 141 | 75/40 mm | 1 | TRE17540 | 10,51 |
| AC 59 142 | 75/50 mm | 1 | TRE17550 | 10,99 |
| AC 59 143 | 75/63 mm | 1 | TRE17563 | 8,72 |
| AC 59 145 | 90/63 mm | 1 | TRE19063 | 9,10 |
| AC 59 146 | 90/75 mm | 1 | TRE19075 | 9,88 |
| AC 59 147 | 110/75 mm | 1 | TRE111075 | 19,31 |
| AC 59 148 | 110/90 mm | 1 | TRE111090 | 18,90 |
| CODO 90° | | | | |
| AC 59 161 | 16 mm | 50 | TKO01690 | 0,41 |
| AC 59 162 | 20 mm | 50 | TKO02090 | 0,44 |
| AC 59 163 | 25 mm | 50 | TKO02590 | 0,59 |
| AC 59 164 | 32 mm | 20 | TKO03290 | 1,22 |
| AC 59 165 | 40 mm | 10 | TKO04090 | 2,23 |
| AC 59 166 | 50 mm | 10 | TKO05090 | 4,27 |
| AC 59 167 | 63 mm | 5 | TKO06390 | 7,58 |
| AC 59 168 | 75 mm | 2 | TKO07590 | 15,11 |
| AC 59 169 | 90 mm | 1 | TKO09090 | 28,96 |
| AC 59 170 | 110 mm | 1 | TKO11090 | 39,53 |
| CODO 90° MACHO-HEMbra | | | | |
| AC 59 182 | 20 mm | 50 | TKO120 | 0,52 |
| AC 59 183 | 25 mm | 50 | TKO125 | 0,78 |
| AC 59 184 | 32 mm | 20 | TKO132 | 1,41 |
| CODO 45° | | | | |
| AC 59 191 | 16 mm | 50 | TKO01645 | 0,81 |
| AC 59 192 | 20 mm | 50 | TKO02045 | 0,81 |
| AC 59 193 | 25 mm | 50 | TKO02545 | 1,19 |
| AC 59 194 | 32 mm | 20 | TKO03245 | 1,67 |
| AC 59 195 | 40 mm | 5 | TKO04045 | 3,16 |
| AC 59 196 | 50 mm | 5 | TKO05045 | 4,68 |
| AC 59 197 | 63 mm | 5 | TKO06345 | 10,40 |
| AC 59 199 | 75 mm | 5 | TKO07545 | 14,26 |
| AC 59 200 | 90 mm | 5 | TKO09045 | 22,61 |

59 ACCESORIOS SOLDABLES
EKOPLASTIK


| Código | Artículo | Uds. Paquete | Número Artículo | € |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| TE | | | | |
| AC 59 211 | 16 mm | 50 | TTK016 | 0,59 |
| AC 59 212 | 20 mm | 50 | TTK020 | 0,52 |
| AC 59 213 | 25 mm | 50 | TTK025 | 0,78 |
| AC 59 214 | 32 mm | 20 | TTK032 | 1,41 |
| AC 59 215 | 40 mm | 10 | TTK040 | 3,53 |
| AC 59 216 | 50 mm | 5 | TTK050 | 5,38 |
| AC 59 217 | 63 mm | 5 | TTK063 | 9,91 |
| AC 59 218 | 75 mm | 1 | TTK075 | 18,79 |
| AC 59 219 | 90 mm | 1 | TTK090 | 33,45 |
| AC 59 220 | 110 mm | 1 | TTK110 | 44,47 |
| TE REDUCIDA | | | | |
| AC 59 232 | 20 x 16 x 20 mm | 50 | TTKR02016 | 1,38 |
| AC 59 240 | 25 x 20 x 25 mm | 50 | TTKR02520 | 0,81 |
| AC 59 243 | 32 x 20 x 32 mm | 50 | TTKR03220 | 1,56 |
| AC 59 244 | 32 x 25 x 32 mm | 50 | TTKR03225 | 2,00 |
| AC 59 245 | 40 x 20 x 40 mm | 10 | TTKR04020 | 3,78 |
| AC 59 246 | 40 x 25 x 40 mm | 10 | TTKR04025 | 3,89 |
| AC 59 247 | 40 x 32 x 40 mm | 10 | TTKR04032 | 4,08 |
| AC 59 250 | 50 x 32 x 50 mm | 5 | TTKR05032 | 5,64 |
| AC 59 251 | 50 x 40 x 50 mm | 5 | TTKR05040 | 7,39 |
| AC 59 254 | 63 x 32 x 63 mm | 5 | TTKR06332 | 11,44 |
| AC 59 255 | 63 x 40 x 63 mm | 5 | TTKR06340 | 13,55 |
| AC 59 256 | 63 x 50 x 63 mm | 5 | TTKR06350 | 13,55 |
| CRUZ | | | | |
| AC 59 281 | 20 mm | 25 | TKRIO20 | 2,60 |
| AC 59 282 | 25 mm | 25 | TKRIO25 | 2,71 |
| AC 59 283 | 32 mm | 25 | TKRIO32 | 5,46 |
| AC 59 284 | 40 mm | 25 | TKRIO40 | 5,83 |
| TAPÓN | | | | |
| AC 59 291 | 16 mm | 50 | TZA016 | 0,41 |
| AC 59 292 | 20 mm | 50 | TZA020 | 0,45 |
| AC 59 293 | 25 mm | 50 | TZA025 | 0,52 |
| AC 59 294 | 32 mm | 10 | TZA032 | 0,81 |
| AC 59 295 | 40 mm | 5 | TZA040 | 4,49 |
| AC 59 296 | 50 mm | 5 | TZA050 | 5,27 |
| AC 59 297 | 63 mm | 5 | TZA063 | 6,75 |
| CUELLO PARA EMBRIDAR | | | | |
| AC 59 314 | 40 mm | 2 | TLN040 | 2,45 |
| AC 59 315 | 50 mm | 2 | TLN050 | 3,56 |
| AC 59 316 | 63 mm | 1 | TLN063 | 6,02 |
| AC 59 317 | 75 mm | 1 | TLN075 | 11,02 |
| AC 59 318 | 90 mm | 1 | TLN090 | 14,48 |
| AC 59 319 | 110 mm | 1 | TLN110 | 18,34 |
| BRIDA PLANA | | | | |
| AC 59 334 | 40 mm | 1 | PRI040 | 23,39 |
| AC 59 335 | 50 mm | 1 | PRI050 | 28,96 |
| AC 59 336 | 63 mm | 1 | PRI063 | 36,39 |
| AC 59 337 | 75 mm | 1 | PRI075 | 39,72 |
| AC 59 338 | 90 mm | 1 | PRI090 | 53,83 |
| AC 59 339 | 110 mm | 1 | PRI110 | 61,63 |

59 ACCESORIOS DE TRANSICIÓN

EKOPLASTIK


| Código | Artículo | Uds. Paquete | Número Artículo | € |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|
| SALVATUBOS | | | | |
| AC 59 351 | 16 mm | 10 | TKR016P20 | 1,60 |
| AC 59 352 | 20 mm | 10 | TKR020P20 | 2,30 |
| AC 59 353 | 25 mm | 10 | TKR025P20 | 2,60 |
| AC 59 354 | 32 mm | 5 | TKR032P20 | 3,97 |
| AC 59 355 | 40 mm | 5 | TKR040P20 | 6,13 |
| CODO PLACA DE SUPERFICIE | | | | |
| AC 59 381 | 16 x 1/2" RH | 10 | TNIK016 | 4,35 |
| AC 59 382 | 20 x 1/2" RH | 10 | TNIK020 | 4,38 |
| AC 59 384 | 25 x 3/4" RH | 10 | TNIK025 | 7,24 |
| ENTRONQUE RECTO, ROSCA HEMBRA | | | | |
| AC 59 391 | 16 x 1/2" RH | 10 | TZI01620 | 4,46 |
| AC 59 392 | 20 x 1/2" RH | 10 | TZI02020 | 3,53 |
| AC 59 393 | 20 x 3/4" RH | 10 | TZI02025 | 5,72 |
| AC 59 394 | 25 x 1/2" RH | 10 | TZI02520 | 4,38 |
| AC 59 395 | 25 x 3/4" RH | 10 | TZI02525 | 5,50 |
| TE PLACA | | | | |
| AC 59 399 | Te placa superficie 20 x 1/2" | 10 | TNK P020 | 5,94 |
| ENTRONQUE RECTO, ROSCA HEMBRA CON TUERCA HEXAGONAL FIJA | | | | |
| AC 59 417 | 32 x 1" RH | 4 | TZI03232 | 10,25 |
| AC 59 419 | 40 x 1-1/4" RH | 4 | TZI04040 | 26,92 |
| AC 59 421 | 50 x 1-1/2" RH | 4 | TZI05050 | 38,28 |
| AC 59 423 | 63 x 2" RH | 2 | TZI06363 | 57,65 |
| ENTRONQUE RECTO, ROSCA MACHO | | | | |
| AC 59 431 | 16 x 1/2" RM | 10 | TZE01620 | 5,08 |
| AC 59 432 | 20 x 1/2" RM | 10 | TZE02020 | 4,27 |
| AC 59 433 | 20 x 3/4" RM | 10 | TZE02025 | 6,64 |
| AC 59 434 | 25 x 1/2" RM | 10 | TZE02520 | 5,02 |
| AC 59 435 | 25 x 3/4" RM | 10 | TZE02525 | 6,64 |
| AC 59 436 | 32 x 1" RM | 4 | TZE03232 | 11,14 |
| ENTRONQUE RECTO, ROSCA MACHO CON TUERCA HEXAGONAL FIJA | | | | |
| AC 59 441 | 32 x 1" RM | 4 | TZE03232 | 12,96 |
| AC 59 444 | 40 x 1-1/4" RM | 4 | TZE04040 | 27,65 |
| AC 59 446 | 50 x 1-1/2" RM | 4 | TZE05050 | 38,17 |
| AC 59 448 | 63 x 2" RM | 2 | TZE06363 | 53,87 |
| AC 59 450 | 75 x 2-1/2" RM | 1 | TZE07575 | 98,76 |
| AC 59 451 | 90 x 3" RM | 1 | TZE09090 | 145,16 |
| CODO DE ENLACE ROSCA HEMBRA | | | | |
| AC 59 461 | 16 x 1/2" RH | 10 | TKOI01620 | 5,42 |
| AC 59 462 | 20 x 1/2" RH | 10 | TKOI02020 | 5,16 |
| AC 59 463 | 25 x 1/2" RH | 10 | TKOI02520 | 6,39 |
| AC 59 464 | 25 x 3/4" RH | 10 | TKOI02525 | 6,99 |
| AC 59 467 | 32 x 1" RH | 5 | TKOI03232 | 12,55 |



59 ACCESORIOS DE TRANSICIÓN

EKOPLASTIK


| Código | Dimensiones | Uds. Paquete | Número Artículo | € |
|---|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| CODO DE ENLACE ROSCA MACHO | | | | |
| AC 59 471 | 16 x 1/2" RM | 10 | TKOE01620 | 5,94 |
| AC 59 472 | 20 x 1/2" RM | 10 | TKOE02020 | 5,50 |
| AC 59 473 | 20 x 3/4" RM | 10 | TKOE02025 | 8,35 |
| AC 59 474 | 25 x 3/4" RM | 10 | TKOE02520 | 8,35 |
| AC 59 476 | 32 x 1" RM | 5 | TKOE02525 | 14,29 |
| AC 59 477 | 25 x 1/2" RM | 10 | TKOE03232 | 6,75 |
| TE DE ENLACE ROSCA HEMBRA | | | | |
| AC 59 481 | 20 x 1/2" x 20 RH | 10 | TTKI02020 | 4,64 |
| AC 59 482 | 25 x 1/2" x 25 RH | 5 | TTKI02520 | 5,13 |
| AC 59 483 | 25 x 3/4" x 25 RH | 5 | TTKI02525 | 7,58 |
| AC 59 485 | 32 x 1" x 32 RH | 5 | TTKI03232 | 13,88 |
| RACOR LOCO RECTO ROSCA HEMBRA CON TUERCA MÓVIL | | | | |
| AC 59 531 | 16 x 1/2" RH | 10 | TZM01620 | 7,99 |
| AC 59 532 | 16 x 3/4" RH | 10 | TZM01625 | 9,32 |
| AC 59 533 | 20 x 1/2" RH | 10 | TZM02020 | 7,99 |
| AC 59 534 | 20 x 3/4" RH | 10 | TZM02025 | 9,32 |
| AC 59 535 | 20 x 1" RH | 4 | TZM02032 | 19,34 |
| AC 59 536 | 25 x 1" RH | 4 | TZM02532 | 19,87 |
| AC 59 537 | 32 x 1 1/4" RH | 2 | TZM03240 | 32,30 |
| JUEGO UNIVERSAL DE PARED | | | | |
| AC 59 390 | 20 x 1/2" | 10 | TNKK020 | 14,85 |
| DERIVACIÓN EN ASIENTO | | | | |
| AC 59 550 | 63 x 32 | 10 | TNS06332XX | 3,56 |
| AC 59 551 | 75 x 32 | 10 | TNS07532XX | 3,56 |
| AC 59 552 | 90 x 32 | 10 | TNS09032XX | 3,56 |
| AC 59 553 | 110 x 32 | 5 | TNS11032XX | 3,87 |
| AC 59 554 | 110 x 40 | 5 | TNS11040XX | 3,87 |
| DERIVACIÓN EN ASIENTO ROSCA HEMBRA | | | | |
| AC 59 557 | 63 x 3/4" | 10 | TNSI06325X | 8,08 |
| AC 59 558 | 75 x 3/4" | 10 | TNSI07525X | 8,08 |
| AC 59 559 | 90 x 3/4" | 10 | TNSI09025X | 8,08 |
| DERIVACIÓN EN ASIENTO ROSCA MACHO | | | | |
| AC 59 562 | 63 x 3/4" | 10 | TNSE06325X | 8,97 |
| AC 59 563 | 75 x 3/4" | 10 | TNSE07525X | 8,97 |
| AC 59 564 | 90 x 3/4" | 10 | TNSE09025X | 8,97 |

VALVULERÍA



| Código | Artículo | Uds. Paquete | Número Artículo | € |
|---|----------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| VÁLVULA DE CIERRE | | | | |
| AC 59 501 | 20 mm | 10 | TVE020 | 14,48 |
| AC 59 502 | 25 mm | 10 | TVE025 | 20,90 |
| AC 59 503 | 32 mm | 10 | TVE032 | 31,04 |
| AC 59 504 | 40 mm | 5 | TVE040 | 40,84 |
| AC 59 505 | 50 mm | 1 | TVE050 | 61,63 |
| AC 59 506 | 63 mm | 1 | TVE063 | 92,82 |
| VÁLVULA DE CIERRE PARA MONTAJE EMPOTRADO | | | | |
| • Cromada | | | | |
| AC 59 511 | 20 mm | 5 | TVEP020 | 19,68 |
| VÁLVULA DE ESFERA, PASO TOTAL | | | | |
| AC 59 521 | 16 mm | 10 | TVEK016 | 13,15 |
| AC 59 522 | 20 mm | 10 | TVEK020 | 13,15 |
| AC 59 523 | 25 mm | 10 | TVEK025 | 17,56 |
| AC 59 524 | 32 mm | 10 | TVEK032 | 25,17 |
| AC 59 525 | 40 mm | 5 | TVEK040 | 37,98 |
| AC 59 526 | 50 mm | 1 | TVEK050 | 58,29 |
| AC 59 527 | 63 mm | 1 | TVEK063 | 81,30 |



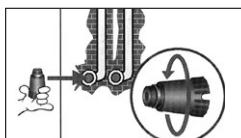
59 HERRAMIENTAS
EKOPLASTIK

K-42

RSP-2a P

MP-75


Equipo para soldar grandes secciones MP-110 incluye bancada, soporte con soldadora 1200W y caja con accesorios

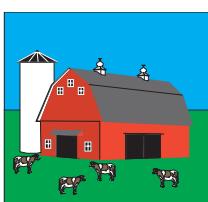


| Código | Artículo | Número Artículo | € |
|-----------|---|-----------------|----------|
| MA 01 021 | TENAZA CORTATUBO | | |
| MA 01 022 | Mod. K-42 Tenaza cortatubo de PVC hasta 1-1/2" (42 mm), accionamiento cremallera | | 18,25 |
| MA 01 022 | Mod. KS-63 Tenaza cortatubo de PVC de Ø 0-63 mm | | 48,00 |
| | SOLDADOR CON SOPORTE Y MALETA | | |
| MA 07 001 | Maleta metálica. Incluye: • Soldador eléctrico 600W - 230V • Matrices Ø16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50 y 63 mm Mod. 1045 / TFA | 1045 / TFA | 391,49 |
| | SOPORTE TUBERÍA | | |
| MA 07 002 | • Soporte para soldar tubería de Ø32 a 75 mm • No incluye soldador ni matrices Soporte MP-75 | SVA6390 | 1.480,06 |
| | EQUIPO PARA SOLDAR GRANDES SECCIONES | | |
| MA 07 003 | • Embalaje en caja acero barnizada: 85 x 60 x 76 cm • Soporte tubería con banco de trabajo, capacidad de 40 a 125 mm, incluye matrices Ø 50, 63, 75, 90 y 110 mm • Maquina polifusora, capacidad para soldar PPR desde 16 a 125 mm; peso: 1,6 Kg; Tensión: 230V 50/60Hz; Pot.Electrica 1,4 kW; Temp. regulable: 50° - 300°C Polifusor de banco completo para PPR MP-110 | | 3.681,24 |
| | MATRIZ PARA SOLDAR A ENCHUFE | | |
| MA 07 011 | 16 mm | NAP016 | 25,03 |
| MA 07 012 | 20 mm | NAP020 | 29,59 |
| MA 07 013 | 25 mm | NAP025 | 34,65 |
| MA 07 014 | 32 mm | NAP032 | 37,84 |
| MA 07 015 | 40 mm | NAP040 | 41,36 |
| MA 07 016 | 50 mm | NAP050 | 51,92 |
| MA 07 017 | 63 mm | NAP063 | 64,41 |
| MA 07 018 | 75 mm | NAP075 | 72,99 |
| MA 07 019 | 90 mm | NAP090 | 95,26 |
| MA 07 020 | 110 mm | NAP110 | 174,30 |
| | MATRIZ PARA SOLDAR DERIVACIONES | | |
| MA 07 050 | 63 x 32 | SNNS06332X | 45,00 |
| MA 07 051 | 75 x 32 | SNNS07532X | 45,00 |
| MA 07 052 | 90 x 32 | SNNS09032X | 45,00 |
| MA 07 053 | 110 x 40 | SNNS11040X | 45,00 |
| | HERRAMIENTA DE PELAR TUBERÍA-STABI | | |
| MA 07 025 | • Uso manual | | |
| MA 07 026 | 16 + 20 mm | REZS01620 | 52,91 |
| MA 07 027 | 20 + 25 mm | REZS02025 | 59,24 |
| MA 07 028 | 25 + 32 mm | REZS02532 | 69,55 |
| MA 07 029 | 32 + 40 mm | REZS03240 | 67,96 |
| MA 07 031 | 50 mm | REZS050 | 76,77 |
| MA 07 030 | 63 mm | REZS063 | 84,83 |
| | 75 mm | REZS075 | 134,28 |
| | TAPÓN PROTECTOR | | |
| MA 09 005 | • Tapón ciego de montaje rápido para pruebas de estanqueidad • Presión trabajo: 20 bar Tapón 1/2 color ROJO (Bolsas 10 uds.) | | 0,26/ud |
| MA 09 006 | Tapón 1/2 color AZUL (Bolsas 10 uds.) | | 0,26/ud |

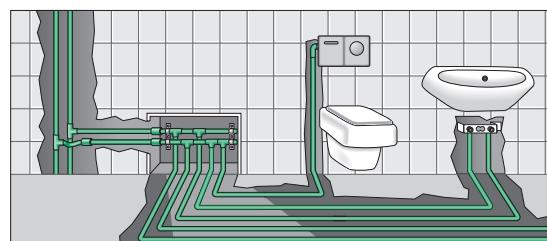
OJO! DESCUENTOS APARTADO "MANTENIMIENTO Y HERRAMIENTAS"

I. UTILIZACIÓN DEL SISTEMA EKOPLASTIK

El sistema de tuberías Ekoplastik, se puede utilizar para la distribución de agua en viviendas, edificios administrativos y culturales y para tuberías usadas en la industria y en la agricultura.



El sistema Ekoplastik está concebido para la conducción de agua fría y caliente y para la calefacción por suelo y central.



Las tuberías Ekoplastik pueden utilizarse también para la conducción de aire. Es necesario considerar en cada caso concreto, el aprovechamiento de su resistencia química, así como otras propiedades al tratarse de la conducción de otros líquidos, de gases o de sustancias sólidas.



II. GARANTÍA

A los elementos standard del Sistema Ekoplastik se les proporciona una garantía de 10 años.

Esta garantía está condicionada por la aplicación correcta de los productos, cumpliendo con las correspondientes normas establecidas para el montaje. Para los otros productos se proporciona una garantía de 24 meses.

(Los elementos standard están señalados en el catálogo de productos con la abreviatura S.)

III. INFORMACIÓN BÁSICA DE LA GAMA EKOPLASTIK

Las tuberías y los soldadores eléctricos del Sistema Ekoplastik se fabrican en las siguientes dimensiones (dadas por los diámetros exteriores de las tuberías): **16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 63, 75, 90 y 110 mm.**

En base a las supuestas combinaciones de la presión operativa y de las temperaturas, se fabrican tuberías en diferentes series de presiones (con paredes de distintos espesores):

- Tubería EKOPLASTIK PPR
 PN 10 - SDR 11 generalmente para agua fría
 PN 16 - SDR 7,4 generalmente para agua fría y caliente
 PN 20 - SDR 6 generalmente para agua caliente y calefacción

Los accesorios se fabrican también en la serie de presión más elevada PN 20 en diferentes formas de presentación:

- Accesorios totalmente plásticos (manguitos, codos, Tes iguales y reducidas, reducciones, tapones, cruces).
- Accesorios combinados con rosca de latón niquelado para uniones (reducciones directas, Tes, codos de pared, juego universal de pared).
- Accesorios combinados para uniones por bridás.
- Válvulas de paso plásticas con cono de latón (vistas y empotradas).
- Válvulas de esfera de plástico con bola de latón niquelado (vistas y empotradas).
- Elementos especiales (cruces, liras de compensación, elementos de latón).

El Sistema Ekoplastik cuenta además con los accesorios siguientes:

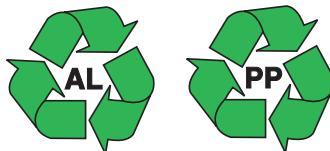
- Herramientas (máquinas de soldar, cortatubos, tijeras, afiladores, raspadores, termómetros y dispositivos para soldar).
- Aislamiento.
- Abrazaderas de fijación, manguitos, canaletas de metal, canaletas plásticas y tapones.

En el catálogo de los productos se encuentra, detallado y actualizado, el listado general de los elementos.

IV. PROPIEDADES DEL SISTEMA EKOPLASTIK

1. Ventajas:

- Durabilidad de 50 años si se siguen correctamente los reglamentos de aplicación.
- Producto indiscutiblemente higiénico.
- No se corroe, no se expande.
- Flexible, peso liviano, de fácil montaje, rápido y limpio.
- Poco ruidoso, con poca pérdida de carga debido a la fricción.
- Producto ecológico (posibilidad de reciclaje o de incineración sin problemas).



2. Descripción de los elementos del Sistema Ekoplastik:

Las tuberías y accesorios se marcan durante el proceso de fabricación, para su mejor identificación en las redes de ventas y al utilizarlos.

Los elementos están marcados, como mínimo, de esta manera :

Tuberías: Ekoplastik, serie de presión, dimensiones, norma para la fabricación, fecha y hora de fabricación y marca de fábrica.

Accesorios: Ekoplastik (eventualmente aparece solamente la abreviatura EK o EKO) y la dimensión. El embalaje individual de los accesorios está marcado con un sello, en el cual aparece, además del tipo de elemento, la fecha de embalaje y la identificación de la persona encargada de hacer el control de entrada.

En base a los requisitos de la norma DIN 8077/1997, la cual se utiliza para la fabricación de tuberías, gradualmente se irá cambiando en la serie de presión, de la marca PN a la marca SDR de esta manera:

| | | | |
|-----|----|-----|----|
| PN | 10 | 16 | 20 |
| SDR | 11 | 7,4 | 6 |

La posibilidad de identificación de cada elemento, es un importante instrumento de control de la calidad y una condición básica en caso de efectuarse una reclamación.

3. Información sobre los materiales básicos para la producción del Sistema Ekoplastik

Las tuberías y los accesorios del Sistema Ekoplastik están hechos de polipropileno tipo 3. El polipropileno es una poliolefina.

El polipropileno tipo 3 = (estático) copolímero aleatorio del polipropileno (marcado PPR)

Tabla 1: Características escogidas PPR

| Propiedades | Condiciones de prueba | Unidad | PPRValor |
|---|-----------------------|--|------------------------|
| Índice del flujo MF 230/5 | 230°/5 Kg | g/10 min | 1,30±0,2 |
| Peso específico | | g/cm ³ | 0,9 |
| Máximo punto de tracción | | N/mm ² | 25-26 |
| Alargamiento máximo del punto de tracción | | % | 13 |
| E módulo de flexibilidad a la flexión | | N/mm ² | 850-900 |
| Resistencia al entallado (CHARPY) | 23°C 0°C | KJ/m ² Ks/m ² | 22±3 8 |
| Factor de la dilatación térmica de longitud | | M/mK | 1,2 . 10 ⁻⁴ |
| Factor de la conductibilidad térmica | | W/mK | 0,22 |

4. Normas para la producción y prueba de los productos

Los elementos del Sistema Ekoplastik se fabrican según las normas de la empresa PN 01 de acuerdo con los requisitos estipulados por las normas alemanas DIN 8077 a DIN 8078, DIN 16962, DIN 4726 y los patrones internacionales ISO 3212, ISO 7279.

Al mismo tiempo, son introducidas en las normas de la empresa, otras características del nuevo sistema de normas europeas EN.

Para garantizar la calidad, de acuerdo con el standard ISO 9002, la producción se controla con regularidad y se establecen con precisión los siguientes procesos:

- Las características de las materias primas de entrada.
- Los parámetros de los productos en cada una de las fases de la producción.
- Maquinaria que interviene en la producción.
- Los parámetros de los instrumentos de medición.

5. El Sistema Ekoplastik está registrado en los siguientes países:

República Checa, Austria, Polonia, Eslovaquia, Rusia, Croacia, Ucrania, Bulgaria, Hungría, Rumania (estado al inicio del año 2002), España, Eslovenia, Alemania.

V. PROPIEDADES REQUERIDAS DE LOS MEDIOS EN EL SISTEMA DE TUBERÍAS

1. Parámetros básicos de distribución de los conductos de agua interiores

La tabla siguiente muestra los criterios básicos generales para la elección de la serie de presión, es decir: valores de las presiones y las temperaturas, que generalmente existen en los conductos de agua interiores:

| Medio | Presión de servicio máxima (bar) | Temperatura de servicio máx. (°C) |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Agua fría | 0-10 | hasta 20°C * |
| Agua caliente sanitaria | 0-10 | hasta 60°C ** |

* Para el agua potable, por razones de higiene, la temperatura máxima debe ser 20°C.

** En las distribuciones de agua caliente se presupone una temperatura máxima del agua de 57°C, en el lugar donde se encuentra la batería de salida, como protección contra quemaduras. En las distribuciones de agua caliente, se admite la variante de calentar el agua durante un tiempo breve, a una temperatura máxima de 70°C, en el lugar de caleamiento por razones de higiene-liquidación de microbacterias patógenas y bacterias Legionela.

Es posible utilizar el Sistema Ekoplastik para todo tipo de tuberías para conductos interiores de aguas (agua potable fría, agua fría para el consumo, agua caliente, circulación).

Para el sistema de tuberías plásticas, se calcula una durabilidad de 50 años, eligiendo correctamente los materiales, las series de presiones y una aplicación adecuada. El proyectista elige la serie de presión, dependiendo del sistema de caleamiento del agua, y la regulación de su temperatura.

2. Parámetros básicos de la distribución de la calefacción

Al evaluar la conveniencia del uso de los elementos del Sistema Ekoplastik para la calefacción, debemos usar el valor de la temperatura de entrada calculada del agua de calefacción t_1 , es decir la temperatura más alta, que aparece en el sistema. El proyectista del sistema de calefacción la elige, dependiendo de la temperatura requerida en la entrada de los radiadores, según las posibilidades técnicas de las fuentes de calor, y del tipo de vasos de expansión. De acuerdo a su valor se diferencian los sistemas de calefacción:

| Sistema de calefacción | Diapasón de temperatura | Aplicación del sistema Ekoplastik |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| de agua caliente, temperatura baja | $t_1 \leq 65^\circ\text{C}$ | apropiada |
| de agua caliente, abierto | $65^\circ\text{C} \leq t_1 \leq 95^\circ\text{C}$ | menos apropiada |
| de agua caliente, cerrado | $65^\circ\text{C} \leq t_1 \leq 115^\circ\text{C}$ | inapropiada |
| de agua muy caliente | $t_1 \geq 115^\circ\text{C}$ | inapropiada |

Por regla general en la aplicación práctica, las diferencias de temperaturas de los sistema de calefacción que se utilizan son 90/70°C, 85/75°C, 80/60°C, 75/65°C, 70/50°C, 70/60°C, excepcionalmente 92,5/67,5°C, en los sistemas de bajas temperaturas 55/45°C, 45/35°C, 35/25°C.

Para todas estas variantes se puede utilizar el Sistema Ekoplastik, sobre todo para 75/65°C, 70/50°C, 70/60°C y para sistemas de temperaturas bajas.

VI. PARÁMETROS OPERATIVOS DE LAS TUBERÍAS PPR PARA CONDUCTOS DE AGUA

Por parámetros operativos se entienden, la presión máxima de trabajo, la temperatura, la durabilidad y la relación entre ellas.

Los parámetros operativos se encuentran en la tabla 3, donde está a su vez subrayada la utilización de la serie de presiones de las tuberías para la distribución de agua fría y caliente. Para tal cálculo se utilizó el coeficiente de seguridad 1,5.

(Observación: En general es válido que altos índices de presión permitan, bajo temperaturas iguales, mayores presiones de trabajo y que con el aumento de la temperatura, baje el máximo admisible de presión operativa del agua, en la serie de presiones dada. Los accesorios del Sistema Ekoplastik se fabrican en la serie de presiones PN 20).

VII. PARÁMETROS OPERATIVOS DE LAS TUBERÍAS PPR PARA CALEFACCIÓN

1. Solución de la concepción de las tuberías del sistema de calefacción

Para las tuberías de la calefacción central se recomiendan las tuberías Ekoplastik PPR PN 20.

La elección de los materiales para las tuberías es una decisión, que condiciona cualquier otra solución del sistema de calefacción. El principio de cálculo del sistema de calefacción sigue siendo el mismo como el de las tuberías metálicas tradicionales.

Al comparar las tuberías plásticas con las metálicas, la diferencia fundamental, desde el punto de vista del diseño, es que no es conveniente la instalación libre de las tuberías plásticas. Constituyen una excepción los suelos técnicos y espacios de instalación parecidos. Si esto es tomado en consideración, ya al hacer el diseño del trazado de las tuberías del sistema de calefacción, es condición de una solución económica y segura. El respeto de las diferentes características permite elevar la calidad de todo el sistema.

Un ejemplo típico de la conveniencia de la utilización de las tuberías plásticas es por ejemplo, el sistema de estrella. En principio se trata de un sistema de calefacción de dos tuberías verticales, con un número limitado de tubos ascendentes y con cuerpos de conexión muy largos, los cuales van instalados por el suelo.

Tabla 2: Parámetros operativos de las tuberías PPR para conductos de agua según DIN 8077/1997)

| Temperatura °C | Años de servicio | Modelo de tubería | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------|-------|--|
| | | PN 10 | PN 16 | PN 20 | |
| | | Sobrepresión de trabajo admisible (bar) | | | |
| 10 | 1 | 17,6 | 27,8 | 35,0 | |
| | 5 | 16,6 | 26,4 | 33,2 | |
| | 10 | 16,1 | 25,5 | 32,1 | |
| | 25 | 15,6 | 24,7 | 31,1 | |
| | 50 | 15,2 | 24,0 | 30,3 | |
| 20 | 1 | 15,0 | 23,8 | 30,0 | |
| | 5 | 14,1 | 22,3 | 28,1 | |
| | 10 | 13,7 | 21,7 | 27,3 | |
| | 25 | 13,3 | 21,1 | 26,5 | |
| | 50 | 12,9 | 20,4 | 25,7 | |
| 30 | 1 | 12,8 | 20,2 | 25,5 | |
| | 5 | 12,0 | 19,0 | 23,9 | |
| | 10 | 11,6 | 18,3 | 23,1 | |
| | 25 | 11,2 | 17,7 | 22,3 | |
| | 50 | 10,9 | 17,3 | 21,8 | |
| 40 | 1 | 10,8 | 17,1 | 21,5 | |
| | 5 | 10,1 | 16,0 | 20,2 | |
| | 10 | 9,8 | 15,6 | 19,6 | |
| | 25 | 9,4 | 15,0 | 18,8 | |
| | 50 | 9,2 | 14,5 | 18,3 | |
| 50 | 1 | 9,2 | 14,5 | 18,3 | |
| | 5 | 8,5 | 13,5 | 17,0 | |
| | 10 | 8,2 | 13,1 | 16,5 | |
| | 25 | 8,0 | 12,6 | 15,9 | |
| | 50 | 7,7 | 12,2 | 15,4 | |
| 60 | 1 | 7,7 | 12,2 | 15,4 | |
| | 5 | 7,2 | 11,4 | 14,3 | |
| | 10 | 6,9 | 11,0 | 13,8 | |
| | 25 | 6,7 | 10,5 | 13,3 | |
| | 50 | 6,4 | 10,1 | 12,7 | |
| 70 | 1 | 6,5 | 10,3 | 13,0 | |
| | 5 | 6,0 | 9,5 | 11,9 | |
| | 10 | 5,9 | 9,3 | 11,7 | |
| | 25 | 5,1 | 8,0 | 10,1 | |
| | 50 | 4,3 | 6,7 | 8,5 | |
| 80 | 1 | 5,5 | 8,6 | 10,9 | |
| | 5 | 4,8 | 7,6 | 9,6 | |
| | 10 | 4,0 | 6,3 | 8,0 | |
| | 25 | 3,2 | 5,1 | 6,4 | |
| 95 | 1 | 3,9 | 6,1 | 7,7 | |
| | 5 | 2,5 | 4,0 | 5,0 | |
| | AGUA FRÍA | | AGUA CALENTA | | |

COEFICIENTE DE SEGURIDAD 1,5

Este sistema está construido especialmente para las distribuciones plásticas, donde se requiere un número mínimo de conexiones de las tuberías. Lo ideal para este objetivo es utilizar las tuberías Ekoplastik PPR en rollo.

Otra variante de instalación para las tuberías plásticas es el sistema horizontal clásico, en el cual la tubería va por una canaleta o a lo largo de la cubierta de la estructura de la construcción, la cual asegura la protección mecánica de la tubería, y eventualmente facilita resolver la dilatación y mejora la estética de la distribución.

Las tuberías diseñadas deben ser evaluadas desde el punto de vista de su durabilidad.

Para la evaluación es necesario conocer:

- La temperatura máxima del agua de calefacción [°C]
- El espesor de las paredes de los tubos usados [mm]
- La presión de trabajo máxima [MPa]
- El coeficiente de seguridad para la calefacción
- El diámetro exterior de los tubos usados [mm]
- La duración de la temporada de calefacción al año [meses]

2. Cálculo de los años de servicio de las tuberías en el sistema de calefacción

Para estipular la durabilidad, es necesario determinar el cálculo de la presión en las paredes de los tubos, deducida con la máxima presión de operación según el modelo:

$$\sigma_v = \frac{p \cdot (D - s)}{2 \cdot s} \cdot k$$

| Designación | Valor |
|-------------|---|
| σ_v | Presión de cálculo (MPa) |
| D | Diámetro exterior de la tubería (mm) |
| s | Grosor de la pared (mm) |
| p | Presión máxima (MPa) |
| k | Coeficiente de la seguridad (para la calefacción 2,5) |

Para el cálculo: 1 MPa = 10 bares

Después de estipular el cálculo de la presión, según el ejemplo anterior, llevamos ese valor al gráfico de la pág.7. Los valores de la tensión están dados en el eje vertical. Determinamos el punto de intersección del valor de la tensión del cálculo (línea horizontal) con la isoterma de la temperatura máxima del agua (línea oblicua). De la intersección trazamos verticalmente hacia abajo una perpendicular al eje horizontal, el cual expresa el tiempo en horas (una escala menor en años). En el eje horizontal restamos el tiempo mínimo de duración de las tuberías, previsible durante el uso ininterrumpido de la calefacción. De la unidad del año (en meses) a la duración del período de calefacción (en meses) determinamos el coeficiente, el cual multiplicamos por la durabilidad mínima previsible bajo un régimen ininterrumpido de calefacción. El resultado final nos da la esperada durabilidad mínima de las tuberías, naturalmente si se cumplen todas las demás condiciones de montaje, operaciones, etc. y si se respetan los cálculos previsibles, (máx. presión operativa y temperatura).

3. Modelo para estipular la durabilidad de las tuberías para la calefacción

Tabla 3: Datos de entrada

| Parámetro | Valor |
|---|------------------|
| Tubería utilizada | PN 20(20x3,4 mm) |
| Temperatura máxima de servicio del agua | 80°C |
| Presión máxima de servicio | 0,22 MPa |
| Duración del período de calefacción | 7 meses |
| Coeficiente de seguridad | 2,5 |

$$\sigma_v = \frac{0,22 \cdot (20 - 3,4)}{2 \cdot 3,4} \cdot 2,5 = 1,34 \text{ MPa}$$

La durabilidad mínima en un régimen ininterrumpido de calefacción (extraído del gráfico de la pág. 8 para la isoterma 80°C) es 216.000 horas, o sea, 25 años.

La durabilidad prevista con respecto a la duración del período de calefacción:

$$25 \text{ años} \cdot \frac{12 \text{ meses}}{7 \text{ meses}} = 43 \text{ años}$$

4. Modificaciones en el sistema de calefacción con respecto a la durabilidad de las tuberías

En el caso de que el resultado obtenido de las apreciaciones no sea conveniente, es posible realizar las modificaciones siguientes:

- 1) Disminuir la presión operativa máxima - es necesario hacer un nuevo cálculo del sistema de calefacción y una nueva apreciación de la durabilidad. La durabilidad se prolonga.
- 2) Disminuir la temperatura operativa máxima del agua de calefacción - es necesario hacer un nuevo cálculo del sistema de calefacción y una nueva apreciación de la durabilidad. La durabilidad se prolonga considerablemente.

5. Especificaciones para la calefacción por suelo

| Habitación | Temp. máx. superficie suelo (°C) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Cuarto de estar | 26 |
| Cuarto de baño | 30 |
| Alrededores de las piscinas | 32 |

Durante la instalación de la calefacción con agua caliente por suelo, es necesario mantener al máximo la temperatura superficial de las capas del piso que se pisarán en las habitaciones donde hayan personas.

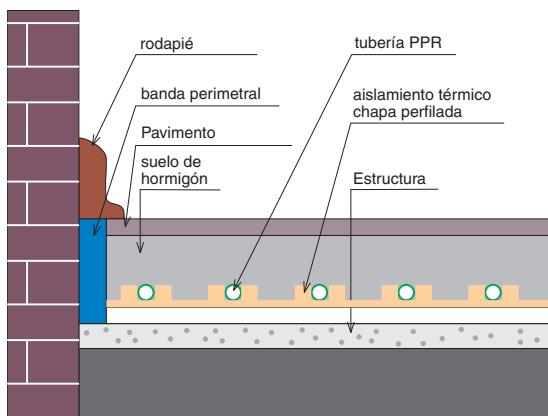
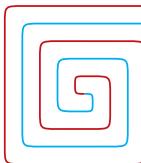
Para facilitar la transmisión de calor en la calefacción por suelo, se eligen bajas velocidades de circulación del agua de calefacción (aproximadamente 0,3 m/s). La presión en las tuberías se determina según los parámetros de operación del sistema de calefacción.

La temperatura del agua de calefacción se estipula por medio del cálculo, ante todo en relación con el tipo de habitación, la composición de la estructura del piso y la temperatura externa en el lugar de la construcción.

Generalmente en la calefacción por suelo se observa una temperatura máxima de 45°C y una presión de 0,3 MPa.

Para estos parámetros se utilizan las tuberías Ekoplastik PPR PN 10 o PN 16. Para su instalación se usan tuberías en rollo. Las tuberías enrolladas en bobinas son más convenientes, puesto que no hace falta utilizar ninguna conexión en la construcción del piso. Los tubos de la calefacción se ponen en forma de espiral debajo del piso.

El diámetro y la rosca de los tubos hay que estipularlas mediante el cálculo. En el proyecto de la calefacción por suelo, también se necesita determinar el modo de la regulación de la calefacción del piso y garantizar que se mantenga una temperatura superficial máxima.



En los lugares donde se necesita un mayor rendimiento y donde no siempre se encuentran personas presentes (debajo de la ventana) se instalan estas tuberías más próximas. Por el contrario en las habitaciones donde los muebles permanecen en un mismo sitio no se instalan los tubos de calefacción.

La longitud máxima de la tubería de calefacción para un circuito de calefacción es 100 m.

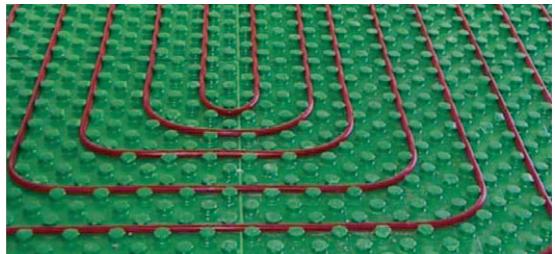
La sección de la habitación con mayor número de circuitos de calefacción debe de estar separada (incluyendo las capas que se pisán). La construcción del piso con las tuberías de agua caliente incorporadas debe estar separada de las paredes.

Los circuitos individuales empiezan en la parte donde se ramifican y terminan en donde se recogen. En las tuberías debe asegurarse la posibilidad de purga en los lugares más elevados.

Por razones del servicio económico de la calefacción por suelo, es necesario elegir la capa de la calefacción por debajo del piso que se va a pisar, con la menor resistencia al calor. (El mejor material de recubrimiento son las baldosas).

Al poner las baldosas se necesita asegurar la posición de las tuberías y su distancia entre sí. Las tuberías pueden sujetarse mediante una red metálica al aislamiento térmico, empujarse a las secciones de separación o al aislamiento térmico perfilado.

Para el montaje son válidas las mismas reglas como las del montaje de las tuberías de los conductos de agua.



Para instalar las tuberías es necesario desenrollarlas cuidadosamente, para que no se tuerzan y paulatinamente sujetar las tuberías a la base. Hay que poner mucha atención al sujetar las tuberías a la red metálica básica. En el sitio de sujeción no debe existir el peligro de un daño mecánico de la tubería. La temperatura mínima para el montaje es de 15°C. Después de haber colocado las tuberías es necesario atemperarlas a una temperatura, que sea aproximadamente la mitad de la temperatura de operación. Las tuberías acaban de tomar forma y es entonces cuando se puede proceder a colocar las otras capas del piso.

La calefacción por suelo es uno de los métodos más agradables y efectivos de calefacción. Para poder aprovechar todas sus ventajas se requiere diseñar cuidadosamente el sistema de calefacción, considerando incluso otros factores, ya que en la mayoría de los casos, la calefacción por suelo es sólo uno de los tipos de sistemas de calefacción del edificio.

Más en detalle se refieren a la calefacción por suelo las instrucciones de proyección y montaje para la calefacción por suelo con tuberías Ekoplastik.

VIII. POSIBILIDADES DE INSTALACIÓN DE LAS TUBERÍAS EKOPLASTIK

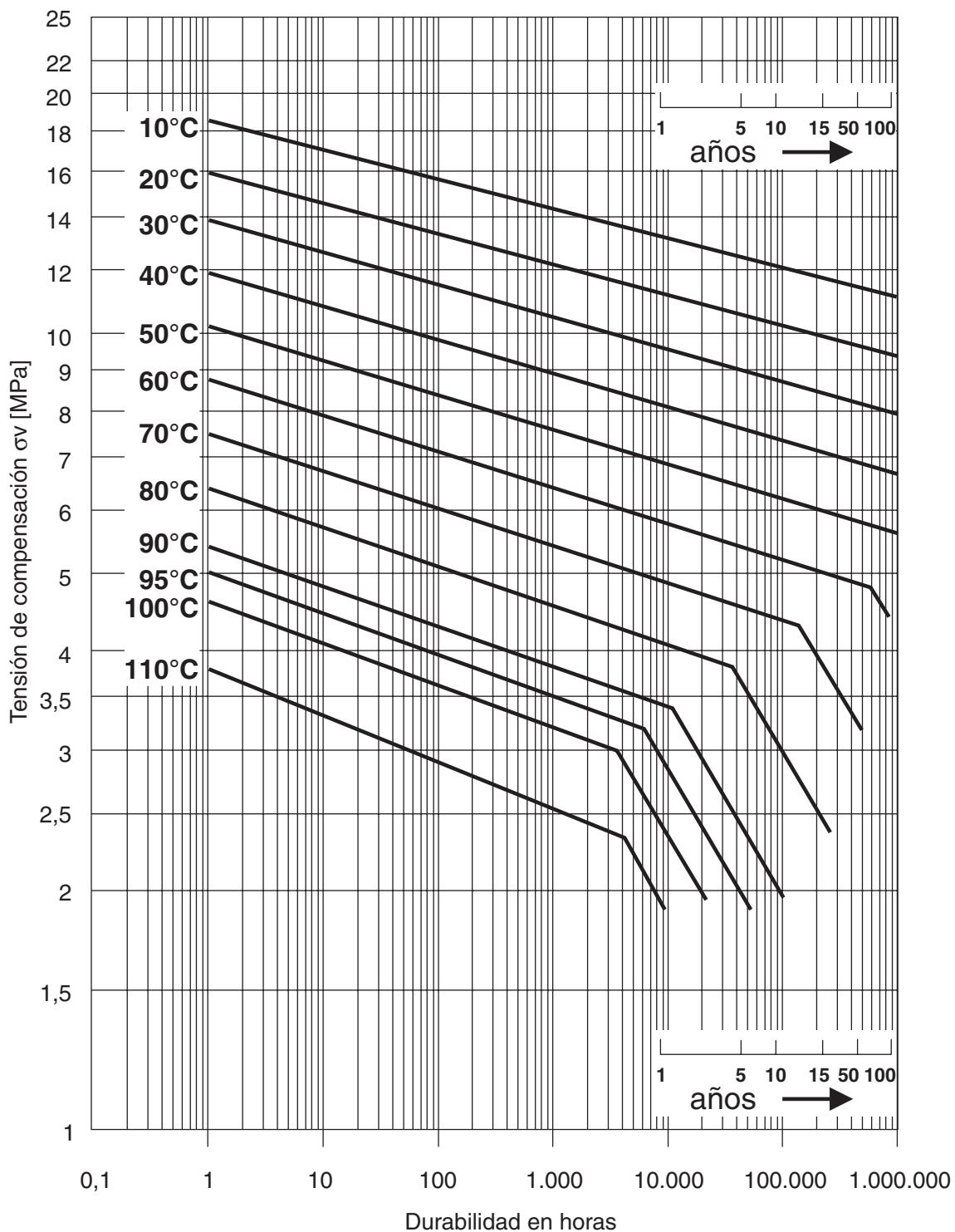
Las posibilidades de instalación de las tuberías son parecidas para los conductos de agua y calefacción (veáñese las especificaciones de los sistemas de calefacción en los capítulos V, VII). Es necesario asegurar la protección mecánica de las tuberías y considerar la necesidad de apoyar las tuberías y compensar la dilatación.

Es recomendable instalar las tuberías para la calefacción en interiores durante la etapa de construcción de la estructura (pared, piso, techo) o recubrir con una cubierta. La conexión de los radiadores, que se mantiene libre, aconsejamos hacerla, por razones estéticas, de metal, por ejemplo tubos de cobre cromados.

Las tuberías pueden instalarse como sigue:

- En las acanaladuras de las paredes.
- En paredes divisorias de instalaciones (montaje de paredes).
- En los suelos y techos.
- A lo largo de las paredes (libres o cubiertas).
- En instalaciones de cámaras y canales.
- Es necesario considerar la utilización de las tuberías fuera del edificio según las condiciones concretas.

Constancia de las isotermas PPR

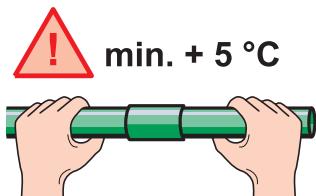


IX. NORMAS PARA EL MONTAJE

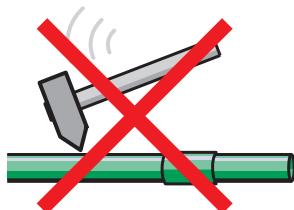
1. En general

Para el montaje sólo se pueden utilizar elementos que no se hayan dañado o ensuciado, durante el transporte y el almacenamiento.

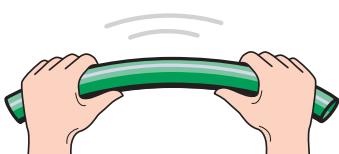
La temperatura ambiente mínima para la soldadura del sistema Ekoplastik debe ser de +5°C. Si las temperaturas son menores se hace difícil encontrar y asegurar las condiciones para hacer conexiones de calidad.



Durante el transporte y la instalación, los accesorios de plástico del sistema Ekoplastik deben ser protegidos contra choques, golpes, caídas de materiales, y ante otras formas de daño mecánico.



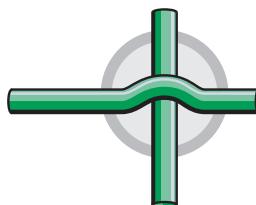
El doblado de las tuberías sin calentamiento se lleva a cabo a una temperatura min. +15°C. Para tubos de diámetros 16 - 32 mm vale, que el mínimo radio de doblado es 8 x que el diámetro de la tubería (D).



Los elementos no deben estar expuestos al contacto con llama directa.



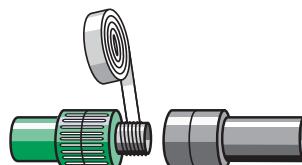
El cruzamiento de las tuberías se hace con elementos especiales para este fin.



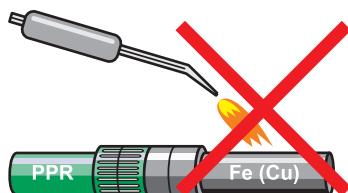
La unión de las partes plásticas se lleva a efecto por soldadura de polifusión, además por soldadura con ayuda de adaptadores eléctricos y soldadura al tope. Al soldar queda una unión homogénea de alta calidad. Para hacer la unión es necesario regirse exactamente por un plan y usar aparatos adecuados. No es recomendable soldar los elementos del Sistema Ekoplastik con elementos de otros fabricantes.



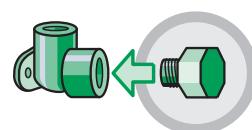
Para las conexiones mediante roscas es necesario utilizar adaptadores con roscas. Está prohibido hacer roscas en materiales plásticos. Las roscas se sellan herméticamente con cintas de teflón o con masillas especiales para este fin.



Si al accesorios roscado le sigue una tubería metálica, no se puede en su proximidad, hacer uniones por soldadura, teniendo en cuenta la transmisión del calor.

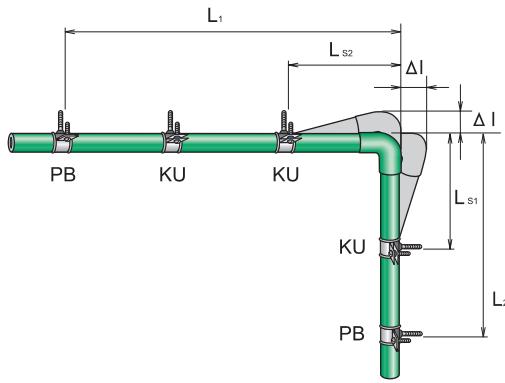


Para el cerrado de los cordos, en el caso del juego universal de pared, antes del montaje de la junta de desagüe (por ejemplo durante la prueba de presión) aconsejamos utilizar tapones plásticos.



2. Ductibilidad y contracción de la longitud

La diferencia entre la temperatura ambiente y la temperatura del fluido, cuando en las tuberías se transporta un medio a una temperatura diferente de la existente durante el montaje, causa **cambio de longitud - dilatación o contracción**.



$$\Delta l = \alpha \cdot L \cdot \Delta t [mm]$$

- α coeficiente del alargamiento de longitud a causa de la temperatura [mm/m°C], para el diseño de Ekoplastik PPR a = 0,12 .
- L longitud calculada (distancia de dos puntos fijos contiguos en la recta) [m]
- Δt diferencia de la temperatura durante el montaje y la del fluido [°C]

Compensación de los cambios de longitud

$$L_s = k \cdot \sqrt{D \cdot \Delta l} [mm]$$

- k constante del material, para PPR k=30
- D diámetro exterior de la tubería [mm]
- Δl Cambio de longitud [mm] calculada del modelo anterior

Si los cambios de longitud de las tuberías no son compensados de un modo adecuado, es decir, si no se permite la dilatación y la contracción de las tuberías, se concentran en las paredes de los tubos tensiones acumuladas de dilata-

ción y presión, las cuales disminuyen la durabilidad de las tuberías.

Para la compensación de los cambios de longitud en las tuberías, en el caso del polipropileno, se aprovecha la flexibilidad del material.

Además de la compensación de la flexibilidad en el trayecto de las tuberías, se aprovechan los compensadores por flexión.

PB punto fijo

KU apoyo de deslizamiento

SK compensador de bucle

L longitud calculada de la tubería

Δl cambio de longitud

L_s longitud de compensación

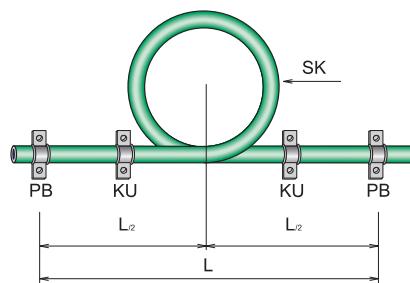
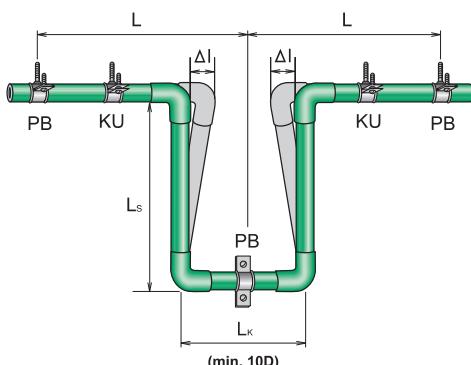
L_k ancho del compensador

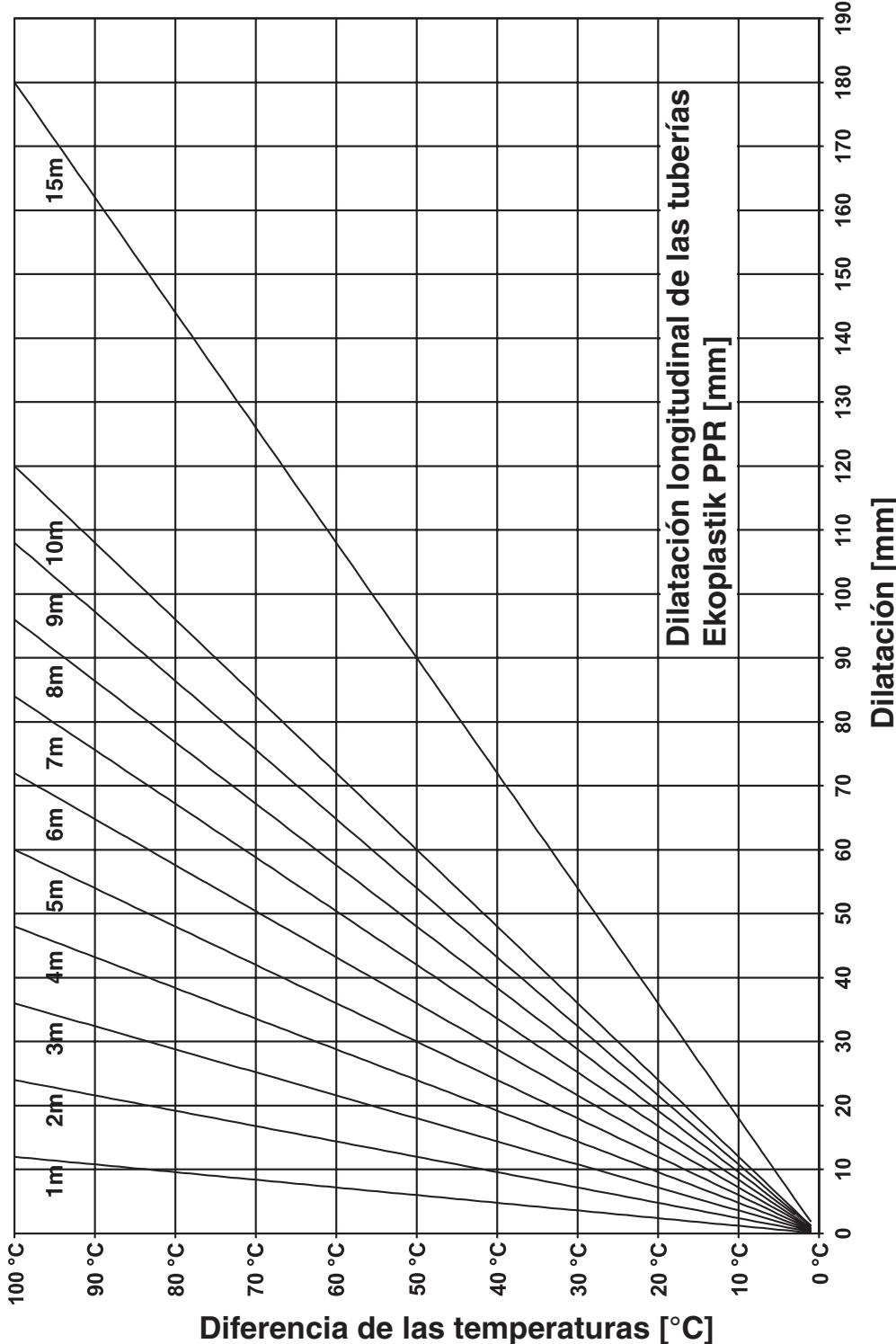
Una forma adecuada de compensación es aquella, en la que las tuberías se desvían en dirección perpendicular al trayecto original, y sobre esta perpendicular se deja una longitud de compensación libre (marcada como L_s), la cual asegura, que durante la dilatación del trayecto directo no se originen tensiones considerables de presión y alargamiento adicionales en las paredes de los tubos. La longitud de compensación L_s depende de la prolongación (acortamiento) calculada del trayecto, del material y del diámetro de las tuberías.

El valor de los cambios de longitud Δl y el valor de las longitudes de compensación L_s se pueden leer en el gráfico, ver págs 13, 14 y 15.

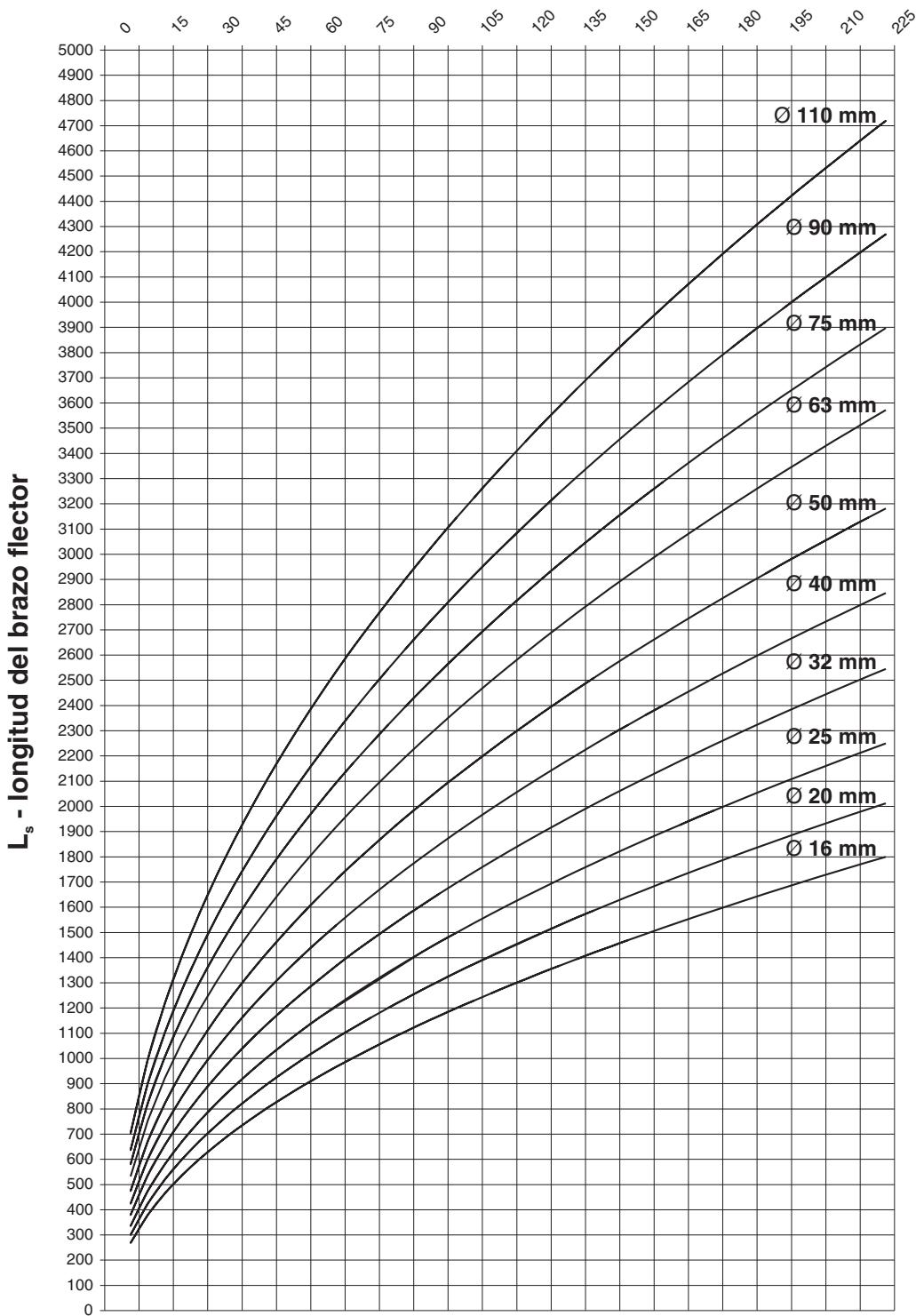
Tabla 4: instalación de liras de compensación

| Diámetro de la tubería (mm) | Distancia de los puntos fijos L (m) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 16 | 8 |
| 20 | 9 |
| 25 | 10 |
| 32 | 12 |
| 40 | 14 |



Determinación del valor Δl


Determinación de L_s = longitud de compensación



Ejemplos para tuberías EKOPLASTIK PPR
1) Aportación de datos:

| Parámetros | símbolo | valor | unidad |
|--|------------|-------|---------|
| Cambio de longitud | Δl | ? | mm |
| Coeficiente de dilatación de longitud | α | 0,12 | mm/m °C |
| Longitud de la tubería | L | 10 | m |
| Temperatura de servicio en la tubería | t_p | 60 | °C |
| Temperatura al ejecutar el montaje | t_m | 20 | °C |
| Diferencia de temperaturas al ejecutar el montaje y durante el funcionamiento ($\Delta t = t_p - t_m$) | Δt | 40 | °C |

Solución: $\Delta l = \alpha \cdot L \cdot \Delta t$ [mm]

$$\Delta l = 0,12 \cdot 10 \cdot 40 = 48 \text{ mm}$$

3) Aportación de datos:

| Parámetros | símbolo | valor | unidad |
|---|------------|-------|--------|
| Anchura del U-compensador | L_k | ? | mm |
| Constante del material PPR | K | 30 | |
| Diámetro exterior de la tubería | D | 40 | mm |
| Cambio de longitud del cálculo anterior | Δl | 48 | mm |

Solución: $L_k = 2 \cdot \Delta l + 150$ [mm]

$$L_k = 2 \cdot 48 + 150 = 246 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_k > 10 D$$

$$246 \text{ mm} < 10 \cdot 40 \Rightarrow L_k = 400 \text{ mm}$$

Para la compensación de la longitud de dilatación es posible utilizar a su vez la **tensión inicial** de la tubería, la cual permite acortar la longitud de compensación. La dirección de la tensión inicial es contraria al supuesto cambio de longitud y la magnitud de la tensión inicial es la mitad de los cambios esperados.

2) Aportación de datos:

| Parámetros | símbolo | valor | unidad |
|---|------------|-------|--------|
| Longitud de compensación | L_s | ? | mm |
| Constante del material PPR | k | 30 | - |
| Diámetro exterior de la tubería | D | 40 | mm |
| Cambio de longitud del cálculo anterior | Δl | 48 | mm |

Solución: $L_s = k \cdot \sqrt{(D \cdot \Delta l)}$ [mm]

$$L_s = 30 \cdot \sqrt{(40 \cdot 48)} = 1.350 \text{ mm}$$

4) Aportación de datos:

| Parámetros | símbolo | valor | unidad |
|---|------------|-------|--------|
| Longitud de compensación en pretensión | L_{sp} | ? | mm |
| Constante del material PPR | k | 30 | |
| Diámetro exterior de la tubería | D | 40 | mm |
| Cambio de longitud del cálculo anterior | Δl | 48 | mm |

Solución: $L_{sp} = k \cdot \sqrt{(D \cdot \Delta l)}$ [mm]

$$L_{sp} = 30 \cdot \sqrt{(40 \cdot 24)} = 930 \text{ mm}$$

El cálculo de la longitud libre L_s , se entiende sin ningún apoyo ni abrazadera (dentro de esta longitud), que pudieran impedir la dilatación. La longitud libre L_s no debería superar la distancia máxima de los apoyos, en dependencia del diámetro de las tuberías y de la temperatura media, ver cap. IX, sección 3.

3. Distancia de los soportes de las tuberías

Distancia máxima de los soportes de las tuberías
 Ekoplastik PPR |PN 10 (tuberías de conductos de agua)

| Ø tubería [mm] | Distancia máxima en [cm] a la temperatura de | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 20°C | 30°C | 40°C | 50°C | 60°C | 80°C |
| 16 | 75 | 70 | 70 | 65 | 65 | 55 |
| 20 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 70 | 65 | 60 |
| 25 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 |
| 32 | 100 | 95 | 95 | 90 | 85 | 75 |
| 40 | 110 | 110 | 105 | 100 | 95 | 85 |
| 50 | 125 | 120 | 115 | 110 | 105 | 90 |
| 63 | 140 | 135 | 130 | 125 | 120 | 105 |
| 75 | 155 | 150 | 145 | 135 | 130 | 115 |
| 90 | 165 | 165 | 155 | 150 | 145 | 125 |
| 110 | 185 | 180 | 175 | 165 | 160 | 140 |

Distancia máxima de los soportes de las tuberías
 Ekoplastik PPR |PN 16 (tuberías de conductos de agua)

| Ø tubería [mm] | Distancia máxima en [cm] a la temperatura de | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 20°C | 30°C | 40°C | 50°C | 60°C | 80°C |
| 16 | 80 | 75 | 75 | 70 | 70 | 60 |
| 20 | 90 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 70 | 65 |
| 25 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 90 | 80 | 75 |
| 32 | 110 | 105 | 105 | 100 | 95 | 80 |
| 40 | 120 | 120 | 115 | 110 | 105 | 95 |
| 50 | 135 | 130 | 125 | 120 | 115 | 100 |
| 63 | 155 | 150 | 145 | 135 | 130 | 115 |
| 75 | 170 | 165 | 160 | 150 | 145 | 125 |
| 90 | 180 | 180 | 170 | 165 | 160 | 135 |
| 110 | 200 | 195 | 190 | 180 | 175 | 155 |

Distancia máxima de los soportes de las tuberías
 Ekoplastik PPR |PN 20 (tuberías de conductos de agua)

| Ø tubería [mm] | Distancia máxima en [cm] a la temperatura de | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 20°C | 30°C | 40°C | 50°C | 60°C | 80°C |
| 16 | 90 | 85 | 85 | 80 | 80 | 65 |
| 20 | 95 | 90 | 85 | 85 | 80 | 70 |
| 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 90 | 85 |
| 32 | 120 | 115 | 115 | 110 | 100 | 90 |
| 40 | 130 | 130 | 125 | 120 | 115 | 100 |
| 50 | 150 | 145 | 140 | 130 | 125 | 110 |
| 63 | 170 | 160 | 155 | 150 | 145 | 125 |
| 75 | 185 | 180 | 175 | 160 | 155 | 140 |
| 90 | 200 | 200 | 185 | 180 | 175 | 150 |
| 110 | 220 | 215 | 210 | 195 | 190 | 165 |

4. Sujeción de las tuberías

La planificación del trayecto de las tuberías, debe respetar las distribuciones de materiales, es decir ante todo la longitud de dilatación térmica, la necesidad de compensación, las condiciones de trabajo dadas, (combinación de presión y temperatura) y el modo de conexión.

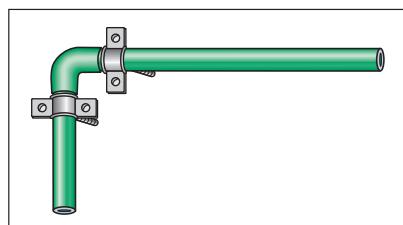
La sujeción de las tuberías se realiza de forma tal que se diferencien los puntos firmes y los apoyos de deslizamiento para los cambios esperados de longitud en las tuberías.

Métodos de sujeción de los tubos

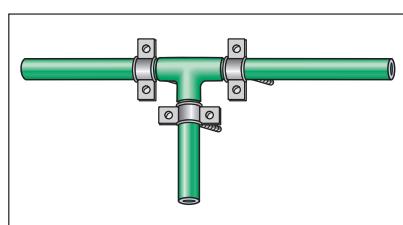
Desde el punto de vista de la sujeción de los tubos distinguimos 2 tipos de apoyos:

Punto fijo

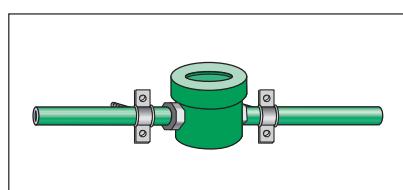
Es un tipo de sujeción en el cual la tubería no tiene posibilidad de dilatarse, es decir que no se puede mover en el lugar de apoyo, en el eje de la tubería (deslizar).



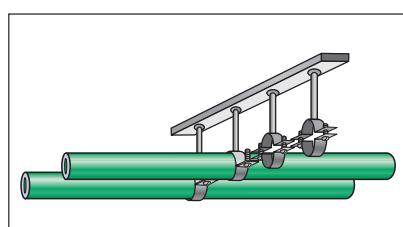
– en el codo de la tubería



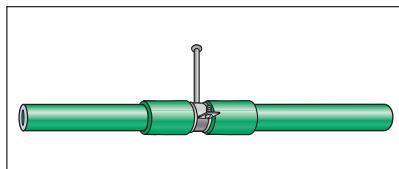
– en el lugar de la derivación



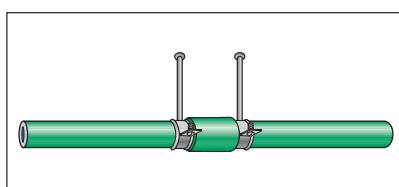
– en el lugar de colocación de los accesorios de la tubería



– con ayuda de manguito bien ajustado



– con brida entre los adaptadores

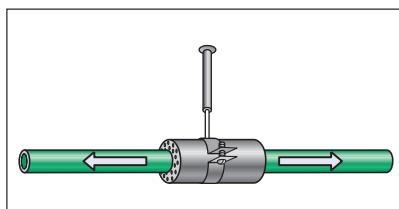


– con sujeción en los adaptadores

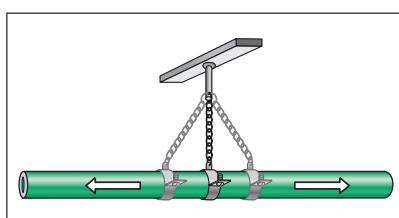
Apoyo de deslizamiento

Es un modo de sujeción, en el cual se posibilita a las tuberías desviarse del eje del trayecto, sin impedirle, no obstante, tener un movimiento de dilatación (alargamiento, contracción).

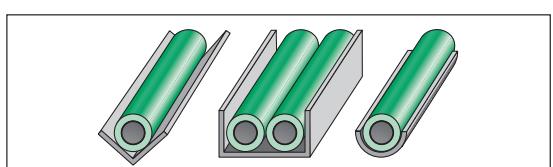
El apoyo de deslizamiento puede realizarse por ejemplo:



– con abrazadera libre



– con abrazadera con gancho



– colocación de tuberías en canaletas



– conducción de tuberías con aislamiento

5. Conducción de las tuberías

Las tuberías se instalan con una inclinación mínima de un 0,5% con relación al punto más bajo, donde se posibilita su montaje con llaves individuales de desagüe o con válvulas de cierre con desagüe.

Las tuberías deben dividirse en secciones, las cuales se puedan cerrar, en caso necesario. Para cerrar se utilizan válvulas de paso o llaves de plástico, para instalaciones empotradas se utilizan válvulas para empotrar. Antes de instalar los elementos, recomendamos comprobar la capacidad de cierre.

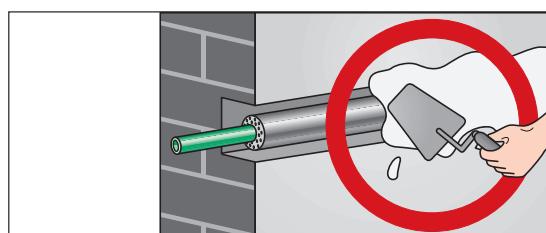
Para terminar las tuberías en el lugar de montaje con un accesorio roscado de salida, recomendamos utilizar un juego universal de pared. Es posible ajustar el paso de rosca para el montaje de los accesorios de tuberías a 150, 135 o 100 mm. La utilización de este elemento garantiza un montaje rápido y de calidad, eliminándose las posibilidades de imprecisiones. Al terminar los codos de pared es necesario asegurar sus posiciones exactas y seguras. Ante todo, durante el montaje de dos codos de pared para el accesorio roscado de salida (bañeras, duchas, baterías de lavamanos) tiene que estar asegurada su altura apropiada y su eje paralelo al adaptador. Al montar los accesorios de salida, no debe producirse una fatiga de torsión de los codos de pared.

Para ello se recomienda hacer el montaje con soportes plásticos, los cuales garantizan una posición exacta. Los soportes tienen orificios para su montaje, según los pasos corrientes de los accesorios de desagüe.

Instalación de las tuberías de unión EKOPLASTIK PPR

La unión de las tuberías se realiza ante todo, para tuberías con diámetros de 16-20 mm. En su mayoría las tuberías se instalan en acanaladuras. La acanaladura para la instalación de tuberías aisladas debe estar libre y debe facilitar la dilatación de la tubería. Es necesario el aislamiento de la tubería, tanto por motivos térmicos, como por motivos de la protección de las tuberías del daño mecánico y como capa que ayude a la compensación de la longitud de dilatación. Recomendamos aislar con espuma de polietileno o con espuma de poliuretano. Antes de empotrar las tuberías en la pared, es necesario sujetarlas perfectamente en la acanaladura (sujeciones - abrazaderas plásticas o metálicas, enyesamiento, etc.)

Al instalar las tuberías de conducción de agua en paredes divisorias, es necesario garantizar la posición de la tubería con una sujeción adecuada, por ejemplo mediante el sistema



de abrazaderas metálicas con elementos de apoyo. Deben instalarse las tuberías con posibilidades de dilatación y de aislamiento.

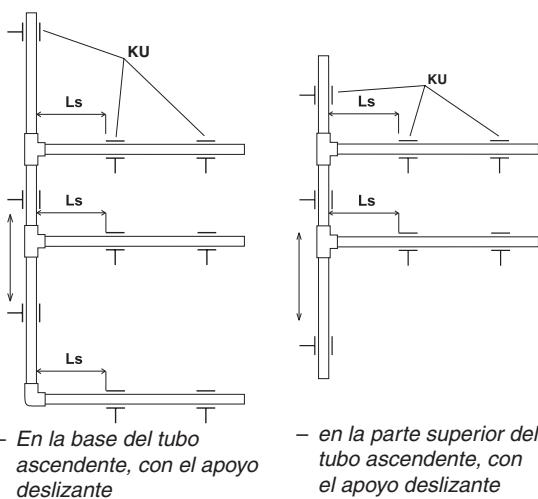
Para la instalación de tuberías, para conducción de agua en pisos o en construcciones de techos, se utilizan protectores plásticos (de polietileno) para las tuberías, los cuales aseguran la protección mecánica de las tuberías y al mismo tiempo el espacio de aireamiento entre las tuberías, formándose con el protector un aislamiento térmico.

Las tuberías plásticas instaladas libremente se utilizan pocas veces, para cortas distancias y en lugares menos exigentes (lavaderos, espacios técnicos de los edificios, etc.). Es necesario, ante todo, colocar cuidadosamente las abrazaderas para asegurar el trayecto de las tuberías, solucionar la compensación de la dilatación de la longitud en las subsiguientes secciones de las tuberías, las cuales están cubiertas, y proteger a las tuberías con un aislamiento de calidad (por ejemplo, si las tuberías de agua fría están instaladas libremente por la pared, en una habitación con calefacción, entonces existirá un peligro grande de condensación de la humedad en las paredes de las tuberías). Las tuberías pueden ser instaladas libremente por la pared, únicamente en espacios, donde no exista el peligro de daño mecánico de las tuberías por su operación.

Instalación de la tubería ascendente EKOPLASTIK PPR

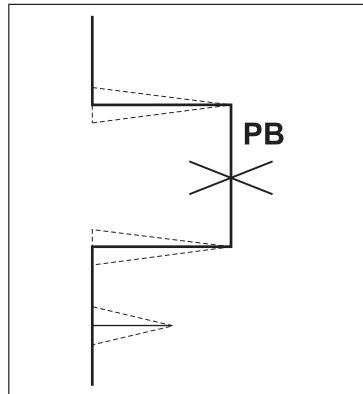
En la tubería ascendente es necesario observar cuidadosamente los puntos fijos, los apoyos de deslizamiento y la creación de un adecuado método de compensación.

En las tuberías ascendentes, la compensación es asegurada de la siguiente manera:

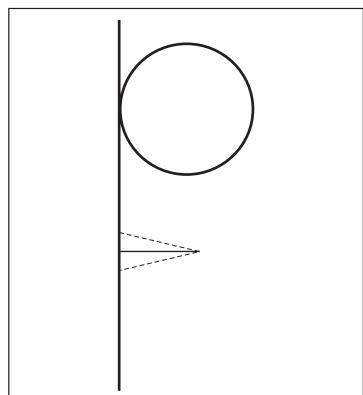


Si fuese necesario dividir el tubo ascendente en más secciones de dilatación, esto se realiza mediante la colocación de puntos fijos. El punto en la tubería ascendente se instala sobre y debajo de la pieza T, en la derivación o en la cupla en el lugar de unión de la tubería, con lo cual se impide a la vez la caída del tubo ascendente.

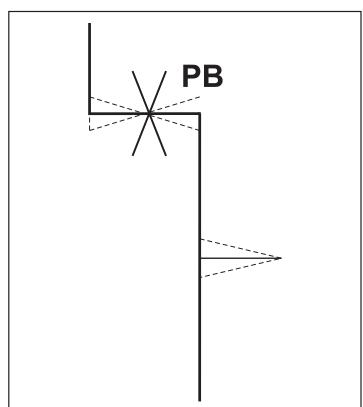
Entre los puntos fijos debe entonces facilitarse la dilatación de la tubería:



– por medio del cambio del trayecto de las tuberías

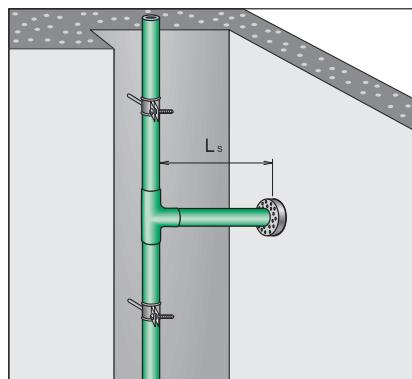


– por la lira de compensación

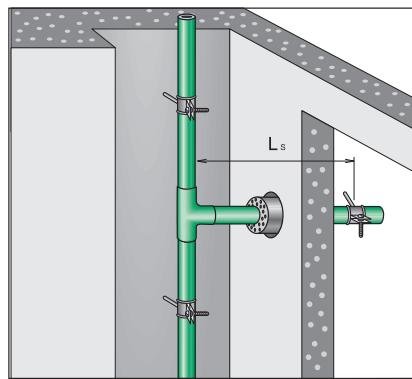


– junto al compensador

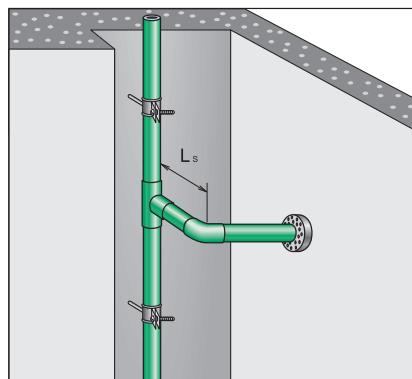
En la derivación de la tubería de unión, es necesario tener en cuenta la dilatación del tubo ascendente:



– Suficiente distancia del tubo ascendente del hueco de la pared

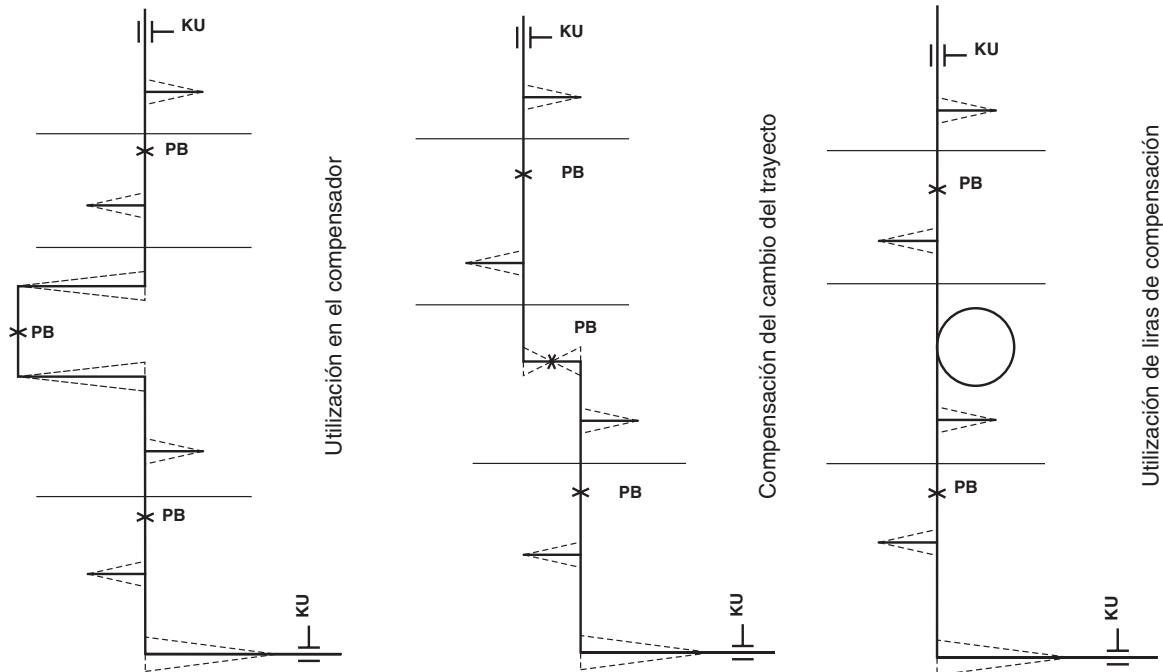


– posibilidad de movimiento de la tubería en el hueco de la pared ascendente en perpendicular



– creación de la longitud de compensación para el tubo

Ejemplo de colocación de abrazadera en la tubería ascendente.

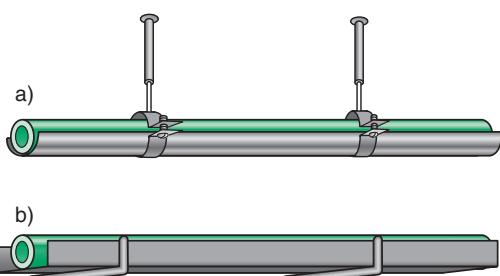


Instalación de las tuberías horizontales EKOPLASTIK PPR:

En las tuberías horizontales es necesario respetar cuidadosamente la dilatación y resolver la compensación y el modo de colocar las tuberías .

El tipo de colocación más frecuente se realiza en canaletas metálicas o de plástico, con abrazaderas y eventualmente por medio de acanaladuras, las cuales deben estar libres.

La compensación de la dilatación longitudinal, se realiza con más frecuencia cambiando los trayectos de las tuberías o mediante la utilización de compensadores tipo U. Se pueden utilizar también liras de compensación. La compensación puede arreglarse tanto en el plano vertical, como en el plano paralelo con la construcción del techo. En la variante "a)" la tubería es aislada (ver capítulo IX, sección 7) incluyendo las canaletas, y en la variante "b)" la tubería ya ha sido colocada en la canaleta.



6. Unión al sistema

Es posible unir las tuberías del sistema Ekoplastik por medio de soldadura o por unión mecánica.

La unión del tubo con el adaptador se realiza en las tuberías Ekoplastik PPR utilizando diversos accesorios.

Soldadura:

Puede ser por polifusión, con ayuda de adaptadores eléctricos o al tope. Todos los métodos deben llevarse a cabo con exactitud, según los reglamentos de trabajo y con aparatos adecuados, destinados para este fin, cuyos parámetros se controlen.



Corte de los tubos:

Los tubos se deben cortar únicamente con herramientas filosas, bien amoladas. Se recomienda utilizar tijeras o cortatubos especiales para tuberías plásticas.



Uniones por roscas, Transición plástico - metal:

Para la transición plástico-metal en las tuberías para agua caliente y de calefacción se utilizan fundamentalmente accesorios roscados, hechos de latón niquelado con rosca exterior e interior.



Para roscar los accesorios sin rosca hexagonal se recomienda utilizar una llave de correa.

ADVERTENCIA: ¡No se permite la utilización de piezas con rosca plástica, en la técnica sanitaria por motivos térmicos- técnicos y físico-mecánicos!

Las piezas con rosca plástica se pueden utilizar para la instalación de distribuidores provisionales.

Para cerrar los codos de pared y los juegos universales de pared antes del montaje del equipamiento de desague, se usan tapones plásticos.

Accesorios roscados:

La unión de accesorios roscados se realiza exclusivamente con cinta de teflón o con pasta selladora.

7. Aislamiento

La tubería para agua caliente se aísla de las pérdidas térmicas y la tubería de agua fría de las ganancias térmicas y de la condensación.

Es importante aislar la tubería para agua caliente, manteniendo una temperatura máxima de 20°C, con lo que se aseguran la condiciones higiénicas del agua potable. Igualmente, el mantenimiento de un alto grado de temperatura del agua caliente, tal y como lo estipula la norma de protección contra quemaduras; es una medida que ayuda a evitar la proliferación de bacterias.

Componentes importantes del sistema de protección contra la proliferación de bacterias tipo Legionella pneumophila, son : el mantenimiento de la temperatura del agua caliente y una circulación eficiente del agua, unidas a las soluciones técnicas en el lugar de calentamiento del agua (por ejemplo; la esterilización térmica).

El grosor del aislamiento se determina, en base a la resistencia térmica del aislante que queremos utilizar, también de acuerdo a la humedad del aire en el lugar donde van instaladas las tuberías, de la diferencia de temperatura del aire del lugar y de la temperatura del agua en circulación.

Se necesita aislar la tubería a todo lo largo del trayecto, incluyendo los adaptadores y los accesorios de cierre. Es necesario, asegurar el mínimo grosor de aislamiento proyectado en todo el diámetro de la tubería a lo largo del trayecto (es decir que el aislamiento, que se pone a la tubería separado, nuevamente debe, después del montaje, unirse a todo el perfil, por ejemplo por medio de pegamento, corchetes o por cinta adhesiva).

Tabla 5: Espesor mínimo del aislante térmico en las tuberías de agua fría - ejemplo

| Colocación de la tubería | Espesor del aislamiento bajo $\lambda = 0,040 \text{ W/mK}$ |
|--|--|
| Tubería colocada libremente en habitaciones sin calefacción (sótanos, por ejemplo) | 4 mm |
| Tubería colocada libremente en habitaciones con calefacción | 9 mm |
| Tubería en canal de instalación sin la línea paralela de la tubería caliente | 4 mm |
| Tubería en canal de instalación paralela con la tubería caliente | 13 mm |
| Tubería en acanaladura debajo del revoque, independiente | 4 mm |
| Tubería en acanaladura, paralela con la tubería caliente | 13 mm |
| Tubería empotrada en hormigón | 4 mm |

Observación: para otras características térmicas del aislamiento, es necesario calcular el espesor del aislamiento.

Cuando se trata de conducir agua caliente, es necesario tener en consideración que los tubos plásticos tienen mejores características de aislamiento que los tubos de metal. Utilizando estas tuberías plásticas, es posible ahorrar considerablemente los gastos de operación!

En casos de grandes consumos de flujo de agua caliente (por ejemplo, en baños, bañeras, lavadoras, etc.) la pérdida térmica en las tuberías plásticas no aisladas, es hasta un 20% más baja, que en las tuberías metálicas. Con el aislamiento de las tuberías es posible ahorrar otro 15% de calor. En casos de consumos menores, y de corta duración, cuando los tuberías no consiguen calentarse a una temperatura de operación normal, entonces el escape térmico en las tuberías plásticas es aproximadamente un 10% menor que en las tuberías metálicas, y durante los consumos en horas punta nuevamente se ahorra un 20%.

El espesor del aislamiento de las tuberías de agua caliente, oscila generalmente entre 9 y 15 mm para resistencias térmicas de $\lambda = 0,040 \text{ W/mK}$.

8. Prueba de presión

Es posible llenar de agua la tubería solamente 1 hora después de haberse hecho la última soldadura.

Después de haber terminado el montaje de la tubería de distribución, debe realizarse la prueba de presión bajo las siguientes condiciones;

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| prueba de presión: | mín. 1,5 MPa (15 bar) |
| comienzo de la prueba: | mín. 1 hora. Después de la eliminación del aire y someter a presión al sistema |
| duración de la prueba: | 60 minutos |
| descenso máx. presión: | 0,02 MPa (0,2 bar) |

Las tuberías preparadas para la prueba deben colocarse según el proyecto, limpias y estar visibles a todo lo largo del trayecto. Las tuberías se someten a prueba sin hidratantes, medidores de agua ni otros accesorios, con la excepción del equipamiento para la eliminación del aire en las tuberías. Las válvulas instaladas deben estar abiertas. Los equipos de desagüe pueden ponerse solamente en el caso que favorezcan la sobrepresión de prueba. Regularmente para los efectos de la prueba de presión, se utiliza un tapón en sustitución. Las tuberías se llenan desde el punto más bajo, de modo que se abran todos los lugares para permitir el aireamiento de las tuberías y gradualmente se van cerrando, tan pronto vaya saliendo el agua libre de burbujas de aire. La longitud de la tubería de prueba se establece según las condiciones locales, recomendamos 100 m como máximo.

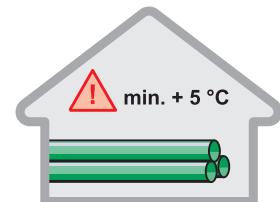
Recomendamos realizar la prueba de presión 24 horas después de haber llenado las tuberías con agua. En las tuberías llenas de agua, aumentamos gradualmente la presión hasta el valor de la prueba. La prueba de presión puede de realizarse, como mínimo 1 hora después de la eliminación del aire y de someter a presión el sistema. La prueba de presión dura 60 minutos y después de este lapso de tiempo, el descenso máximo de la presión permitido es de 0,02 MPa. Si el descenso de la presión fuese mayor sería

necesario averiguar donde se encuentra el lugar de escape del agua, eliminar esa avería, y realizar una nueva prueba de presión. En el transcurso de la prueba de presión debe llevarse un registro, por ejemplo de acuerdo al anexo I. (este registro quedará como una de las bases en caso de reclamación posterior).

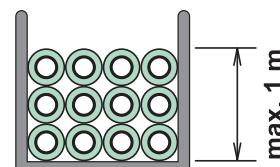
X. ALMACENAMIENTO Y TRANSPORTE DE MATERIALES

Los elementos deben estar protegidos contra los efectos atmosféricos, radiaciones UV y la suciedad. Los elementos deben almacenarse a una temperatura mínima de +5°C.

Los almacenes para elementos plásticos deben estar separados de los espacios donde se almacenan disolventes, pinturas, pegamentos, y otras sustancias semejantes.



Al atemperar el almacén a una temperatura mínima de +5°C es necesario mantener una distancia mínima entre los elementos plásticos y los focos de calor de 1 m.



Las tuberías plásticas se almacenan apoyadas en toda su longitud, o apoyadas de forma tal que no vayan a moverse. Los adaptadores plásticos se almacenan en bolsas o sueltos en cajas, contenedores, cestos, etc. Al almacenar los tubos y los adaptadores en bolsas de plásticos, la altura máxima debe ser de 1 m. Los tubos y los adaptadores plásticos se almacenan diferenciándolos según su tipo. Al momento de sacar estos materiales del almacén debe comenzarse por los más viejos.

Durante el transporte de estos materiales, está prohibido arrastrarlos por el suelo, y por el área de carga del medio de transporte. Además está prohibido lanzarlos o tirarlos desde el área de carga al suelo. Para llevarlos al lugar de la construcción, es necesario protegerlos de daños mecánicos y ya en el lugar de la construcción, deben depositarse sobre una base. Los elementos vienen de la fábrica en envases protectores (las tuberías en bolsas de polietileno, los adaptadores igual en bolsas o en cajas de cartón), en los cuales se deben dejar hasta el momento mismo del montaje para protegerlos de la suciedad.

XI. DISPOSICIONES FINALES

Este manual de instalación fue preparado en Mayo 2008.

Anexo nº 1

Descripción de la instalación:

Lugar:

Objeto:

PROTOCOLO DE PRUEBA

| Diámetro de la tubería Ekoplastik PPR [mm] | Longitud tubería/línea [m] | Diámetro de la tubería Ekoplastik PPR [mm] | Longitud tubería/línea [m] |
|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 16 | | 16 | |
| 20 | | 20 | |
| 25 | | 25 | |
| 32 | | 32 | |
| 40 | | 40 | |
| 50 | | 50 | |
| 63 | | 63 | |
| 75 | | 75 | |
| 90 | | 90 | |
| 110 | | 110 | |

PRUEBA DE PRESIÓN:

Inicio de la prueba: Fin de la prueba:

Duración de la prueba:

MPa

Presión de prueba: MPa (inicio de la prueba)

Presión después de 1 hora: MPa

Descenso de presión durante la prueba: MPa

LONGITUD DE LOS TUBOS INSTALADOS:

Lugar de salida más elevado m sobre el manómetro

Cliente :

localidad

fecha

sello y firma

Instalador:

localidad

fecha

sello y firma

XII. MÉTODO DE SOLDADURA DE POLIFUSIÓN

1. Herramientas necesarias

- 1/ Máquina soldadora eléctrica para soldadura de polifusión, equipada con una matriz para soldadura de la dimensión requerida, incluyendo el conductor eléctrico móvil (cables).
- 2/ Termómetro de contacto.
- 3/ Tijeras especiales o cortadora (es decir, cortatubos), en caso de necesidad segueta para cortar hierro.
- 4/ Cuchillo de bolsillo de hoja corta afilada.
- 5/ Bayeta de material no sintético.
- 6/ Alcohol o Tangit.
- 7/ Metro, marcador.
- 8/ Raspadores para la soldadura de secciones de más de 50 mm y adaptador de montaje para soldadura.

2. Preparación de las herramientas

Primeramente adaptamos con firmeza a la máquina soldadora la matriz de precalentamiento (con ayuda de tornillos - dependiendo del tipo de máquina soldadora). Con ayuda del regulador ponemos la máquina soldadora a una temperatura comprendida entre 250° - 270°C y la conectamos a la corriente. El tiempo de calentamiento de la máquina soldadora depende de las condiciones ambientales del lugar. Una vez caliente la matriz de precalentamiento, lo limpiamos con una bayeta de material no sintético, quitándole así todos los residuos de la soldadura anterior, para que no se dañen las capas de teflón. Podemos comenzar a trabajar con la máquina soldadora, una vez que nos hayamos cerciorado, con la ayuda de diodos-LED y un termómetro de contacto, que ya la máquina soldadora está lo suficientemente caliente. El termómetro de contacto sirve para regular las temperaturas a 260°C.

La función correcta de las tijeras especiales o cortatubos se controla mediante uno o dos cortes en el tubo usado para pruebas. Al hacer el corte de control no debe deformarse el diámetro interior del tubo. Si esto ocurriese, debemos reparar las herramientas, es decir, afilarla.

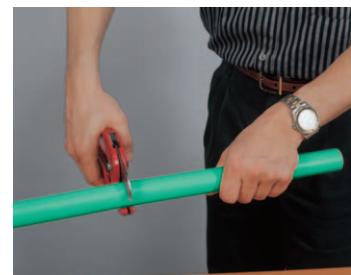
3. Preparación de los materiales

Antes de comenzar a trabajar, debemos controlar perfectamente todos los materiales a utilizar. De ninguna manera deben debilitarse las paredes de los elementos. En el caso de los elementos de cierre, debe comprobarse antes del montaje, su funcionalidad y las roscas las controlamos frente a las piezas. Deben limpiarse y desengrasarse el empalme de soldadura y las partes de los tubos que se acoplan al empalme.

Acoplamos los accesorios a la matriz de soldadura y controlamos, si no quedan demasiado libres allí. ¡Aquellos accesorios que se muevan en la matriz, deben sustituirse!

4. Método propio de soldadura

1/ Medimos la longitud requerida de los tubos y los cortamos. Para ello, debemos utilizar el cortatubos, con el cuchillo cortamos la rebaba de los bordes de los tubos cortados.



2/ Además se recomienda, con el cuchillo o con un dispositivo especial, achaflanar el borde exterior del tubo que va a ser calentado, a un ángulo de 30 - 45°, y sobre todo en los diámetros superiores a 40 mm. De esta manera se evita la deformación del material, al introducir el final del tubo en el adaptador.

3/ Para la soldadura de grandes secciones (más de 40 mm) se hace necesario el control de la ovalidad, y es indispensable realizar de antemano el raspado de las superficies oxidadas (0,1mm de espesor) sobre las partes del tubo en el área de acoplamiento. Las capas oxidadas disminuyen la calidad de la soldadura.

4/ Es recomendable marcar, con rotulador o con marcador, el área del tubo que se va a introducir al accesorio, según sea la profundidad del manguito del adaptador de soldadura. De la misma manera, es menester tener en consideración, que el extremo del tubo no debe ser empujado totalmente hasta el tope en el manguito del adaptador. Debe de quedar un espacio mínimo libre de 1 mm para el material, que pudiera estrechar la sección transversal del adaptador en el sitio de la soldadura.

5/ Luego, es necesario señalar la posición de la soldadura en el tubo y en el adaptador, a fin de que se evite la rotación del tubo en el adaptador después del acoplado. Para este fin es posible utilizar las marcas de montaje en el adaptador.

6/ Despues del marcado, el área a soldar debe quedar limpia y desengrasada. ¡Sin estas medidas de limpieza y desengrasado no se podrá lograr una soldadura ideal de las capas fundidas! Ahora pasemos al proceso del calentamiento propiamente dicho.

7/ En primer lugar, introducimos el accesorio en la matriz caliente, el cual tiene una pared más gruesa que el tubo y tarda más tiempo en calentarse, y a continuación controlamos si no está muy libre en la matriz. Sustituimos el accesorio, que no se ajuste perfectamente en toda la superficie de la matriz, porque, un calentamiento no uniforme daría por resultado una soldadura de mala calidad. Despues del adaptador, introducimos el tubo en la matriz caliente. Para el cierre hermético del acople vale lo mismo que para el adaptador.

8/ Calentamos ambas partes durante el tiempo estipulado en la tabla 6. El tiempo de calentamiento, se mide a partir del momento cuando se introducen el tubo y el accesorio en la matriz de polifusión, a todo lo largo de la superficie señalada. En el caso de un acoplamiento incorrecto del tubo y el accesorio en la matriz, es posible girar un poco ambas partes (máximo 10°) antes de ser introducidos en la longitud requerida. Durante el calentamiento no se permite ningún giro, para que no se deformen los materiales.



9/ Después de haberse terminado el período de calentamiento, sacamos el accesorio y el tubo de la matriz, y los unimos de forma tal, que con una moderada, lenta y uniforme presión, los introduzcamos, sin rotación del eje, al manguito del accesorio hasta el tope del acoplamiento. Controlamos la unión del eje del tubo con el accesorio.

La Tabla 7 nos da el tiempo transcurrido una vez desmontando el manguito, luego de haber introducido el tubo en el accesorio. En el caso de sobrepasar el tiempo señalado, existe el peligro de enfriamiento de las capas fundidas y la formación de una unión en frío, de mala calidad.

La unión recientemente hecha, es necesario fijarla por un tiempo de 20-30 segundos, antes de que ocurra un enfriamiento parcial de la unión, lo cual no permitiría que se saliese un poco el tubo del accesorio, a causa de la presión de soldadura, y del cambio de posición del accesorio con respecto al tubo.

Es posible llenar la tubería de agua solamente 1 hora después de haber terminado la soldadura.

Recomendaciones para soldadura de grandes dimensiones:

Es posible soldar a mano los tubos de 40 mm de sección. Para secciones mayores de 50 mm inclusive, se recomienda utilizar máquinas soldadoras mecánicas, eventualmente un dispositivo de soldadura para asegurar las presiones requeridas a mantener la coaxialidad de las tuberías.

1. Preparación de las tuberías



– Achaflanado



– Raspado de los bordes

2. Soldadura



– Sujeción al dispositivo, centrar, después calentar



– Presentación después del calentamiento



– Soldadura terminada después de enfriarse

Tabla 6: Tiempo de calentamiento

| D (mm) | Tiempo de calentamiento (s) | D (mm) | Tiempo de calentamiento (s) |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 16 | 5 | 50 | 18 |
| 20 | 5 | 63 | 24 |
| 25 | 7 | 75 | 30 |
| 32 | 8 | 90 | 40 |
| 40 | 12 | 110 | 50 |

Tabla 7: Tiempo para ajuste

| D (mm) | Tiempo para reajuste (s) |
|----------|--------------------------|
| 16,20,25 | 4 |
| 32,40,50 | 6 |
| 63,75,90 | 8 |
| 110 | 10 |

XIII. MÉTODO DE SOLDADURA CON MANGUITO ELÉCTRICO

1. Herramientas necesarias

- 1/ Máquina para soldadura eléctrica de tuberías de polipropileno.
- 2/ Tijeras especiales o afiladora.
- 3/ Bayeta de material no sintético.
- 4/ Alcohol o Tangit.
- 5/ Metro, marcador.
- 6/ Dispositivo de montaje para fijar la posición de la tubería y los accesorios.
- 7/ Raspadores para la soldadura de secciones de más de 50 mm y adaptador de montaje para soldadura.

2. Preparación de las herramientas

Preparamos la máquina soldadora en el puesto de trabajo y desenrollamos el cable de conducción. Controlamos la función correcta de la cortadora (véase soldadura de polifusión).

3. Método propio de soldadura

El corte de los tubos se realiza con tijeras o con el cortatubos. Controlamos el tubo y el accesorio y preparamos la máquina soldadora eléctrica.

Preparamos las tuberías a la longitud deseada, con el raspador o el dispositivo especial eliminamos la capa oxidada y desengrasamos (con alcohol o Tangit) la superficie externa del tubo y la parte interna del adaptador eléctrico.

Marcamos la profundidad de introducción del tubo en el adaptador eléctrico. Introducimos la tubería en el adaptador eléctrico. Es necesario asegurar con firmeza la posición del tubo en el adaptador eléctrico, porque durante el calentamiento, la influencia del aumento del volumen del plástico produce una extrusión del tubo del adaptador.

Conectamos la máquina soldadora eléctrica a la red (220V) y esperamos a que una vez ajustada, esté lista para trabajar. Unimos los contactos del adaptador eléctrico con la máquina soldadora eléctrica. La soldadura comienza después de pulsar el botón **START** y una vez terminada la soldadura, la máquina se apaga sola.

Una marcha correcta de la soldadura eléctrica lo demuestra la extrusión del material en los puntos de control de la superficie exterior. Es posible llenar de agua la tubería solamente 1 hora después de haber terminado el trabajo de soldadura.



XIV. TABLAS DE PÉRDIDA DE PRESIÓN

| PN 10 | Temperatura agua = 10°C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | 20x2,3 mm | | 25x2,5 mm | | 32x3,0 mm | | 40x3,7 mm | | 50x4,6 mm | | 63x5,8 mm | | 75x6,9 mm | | 90x8,2 mm | | 110x10 mm | |
| k=0,01 | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s |
| 0,01 | 0,006 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,02 | 0,020 | 0,1 | 0,006 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,03 | 0,041 | 0,2 | 0,012 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,04 | 0,067 | 0,2 | 0,019 | 0,1 | 0,006 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,05 | 0,099 | 0,3 | 0,029 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,06 | 0,137 | 0,3 | 0,039 | 0,2 | 0,011 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,07 | 0,180 | 0,4 | 0,052 | 0,2 | 0,015 | 0,1 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | |
| 0,08 | 0,227 | 0,4 | 0,065 | 0,3 | 0,019 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | |
| 0,09 | 0,280 | 0,5 | 0,080 | 0,3 | 0,023 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | |
| 0,10 | 0,337 | 0,5 | 0,097 | 0,3 | 0,028 | 0,2 | 0,009 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | |
| 0,12 | 0,465 | 0,6 | 0,133 | 0,4 | 0,038 | 0,2 | 0,013 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | |
| 0,14 | 0,611 | 0,8 | 0,175 | 0,4 | 0,050 | 0,3 | 0,017 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | |
| 0,16 | 0,774 | 0,9 | 0,222 | 0,5 | 0,063 | 0,3 | 0,022 | 0,2 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | |
| 0,18 | 0,954 | 1,0 | 0,273 | 0,6 | 0,078 | 0,3 | 0,027 | 0,2 | 0,009 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | |
| 0,20 | 1,150 | 1,1 | 0,329 | 0,6 | 0,094 | 0,4 | 0,032 | 0,2 | 0,011 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | |
| 0,30 | 2,370 | 1,6 | 0,674 | 1,0 | 0,192 | 0,6 | 0,065 | 0,4 | 0,022 | 0,2 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | |
| 0,40 | 3,971 | 2,1 | 1,124 | 1,3 | 0,319 | 0,8 | 0,108 | 0,5 | 0,037 | 0,3 | 0,012 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | 0,001 | |
| 0,50 | 5,939 | 2,7 | 1,675 | 1,6 | 0,474 | 0,9 | 0,160 | 0,6 | 0,055 | 0,4 | 0,018 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,2 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | |
| 0,60 | 8,266 | 3,2 | 2,322 | 1,9 | 0,655 | 1,1 | 0,221 | 0,7 | 0,076 | 0,5 | 0,025 | 0,3 | 0,011 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | |
| 0,70 | | | 3,064 | 2,2 | 0,863 | 1,3 | 0,291 | 0,8 | 0,099 | 0,5 | 0,033 | 0,3 | 0,014 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,2 | 0,002 | |
| 0,80 | | | 3,900 | 2,5 | 1,095 | 1,5 | 0,369 | 1,0 | 0,126 | 0,6 | 0,042 | 0,4 | 0,018 | 0,3 | 0,008 | 0,2 | 0,003 | |
| 0,90 | | | 4,826 | 2,9 | 1,352 | 1,7 | 0,455 | 1,1 | 0,155 | 0,7 | 0,051 | 0,4 | 0,022 | 0,3 | 0,009 | 0,2 | 0,004 | |
| 1,00 | | | 5,844 | 3,2 | 1,634 | 1,9 | 0,549 | 1,2 | 0,187 | 0,8 | 0,062 | 0,5 | 0,027 | 0,3 | 0,011 | 0,2 | 0,004 | |
| 1,20 | | | | | 2,269 | 2,3 | 0,760 | 1,4 | 0,258 | 0,9 | 0,085 | 0,6 | 0,037 | 0,4 | 0,015 | 0,3 | 0,006 | |
| 1,40 | | | | | 2,998 | 2,6 | 1,001 | 1,7 | 0,340 | 1,1 | 0,112 | 0,7 | 0,049 | 0,5 | 0,020 | 0,3 | 0,008 | |
| 1,60 | | | | | 3,819 | 3,0 | 1,273 | 1,9 | 0,431 | 1,2 | 0,142 | 0,8 | 0,062 | 0,5 | 0,026 | 0,4 | 0,010 | |
| 1,80 | | | | | 4,732 | 3,4 | 1,574 | 2,2 | 0,532 | 1,4 | 0,175 | 0,9 | 0,076 | 0,6 | 0,031 | 0,4 | 0,012 | |
| 2,00 | | | | | | | 1,903 | 2,4 | 0,642 | 1,5 | 0,211 | 1,0 | 0,092 | 0,7 | 0,038 | 0,5 | 0,014 | |
| 2,20 | | | | | | | 2,262 | 2,6 | 0,762 | 1,7 | 0,250 | 1,1 | 0,108 | 0,7 | 0,045 | 0,5 | 0,017 | |
| 2,40 | | | | | | | 2,649 | 2,9 | 0,891 | 1,8 | 0,292 | 1,2 | 0,126 | 0,8 | 0,052 | 0,6 | 0,020 | |
| 2,60 | | | | | | | 3,064 | 3,1 | 1,029 | 2,0 | 0,337 | 1,3 | 0,146 | 0,9 | 0,060 | 0,6 | 0,023 | |
| 2,80 | | | | | | | 3,507 | 3,4 | 1,176 | 2,1 | 0,385 | 1,3 | 0,166 | 1,0 | 0,069 | 0,7 | 0,026 | |
| 3,00 | | | | | | | | | 1,332 | 2,3 | 0,436 | 1,4 | 0,188 | 1,0 | 0,078 | 0,7 | 0,030 | |
| 3,20 | | | | | | | | | 1,497 | 2,4 | 0,489 | 1,5 | 0,211 | 1,1 | 0,087 | 0,8 | 0,033 | |
| 3,40 | | | | | | | | | 1,671 | 2,6 | 0,545 | 1,6 | 0,235 | 1,2 | 0,097 | 0,8 | 0,037 | |
| 3,60 | | | | | | | | | 1,854 | 2,8 | 0,604 | 1,7 | 0,260 | 1,2 | 0,107 | 0,8 | 0,041 | |
| 3,80 | | | | | | | | | 2,045 | 2,9 | 0,666 | 1,8 | 0,287 | 1,3 | 0,118 | 0,9 | 0,045 | |
| 4,00 | | | | | | | | | 2,246 | 3,1 | 0,731 | 1,9 | 0,314 | 1,4 | 0,129 | 0,9 | 0,049 | |
| 4,20 | | | | | | | | | 2,454 | 3,2 | 0,798 | 2,0 | 0,343 | 1,4 | 0,141 | 1,0 | 0,054 | |
| 4,40 | | | | | | | | | 2,672 | 3,4 | 0,868 | 2,1 | 0,373 | 1,5 | 0,153 | 1,0 | 0,058 | |
| 4,60 | | | | | | | | | 2,898 | 3,5 | 0,940 | 2,2 | 0,404 | 1,6 | 0,166 | 1,1 | 0,063 | |
| 4,80 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,016 | 2,3 | 0,436 | 1,6 | 0,179 | 1,1 | 0,068 | |
| 5,00 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,093 | 2,4 | 0,469 | 1,7 | 0,193 | 1,2 | 0,073 | |

| PN 10 | Temperatura agua = 50°C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | k=0,01 | | 20x2,3 mm | | 25x2,5 mm | | 32x3,0 mm | | 40x3,7 mm | | 50x4,6 mm | | 63x5,8 mm | | 75x6,9 mm | | 90x8,2 mm | | 110x10 mm | |
| Q 1/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s |
| 0,01 | 0,005 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,02 | 0,016 | 0,1 | 0,005 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,03 | 0,033 | 0,2 | 0,009 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,04 | 0,055 | 0,2 | 0,016 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,05 | 0,081 | 0,3 | 0,023 | 0,2 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,06 | 0,112 | 0,3 | 0,032 | 0,2 | 0,009 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,07 | 0,147 | 0,4 | 0,042 | 0,2 | 0,012 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,08 | 0,186 | 0,4 | 0,053 | 0,3 | 0,015 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,09 | 0,229 | 0,5 | 0,065 | 0,3 | 0,019 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,10 | 0,277 | 0,5 | 0,079 | 0,3 | 0,023 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,12 | 0,383 | 0,6 | 0,109 | 0,4 | 0,031 | 0,2 | 0,011 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | |
| 0,14 | 0,505 | 0,8 | 0,143 | 0,4 | 0,041 | 0,3 | 0,014 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | |
| 0,16 | 0,642 | 0,9 | 0,182 | 0,5 | 0,052 | 0,3 | 0,018 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | |
| 0,18 | 0,793 | 1,0 | 0,224 | 0,6 | 0,064 | 0,3 | 0,022 | 0,2 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | |
| 0,20 | 0,959 | 1,1 | 0,271 | 0,6 | 0,077 | 0,4 | 0,026 | 0,2 | 0,009 | 0,2 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | |
| 0,30 | 2,003 | 1,6 | 0,561 | 1,0 | 0,158 | 0,6 | 0,053 | 0,4 | 0,018 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | |
| 0,40 | 3,396 | 2,1 | 0,943 | 1,3 | 0,264 | 0,8 | 0,089 | 0,5 | 0,030 | 0,3 | 0,010 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | |
| 0,50 | 5,132 | 2,7 | 1,417 | 1,6 | 0,394 | 0,9 | 0,132 | 0,6 | 0,045 | 0,4 | 0,015 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,2 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | |
| 0,60 | 7,206 | 3,2 | 1,978 | 1,9 | 0,548 | 1,1 | 0,183 | 0,7 | 0,062 | 0,5 | 0,021 | 0,3 | 0,009 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | |
| 0,70 | | | 2,628 | 2,2 | 0,726 | 1,3 | 0,242 | 0,8 | 0,082 | 0,5 | 0,027 | 0,3 | 0,012 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,2 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | |
| 0,80 | | | 3,365 | 2,5 | 0,926 | 1,5 | 0,307 | 1,0 | 0,104 | 0,6 | 0,034 | 0,4 | 0,015 | 0,3 | 0,006 | 0,2 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | |
| 0,90 | | | 4,188 | 2,9 | 1,148 | 1,7 | 0,380 | 1,1 | 0,128 | 0,7 | 0,042 | 0,4 | 0,018 | 0,3 | 0,008 | 0,2 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | |
| 1,00 | | | 5,097 | 3,2 | 1,393 | 1,9 | 0,460 | 1,2 | 0,155 | 0,8 | 0,051 | 0,5 | 0,022 | 0,3 | 0,009 | 0,2 | 0,003 | 0,2 | | |
| 1,20 | | | | | 1,950 | 2,3 | 0,642 | 1,4 | 0,215 | 0,9 | 0,070 | 0,6 | 0,030 | 0,4 | 0,013 | 0,3 | 0,005 | 0,2 | | |
| 1,40 | | | | | 2,594 | 2,6 | 0,851 | 1,7 | 0,284 | 1,1 | 0,093 | 0,7 | 0,040 | 0,5 | 0,017 | 0,3 | 0,006 | 0,2 | | |
| 1,60 | | | | | 3,327 | 3,0 | 1,087 | 1,9 | 0,362 | 1,2 | 0,118 | 0,8 | 0,051 | 0,5 | 0,021 | 0,4 | 0,008 | 0,3 | | |
| 1,80 | | | | | 4,147 | 3,4 | 1,351 | 2,2 | 0,449 | 1,4 | 0,146 | 0,9 | 0,063 | 0,6 | 0,026 | 0,4 | 0,010 | 0,3 | | |
| 2,00 | | | | | | | 1,642 | 2,4 | 0,545 | 1,5 | 0,177 | 1,0 | 0,076 | 0,7 | 0,031 | 0,5 | 0,012 | 0,3 | | |
| 2,20 | | | | | | | 1,961 | 2,6 | 0,649 | 1,7 | 0,210 | 1,1 | 0,090 | 0,7 | 0,037 | 0,5 | 0,014 | 0,3 | | |
| 2,40 | | | | | | | 2,306 | 2,9 | 0,761 | 1,8 | 0,246 | 1,2 | 0,105 | 0,8 | 0,043 | 0,6 | 0,016 | 0,4 | | |
| 2,60 | | | | | | | 2,677 | 3,1 | 0,882 | 2,0 | 0,284 | 1,3 | 0,122 | 0,9 | 0,050 | 0,6 | 0,019 | 0,4 | | |
| 2,80 | | | | | | | 3,076 | 3,4 | 1,011 | 2,1 | 0,325 | 1,3 | 0,139 | 1,0 | 0,057 | 0,7 | 0,022 | 0,4 | | |
| 3,00 | | | | | | | | | 1,149 | 2,3 | 0,369 | 1,4 | 0,158 | 1,0 | 0,064 | 0,7 | 0,024 | 0,5 | | |
| 3,20 | | | | | | | | | 1,296 | 2,4 | 0,416 | 1,5 | 0,177 | 1,1 | 0,072 | 0,8 | 0,027 | 0,5 | | |
| 3,40 | | | | | | | | | 1,450 | 2,6 | 0,464 | 1,6 | 0,198 | 1,2 | 0,081 | 0,8 | 0,031 | 0,5 | | |
| 3,60 | | | | | | | | | 1,613 | 2,8 | 0,516 | 1,7 | 0,220 | 1,2 | 0,089 | 0,8 | 0,034 | 0,6 | | |
| 3,80 | | | | | | | | | 1,785 | 2,9 | 0,570 | 1,8 | 0,242 | 1,3 | 0,099 | 0,9 | 0,037 | 0,6 | | |
| 4,00 | | | | | | | | | 1,964 | 3,1 | 0,626 | 1,9 | 0,266 | 1,4 | 0,108 | 0,9 | 0,041 | 0,6 | | |
| 4,20 | | | | | | | | | 2,152 | 3,2 | 0,686 | 2,0 | 0,291 | 1,4 | 0,118 | 1,0 | 0,045 | 0,7 | | |
| 4,40 | | | | | | | | | 2,349 | 3,4 | 0,747 | 2,1 | 0,317 | 1,5 | 0,129 | 1,0 | 0,048 | 0,7 | | |
| 4,60 | | | | | | | | | 2,553 | 3,5 | 0,811 | 2,2 | 0,344 | 1,6 | 0,139 | 1,1 | 0,053 | 0,7 | | |
| 4,80 | | | | | | | | | | | 0,878 | 2,3 | 0,372 | 1,6 | 0,151 | 1,1 | 0,057 | 0,8 | | |
| 5,00 | | | | | | | | | | | 0,947 | 2,4 | 0,401 | 1,7 | 0,162 | 1,2 | 0,061 | 0,8 | | |

| PN 16 | Temperatura agua = 10°C | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| k=0,01 | 16x2,3 mm | | 20x2,8 mm | | 25x3,5 mm | | 32x4,5 mm | | 40x5,6 mm | | 50x6,9 mm | | 63x8,7 mm | |
| Q 1/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s |
| 0,01 | 0,025 | 0,1 | 0,008 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,02 | 0,083 | 0,2 | 0,027 | 0,1 | 0,009 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | |
| 0,03 | 0,170 | 0,3 | 0,056 | 0,2 | 0,019 | 0,1 | 0,006 | 0,1 | | | | | | |
| 0,04 | 0,282 | 0,4 | 0,093 | 0,2 | 0,032 | 0,2 | 0,010 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | |
| 0,05 | 0,418 | 0,5 | 0,137 | 0,3 | 0,047 | 0,2 | 0,015 | 0,1 | 0,005 | 0,1 | | | | |
| 0,06 | 0,576 | 0,6 | 0,189 | 0,4 | 0,065 | 0,2 | 0,020 | 0,1 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | |
| 0,07 | 0,756 | 0,7 | 0,248 | 0,4 | 0,085 | 0,3 | 0,027 | 0,2 | 0,009 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | |
| 0,08 | 0,958 | 0,8 | 0,313 | 0,5 | 0,108 | 0,3 | 0,034 | 0,2 | 0,012 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | | |
| 0,09 | 1,180 | 0,9 | 0,386 | 0,6 | 0,133 | 0,4 | 0,041 | 0,2 | 0,014 | 0,1 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 |
| 0,10 | 1,422 | 1,0 | 0,465 | 0,6 | 0,160 | 0,4 | 0,050 | 0,2 | 0,017 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 |
| 0,12 | 1,967 | 1,2 | 0,641 | 0,7 | 0,221 | 0,5 | 0,069 | 0,3 | 0,023 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 |
| 0,14 | 2,588 | 1,4 | 0,843 | 0,9 | 0,290 | 0,6 | 0,090 | 0,3 | 0,031 | 0,2 | 0,010 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 |
| 0,16 | 3,285 | 1,6 | 1,068 | 1,0 | 0,367 | 0,6 | 0,114 | 0,4 | 0,039 | 0,2 | 0,013 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,1 |
| 0,18 | 4,056 | 1,8 | 1,316 | 1,1 | 0,452 | 0,7 | 0,140 | 0,4 | 0,048 | 0,3 | 0,016 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 |
| 0,20 | 4,900 | 2,0 | 1,588 | 1,2 | 0,544 | 0,8 | 0,168 | 0,5 | 0,058 | 0,3 | 0,019 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 |
| 0,30 | 10,182 | 2,9 | 3,277 | 1,8 | 1,118 | 1,2 | 0,345 | 0,7 | 0,118 | 0,5 | 0,040 | 0,3 | 0,013 | 0,2 |
| 0,40 | | | 5,499 | 2,5 | 1,868 | 1,6 | 0,574 | 1,0 | 0,196 | 0,6 | 0,066 | 0,4 | 0,022 | 0,2 |
| 0,50 | | | 8,236 | 3,1 | 2,786 | 2,0 | 0,854 | 1,2 | 0,290 | 0,8 | 0,097 | 0,5 | 0,032 | 0,3 |
| 0,60 | | | | | 3,869 | 2,4 | 1,183 | 1,4 | 0,401 | 0,9 | 0,134 | 0,6 | 0,045 | 0,4 |
| 0,70 | | | | | 5,112 | 2,8 | 1,558 | 1,7 | 0,528 | 1,1 | 0,176 | 0,7 | 0,058 | 0,4 |
| 0,80 | | | | | 6,513 | 3,1 | 1,980 | 1,9 | 0,669 | 1,2 | 0,223 | 0,8 | 0,074 | 0,5 |
| 0,90 | | | | | 8,071 | 3,5 | 2,448 | 2,2 | 0,826 | 1,4 | 0,275 | 0,9 | 0,091 | 0,6 |
| 1,00 | | | | | | | 2,960 | 2,4 | 0,997 | 1,5 | 0,332 | 1,0 | 0,110 | 0,6 |
| 1,20 | | | | | | | 4,117 | 2,9 | 1,382 | 1,8 | 0,459 | 1,2 | 0,152 | 0,7 |
| 1,40 | | | | | | | 5,449 | 3,4 | 1,824 | 2,1 | 0,604 | 1,4 | 0,199 | 0,9 |
| 1,60 | | | | | | | | | 2,322 | 2,5 | 0,767 | 1,6 | 0,253 | 1,0 |
| 1,80 | | | | | | | | | 2,874 | 2,8 | 0,948 | 1,7 | 0,311 | 1,1 |
| 2,00 | | | | | | | | | 3,480 | 3,1 | 1,145 | 1,9 | 0,376 | 1,2 |
| 2,20 | | | | | | | | | 4,139 | 3,4 | 1,360 | 2,1 | 0,446 | 1,3 |
| 2,40 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,591 | 2,3 | 0,521 | 1,5 |
| 2,60 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,839 | 2,5 | 0,601 | 1,6 |
| 2,80 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,104 | 2,7 | 0,686 | 1,7 |
| 3,00 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,385 | 2,9 | 0,777 | 1,8 |
| 3,20 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,682 | 3,1 | 0,873 | 2,0 |
| 3,40 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,995 | 3,3 | 0,974 | 2,1 |
| 3,60 | | | | | | | | | | | 3,324 | 3,5 | 1,080 | 2,2 |
| 3,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,190 | 2,3 |
| 4,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,306 | 2,4 |
| 4,20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,427 | 2,6 |
| 4,40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,553 | 2,7 |
| 4,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,683 | 2,8 |
| 4,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,819 | 2,9 |
| 5,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,959 | 3,1 |

| PN 16 | Temperatura agua = 50°C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-----|
| k=0,01 | 16x2,3 mm | | 20x2,8 mm | | 25x3,5 mm | | 32x4,5 mm | | 40x5,6 mm | | 50x6,9 mm | | 63x8,7 mm | | |
| Q 1/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | |
| 0,01 | 0,020 | 0,1 | 0,007 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,02 | 0,068 | 0,2 | 0,022 | 0,1 | 0,008 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,03 | 0,138 | 0,3 | 0,045 | 0,2 | 0,016 | 0,1 | 0,005 | 0,1 | | | | | | | |
| 0,04 | 0,230 | 0,4 | 0,075 | 0,2 | 0,026 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | |
| 0,05 | 0,342 | 0,5 | 0,112 | 0,3 | 0,038 | 0,2 | 0,012 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | | | | | |
| 0,06 | 0,473 | 0,6 | 0,154 | 0,4 | 0,053 | 0,2 | 0,016 | 0,1 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | |
| 0,07 | 0,623 | 0,7 | 0,203 | 0,4 | 0,070 | 0,3 | 0,022 | 0,2 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | |
| 0,08 | 0,792 | 0,8 | 0,257 | 0,5 | 0,088 | 0,3 | 0,027 | 0,2 | 0,009 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | |
| 0,09 | 0,978 | 0,9 | 0,317 | 0,6 | 0,108 | 0,4 | 0,034 | 0,2 | 0,011 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | |
| 0,10 | 1,183 | 1,0 | 0,382 | 0,6 | 0,131 | 0,4 | 0,040 | 0,2 | 0,014 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | |
| 0,12 | 1,644 | 1,2 | 0,530 | 0,7 | 0,181 | 0,5 | 0,056 | 0,3 | 0,019 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | |
| 0,14 | 2,175 | 1,4 | 0,698 | 0,9 | 0,238 | 0,6 | 0,073 | 0,3 | 0,025 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | |
| 0,16 | 2,773 | 1,6 | 0,888 | 1,0 | 0,302 | 0,6 | 0,093 | 0,4 | 0,032 | 0,2 | 0,011 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,1 | |
| 0,18 | 3,439 | 1,8 | 1,099 | 1,1 | 0,373 | 0,7 | 0,115 | 0,4 | 0,039 | 0,3 | 0,013 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,1 | |
| 0,20 | 4,172 | 2,0 | 1,330 | 1,2 | 0,450 | 0,8 | 0,138 | 0,5 | 0,047 | 0,3 | 0,016 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 | |
| 0,30 | 8,828 | 2,9 | 2,785 | 1,8 | 0,935 | 1,2 | 0,285 | 0,7 | 0,096 | 0,5 | 0,032 | 0,3 | 0,011 | 0,2 | |
| 0,40 | | | 4,731 | 2,5 | 1,578 | 1,6 | 0,478 | 1,0 | 0,161 | 0,6 | 0,054 | 0,4 | 0,018 | 0,2 | |
| 0,50 | | | | 7,161 | 3,1 | 2,376 | 2,0 | 0,716 | 1,2 | 0,240 | 0,8 | 0,080 | 0,5 | 0,026 | 0,3 |
| 0,60 | | | | | 3,325 | 2,4 | 0,997 | 1,4 | 0,334 | 0,9 | 0,110 | 0,6 | 0,036 | 0,4 | |
| 0,70 | | | | | | 4,425 | 2,8 | 1,322 | 1,7 | 0,441 | 1,1 | 0,146 | 0,7 | 0,048 | 0,4 |
| 0,80 | | | | | | 5,675 | 3,1 | 1,689 | 1,9 | 0,562 | 1,2 | 0,185 | 0,8 | 0,061 | 0,5 |
| 0,90 | | | | | | 7,073 | 3,5 | 2,098 | 2,2 | 0,696 | 1,4 | 0,229 | 0,9 | 0,075 | 0,6 |
| 1,00 | | | | | | | 2,549 | 2,4 | 0,843 | 1,5 | 0,277 | 1,0 | 0,091 | 0,6 | |
| 1,20 | | | | | | | 3,577 | 2,9 | 1,178 | 1,8 | 0,385 | 1,2 | 0,126 | 0,7 | |
| 1,40 | | | | | | | 4,770 | 3,4 | 1,565 | 2,1 | 0,510 | 1,4 | 0,166 | 0,9 | |
| 1,60 | | | | | | | | 2,004 | 2,5 | 0,650 | 1,6 | 0,211 | 1,0 | | |
| 1,80 | | | | | | | | 2,494 | 2,8 | 0,807 | 1,7 | 0,261 | 1,1 | | |
| 2,00 | | | | | | | | 3,036 | 3,1 | 0,980 | 1,9 | 0,316 | 1,2 | | |
| 2,20 | | | | | | | | 3,629 | 3,4 | 1,168 | 2,1 | 0,376 | 1,3 | | |
| 2,40 | | | | | | | | | | 1,372 | 2,3 | 0,441 | 1,5 | | |
| 2,60 | | | | | | | | | | 1,592 | 2,5 | 0,511 | 1,6 | | |
| 2,80 | | | | | | | | | | 1,828 | 2,7 | 0,585 | 1,7 | | |
| 3,00 | | | | | | | | | | 2,079 | 2,9 | 0,664 | 1,8 | | |
| 3,20 | | | | | | | | | | 2,345 | 3,1 | 0,748 | 2,0 | | |
| 3,40 | | | | | | | | | | 2,627 | 3,3 | 0,837 | 2,1 | | |
| 3,60 | | | | | | | | | | 2,925 | 3,5 | 0,930 | 2,2 | | |
| 3,80 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,028 | 2,3 | | | |
| 4,00 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,131 | 2,4 | | | |
| 4,20 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,239 | 2,6 | | | |
| 4,40 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,351 | 2,7 | | | |
| 4,60 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,468 | 2,8 | | | |
| 4,80 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,589 | 2,9 | | | |
| 5,00 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,716 | 3,1 | | | |

| PN 16 | Temperatura agua = 50°C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-----|
| k=0,01 | 16x2,3 mm | | 20x2,8 mm | | 25x3,5 mm | | 32x4,5 mm | | 40x5,6 mm | | 50x6,9 mm | | 63x8,7 mm | | |
| Q 1/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | |
| 0,01 | 0,018 | 0,1 | 0,006 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,02 | 0,061 | 0,2 | 0,020 | 0,1 | 0,007 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,03 | 0,126 | 0,3 | 0,041 | 0,2 | 0,014 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | | | | | | | |
| 0,04 | 0,210 | 0,4 | 0,068 | 0,2 | 0,024 | 0,2 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | |
| 0,05 | 0,314 | 0,5 | 0,102 | 0,3 | 0,035 | 0,2 | 0,011 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | | | | | |
| 0,06 | 0,435 | 0,6 | 0,141 | 0,4 | 0,048 | 0,2 | 0,015 | 0,1 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | |
| 0,07 | 0,574 | 0,7 | 0,185 | 0,4 | 0,063 | 0,3 | 0,020 | 0,2 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | |
| 0,08 | 0,731 | 0,8 | 0,235 | 0,5 | 0,080 | 0,3 | 0,025 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | |
| 0,09 | 0,905 | 0,9 | 0,291 | 0,6 | 0,099 | 0,4 | 0,031 | 0,2 | 0,010 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | |
| 0,10 | 1,096 | 1,0 | 0,352 | 0,6 | 0,120 | 0,4 | 0,037 | 0,2 | 0,013 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | |
| 0,12 | 1,529 | 1,2 | 0,488 | 0,7 | 0,166 | 0,5 | 0,051 | 0,3 | 0,017 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | |
| 0,14 | 2,029 | 1,4 | 0,646 | 0,9 | 0,218 | 0,6 | 0,067 | 0,3 | 0,023 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | |
| 0,16 | 2,595 | 1,6 | 0,823 | 1,0 | 0,278 | 0,6 | 0,085 | 0,4 | 0,029 | 0,2 | 0,010 | 0,2 | 0,003 | 0,1 | |
| 0,18 | 3,227 | 1,8 | 1,021 | 1,1 | 0,344 | 0,7 | 0,105 | 0,4 | 0,036 | 0,3 | 0,012 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,1 | |
| 0,20 | 3,924 | 2,0 | 1,238 | 1,2 | 0,416 | 0,8 | 0,127 | 0,5 | 0,043 | 0,3 | 0,014 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 | |
| 0,30 | 8,388 | 2,9 | 2,616 | 1,8 | 0,870 | 1,2 | 0,263 | 0,7 | 0,088 | 0,5 | 0,029 | 0,3 | 0,010 | 0,2 | |
| 0,40 | | | 4,476 | 2,5 | 1,478 | 1,6 | 0,443 | 1,0 | 0,148 | 0,6 | 0,049 | 0,4 | 0,016 | 0,2 | |
| 0,50 | | | | 6,813 | 3,1 | 2,236 | 2,0 | 0,667 | 1,2 | 0,222 | 0,8 | 0,073 | 0,5 | 0,024 | 0,3 |
| 0,60 | | | | | 3,144 | 2,4 | 0,933 | 1,4 | 0,309 | 0,9 | 0,102 | 0,6 | 0,033 | 0,4 | |
| 0,70 | | | | | | 4,200 | 2,8 | 1,240 | 1,7 | 0,410 | 1,1 | 0,134 | 0,7 | 0,044 | 0,4 |
| 0,80 | | | | | | 5,404 | 3,1 | 1,590 | 1,9 | 0,524 | 1,2 | 0,171 | 0,8 | 0,056 | 0,5 |
| 0,90 | | | | | | 6,756 | 3,5 | 1,981 | 2,2 | 0,651 | 1,4 | 0,212 | 0,9 | 0,069 | 0,6 |
| 1,00 | | | | | | | 2,413 | 2,4 | 0,790 | 1,5 | 0,257 | 1,0 | 0,083 | 0,6 | |
| 1,20 | | | | | | | 3,401 | 2,9 | 1,109 | 1,8 | 0,359 | 1,2 | 0,116 | 0,7 | |
| 1,40 | | | | | | | 4,554 | 3,4 | 1,478 | 2,1 | 0,477 | 1,4 | 0,154 | 0,9 | |
| 1,60 | | | | | | | | | 1,899 | 2,5 | 0,610 | 1,6 | 0,196 | 1,0 | |
| 1,80 | | | | | | | | | 2,371 | 2,8 | 0,759 | 1,7 | 0,243 | 1,1 | |
| 2,00 | | | | | | | | | 2,894 | 3,1 | 0,924 | 1,9 | 0,295 | 1,2 | |
| 2,20 | | | | | | | | | 3,467 | 3,4 | 1,104 | 2,1 | 0,352 | 1,3 | |
| 2,40 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,300 | 2,3 | 0,414 | 1,5 | |
| 2,60 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,511 | 2,5 | 0,480 | 1,6 | |
| 2,80 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,738 | 2,7 | 0,551 | 1,7 | |
| 3,00 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,980 | 2,9 | 0,626 | 1,8 | |
| 3,20 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,238 | 3,1 | 0,706 | 2,0 | |
| 3,40 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,511 | 3,3 | 0,791 | 2,1 | |
| 3,60 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,799 | 3,5 | 0,881 | 2,2 | |
| 3,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,975 | 2,3 | |
| 4,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,074 | 2,4 | |
| 4,20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,178 | 2,6 | |
| 4,40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,286 | 2,7 | |
| 4,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,399 | 2,8 | |
| 4,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,516 | 2,9 | |
| 5,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,638 | 3,1 | |

| PN 20 | Temperatura agua = 10°C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| | k=0,01 | | 16x2,7 mm | | 20x3,4 mm | | 25x4,2 mm | | 32x5,4 mm | | 40x6,7 mm | | 50x8,4 mm | | 63x10,5 mm | | 75x12,5 mm | | 90x15,0 mm | | 110x18,4 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q 1/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,01 | 0,035 | 0,1 | 0,012 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,02 | 0,118 | 0,2 | 0,041 | 0,1 | 0,014 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,03 | 0,240 | 0,3 | 0,084 | 0,2 | 0,028 | 0,1 | 0,009 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,04 | 0,399 | 0,5 | 0,140 | 0,3 | 0,047 | 0,2 | 0,015 | 0,1 | 0,005 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,05 | 0,591 | 0,6 | 0,207 | 0,4 | 0,070 | 0,2 | 0,022 | 0,1 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,06 | 0,816 | 0,7 | 0,286 | 0,4 | 0,096 | 0,3 | 0,030 | 0,2 | 0,010 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,07 | 1,071 | 0,8 | 0,375 | 0,5 | 0,126 | 0,3 | 0,039 | 0,2 | 0,013 | 0,1 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,08 | 1,357 | 0,9 | 0,475 | 0,6 | 0,159 | 0,4 | 0,050 | 0,2 | 0,017 | 0,1 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,09 | 1,673 | 1,0 | 0,585 | 0,7 | 0,196 | 0,4 | 0,061 | 0,3 | 0,021 | 0,2 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,10 | 2,017 | 1,1 | 0,704 | 0,7 | 0,236 | 0,5 | 0,073 | 0,3 | 0,025 | 0,2 | 0,009 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,12 | 2,791 | 1,4 | 0,973 | 0,9 | 0,325 | 0,6 | 0,101 | 0,3 | 0,034 | 0,2 | 0,012 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,14 | 3,676 | 1,6 | 1,279 | 1,0 | 0,427 | 0,6 | 0,133 | 0,4 | 0,045 | 0,3 | 0,016 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,16 | 4,669 | 1,8 | 1,622 | 1,2 | 0,540 | 0,7 | 0,168 | 0,5 | 0,057 | 0,3 | 0,020 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,18 | 5,768 | 2,0 | 2,000 | 1,3 | 0,665 | 0,8 | 0,206 | 0,5 | 0,070 | 0,3 | 0,024 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,20 | 6,971 | 2,3 | 2,414 | 1,5 | 0,802 | 0,9 | 0,249 | 0,6 | 0,084 | 0,4 | 0,029 | 0,2 | 0,010 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,30 | 14,522 | 3,4 | 4,994 | 2,2 | 1,650 | 1,4 | 0,510 | 0,8 | 0,172 | 0,5 | 0,060 | 0,3 | 0,019 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,40 | | 8,397 | 2,9 | 2,761 | 1,8 | 0,849 | 1,1 | 0,286 | 0,7 | 0,099 | 0,5 | 0,032 | 0,3 | 0,014 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,50 | | | | 4,125 | 2,3 | 1,264 | 1,4 | 0,425 | 0,9 | 0,147 | 0,6 | 0,048 | 0,4 | 0,021 | 0,3 | 0,009 | 0,2 | 0,003 | 0,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,60 | | | | | 5,735 | 2,8 | 1,752 | 1,7 | 0,587 | 1,1 | 0,203 | 0,7 | 0,066 | 0,4 | 0,029 | 0,3 | 0,012 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,70 | | | | | | 7,585 | 3,2 | 2,311 | 2,0 | 0,773 | 1,3 | 0,267 | 0,8 | 0,087 | 0,5 | 0,038 | 0,4 | 0,016 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,80 | | | | | | | 2,939 | 2,3 | 0,981 | 1,4 | 0,338 | 0,9 | 0,110 | 0,6 | 0,048 | 0,4 | 0,020 | 0,3 | 0,008 | 0,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,90 | | | | | | | | 3,635 | 2,5 | 1,211 | 1,6 | 0,417 | 1,0 | 0,135 | 0,6 | 0,059 | 0,5 | 0,025 | 0,3 | 0,010 | 0,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,00 | | | | | | | | | 4,399 | 2,8 | 1,463 | 1,8 | 0,503 | 1,2 | 0,163 | 0,7 | 0,071 | 0,5 | 0,030 | 0,4 | 0,011 | 0,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,20 | | | | | | | | | | 6,127 | 3,4 | 2,031 | 2,2 | 0,696 | 1,4 | 0,225 | 0,9 | 0,097 | 0,6 | 0,041 | 0,4 | 0,016 | 0,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,40 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,683 | 2,5 | 0,917 | 1,6 | 0,296 | 1,0 | 0,128 | 0,7 | 0,054 | 0,5 | 0,021 | 0,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,417 | 2,9 | 1,165 | 1,8 | 0,375 | 1,2 | 0,162 | 0,8 | 0,068 | 0,6 | 0,026 | 0,400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,233 | 3,2 | 1,441 | 2,1 | 0,463 | 1,3 | 0,200 | 0,9 | 0,083 | 0,6 | 0,032 | 0,400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,742 | 2,3 | 0,559 | 1,4 | 0,241 | 1,0 | 0,101 | 0,7 | 0,039 | 0,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,070 | 2,5 | 0,663 | 1,6 | 0,286 | 1,1 | 0,119 | 0,8 | 0,046 | 0,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,423 | 2,8 | 0,775 | 1,7 | 0,334 | 1,2 | 0,139 | 0,8 | 0,054 | 0,600 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,803 | 3,0 | 0,894 | 1,9 | 0,385 | 1,3 | 0,160 | 0,9 | 0,062 | 0,600 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,208 | 3,2 | 1,022 | 2,0 | 0,440 | 1,4 | 0,183 | 1,0 | 0,070 | 0,700 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,638 | 3,5 | 1,158 | 2,2 | 0,498 | 1,5 | 0,207 | 1,1 | 0,080 | 0,700 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,301 | 2,3 | 0,559 | 1,6 | 0,232 | 1,1 | 0,089 | 0,800 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,452 | 2,5 | 0,623 | 1,7 | 0,259 | 1,2 | 0,099 | 0,800 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,610 | 2,6 | 0,691 | 1,8 | 0,286 | 1,3 | 0,110 | 0,900 | | | | | | | | |
| 3,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,776 | 2,7 | 0,761 | 1,9 | 0,316 | 1,3 | 0,121 | 0,900 | | | | | | | |
| 4,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,949 | 2,9 | 0,835 | 2,0 | 0,346 | 1,4 | 0,133 | 1,000 | | | | | | |
| 4,20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,131 | 3,0 | 0,912 | 2,1 | 0,377 | 1,5 | 0,145 | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 4,40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,319 | 3,2 | 0,992 | 2,2 | 0,410 | 1,6 | 0,157 | 1,000 | | | | |
| 4,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,515 | 3,3 | 1,075 | 2,3 | 0,444 | 1,6 | 0,170 | 1,100 | | | |
| 4,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,718 | 3,5 | 1,161 | 2,4 | 0,480 | 1,7 | 0,184 | 1,100 | | |
| 5,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,251 | 2,5 | 0,516 | 1,8 | 0,198 | 1,200 | | |

| PN 20 | Temperatura agua = 50°C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | k=0,01 | | 16x2,7 mm | | 20x3,4 mm | | 25x4,2 mm | | 32x5,4 mm | | 40x6,7 mm | | 50x8,4 mm | | 63x10,5 mm | | 75x12,5 mm | | 90x15,0 mm | | 110x18,4 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q 1/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,01 | 0,028 | 0,1 | 0,010 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,02 | 0,096 | 0,2 | 0,034 | 0,1 | 0,011 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,03 | 0,196 | 0,3 | 0,690 | 0,2 | 0,023 | 0,1 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,04 | 0,326 | 0,5 | 0,114 | 0,3 | 0,038 | 0,2 | 0,012 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,05 | 0,485 | 0,6 | 0,169 | 0,4 | 0,057 | 0,2 | 0,018 | 0,1 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,06 | 0,672 | 0,7 | 0,234 | 0,4 | 0,078 | 0,3 | 0,024 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,07 | 0,886 | 0,8 | 0,308 | 0,5 | 0,102 | 0,3 | 0,032 | 0,2 | 0,011 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,08 | 1,126 | 0,9 | 0,390 | 0,6 | 0,130 | 0,4 | 0,040 | 0,2 | 0,014 | 0,1 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,09 | 1,392 | 1,0 | 0,482 | 0,7 | 0,160 | 0,4 | 0,050 | 0,3 | 0,017 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,10 | 1,684 | 1,1 | 0,582 | 0,7 | 0,193 | 0,5 | 0,060 | 0,3 | 0,020 | 0,2 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,12 | 2,344 | 1,4 | 0,807 | 0,9 | 0,267 | 0,6 | 0,082 | 0,3 | 0,028 | 0,2 | 0,010 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,14 | 3,104 | 1,6 | 1,065 | 1,0 | 0,351 | 0,6 | 0,108 | 0,4 | 0,037 | 0,3 | 0,013 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 10,002 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,16 | 3,962 | 1,8 | 1,356 | 1,2 | 0,446 | 0,7 | 0,137 | 0,5 | 0,046 | 0,3 | 0,016 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,18 | 4,918 | 2,0 | 1,679 | 1,3 | 0,551 | 0,8 | 0,169 | 0,5 | 0,057 | 0,3 | 0,020 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,20 | 5,972 | 2,3 | 2,033 | 1,5 | 0,666 | 0,9 | 0,204 | 0,6 | 0,069 | 0,4 | 0,024 | 0,2 | 0,008 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,30 | 12,680 | 3,4 | 4,273 | 2,2 | 1,388 | 1,4 | 0,423 | 0,8 | 0,141 | 0,5 | 0,049 | 0,3 | 0,016 | 0,2 | 0,007 | 0,2 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,40 | | 7,281 | 2,9 | 2,348 | 1,8 | 0,710 | 1,1 | 0,236 | 0,7 | 0,081 | 0,5 | 0,026 | 0,3 | 0,011 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,50 | | | | 3,541 | 2,3 | 1,065 | 1,4 | 0,353 | 0,9 | 0,121 | 0,6 | 0,039 | 0,4 | 0,017 | 0,3 | 0,007 | 0,2 | 0,003 | 0,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,60 | | | | | 4,964 | 2,8 | 1,486 | 1,7 | 0,491 | 1,1 | 0,168 | 0,7 | 0,054 | 0,4 | 0,023 | 0,3 | 0,010 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,70 | | | | | | 6,616 | 3,2 | 1,972 | 2,0 | 0,649 | 1,3 | 0,221 | 0,8 | 0,071 | 0,5 | 0,031 | 0,4 | 0,013 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,80 | | | | | | | 2,523 | 2,3 | 0,828 | 1,4 | 0,281 | 0,9 | 0,090 | 0,6 | 0,039 | 0,4 | 0,016 | 0,3 | 0,006 | 0,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,90 | | | | | | | | 3,138 | 2,5 | 1,027 | 1,6 | 0,348 | 1,0 | 0,111 | 0,6 | 0,048 | 0,5 | 0,020 | 0,3 | 0,008 | 0,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,00 | | | | | | | | | 3,816 | 2,8 | 1,245 | 1,8 | 0,421 | 1,2 | 0,135 | 0,7 | 0,058 | 0,5 | 0,024 | 0,4 | 0,009 | 0,200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,20 | | | | | | | | | | 5,364 | 3,4 | 1,742 | 2,2 | 0,587 | 1,4 | 0,187 | 0,9 | 0,080 | 0,6 | 0,033 | 0,4 | 0,013 | 0,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,40 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,317 | 2,5 | 0,778 | 1,6 | 0,247 | 1,0 | 0,106 | 0,7 | 0,044 | 0,5 | 0,017 | 0,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,971 | 2,9 | 0,994 | 1,8 | 0,315 | 1,2 | 0,135 | 0,8 | 0,056 | 0,6 | 0,021 | 0,400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,702 | 3,2 | 1,235 | 2,1 | 0,390 | 1,3 | 0,167 | 0,9 | 0,069 | 0,6 | 0,026 | 0,400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,501 | 2,3 | 0,473 | 1,4 | 0,202 | 1,0 | 0,083 | 0,7 | 0,032 | 0,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,791 | 2,5 | 0,563 | 1,6 | 0,240 | 1,1 | 0,099 | 0,8 | 0,038 | 0,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,106 | 2,8 | 0,660 | 1,7 | 0,281 | 1,2 | 0,116 | 0,8 | 0,044 | 0,600 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,445 | 3,0 | 0,765 | 1,9 | 0,325 | 1,3 | 0,134 | 0,9 | 0,051 | 0,600 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,809 | 3,2 | 0,877 | 2,0 | 0,373 | 1,4 | 0,153 | 1,0 | 0,058 | 0,700 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,197 | 3,5 | 0,996 | 2,2 | 0,423 | 1,5 | 0,174 | 1,1 | 0,066 | 0,700 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,123 | 2,3 | 0,476 | 1,6 | 0,195 | 1,1 | 0,074 | 0,800 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,256 | 2,5 | 0,532 | 1,7 | 0,218 | 1,2 | 0,083 | 0,800 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,397 | 2,6 | 0,591 | 1,8 | 0,242 | 1,3 | 0,092 | 0,900 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,545 | 2,7 | 0,653 | 1,9 | 0,267 | 1,3 | 0,101 | 0,900 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,701 | 2,9 | 0,718 | 2,0 | 0,293 | 1,4 | 0,111 | 1,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4,20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,863 | 3,0 | 0,786 | 2,1 | 0,321 | 1,5 | 0,121 | 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| 4,40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,033 | 3,2 | 0,856 | 2,2 | 0,349 | 1,6 | 0,132 | 1,000 | | | | | | | |
| 4,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,210 | 3,3 | 0,930 | 2,3 | 0,379 | 1,6 | 0,143 | 1,100 | | | | | | |
| 4,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,394 | 3,5 | 1,006 | 2,4 | 0,410 | 1,7 | 0,155 | 1,100 | | | | | |
| 5,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,086 | 2,5 | 0,442 | 1,8 | 0,167 | 1,200 | | | | | |

| PN 20 | Temperatura agua = 80°C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| | k=0,01 | | 16x2,7 mm | | 20x3,4 mm | | 25x4,2 mm | | 32x5,4 mm | | 40x6,7 mm | | 50x8,4 mm | | 63x10,5 mm | | 75x12,5 mm | | 90x15,0 mm | | 110x18,4 mm | | | | | | | | |
| Q 1/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | R kPa/m | v m/s | | | | | | | |
| 0,01 | 0,026 | 0,1 | 0,009 | 1,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,02 | 0,087 | 0,2 | 0,030 | 1,1 | 0,010 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,03 | 0,179 | 0,3 | 0,062 | 0,2 | 0,021 | 0,1 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,04 | 0,299 | 0,5 | 0,104 | 0,3 | 0,035 | 0,2 | 0,011 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,05 | 0,446 | 0,6 | 0,155 | 0,4 | 0,051 | 0,2 | 0,016 | 0,1 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,06 | 0,619 | 0,7 | 0,214 | 0,4 | 0,071 | 0,3 | 0,022 | 0,2 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,07 | 0,818 | 0,8 | 0,282 | 0,5 | 0,094 | 0,3 | 0,029 | 0,2 | 0,010 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,08 | 1,042 | 0,9 | 0,359 | 0,6 | 0,119 | 0,4 | 0,037 | 0,2 | 0,012 | 0,1 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,09 | 1,291 | 1,0 | 0,443 | 0,7 | 0,146 | 0,4 | 0,045 | 0,3 | 0,015 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,10 | 1,565 | 1,1 | 0,536 | 0,7 | 0,177 | 0,5 | 0,054 | 0,3 | 0,018 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,12 | 2,186 | 1,4 | 0,746 | 0,9 | 0,245 | 0,6 | 0,075 | 0,3 | 0,025 | 0,2 | 0,009 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,14 | 2,905 | 1,6 | 0,988 | 1,0 | 0,323 | 0,6 | 0,099 | 0,4 | 0,033 | 0,3 | 0,012 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,16 | 3,719 | 1,8 | 1,261 | 1,2 | 0,412 | 0,7 | 0,126 | 0,5 | 0,042 | 0,3 | 0,015 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,18 | 4,630 | 2,0 | 1,565 | 1,3 | 0,510 | 0,8 | 0,155 | 0,5 | 0,052 | 0,3 | 0,018 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,20 | 5,636 | 2,3 | 1,900 | 1,5 | 0,617 | 0,9 | 0,188 | 0,6 | 0,063 | 0,4 | 0,022 | 0,2 | 0,007 | 0,1 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,30 | 12,090 | 3,4 | 4,031 | 2,2 | 1,296 | 1,4 | 0,391 | 0,8 | 0,130 | 0,5 | 0,045 | 0,3 | 0,014 | 0,2 | 0,006 | 0,2 | 0,003 | 0,1 | 0,001 | 0,100 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,40 | | 6,918 | 2,9 | 2,206 | 1,8 | 0,661 | 1,1 | 0,218 | 0,7 | 0,075 | 0,5 | 0,024 | 0,3 | 0,010 | 0,2 | 0,004 | 0,1 | 0,002 | 0,100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,50 | | | | 3,346 | 2,3 | 0,995 | 1,4 | 0,327 | 0,9 | 0,111 | 0,6 | 0,036 | 0,4 | 0,015 | 0,3 | 0,006 | 0,2 | 0,002 | 0,100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,60 | | | | | 4,712 | 2,8 | 1,395 | 1,7 | 0,456 | 1,1 | 0,155 | 0,7 | 0,050 | 0,4 | 0,021 | 0,3 | 0,009 | 0,2 | 0,003 | 0,100 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,70 | | | | | | 6,304 | 3,2 | 1,858 | 2,0 | 0,605 | 1,3 | 0,205 | 0,8 | 0,065 | 0,5 | 0,028 | 0,4 | 0,012 | 0,2 | 0,005 | 0,200 | | | | | | | | |
| 0,80 | | | | | | | 2,384 | 2,3 | 0,774 | 1,4 | 0,261 | 0,9 | 0,083 | 0,6 | 0,036 | 0,4 | 0,015 | 0,3 | 0,006 | 0,200 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,90 | | | | | | | | 2,974 | 2,5 | 0,963 | 1,6 | 0,324 | 1,0 | 0,103 | 0,6 | 0,044 | 0,5 | 0,018 | 0,3 | 0,007 | 0,200 | | | | | | | | |
| 1,00 | | | | | | | | | 3,626 | 2,8 | 1,171 | 1,8 | 0,392 | 1,2 | 0,124 | 0,7 | 0,053 | 0,5 | 0,022 | 0,4 | 0,009 | 0,200 | | | | | | | |
| 1,20 | | | | | | | | | | 5,121 | 3,4 | 1,645 | 2,2 | 0,549 | 1,4 | 0,173 | 0,9 | 0,074 | 0,6 | 0,031 | 0,4 | 0,012 | 0,300 | | | | | | |
| 1,40 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,197 | 2,5 | 0,730 | 1,6 | 0,230 | 1,0 | 0,098 | 0,7 | 0,040 | 0,5 | 0,016 | 0,300 | | | | | | | |
| 1,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,826 | 2,9 | 0,936 | 1,8 | 0,293 | 1,2 | 0,125 | 0,8 | 0,051 | 0,6 | 0,020 | 0,400 | | | | | | |
| 1,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,532 | 3,2 | 1,166 | 2,1 | 0,364 | 1,3 | 0,155 | 0,9 | 0,064 | 0,6 | 0,024 | 0,400 | | | | | | |
| 2,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,421 | 2,3 | 0,443 | 1,4 | 0,188 | 1,0 | 0,077 | 0,7 | 0,029 | 0,500 | | | | | | | |
| 2,20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,700 | 2,5 | 0,528 | 1,6 | 0,224 | 1,1 | 0,092 | 0,8 | 0,035 | 0,500 | | | | | | |
| 2,40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,003 | 2,8 | 0,621 | 1,7 | 0,263 | 1,2 | 0,107 | 0,8 | 0,041 | 0,600 | | | | | |
| 2,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,331 | 3,0 | 0,721 | 1,9 | 0,304 | 1,3 | 0,124 | 0,9 | 0,047 | 0,600 | | | | |
| 2,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,682 | 3,2 | 0,828 | 2,0 | 0,349 | 1,4 | 0,142 | 1,0 | 0,054 | 0,700 | | | |
| 3,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,058 | 3,5 | 0,942 | 2,2 | 0,397 | 1,5 | 0,162 | 1,1 | 0,061 | 0,700 | | |
| 3,20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,064 | 2,3 | 0,447 | 1,6 | 0,182 | 1,1 | 0,069 | 0,800 | | | |
| 3,40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,192 | 2,5 | 0,501 | 1,7 | 0,204 | 1,2 | 0,077 | 0,800 | | |
| 3,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,328 | 2,6 | 0,557 | 1,8 | 0,226 | 1,3 | 0,085 | 0,900 | | |
| 3,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,471 | 2,7 | 0,616 | 1,9 | 0,250 | 1,3 | 0,094 | 0,900 | | |
| 4,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,621 | 2,9 | 0,679 | 2,0 | 0,275 | 1,4 | 0,103 | 1,000 | | |
| 4,20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,778 | 3,0 | 0,744 | 2,1 | 0,301 | 1,5 | 0,113 | 1,000 | | |
| 4,40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,942 | 3,2 | 0,812 | 2,2 | 0,328 | 1,6 | 0,123 | 1,000 | | |
| 4,60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,113 | 3,3 | 0,882 | 2,3 | 0,356 | 1,6 | 0,134 | 1,100 | | |
| 4,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,292 | 3,5 | 0,956 | 2,4 | 0,386 | 1,7 | 0,145 | 1,100 | | |
| 5,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,033 | 2,5 | 0,416 | 1,8 | 0,156 | 1,200 | | | |







IMPORTANTE: Los precios de la presente Tarifa están sujetos a modificaciones constantes, debido a actualizaciones de precios de nuestros proveedores, cambios de proveedor, etc.

Antes de realizar su pedido consulte siempre precios actualizados a nuestro Dpto. Comercial

Condiciones generales de venta

FORMA DE PAGO

- 1) La forma de pago no sobrepasará nunca los 90 días de la fecha de la factura.
- 2) Caso de existir día fijo de vencimiento, las condiciones serán de 60 días para no sobrepasar los 90 días.
- 3) Cualquier aplazamiento de facturas, en su vencimiento originará el cierre de la cuenta a crédito, hasta la satisfacción de la deuda y un cargo por gasto de demora.
- 4) Todas nuestras ventas están aseguradas por "Crédito y Caución".

I.V.A.

Se aplicará el valor oficial vigente en el momento de la compra.

RECLAMACIONES

No se admitirán reclamaciones por diferencia de cantidad o mercancía **transcurridos 10 días de la fecha de entrega.**

EMBALAJES

Nuestros precios incluyen embalaje estándar.

Quedan excluidos, climatizadores, calderería, conductos y tubos de chapa y aquellos en los que se exprese el cargo en la tarifa.

DEVOLUCIÓN DE MERCANCIAS

- 1) Ninguna devolución será aceptada sin la previa conformidad de nuestro Dpto. Comercial, que les asignará un número de referencia a incluir en albarán y etiquetas de envío.
- 2) Las devoluciones serán siempre a portes PAGADOS.
- 3) En caso de devolución por error en el envío, o por causas imputables a SALVADOR ESCODA S.A. se aceptarán portes debidos, por la agencia que les indiquemos. De venir por otra agencia, se descontará el importe del porte del abono.
- 4) En las devoluciones deben incluir albarán de entrega con indicador de referencia de compra del material (n.º de albarán o factura y fecha).
- 5) No se efectuarán abonos en materiales **que no estén en condiciones de venta o que les falte caja, embalaje, instrucciones o accesorios, ni considerados especiales como rejas a medida, conductos, sifenciadores, etc.**
- 6) Las devoluciones que se realicen **antes de 30 días naturales** de la fecha de suministro no tendrán ningún tipo de demérito.

A partir de los 30 días naturales hasta los 3 meses se cobrará un importe fijo de 6€ en concepto de trámite de devolución.

Desde los 3 meses hasta los 6 meses de la fecha de compra, se cobrará un 5% sobre el valor del material abonado, siempre con un importe mínimo de 6€, en concepto de trámite de devolución.

Desde los 6 meses hasta los 12 meses de la fecha de la compra, se cobrará un 10% de demérito sobre el valor del material abonado, siempre con un importe mínimo de 6€, en concepto de trámite de devolución.

En todos estos casos se cobraría un extra de portes según la tarifa de cada zona, en caso de que SALVADOR ESCODA S.A. tuviera que recoger el material o llegara a portes debidos.

Todo el material que haya sido suministrado al cliente en un plazo superior a los 12 meses no podrá ser abonado a menos que lo acepte nuestro proveedor, repercutiendo la depreciación que nos apliquen y que puede ir del 10 al 50%. Los modelos fuera ya de catálogo no se abonan.

- 7) **IMPORTANTE:** La mercancía sale de nuestros almacenes en perfectas condiciones, por lo que de llegar dañada, deberán hacer la reclamación por escrito en el plazo de 24 horas a la agencia de transportes (que normalmente cobra un seguro) para reclamar el desperfecto. NO aceptaremos al respecto ningún tipo de reclamación.

PORTEs

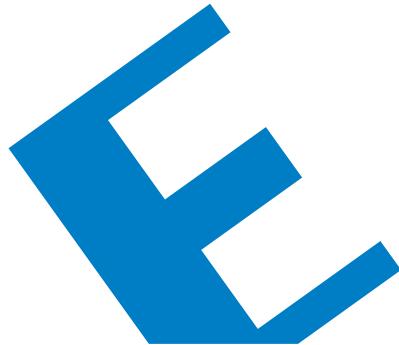
- 1) Nuestra mercancía viaja siempre a **portes debidos**.
- 2) Los portes serán pagados para pedidos netos de más de 600€. Los aislamientos tubulares "Isocell", "K-Flex" y "Tubex" se servirán a portes pagados para pedidos de más de 5 cajas. Quedan excluidos: Calderería, Tubos, Conductos de chapa y Aislamientos "Isover", "Rooclaine", "Pir-duct", "Aisfon" y los perfiles de 5 y 6 metros, que siempre serán enviados a porte debido, así como todos los envíos a las islas Canarias y extranjero, que serán siempre debidos.
- 3) Cuando la venta sea de un importe menor de 90€ y se envíe dentro de la zona de reparto de cada delegación, se cobrarán 4,5€ en concepto de porte.
- 4) Podemos mandarles la mercancía a porte pagado y cargarselo en factura con precios negociados según tarifa por zona de reparto que le entregará su comercial.
- 5) Cuando excepcionalmente el porte sea pagado, la mercancía viajará por el transporte elegido por SALVADOR ESCODA S.A., cualquier otro que se indique será a cargo del comprador.

GARANTÍAS: La garantía que se concede a los productos incluidos en éste catálogo es la expresada por el fabricante de dichos productos. La garantía cubre exclusivamente los **defectos de fabricación**, nunca el mal uso ni los daños a la instalación o elementos externos a ésta.



En Salvador Escoda más de 500 profesionales nos esforzamos en proporcionarle los suministros y el asesoramiento que su instalación necesita. Desde nuestros comienzos, en 1974, hemos crecido de manera continua: Ampliando nuestro catálogo de productos, abriendo de manera progresiva nuevos puntos de servicio, llegando a acuerdos de distribución con los fabricantes líderes del sector, apostando por productos con marca propia a los que dotamos de un sólido servicio técnico y garantía e incrementando el número de empleados dedicados a satisfacer todas las necesidades profesionales de nuestros clientes. Todo ello nos ha llevado a consolidarnos como uno de los líderes de la distribución del mercado español de nuestro sector y a iniciar una incipiente actividad exportadora.

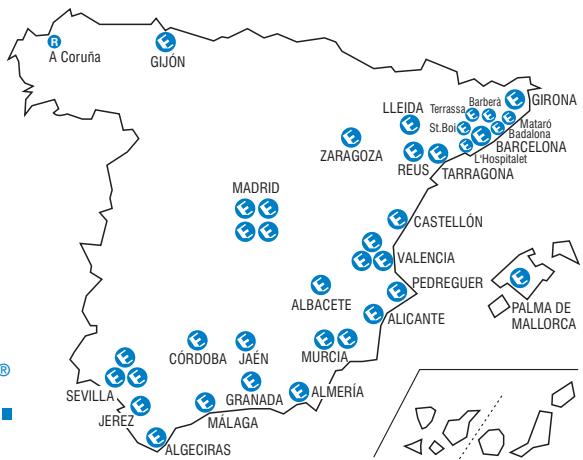




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Ventilación, Calefacción, Refrigeración y Aislamientos

5.- CERTIFICADOS CALIDAD COMPONENTES INSTALACIÓN

Les entregamos fotocopias y documentación de los componentes instalados.

INTERRUPTOR DE CAUDAL

FS11



05 INTERRUPTOR DE CAUDAL DB-MINI

El control de caudal DB-MINI se ha construido para líquidos no agresivos y permite controlar pequeños y medianos caudales en los sistemas de circulación de líquidos.

FUNCIONAMIENTO

Una lengüeta controla mediante un muelle la circulación unidireccional del fluido.

La parte final de la lengüeta está unida a un móvil que transmite el movimiento magnéticamente a la parte superior del control, aislado del fluido y en la cual está montada una leva que acciona el contacto del microinterruptor.

Existe la posibilidad de regular el caudal de accionamiento ajustando el microinterruptor.

CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS

- Microinterruptor estanco con contactos NA/NC.
- Rango: 5A/250V.
- Diferencial: ver tabla.
- Temperatura máxima del fluido: 110°C.
- Presión máxima de trabajo: 25 bar.

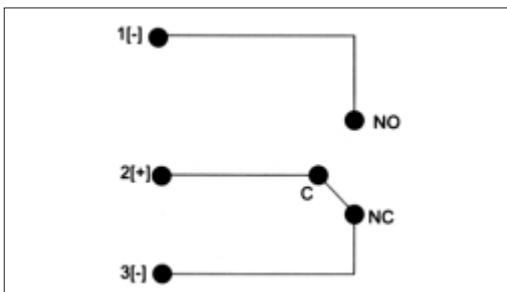
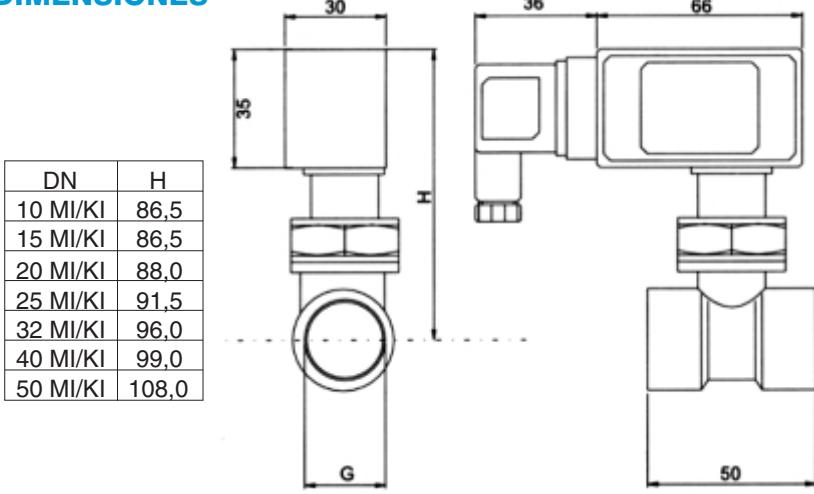


INSTRUCCIONES DE INSTALACIÓN

- Debe ser instalado en la correcta dirección del fluido.
- Debe dejarse libre un tramo de tubería de 5 veces el diámetro delante y atrás del lugar en que se instala el aparato.
- Puede montarse vertical u horizontalmente.

| Código | Modelo | Rosca | Rango de regulación l/min H ₂ O | | Máx. caudal recomendado l/min H ₂ O | Pérdida de presión (Q max) bar | Tolerancia +/- % VF |
|-------------|----------|----------|--|-------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Decreciente | Creciente | | | |
| CO 05 011 | DB3-10MI | 3/8" G | 3,5 - 5 | 4 - 5,5 | 10 | 0,01 | 15 |
| CO 05 012 | DB3-15MI | 1/2" G | 5 - 6,5 | 5,5 - 7 | 20 | 0,01 | 15 |
| CO 05 013 | DB3-20MI | 3/4" G | 7 - 9,5 | 9 - 11 | 40 | 0,01 | 15 |
| CO 05 014 | DB3-25MI | 1" G | 13 - 16,5 | 17 - 20,5 | 60 | 0,01 | 15 |
| Bajo pedido | DB3-32MI | 1-1/4" G | 21 - 27 | 26,5 - 32,5 | 80 | 0,01 | 15 |
| Bajo pedido | DB3-40MI | 1-1/2" G | 35 - 46 | 44 - 57 | 100 | 0,01 | 15 |
| Bajo pedido | DB3-50MI | 2 G | 63 - 76 | 73 - 84 | 150 | 0,01 | 15 |

DIMENSIONES



CONEXIÓN ELÉCTRICA

- Los contactos C (común) y NA (normal abierto) se proveen con 1,5 m de cable.
- Estos contactos abren cuando el valor supera el nivel preseleccionado.
- El contacto NC (normal cerrado) puede usarse para emitir una señal.

PRESOSTATO

PS15



04 PRESOSTATOS PARA VAPOR, AIRE Y AGUA

Serie P48

Estos presostatos han sido diseñados para aplicaciones de regulación todo/nada y como limitadores de alta/baja en sistemas de control para vapor, aire y agua caliente. También puede aplicarse con gases no combustibles que no contengan elementos que puedan dañar el fuelle del presostato construido de bronce fosforoso. Para vapor se recomienda montar un sifón.

CARACTERISTICAS

- Caja IP 54 a prueba de salpicaduras de agua.
- Contactos comutados SPDT de serie.
- Facilidad de instalación.

ESCALA

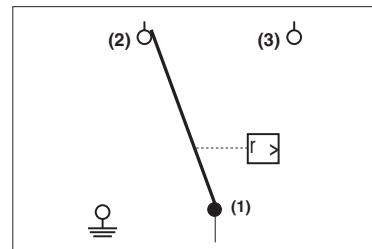
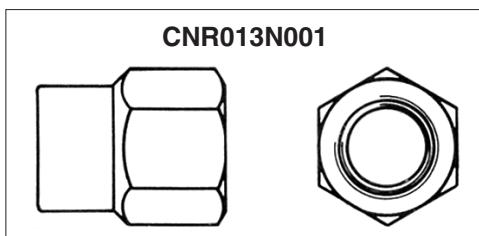
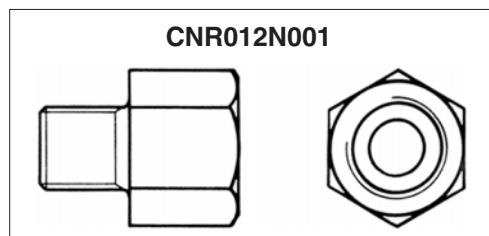
Indica el punto de comutación superior (contactos 1-2 abiertos y 1-3 cerrados. Restar el diferencial para obtener el punto de comutación inferior (contactos 1-2 cerrados 1-3 abiertos).

ACCESORIOS

Rácor hembra de $\frac{3}{8}$ " para macho de $\frac{1}{4}$ - 18NPT: CNR012N001.

Rácor hembra de $\frac{3}{8}$ " para macho de $\frac{1}{4}$ - 18NPT: CNR013N001.

(De utilidad cuando se reemplaza un P47 por un P48).



CONTACTOS

Los terminales tienen las marcas 1,2 y 3. 1-2 abren al subir la presión; 1-3 cierran simultáneamente.

DATOS TECNICOS

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Gamas de trabajo y diferenciales | Véase selección del modelo | |
| Medios | Vapor, aire, agua y gases, no combustibles | |
| Toma de presión | R 3/8 (iso R228) macho* | |
| Max. temperatura ambiente | -50° C a 55°C (70° C por espacio de dos horas como máx.) | |
| Material | Caja y tapa | Aluminio a prueba de intemperie |
| | Contactos | Contactos de grandes dimensiones de cobre placados de plata cadmiada (AgCdO), palancas de bronce-fosforoso. |
| | Fuelle | Bronce fosforoso/latón |
| Caja | IP54, cumple con DIN40050 e IEC144 | |
| Capacidad de ruptura | 16(10)A, 380V ~, 220V — 12 W (sólo funcionamiento piloto) | |
| Embalaje | Unitario | |
| Peso | Embalaje indiv. | 0,5 Kg. |
| | Caja (40 unidades) | 21 Kg. |

* Excepto P48AAA-9150: 1/4" FNPT y adaptador de 3/8.

Penn
Products



MODELO

| Gama de trabajo | Diferencial | Presión max. en fuelle | Código | Modelo | Sustituye a |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 0 – 1 bar | 0,16 – 0,55 bar | 3,5 bar | CO 04 281 | P48AAA-9110 | P47AA-9001 P47GA-9004 |
| 0,2 – 4 bar | 0,25 – 0,80 bar | 8 bar | CO 04 282 | P48AAA-9120 | P47AA-9004 P47GA-9002 |
| 1 – 10 bar | 1 – 3 bar | 15 bar | CO 04 283 | P48AAA-9130 | P47AA-9013 P47GA-9003 |
| 4 – 16 bar | 1,1 – 2,5 bar | 25 bar | CO 04 284 | P48AAA-9140 | P47AA-9003 P47GA-9001 |
| 3 – 30 bar | 3 – 12 bar | 33 bar | CO 04 285 | P48AAA-9150 | – |

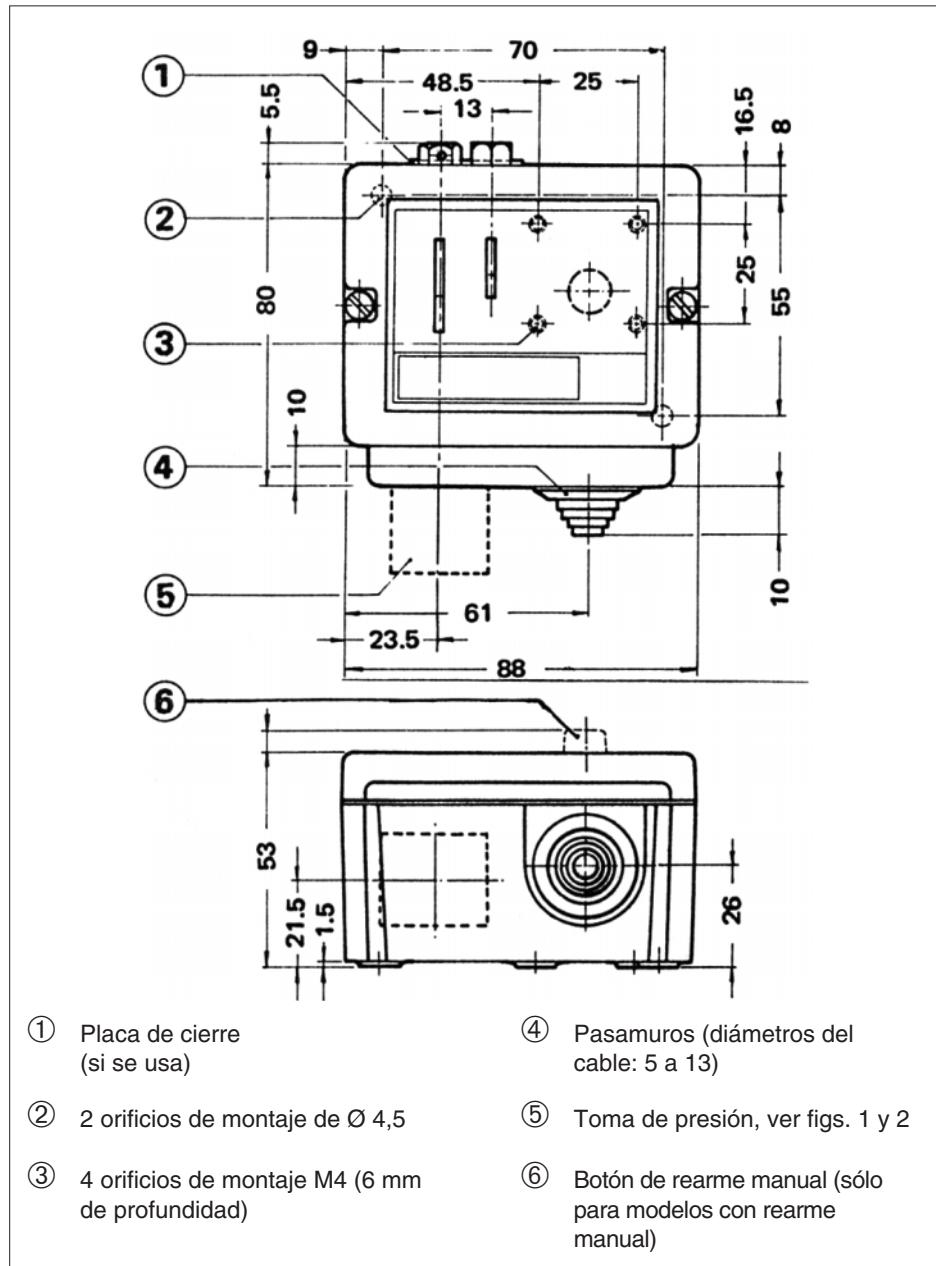
1 bar = 100 kPa = 0,1 MPa = 1,02 kp/cm² aprox. = 1,02 at = 14,5 psi aprox.

FIG. 1: Dimensiones comunes excepto para gama 0-1 bar.

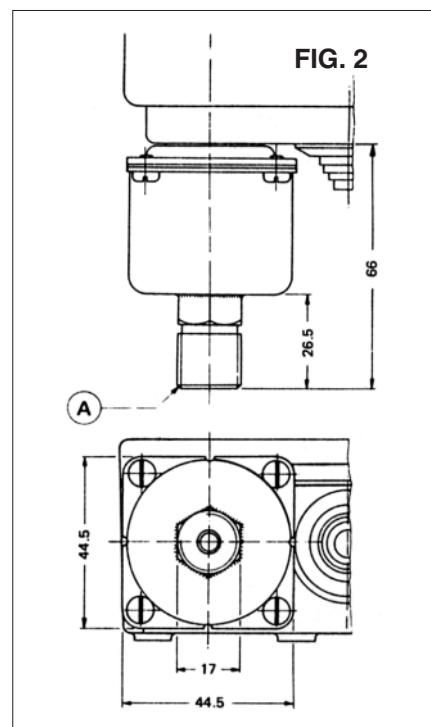
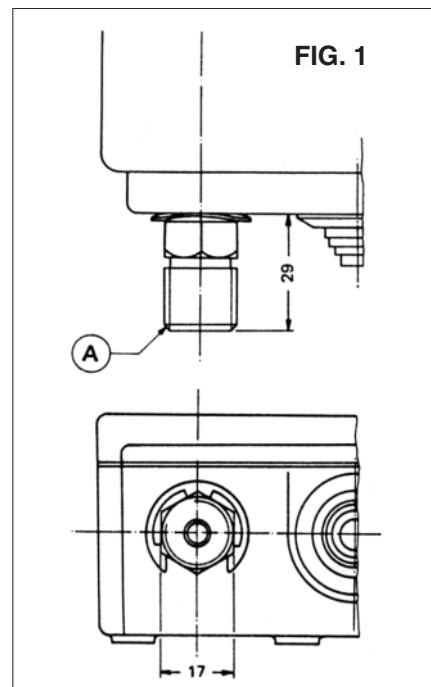
(A) R $\frac{3}{8}$ " ISO R228

FIG. 2: Dimensiones para gama de 0-1 bar.

DIMENSIONES (mm)



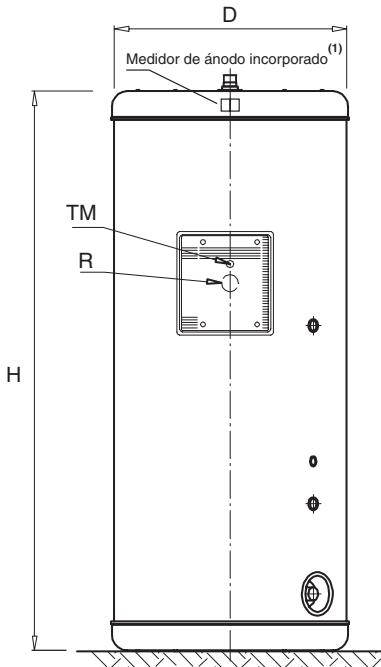
TOMA DE PRESIÓN



TERMO ELÉCTRICO

TH06

01 INTERACUMULADORES CON SERPENTÍN FIJO

IDROGAS


(1) Medidor de ánodo incorporado
Novedad 2008. Disponible 2º semestre

• Nueva serie energía solar

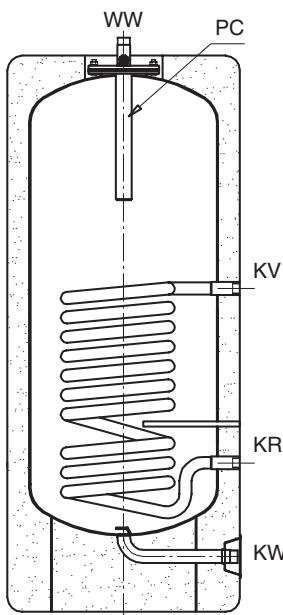
| Código | Artículo | € |
|-----------|---|----------|
| CC 01 701 | CV 80 M1 S | 482,00 |
| CC 01 702 | CV 110 M1 S | 505,00 |
| CC 01 703 | CV 150 M1 S | 549,00 |
| CC 01 704 | CV 200 M1 S | 625,00 |
| CC 01 705 | CV 300 M1 S | 1.060,00 |
| AA 11 014 | • Válvula de seguridad de instalación obligatoria | 9,57 |
| AA 11 024 | Rosca 3/4" H-H 7 bar | 22,19 |
| AA 11 034 | Rosca 1" H-H 7 bar | 94,68 |
| | Rosca 1-1/4" H-H 7 bar | |

garantía
5 años

Depósitos para producción y acumulación de ACS, en instalación vertical sobre suelo e instalación mural, hasta 150 l. **FABRICADO EN ACERO VITRIFICADO, S/DIN 4753.** Aislados térmicamente con espuma rígida de poliuretano inyectado en molde, libre de CFC, de 50 mm de espesor y acabado exterior con forro de propileno acolchado desmontable y cubiertas en la parte superior e inferior.

Especialmente diseñados para instalaciones de energía solar térmica, intercambiador en la parte inferior. Brida con tapa, en la parte superior, para resistencia y termostato (opcional). Con la energía de apoyo se calienta exclusivamente el tercio superior del depósito.

Vainas para: sonda solar, termostato/sonda energía auxiliar y para resistencia eléctrica cerámica. En todos los modelos la conexión hidráulica al circuito solar se ha previsto a 45°, lo que facilita la instalación en armarios y permite ajustar el espacio al diámetro del depósito. Protección catódica ánodo de magnesio s/DIN 4753.

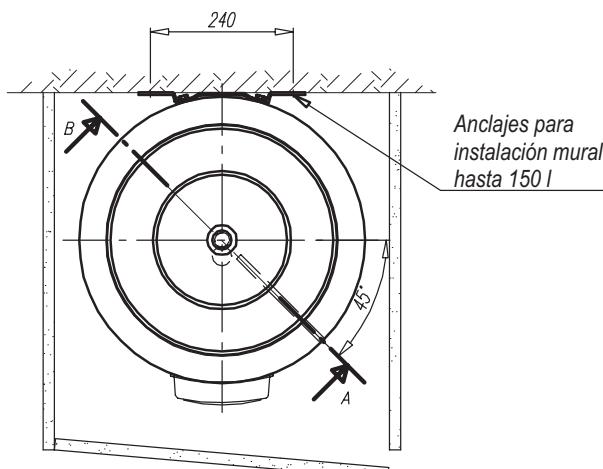


KW entrada agua fría R vaina para resistencia
WW salida ACS TM vaina sensores
KV avance primario PC ánodo de magnesio
KR retorno primario

CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS:

| Modelo | CV 80 | CV 110 | CV 150 | CV 200 | CV 300 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Capacidad de A.C.S. I | 80 | 110 | 150 | 200 | 300 |
| Temp. máx. acum. A.C.S. °C | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Presión máx. acumulación bar | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Temp. máx. primario °C | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Presión máx. primario bar | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Superficie intercambio m ² | 0,31 | 0,47 | 0,63 | 0,8 | 1,2 |
| Dimensiones | | | | | |
| cota H mm | 935 | 1155 | 1260 | 1207 | 1685 |
| cota D mm | 480 | 480 | 560 | 620 | 620 |

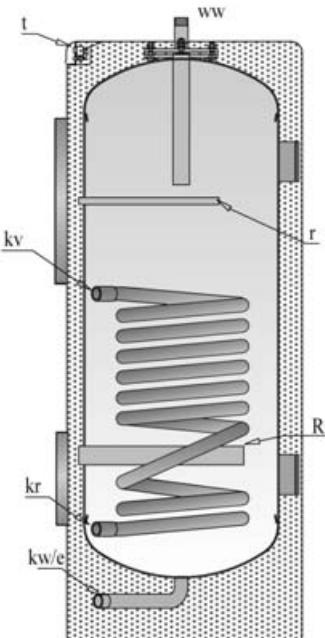
Diseño especial, ubicación en armario



01 INTERACUMULADORES DE PIE CON UN SERPENTIN

IDROGAS

• Serie especial gran producción



| Código | Artículo | € |
|-----------|---------------------------|----------|
| CC 01 731 | CV 150 M1P | 718,00 |
| CC 01 732 | CV 200 M1P | 987,00 |
| CC 01 733 | CV 300 M1P | 1.358,00 |
| CC 01 734 | CV 500 M1P | 1.844,00 |
| CC 01 735 | CV 800 M1P | 2.109,00 |
| CC 01 736 | CV 1000 M1P | 2.509,00 |
| CC 01 737 | CV 800 M1P + BOCA DN 400 | 2.405,00 |
| CC 01 738 | CV 1000 M1P + BOCA DN 400 | 2.805,00 |



Depósitos para producción y acumulación de ACS, en instalación vertical sobre suelo, como depósito individual, instalación en serie o instalación en paralelo, fabricado en **ACERO VITRIFICADO**, s/DIN 4753.

Incorporan de serie, panel de control con termómetro y ánodo de magnesio con medidor de carga para la protección catódica del depósito.

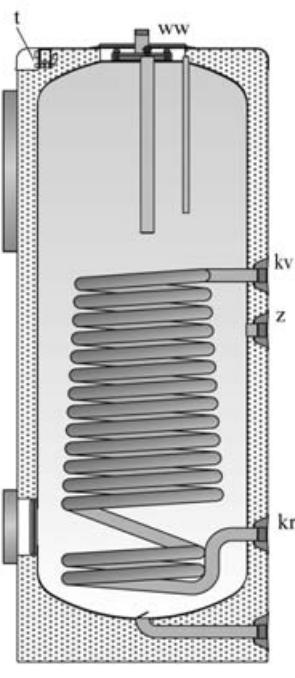
Como opción, se suministra equipo eléctrico completo, compuesto por resistencia eléctrica y panel de control con termómetro, termostato doble de regulación de temperatura y seguridad, interruptor invierno-verano y pilotos indicadores de funcionamiento.

Aislados térmicamente con espuma rígida poliuretano inyectado en molde, libre de CFC y acabado exterior, con forro de polipropileno acolchado desmontable y cubiertas.

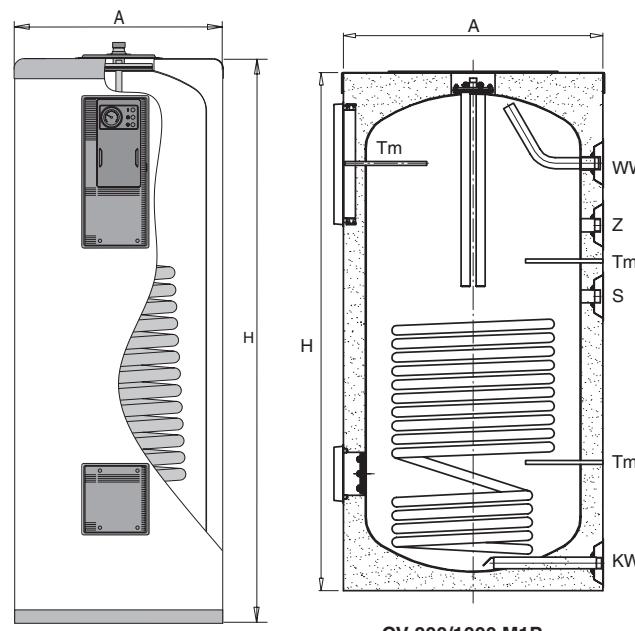
Todos los modelos se suministran con boca lateral de inspección.

CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS:

| Modelo | CV 150 M1P | CV 200 M1P | CV 300 M1P | CV 500 M1P | CV 800 M1P | CV 1000 M1P |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Capacidad de A.C.S. l | 150 | 200 | 300 | 500 | 800 | 1000 |
| Temp. máx. acum. A.C.S. °C | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Presión máx. acumulación bar | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Temp. máx. primario °C | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Presión máx. primario bar | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Superficie intercambio m ² | 1,1 | 1,4 | 1,8 | 2 | 2,7 | 3,3 |
| Dimensiones | | | | | | |
| cota A mm | 560 | 620 | 620 | 770 | 950 | 950 |
| cota B mm | 1265 | 1205 | 1685 | 1690 | 1840 | 2250 |



- kw entrada agua fría
- ww salida ACS 1"
- z recirculación 1"
- kv avance caldera 1"
- kr retorno caldera 1"
- eh conexión lateral 1-1/2" (solo CV-300/500 M1)
- t medidor de estado del ánodo



- WW salida ACS 1,1/2"
- SV avance solar primario 1"
- SR retorno solar primario 1"
- KW entrada desagüe agua fría 1-1/4"
- S conexión lateral 1-1/2"
- Z recirculación 1-1/2"
- TM conexión para vaina sensores
- PC ánodo de magnesio

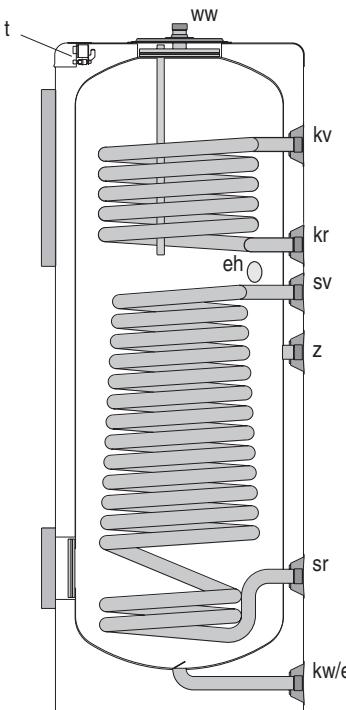
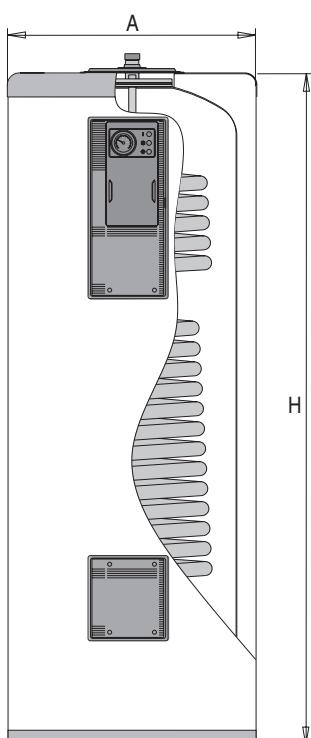
01 INTERACUMULADORES DE PIE SOLAR

IDROGAS

• Serie especial “doble serpentín”

| Código | Artículo | € |
|-----------|-------------|----------|
| CC 01 741 | CV 300 M2P | 1.553,00 |
| CC 01 742 | CV 400 M2P | 1.964,00 |
| CC 01 743 | CV 500 M2P | 2.169,00 |
| CC 01 744 | CV 800 M2P | 2.478,00 |
| CC 01 745 | CV 1000 M2P | 2.773,00 |

garantía
5
años


CV 300/400/500 M2P


Depósitos para producción y acumulación de ACS, en instalación vertical sobre suelo, como depósito individual, instalación en serie o instalación en paralelo, fabricado en **ACERO VITRIFICADO**, s/DIN 4753.

Incorporan de serie, panel de control con termómetro y ánodo de magnesio con medidor de carga para la protección catódica del depósito.

Como opción, se suministra equipo eléctrico completo, compuesto por resistencia eléctrica y panel de control con termómetro, termostato doble de regulación de temperatura y seguridad, interruptor invierno-verano y pilotos indicadores de funcionamiento.

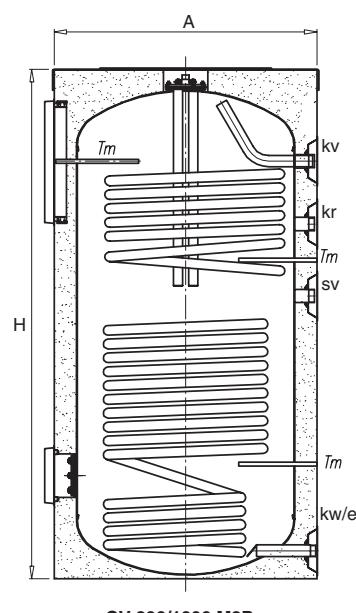
Aislados térmicamente con espuma rígida poliuretano inyectado en molde, libre de CFC y acabado exterior, con forro de polipropileno acolchado desmontable y cubiertas.

Todos los modelos se suministran con boca lateral de inspección.

CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS:

| Modelo | CV 300 M2P | CV 400 M2P | CV 500 M2P | CV 800 M2P | CV 1000 M2P |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Capacidad de A.C.S. | I 300 | 400 | 500 | 800 | 1000 |
| Temp. máx. acum. A.C.S. | °C 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Presión máx. depósito de A.C.S. | bar 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Temp. máx. acumulación | °C 200 | 260 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Presión máx. acumulación | bar 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Superf. intercambio circ. cal. sup. | m ² 0,7 | 0,7 | 1,3 | 2,7 | 3,3 |
| Superf. intercambio circ. cal. | m ² 1,8 | 1,7 | 2 | 1,3 | 1,3 |
| Dimensiones | | | | | |
| cota A | mm 620 | 770 | 770 | 950 | 950 |
| cota H | mm 1685 | 1475 | 1690 | 1840 | 2250 |

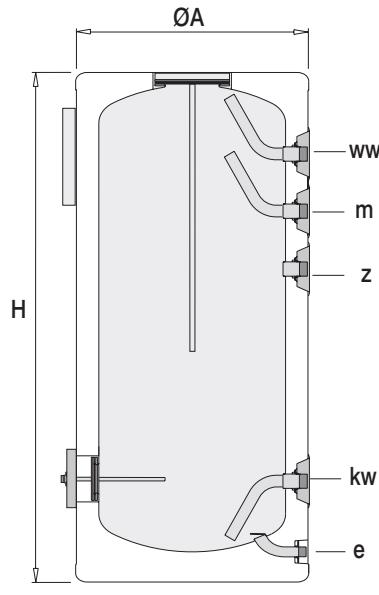
- kw-e entrada agua fría-desagüe
1"
1-1/4" (CV800/1000)
- ww salida ACS 1"
1-1/2" (CV800/100)
- kv avance caldera 1"
- kr retorno caldera 1"
- sv avance solar 1"
- sr retorno solar 1"
- eh conexión lateral 1-1/2"
- z recirculación 1"
1-1/2" (CV800/1000)
- t medidor de estado del ánodo


CV 800/1000 M2P

01 ACUMULADORES SOLARES

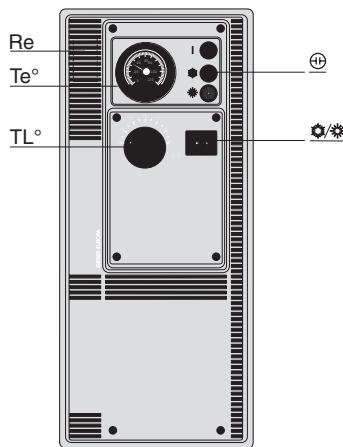
IDROGAS

• Serie especial “sin serpentín”



kw entrada agua fría
 ww salida agua caliente
 z recirculación
 e desagüe
 m conexión lateral

Panel de control



Te = termómetro °C
 = pilotos de señalización
 TL° = termostato de regulación (30-90°C) y limitador de seguridad (110°C)
 = interruptor invierno-verano
 Re = relé
 Ta = tapa

| Código | Artículo | € |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------|
| CC 01 749 | CV 200 SR | 891,00 |
| CC 01 750 | CV 300 SR | 1.055,00 |
| CC 01 751 | CV 500 SR | 1.515,00 |
| CC 01 752 | CV 800 SR | 1.834,00 |
| CC 01 753 | CV 1000 SR | 2.091,00 |
| CC 01 754 | CV 800 SR + BOCA DN 400 | 2.143,00 |
| CC 01 755 | CV 1000 SR + BOCA DN 400 | 2.400,00 |

garantía
5 años

Depósito para acumulación de agua caliente sanitaria (y/o agua fría), con capacidades desde 200 hasta 1000 litros. **Fabricado en acero vitrificado S/DIN 4753**. Preparado para la producción de agua caliente sanitaria a través de intercambiador de placas y/o resistencias eléctricas de calentamiento. Aislado térmicamente con espuma rígida de poliuretano inyectado en molde, libre de CFC.

En los modelos de 800 y 1000 litros las conexiones de salida de agua caliente y recirculación se sitúan en el lateral del depósito para facilitar así la instalación.

Su diseño permite desmontar el aislante térmico en los laterales facilitando así su paso en entradas con dimensiones reducidas.

Todos los modelos incorporan termómetro para el A.C.S. situado en el panel de control.

CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS:

| Modelo | CV 200 SR | CV 300 SR | CV 500 SR | CV 800 SR | CV 1000 SR |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Capacidad de A.C.S. | l | 200 | 300 | 480 | 795 |
| Temp. máx. depósito de A.C.S. | °C | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Presión máx. depósito de A.C.S. | bar | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Peso en vacío (aprox.) | Kg | 70 | 90 | 130 | 170 |
| Dimensiones | | | | | |
| cota A | mm | 620 | 620 | 770 | 950 |

• Resistencias de apoyo

| Código | Pot. kW | Tipo | Modelo depósito (capacidad) | | | | Componentes | € |
|-----------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--|--------|
| | | | M1S | M1P | M2P | SR | | |
| CC 01 711 | 1,5 | Cerámica (boca) | 80 a 300 | — | — | — | resistencia, termostato y accesorios | 76,00 |
| CC 01 781 | 1,5 | Cerámica (boca inferior) | — | 150 | — | — | resistencia, termostato y accesorios | 145,00 |
| CC 01 782 | 2,5 | Roscada (1-1/2") | — | 300 a 1000 | 300 a 1000 | 800 a 1000 | resistencia roscada, manguito dielectro y panel TD | 267,00 |
| CC 01 783 | 5 | Roscada (1-1/2") | — | 500 a 1000 | 500 a 1000 | 800 a 1000 | resistencia roscada, manguito dielectro y panel TD | 343,00 |
| CC 01 784 | 2,5 | Boca (bridada) | — | — | — | 500 a 1000 | resistencia bridada, junta, accesorios y panel TD | 307,00 |
| CC 01 785 | 5 | Boca (bridada) | — | — | — | 500 a 1000 | resistencia bridada, junta, accesorios y panel TD | 383,00 |

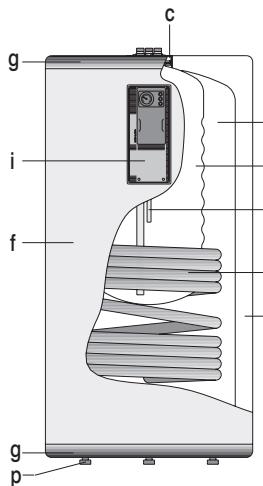
• Accesories

| Código | Artículo | € |
|-----------|--|--------|
| CC 01 761 | BH 400 boca de hombre DN 400 (modelos 800 y 1000 l.) | 295,00 |
| CC 01 762 | TD panel de control (termómetro, termostato regulación y seguridad, pilotos e interruptor invierno/verano) | 72,00 |

Adecuado para instalaciones donde el propio depósito acumulador ejerce el control sobre la producción de A.C.S. por circuito de caldera (posición) o por calentamiento eléctrico (posición). Para resistencias mayores de 2,5 kW, la resistencia se conectará a un contactor exterior controlado por el Panel de Control.

01 ACUMULADOR SOLAR MULTIFUNCIÓN

IDROGAS



- Serie especial “instalación combinada”

| Código | Artículo | € |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| CC 01 771 | GX 600P | 2.085,00 |
| CC 01 772 | GX 800P | 3.380,00 |
| CC 01 773 | GX 1000P | 3.686,00 |

Depósito de doble pared y serpentín para la instalación combinada en la utilización de los diferentes sistemas de calefacción y producción de agua caliente sanitaria.

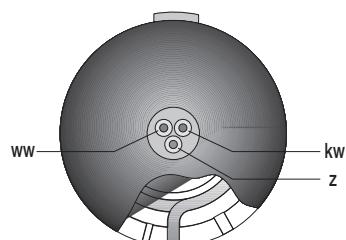
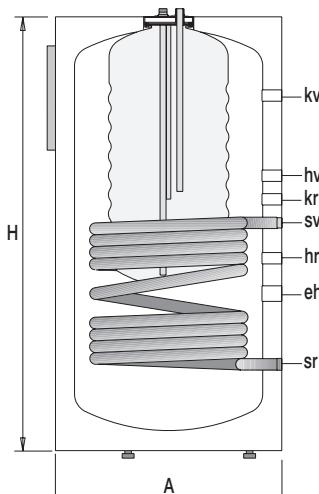
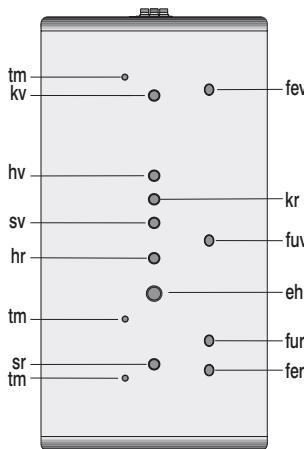
El depósito externo, fabricado en acero St-37-2 s/DIN 17100, actúa como depósito de inercia en circuito primario, para la instalación de caldera de combustibles sólidos. Este depósito de inercia dispone de un serpentín de gran capacidad de intercambio para el aprovechamiento de la energía solar y, a su vez, de tomas laterales para la incorporación de resistencias eléctricas de calentamiento y/o p.ej. de una caldera de gas o gasóleo para la producción de A.C.S. **El depósito situado en la parte superior, en acero inoxidable AISI-316** para la producción y acumulación de A.C.S., completa el conjunto, garantizando una eficiencia óptima en el funcionamiento del sistema.

En los modelos de 800 y 1.000 litros es posible desmontar el aislante térmico en los laterales permitiendo así su paso en entradas con dimensiones reducidas.

El termómetro para el A.C.S., se ubica en el panel lateral, permitiendo así la incorporación posterior del panel de control más adecuado para cada necesidad de regulación. Diseñado para su instalación vertical sobre suelo, el conjunto va provisto de pies de nivelación.

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| c | boca de inspección | h | aislamiento térmico |
| d | depósito | i | panel de control |
| | acumulador ACS | p | pies niveladores |
| | inox. | q | serpentín de calentamiento |
| e | cámara envolvente | s | sonda de sensores |
| f | forro externo | | |
| g | cubierta superior e inferior | | |

inoxidable AISI-316
que va aislado térmico
En los modelos de 80
rales permitiendo así
El termómetro para e
ción posterior del pa
señado para su instal



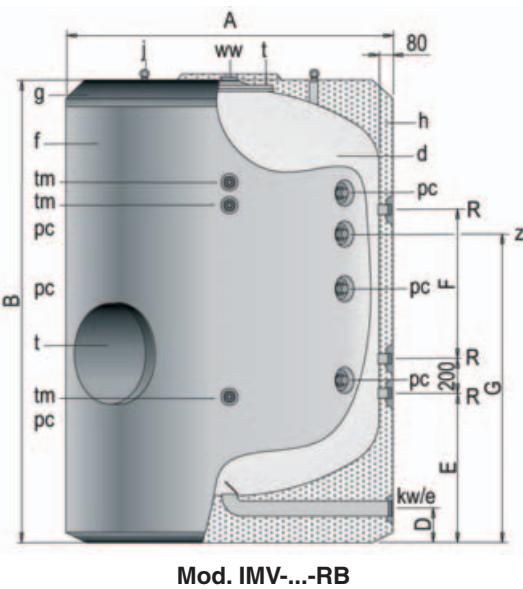
| | |
|----|-------------------------|
| kw | entrada agua fría 1" |
| ww | salida agua caliente 1" |
| z | recirculación 1" |
| kv | avance caldera 1-1/4" |
| kr | retorno caldera 1-1/4" |
| sv | avance solar 1" |
| sr | retorno solar 1" |
| hv | avance calef. 1-1/4" |
| kr | retorno caldera 1-1/4" |

fev avance calderas 1-1/4"
fer retorno calderas 1-1/4"
fuv avance suelo radiante 1-1/4"
fur retorno suelo radiante 1-1/4"
tm conexión sensores circuito primario
1/2"
eh conexión lateral 2"

CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS:

| Modelo | | GX 600P | GX 800P | GX 1000P |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Capacidad total | l | 605 | 770 | 970 |
| Capacidad A.C.S. | l | 215 | 200 | 250 |
| Capacidad depósito envolv. | l | 390 | 570 | 720 |
| Temp. máx. depósito envolv. | °C | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Presión máxima depósito envolv. | bar | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Temp. máx. depósito A.C.S. | °C | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Presión máx. A.C.S. | bar | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Presión máx. serpentín c. prim. | bar | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Superficie intercambio serpentín c. primario | m ² | 2,3 | 2,7 | 2,7 |
| Peso en vacío | Kg | 150 | 230 | 265 |
| cota A | mm | 770 | 950 | 950 |
| cota H | mm | 1730 | 1840 | 2250 |

01 DEPÓSITOS DE GRAN CAPACIDAD VITRIFICADOS

IDROGAS


- t- Boca de hombre DN400
- d- Depósito acumulación ACS
- f- Forro externo (opcional)
- g- Cubierta superior (opcional)
- h- Aislamiento térmico
- j- Cáncamos para transporte

Nueva serie de depósitos acumuladores de gran capacidad, para instalaciones de ACS IDROGAS. Fabricados en acero vitrificado s/DIN 4753.

Con capacidades de 1.500 a 5.000 litros, todos los depósitos acumuladores de la nueva serie IDROGAS van aislados con 80 mm de espesor de espuma rígida de poliuretano de densidad optimizada y libre de CFC, inyectada en molde, lo que hace que una de las características de la nueva serie sea su gran capacidad de acumulación. Con boca lateral DN 400.

Todos los modelos disponen de conexiones para la incorporación de resistencias eléctricas e incorporan de serie la protección catódica permanente CORREX UP.

Modelo RB

Depósito acumulador, sin sistema de intercambiador de serpentines, destinado a funciones de acumulación de ACS, mediante una producción externa, p.e. intercambiador de placas.

| Código | Artículo | € |
|---|-------------|----------|
| DEPOSITO ACUMULADOR SERIE IMV-RB | | |
| CC 01 801 | IMV 1500 RB | 2.859,00 |
| CC 01 802 | IMV 2000 RB | 3.011,00 |
| CC 01 803 | IMV 2500 RB | 3.772,00 |
| CC 01 804 | IMV 3000 RB | 4.062,00 |
| CC 01 805 | IMV 3500 RB | 4.683,00 |
| CC 01 806 | IMV 4000 RB | 4.981,00 |
| CC 01 807 | IMV 5000 RB | 6.059,00 |

Sistema de protección catódica "Correx up"

Equipo de protección catódica, libre de mantenimiento, compuesto por ánodo permanente, potenciómetro regulador, cableado e instrucciones de conexión y montaje.

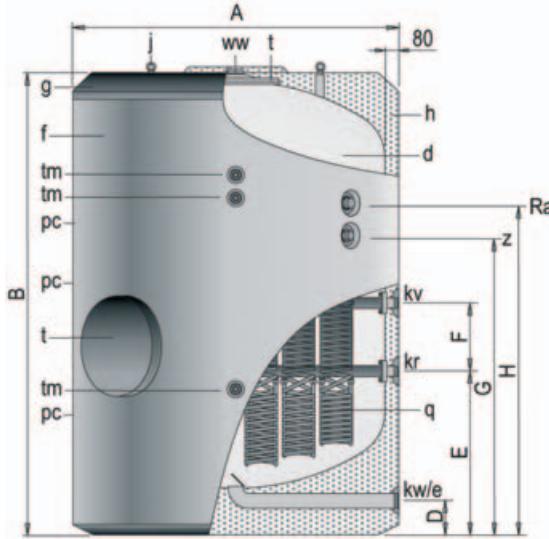


Sistema incorporado de serie en toda nuestra gama de depósitos.

| MODELO RB - DATOS TÉCNICOS | I. | Ref. tamaño acumulador | | | | | | |
|---|--------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1500RB | 2000RB | 2500RB | 3000RB | 3500RB | 4000RB | 5000RB |
| Capacidad de ACS | l. | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 5000 |
| Temp. máx. en continuo depósito de A.C.S. | °C | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Presión máx. depósito de A.C.S. | bar | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Peso en vacío (aprox.) | Kg. | 390 | 450 | 630 | 690 | 755 | 880 | 1040 |
| kW/e: Entrada de agua fría/desagüe | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| ww: Salida de ACS | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| z: recirculación | "GAS/M | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 |
| R: conexión resistencia | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| tm: conexión sensores laterales | "GAS/M | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 |
| Diámetro exterior: A | mm | 1360 | 1360 | 1660 | 1660 | 1660 | 1910 | 1910 |
| Longitud total: B | mm | 1830 | 2280 | 2015 | 2305 | 2580 | 2310 | 2710 |
| Cota D | mm | 175 | 175 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Cota E | mm | 680 | 680 | 805 | 805 | 805 | 875 | 875 |
| Cota F | mm | 330 | 780 | 300 | 590 | 875 | 465 | 870 |
| Cota G | mm | 1110 | 1555 | 1250 | 1540 | 1755 | 1450 | 1805 |

01 DEPÓSITOS DE GRAN CAPACIDAD VITRIFICADOS

IDROGAS

Mod. IMV-....-SB / SSB


- t- Boca de hombre DN400
- d- Depósito acumulación ACS
- f- Forro externo
- g- Cubierta superior
- h- Aislamiento térmico
- j- Cáncamos para transporte
- q- Serpentines desmontables

Modelo SB/SSB

Depósito productor acumulador de ACS con sistema de serpentines desmontables, en acero inoxidable incorporado. Los modelos SSB con la superficie de intercambio aumentada para un mejor aprovechamiento de la energía solar.

| Código | Artículo | € |
|--|--------------|-----------|
| DEPOSITO ACUMULADOR SERIE IMV-SB | | |
| CC 01 811 | IMV 1500 SB | 4.320,00 |
| CC 01 812 | IMV 2000 SB | 4.730,00 |
| CC 01 813 | IMV 2500 SB | 6.183,00 |
| CC 01 814 | IMV 3000 SB | 6.275,00 |
| CC 01 815 | IMV 3500 SB | 7.093,00 |
| CC 01 816 | IMV 4000 SB | 7.982,00 |
| CC 01 817 | IMV 5000 SB | 9.262,00 |
| DEPOSITO ACUMULADOR SERIE IMV-SSB (Solar) | | |
| CC 01 808 | IMV 1500 SSB | 5.050,00 |
| CC 01 809 | IMV 2000 SSB | 5.517,00 |
| CC 01 810 | IMV 2500 SSB | 7.176,00 |
| CC 01 818 | IMV 3000 SSB | 7.734,00 |
| CC 01 819 | IMV 3500 SSB | 8.160,00 |
| CC 01 820 | IMV 4000 SSB | 8.837,00 |
| CC 01 828 | IMV 5000 SSB | 10.276,00 |

Sistema de protección catódica "Correx up"

Equipo de protección catódica, libre de mantenimiento, compuesto por ánodo permanente, potenciómetro regulador, cableado e instrucciones de conexión y montaje.



Sistema incorporado de serie en toda nuestra gama de depósitos.

| MODELO SB / SSB - DATOS TÉCNICOS | I. | Ref. tamaño acumulador | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 5000 |
| Capacidad de ACS | I. | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 5000 |
| Temp. máx. en continuo depósito de ACS | °C | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Presión. máx. depósito de ACS | bar | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Temp. máx. circuito de calentamiento | °C | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Presión. máx. circuito de calentamiento | bar | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Número de serpentines -SB/-SSB | und | 4/6 | 4/6 | 6/8 | 6/10 | 7/10 | 8/10 | 10/12 |
| Superficie de intercambio -SB/-SSB | m ² | 2.8/4.2 | 3.4/5.0 | 4.2/6.7 | 5.0/8.4 | 5.9/8.4 | 6.7/8.4 | 8.3/10.0 |
| Peso en vacío (aprox.) -SB/-SSB | Kg. | 400/415 | 460/475 | 660/690 | 735/760 | 820/840 | 1040/1055 | 1185/1200 |
| kW/e: Entrada de agua fría/desagüe | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| ww: Salida de ACS | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| z: recirculación | "GAS/M | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 |
| kV: Avance c. primario | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| kr: Retorno c. primario | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Ra: Conexión lateral | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| tm: conexión vaina sensores | "GAS/M | 3/4 (1/2) | 3/4 (1/2) | 3/4 (1/2) | 3/4 (1/2) | 3/4 (1/2) | 3/4 (1/2) | 3/4 (1/2) |
| Diámetro exterior: A | mm | 1360 | 1360 | 1660 | 1660 | 1660 | 1910 | 1910 |
| Longitud total: B | mm | 1830 | 2280 | 2015 | 2305 | 2580 | 2310 | 2710 |
| Cota D | mm | 175 | 175 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Cota E | mm | 825 | 825 | 910 | 910 | 910 | 910 | 910 |
| Cota F | mm | 250 | 400 | 250 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Cota G | mm | 1020 | 1470 | 1120 | 1410 | 1695 | 1355 | 1760 |
| Cota H | mm | 1210 | 1660 | 1310 | 1600 | 1885 | 1525 | 1950 |

01 DEPÓSITOS DE GRAN CAPACIDAD ACERO INOXIDABLE

IDROGAS

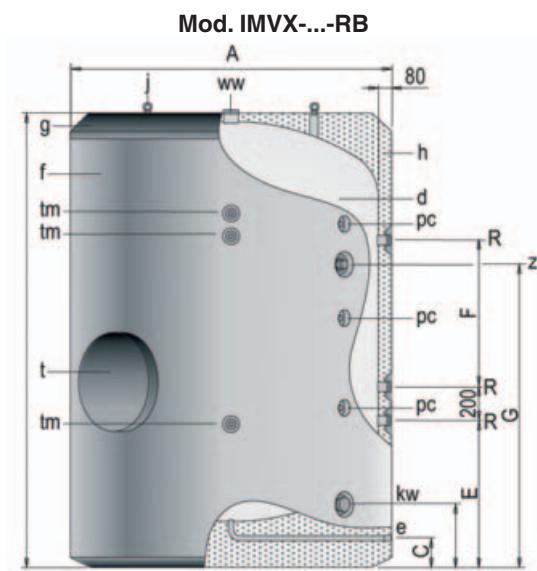

Depósitos de gran capacidad fabricados en acero inoxidable, decapado químicamente y pasivado, después de ensamblar.

Con capacidades de 1.500 a 5.000 litros, todos los depósitos acumuladores de la nueva serie IDROGAS van aislados con 80 mm de espesor de espuma rígida de poliuretano de densidad optimizada y libre de CFC, inyectada en molde. Con boca lateral de DN 400

Todos los modelos disponen de conexiones para la incorporación de resistencias eléctricas e incorporan de serie la protección catódica permanente CORREX UP

Modelo RB

Depósito acumulador, sin sistema de intercambiador de serpentines, destinado a funciones de acumulación de ACS, mediante una producción externa, p.e. intercambiador de placas.



- t- Boca de hombre DN400
- d- Depósito acumulación ACS
- f- Forro exterior (opcional)
- g- Cubierta superior (opcional)
- h- Aislamiento térmico
- j- Cáncamos para transporte

| Código | Artículo | € |
|---|-------------------|-----------|
| DEPOSITO ACUMULADOR SERIE IMVX- RB | | |
| CC 01 821 | IMXV 1500 RB INOX | 6.952,00 |
| CC 01 822 | IMXV 2000 RB INOX | 7.547,00 |
| CC 01 823 | IMXV 2500 RB INOX | 10.222,00 |
| CC 01 824 | IMXV 3000 RB INOX | 11.167,00 |
| CC 01 825 | IMXV 3500 RB INOX | 11.733,00 |
| CC 01 826 | IMXV 4000 RB INOX | 13.694,00 |
| CC 01 827 | IMXV 5000 RB INOX | 14.468,00 |

Sistema de protección catódica "Correx up"

Equipo de protección catódica, libre de mantenimiento, compuesto por ánodo permanente, potenciómetro regulador, cableado e instrucciones de conexión y montaje.

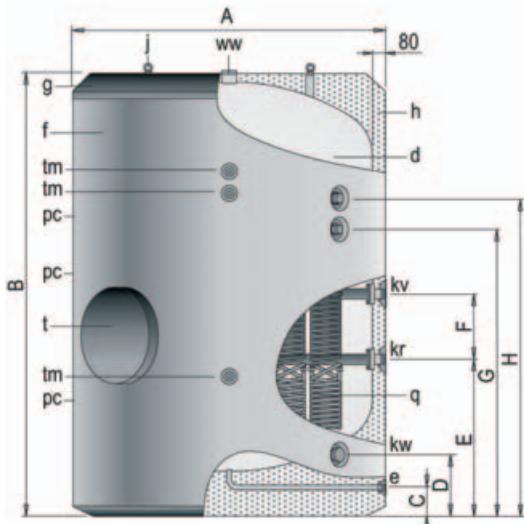


Sistema incorporado de serie en toda nuestra gama de depósitos.

| MODELO RB - DATOS TÉCNICOS | | Ref. tamaño acumulador | | | | | | |
|---|--------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1500RB | 2000RB | 2500RB | 3000RB | 3500RB | 4000RB | 5000RB |
| Capacidad de ACS | l. | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 5000 |
| Temp. máx. en continuo depósito de A.C.S. | °C | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Presión máx. depósito de A.C.S. | bar | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Peso en vacío (aprox.) | Kg. | 275 | 315 | 450 | 485 | 530 | 595 | 665 |
| kW: Entrada de agua fría | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| e: Desagüe | "GAS/M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ww: Salida de ACS | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| z: recirculación | "GAS/M | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 |
| R: conexión resistencia | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| tm: conexión sensores laterales | "GAS/M | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 |
| Diámetro exterior: A | mm | 1360 | 1360 | 1660 | 1660 | 1660 | 1910 | 1910 |
| Longitud total: B | mm | 1830 | 2280 | 2015 | 2305 | 2580 | 2310 | 2710 |
| Cota C | mm | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 |
| Cota D | mm | 315 | 315 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 375 | 375 |
| Cota E | mm | 680 | 680 | 805 | 805 | 805 | 875 | 875 |
| Cota F | mm | 330 | 780 | 300 | 590 | 875 | 465 | 870 |
| Cota G | mm | 1110 | 1555 | 1250 | 1540 | 1755 | 1450 | 1805 |

01 DEPÓSITOS DE GRAN CAPACIDAD ACERO INOXIDABLE

IDROGAS

Mod. IMV-....-SB / SSB


- t- Boca de hombre DN400
- d- Depósito acumulación ACS
- f- Forro externo
- g- Cubierta superior
- h- Aislamiento térmico
- j- Cáncamos para transporte
- q- Serpentines desmontables

Modelo SB/SSB

Depósito productor acumulador de ACS con sistema de serpentines desmontables, en acero inoxidable incorporado. Los modelos SSB con la superficie de intercambio aumentada para un mejor aprovechamiento de la energía solar.

| Código | Artículo | € |
|---|---------------|-----------|
| INTERACUMULADOR SERIE IMXV-SB | | |
| CC 01 831 | IMXV 1500 SB | 8.779,00 |
| CC 01 832 | IMXV 2000 SB | 9.861,00 |
| CC 01 833 | IMXV 2500 SB | 13.725,00 |
| CC 01 834 | IMXV 3000 SB | 14.706,00 |
| CC 01 835 | IMXV 3500 SB | 15.436,00 |
| CC 01 836 | IMXV 4000 SB | 18.263,00 |
| CC 01 837 | IMXV 5000 SB | 19.190,00 |
| INTERACUMULADOR SERIE IMXV-SSB (Solar) | | |
| CC 01 864 | IMXV 1500 SSB | 9.348,00 |
| CC 01 865 | IMXV 2000 SSB | 10.480,00 |
| CC 01 866 | IMXV 2500 SSB | 14.496,00 |
| CC 01 867 | IMXV 3000 SSB | 15.920,00 |
| CC 01 868 | IMXV 3500 SSB | 16.277,00 |
| CC 01 869 | IMXV 4000 SSB | 18.886,00 |
| CC 01 870 | IMXV 5000 SSB | 19.920,00 |

Sistema de protección catódica "Correx up"

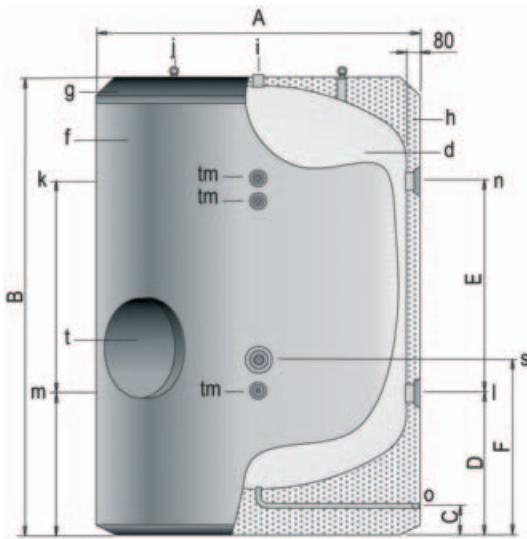
Equipo de protección catódica, libre de mantenimiento, compuesto por ánodo permanente, potenciómetro regulador, cableado e instrucciones de conexión y montaje.



Sistema incorporado de serie en toda nuestra gama de depósitos.

| MODELO SB / SSB - DATOS TÉCNICOS | I. | Ref. tamaño acumulador | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 5000 |
| Capacidad de ACS | l. °C | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 5000 |
| Temp. máx. en continuo depósito de ACS | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Presión. máx. depósito de ACS | bar | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Temp. máx. circuito de calentamiento | °C | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Presión. máx. circuito de calentamiento | bar | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Número de serpentines -SB/-SSB | und | 4/6 | 4/6 | 6/8 | 6/10 | 7/10 | 8/10 | 10/12 |
| Superficie de intercambio -SB/-SSB | m ² | 2.8/4.2 | 3.4/5.0 | 4.2/6.7 | 5.0/8.4 | 5.9/8.4 | 6.7/8.4 | 8.3/10.0 |
| Peso en vacío (aprox.) -SB/-SSB | Kg. | 390/315 | 345/360 | 485/515 | 525/550 | 570/585 | 655/670 | 735/750 |
| kW/e: Entrada de agua fría/desagüe | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| ww: Salida de ACS | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| z: recirculación | "GAS/M | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 |
| kV: Avance c. primario | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| kr: Retorno c. primario | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Ra: Conexión lateral | "GAS/M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| tm: conexión vaina sensores | "GAS/M | 3/4 (1/2) | 3/4 (1/2) | 3/4 (1/2) | 3/4 (1/2) | 3/4 (1/2) | 3/4 (1/2) | 3/4 (1/2) |
| Diámetro exterior: A | mm | 1360 | 1360 | 1660 | 1660 | 1660 | 1910 | 1910 |
| Longitud total: B | mm | 1830 | 2280 | 2015 | 2305 | 2580 | 2310 | 2710 |
| Cota C | mm | 175 | 175 | 200 | 200 | 175 | 175 | 200 |
| Cota D | mm | 315 | 315 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 375 | 375 |
| Cota E | mm | 825 | 825 | 910 | 910 | 910 | 960 | 910 |
| Cota F | mm | 250 | 400 | 250 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Cota G | mm | 1020 | 1470 | 1120 | 1410 | 1695 | 1355 | 1760 |
| Cota H | mm | 1210 | 1660 | 1310 | 1600 | 1885 | 1525 | 1950 |

01 DEPÓSITOS DE INERCIA TÉRMICA

IDROGAS


- t- Boca de hombre DN400
- d- Depósito acumulación ACS
- f- Forro exterior (opcional)
- g- Cubierta superior (opcional)
- h- Aislamiento térmico
- j- Cáncamos para transporte

Depósitos de gran capacidad para acumulación de energía solar, geotermia ó agua fría en circuitos de refrigeración. Fabricados en acero al carbono. Con boca de hombre DN400.

Con capacidades de 1.500 a 5.000 l., todos los depósitos acumuladores de la nueva serie IDROGAS van aislados con 80 mm de espesor de espuma rígida de poliuretano de densidad optimizada y libre de CFC, inyectada en molde.

| Código | Artículo | € |
|---|----------------------------------|----------|
| DEPÓSITOS DE INERCIA (CON BOCA DE HOMBRE DN 400) | | |
| CC 01 877 | Acumulador de inercia MV 1500 IB | 2.453,00 |
| CC 01 878 | Acumulador de inercia MV 2000 IB | 2.716,00 |
| CC 01 879 | Acumulador de inercia MV 2500 IB | 3.275,00 |
| CC 01 880 | Acumulador de inercia MV 3000 IB | 3.563,00 |
| CC 01 881 | Acumulador de inercia MV 3500 IB | 3.681,00 |
| CC 01 882 | Acumulador de inercia MV 4000 IB | 4.235,00 |
| CC 01 883 | Acumulador de inercia MV 5000 IB | 5.275,00 |

• Accesorios

| Código | Artículo | € |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|
| CONJUNTO FORRO ACOLCHADO | | |
| CC 01 841 | IFME 1500 | 240,00 |
| CC 01 842 | IFME 2000 | 273,00 |
| CC 01 843 | IFME 2500 | 308,00 |
| CC 01 844 | IFME 3000 | 332,00 |
| CC 01 845 | IFME 3500 | 365,00 |
| CC 01 846 | IFME 4000 | 390,00 |
| CC 01 847 | IFME 5000 | 441,00 |
| CONJUNTO FORRO ACOLCHADO PARA INTEMPERIE | | |
| CC 01 851 | IFME 1500/EX | 375,00 |
| CC 01 852 | IFME 2000/EX | 429,00 |
| CC 01 853 | IFME 2500/EX | 468,00 |
| CC 01 854 | IFME 3000/EX | 517,00 |
| CC 01 855 | IFME 3500/EX | 560,00 |
| CC 01 856 | IFME 4000/EX | 597,00 |
| CC 01 857 | IFME 5000/EX | 663,00 |
| RESISTENCIAS DE APOYO IMV-IMXV | | |
| CC 01 861 | RESISTENCIA DE APOYO 6 ó 9 Kw | 445,00 |

| MODELO SB / SSB - DATOS TÉCNICOS | | Ref. tamaño acumulador | | | | | | |
|---|--------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 5000 |
| Capacidad depósito de inercia | l. | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 5000 |
| Presión. máx. circuito de calentamiento | bar | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Peso en vacío (aprox.) -SB/-SSB | Kg. | 290 | 350 | 475 | 530 | 585 | 760 | 870 |
| i: Conexión superior | "GAS/H | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| k: Conexión lateral | "GAS/H | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| l: Conexión lateral | "GAS/H | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| m: Conexión lateral | "GAS/H | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| n: Conexión lateral | "GAS/H | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| o: Conexión lateral | "GAS/H | 1-1/4 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/4 |
| s: Conexión lateral | "GAS/H | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| tm: Conexión sensores laterales | "GAS/H | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| Cota A | mm | 1360 | 1360 | 1660 | 1660 | 1660 | 1910 | 1910 |
| Cota B | mm | 1830 | 2280 | 2015 | 2305 | 2580 | 2310 | 2710 |
| Cota C | mm | 155 | 155 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 |
| Cota D | mm | 715 | 715 | 835 | 835 | 835 | 900 | 900 |
| Cota E | mm | 610 | 1060 | 590 | 880 | 1165 | 755 | 1160 |
| Cota F | mm | 845 | 845 | 960 | 960 | 960 | 1030 | 1030 |

01 INTERACUMULADORES DOBLE ENVOLVENTE




Serie «BIS»

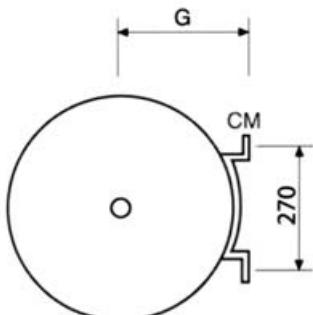
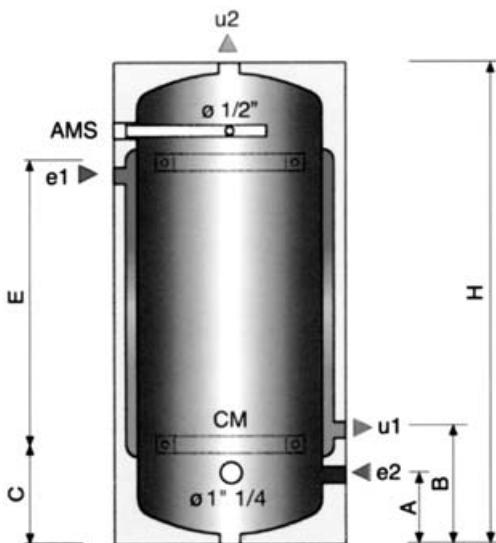
| Código | Artículo | € |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------|
| CC 01 253 | BIS 150 litros | 683,00 |
| CC 01 254 | BIS 200 litros | 799,00 |
| CC 01 255 | BIS 300 litros | 951,00 |

CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS:

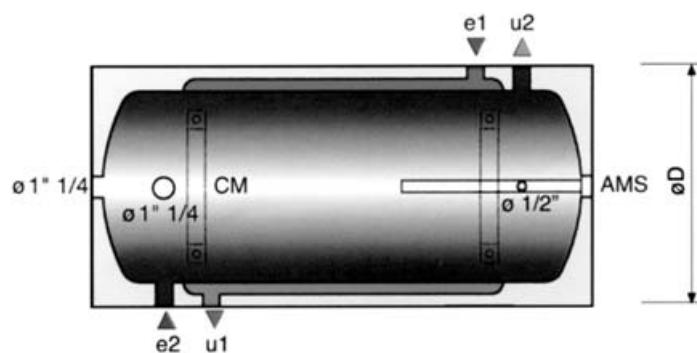
- Interacumulador:** vertical y horizontal doble envolvente para producción y acumulación de agua caliente sanitaria.
- Capacidad:** de 80 a 300 litros.
- Condiciones de proyecto:**
Círculo primario: temperatura 99°C presión 3 bar
Círculo secundario: temperatura 60°C presión 6 bar

CARACTERÍSTICAS CONSTRUCTIVAS:

- Tratamiento:** esmaltado orgánico (SMAL-TIFLÓN).
- Aislamiento:** poliuretano rígido de 40 mm de espesor, exterior de skai color blanco.
- Protección catódica:** ánodo de magnesio.
- Garantía :** 3 años, válida sólo para la perforación por corrosión electroquímica



e1 entrada primario (caldera)
 u1 salida primario (caldera)
 e2 entrada secundario (sanitario)
 u2 salida secundario (sanitario)
 AMS ánodo de magnesio con tapón soldado AMS 5 - 80 a 200 lts,
 AMS 1 - 300 lts
 CM soportes para instalación



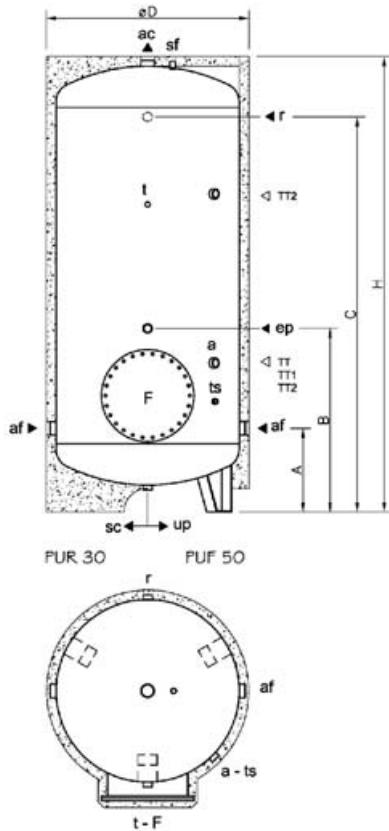
| Capa- cidad Lts. | Intercambio Térmico (1) | | Producción A.C.S. (1) | | | DIMENSIONES (mm) | | | | | | | Conex. e1-u1 e2-u2 | Ánodo | Peso Kg |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------------------------|-------|------------|
| | KW | Kcal/h | continuo lts/h | 10 min. lts | 1 ^a hora lts | A | B | C | ØD | E | G | H | | | |
| BIS 80 | 8,5 | 7.315 | 209 | 149 | 323 | 170 | 275 | 250 | 470 | 250 | 250 | 750 | 1" | AMS 5 | 30 |
| BIS 100 | 11,6 | 9.975 | 285 | 190 | 428 | 170 | 275 | 260 | 470 | 380 | 250 | 900 | 1" | AMS 5 | 37 |
| BIS 150 | 16,2 | 13.965 | 399 | 280 | 613 | 170 | 275 | 260 | 520 | 530 | 275 | 1.050 | 1" | AMS 5 | 49 |
| BIS 200 | 20,1 | 17.290 | 494 | 367 | 779 | 170 | 275 | 260 | 520 | 820 | 275 | 1.340 | 1" | AMS 5 | 63 |
| BIS 300 | 24 | 20.615 | 589 | 526 | 1.017 | 175 | 275 | 260 | 520 | 840 | 275 | 1.360 | 1-1/4" | AMS 1 | 80 |

(1) Temp. primario: 80 ÷ 70° C. Temp. secundario: 10 ÷ 45° C. Temp. acumulación: 60° C

Nota: Las dimensiones pueden variar sin previo aviso.

01 ACUMULADORES DE AGUA CALIENTE

Serie SmaltoPLAST


ACSPF


ac salida agua caliente t termómetro 1/2" gas
 af entrada agua fría ts termostato 1/2" gas
 ep llenado 1-1/4" gas sf purgador de aire
 up vaciado 1/2" gas
 r recirculación F brida DN400:
 sc descarga 1000 a 5000 l
 a conexión correx brida DN300:
 1-1/4" gas 300 a 750 l

El tratamiento SmaltoPLAST es un polvo termoplástico de revestimiento que ofrece algunas ventajas respecto a otros tratamientos similares y garantiza una larga protección contra la corrosión. Permite temperaturas de trabajo, en continuo de hasta 80°C.

Serie 408 especialmente diseñada para el cumplimiento del RITE 2007: boca DN400, conexión inferior, para válvula de desagüe y conexión superior 1/2" para purgador de gases.

CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS

Aislamiento: De 300 a 1000 l, poliuretano rígido de 30 mm (PUR 30)
 De 1500 a 5000 l, poliuretano flexible de 50 mm (PUF 50)

Revestimiento externo: PVC de color gris con 5 mm de poliuretano flexible

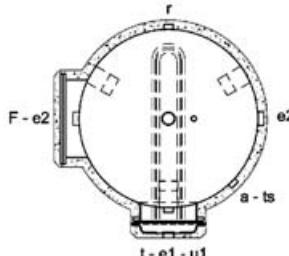
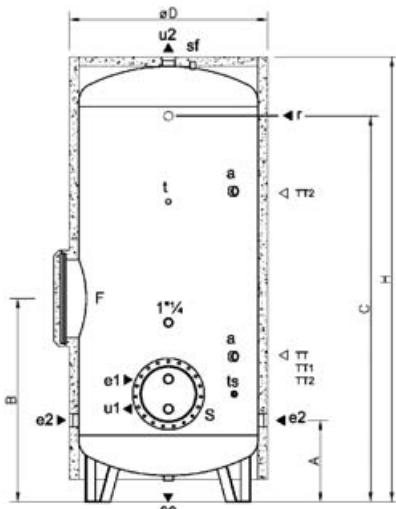
Protección catódica: Anodo eléctrico por corriente impresa (CORREX) para protección permanente

Condiciones de trabajo:
 Temperatura máxima en continuo: 80°C
 Presión máxima de trabajo: 8 bar
 Garantía anticorrosión: 3 años contra la perforación por corrosión electroquímica

| Código | Artículo | € |
|-----------|---|----------|
| | ACSPF-PT VERTICAL AISLAMIENTO RÍGIDO | |
| CC 01 901 | ACSPF-300 PT | 1.039,00 |
| CC 01 902 | ACSPF-500 PT | 1.275,00 |
| CC 01 903 | ACSPF-750 PT | 1.586,00 |
| | ACS408 PT VERTICAL AISLAMIENTO RÍGIDO DN 400 | |
| CC 01 917 | ACS408 1000 PT vertical 8 bar | 2.100,00 |
| | ACS408 T VERTICAL AISLAMIENTO FLEXIBLE DN 400 | |
| CC 01 925 | ACS408 1500 T | 2.410,00 |
| CC 01 926 | ACS408 2000 T | 2.646,00 |
| CC 01 927 | ACS408 2500 T | 3.203,00 |
| CC 01 928 | ACS408 3000 T | 3.653,00 |
| CC 01 929 | ACS408 4000 T | 4.595,00 |
| CC 01 930 | ACS408 5000 T | 5.238,00 |
| | ACSPOF-T HORIZONTAL AISLAMIENTO RÍGIDO | |
| CC 01 921 | ACSPOF-300 PT | 1.143,00 |
| CC 01 922 | ACSPOF-500 PT | 1.402,00 |
| CC 01 923 | ACSPOF-750 PT | 1.744,00 |
| | ACSO408 PT HORIZONTAL AISLAMIENTO RÍGIDO DN 400 | |
| CC 01 924 | ACSO408 1000 PT | 2.310,00 |
| | ACSO408 T HORIZONTAL AISLAMIENTO FLEXIBLE DN 400 | |
| CC 01 931 | ACSO408 1500 T | 2.651,00 |
| CC 01 932 | ACSO408 2000 T | 2.910,00 |
| CC 01 933 | ACSO408 2500 T | 3.524,00 |
| CC 01 934 | ACSO408 3000 T | 4.020,00 |
| CC 01 935 | ACSO408 4000 T | 5.055,00 |
| CC 01 936 | ACSO408 5000 T | 5.762,00 |

| Capac. Lts. | DIMENSIONES (mm) | | | | | Peso Kg |
|----------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------------|
| | A | B | C | ØD | H | |
| 300 | 295 | 685 | 1215 | 620 | 1410 | 50 |
| 500 | 325 | 715 | 1485 | 720 | 1710 | 85 |
| 750 | 345 | 835 | 1610 | 820 | 1855 | 110 |
| 1000 | 355 | 895 | 1895 | 870 | 2195 | 155 |
| 1500 | 435 | 955 | 2055 | 1010 | 2400 | 224 |
| 2000 | 450 | 1040 | 2070 | 1210 | 2450 | 265 |
| 2500 | 510 | 1100 | 2180 | 1310 | 2560 | 325 |
| 3000 | 520 | 1110 | 2190 | 1410 | 2590 | 360 |
| 4000 | 570 | 1240 | 2440 | 1510 | 2870 | 535 |
| 5000 | 580 | 1250 | 2450 | 1710 | 2920 | 625 |

01 INTERACUMULADORES DE AGUA CALIENTE


BVSPX


- e1 entrada primario t termómetro 1/2" gas
 u1 salida primario ts termostato 1/2" gas
 e2 entrada secundario sf purgador de aire
 u2 salida secundario 1/2" gas
 sc descarga F brida DN400 (1000 a 5000 l)
 r recirculación
 a conexión correx 1-1/4" gas

Serie SmaltoPLAST

El tratamiento SmaltoPLAST es un polvo termoplástico de revestimiento que ofrece algunas ventajas respecto a otros tratamientos similares y garantiza una larga protección contra la corrosión. Permite temperaturas de trabajo, en continuo de hasta 80°C.

Serie 408 especialmente diseñada para el cumplimiento del RITE 2007: boca DN400, conexión inferior, para válvula de desagüe y conexión superior 1/2" para purgador de gases.

CARACTERISTICAS TECNICAS

Intercambiador: Haz tubular extraible en acero inoxidable.

Aislamiento: De 300 a 750 l, poliuretano rígido de 30 mm (PUR 30)
 De 1000 a 5000 l, poliuretano flexible de 50 mm (PUF 50)

Revestimiento externo: PVC de color gris con 5 mm de poliuretano flexible

Protección catódica: Anodo electrónico por corriente impresa (CORREX) para protección permanente

Condiciones de trabajo primario:

Temperatura máxima de trabajo: 99°C
 Presión máxima de trabajo: 12 bar

Condiciones de trabajo secundario:

Temperatura máxima en continuo: 80°C

Presión máxima de trabajo: 8 bar

Garantía anticorrosión: 3 años contra la perforación por corrosión electroquímica.

| Código | Artículo | € |
|-----------|--|----------|
| | BVSPX-PT VERTICAL AISLAMIENTO RÍGIDO | |
| CC 01 941 | BVSPX-300 PT | 1.396,00 |
| CC 01 942 | BVSPX-500 PT | 1.716,00 |
| CC 01 943 | BVSPX-750 PT | 2.142,00 |
| | BVX408 T VERTICAL AISLAMIENTO FLEXIBLE DN 400 | |
| CC 01 937 | BVX408 1000 T | 2.914,00 |
| CC 01 945 | BVX408 1500 T | 3.471,00 |
| CC 01 946 | BVX408 2000 T | 3.910,00 |
| CC 01 947 | BVX408 2500 T | 4.499,00 |
| CC 01 948 | BVX408 3000 T | 5.238,00 |
| CC 01 949 | BVX408 4000 T | 6.523,00 |
| CC 01 950 | BVX408 5000 T | 7.444,00 |
| | BOSPX-T HORIZONTAL AISLAMIENTO FLEXIBLE | |
| CC 01 961 | BOSPX-300 T | 1.536,00 |
| CC 01 962 | BOSPX-500 T | 1.888,00 |
| CC 01 963 | BOSPX-750 T | 2.356,00 |
| | BOX408 T HORIZONTAL AISLAMIENTO FLEXIBLE DN 400 | |
| CC 01 957 | BOX408 1000 T | 3.205,00 |
| CC 01 965 | BOX408 1500 T | 3.818,00 |
| CC 01 966 | BOX408 2000 T | 4.301,00 |
| CC 01 967 | BOX408 2500 T | 4.949,00 |
| CC 01 968 | BOX408 3000 T | 5.761,00 |
| CC 01 969 | BOX408 4000 T | 7.175,00 |
| CC 01 970 | BOX408 5000 T | 8.188,00 |

| Capac. Lts. | Potencia kW(1) | DIMENSIONES (mm) | | | | | Peso Kg | Conexiones | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------------|------------|--------|
| | | A | B | C | ØD | H | | e1-u1 | e2-u2 |
| 300 | 18 | 325 | 350 | 480 | 620 | 1410 | 70 | 1-1/4" | 1-1/4" |
| 500 | 24 | 345 | 370 | 500 | 720 | 1710 | 105 | 1-1/4" | 1-1/4" |
| 750 | 36 | 370 | 395 | 525 | 820 | 1855 | 130 | 1-1/4" | 1-1/2" |
| 1000 | 48 | 375 | 965 | 1915 | 910 | 2195 | 188 | 1-1/2" | 1-1/2" |
| 1500 | 73 | 435 | 1000 | 2055 | 1060 | 2400 | 270 | 2" | 2" |
| 2000 | 97 | 450 | 1020 | 2075 | 1210 | 2450 | 295 | 2" | 2" |
| 2500 | 122 | 510 | 1080 | 2180 | 1310 | 2560 | 365 | 2" | 2" |
| 3000 | 146 | 520 | 1090 | 2190 | 1410 | 2590 | 400 | 2" | 2" |
| 4000 | 195 | 570 | 1200 | 2440 | 1510 | 2870 | 595 | 2-1/2" | 2-1/2" |
| 5000 | 244 | 580 | 1200 | 2450 | 1710 | 2920 | 701 | 2-1/2" | 2-1/2" |

(1) Producción ACS 10÷45°C con primario 80÷70°C y acumulación a 60°C

01 ACUMULADORES PARA AGUA DE RED GALVANIZADOS



Serie «ACZ - ACZO»



| Código | Artículo | € |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| SERIE «ACZ» (VERTICAL) | | |
| CC 01 301 | ACZ 200 litros | 430,00 |
| CC 01 302 | ACZ 300 litros | 487,00 |
| CC 01 303 | ACZ 500 litros | 745,00 |
| CC 01 304 | ACZ 750 litros | 912,00 |
| CC 01 305 | ACZ 1000 litros | 1.050,00 |
| CC 01 306 | ACZ 1500 litros | 1.816,00 |
| CC 01 307 | ACZ 2000 litros | 2.114,00 |
| CC 01 308 | ACZ 2500 litros | 2.417,00 |
| CC 01 309 | ACZ 3000 litros | 2.635,00 |
| CC 01 310 | ACZ 4000 litros | 4.016,00 |
| CC 01 311 | ACZ 5000 litros | 4.718,00 |
| SERIE «ACZO» (HORIZONTAL) | | |
| CC 01 321 | ACZO 200 litros | 487,00 |
| CC 01 322 | ACZO 300 litros | 549,00 |
| CC 01 323 | ACZO 500 litros | 847,00 |
| CC 01 324 | ACZO 750 litros | 1.033,00 |
| CC 01 325 | ACZO 1000 litros | 1.191,00 |
| CC 01 326 | ACZO 1500 litros | 2.058,00 |
| CC 01 327 | ACZO 2000 litros | 2.396,00 |
| CC 01 328 | ACZO 2500 litros | 2.740,00 |
| CC 01 329 | ACZO 3000 litros | 2.987,00 |
| CC 01 330 | ACZO 4000 litros | 4.549,00 |
| CC 01 331 | ACZO 5000 litros | 5.344,00 |

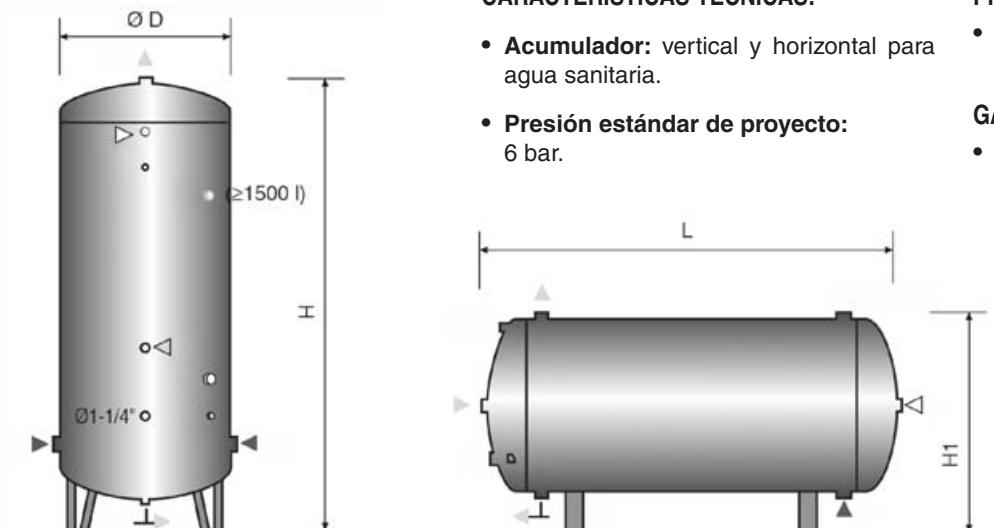


SERIE «ACZO» (HORIZONTAL)



CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS:

- Acumulador:** vertical y horizontal para agua sanitaria.
- Presión estándar de proyecto:** 6 bar.



PROTECCIÓN ANTICORROSIVA:

- Galvanizado en caliente** según la Norma UNI E 14.07.000.0

GARANTÍA:

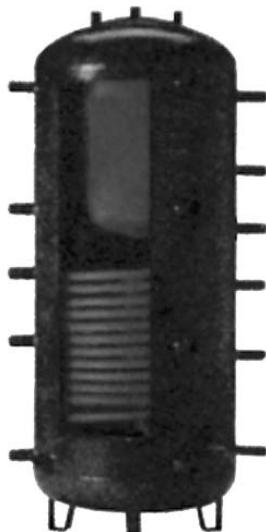
- 1 Año sin protección catódica. 3 Años con ánodos de magnesio (AMS) instalados.

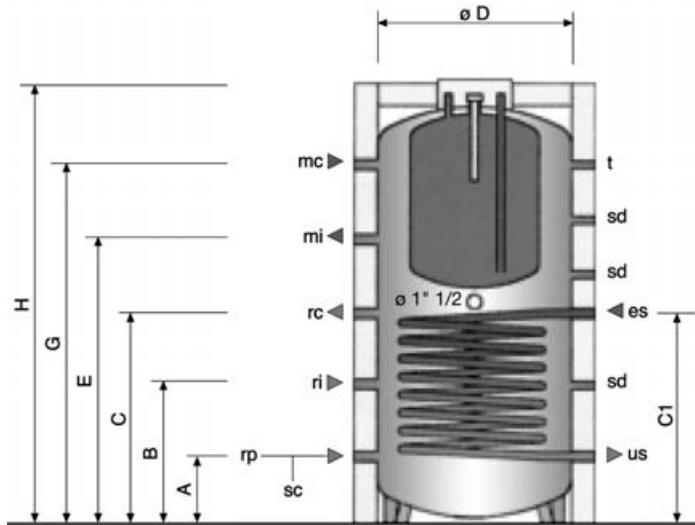
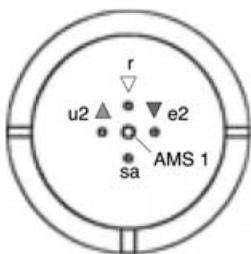
| Capac. Lts. | DIMENSIONES (mm) | | | | Peso Kg | Conex. ac-af | Ánodos nº Ø x L |
|----------------|------------------|------|------|------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | ØD | H | H1 | L | | | |
| 200 | 450 | 1380 | 620 | 1270 | 35 | 1-1/4" | 1 32 x 320 |
| 300 | 550 | 1425 | 715 | 1320 | 45 | 1-1/4" | 1 32 x 320 |
| 500 | 650 | 1710 | 825 | 1600 | 80 | 1-1/4" | 1 32 x 520 |
| 750 | 750 | 1855 | 910 | 1740 | 100 | 1-1/2" | 1 32 x 520 |
| 1000 | 800 | 2170 | 955 | 2060 | 125 | 1-1/2" | 1 32 x 520 |
| 1500 | 950 | 2400 | 1155 | 2235 | 200 | 2" | 2 32 x 520 |
| 2000 | 1100 | 2450 | 1285 | 2305 | 235 | 2" | 2 32 x 520 |
| 2500 | 1200 | 2540 | 1375 | 2415 | 275 | 2" | 2 32 x 520 |
| 3000 | 1300 | 2570 | 1460 | 2455 | 300 | 2" | 2 32 x 520 |
| 4000 | 1400 | 2855 | 1565 | 2720 | 475 | 2-1/2" | 2 32 x 520 |
| 5000 | 1600 | 2895 | 1780 | 2780 | 565 | 2-1/2" | 2 32 x 520 |

01 ACUMULADORES PARA ENERGÍA SOLAR “Doble depósito”

Idrogas

Serie KOMBI



**PORTE
DEBIDOS**
ver tabla
pág. 15

KOMBI

CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS:

- **Termoacumulador** de doble depósito para la producción y acumulación de ACS. Indicado para instalaciones de Energía Solar por su gran capacidad de acumulación térmica. Así como, para mejorar la flexibilidad de funcionamiento en instalaciones de calefacción y ACS con poco contenido de agua y calderas con combustibles sólidos.
- **Temperaturas:**
 - Acumulador solar: máx. 99°C.
 - Intercambiador: máx. 99°C.
 - Acumulador ACS: máx. 99°C.
- **Presiones de trabajo:**
 - Acumulador solar: máx. 3 bar.
 - Intercambiador: máx. 12 bar.
 - Acumulador ACS: máx. 6 bar.

CARACTERÍSTICAS CONSTRUCTIVAS:

- **Tratamiento anticorrosivo:**
 - Depósito de calentamiento: interior negro, exterior barnizado negro
 - Depósito de ACS: esmaltado inorgánico, tipo vitrificado según norma DIN 4753.3.
- **Aislamiento térmico:** poliuretano flexible de 100 mm (PUF 100), exterior de skai. Ambos se suministran por separado para montar “in situ”.
- **Protección catódica:** ánodo de magnesio (AMS1) con tapón soldado.
- **Garantía:**
Acumulador agua calentamiento: 1 año
Acumulador de ACS: 5 años

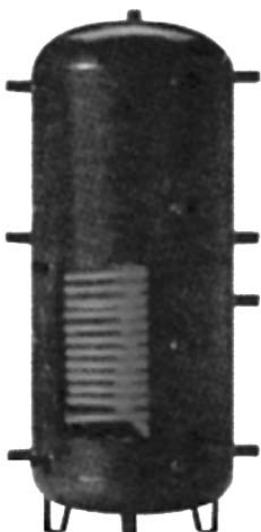
| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|
| es | entrada solar | ri | retorno calefacción |
| us | salida solar | rp | retorno calef. suelo |
| e2 | entrada secundario | e2 | radiante |
| u2 | salida secundario | sc | vaciado |
| r | recirculación Ø 3/4" | AMS 1 | Ánodo de magnesio |
| mc | impulsión caldera | sa | purga de aire Ø 1/2" |
| mi | retorno caldera | sd | sonda Ø 1/2" |
| rc | impulsión calefacción | t | termómetro Ø 1/2" |

| Capacidad | DIMENSIONES (mm) | | | | | | | | Conexiones | | | | Peso | Pot | Producción ACS* | | Superf. intercam-biador | |
|----------------|------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|------------|----------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | puntual | | | |
| Lts. | A | B | C | C1 | ØD | E | G | H | mc-rc | mi-ri-rp | es-us | e2-u2 | Kg | kW* | l/h | l/10 min | l/60 min | m ² |
| KOMBI 500/150 | 340 | 620 | 900 | 740 | 650 | 1150 | 1470 | 1800 | 1" | 1" | 1" | 3/4" | 160 | 36 | 885 | 340 | 1078 | 1,5 |
| KOMBI 800/150 | 370 | 640 | 920 | 970 | 750 | 1200 | 1750 | 2080 | 1" | 1" | 1" | 3/4" | 175 | 36 | 885 | 340 | 1078 | 2,4 |
| KOMBI 1000/200 | 375 | 650 | 920 | 975 | 800 | 1200 | 1900 | 2250 | 1" | 1" | 1" | 3/4" | 210 | 45 | 1106 | 441 | 1363 | 2,4 |
| KOMBI 1500/300 | 420 | 700 | 970 | 1020 | 950 | 1500 | 2040 | 2430 | 1" | 1" | 1" | 3/4" | 285 | 50 | 1229 | 590 | 1614 | 2,4 |

* Primario 80/70° C; Secundario 10/45° C; Acumulación: 60° C

01 TERMOACUMULADORES PARA CALEFACCIÓN **Idrogas**

Serie PUW - PUF


Código
Artículo
€
**«SERIE PUW»
CON INTERCAMBIADOR INCORPORADO**

CC 01 501
CC 01 502
CC 01 503
CC 01 504

PUW 500 litros
PUW 800 litros
PUW 1000 litros
PUW 1500 litros

1.227,00
1.634,00
1.792,00
2.703,00

**«SERIE PUF»
SÓLO ACUMULACIÓN CON BOCA REGISTRO**

CC 01 510
CC 01 511
CC 01 512
CC 01 513
CC 01 514
CC 01 515
CC 01 517

PUF 300 litros
PUF 500 litros
PUF 800 litros
PUF 1000 litros
PUF 1500 litros
PUF 2000 litros
PUF 3000 litros

986,00
1.199,00
1.463,00
1.624,00
2.604,00
3.152,00
3.773,00

DESCRIPCIÓN:

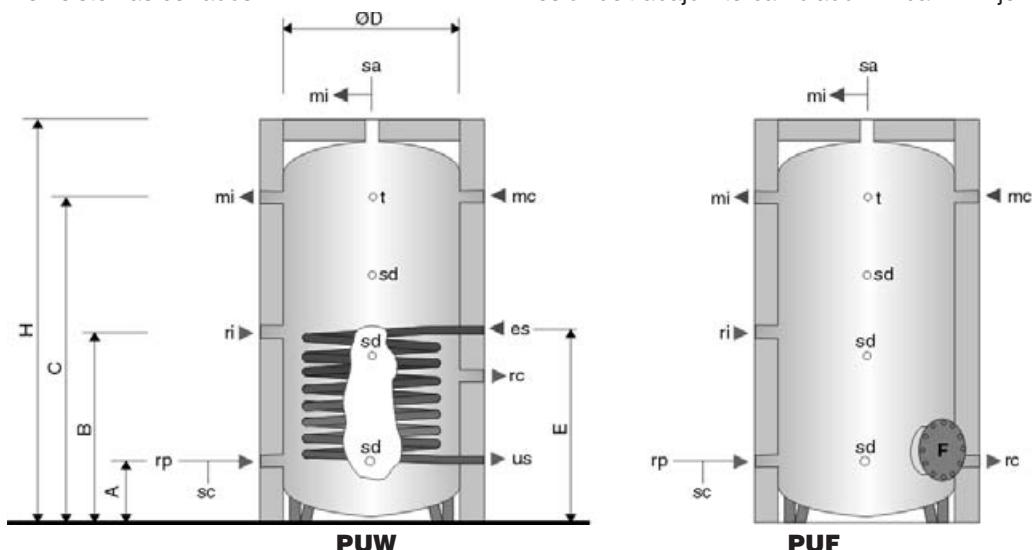
- Acumulación y producción de agua caliente para sistemas de calefacción.
- Diseñados para funcionamiento exclusivo en sistemas cerrados.

CONDICIONES DE TRABAJO:

- Temperatura de acumulación: 99°C.
- Presión de trabajo acumulador: 3 bar.
- Presión de trabajo intercambiador: 12 bar.

TRATAMIENTO EXTERNO:

- Poliuretano flexible de 100 mm espesor (PUF 100).
- Se suministra desmontado para su montaje "in situ" el kit completo.


es entrada solar
us salida solar
mc impulsión caldera
rc retorno caldera
mi impulsión instalación
ri retorno instalación
rp retorno instalación
sa purga aire
sc vaciado
sd sonda Ø1/2"
t termómetro Ø1/2"
F boca registro Ø280 mm

Serie PUW, con intercambiador incorporado

| Capac. Lts. | Intercambiador m ² | Dimensiones (mm) | | | | | Conexiones | | | Peso Kg |
|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----|------|-----|------|------------|----------|-------|------------|
| | | A | B | C | ØD | E | mc-rc | mi-ri-rp | es-us | |
| 500 | 1,5 | 340 | 620 | 1470 | 650 | 740 | 1800 | 1-1/4" | 1" | 110 |
| 800 | 2,4 | 370 | 750 | 1750 | 750 | 970 | 2080 | 1-1/2" | 1" | 155 |
| 1000 | 2,4 | 375 | 760 | 1900 | 800 | 975 | 2250 | 1-1/2" | 1" | 170 |
| 1500 | 2,4 | 420 | 880 | 2040 | 950 | 1020 | 2430 | 1-1/2" | 1" | 250 |

Serie PUF, solo acumulación

| Capac. Lts. | Dimensiones (mm) | | | | | Conexiones | | Peso (Kg) |
|----------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------------|----------|-----------|
| | A | B | C | ØD | H | mc-rc | mi-ri-rp | |
| 300 | 310 | 600 | 1200 | 550 | 1500 | 1-1/4" | 1-1/4" | 55 |
| 500 | 340 | 620 | 1470 | 650 | 1800 | 1-1/4" | 1-1/4" | 85 |
| 800 | 370 | 750 | 1750 | 800 | 2080 | 1-1/2" | 1-1/2" | 120 |
| 1000 | 375 | 760 | 1900 | 800 | 2250 | 1-1/2" | 1-1/2" | 135 |
| 1500 | 420 | 880 | 2040 | 950 | 2430 | 1-1/2" | 1-1/2" | 210 |
| 2000 | 435 | 900 | 2035 | 1100 | 2470 | 1-1/2" | 1-1/2" | 235 |
| 3000 | 510 | 1040 | 2170 | 1300 | 2640 | 1-1/2" | 1-1/2" | 300 |

PRECIOS NETOS DE TRANSPORTE PARA ACUMULADORES

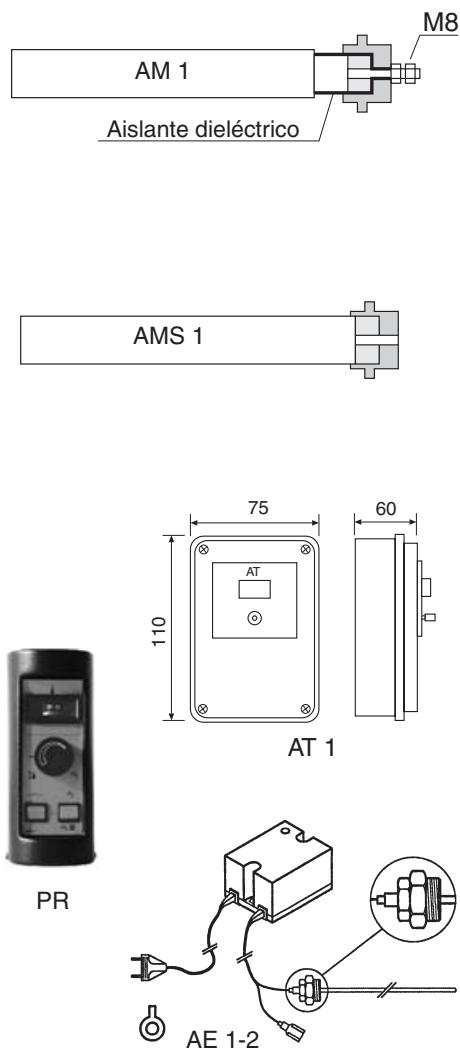
De aplicación en todos los modelos de 1000 a 5000 litros, independientemente del almacén emisor.
 Medios de descarga en destino no incluidos.



| Precios en € según capacidad depósito y destino | 1000 lts | 1500 lts | 2000 lts | 2500 lts | 3000 lts | 3500 lts | 4000 lts | 5000 lts |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| ALBACETE | 69 | 91 | 114 | 142 | 168 | 187 | 206 | 274 |
| ALICANTE | 64 | 86 | 109 | 134 | 160 | 175 | 191 | 253 |
| ALMERÍA | 80 | 113 | 148 | 182 | 216 | 239 | 264 | 350 |
| ASTURIAS | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| ÁVILA | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| BADAJOZ | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| BALEARES | 82 | 123 | 168 | 198 | 246 | 281 | 317 | 421 |
| BARCELONA | 39 | 47 | 58 | 71 | 85 | 90 | 94 | 112 |
| BURGOS | 64 | 86 | 109 | 134 | 160 | 175 | 191 | 253 |
| CÁCERES | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| CÁDIZ | 80 | 113 | 148 | 182 | 216 | 239 | 264 | 350 |
| CANTABRIA | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| CASTELLÓN | 55 | 72 | 89 | 110 | 131 | 143 | 154 | 206 |
| CIUDAD REAL | 69 | 91 | 114 | 142 | 168 | 187 | 206 | 274 |
| CÓRDOBA | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| CORUÑA | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| CUENCA | 69 | 91 | 114 | 142 | 168 | 187 | 206 | 274 |
| GIRONA | 39 | 51 | 61 | 76 | 89 | 93 | 98 | 129 |
| GRANADA | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| GUADALAJARA | 69 | 91 | 114 | 142 | 168 | 187 | 206 | 274 |
| GUIPUZCOA | 64 | 86 | 109 | 134 | 160 | 175 | 191 | 253 |
| HUELVA | 80 | 113 | 148 | 182 | 216 | 239 | 264 | 350 |
| HUESCA | 64 | 86 | 109 | 134 | 160 | 175 | 191 | 253 |
| JAÉN | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| LEÓN | 69 | 91 | 114 | 142 | 168 | 187 | 206 | 274 |
| LOGROÑO | 64 | 86 | 109 | 134 | 160 | 175 | 191 | 253 |
| LUGO | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| LLEIDA | 39 | 51 | 61 | 76 | 89 | 93 | 98 | 129 |
| MADRID | 69 | 91 | 114 | 142 | 168 | 187 | 206 | 274 |
| MÁLAGA | 80 | 113 | 148 | 182 | 216 | 239 | 264 | 350 |
| MURCIA | 64 | 86 | 109 | 134 | 160 | 175 | 191 | 253 |
| NAVARRA | 64 | 86 | 109 | 134 | 160 | 175 | 191 | 253 |
| ORENSE | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| PALENCIA | 69 | 91 | 114 | 142 | 168 | 187 | 206 | 274 |
| PONTEVEDRA | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| SALAMANCA | 69 | 91 | 114 | 142 | 168 | 187 | 206 | 274 |
| SEGOVIA | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| SEVILLA | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| SORIA | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| TARRAGONA | 39 | 51 | 61 | 76 | 89 | 93 | 98 | 129 |
| TERUEL | 69 | 91 | 114 | 142 | 168 | 187 | 206 | 274 |
| TOLEDO | 68 | 99 | 133 | 158 | 187 | 207 | 226 | 300 |
| VALENCIA | 55 | 72 | 89 | 110 | 131 | 143 | 154 | 206 |
| VALLADOLID | 69 | 91 | 114 | 142 | 168 | 187 | 206 | 274 |
| VIZCAYA | 69 | 91 | 114 | 142 | 168 | 187 | 206 | 274 |
| VITORIA | 64 | 86 | 109 | 134 | 160 | 175 | 191 | 253 |
| ZAMORA | 69 | 91 | 114 | 142 | 168 | 187 | 206 | 274 |
| ZARAGOZA | 55 | 72 | 89 | 110 | 131 | 143 | 154 | 206 |

Islas Canarias, consultar a Departamento Comercial (Logística)

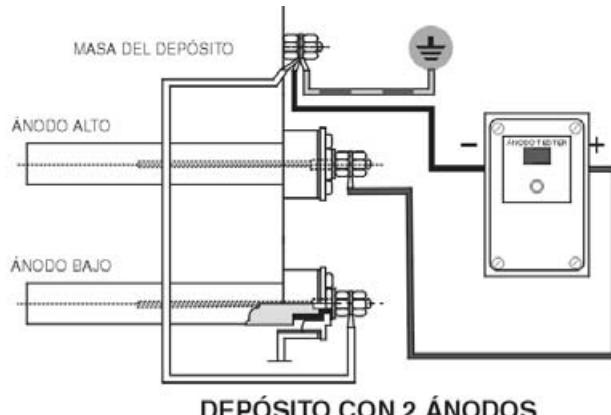
01 ACCESORIOS PARA ACUMULADORES

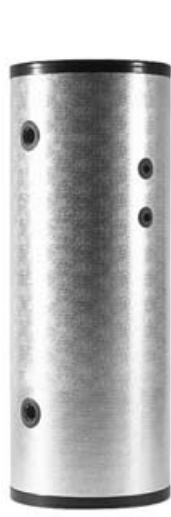
| Código | Art. | Aplicación | | Rosca | Ø | Long. | € |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|----|-------|-----------------------------|
| | | 1 ánodo | 2 ánodos | | | | |
| ÁNODO CON TAPÓN ROSCADO | | | | | | | |
| CC 01 293 | AM 1 | BVSX 200÷300 | BRVF 800÷1000 | 1-1/4" | 33 | 320 | 56,00 |
| | AM 2 | BVSX 500÷1000 | BVSX 1500÷2500 | 1-1/4" | 33 | 520 | 61,00 |
| | AM 3 | – | BVSX 3000÷5000 | 1-1/4" | 33 | 700 | 72,00 |
| ÁNODO CON TAPÓN SOLDADO | | | | | | | |
| CC 01 289 | AMS 5 | BIS 80÷200 BRMV 100÷200 | BRV 110÷500 | 1" | 26 | 320 | 31,00 |
| | AMS 1 | BIS 300 BRV 300 ACS 200÷300 | – | 1-1/4" | 32 | 320 | 34,00 |
| | AMS 4 | ACS 500÷1000 | ACS 1500÷5000 | 1-1/4" | 32 | 520 | 44,00 |
| TEST PARA ÁNODOS DE MAGNESIO | | | | | | | |
| CC 01 298 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permiten saber el estado de los ánodos sin desmontarlos AT 1 para control de 1 ó 2 ánodos, montado en caja para superficie | | | | | | 92,00 |
| | ÁNODOS ELECTRÓNICOS PERMANENTES (*) AE 1 (hasta 1.500 lts) AE 2 (mayor de 1.500 lts) | | | | | | (*) ¡OJO! DTOS. CC 06... |
| CC 06 297 | | | | | | | 94,00 |
| CC 06 298 | | | | | | | 123,00 |

ESQUEMA DE CONEXIÓN ÁNODO TESTER

El ánodo tester funciona sin alimentación eléctrica externa.
 El depósito ha de estar lleno de agua y el ánodo ha de ser del modelo AM aislado eléctricamente



09 DEPÓSITOS DE INERCIA AISLADOS PARA REFRIGERACIÓN «Serie AR-ARO»

100÷1000 lts.



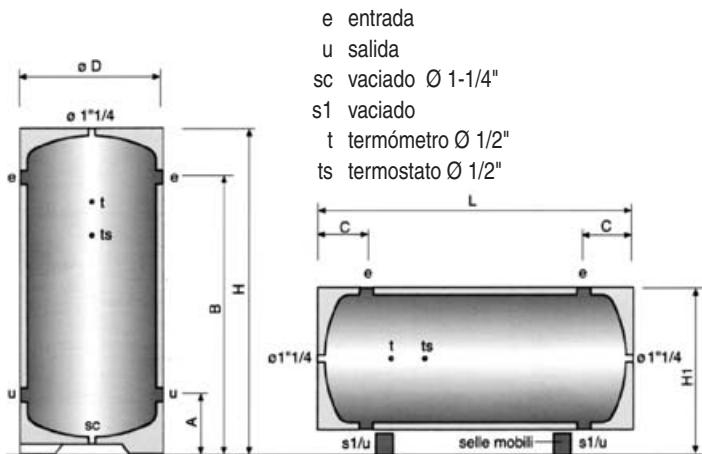
1500÷5000 lts.

**VER PRECIOS
TRANSPORTE EN
PÁGINA SIGUIENTE**

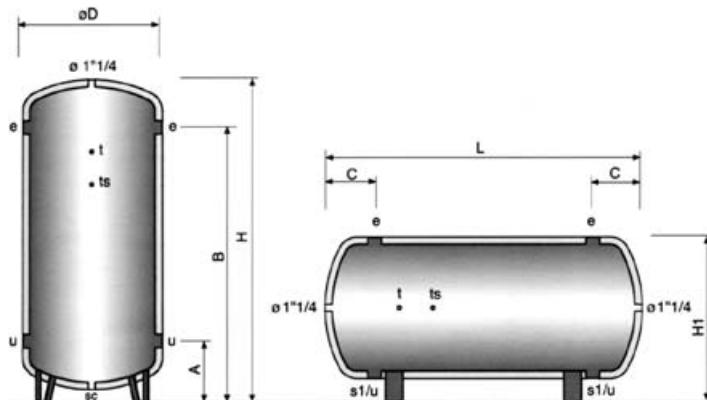
| Código | Material | € |
|--|-------------------------|----------|
| SERIE «AR» (VERTICAL) | | |
| CC 09 101 | AR 100 Litros | 440,00 |
| CC 09 102 | AR 200 Litros | 587,00 |
| CC 09 103 | AR 300 Litros | 706,00 |
| CC 09 104 | AR 500 Litros | 981,00 |
| CC 09 105 | AR 750 Litros | 1.348,00 |
| CC 09 106 | AR 1.000 Litros | 1.564,00 |
| CC 09 107 | AR 1.500 Litros | 2.284,00 |
| CC 09 110 | AR 2.000 Litros | 2.770,00 |
| CC 09 111 | AR 2.500 Litros | 3.007,00 |
| CC 09 112 | AR 3.000 Litros | 3.531,00 |
| CC 09 113 | AR 4.000 Litros | 4.660,00 |
| CC 09 114 | AR 5.000 Litros | 5.433,00 |
| PORTEs DEBIDOS ver tabla pág. 15 | | |
| SERIE «ARO» (HORIZONTAL) | | |
| CC 09 121 | ARO 100 Litros | 483,00 |
| CC 09 122 | ARO 200 Litros | 646,00 |
| CC 09 123 | ARO 300 Litros | 787,00 |
| CC 09 124 | ARO 500 Litros | 1.098,00 |
| CC 09 125 | ARO 750 Litros | 1.504,00 |
| CC 09 126 | ARO 1000 Litros | 1.762,00 |
| CC 09 131 | ARO 1.500 Litros | 2.697,00 |
| CC 09 132 | ARO 2.000 Litros | 3.267,00 |
| CC 09 133 | ARO 2.500 Litros | 3.547,00 |
| CC 09 134 | ARO 3.000 Litros | 4.185,00 |
| CC 09 135 | ARO 4.000 Litros | 5.499,00 |
| CC 09 136 | ARO 5.000 Litros | 6.030,00 |
| PORTEs DEBIDOS ver tabla pág. 15 | | |

- Presión estándar de proyecto: 6 bar.
- Temperatura estándar acumulación: 7 a 12°C (frio) / 50 a 40°C (bomba de calor).
- Tratamiento interno: galvanizado en caliente según proyecto UNI.

- **Acabado externo:**
100-1000 lts: poliuretano rígido 30 mm de espesor, acabado en aluminio 0.4 mm
1500-5000 lts: polietileno reticulado 19 mm espesor, acabado exterior en


Modelos AR-ARO hasta 1000 lts (acabado aluminio)

| Capac. Lts. | DIMENSIONES (mm) | | | | | | | Conex. e-s1-u | Peso Kg |
|----------------|------------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------------------|------------|
| | A | B | C | ØD | H | H1 | L | | |
| 100 | 265 | 790 | 175 | 460 | 995 | 610 | 900 | 1-1/4" | 20 |
| 200 | 300 | 1160 | 210 | 510 | 1360 | 660 | 1270 | 1-1/2" | 35 |
| 300 | 305 | 1165 | 215 | 610 | 1395 | 760 | 1310 | 2" | 45 |
| 500 | 335 | 1415 | 245 | 710 | 1670 | 860 | 1590 | 3" | 75 |
| 750 | 385 | 1535 | 295 | 810 | 1840 | 960 | 1760 | 3" | 100 |
| 1000 | 400 | 1690 | 310 | 860 | 2020 | 1010 | 1930 | 3" | 115 |

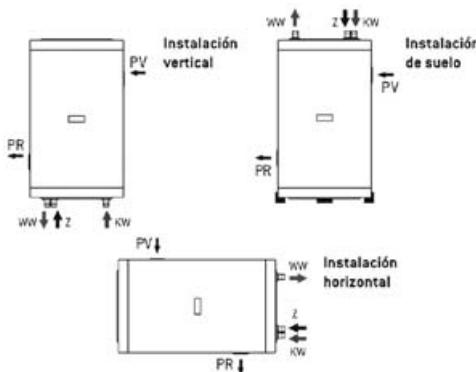

Modelos AR-ARO de 1500-5000 lts (acabado skai)

| Capac. Lts. | DIMENSIONES (mm) | | | | | | | Conex. e-s1-u | Peso Kg |
|----------------|------------------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------------------|------------|
| | A | B | C | ØD | H | H1 | L | | |
| 1500 | 450 | 2010 | 335 | 985 | 2400 | 1165 | 2235 | 3" | 210 |
| 2000 | 465 | 2025 | 370 | 1135 | 2450 | 1295 | 2305 | 3" | 250 |
| 2500 | 550 | 2110 | 425 | 1235 | 2540 | 1375 | 2410 | 3" | 310 |
| 3000 | 560 | 2120 | 445 | 1335 | 2570 | 1460 | 2450 | 4" | 325 |
| 4000 | 610 | 2370 | 475 | 1435 | 2845 | 1550 | 2710 | 4" | 500 |
| 5000 | 620 | 2380 | 510 | 1635 | 2895 | 1785 | 2780 | 4" | 585 |

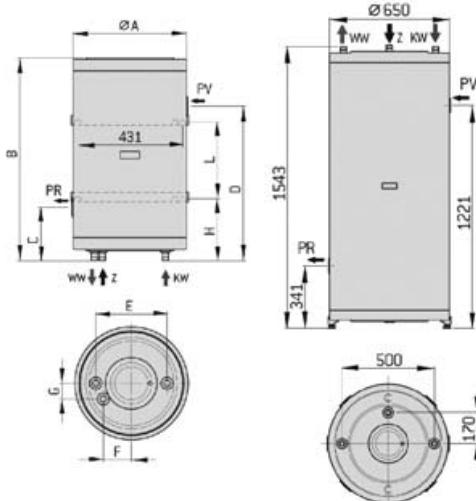
01 ACUMULADORES VITRIFICADOS MULTIFUNCIÓN

• Doble envolvente "multiposición"

Esquema de instalación



GMI 80-100-
115-150-200



GMI 300

Cuerpo de acero vitrificado. Incorpora una brida de inspección de 88 mm de diámetro provista de contrabrida con vaina para sonda. Anodo de magnesio anticorrosión incorporado. Se suministra de serie con los soportes para instalación: patas para el suelo y soportes para la pared. El modelo 300 sólo permite la instalación en el suelo.

Importante: Las resistencias de apoyo no están incluidas en el suministro, ya que el kit es diferente en función de la posición del acumulador

Condiciones de trabajo: Temperatura max. 95°C, presión max. 4 bar. (primario) 8 bar (ACS), garantía: 3 años, contra la perforación electroquímica

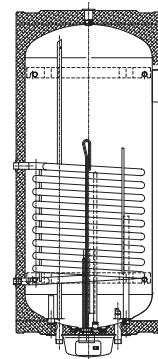
| Código | Artículo | Intercam. m ² | € |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| PARA INSTALAR EN PARED (horizontal/vertical) | | | |
| CC 01 049 | 170118 GMI 80 | 0,65 | 481,00 |
| MULTIFUNCIÓN SUELO/PARED (horizontal/vertical) | | | |
| CC 01 050 | 170119 GMI 100 | 0,90 | 512,00 |
| CC 01 053 | 170120 GMI 115 | 1,10 | 569,00 |
| CC 01 054 | 170121 GMI 150 | 1,10 | 657,00 |
| CC 01 059 | 170122 GMI 200 | 1,50 | 788,00 |
| CC 01 060 | 170123 GMI 300 | 2,00 | 1.001,00 |
| KIT DE RESISTENCIAS INSTALACIÓN EN PARED | | | |
| Compuesto por resistencia de cobre blindada, termostato y tapa provista de cableado y patas, para instalación colgado, vertical-horizontal | | | |
| CC 01 071 | 070133 1,2 kW, 230 V, 80/100L | 37,00 | |
| CC 01 072 | 070134 1,5 kW, 230 V, 115L | 37,00 | |
| CC 01 073 | 070127 2,0 kW, 230 V, 150-200L | 37,00 | |
| KIT DE RESISTENCIAS INSTALACIÓN EN SUELTO (100 a 300 L) | | | |
| Compuesto por resistencia de cobre blindada, termostato, tapa blindada provista de cableado y patas. | | | |
| 070132 1,2 kW, 230 V | | | |
| CON INTERCAMBIADOR Y RESISTENCIA INCORPORADAS | | | |
| • Temperatura máx. 75°C • Presión máx. 10 bar (primario) 8 bar (ACS) • Garantía: 5 años, contra la perforación electroquímica | | | |
| CC 01 041 | VFT S 80 | 0,60 | 296,00 |
| CC 01 042 | VFT S 100 | 0,60 | 322,00 |

Dimensiones:

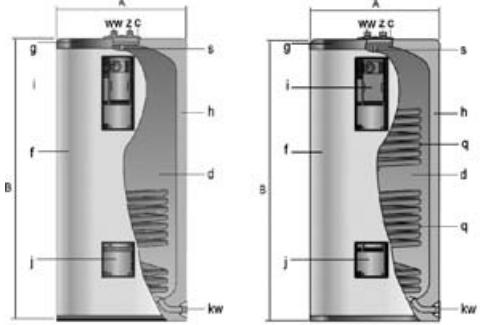
| Modelo | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | L |
|---------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| GMI 80 | 470 | 844 | 223 | 463 | 295 | 65 | 65 | 257 | 320 |
| GMI 100 | 470 | 1057 | 223 | 856 | 295 | 65 | 65 | 257 | 500 |
| GMI 115 | 470 | 1228 | 223 | 1027 | 295 | 65 | 65 | 257 | 670 |
| GMI 150 | 570 | 1025 | 214 | 819 | 450 | 115 | 115 | 262 | 500 |
| GMI 200 | 570 | 1295 | 214 | 1086 | 450 | 115 | 115 | 262 | 800 |
| GMI 300 | 650 | 1543 | 341 | 1221 | 500 | 170 | — | — | — |



| VFT/S | | |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| capacidad en litros | 80 | 100 |
| diámetro | 450 | 450 |
| altura total | 790 | 940 |
| distancia entre soportes | 250 | 455 |
| salida frontal de la pared | 475 | 475 |
| conexión de entrada | 1/2" | 1/2" |
| conexión intercambiador | 1/2" | 1/2" |

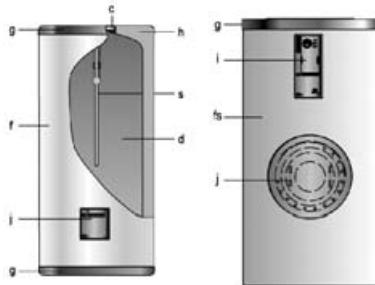


02 DEPOSITOS PARA ACUMULACIÓN Y PRODUCCIÓN ACS

lapesa
garantía
5 años

 Mod. GX-...-M1:
 Depósitos con un serpentín de calentamiento

 Mod. GX-...-M2:
 Depósitos con dos serpentines de calentamiento

 c: Boca de inspección
 d: Depósito A.C.S.
 f: Forro exterior
 g: Cubierta
 h: Aislamiento térmico

 i: Panel de control
 j: Boca lateral auxiliar
 q: Serpentín intercambiador
 s: Sonda sensores
 p: Pies nivelación


Mod. GX-200...1000-R

Mod. GX-800/1000-RB

 c: Boca superior
 d: Depósito acumulador A.C.S.
 f: Forro exterior
 g: Cubiertas
 h: Aislamiento térmico

 i: Panel de control
 j: Boca lateral
 s: Sonda sensores
 e: Desagüe

Geiser INOX Serpentin

| Código | Artículo | € | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| ACUMULADOR 1 SERPENTIN | | | | | | | |
| CC 02 162 | Geiser inox GX-200-M1 | 1.314,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 163 | Geiser inox GX-300-M1 | 1.737,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 164 | Geiser inox GX-500-M1 | 2.433,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 165 | Geiser inox GX-800-M1 | 3.522,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 166 | Geiser inox GX-1000-M1 | 4.228,00 | | | | | |
| ACUMULADOR 1 SERPENTIN (HORIZONTAL) | | | | | | | |
| CC 02 171 | Geiser inox GX-150-TSM | 1.073,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 172 | Geiser inox GX-200-TSM | 1.432,00 | | | | | |
| ACUMULADOR 2 SERPENTINES | | | | | | | |
| CC 02 181 | Geiser inox GX-300-M2 | 2.048,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 182 | Geiser inox GX-500-M2 | 2.835,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 183 | Geiser inox GX-800-M2 | 4.036,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 184 | Geiser inox GX-1000-M2 | 4.817,00 | | | | | |
| SOLO ACUMULACIÓN MODELO R | | | | | | | |
| CC 02 124 | Geiser inox GX-200-R | 963,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 125 | Geiser inox GX-300-R | 1.325,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 126 | Geiser inox GX-500-R | 1.884,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 127 | Geiser inox GX-800-R | 2.608,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 128 | Geiser inox GX-1000-R | 3.130,00 | | | | | |
| SOLO ACUMULACIÓN MODELO RB (con boca de registro) | | | | | | | |
| CC 02 131 | Geiser inox GX-800-RB | 3.227,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 132 | Geiser inox GX-1000-RB | 3.749,00 | | | | | |
| ACCESORIOS DE LA SERIE GEISER INOX | | | | | | | |
| CC 02 151 | Grupo de seguridad + kit sifón (3/4") | 28,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 152 | Válvula de seguridad-purgador (1/2") 3 bar circuito primario | 28,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 153 | Equipo de protección catódica LAPESA CORREX UP (60...150) | 245,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 154 | Equipo de protección catódica LAPESA CORREX UP (200...500) | 245,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 155 | Grupo de seguridad + kit sifón (1") | 89,00 | | | | | |
| CC 02 156 | Bastidor para instalación horizontal sobre suelo (200/300) | 154,00 | | | | | |
| Conexiones/Dimensiones | GX-200 M1 | GX-300 M1 | GX-500 M1 | GX-800 M1 | GX-1000 M1 | GX-150 TSM | GX-200 TSM |
| Capacidades ACS (l.) | 200 | 300 | 500 | 800 | 1000 | 150 | 200 |
| Superficie serpentín (m ²) | 1,1 | 1,4 | 1,8 | 2,7 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 0,9 |
| Peso en vacío (Kg.) | 60 | 85 | 117 | 164 | 189 | 51 | 70 |
| kw: entrada agua fría/desagüe ("GAS/M) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 |
| ww: Salida ACS ("GAS/M) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 3/4 | 3/4 |
| z: Recirculación ("GAS/M) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 3/4 | 3/4 |
| kv/kr: Conexiones serpentín | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 |
| eh: Conexión lateral | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | - | - |
| Cota A: diámetro exterior (mm.) | 620 | 620 | 770 | 950 | 950 | 630 | 630 |
| Cota B: longitud/altura (mm.) | 1205 | 1685 | 1690 | 1840 | 2250 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Conexiones/Dimensiones | GX-200 M2 | GX-300 M2 | GX-400 M2 | GX-500 M2 | GX-800 M2 | GX-1000 M2 | |
| Capacidades ACS (l.) | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 800 | 1000 | |
| Superficie de intercambio serpentín superior (m ²) | 0,4 | 1,1 | 0,9 | 1,2 | 1,2 | 1,2 | |
| Superficie de intercambio serpentín inferior (m ²) | 1,1 | 1,4 | 1,8 | 1,8 | 2,7 | 3,3 | |
| Peso en vacío (Kg.) | 64 | 93 | 118 | 126 | 175 | 200 | |
| kw: entrada agua fría/desagüe ("GAS/M) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/4 | |
| ww: Salida ACS ("GAS/M) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/2 | |
| z: Recirculación ("GAS/M) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/2 | |
| kv/kr: Conexiones serpentín superior | 3/4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| sv/sr: Conexiones serpentín inferior | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| eh: Conexión lateral | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | 1-1/2 | |
| Cota A: diámetro exterior (mm.) | 620 | 620 | 770 | 770 | 950 | 950 | |
| Cota B: longitud/altura (mm.) | 1205 | 1685 | 1523 | 1690 | 1840 | 2250 | |

02 DEPOSITOS PARA ACUMULACIÓN Y PRODUCCIÓN ACS

lapesa

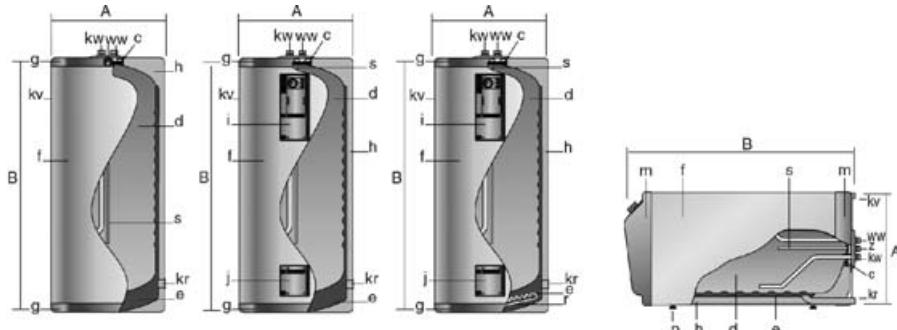
Geiser INOX Doble Pared



c- Boca de inspección
 d- Depósito A.C.S.
 e- Cámara envolvente
 f- Forro externo
 g- Cubierta
 h- Aislamiento térmico
 i- Panel de control

j- Boca lateral auxiliar
 m- Tapas laterales
 p- Pies nivelados
 r- Resistencia eléctrica
 s-Sonda sensores

| Código | Artículo | kW/h | € |
|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| SÓLO INTERCAMBIADOR | | | |
| CC 02 141 | Geiser inox GX-60-S | 539,00 | |
| CC 02 142 | Geiser inox GX-100-S | 599,00 | |
| CC 02 143 | Geiser inox GX-150-S | 739,00 | |
| CC 02 144 | Geiser inox GX-200-S | 989,00 | |
| CC 02 145 | Geiser inox GX-300-S | 1.415,00 | |
| CC 02 146 | Geiser inox GX-500-S | 2.061,00 | |
| CON INTERCAMBIADOR Y OPCIÓN RESISTENCIA | | | |
| CC 02 101 | Geiser inox GX-60-D | 625,00 | |
| CC 02 102 | Geiser inox GX-100-D | 676,00 | |
| CC 02 103 | Geiser inox GX-150-D | 817,00 | |
| CC 02 104 | Geiser inox GX-200-D | 1.123,00 | |
| CC 02 105 | Geiser inox GX-300-D | 1.570,00 | |
| CC 02 106 | Geiser inox GX-500-D | 2.246,00 | |
| CON INTERCAMBIADOR Y EQUIPO ELECTRICO INCORPORADO | | | |
| CC 02 111 | Geiser inox GX-60-DEC | 1,5 | 711,00 |
| CC 02 112 | Geiser inox GX-100-DEC | 2,2 | 821,00 |
| CC 02 113 | Geiser inox GX-150-DEC | 2,2 | 990,00 |
| CC 02 114 | Geiser inox GX-200-DEC | 2,5 | 1.539,00 |
| CC 02 115 | Geiser inox GX-300-DEC | 2,5 | 2.035,00 |
| CC 02 116 | Geiser inox GX-500-DEC | 4,5 | 2.656,00 |
| CC 02 117 | Geiser inox GX-500-DEC3F5 | 5 (III) | 2.799,00 |
| CC 02 118 | Geiser inox GX-500-DEC3F7 | 7 (III) | 2.828,00 |



| Conexiones/Dimensiones | GX-60 S/D/DEC | GX-100 S/D/DEC | GX-150 S/D/DEC | GX-200 S/D/DEC | GX-300 S/D/DEC | GX-500 S/D/DEC | GX-150 TS | GX-200 TS |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Capacidades ACS (l.) | 60 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 300 | 500 | 150 | 200 |
| Capacidad circuito calentamiento (l.) | 22 | 30 | 41 | 56 | 65 | 108 | 25 | 33 |
| Superficie intercambio (m ²) | 0,8 | 1,2 | 1,2 | 1,6 | 2,4 | 3,0 | 1,2 | 1,6 |
| Peso en vacío (Kg.) | 35 | 51 | 64 | 78 | 106 | 151 | 66 | 85 |
| kw: entrada agua fría/desagüe ("GAS/M) | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 1-1/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 |
| ww: Salida ACS ("GAS/M) | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 1-1/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 |
| z: Recirculación ("GAS/M) | | | | | | | 3/4 | 3/4 |
| kv: Avance caldera ("GAS/H) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1/2 | 1 | 1 |
| kr: Retorno caldera ("GAS/H) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1/2 | 1 | 1 |
| Cota A (mm.) | 480 | 480 | 620 | 620 | 620 | 770 | 630 | 630 |
| Cota B (mm.) | 750 | 1155 | 985 | 1240 | 1725 | 1730 | 1000 | 1255 |

Nota: La puesta en marcha la realiza gratuitamente el Servicio Técnico GEISER. SIN ESTE REQUISITO LA GARANTÍA NO TIENE VALIDEZ.

El grupo de seguridad se suministra con el acumulador y se factura aparte (excepto. mod. 500). Para concentraciones de cloruros superiores a 150 mg por litro, el aparato deberá ir equipado con sistema de protección catódica LAPESA CORREX-UP. A partir de 300 litros en los mods. M y de los 800 en los mods. R, los depósitos GEISER llevarán dos equipos de protección catódica correx-up. Los modelos D, una vez instalados, tienen posibilidad de incorporar resistencia eléctrica, para lo cual deberá contactar con nuestro SAT oficial.

03 CALENTADORES INSTANTÁNEOS DE AGUA CALIENTE A GAS



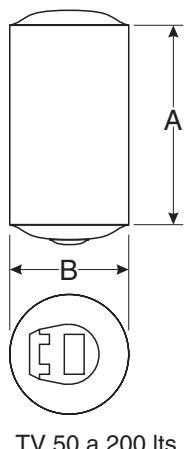
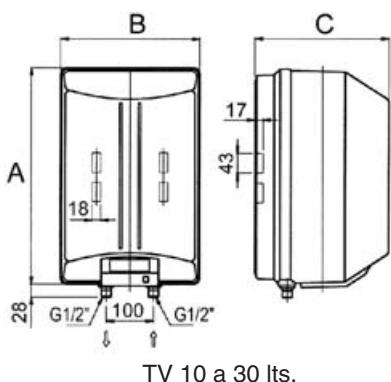
| Código | Modelo | Características | Caudal lts/min | Tipo de Gas | Dimensiones (mm) altoxanchoxfondo | € |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| CON LLAMA PILOTO Y ENCENDIDO POR TORRENTE DE CHISPAS - BATERÍA 1,5 V. | | | | | | |
| CC 03 301 | W 135-2 KV1 E B interior | Potencia variable | 6 | B | 610x270x190 | 225,00 |
| CC 03 302 | W 135-2 KV1 E N interior | | | N | | 225,00 |
| CC 03 303 | W 135-2 KV1 E B exterior | | | B | | 216,00 |
| CC 03 304 | WR 11-2 E B interior | mini MAXX modulante y pot. variable | 11 | B | 580x310x220 | 314,00 |
| CC 03 305 | WR 11-2 E N interior | | | N | | 314,00 |
| CC 03 306 | WR 11-2 E B exterior | | | B | | 302,00 |
| CC 03 307 | WR 14-2 E B interior | mini MAXX modulante y pot. variable | 14 | B | 655x350x220 | 412,00 |
| CC 03 308 | WR 14-2 E N interior | | | N | | 412,00 |
| CC 03 309 | WR 14-2 E B exterior | | | B | | 400,00 |
| SIN LLAMA PILOTO PERMANENTE - BATERÍA 1,5 V. | | | | | | |
| CC 03 311 | W 135-9 KV1 B B interior | Potencia variable | 6 | B | 610x270x190 | 280,00 |
| CC 03 312 | W 135-9 KV1 B N interior | | | N | | 280,00 |
| CC 03 313 | W 135-9 KV1 B B exterior | | | B | | 272,00 |
| CC 03 314 | WRD 11-2B B interior | mini MAXX modulante y pot. variable | 11 | B | 580x310x220 | 400,00 |
| CC 03 315 | WRD 11-2B N interior | | | N | | 400,00 |
| CC 03 316 | WRD 11-2B B exterior | | | B | | 388,00 |
| SIN LLAMA PILOTO PERMANENTE - HYDROPOWER | | | | | | |
| CC 03 321 | WRD 11-2 G B interior | mini MAXX modulante y pot. variable | 11 | B | 580x310x220 | 432,00 |
| CC 03 322 | WRD 11-2 G N interior | | | N | | 432,00 |
| CC 03 323 | WRD 11-2 G B exterior | | | B | | 418,00 |
| CC 03 324 | WRD 14-2 G B interior | mini MAXX modulante y pot. variable | 14 | B | 655x350x220 | 505,00 |
| CC 03 325 | WRD 14-2 G N interior | | | N | | 505,00 |
| CC 03 326 | WRD 14-2 G B exterior | | | B | | 488,00 |
| CC 03 327 | WRD 18-2 G B interior | mini MAXX modulante y pot. variable | 18 | B | 655x425x220 | 654,00 |
| CC 03 328 | WRD 18-2 G N interior | | | N | | 654,00 |
| CC 03 329 | WRD 18-2 G B exterior | | | B | | 632,00 |
| CON VENTILADOR INTEGRADO | | | | | | |
| CC 03 341 | WRD 11 - 2 KME | mini MAXX modulante | 11 | B | 580x310x220 | 434,00 |
| CC 03 342 | WRD 11 - 2 KME | | | N | | 434,00 |
| CC 03 343 | WRD 14 - 2 KME | potencia variable | 14 | B | 655x350x220 | 450,00 |
| CC 03 344 | WRD 14 - 2 KME | | | N | | 450,00 |
| CC 03 345 | WRD 17 - 2 KME | | | B | 655x425x220 | 645,00 |
| CC 03 346 | WRD 17 - 2 KME | | | N | | 645,00 |
| CC 03 347 | WT 14 AM 1 | Celsius | 14 | B | 700x395x220 | 660,00 |
| CC 03 348 | WT 14 AM 1 | Celsius | 14 | N | | 660,00 |
| CC 03 351 | WTD 17 AM 1 | Celsius | | B | 700X395X220 | 720,00 |
| CC 03 352 | WTD 17 AM 1 | Celsius | | N | | 720,00 |
| CC 03 353 | WTD 17 AM 1 | Celsius-Plus | | B | | 820,00 |
| CC 03 354 | WTD 17 AM 1 | Celsius-Plus | | N | | 820,00 |
| ENERGIA SOLAR | | | | | | |
| CC 03 335 | WRS 325K interior | modulante | 13 | B | 755x400x220 | 450,00 |
| CC 03 336 | WRS 325K interior | modulante | | N | | 450,00 |
| CC 03 337 | WRS 400K interior | modulante | 13 | B | 755x460x220 | 480,00 |
| CC 03 338 | WRS 400K interior | modulante | | N | | 480,00 |

03 TERMOS ELÉCTRICOS

• Serie ECONÓMICA



| Código | Artículo | Resistencia (W) | € |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| • Incorpora luz piloto y regulador de termostato interno no accesible | | | |
| VERTICALES | | | |
| CC 01 018 | TV 10 lts Vertical | 1.200 | 115,00 |
| CC 01 019 | TV 15 lts Vertical | 1.200 | 131,00 |
| CC 01 020 | TV 30 lts Vertical | 1.200 | 150,00 |
| CC 01 021 | TV 50 lts Vertical | 1.200 | 172,00 |
| CC 01 022 | TV 80 lts Vertical | 1.200 | 198,00 |
| CC 01 023 | TV 100 lts Vertical | 1.200 | 216,00 |
| CC 01 027 | TV 120 lts Vertical | 1.200 | 261,00 |
| CC 03 506 | TV 150 lts Vertical | 2.200 | 322,00 |
| CC 01 025 | TV 200 lts Vertical | 2.000 | 516,00 |
| CC 01 026 | TV 300 lts Vertical | 3.000 | 913,00 |
| HORIZONTALES | | | |
| CC 01 032 | TH 80 lts Horizontal | 1.200 | 197,00 |
| CC 01 033 | TH 100 lts Horizontal | 1.200 | 217,00 |
| CC 01 034 | AHM 150 lts Horizontal | 2.000 | 451,00 |
| CC 01 035 | AHM 200 lts Horizontal | 2.000 | 549,00 |



DIMENSIONES:

| Mod. | A | B | C | Conex. | Presión Trabajo (bar) |
|-----------------|------|-----|-----|--------|-----------------------|
| 10 lts. | 450 | 261 | 251 | 1/2" | 8 |
| 15 lts. | 500 | 295 | 285 | 1/2" | 8 |
| 30 lts. | 571 | 366 | 355 | 1/2" | 8 |
| 50 lts. | 535 | 450 | — | 1/2" | 8 |
| 80 lts. | 755 | 450 | — | 1/2" | 8 |
| 100 lts. | 905 | 450 | — | 1/2" | 8 |
| 120 lts. | 1055 | 450 | — | 1/2" | 8 |
| 150 lts. | 1256 | 505 | — | 1/2" | 6 |
| 200 lts. | 1314 | 570 | — | 1/2" | 8 |
| 300 lts. | 1984 | 547 | — | 1" | 8 |

GRUPO DE SEGURIDAD 4 SERVICIOS



| Código | Artículo | € |
|-----------|---|-------|
| AC 05 235 | • Válvula de seguridad 7 Kgr. • Válvula de cierre • Válvula de retención • Palanca de descarga Rosca 1/2" Modelo NF | 33,75 |
| AC 05 236 | Rosca 3/4" Modelo NF | 33,75 |

VÁLVULA SEGURIDAD TERMO



| Código | Artículo | € |
|-----------|--|-------|
| AC 05 209 | • Seguridad y retención • Con purga por palanca o mando Rosca 1/2" M/H Tarado 8 Kgr. | 6,24 |
| AC 05 211 | Rosca 1/2" M/H Tarado 10 Kgr. | 7,58 |
| AC 05 210 | Rosca 3/4" M/H Tarado 8 Kgr. | 10,99 |
| AC 05 212 | Rosca 3/4" M/H Tarado 10 Kgr. | 12,51 |
| AC 05 215 | • Seguridad y retención Rosca 1/2" M/H Tarado 8 Kgr. | 3,79 |
| AC 05 216 | Rosca 1/2" M/H Tarado 10 Kgr. | 3,79 |
| AC 05 217 | Rosca 3/4" M/H Tarado 8 Kgr. | 7,86 |
| AC 05 218 | Rosca 3/4" M/H Tarado 10 Kgr. | 7,86 |

03 TERMOS ELÉCTRICOS



TE



TS-N1



TS-N



TRI



| Código | Artículo | Montaje V-H | Capac. litros | Potencia W | € |
|--|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|--------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Termostato regulable 0 a 70°C Termostato seguridad Piloto funcionamiento Resistencias acero inox. envainadas Válvula de seguridad Presión máxima 10 bar | | | | | |
| SERIE CONFORT TE "CUADRADO" | | | | | |
| CC 03 211 | TE-300 | V-H | 30 | 1200 | 169,00 |
| CC 03 212 | TE-500 | V-H | 50 | 1200 | 197,00 |
| CC 03 213 | TE-750 | V-H | 75 | 1200 | 256,00 |
| CC 03 214 | TE-1000 | V-H | 100 | 1600 | 282,00 |
| CC 03 215 | TE-1500 | V-H | 150 | 1800 | 376,00 |
| SERIE LUJO TS "CUADRADO" | | | | | |
| CC 03 201 | TS-150 N1 MINI | V | 15 | 1200 | 147,00 |
| CC 03 220 | TS-300C N1 | V-H | 30 | 1600 | 230,00 |
| CC 03 222 | TS-500 N1 | V-H | 50 | 1600 | 265,00 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mando bipotencia | | | | | |
| CC 03 223 | TS-750N | V-H | 75 | 800-1600 | 318,00 |
| CC 03 224 | TS-1000N | V-H | 100 | 800-1600 | 346,00 |
| CC 03 225 | TS-1500N | V-H | 150 | 800-1800 | 436,00 |
| SERIE CONFORT TRE "REDONDO" | | | | | |
| CC 03 231 | TRE-30C N1 | V-H | 30 | 1200 | 174,00 |
| CC 03 232 | TRE-50 N1 | V-H | 50 | 1200 | 197,00 |
| CC 03 233 | TRE-75 N | V-H | 75 | 1200 | 256,00 |
| CC 03 234 | TRE-100 N | V-H | 100 | 1600 | 282,00 |
| CC 03 235 | TRE-150 N | V-H | 150 | 1800 | 376,00 |
| CC 03 236 | TRE-200 N | V-H | 200 | 2400 | 444,00 |
| SERIE CONFORT TRI "REDONDO" | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tomas superiores | | | | | |
| CC 03 241 | TRI-30 | V-H | 30 | 1000 | 169,00 |
| CC 03 242 | TRI-50 | V-H | 50 | 1000 | 197,00 |
| CC 03 243 | TRI-75 | V-H | 75 | 1000 | 256,00 |
| CC 03 244 | TRI-100 | V-H | 100 | 1600 | 282,00 |

Nota: en montaje Horizontal, conexión hidráulica lado Izquierdo, excepto serie TRI, lado derecho.

DATOS TÉCNICOS:

| MODELOS | TS-MINI | CONFORT TE | | | | | LUJO TS | | | | | CONFORT TRE | | | | | CONFORT TRI | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | | TS 150 N1 | TE 300 | TE 500 | TE 750 | TE 1000 | TE 1500 | TS 300 CN1 | TS 500 N1 | TS 750 N | TS 1000 N | TS 1500 N | TRE 30C N | TRE 50 N | TRE 75 N | TRE 100 N | TRE 150 N | TRE 200 N | TRI 30 | TRI 50 | TRI 75 | TRI 100 |
| Termostato regulable (E) exterior (I) interior | E | I | I | I | I | I | I | E | E | E | E | E | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | |
| Ánode de magnesio | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | |
| Consumo mantenimiento en 24 h a 65°C (Kwh) | 0,47 | 0,64 | 0,76 | 0,84 | 1,06 | 1,51 | 0,60 | 0,75 | 0,84 | 1,06 | 1,51 | 0,64 | 0,77 | 0,93 | 1,09 | 1,51 | 1,80 | 0,72 | 0,89 | 0,93 | 1,09 | |
| Tiempo de calentamiento a 65°C (D45°C) horas | 45 min. | 1 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 4 | 3 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 1 | 1 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 4 | 3 1/2 | |
| Casquillos aislantes | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | |
| Trípode opcional | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Diámetro tubos (BSP) | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 3/4 | 3/4 | |
| Peso neto (Kg) | 12 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 33 | 45 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 36 | 48 | 16 | 21 | 26 | 32 | 44 | 56 | 16 | 21 | 26 | 32 | |
| Dimensiones | Alto (mm) | 478 | 612 | 812 | 747 | 912 | 1251 | 613 | 810 | 747 | 915 | 1253 | 598 | 798 | 737 | 902 | 1241 | 1577 | 648 | 848 | 782 | 947 |
| | Ancho (mm) | 314 | 380 | 380 | 489 | 489 | 489 | 380 | 380 | 489 | 489 | 489 | 380 | 380 | 489 | 489 | 489 | 489 | 380 | 380 | 489 | 489 |
| | Fondo (mm) | 315 | 393 | 393 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 393 | 393 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 393 | 393 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 393 | 393 | 516 | 516 |

PRODUCCIÓN DE AGUA CALIENTE, POR ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA, PARA USO DOMÉSTICO

• Tabla de selección termos Stiebel Eltron

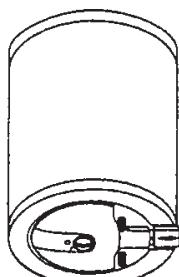
| | Consumo dia litros a 40°C | Modelo | Capacidad litros | Sistemas de acumulación | | | | Sistemas instantáneos | | | Gasto diario,aprox., kW/h | Sistemas acum. | Sistemas instant. | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | | | Potencia kW | Punta ¹⁾ l. 10 min. | 40°C | Recuperación, minutos 60°C | Continuo ²⁾ l/min. | Modelo | Potencia kW | Caudal ²⁾ l/min. | | | |
| | 15-30 | SH10 SH-15 | 10 15 | 2 230 V. II 3,3 230 V. II | 29 44 | 9 8 | 16 15 | 1,15 1,9 | DHC 4 DHC 6 | 4,4 230 V. II 6,6 230 V. II | 2,5 3,8 | 0,82 | — | 0,73 — |
| | 30 | PSH-30 | 30 | 2 230 V. II | — | — | — | — | DHC 8 | 8,8 230 V. II | 5 | 0,99 | — | 0,88 |
| | 30-50 | SHZ 30 F PSH 50 Si | 30 | 5,9 230 V. II 2 230 V. II | 87 | 9 | 16 | 3,4 | DHA 4/8 DHF 12 C1 | 4,4/8,8 230 V. II 13,2 230 V. II | 2,5/5 7,5 | 1,64 | — | 1,46 — |
| | 50-75 | SHZ 30 F PSH 50 Si | 30 | 5,9 230 V. II 2 230 V. II | 87 | 9 | 16 | 3,4 | DHF 13 C3 DHF 13 C | 13,2 230 V. III 13,2 400 V. III | 7,5 | 2,46 | — | 2,19 |
| | 75-100 | SHZ 50 F | 50 | 5,9 230 V. II | 123 | 15 | 27 | 3,4 | DHF 15 C | 15 400 V. III | 8,6 | 3,29 | — | 2,92 |
| | 75-100 | PSH 80 Si | 80 | 2,2 230 V. II | — | — | — | — | HDB 18 DHB 18 DHB E 18 | 18 400 V. III 18 400 V. III 18 400 V. III | 10,3 10,3 10,3 | — | — | — |
| | 100-150 | SHZ 80 F | 80 | 5,9 230 V. II | 177 | 24 | 43 | 3,4 | HDB 21 | 21 400 V. III | 12 | 3,94 | — | 3,51 |
| | 100-150 | PSH 100 Si | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | DHB 21 | 21 400 V. III | 12 | 4,93 | — | 4,39 |
| | 150-200 | SHZ 120 F PSH 150 Si | 120 | 5,9 230 V. II | 249 | 36 | 64 | — | DHB E 21 DHE 21 ³⁾ | 21 400 V. III 21 400 V. III | 12 12 | 5,91 | — | 5,26 — |
| | 200 | SHZ 150 F SHD 30 S | 150 30 | 5,9 230 V. II 21 400 V. III | 303 174 | 45 3 | 80 5 | — | HDB 24 DHB 24 | 24 400 V. III 24 400 V. III | 13,7 13,7 | 6,57 | — | 5,85 — |
| | 300 | SHD 100 S SHW 200 S | 100 200 | 21 400 V. III 4 230 V. II/ 6 400 V. III | 300 395 | 9 58 | 15 105 | 12 3,5 | DHB E 24 DHE 24 ³⁾ | 24 400 V. III 24 400 V. III | 13,7 13,7 | 9,86 | — | 8,77 — |
| | 400 | SHD 100 S SHW 300 S | 100 300 | 21 400 V. III 4 230 V. II/ 6 400 V. III | 300 575 | 9 87 | 15 160 | 12 3,5 | DHB 27 DHB E 27 ³⁾ | 27 400 V. III 28 400 V. III | 15,5 15,5 | 13,14 | — | 11,70 — |

03 TERMOS ELÉCTRICOS

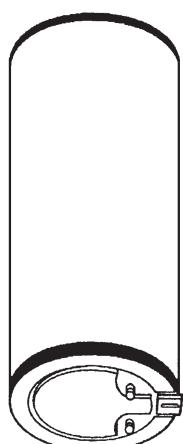
STIEBEL ELTRON

 Termo eléctrico
 SNU, SHU-S, SH-S

Es imprescindible para la validez de la **GARANTÍA** la instalación de un Grupo de Seguridad



PSH 30



PSH


 Grupo
seguridad
mod. NF

| Código | Artículo | Dimensiones | | | Pot. kW | € | | |
|---|---|-------------|----------|----------|---------|--------|--------|--|
| | | Alto mm | Ancho mm | Fondo mm | | | | |
| Modelo SIN PRESIÓN | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incluye grifo mezclador especial para trabajar sin presión | | | | | | | | |
| CC 03 511 | SNU 5 S | 422 | 263 | 230 | 2 | 233,00 | | |
| Modelo PRESURIZADO | | | | | | | | |
| CC 03 521 | SHU 5 Si (bajo encimera) | 422 | 263 | 230 | 2 | 267,00 | | |
| CC 03 522 | SHU 10 Si (bajo encimera) | 503 | 295 | 275 | 2 | 318,00 | | |
| CC 03 525 | SH 10 Si | 503 | 295 | 275 | 2 | 329,00 | | |
| CC 03 526 | SH 15 Si | 600 | 316 | 295 | 2 | 409,00 | | |
| CC 03 527 | SH 15 S | 600 | 316 | 295 | 3,3 | 448,00 | | |
| Serie ESTÁNDAR RESISTENCIA TUBULAR | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Con resistencia tubular (PSH) Robusto depósito interior de acero esmaltado Larga duración debido al ánodo anti-corrosión Termostato de regulación 35 a 65° C | | | | | | | | |
| CC 03 502 | PSH 30 | 30 lts | 623 | 338 | 345 | 2 | 199,00 | |
| CC 03 503 | PSH 50 | 50 lts | 918 | 338 | 345 | 2 | 231,00 | |
| CC 03 504 | PSH 80 | 80 lts | 780 | 505 | 520 | 2,2 | 251,00 | |
| CC 03 505 | PSH 100 | 100 lts | 911 | 505 | 520 | 2,2 | 266,00 | |
| CC 03 506 | PSH 150 | 150 lts | 1256 | 505 | 520 | 2,2 | 322,00 | |
| ACCESORIOS | | | | | | | | |
| AC 05 235 | Grupo seguridad 4 servicios, rosca 1/2" mod. NF | | | | | 39,42 | | |
| AC 05 236 | Grupo seguridad 4 servicios, rosca 3/4" mod. NF | | | | | 39,40 | | |

Recuerde que en nuestra web puede consultar:

- Información corporativa
- Tarifas de Precios
- Información Técnica
- Suscripción a Newsletter

www.salvadorescoda.com

03 TERMOS ELÉCTRICOS

STIEBEL ELTRON

 Termo eléctricos
SHZ
 SHD-S

Es imprescindible para la validez de la **GARANTÍA** la instalación de un Grupo de Seguridad


 Grupo
 seguridad
 mod. NF

380 V III

| Código | Artículo | | | € |
|-----------|--|------------------|-------------|----------|
| | Serie ESPECIAL Doble circuito - Tarifa Nocturna Monofásico | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulsador de calentamiento rápido • Señalizador "SERVICE ANODO" • Señalizador calentamiento rápido • Tensión 220V II | | | |
| CC 03 587 | SHZ 30 F | 30 lts | | 733,00 |
| CC 03 588 | SHZ 50 F | 50 lts | | 787,00 |
| CC 03 589 | SHZ 80 F | 80 lts | | 846,00 |
| CC 03 590 | SHZ 100 F | 100 lts | | 862,00 |
| CC 03 591 | SHZ 120 F | 120 lts | | 888,00 |
| CC 03 592 | SHZ 150 F | 150 lts | | 935,00 |
| | Círculo nocturno: 1,3 o 2,3 Kw Calentamiento rápido: 3,6 o 5,9 Kw | | | |
| | TERMOS INSTANTÁNEOS CON ACUMULACIÓN | | | |
| | Artículo | Caudal (lts/min) | Potencia kW | |
| CC 03 536 | SHD 30 S | 30 | 3,5/21 | 1.060,00 |
| CC 03 537 | SHD 100 S | 100 | 3,5/21 | 1.171,00 |
| | ACCESORIOS | | | |
| AC 05 235 | Grupo seguridad 4 servicios, rosca 1/2" mod. NF | | | 39,42 |
| AC 05 236 | Grupo seguridad 4 servicios, rosca 1/2" mod. NF | | | 39,40 |

Datos técnicos series «SHZ» y «SHD»:

| Modelo | SHZ 30 F | SHZ 50 F | SHZ 80 F | SHZ 100 F | SHZ 120 F | SHZ 150 F | SHD 30 S | SHD 100 S |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Capacidad litros | 30 | 50 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 150 | 30 | 100 |
| Peso vacío kg | 23,5 | 30 | 44 | 45 | 50 | 62,5 | 24,5 | 46 |
| Dimensiones | alto mm ancho mm fondo mm | 770 410 420 | 740 510 510 | 1050 510 510 | 1050 510 510 | 1210 510 510 | 1445 510 510 | 770 410 420 |

03 TERMOS INSTANTÁNEOS DE AGUA CALIENTE

STIEBEL ELTRON


Mod. DHA 4/8 L



Mod. DHC

| Código | Artículo | Caudal (lts/min) $\Delta=28^\circ\text{C}$ | Potencia kW | € | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TERMO INSTANTÁNEO 2 ETAPAS MONOFÁSICO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Dimensiones: 362 x 200 x 105 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CC 03 559 | DHA 4/8 L | 4,4 | 8,8 | 287,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TERMOS INSTANTÁNEOS «MINI» | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control hidráulico Piloto de encendido Piloto de sobrecaleamiento de rearme automático Dimensiones: 362 x 200 x 105 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DHC 3U DHC 6U | | DHC 3, DHC 6, DHC 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incrementos de temp. en función del caudal <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Caudal</th> <th>2 lts/min</th> <th>4 lts/min</th> <th>6 lts/min</th> <th>8 lts/min</th> <th>10 lts/min</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3,0 kW</td> <td>22° C</td> <td>11° C</td> <td>7° C</td> <td>5° C</td> <td>4° C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3,5 kW</td> <td>25° C</td> <td>13° C</td> <td>8° C</td> <td>6° C</td> <td>5° C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4,4 kW</td> <td>32° C</td> <td>16° C</td> <td>11° C</td> <td>8° C</td> <td>6° C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6,6 kW</td> <td>48° C</td> <td>24° C</td> <td>16° C</td> <td>12° C</td> <td>10° C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8,8 kW</td> <td>64° C</td> <td>32° C</td> <td>21° C</td> <td>16° C</td> <td>13° C</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | Caudal | 2 lts/min | 4 lts/min | 6 lts/min | 8 lts/min | 10 lts/min | 3,0 kW | 22° C | 11° C | 7° C | 5° C | 4° C | 3,5 kW | 25° C | 13° C | 8° C | 6° C | 5° C | 4,4 kW | 32° C | 16° C | 11° C | 8° C | 6° C | 6,6 kW | 48° C | 24° C | 16° C | 12° C | 10° C | 8,8 kW | 64° C | 32° C | 21° C | 16° C | 13° C |
| Caudal | 2 lts/min | 4 lts/min | 6 lts/min | 8 lts/min | 10 lts/min | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,0 kW | 22° C | 11° C | 7° C | 5° C | 4° C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,5 kW | 25° C | 13° C | 8° C | 6° C | 5° C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4,4 kW | 32° C | 16° C | 11° C | 8° C | 6° C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6,6 kW | 48° C | 24° C | 16° C | 12° C | 10° C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8,8 kW | 64° C | 32° C | 21° C | 16° C | 13° C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Modelo SOBRE ENCIMERA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CC 03 560 | | DHC 4 | | 287,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CC 03 561 | | DHC 3 | | 274,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CC 03 562 | | DHC 6 | | 304,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CC 03 563 | | DHC 8 | | 329,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Modelo BAJO ENCIMERA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CC 03 566 | | DHC 3 U | | 296,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CC 03 567 | | DHC 6 U | | 320,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

03 TERMOS INSTANTÁNEOS DE AGUA CALIENTE

STIEBEL ELTRON

Especialmente indicados como sistemas de apoyo en instalaciones de energía solar térmica



Mod. DHC-E 8/10

| Código | Artículo | Potencia kW | € |
|-----------|---|-------------|-----------------|
| | Totalmente electrónico aporta exclusivamente la potencia demandada en función de la temperatura de entrada. El sistema de apoyo más eficiente, al instalarse en serie con el sistema solar consume sólo la potencia demandada en el momento del consumo de ACS. Características básicas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulador de temperatura entre 30 y 52°C• Pantalla digital de temperatura• Regulador de caudal de agua• Piloto de funcionamiento. En el supuesto de que parpadee mientras funciona el aparato, indica que el caudal de agua es excesivo• Temperatura máxima de entrada del agua 42°C | | |
| CC 03 565 | DHC - E - 8 | 7,2 | 422,00 |
| CC 03 564 | DHC - E - 10 | 9,6 | 425,00 |
| CC 03 577 | DHC - E - 20 | 19,2 | 966,00 |
| CC 03 578 | DHC - E - 30 | 28,8 | 1.214,00 |

Caudales en l/min (Temperatura de agua caliente 52°C)

| Modelo | KW | Temperatura de entrada °C | | | |
|----------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 |
| DHC-E-8 | 240 V | 7,2 | 3,8 | 4,75 | 6,14 |
| DHC-E-10 | 240 V | 9,6 | 5 | 6,25 | 8,08 |
| DHC-E 20 | 240 V | 19,2 | 10,18 | 12,5 | 16,17 |
| DHC-E 30 | 240 V | 28,8 | 15,27 | 18,75 | 24,26 |

Datos técnicos

| Modelo | DHC-E-8 | | DHC-E-10 | | DHC-E-20 | | DHC-E 30 | |
|--------------------------|---------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|
| Fase | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tensión V | 208 | 240 | 208 | 240 | 208 | 240 | 208 | 240 |
| Potencia kW | 5,4 | 7,2 | 7,2 | 9,6 | 14,4 | 19,2 | 21,6 | 28,8 |
| Amperios A | 26 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 70 | 80 | 105 | 120 |
| Int. automa. A | 30 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 2x40 | 2x50 | 3x40 | 3x50 |
| Caudal min. l/min | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 2,2 | 2,2 | 3,3 | 3,3 |
| Pérdida de presión bar | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Volumen de agua litros | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 1 | 1 | 1,5 | 1,5 |
| Presión máx. bar | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Presión de prueba bar | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Peso Kg | 2,7 | 2,7 | 2,7 | 2,7 | 9,5 | 9,5 | 11 | 11 |
| Conexiones de agua pulg. | 1/2" | 1/2" | 1/2" | 1/2" | 3/4" | 3/4" | 3/4" | 3/4" |



Mod. DHC-E 20/30

 3/4" NPT

03 TERMOS INSTANTÁNEOS DE AGUA CALIENTE

STIEBEL ELTRON

• Serie Baja Presión



| Código | Artículo | Caudal l/min $\Delta = 28^\circ C$ | Potencia kW | € |
|---|--|--|------------------------------|--|
| Serie DHF "Baja Presión" | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calentadores hidráulicos con resistencias blindadas para aguas blandas Dos niveles de potencia | | | | |
| CC 03 615 | DHF 12 C1 | 6,1 | 12 | 402,00 |
| CC 03 610 | DHF 13 C3 | 6,5 | 13 | 408,00 |
| CC 03 618 CC 03 619 CC 03 620 CC 03 621 CC 03 622 | DHF 13 C DHF 15 C DHF 18 C DHF 21 C DHF 24 C | 6,7 7,7 9,2 10,7 12,3 | 13,2 15 18 21 24 | 446,00 448,00 449,00 464,00 470,00 |

Datos técnicos

| Modelo | DHF 12 C1 | DHF 13 C3 | DHF 13 C | DHF 15 C | DHF 18 C | DHF 21 C | DHF 24 C | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Potencia de calefacción parcial (posición •) nominal (posición ••) | 220V kW 8 12 | 230V kW 8,8 13,2 | 230V 6,6 13,2 | 6,6 13,2 | 7,5 15 | 9 18 | 10,5 21 | | | | | | |
| Caudal posición • posición •• | l/min 3,0 4,5 | l/min 3,0 4,5 | l/min 3,0 4,5 | l/min 3,0 4,5 | l/min 3,9 5,9 | l/min 4,4 6,4 | l/min 4,9 7,6 | | | | | | |
| Limitador del caudal circulante | l/min 6,5 | l/min 6,5 | l/min 6,5 | l/min 6,5 | l/min 7,0 | l/min 7,5 | l/min 8,0 | | | | | | |
| Pérdida de carga* | bar 0,55 | bar 0,55 | bar 0,55 | bar 0,55 | bar 0,6 | bar 0,6 | bar 0,7 | | | | | | |
| Caudal circulante | l/min 4,5 | l/min 4,5 | l/min 4,5 | l/min 4,5 | l/min 5,9 | l/min 6,4 | l/min 7,6 | | | | | | |
| Contenido nominal | 0,6 litros | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tipo de construcción | Presurizado | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presión nominal | 1 MPa (10 bar) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dimensiones (alto x ancho x fondo) | mm | 370 x 220 x 130 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peso | 4,0 kg | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clase de protección según DIN EN 60335 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clase de protección según EN 60529 | IP 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Certificado de homologación de la inspección de obras | PA-IX 7855/I | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conexión para agua | G 1/2 (rosca exterior) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conexión eléctrica | 1/N/PE ~ 220/230V | 3/PE ~ 230V | 3/PE ~ 400V | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sistema de caldeo | Resistencia tubular de cobre | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Entrada de agua fría | $\leq 20^\circ C$ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campo de aplicación en aguas Suma de tierras alcalinas Dureza total Grado de dureza (antigua ud.) | $\leq 2,5 \text{ mol/m}^3$ $\leq 14^\circ \text{d}$ (antigua unidad) 2 inclusive (dureza media) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Los valores de pérdida de carga son también aplicables para una presión de flujo mínima según DIN 44851/ un caudal de agua circulante para el calentamiento desde $10^\circ C$ hasta $55^\circ C$ ($\Delta 45 K$). Tomando como base la DIN 1988, 3^a parte, tabla 4, se recomienda utilizar un valor de pérdida de carga de 1 bar para proyectar instalaciones sanitarias.

**03 TERMOS INSTANTÁNEOS
DE AGUA CALIENTE**
STIEBEL ELTRON

380 V III
 trifásico

380 V III
 trifásico

| Código | Artículo | Caudal (lts/min) $\Delta=28^\circ\text{C}$ | Potencia kW | € |
|--|--|--|----------------|--------|
| TERMO INSTANTÁNEO HIDRÁULICO | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selector de potencia 2 etapas Cuando el caudal de agua es pequeño, la potencia se reduce automáticamente al 50% Resistencias desnudas, especialmente anticalcáreo Intercambiador de cobre resistente a la presión Limitador de caudal incorporado Dimensiones: 470 x 225 x 117 mm | | | | |
| CC 03 581 | HDB 18 control | 9,2 | 18 | 313,00 |
| CC 03 582 | HDB 21 control | 10,7 | 21 | 325,00 |
| CC 03 583 | HDB 24 control | 12,3 | 24 | 329,00 |
| CC 03 584 | HDB 27 control | 13,8 | 27 | 343,00 |
| TERMO INSTANTÁNEO HIDRÁULICO «DOBLE MANDO» | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulación hidráulica con doble mando 1-Selector de confort / 2-Selector de potencia 2 etapas de potencia automáticas en función de caudal Dimensiones: 470 x 225 x 110 mm | | | | |
| CC 03 550 | DHB 12 Si | 6 | 12 | 361,00 |
| CC 03 551 | DHB 18 Si | 9,2 | 18 | 365,00 |
| CC 03 552 | DHB 21 Si | 10,7 | 21 | 366,00 |
| CC 03 553 | DHB 24 Si | 12,3 | 24 | 382,00 |
| CC 03 554 | DHB 27 Si | 13,8 | 27 | 396,00 |
| CC 03 555 | LR 1-A Relé de desconexión, prioridad agua caliente | | | 28,00 |
| TERMO INSTANTÁNEO ELECTRÓNICO | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control electrónico Regulación de la temperatura 35 a 60°C Temperatura constante independientemente de la presión de agua Dimensiones: 470 x 225 x 110 mm | | | | |
| CC 03 595 | DHB - E 18 | 9,2 | 18 | 561,00 |
| CC 03 596 | DHB - E 21 | 10,7 | 21 | 564,00 |
| CC 03 597 | DHB - E 24 | 12,3 | 24 | 567,00 |
| CC 03 598 | DHB - E 27 | 13,8 | 27 | 570,00 |
| TERMO ELECTRÓNICO CON PANTALLA DIGITAL | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control electrónico Regulación de la temperatura 30 a 60°C Dimensiones: 470 x 225 x 110 mm | | | | |
| CC 03 401 | DEL 18 Si electronic LCD | 9,2 | 18 | 719,00 |
| CC 03 402 | DEL 21 Si electronic LCD | 10,7 | 21 | 724,00 |
| CC 03 403 | DEL 24 Si electronic LCD | 12,3 | 24 | 727,00 |
| CC 03 404 | DEL 27 Si electronic LCD | 13,8 | 27 | 729,00 |
| CC 03 405 | Control remoto FS1 | | | 130,00 |

03 ACUMULADORES ELÉCTRICOS PARA INSTALACIONES CENTRALIZADAS

STIEBEL ELTRON
Características principales:

- Los depósitos acumuladores para montaje en suelo están pensados para el suministro de agua a varios puntos de consumo.
- Interior de depósito en acero esmaltado
- Se suministra con indicador del estado del ánodo de protección anti-corrosión y termómetro.
- Grupo de resistencias eléctricas de calentamiento blindadas en cobre, con posibilidad de conexión doble o sencilla.

- Temperatura seleccionable de 35 a 85° C.
- Protección automática anti-heladas.
- Termostato de corte de seguridad.
- Aislamiento térmico exento de materiales FCC de 50 mm. de espesor, funda exterior de plástico.
- Se suministra con contactor eléctrico, interruptor para varias posibilidades de funcionamiento y pulsador para calentamiento rápido.

• Serie SHW


Depósito acumulador SHW...S

| Código | Artículo | Dimensiones (mm.) | | | € |
|--|---|-------------------|---------|-------|----------|
| | | alto | Ø ancho | fondo | |
| CC 03 601 CC 03 602 CC 03 603 | • Aislamiento inyectado incorporado | | | | |
| | • Potencias posibles SHW 200-300-400: 2/4 - 4/4 kW a 220V II | | | | |
| | 2/6 - 3/6 - 4/6 - 6/6 kW a 380V III | | | | |
| | Mod. SHW 200 S | 1.570 | 630 | 730 | 1.401,00 |
| | Mod. SHW 300 S | 1.585 | 700 | 815 | 1.570,00 |
| | Mod. SHW 400 S | 1.755 | 750 | 865 | 1.694,00 |
| INTERCAMBIADOR HIDRÁULICO INCORPORADO ADICIONAL | | | | | |
| CC 03 608 CC 03 609 | • Superficie de intercambio 1,8 m ² | | | | |
| | • Conexiones 1" | | | | |
| | • Termostato para control bomba incorporado | | | | |
| | Mod. SHW 300 WAC | | | | 2.373,00 |
| | Mod. SHW 400 WAC | | | | 2.903,00 |

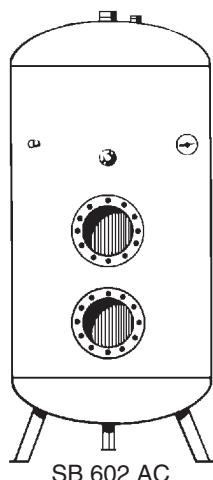
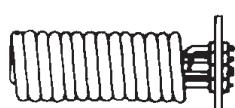
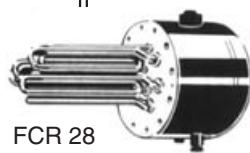
• Serie SHO (el aislamiento se suministra a parte)

| Código | Artículo | Dimensiones (mm.) | | | € |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------|-------|----------|
| | | alto | Ø ancho | fondo | |
| SISTEMA DE 1 CIRCUITO | | | | | |
| CC 03 611 | Mod. SHO AC 600 * | | | | 2.351,00 |
| | • Pot. 7,5 kW 380V III | 1.685 | 750 | 1.000 | |
| CC 03 612 | Mod. SHO AC 1000 * | | | | 3.515,00 |
| | • Pot. 12 kW 380V III | 2.525 | 750 | 1.000 | |
| SISTEMA DE 2 CIRCUITOS | | | | | |
| CC 03 613 | Mod. SHO AC 600 ** | | | | 2.456,00 |
| | • Pot. 6/12 kW 380V III ó 12/12 kW 380V III | 1.685 | 750 | 1.000 | |
| CC 03 614 | Mod. SHO AC 1000 ** | | | | 3.716,00 |
| | • Pot. 9/18 kW 380V III ó 18/18 kW 380V III | 2.525 | 750 | 1.000 | |
| AISLAMIENTOS | | | | | |
| CC 03 616 | Mod. WD 611 (para SHO AC 600) | | | | 540,00 |
| CC 03 617 | Mod. WD 1011 (para SHO AC 1000) | | | | 725,00 |
| ÁNODOS DE SACRIFICIO | | | | | |
| CC 03 782 | Mod. 143498 ánodo de sacrificio articulado para SHW 200-400 y SB 302-402, Ø 3/4" | | | | 158,00 |
| CC 03 757 | Mod. 143499 ánodo de sacrificio articulado para SHO 600-1000 y SB 602-1002, Ø 1-1/4" | | | | 259,00 |
| TERMOSTATO 85°C | | | | | |
| CC 03 817 | Mod. 136535 termostato especial func. continuo 85°C | | | | 153,00 |
| CC 03 837 | Mod. 043298 termostato RWF / HF 30 a 93° C para SHO AC 600/1000 | | | | 98,00 |

03 ACUMULADORES ELÉCTRICOS DOBLE CIRCUITO - ENERGÍA SOLAR

STIEBEL ELTRON

SB 302 S

SB 650/3 AC

SB 602 AC

WTW

FCR 28
• Serie SB

| Código | Modelo | Nº de bocas Ø mm | Alto mm | Ø mm | Capacidad litros | € |
|---|-------------|------------------|---------|------|------------------|----------|
| AISLAMIENTO INCORPORADO | | | | | | |
| CC 03 623 CC 03 625 | SB 302 S | 2/210 | 1.585 | 700 | 300 | 1.401,00 |
| | SB 402 S | 2/210 | 1.755 | 750 | 400 | 1.673,00 |
| SIN AISLAMIENTO | | | | | | |
| • Acumulador de agua industrial hasta 3 x 36 Kw de potencia | | | | | | |
| CC 03 635 | SB 650/3 AC | 3/280 | 1.850 | 750 | 650 | 2.585,00 |
| | SB 602 AC | 2/280 | 1.685 | 750 | 600 | 2.079,00 |
| CC 03 631 CC 03 632 | SB 1002 AC | 2/280 | 2.525 | 750 | 1.000 | 2.786,00 |

• Accesorios

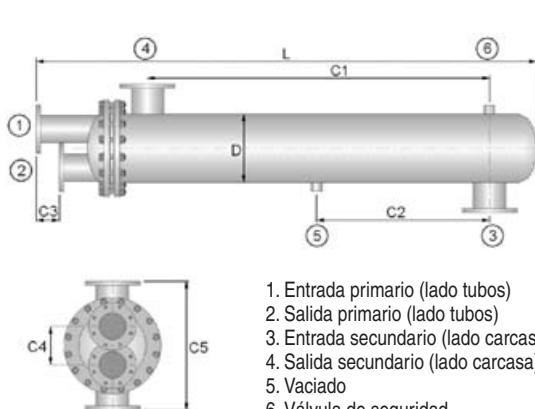
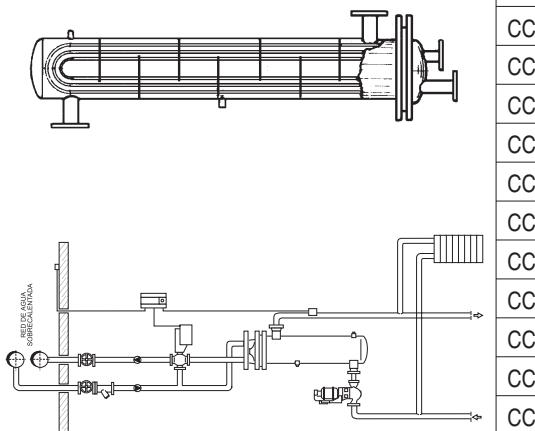
| Código | Modelo | Descripción | | € |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---|----------|
| AISLAMIENTO | | | | |
| CC 03 636 | WD 613 | Para SB 650/3 AC | | 569,00 |
| CC 03 641 | WD 612 | Para SB 602 | | 560,00 |
| CC 03 642 | WD 1012 | Para SB 1002 | | 744,00 |
| | Modelo | A instalar en | Superficie intercambio m ² | |
| INTERCAMBIADORES HIDRÁULICOS | | | | |
| CC 03 651 | WTW 21/13 | SB 201-402 AC | Aprox. 1,3 | 923,00 |
| CC 03 652 | WTW 28/18 | SB 602-1002 AC | Aprox. 1,8 | 1.220,00 |
| CC 03 653 | WTW 28/23 | SB 602-1002 AC | Aprox. 2,3 | 1.239,00 |
| | Modelo | A instalar en | Características eléctricas | |
| GRUPOS DE RESISTENCIAS | | | | |
| CC 03 661 | FCR 21/60 | SB 201-402 | *2/4 Kw 220V II *2/6, 3/6, 4/6 Kw 380V III | 720,00 |
| CC 03 662 | FCR 21/120 | SB 201-402 | 4 Kw 220V II 8 Kw 380V II 12 Kw 380V III | 731,00 |
| CC 03 663 | FCR 28/120 | SB 602-1002 | *6/12, 12/12 Kw 380V III | 868,00 |
| CC 03 664 | FCR 28/180 | SB 602-1002 | *9/18, 18/18 Kw 380V III | 1.028,00 |
| CC 03 665 | FCR 28/270 | SB 602-1002 | 27 Kw 380V III | 1.064,00 |
| CC 03 666 | FCR 28/360* | SB 602-1002 | 36 Kw 380V III | 1.036,00 |
| CC 03 667 | BGC | SB ... | 1, 2, 3, 4 y 5, 7 Kw 220V II 3 Kw 380V III 6 Kw 380V III | 380,00 |
| CONTRABRIDAS CON JUNTA | | | | |
| CC 03 668 | B 21, Ø 210 mm para SB 201-402 AC | | | 260,00 |
| CC 03 669 | B 28, Ø 280 mm para SB 602-1002 AC | | | 205,00 |

(*) No incorpora contactores

06 INTERCAMBIADORES DE CALOR TUBULARES

- Condiciones de diseño: Carcasa, Presión 8 bar, Temperatura 95°C
Haz tubular, Presión 8 bar, Temperatura 95°C
- Condiciones de trabajo, para el cálculo de la potencia calorífica:
Primario, 90/70°C. Secundario, 10/60°C
- Garantías: INOX 5 años. Acero al carbono: 2 años

| INOX | | ACERO AL CARBONO | | Superf. | Potencia | Peso | € | |
|---------|----------|------------------|----------|----------------|----------|------|-------|----------|
| Código | Modelo | Código | Modelo | m ² | Kcal/h | Kg | INOX | Acero C. |
| CC06202 | IC26016L | CC06002 | IC2601AC | 0,55 | 15900 | 40 | 1.070 | 901 |
| CC06204 | IC26036L | CC06004 | IC2603AC | 0,81 | 23500 | 45 | 1.164 | 954 |
| CC06206 | IC26056L | CC06006 | IC2605AC | 1,56 | 50000 | 67 | 1.561 | 1.338 |
| CC06208 | IC26076L | CC06008 | IC2607AC | 2 | 67500 | 73 | 1.596 | 1.456 |
| CC06210 | IC26096L | CC06010 | IC2609AC | 2,48 | 80000 | 109 | 2.128 | 1.634 |
| CC06212 | IC26116L | CC06012 | IC2611AC | 3,64 | 107500 | 116 | 2.380 | 1.830 |
| CC06214 | IC26136L | CC06014 | IC2613AC | 4,38 | 132500 | 126 | 2.669 | 2.031 |
| CC06216 | IC26156L | CC06016 | IC2615AC | 6,11 | 195000 | 169 | 3.132 | 2.517 |
| CC06217 | IC26166L | CC06017 | IC2616AC | 7,02 | 230000 | 186 | 3.370 | 2.701 |
| CC06219 | IC26186L | CC06019 | IC2618AC | 9,17 | 310000 | 226 | 3.838 | 3.315 |
| CC06220 | IC26196L | CC06020 | IC2619AC | 10,58 | 355000 | 246 | 4.017 | 3.493 |
| CC06221 | IC26206L | CC06021 | IC2620AC | 12,24 | 432500 | 271 | 4.720 | 4.131 |
| CC06222 | IC26216L | CC06022 | IC2621AC | 14,72 | 490000 | 305 | 4.924 | 4.232 |
| CC06223 | IC26226L | CC06023 | IC2622AC | 16,58 | 580000 | 366 | 6.093 | 5.480 |
| CC06224 | IC26236L | CC06024 | IC2623AC | 18,16 | 660000 | 385 | 6.158 | 5.498 |
| CC06225 | IC26246L | CC06025 | IC2624AC | 20,07 | 725000 | 416 | 6.347 | 5.559 |
| CC06226 | IC26256L | CC06026 | IC2625AC | 21,73 | 800000 | 495 | 7.359 | 6.561 |



| Modelo | D | L | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5-6 |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | Conexiones embridadas (norma DIN2576) | | |
| IC2601 | 139,7 | 1.276 | 930 | 468 | — | 70 | 248 | 1" | 2" | 3/4" |
| IC2603 | 139,7 | 1.786 | 1.440 | 723 | — | 70 | 248 | 1" | 2" | 3/4" |
| IC2605 | 168,3 | 1.866 | 1.358 | 685 | 90 | 105 | 410 | DN32 | DN65 | 3/4" |
| IC2607 | 168,3 | 2.128 | 1.618 | 815 | 90 | 105 | 410 | DN40 | DN65 | 3/4" |
| IC2609 | 219,1 | 2.114 | 1.558 | 786 | 90 | 120 | 460 | DN40 | DN80 | 1" |
| IC2611 | 219,1 | 2.055 | 1.508 | 761 | 90 | 125 | 460 | DN50 | DN80 | 1" |
| IC2613 | 219,1 | 2.405 | 1.858 | 936 | 90 | 125 | 460 | DN50 | DN80 | 1" |
| IC2615 | 273 | 2.095 | 1.455 | 736 | 90 | 140 | 513 | DN65 | DN80 | 1" |
| IC2616 | 273 | 2.241 | 1.585 | 799 | 90 | 150 | 513 | DN80 | DN100 | 1-1/2" |
| IC2618 | 323,9 | 2.322 | 1.642 | 828 | 90 | 160 | 624 | DN80 | DN100 | 1-1/2" |
| IC2619 | 323,9 | 2.322 | 1.642 | 828 | 90 | 160 | 624 | DN80 | DN100 | 1-1/2" |
| IC2620 | 323,9 | 2.622 | 1.927 | 971 | 90 | 175 | 624 | DN100 | DN125 | 1-1/2" |
| IC2621 | 323,9 | 3.087 | 2.359 | 1.189 | 90 | 175 | 624 | DN100 | DN150 | 1-1/2" |
| IC2622 | 355,6 | 2.583 | 1.765 | 892 | 120 | 200 | 668 | DN125 | DN150 | 1-1/2" |
| IC2623 | 355,6 | 2.783 | 1.965 | 993 | 120 | 200 | 668 | DN125 | DN150 | 1-1/2" |
| IC2624 | 355,6 | 3.048 | 2.178 | 1.125 | 120 | 200 | 668 | DN125 | DN200 | 1-1/2" |
| IC2625 | 406,4 | 2.797 | 1.874 | 937 | 120 | 210 | 720 | DN125 | DN200 | 1-1/2" |

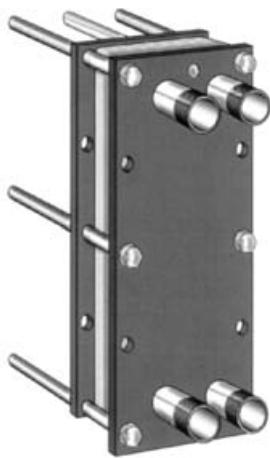
• Mini intercambiador instantáneo

| Código | Artículo | € |
|-----------|---|-------|
| CC 06 300 | K 21 (21.000 Kcal./h. = 23,26 Kw) Ø 142 x 138 mm. | 79,66 |
| CC 06 301 | K 26 (26.000 Kcal./h. = 30,16 Kw) Ø 142 x 156 mm. | 82,13 |

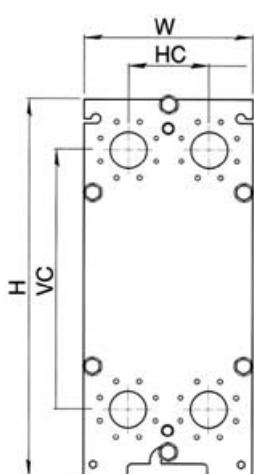


07 INTERCAMBIADORES DE PLACAS

- Tipo de placa: M3
- Tipo de junta: NBRB
- Temp. max. utilización: 95 °C



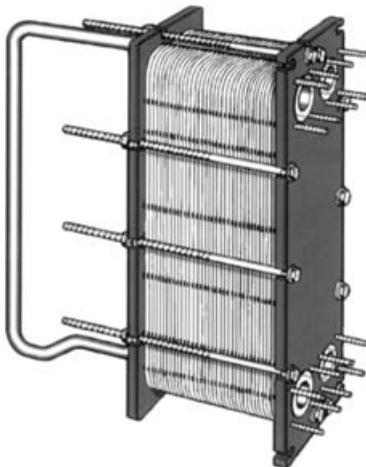
| Código | Modelo | Nº de placas | € |
|------------------|---|--------------|----------|
| CC 07 411 | M3FG11 | 11 | 783,00 |
| CC 07 412 | M3FG12 | 12 | 790,00 |
| CC 07 413 | M3FG13 | 13 | 814,00 |
| CC 07 414 | M3FG14 | 14 | 838,00 |
| CC 07 415 | M3FG15 | 15 | 861,00 |
| CC 07 416 | M3FG16 | 16 | 904,00 |
| CC 07 417 | M3FG17 | 17 | 927,00 |
| CC 07 418 | M3FG18 | 18 | 933,00 |
| CC 07 419 | M3FG19 | 19 | 957,00 |
| CC 07 420 | M3FG20 | 20 | 1.001,00 |
| CC 07 421 | M3FG21 | 21 | 1.024,00 |
| CC 07 422 | M3FG22 | 22 | 1.028,00 |
| CC 07 423 | M3FG23 | 23 | 1.051,00 |
| CC 07 424 | M3FG24 | 24 | 1.098,00 |
| CC 07 425 | M3FG25 | 25 | 1.121,00 |
| CC 07 426 | M3FG26 | 26 | 1.145,00 |
| CC 07 427 | M3FG27 | 27 | 1.170,00 |
| CC 07 428 | M3FG28 | 28 | 1.171,00 |
| CC 07 429 | M3FG29 | 29 | 1.218,00 |
| CC 07 430 | M3FG30 | 30 | 1.242,00 |
| CC 07 431 | M3FG31 | 31 | 1.266,00 |
| CC 07 432 | M3FG32 | 32 | 1.291,00 |
| CC 07 433 | M3FG33 | 33 | 1.315,00 |
| CC 07 434 | M3FG34 | 34 | 1.313,00 |
| CC 07 435 | M3FG35 | 35 | 1.364,00 |
| CC 07 436 | M3FG36 | 36 | 1.361,00 |
| CC 07 437 | M3FG37 | 37 | 1.412,00 |
| CC 07 438 | M3FG38 | 38 | 1.408,00 |
| CC 07 439 | M3FG39 | 39 | 1.432,00 |
| CC 07 440 | M3FG40 | 40 | 1.485,00 |
| CC 07 441 | M3FG41 | 41 | 1.509,00 |
| CC 07 442 | M3FG42 | 42 | 1.502,00 |
| CC 07 443 | M3FG43 | 43 | 1.557,00 |
| CC 07 444 | M3FG44 | 44 | 1.550,00 |
| CC 07 445 | M3FG45 | 45 | 1.574,00 |
| CC 07 446 | M3FG46 | 46 | 1.597,00 |
| CC 07 447 | M3FG47 | 47 | 1.621,00 |
| RECAMBIOS | | | |
| CC 07 551 | 373017-4098 Placa canal M3 H | | 29,00 |
| CC 07 552 | 373017-4000 Placa final M3 H | | 29,00 |
| CC 07 555 | 32263-09546 Junta M3 NBR (1) | | 26,00 |
| CC 07 556 | 32263-09543 Junta M3 EPDM (1) (1) Junta inicial 2 uds. | | 31,00 |



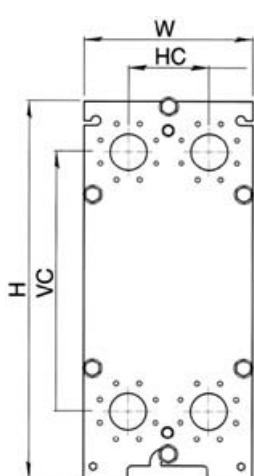
| Modelo, bastidor | M3FM |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Altura, H | mm 480 |
| Anchura, W | mm 180 |
| Distancia conexión vertical, VC | mm 357 |
| Distancia conexión horizontal, HC | mm 60 |
| Dimensión conexión, tubo | pulgadas 1-1/4" |
| Dimensión conexión, brida | mm – |
| Caudal máx. | Kg/s 3,9 |
| Temperatura máx. | bar 140 |
| Presión máx. | bar 10 |
| Flujo | Paralelo |

07 INTERCAMBIADORES DE PLACAS

- Tipo de placa: M6M L
- Tipo de junta: NBRB
- Temp. max. utilización: 95 °C



| Código | Modelo | Nº de placas | € |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|
| CC 07 515 | M6MFG15 | 15 | 1.848,00 |
| CC 07 516 | M6MFG16 | 16 | 1.908,00 |
| CC 07 517 | M6MFG17 | 17 | 1.960,00 |
| CC 07 518 | M6MFG18 | 18 | 2.012,00 |
| CC 07 519 | M6MFG19 | 19 | 2.063,00 |
| CC 07 520 | M6MFG20 | 20 | 2.115,00 |
| CC 07 521 | M6MFG21 | 21 | 2.167,00 |
| CC 07 522 | M6MFG22 | 22 | 2.219,00 |
| CC 07 523 | M6MFG23 | 23 | 2.279,00 |
| CC 07 524 | M6MFG24 | 24 | 2.330,00 |
| CC 07 525 | M6MFG25 | 25 | 2.382,00 |
| CC 07 526 | M6MFG26 | 26 | 2.434,00 |
| CC 07 527 | M6MFG27 | 27 | 2.485,00 |
| CC 07 528 | M6MFG28 | 28 | 2.537,00 |
| CC 07 529 | M6MFG29 | 29 | 2.589,00 |
| CC 07 530 | M6MFG30 | 30 | 2.649,00 |
| CC 07 531 | M6MFG31 | 31 | 2.701,00 |
| CC 07 532 | M6MFG32 | 32 | 2.753,00 |
| CC 07 533 | M6MFG33 | 33 | 2.804,00 |
| CC 07 534 | M6MFG34 | 34 | 2.856,00 |
| CC 07 535 | M6MFG35 | 35 | 2.908,00 |
| CC 07 536 | M6MFG36 | 36 | 2.966,00 |
| CC 07 537 | M6MFG37 | 37 | 3.017,00 |
| CC 07 538 | M6MFG38 | 38 | 3.069,00 |
| CC 07 539 | M6MFG39 | 39 | 3.121,00 |
| CC 07 540 | M6MFG40 | 40 | 3.172,00 |
| CC 07 541 | M6MFG41 | 41 | 3.224,00 |
| CC 07 542 | M6MFG42 | 42 | 3.284,00 |
| CC 07 543 | M6MFG43 | 43 | 3.336,00 |
| CC 07 544 | M6MFG44 | 44 | 3.388,00 |
| CC 07 545 | M6MFG45 | 45 | 3.439,00 |
| CC 07 546 | M6MFG46 | 46 | 3.491,00 |
| CC 07 547 | M6MFG47 | 47 | 3.543,00 |
| RECAMBIOS | | | |
| CC 07 553 | 364217-4098 | Placa canal M6M L | 80,00 |
| CC 07 554 | 364217-0097 | Placa final M6M L | 120,00 |
| CC 07 557 | 32330-14146 | Junta M6M NBR | 60,00 |
| CC 07 558 | 32330-14246 | Junta inicial M6M NBR | 60,00 |
| CC 07 559 | 32330-14193 | Junta M6M EPDM (1) | 70,00 |
| | (1) | Junta inicial 2 uds. | |



| Modelo, bastidor | M6MFM | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Altura, H | mm | 920 |
| Anchura, W | mm | 320 |
| Distancia conexión vertical, VC | mm | 640 |
| Distancia conexión horizontal, HC | mm | 140 |
| Dimensión conexión, tubo | pulgadas | 2" |
| Dimensión conexión, brida | mm | 60 |
| Caudal máx. | Kg/s | 15 |
| Temperatura máx. | bar | 160 |
| Presión máx. | bar | 10 |
| Flujo | Paralelo | |

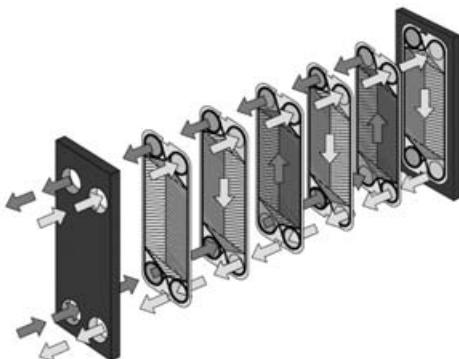
07 INTERCAMBIADORES DE PLACAS

- Tipo de placa: T2B H
- Tipo de junta: NBRP
- Temp. max. utilización: 130 °C



| Código | Modelo | Nº de placas | € |
|-----------|---------|--------------|--------|
| CC 07 205 | T2BFG5 | 5 | 459,00 |
| CC 07 207 | T2BFG7 | 7 | 499,00 |
| CC 07 209 | T2BFG9 | 9 | 537,00 |
| CC 07 210 | T2BFG10 | 10 | 556,00 |
| CC 07 212 | T2BFG12 | 12 | 595,00 |
| CC 07 214 | T2BFG14 | 14 | 633,00 |
| CC 07 216 | T2BFG16 | 16 | 672,00 |
| CC 07 218 | T2BFG18 | 18 | 711,00 |
| CC 07 219 | T2BFG19 | 19 | 716,00 |
| CC 07 221 | T2BFG21 | 21 | 769,00 |
| CC 07 223 | T2BFG23 | 23 | 793,00 |
| CC 07 225 | T2BFG25 | 25 | 831,00 |

- Tipo de placa: T5M L (sin manguitos de conexión, rosca interna en la placa bastidor)
- Tipo de junta: NBRP
- Temp. max. utilización: 130 °C

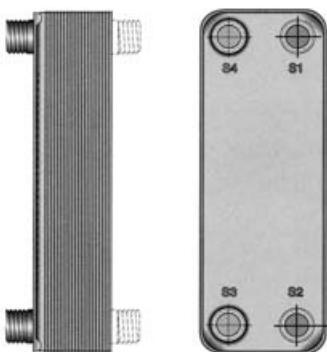


| Código | Modelo | Nº de placas | € |
|-----------|---------|--------------|----------|
| CC 07 316 | T5MFG16 | 16 | 1.399,00 |
| CC 07 318 | T5MFG18 | 18 | 1.490,00 |
| CC 07 319 | T5MFG19 | 19 | 1.505,00 |
| CC 07 320 | T5MFG20 | 20 | 1.580,00 |
| CC 07 321 | T5MFG21 | 21 | 1.594,00 |
| CC 07 322 | T5MFG22 | 22 | 1.671,00 |
| CC 07 323 | T5MFG23 | 23 | 1.691,00 |
| CC 07 324 | T5MFG24 | 24 | 1.735,00 |
| CC 07 326 | T5MFG26 | 26 | 1.860,00 |
| CC 07 327 | T5MFG27 | 27 | 1.868,00 |
| CC 07 328 | T5MFG28 | 28 | 1.950,00 |
| CC 07 329 | T5MFG29 | 29 | 1.957,00 |
| CC 07 330 | T5MFG30 | 30 | 2.041,00 |
| CC 07 333 | T5MFG33 | 33 | 2.177,00 |
| CC 07 334 | T5MFG34 | 34 | 2.226,00 |
| CC 07 336 | T5MFG36 | 36 | 2.276,00 |
| CC 07 338 | T5MFG38 | 38 | 2.367,00 |
| CC 07 340 | T5MFG40 | 40 | 2.459,00 |
| CC 07 342 | T5MFG42 | 42 | 2.551,00 |
| CC 07 343 | T5MFG43 | 43 | 2.597,00 |
| CC 07 345 | T5MFG45 | 45 | 2.689,00 |
| CC 07 347 | T5MFG47 | 47 | 2.782,00 |
| CC 07 349 | T5MFG49 | 49 | 2.874,00 |
| CC 07 351 | T5MFG51 | 51 | 2.966,00 |
| CC 07 353 | T5MFG53 | 53 | 3.119,00 |
| CC 07 355 | T5MFG55 | 55 | 3.151,00 |

| Dimensiones | T2B | T5M |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Altura, H mm | 380 | 742 |
| Anchura, W mm | 140 | 245 |
| Fondo mm | 138-248 | 150-350 |
| Conexiones | Manguito ISO 3/4" | Rosca Hembra ISO R 2" |

07 INTERCAMBIADORES DE PLACAS

• Placas termosoldadas



| Código | Modelo | Dimensiones mm | Peso kg | Nº placas | € |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| CB 14 | | | | | |
| CC 07 614 | CB 14-14 | 41 x 78 x 208 | 1,4 | 14 | 205,00 |
| CC 07 615 | CB 14-20 | 55 x 78 x 208 | 1,7 | 20 | 250,00 |
| CC 07 616 | CB 14-30 | 79 x 78 x 208 | 2,1 | 30 | 320,00 |
| CC 07 617 | CB 14-40 | 102 x 78 x 208 | 2,6 | 40 | 393,00 |
| CB 27 H | | | | | |
| CC 07 618 | CB 27-18H | 52 x 111 x 310 | 3,5 | 18 | 508,00 |
| CC 07 624 | CB 27-24H | 67 x 111 x 310 | 4,3 | 24 | 581,00 |
| CC 07 634 | CB 27-34H | 91 x 111 x 310 | 5,6 | 34 | 695,00 |
| CC 07 650 | CB 27-50H | 129 x 111 x 310 | 7,7 | 50 | 884,00 |
| CC 07 670 | CB 27-70H | 177 x 111 x 310 | 10,3 | 70 | 1.115,00 |
| CC 07 700 | CB 27-100H | 249 x 111 x 310 | 14,2 | 100 | 1.463,00 |
| CC 07 701 | CB 27-120H | 297 x 111 x 311 | 16,8 | 120 | 1.696,00 |
| CB 52 H | | | | | |
| CC 07 710 | CB 52-10H | 34 x 111 x 526 | 4,2 | 10 | 522,00 |
| CC 07 711 | CB 52-20H | 58 x 111 x 526 | 6,5 | 20 | 715,00 |
| CC 07 712 | CB 52-30H | 82 x 111 x 526 | 8,8 | 30 | 912,00 |
| CC 07 713 | CB 52-40H | 106 x 111 x 526 | 11,1 | 40 | 1.110,00 |
| CC 07 714 | CB 52-50H | 130 x 111 x 526 | 13,4 | 50 | 1.304,00 |
| CC 07 715 | CB 52-60H | 154 x 111 x 526 | 15,7 | 60 | 1.497,00 |
| CC 07 716 | CB 52-80H | 202 x 111 x 526 | 20,3 | 80 | 1.888,00 |
| CC 07 717 | CB 52-100H | 250 x 111 x 526 | 24,9 | 100 | 2.276,00 |
| CB 76 H | | | | | |
| CC 07 720 | CB 76-20H | 67 x 191 x 618 | 15,8 | 20 | 1.646,00 |
| CC 07 730 | CB 76-30H | 96 x 191 x 618 | 20,2 | 30 | 2.074,00 |
| CC 07 740 | CB 76-40H | 124 x 191 x 618 | 24,6 | 40 | 2.516,00 |
| CC 07 750 | CB 76-50H | 153 x 191 x 618 | 29,0 | 50 | 2.940,00 |
| CC 07 760 | CB 76-60H | 181 x 191 x 618 | 33,4 | 60 | 3.535,00 |
| CC 07 770 | CB 76-70H | 210 x 191 x 618 | 37,8 | 70 | 3.805,00 |
| CC 07 780 | CB 76-80H | 238 x 191 x 618 | 42,2 | 80 | 4.240,00 |
| CC 07 790 | CB 76-90H | 267 x 191 x 618 | 46,6 | 90 | 4.730,00 |
| CC 07 800 | CB 76-100H | 295 x 191 x 618 | 51,0 | 100 | 5.088,00 |
| CC 07 810 | CB 76-110H | 324 x 191 x 618 | 55,4 | 110 | 5.531,00 |
| CC 07 820 | CB 76-120H | 352 x 191 x 618 | 59,8 | 120 | 5.936,00 |
| CC 07 830 | CB 76-130H | 381 x 191 x 618 | 64,2 | 130 | 6.384,00 |
| CC 07 840 | CB 76-140H | 409 x 191 x 618 | 68,6 | 140 | 6.832,00 |
| CC 07 850 | CB 76-150H | 438 x 191 x 618 | 73,0 | 150 | 7.259,00 |
| AISLAMINETOS MODELOS CB | | | | | |
| CC 07 626 | AISLAMIENTO CB 14-14 | | | | 44,00 |
| CC 07 627 | AISLAMIENTO CB 14-20 / 30 / 40 | | | | 47,00 |
| CC 07 619 | AISLAMIENTO CB 27-18 H | | | | 85,00 |
| CC 07 620 | AISLAMIENTO CB 27-24 / 34 H | | | | 86,00 |
| CC 07 621 | AISLAMIENTO CB 27-50 H | | | | 88,00 |
| CC 07 622 | AISLAMIENTO CB 27-70 H | | | | 90,00 |
| CC 07 623 | AISLAMIENTO CB 27-100 H | | | | 94,00 |
| CC 07 625 | AISLAMIENTO CB 27-120 H | | | | 95,00 |
| CC 07 709 | AISLAMIENTO CB 52 - 10/20/30/40 H | | | | 95,00 |
| CC 07 718 | AISLAMIENTO CB 52 - 50/60/80 H | | | | 103,00 |
| CC 07 719 | AISLAMIENTO CB 52 - 100 H | | | | 107,00 |
| CC 07 721 | AISLAMIENTO CB 77 - 20/30 H | | | | 111,00 |
| CC 07 741 | AISLAMIENTO CB 77 - 40/50/60 H | | | | 118,00 |
| CC 07 801 | AISLAMIENTO CB 77 - 70/80/90 H | | | | 123,00 |
| CC 07 851 | AISLAMIENTO CB 77 - 100/110/120 H | | | | 130,00 |
| CC 07 852 | AISLAMIENTO CB 77 - 130/140/150 H | | | | 139,00 |

Nota: Para intercambiadores para gases refrigerantes, ver Tarifa FRIO (código 22 MF...)

TABLA DE SELECCIÓN INTERCAMBIADORES DE PLACAS

• Producción de ACS con CALDERA

| Modelo | Nº Placas | Caudal l/h (2°) A.C.S. | Potencia Kcal/h | Caudal l/h (1°) 90°C | M.C.A. | Caudal l/h (1°) 85°C | M.C.A. | Caudal l/h (1°) 80°C | M.C.A. |
|--------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| T2B | 7 | 675 | 27.000 | 1.400 | 2,91 | 1.400 | 2,94 | 1.400 | 2,97 |
| T2B | 10 | 1.125 | 45.000 | 2.300 | 3,10 | 2.300 | 3,13 | 2.300 | 3,16 |
| T2B | 14 | 1.625 | 65.000 | 3.400 | 3,61 | 3.400 | 3,64 | 3.400 | 3,67 |
| T2B | 18 | 2.000 | 80.000 | 4.100 | 3,75 | 4.100 | 3,78 | 4.100 | 3,80 |
| M3FM | 17 | 2.500 | 100.000 | 5.200 | 3,31 | 5.200 | 3,62 | 5.200 | 3,65 |
| M3FM | 21 | 3.000 | 120.000 | 6.200 | 3,29 | 6.200 | 3,35 | 6.200 | 3,37 |
| M3FM | 23 | 3.500 | 140.000 | 7.300 | 3,64 | 7.300 | 3,66 | 7.300 | 3,90 |
| M3FM | 27 | 4.000 | 160.000 | 8.300 | 3,53 | 8.300 | 3,55 | 8.300 | 3,58 |
| M3FM | 29 | 4.500 | 180.000 | 9.300 | 3,45 | 9.300 | 3,54 | 9.300 | 3,56 |
| M3FM | 33 | 4.750 | 200.000 | 10.400 | 3,84 | 10.400 | 3,86 | 10.400 | 3,92 |
| M3FM | 37 | 5.000 | 220.000 | 11.400 | 3,80 | 11.400 | 3,93 | 11.400 | 3,95 |
| M3FM | 41 | 5.500 | 240.000 | 12.400 | 3,87 | 12.400 | 3,96 | 12.400 | 4,10 |
| T5M | 16 | 6.000 | 260.000 | 13.500 | 3,90 | 13.500 | 3,93 | 13.500 | 3,96 |
| T5M | 18 | 6.500 | 280.000 | 14.500 | 3,65 | 14.500 | 3,68 | 14.500 | 3,71 |
| T5M | 20 | 7.500 | 300.000 | 15.500 | 3,47 | 15.500 | 3,50 | 15.500 | 3,53 |
| T5M | 24 | 8.750 | 350.000 | 18.100 | 3,42 | 18.100 | 3,46 | 18.100 | 3,49 |
| T5M | 26 | 10.000 | 400.000 | 20.700 | 3,86 | 20.700 | 3,89 | 20.700 | 3,93 |
| T5M | 30 | 11.250 | 450.000 | 23.300 | 3,87 | 23.300 | 3,90 | 23.300 | 3,94 |
| T5M | 34 | 12.500 | 500.000 | 25.900 | 3,94 | 25.900 | 3,97 | 25.900 | 4,01 |
| M6M | 28 | 15.000 | 600.000 | 31.100 | 3,80 | 31.100 | 3,82 | 31.100 | 3,84 |
| M6M | 34 | 17.500 | 700.000 | 36.300 | 3,88 | 36.300 | 3,90 | 36.300 | 3,92 |
| M6M | 42 | 20.000 | 800.000 | 41.500 | 3,88 | 41.500 | 3,90 | 41.500 | 3,91 |

Criterios de selección: Temperatura primario: 90°C..... 70°C
 85°C..... 65°C
 80°C..... 60°C

Temperatura secundario: 10°C..... 50°C
 Perdida de carga cto ACS: Máx. 3 mca.

• Producción de ACS con Bomba de Calor

| Modelo | Nº Placas | Potencia Kcal/h | (1°) Bomba 55°C | | (2°) A.C.S. 45°C | |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| | | | I/h | M.C.A. | I/h | M.C.A. |
| M3FM | 11 | 15.000 | 1.500 | 2,57 | 1.500 | 2,58 |
| M3FM | 13 | 20.000 | 2.000 | 3,16 | 2.000 | 3,17 |
| M3FM | 16 | 25.000 | 2.500 | 2,82 | 2.500 | 3,65 |
| M3FM | 18 | 30.000 | 3.100 | 3,21 | 3.100 | 4,02 |
| M3FM | 20 | 35.000 | 3.600 | 3,54 | 3.600 | 4,34 |
| M3FM | 23 | 40.000 | 4.100 | 3,84 | 4.100 | 3,85 |
| M3FM | 26 | 45.000 | 4.600 | 3,53 | 4.600 | 3,98 |
| M3FM | 29 | 50.000 | 5.100 | 3,78 | 5.100 | 3,79 |
| M3FM | 33 | 55.000 | 5.600 | 3,57 | 5.600 | 3,58 |
| M3FM | 35 | 60.000 | 6.100 | 3,79 | 6.100 | 3,80 |
| M3FM | 37 | 65.000 | 6.600 | 3,77 | 6.600 | 3,79 |
| M3FM | 39 | 70.000 | 7.100 | 3,98 | 7.100 | 3,99 |
| M3FM | 43 | 75.000 | 7.600 | 3,68 | 7.600 | 3,69 |
| T5M | 19 | 80.000 | 8.200 | 3,22 | 8.200 | 3,29 |
| T5M | 19 | 85.000 | 8.700 | 3,66 | 8.700 | 3,68 |
| T5M | 21 | 90.000 | 9.200 | 3,18 | 9.200 | 3,26 |
| T5M | 23 | 100.000 | 10.200 | 3,33 | 10.200 | 3,41 |
| T5M | 33 | 150.000 | 15.300 | 3,53 | 15.300 | 3,61 |
| T5M | 43 | 200.000 | 20.400 | 3,70 | 20.400 | 3,78 |
| M6M | 35 | 250.000 | 25.500 | 3,94 | 25.500 | 3,92 |
| M6M | 39 | 300.000 | 30.600 | 3,82 | 30.600 | 3,83 |
| M6M | 47 | 350.000 | 35.700 | 3,81 | 35.700 | 3,82 |

Criterios de selección: Temperatura primario: 55°C.....45°C
 Temperatura secundario: 35°C.....45°C

TABLA DE SELECCIÓN INTERCAMBIADORES DE PLACAS CON JUNTAS

• Climatización de piscina con caldera

| Modelo | Nº Placas | (1º) Caldera 60°C | | (2º) Piscina 25°C | | Piscina m ² | Potencia |
|--------|-----------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------|----------|
| | | I/h | M.C.A. | I/h | M.C.A. | | |
| T2B | 12 | 1.300 | 1,13 | 1.900 | 1,96 | 40 | 25.000 |
| T2B | 18 | 1.800 | 0,99 | 2.900 | 2,14 | 60 | 35.000 |
| M3MFM | 15 | 2.300 | 0,91 | 3.600 | 2,10 | 75 | 45.000 |
| M3MFM | 17 | 2.800 | 0,96 | 4.300 | 2,17 | 90 | 55.000 |
| M3MFM | 20 | 3.300 | 0,96 | 5.200 | 2,13 | 110 | 65.000 |
| M3MFM | 23 | 3.800 | 0,91 | 5.900 | 2,11 | 125 | 75.000 |
| M3MFM | 26 | 4.300 | 0,99 | 6.700 | 2,10 | 140 | 85.000 |
| M3MFM | 30 | 4.900 | 0,98 | 7.600 | 2,19 | 160 | 95.000 |
| M3MFM | 34 | 5.400 | 0,98 | 8.300 | 2,19 | 175 | 105.000 |
| M3MFM | 38 | 5.900 | 0,99 | 9.000 | 2,12 | 190 | 115.000 |
| T5M | 18 | 6.400 | 1,10 | 10.000 | 2,19 | 210 | 125.000 |
| T5M | 20 | 6.900 | 1,02 | 10.700 | 2,17 | 225 | 135.000 |
| T5M | 22 | 7.400 | 0,97 | 11.400 | 2,08 | 240 | 145.000 |
| M6M | 16 | 102.000 | 1,56 | 13.400 | 2,14 | 335 | 200.000 |
| M6M | 20 | 128.000 | 1,53 | 16.600 | 2,18 | 415 | 250.000 |
| M6M | 26 | 153.000 | 1,34 | 20.000 | 2,12 | 500 | 300.000 |
| M6M | 30 | 179.000 | 1,41 | 23.400 | 2,19 | 585 | 350.000 |
| M6M | 36 | 204.000 | 1,37 | 26.600 | 2,16 | 665 | 400.000 |
| M6M | 42 | 230.000 | 1,39 | 30.000 | 2,14 | 750 | 450.000 |
| M10M | 20 | 255.000 | 1,42 | 33.400 | 2,12 | 835 | 500.000 |
| M10M | 22 | 281.000 | 1,40 | 36.600 | 2,12 | 915 | 550.000 |
| M10M | 24 | 306.000 | 1,39 | 40.000 | 2,15 | 1.000 | 600.000 |
| M10M | 26 | 332.000 | 1,38 | 43.400 | 2,17 | 1.085 | 650.000 |
| M10M | 28 | 357.000 | 1,38 | 46.600 | 2,18 | 1.165 | 700.000 |
| M10M | 30 | 383.000 | 1,38 | 50.000 | 2,11 | 1.250 | 750.000 |

Criterios de selección: Temperatura primario: 60°C.....40°C
 Temperatura secundario: 10°C.....28°C
 Perdida de carga cto Piscina: Máx. 2 mca

• Climatización de piscina con bomba de calor

| Modelo | Nº Placas | (1º) Caldera 60°C | | (2º) Piscina 25°C | | Piscina m ² | Potencia |
|--------|-----------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------|----------|
| | | I/h | M.C.A. | I/h | M.C.A. | | |
| T2B | 12 | 2.500 | 2,98 | 1.600 | 1,9 | 40 | 25.000 |
| M3FM | 14 | 5.100 | 3,15 | 3.200 | 2,0 | 80 | 50.000 |
| M3FM | 20 | 7.600 | 3,68 | 5.000 | 2,2 | 125 | 75.000 |
| M3FM | 28 | 10.200 | 3,81 | 6.400 | 2,0 | 160 | 100.000 |
| T5M | 20 | 15.300 | 3,69 | 10.000 | 2,2 | 250 | 150.000 |
| T5M | 28 | 20.400 | 3,65 | 13.400 | 2,1 | 335 | 200.000 |
| T5M | 36 | 25.500 | 3,84 | 16.600 | 2,1 | 415 | 250.000 |
| M6M | 28 | 30.600 | 3,93 | 20.000 | 2,1 | 500 | 300.000 |
| M6M | 34 | 35.700 | 4,00 | 21.400 | 1,8 | 585 | 350.000 |
| M6M | 37 | 40.800 | 4,78 | 26.600 | 2,2 | 665 | 400.000 |
| M6M | 42 | 45.900 | 5,27 | 30.000 | 2,1 | 750 | 450.000 |
| M10M | 20 | 50.900 | 5,20 | 33.400 | 2,1 | 835 | 500.000 |
| M10M | 22 | 56.000 | 5,15 | 36.600 | 2,1 | 915 | 550.000 |
| M10M | 23 | 61.100 | 5,12 | 37.300 | 2,2 | 1.000 | 600.000 |

Criterios de selección: Temperatura primario: 55°C.....45°C
 Temperatura secundario: 10°C.....28°C
 Perdida de carga cto Piscina: Máx. 2 mca

TABLA DE SELECCIÓN INTERCAMBIADORES DE PLACAS TERMOSOLDADAS

• Producción de ACS con CALDERA

| Modelo | Nº Placas | Caudal (l/h) A.C.S. | Potencia Kcal/h | Caudal (l/h) (1º) 90°C | M.C.A. | Caudal (l/h) (1º) 85°C | M.C.A. | Caudal (l/h) (1º) 80°C | M.C.A. |
|--------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| CB-14H | 14 | 1.250 | 50.000 | 1.435 | 1,47 | 1.745 | 2,59 | 2.235 | 4,03 |
| CB-26H | 18 | 2.250 | 90.000 | 1.915 | 1,31 | 2.235 | 2,1 | 2.695 | 3,43 |
| CB-26H | 24 | 3.250 | 130.000 | 2.790 | 1,79 | 3.265 | 3,76 | 3.950 | 4,41 |
| CB-26H | 34 | 4.755 | 190.000 | 4.045 | 2,04 | 4.725 | 3,09 | 5.720 | 4,80 |
| CB-26H | 50 | 6.750 | 270.000 | 5.570 | 1,94 | 6.480 | 2,93 | 7.785 | 4,09 |
| CB-26H | 70 | 9.555 | 390.000 | 7.305 | 2,23 | 8.365 | 2,9 | 9.835 | 3,97 |
| CB-26H | 100 | 11.760 | 470.000 | 9.040 | 2,03 | 10.395 | 2,98 | 12.300 | 4,52 |
| CB-76H | 20 | 7.505 | 300.000 | 5.180 | 1,05 | 5.860 | 1,84 | 6.755 | 3,04 |
| CB-76H | 40 | 13.760 | 550.000 | 9.070 | 1,01 | 10.170 | 1,5 | 11.630 | 2,21 |
| CB-76H | 50 | 17.760 | 710.000 | 11.730 | 1,19 | 13.155 | 1,72 | 15.055 | 2,50 |
| CB-76H | 60 | 21.265 | 850.000 | 13.990 | 1,22 | 15.680 | 1,75 | 17.930 | 2,54 |
| CB-76H | 70 | 23.765 | 950.000 | 15.455 | 1,07 | 17.295 | 1,55 | 19.730 | 2,27 |
| CB-76H | 80 | 26.765 | 1.070.000 | 17.409 | 1,07 | 19.314 | 1,55 | 22.003 | 2,27 |
| CB-76H | 90 | 29.520 | 1.180.000 | 19.005 | 1,04 | 21.235 | 1,51 | 24.170 | 2,21 |
| CB-76H | 100 | 32.770 | 1.310.000 | 21.075 | 1,12 | 23.540 | 1,61 | 26.795 | 2,34 |

Pérdida de carga máx. 3 m.c.a. circuito A.C.S.

• Producción de ACS con BOMBA o PANEL

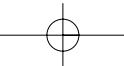
| Modelo | Nº Placas | Caudal (l/h) A.C.S. | Potencia Kcal/h | Caudal (l/h) (1º) 50°C | M.C.A. | Caudal (l/h) (1º) 55°C | M.C.A. | Caudal (l/h) (1º) 60°C | M.C.A. |
|--------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| CB-14H | 14 | 500 | 15.000 | 1.585 | 2,06 | 1.385 | 1,31 | 1.220 | 1,83 |
| CB-26H | 18 | 1.335 | 40.000 | 3.275 | 3,53 | 2.840 | 2,95 | 2.485 | 1,85 |
| CB-26H | 24 | 1.665 | 50.000 | 3.675 | 3,8 | 3.200 | 2,66 | 2.810 | 1,85 |
| CB-26H | 34 | 2.335 | 70.000 | 4.895 | 3,45 | 4.270 | 2,40 | 3.755 | 1,66 |
| CB-26H | 50 | 3.335 | 100.000 | 6.645 | 3,19 | 5.035 | 2,21 | 5.120 | 1,51 |
| CB-26H | 70 | 4.500 | 135.000 | 8.595 | 3,19 | 7.520 | 2,21 | 6.640 | 1,57 |
| CB-26H | 100 | 6.335 | 190.000 | 11.835 | 3,14 | 10.355 | 2,96 | 9.150 | 2,10 |
| CB-76H | 20 | 2.500 | 100.000 | 7.470 | 3,14 | 6.395 | 1,55 | 3.750 | 1,16 |
| CB-76H | 40 | 8.665 | 260.000 | 12.985 | 3,02 | 11.465 | 2,16 | 10.220 | 1,53 |
| CB-76H | 50 | 12.330 | 370.000 | 19.515 | 3,81 | 17.185 | 2,54 | 15.285 | 1,62 |
| CB-76H | 60 | 14.330 | 430.000 | 22.140 | 3,36 | 19.520 | 3,20 | 17.370 | 2,35 |
| CB-76H | 70 | 16.665 | 500.000 | 25.570 | 3,42 | 22.545 | 2,35 | 20.070 | 1,39 |
| CB-76H | 80 | 19.330 | 580.000 | 29.775 | 3,82 | 26.247 | 2,55 | 23.360 | 1,63 |
| CB-76H | 90 | 21.665 | 650.000 | 33.205 | 3,95 | 29.275 | 2,66 | 26.060 | 1,71 |
| CB-76H | 100 | 23.330 | 700.000 | 35.125 | 3,66 | 30.990 | 2,43 | 27.605 | 1,54 |

Pérdida de carga máx. 3 m.c.a. circuito A.C.S.

Las tablas de selección en este catálogo ayudan a encontrar fácilmente y rápidamente un adecuado modelo y medida de intercambiador de calor para una aplicación predefinida basada en producción de A.C.S. Es obviamente imposible incluir todas las temperaturas y caudales en tablas como estas, pero estamos seguros de que pueden ayudarles a seleccionar un intercambiador para sus necesidades. SALVADOR ESCODA declina cualquier responsabilidad por eventuales errores u omisiones, o por daños causados por el uso incorrecto de las informaciones contenidas en este documento.

BOMBA MULTICELULAR

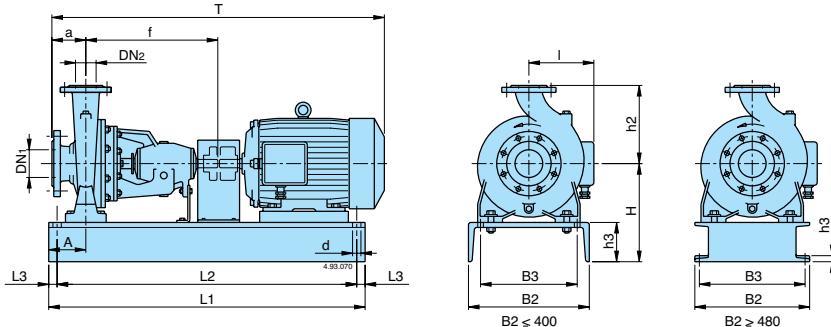
CP12



Bombas centrífugas de aspiración axial según norma europea EN 733



Dimensiones y pesos



n = 2900 1/min

4

| BOMBA | MOTOR | kW | mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|-----|
| | | | DN1 | DN2 | a | f | H | h2 | L1 | L2 | L3 | B2 | B3 | A | h3 | d | T≈ | I≈ |
| N 32-125 | - 71 B2 | 0,55 | 50 | 32 | 80 | 360 | 197 | 140 | 780 | 750 | 15 | 240 | 180 | 90 | 85 | 14 | 685 | 110 |
| | - 80 A2 | 0,75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 715 | 132 |
| | - 80 B2 | 1,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 740 | 144 |
| | - 90 S2 | 1,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 740 | 144 |
| N 32-160 | - 90 S2 | 1,5 | 50 | 32 | 80 | 360 | 217 | 160 | 780 | 750 | 15 | 240 | 180 | 90 | 85 | 14 | 765 | 144 |
| | - 90 L2 | 2,2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 815 | 165 |
| | - 100 L2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 765 | 144 |
| N 32-200 | - 90 L2 | 2,2 | 50 | 32 | 80 | 360 | 245 | 180 | 780 | 750 | 15 | 240 | 180 | 90 | 85 | 14 | 815 | 165 |
| | - 100 L2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 835 | 180 |
| | - 112 M2 | 4 | | | | | | 260 | | | | | | | | | 895 | 205 |
| N 40-125 | - 80 B2 | 1,1 | 65 | 40 | 80 | 360 | 197 | 140 | 780 | 750 | 15 | 240 | 180 | 90 | 85 | 14 | 715 | 132 |
| | - 90 S2 | 1,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 740 | 144 |
| | - 90 L2 | 2,2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 765 | 144 |
| N 40-160 | - 90 L2 | 2,2 | 65 | 40 | 80 | 360 | 217 | 160 | 780 | 750 | 15 | 240 | 180 | 90 | 85 | 14 | 815 | 165 |
| | - 100 L2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 835 | 180 |
| | - 112 M2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 915 | 205 |
| N 40-200 | - 112 M2 | 4 | 65 | 40 | 100 | 360 | 260 | 180 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 300 | 240 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 955 | 205 |
| | - 132 SA2 | 5,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1060 | 250 |
| | - 132 SB2 | 7,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 855 | 180 |
| N 40-250 | - 90 L2 | 2,2 | 65 | 50 | 100 | 360 | 280 | 225 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 350 | 290 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 785 | 144 |
| | - 160 MA2 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 835 | 165 |
| | - 160 MB2 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 855 | 180 |
| N 50-125 | - 90 L2 | 2,2 | 65 | 50 | 100 | 360 | 217 | 160 | 780 | 750 | 15 | 240 | 180 | 90 | 85 | 14 | 915 | 205 |
| | - 100 L2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1060 | 250 |
| | - 112 M2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1100 | 220 |
| N 50-160 | - 132 SA2 | 5,5 | 65 | 50 | 100 | 360 | 260 | 180 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 300 | 240 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 855 | 180 |
| | - 132 SB2 | 7,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 915 | 205 |
| | - 160 MA2 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1060 | 250 |
| N 50-200 | - 160 MA2 | 11 | 65 | 50 | 100 | 360 | 260 | 200 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 300 | 240 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 955 | 205 |
| | - 160 MB2 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1060 | 250 |
| | - 160 MB2 | 18,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1100 | 220 |
| N 50 M | - 160 MA2 | 11 | 65 | 50 | 100 | 360 | 280 | 225 | 1020 | 990 | 15 | 350 | 290 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 1060 | 250 |
| | - 160 MB2 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1100 | 220 |
| | - 160 L2 | 18,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 915 | 205 |
| N 65-125 | - 112 M2 | 4 | 80 | 65 | 100 | 360 | 260 | 200 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 300 | 240 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 915 | 205 |
| | - 132 SA2 | 5,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 955 | 205 |
| | - 132 SB2 | 7,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1060 | 250 |
| N 65-160 | - 132 SA2 | 5,5 | 80 | 65 | 100 | 360 | 260 | 200 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 300 | 240 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 915 | 205 |
| | - 132 SB2 | 7,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 955 | 205 |
| | - 132 MA2 | 9,2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1060 | 250 |
| N 65-200 | - 160 MA2 | 11 | 80 | 65 | 100 | 360 | 280 | 225 | 1020 | 990 | 15 | 350 | 290 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 1060 | 250 |
| | - 160 MB2 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1100 | 220 |
| | - 180 M2 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1235 | 270 |
| N 65-250 | - 180 M2 | 30 | 80 | 65 | 100 | 470 | 310 | 250 | 1230 | 1190 | 20 | 400 | 340 | 130 | 110 | 18 | 1335 | 290 |
| | - 200 LA2 | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1235 | 270 |
| | - 200 LB2 | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1335 | 290 |
| N 80-160 | - 132 SB2 | 7,5 | 100 | 80 | 125 | 360 | 280 | 225 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 350 | 290 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 940 | 205 |
| | - 132 MA2 | 9,2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 980 | 205 |
| | - 160 MA2 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1085 | 250 |
| N 80-200 | - 160 MB2 | 15 | 100 | 80 | 125 | 470 | 280 | 225 | 1020 | 990 | 15 | 350 | 290 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 1125 | 220 |
| | - 180 M2 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1260 | 270 |
| | - 200 LA2 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1360 | 290 |
| N 80-250 | - 225 M2 | 45 | 100 | 80 | 125 | 470 | 310 | 250 | 1230 | 1190 | 20 | 400 | 340 | 130 | 110 | 18 | 1400 | 320 |
| | - 250 M2 | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1515 | 355 |
| | - 280 S2 | 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1235 | 250 |
| N 100-200 | - 160 L2 | 18,5 | 125 | 100 | 125 | 470 | 310 | 250 | 1230 | 1190 | 20 | 400 | 430 | 90 | | | | |



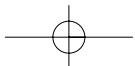
**Bombas centrífugas de aspiración axial
según norma europea EN 733**



Dimensiones y pesos

n = 1450 1/min

| BOMBA | MOTOR | kW | mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|-----|
| | | | DN1 | DN2 | a | f | H | h2 | L1 | L2 | L3 | B2 | B3 | A | h3 | d | T= | I= |
| N4 32-125 | - 71 A4 - 71 A4 - 71 A4 | 0,25 0,25 0,25 | 50 | 32 | 80 | 360 | 197 | 140 | 780 | 750 | 15 | 240 | 180 | 90 | 85 | 14 | 685 | 110 |
| N4 32-160 | - 71 B4 - 71 B4 | 0,37 0,37 | 50 | 32 | 80 | 360 | 217 | 160 | 780 | 750 | 15 | 240 | 180 | 90 | 85 | 14 | 685 | 110 |
| N4 32-200 | - 80 A4 - 80 B4 | 0,55 0,75 | 50 | 32 | 80 | 360 | 245 | 180 | 780 | 750 | 15 | 240 | 180 | 90 | 85 | 14 | 715 | 132 |
| N4 40-125 | - 71 A4 - 71 B4 - 71 B4 | 0,25 0,37 0,37 | 65 | 40 | 80 | 360 | 197 | 140 | 780 | 750 | 15 | 240 | 180 | 90 | 85 | 14 | 685 | 110 |
| N4 40-160 | - 71 B4 - 80 A4 - 80 B4 | 0,37 0,55 0,75 | 65 | 40 | 80 | 360 | 217 | 160 | 780 | 750 | 15 | 240 | 180 | 90 | 85 | 14 | 685 | 110 |
| N4 40-200 | - 90 S4 - 90 S4 | 1,1 1,1 | 65 | 40 | 100 | 360 | 260 | 180 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 300 | 240 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 760 | 144 |
| N4 40-250 | - 90 L4 - 100 LA4 - 100 LB4 | 1,5 2,2 3 | 65 | 40 | 100 | 360 | 280 | 225 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 350 | 290 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 785 | 144 |
| N4 50-125 | - 71 B4 - 80 A4 - 80 B4 | 0,37 0,55 0,75 | 65 | 50 | 100 | 360 | 217 | 160 | 780 | 750 | 15 | 240 | 180 | 90 | 85 | 14 | 705 | 110 |
| N4 50-160 | - 90 S4 - 90 S4 | 1,1 1,1 | 65 | 50 | 100 | 360 | 260 | 180 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 300 | 240 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 760 | 144 |
| N4 50-200 | - 90 S4 - 90 L4 - 100 LA4 | 1,1 1,5 2,2 | 65 | 50 | 100 | 360 | 260 | 200 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 300 | 240 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 760 | 144 |
| N4 50-250 | - 100 LA4 - 100 LB4 - 112 M4 | 2,2 3 4 | 65 | 50 | 100 | 360 | 280 | 225 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 350 | 290 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 835 | 165 |
| N4 65-125 | - 80 B4 - 80 B4 - 90 S4 | 0,75 0,75 1,1 | 80 | 65 | 100 | 360 | 260 | 180 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 300 | 240 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 735 | 132 |
| N4 65-160 | - 90 S4 - 90 S4 - 90 L4 | 1,1 1,1 1,5 | 80 | 65 | 100 | 360 | 260 | 200 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 300 | 240 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 760 | 144 |
| N4 65-200 | - 100 LA4 - 100 LB4 | 2,2 3 | 80 | 65 | 100 | 360 | 280 | 225 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 350 | 290 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 835 | 165 |
| N4 65-250 | - 112 M4 - 132 S4 | 4 5,5 | 80 | 65 | 100 | 470 | 310 | 250 | 1030 | 990 | 20 | 400 | 340 | 130 | 110 | 18 | 965 | 180 |
| N4 65-315 | - 132 S4 - 132 MA4 - 132 MB4 | 5,5 7,5 9,2 | 80 | 65 | 125 | 470 | 335 | 280 | 1030 | 990 | 20 | 400 | 340 | 130 | 110 | 18 | 1025 | 205 |
| N4 80-160 | - 90 S4 - 90 L4 - 100 LA4 | 1,1 1,5 2,2 | 100 | 80 | 125 | 360 | 280 | 225 | 880 | 850 | 15 | 350 | 290 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 785 | 144 |
| N4 80-200 | - 100 LA4 - 100 LB4 - 112 M4 | 2,2 3 4 | 100 | 80 | 125 | 470 | 280 | 250 | 1020 | 990 | 15 | 350 | 290 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 970 | 165 |
| N4 80-250 | - 112 M4 - 132 S4 - 132 MA4 | 4 5,5 7,5 | 100 | 80 | 125 | 470 | 310 | 280 | 1030 | 990 | 20 | 400 | 340 | 130 | 110 | 18 | 990 | 180 |
| N4 80-315 | - 132 MB4 - 160 M4 - 160 L4 | 9,2 11 15 | 100 | 80 | 125 | 470 | 360 | 315 | 1030 | 990 | 20 | 400 | 340 | 130 | 110 | 18 | 1090 | 205 |
| N4 80-400 | - 180 M4 - 180 L4 - 200 L4 | 18,5 22 30 | 125 | 80 | 125 | 530 | 445 | 355 | 1250 | 840 | 205 | 480 | 430 | 110 | 20 | 24 | 1320 | 270 |
| N4 100-200 | - 100 LB4 - 112 M4 - 132 S4 | 3 4 5,5 | 125 | 100 | 125 | 470 | 310 | 280 | 1030 | 990 | 20 | 400 | 340 | 130 | 110 | 18 | 970 | 165 |
| N4 100-250 | - 132 MA4 - 132 MB4 | 7,5 9,2 | 125 | 100 | 140 | 470 | 335 | 280 | 1030 | 990 | 20 | 400 | 340 | 130 | 110 | 18 | 1050 | 205 |
| N4 100-315 | - 160 M4 - 160 L4 - 180 M4 | 11 15 18,5 | 125 | 100 | 140 | 470 | 360 | 315 | 1230 | 1190 | 20 | 400 | 340 | 130 | 110 | 18 | 1210 | 250 |
| N4 100-400 | - 180 L4 - 200 L4 - 225 S4 | 22 30 37 | 125 | 100 | 140 | 530 | 445 | 355 | 1250 | 840 | 205 | 480 | 430 | 110 | 20 | 24 | 1375 | 270 |
| N4 125-250 | - 132 S4 - 132 MA4 - 132 MB4 - 160 M4 - 160 L4 | 5,5 7,5 9,2 11 15 | 150 | 125 | 140 | 470 | 360 | 355 | 1030 | 990 | 20 | 400 | 340 | 130 | 110 | 18 | 1210 | 250 |
| N4 125-315 | - 180 M4 - 180 L4 - 200 L4 | 18,5 22 30 | 150 | 125 | 140 | 530 | 445 | 355 | 1250 | 840 | 205 | 480 | 430 | 110 | 20 | 24 | 1335 | 270 |
| N4 125-400 | - 225 S4 - 225 M4 - 250 M4 | 37 45 55 | 150 | 125 | 140 | 530 | 480 | 400 | 1250 | 840 | 205 | 480 | 430 | 110 | 20 | 24 | 1480 | 320 |
| N4 150-315 | - 180 M4 - 180 L4 - 200 L4 - 225 S4 | 18,5 22 30 37 | 200 | 150 | 160 | 530 | 445 | 400 | 1250 | 840 | 205 | 480 | 430 | 110 | 20 | 24 | 1395 | 355 |
| N4 150-400 | - 225 M4 - 250 M4 - 280 S4 | 45 55 75 | 200 | 150 | 160 | 530 | 480 | 450 | 1250 | 840 | 205 | 480 | 430 | 110 | 20 | 24 | 1530 | 320 |


N, N4
**Bombas centrífugas de aspiración axial
según norma europea EN 733**
Intercambiabilidad de componentes

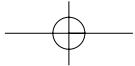
| TIPO | Cuerpo soporte | | | Eje bomba | | | | | Rodamientos | | | | Sello sobre el eje | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---|---|-----------|----|-----|----|---|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|------|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | I | II | III | IV | V | 6207 Z 6306 Z | 6207 Z 3306 | 6309 Z 3309 | 6311 Z 3311 | Ø 32 | Ø 40 | Ø 50 | |
| N,N4 32-125 | • | | | • | | | | | • | | | | • | | | |
| N,N4 32-160 | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | |
| N,N4 32-200 | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | |
| N,N4 40-125 | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | |
| N,N4 40-160 | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | |
| N,N4 40-200C | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | |
| N,N4 40-200A-AR-B | • | | | | | • | | | | | • | | • | | | |
| N,N4 40-250 | • | | | | | • | | | | | • | | • | | | |
| N,N4 50-125 | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | |
| N,N4 50-160 | • | | | | | • | | | | • | | | • | | | |
| N,N4 50-200 | • | | | | | • | | | | | • | | • | | | |
| N,N4 50-250 | • | | | | | • | | | | | • | | • | | | |
| N 50 M | • | | | | | • | | | | | • | | • | | | |
| N,N4 65-125E | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | |
| N,N4 65-125A-C | • | | | | | • | | | | | • | | • | | | |
| N,N4 65-160 | • | | | | | • | | | | | • | | • | | | |
| N,N4 65-200 | • | | | | | • | | | | | • | | • | | | |
| N,N4 65-250 | | • | | | | | • | | | | | • | | | • | |
| N4 65-315 | | • | | | | | | • | | | | | | | | |
| N,N4 80-160 | • | | | | | • | | | | • | | | • | | | |
| N,N4 80-200 | | • | | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | |
| N,N4 80-250 | | • | | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | |
| N4 80-315 | | • | | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | |
| N4 80-400 | | | • | | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • |
| N,N4 100-200 | | • | | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | |
| N,N4 100-250 | | • | | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | |
| N4 100-315 | | • | | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | |
| N4 100-400 | | | • | | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • |
| N4 125-250 | | • | | | | | | • | | | | • | | | • | |
| N4 125-315 | | | • | | | | | | • | | | | • | | | • |
| N4 125-400 | | | • | | | | | | • | | | | • | | | • |
| N4 150-315 | | | • | | | | | | • | | | | • | | | • |
| N4 150-400 | | | • | | | | | | • | | | | • | | | • |

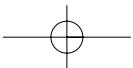
Velocidad de rotación máxima admitida.

| 3600 1/min | 3000 1/min | 1800 1/min |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| 32-125 32-160 32-200 | | |
| 40-125 40-160 40-200 | 40-250 | |
| 50-125 50-160 50-200 | 50-250 | |
| | 50 M | |
| 65-125 65-160 | 80-160 | 65-315 |
| 80-200 | 65-250 | 80-315 |
| 100-200 | 80-250 | 80-400 |
| | 100-250 | 100-315 |
| | | 100-400 |
| | 125-250 | 125-315 |
| | | 125-400 |
| | 150-315 | 150-400 |

Tubo aspiración: diámetro interno (DM) mínimo aconsejado para diversos caudales (Q).

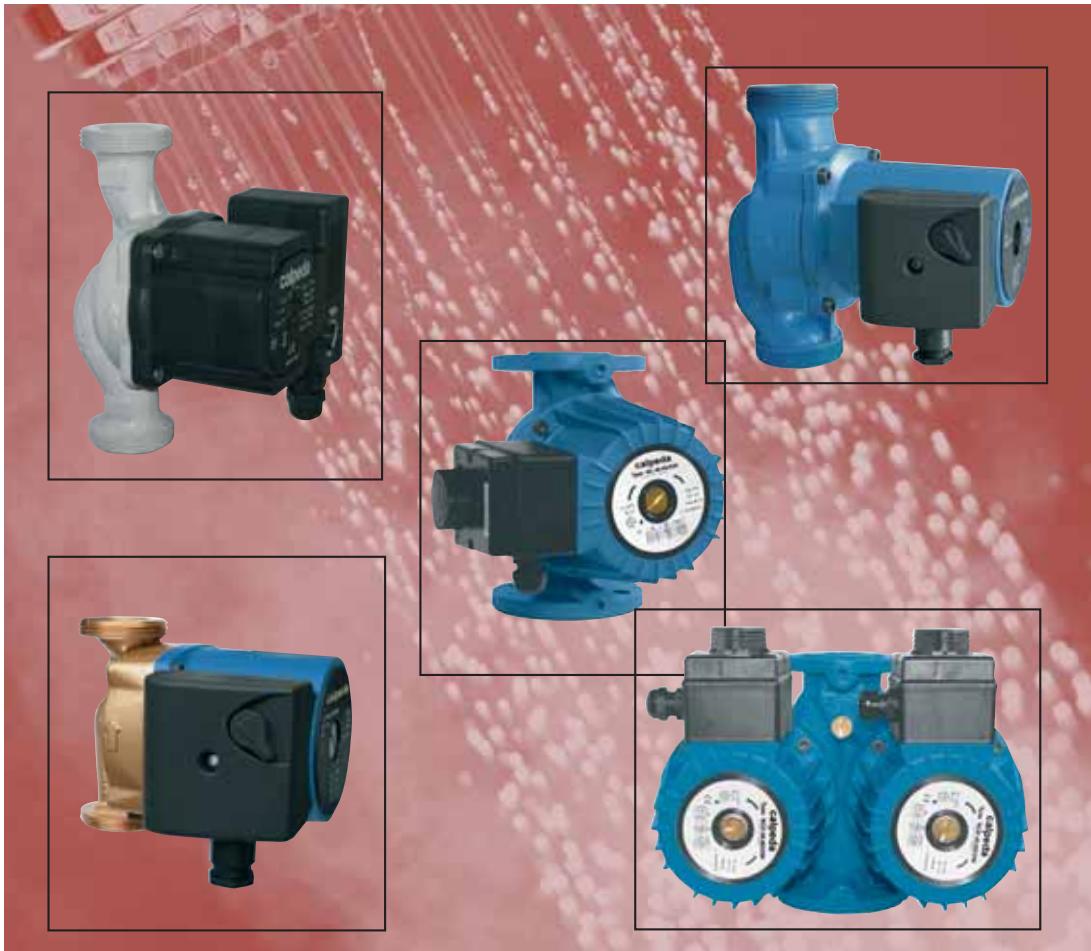
| Tubo roscado | G 2 | G 2½ | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| DN mm | 50 | 65 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 |
| Q max m³/h | 10,5 | 19 | 28,8 | 45 | 75 | 108 | 215 | 350 | 508 |



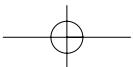


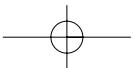
NC

Calefacción y Climatización



calpeda®
Creative Technology





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5

NCE

Circuladoras de alta eficiencia energética (n curvas)

Véptica Energía A

NC

Circuladoras de alta eficiencia energética (1 curva)

Véptica Energía B

NC3

Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades roscadas

NCS3

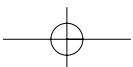
Bombas circulatorias de agua caliente sanitaria

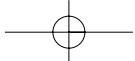
NC

Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades embriddadas

NCD

Bobas de circulación gemelas de 3 velocidades embriddadas





Circuladoras de alta frecuencia energética
(n curvas)



Tipo de fabricación

La nueva circuladora Calpeda **NCE** quiere introducir un nuevo estándar para las bombas de circulación de agua caliente doméstica.

Un solo circulador de alta eficiencia energética de velocidad variable dirigido por un motor síncrono de imán permanente controlado por un variador de frecuencia para cubrir el campo de utilización de las pequeñas instalaciones de calefacción domésticas.

Uniones de latón o hierro bajo demanda.

Las ventajas

- Clase A de eficiencia energética (en espera de registrado).
- Gran ahorro.
- Bajo consumo de utilización.
- N curvas planas en el campo de utilización.
- Bajo ruido.
- Ajuste exacto del punto de trabajo.
- Dimensiones reducidas.
- Cámara de entrehierro autolimpiente.

Las ventajas para la red de distribución

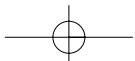
- Una sola circuladora de gestionar e instalar.
- Un ahorro en el transporte y en los costes de almacenaje.
- Menor gestión de las piezas de repuesto.

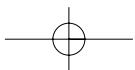
Datos técnicos

- Temperatura del líquido de +2 °C a +95 °C.
- Temperatura ambiente de 0 °C a +40 °C.
- Presión máxima: 6 bar.
- Almacenaje: -20°C/+70°C max. Humedad relativa 95% a 40 °C.
- Marcado: conforme a los requisitos CE.
- Nivel sonoro ≤ 43 dB (A).
- Presión mínima en fase de aspiración: 0,5 bar a 95 °C.
- Cantidad máx. de glicol: 40%.
- EMC segun: EN 55014-1, EN 61000-3-2, EN 55014-2
- Bocas roscadas según ISO 228: G 1 1/2, G 2

Motor

Motor síncrono con imán permanente.
 - Motor: velocidad variable.
 - Tensión de alimentación: monofásica 230 V (-10%;+6%).
 - Frecuencia: 50 Hz - Protección: IP 44.
 - Clase de aislamiento: H - Aparato clase II.
 - Protección contra las sobrecargas (rotor bloqueado):
 1) Protección automática con función de desbloqueo electrónico del rotor.
 2) Protección con protector térmico.
 - Cableado : cable con fase y neutro.
 - Realización conforme a: EN 60335-1, EN 60335-2-51.

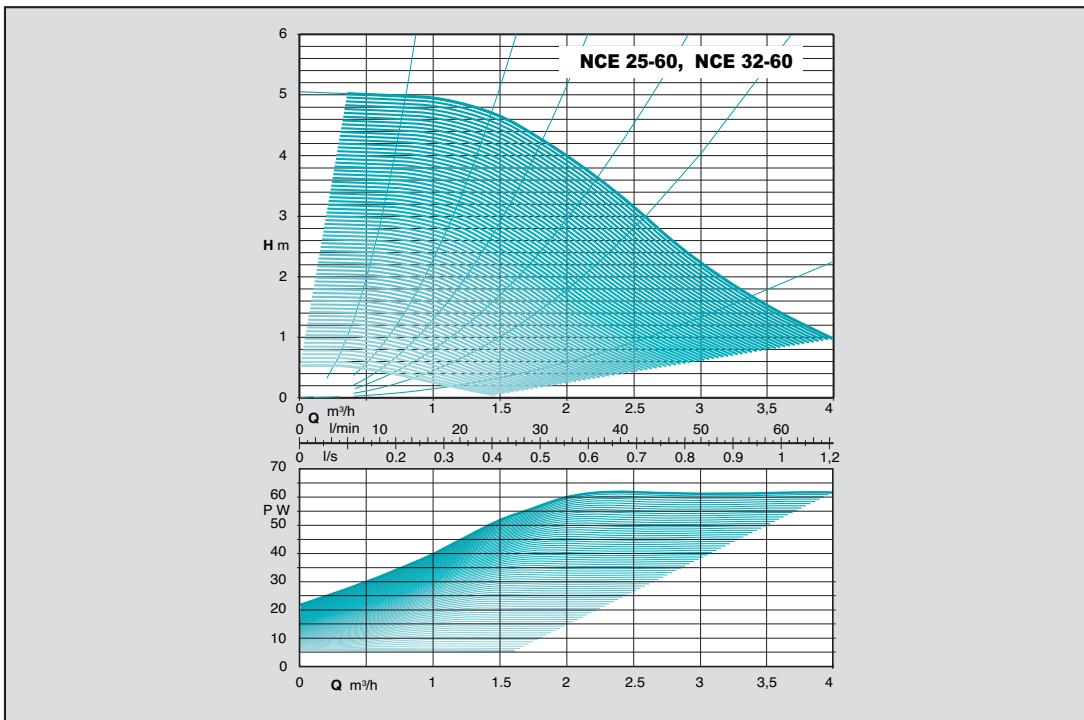



NCE

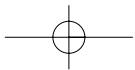
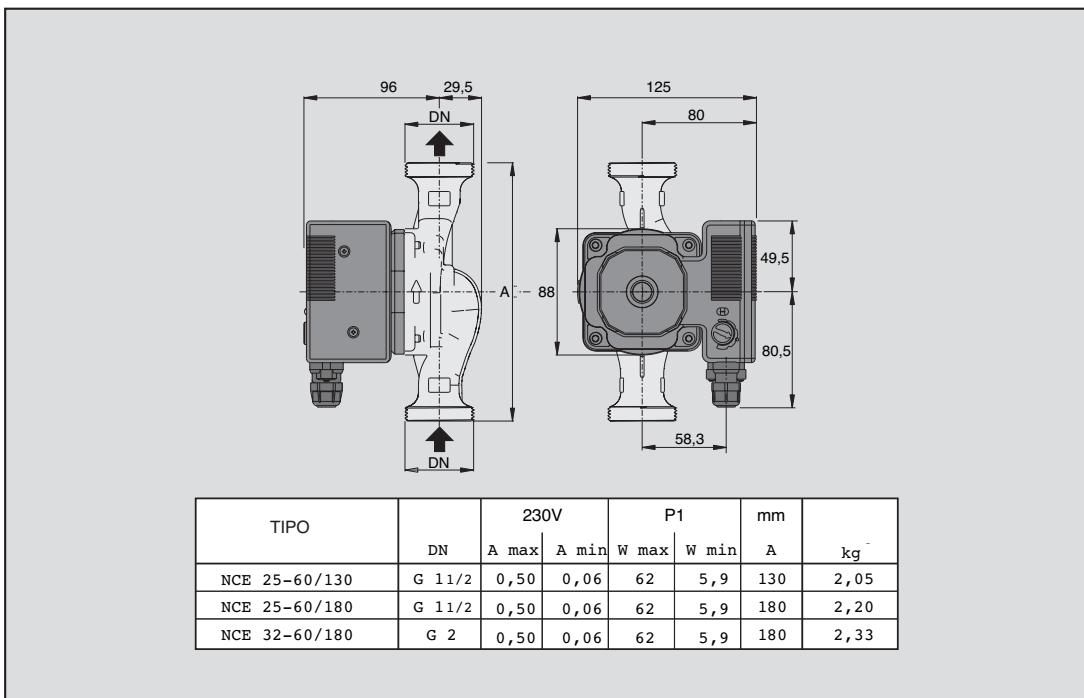
 Circuladoras de alta frecuencia energética
 (n curvas)

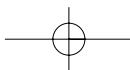
calpeda®

Curva características

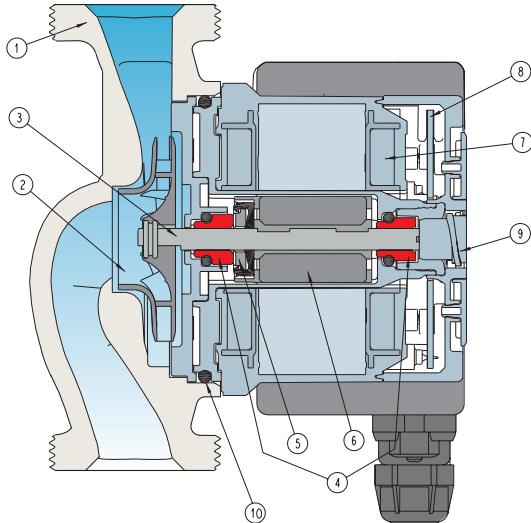
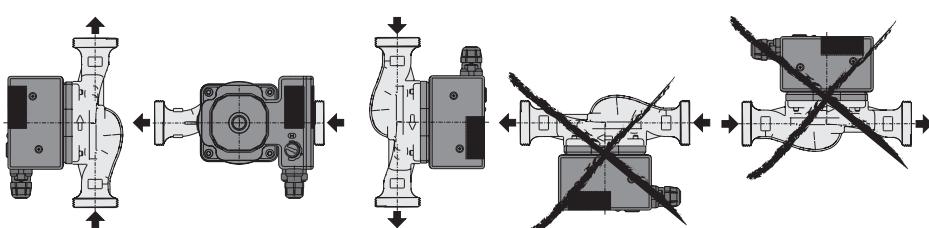
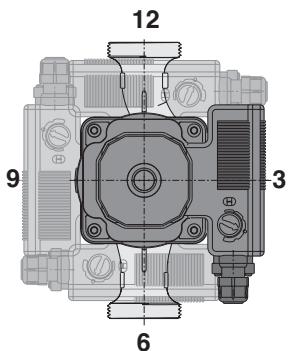


Dimensiones y pesos

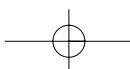


**NCE****Circuladoras de alta frecuencia energética
(n curvas)****calpeda®****Materiales**

| Componente | Pos. | Material |
|---------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| Cuerpo bomba | 1 | Hierro GJL 200 EN 1561 |
| Rodete | 2 | Material composite |
| Eje | 3 | Acero inoxidable |
| Rodamientos | 4 | Carbono |
| Cojinete de empuje | 5 | Cerámica |
| Rotor | 6 | Material composite/ Ferrita |
| Bobinados | 7 | Hilo de cobre |
| Tarjeta electrónica | 8 | - |
| Tapón | 9 | Material composite |
| Juntas | 11 | EPDM |

**Instalación****Posición de caja de bornes****Uniones**

| TIPO | DN | DN1 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| KIT G 1 - 1G2 (NC. 15..) | G 1 | G 1/2 |
| KIT G 1A - G 1/4 (NC.20..) | G 1 1/4 | G 3/4 |
| KIT G 1/2 - G 1 (NC.25..) | G 1 1/2 | G 1 |
| KIT G 2 - G 1/4 (NC.32..) | G 2 | G 1 1/4 |



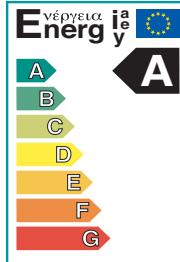


Circuladoras de alta frecuencia energética (n curvas)



CONSUMOS

La circuladora NCE está incluida en la **clase A** de eficiencia energética con un ahorro energético de aproximadamente un 80 % respecto a una circuladora tradicional..



5

SEGURIDAD Y PRACTICIDAD

Una electrónica fiable, que garantiza el perfecto funcionamiento de la electrobomba con motor de clase II con doble aislamiento eléctrico para obtener la máxima seguridad. Las temperaturas reducidas del motor, permiten la utilización de materiales que confieren a la electrobomba un alto aislamiento eléctrico, eliminando el riesgo de dispersiones eléctricas peligrosas respecto a las bombas tradicionales.

Intercambiabilidad

La bomba de circulación CALPEDA tiene las mismas distancias entre ejes que las bombas tradicionales.

CALIDAD/PRECIO

Una relación calidad/precio extraordinariamente ventajosa.



LEDS DE FUNCIONAMIENTO

- Led de color verde : funcionamiento regular
- Led de color verde intermitente : bomba en modulación
- Led de color rojo : bomba bloqueada

TRIMER DE REGULACIÓN

Un amplio campo de utilización n curvas y la posibilidad de elegir la curva ideal de la instalación.

Elección del punto de trabajo óptimo

- velocidad máxima: a la derecha.
 - velocidad mínima: a la izquierda.
- Etiqueta negra con tarado de fábrica: equivale al punto de utilización del 80% de las instalaciones domésticas (aproximadamente 3,5 m a 1000 l/h).
Ejemplo : 5 equivale a la curva de un circulador de 5 m (4 m a 1000 l/h).



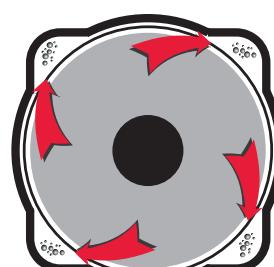
FIABILIDAD

La "cámara cuadrada" **patentada** elimina cualquier posibilidad de parada del motor.
1- Las características de funcionamiento del motor síncrono permiten utilizar una mayor distancia entre el rotor y la cámara del estator(entrehielro), respecto a lo que es posible en un motor asincrónico, sin reducir el rendimiento.

2- El motor es un imán permanente de cerámica menos sujeto a la adhesión de cal respecto a los motores de metal tradicionales.

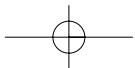
3- La electrónica "inteligente" puede captar cuándo hay dificultades de rotación del motor: en dichas circunstancias la electrónica arranca varias veces el motor con momentos torsionales de arranque netamente superiores respecto a los motores tradicionales.

Garantía de arranques siempre correctos.



Patentado

Vías de escape de las impurezas dentro de la cámara del rotor

**NC**

**Circuladoras de alta frecuencia energética
(1 curvas)**



Ejecución

Bombas de circulación, con motor síncrono con imán permanente. Cuerpo de la bomba con bocas de aspiración y de impulsión con el mismo diámetro y colocadas en el mismo eje [tipo en línea ("in-line")].

Uniones de latón o hierro bajo demanda .

Aplicaciones

Para líquidos limpios sin partes abrasivas, no agresivos para los materiales de la bomba.
Para instalaciones de calefacción.
Para instalaciones de circulación.

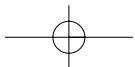
Motor

Motor síncrono con imán permanente.

- Motor: 3000 r.p.m. constantes.
- Tensión de alimentación: monofásica 230 V (-10%;+6%).
- Frecuencia: 50 Hz.
- Protección: IP 44.
- Clase de aislamiento: H.
- Aparato clase II.
- Protección contra las sobrecargas (rotor bloqueado):
 - 1) protección automática con función de desbloqueo electrónico del rotor.
 - 2) protección con protector térmico.
- Cableado : cabe con fase y neutro.
- Realización conforme a: EN 60335-1, EN 60335-2-51.

Datos técnicos

- Temperatura del líquido de +2 °C a +95 °C.
- Temperatura ambiente de +2 °C a +40 °C.
- Presión máxima: 6 bar.
- Almacenaje: -20°C/+70°C . Humedad relativa 95% a 40 °C.
- Marcado: conforme a los requisitos CE.
- Nivel sonoro ≤ 43 dB (A).
- Presión mínima en fase de aspiración: 0,3 bar a 95 °C.
- Cantidad máxima de glicol: 40%
- EMC según: EN 55014-1,
EN 61000-3-2,
EN 55014-2
- Bocas roscadas según ISO 228: G 1 1/2, G 2

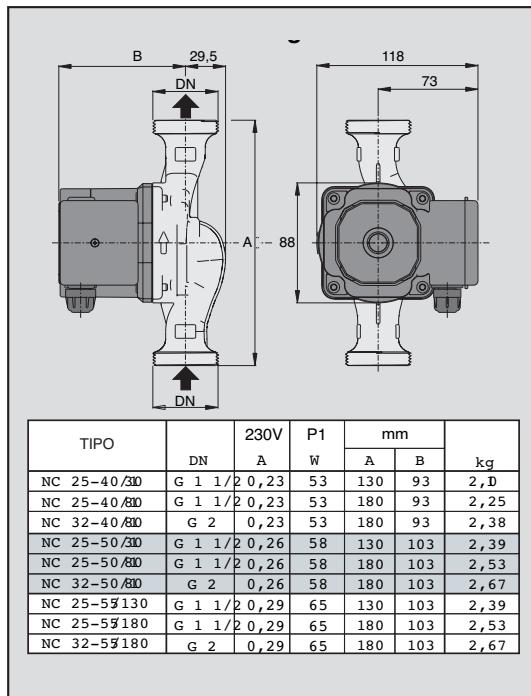
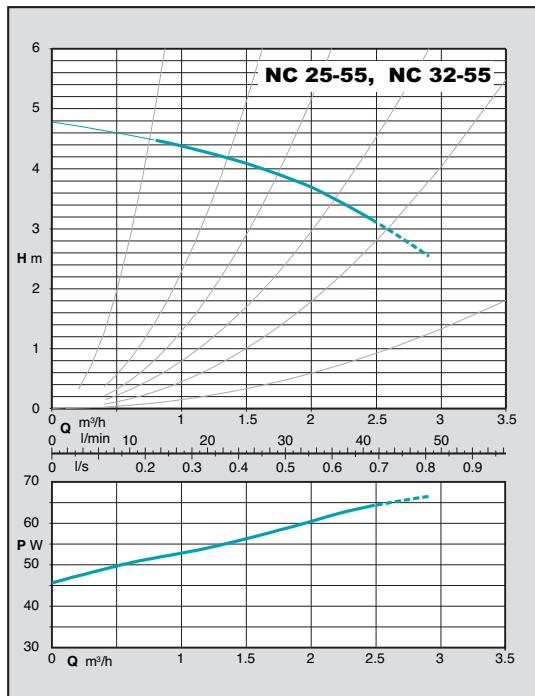
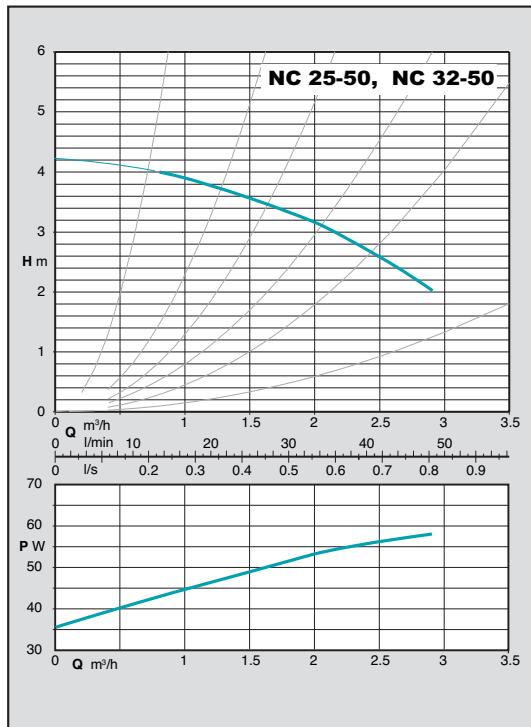
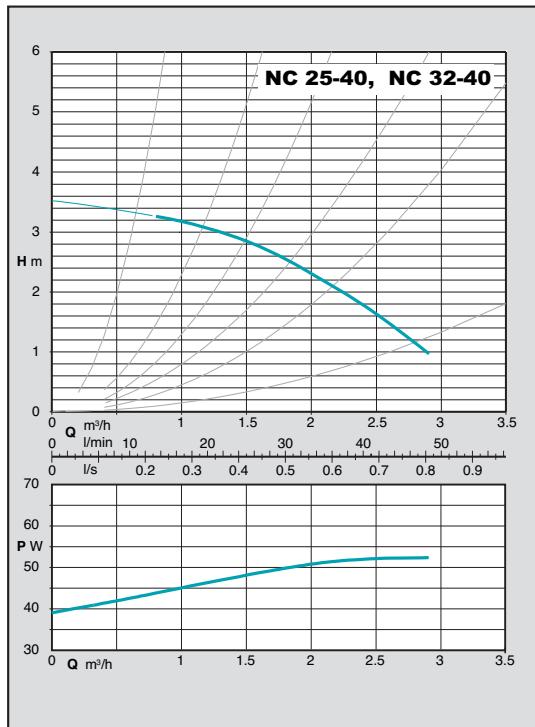


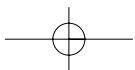


Circuladoras de alta frecuencia energética
(1 curvas)

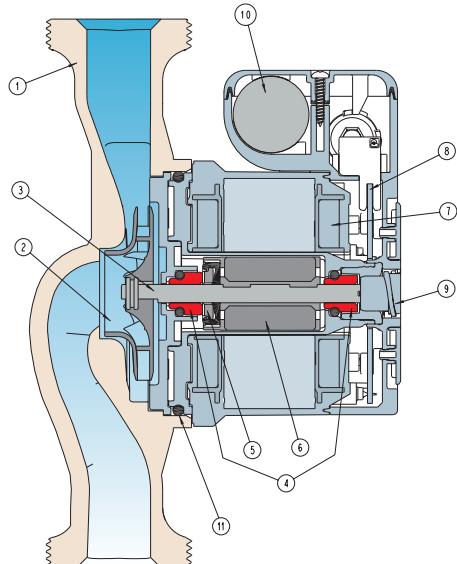
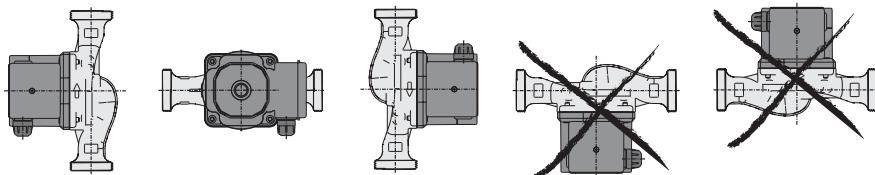
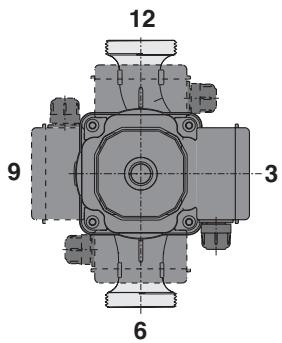


Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.

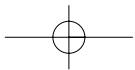


**NC**
**Circuladoras de alta frecuencia energética
(1 curvas)**
Materiales

| Componente | Pos. | Material |
|---------------------|------|----------------------------|
| Cuerpo bomba | 1 | Hierro GJL 200 EN 1561 |
| Rodete | 2 | Material composite |
| Eje | 3 | Acero inoxidable |
| Rodamientos | 4 | Carbono |
| Cojinete de empuje | 5 | Cerámica |
| Rotor | 6 | Material composite/Ferrita |
| Bobinaods | 7 | Hilo de cobre |
| Tarjeta electrónica | 8 | - |
| Tapón | 9 | Material composite |
| Condensador | 10 | - |
| Juntas | 11 | EPDM |


Instalación

Posición de caja bornes

Uniones

| TIPO | DN | DN1 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| KIT G 1 - 1G2 (NC. 15..) | G 1 | G 1/2 |
| KIT G 1A - G 1/4 (NC.20..) | G 1 1/4 | G 3/4 |
| KIT G 1/2 - G 1 (NC.25..) | G 1 1/2 | G 1 |
| KIT G 2 - G 1/4 (NC.32..) | G 2 | G 1 1/4 |



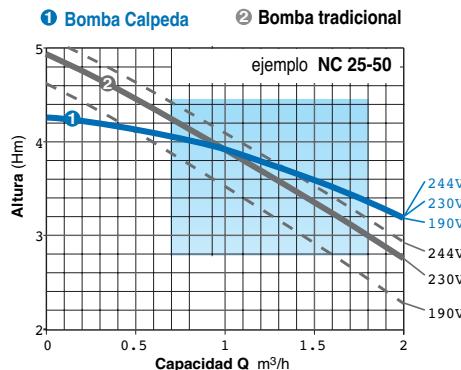


Circuladoras de alta frecuencia energética (1 curvas)



PRESTACIONES

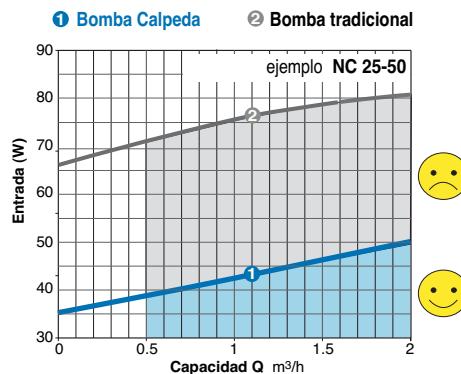
La velocidad de rotación constante del motor síncrono permite limitar las variaciones de presión al variar las pérdidas de carga. Además, a las bombas CALPEDA no les afecta la temperatura y la tensión de alimentación. Para conseguir mantener una velocidad de rotación constante, las bombas tradicionales deben recurrir a una electrónica muy sofisticada y costosa.



CONSUMOS

Consumo inferior de más del 40%. Con un mayor rendimiento que se traduce en una menor absorción de corriente. Esto significa un menor consumo y un ahorro asegurado.

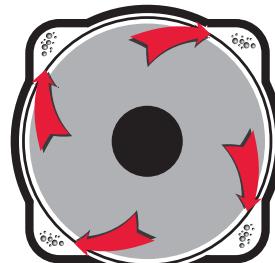
5



FIABILIDAD

- La "cámara cuadrada" **patentada** elimina cualquier posibilidad de parada del motor.
- Las características de funcionamiento del motor síncrono permiten utilizar una mayor distancia entre el rotor y la cámara del estator(entrehielro), respecto a lo que es posible en un motor asíncrono, sin reducir el rendimiento.
 - El motor es un imán permanente de cerámica menos sujeto a la adhesión de cal respecto a los motores de metal tradicionales.
 - La electrónica "inteligente" puede captar cuándo hay dificultades de rotación del motor: en dichas circunstancias la electrónica arranca varias veces el motor con momentos torsionales de arranque netamente superiores respecto a los motores tradicionales.

Garantía de arranques siempre correctos.



Patentado

vías de escape de las impurezas entro de la cámara del rotor

SEGURIDAD Y PRACTICIDAD

Una electrónica fiable, que garantiza el perfecto funcionamiento de la electrobomba con motor de clase II con doble aislamiento eléctrico para obtener la máxima seguridad. Las temperaturas reducidas del motor, permiten la utilización de materiales que confieren a la electrobomba un alto aislamiento eléctrico, eliminando el riesgo de dispersiones eléctricas peligrosas respecto a las bombas tradicionales.

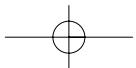
Intercambiabilidad

La bomba de circulación CALPEDA tiene las mismas distancias entre ejes que las bombas tradicionales.

CALIDAD/PRECIO

Una relación calidad/precio extraordinariamente ventajosa.



**NC3**Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades
roscadas



Ejecución

Cuerpo bomba con orificios de aspiración e impulsión del mismo diámetro y dispuestos sobre el mismo eje (ejecución "in-line"). Uniones de latón o hierro bajo demanda.

| Material | NC3 ..40-50-60 | NC3 ...70-80-120 |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cuerpo bomba | Hierro | Hierro |
| Rodete | Material composite | Material composite |
| Eje | Acero inoxidable | Cerámica |

Aplicaciones

Para líquido limpios sin partes abrasivas, y no agresivas para los materiales de la bomba.
Instalaciones de calefacción, para aplicaciones domésticas y civiles.

Límites de empleo

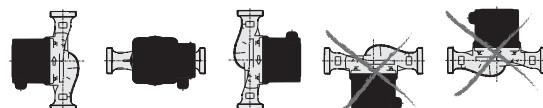
Temperatura líquido +5 °C a +110 °C (de -10 °C a +110 °C para NC3 ..-70 y NC3 ..-80).
Temperatura ambiente hasta 40 °C.
Nivel sonoro ≤ 43 dB (A).
Máx. cantidad de glicol: 50% (con una cantidad superior al 20% controlar los datos de funcionamiento).
Presión máxima: 10 bar.

| tipo | Presión mínima en fase de aspiración bar: | | |
|-----------------|--|------|-------|
| | 50°C | 80°C | 110°C |
| NC3 ..-40,50,60 | 0,05 | 0,4 | 1,1 |
| NC3 ..-70 | 0,05 | 0,4 | 1,1 |
| NC3 ..-80,120 | 0,05 | 0,4 | 1,2 |

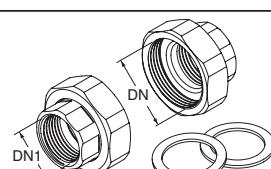
Motor

Motor a inducción a 2 polos, 50 Hz.
NC3: monofásica 230 V.
Aislamiento clase H.
Protección: IP 44.

Instalación



Uniones

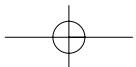


| TIPO | DN | DN1 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| KIT G 1 - G 1/2 (NC. 15..) | G 1 | G 1/2 |
| KIT G 1 1/4 - G 3/4 (NC. 20..) | G 1 1/4 | G 3/4 |
| KIT G 1 1/2 - G 1 (NC. 25..) | G 1 1/2 | G 1 |
| KIT G 2 - G 1 1/4 (NC. 32..) | G 2 | G 1 1/4 |

Designación

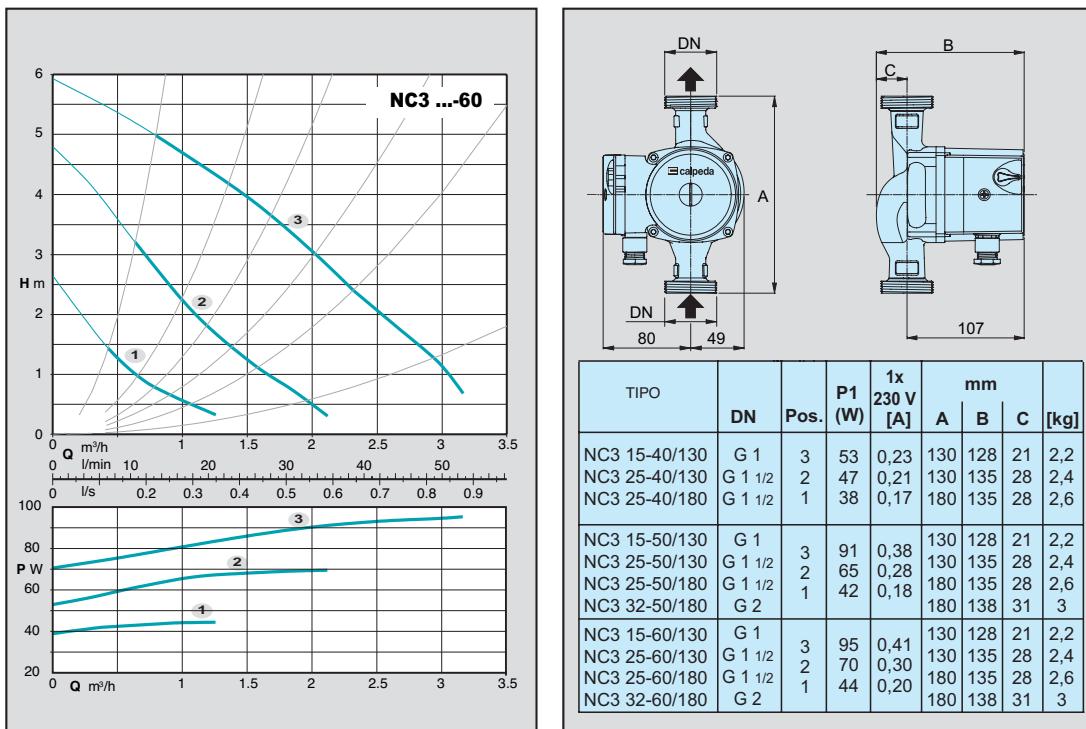
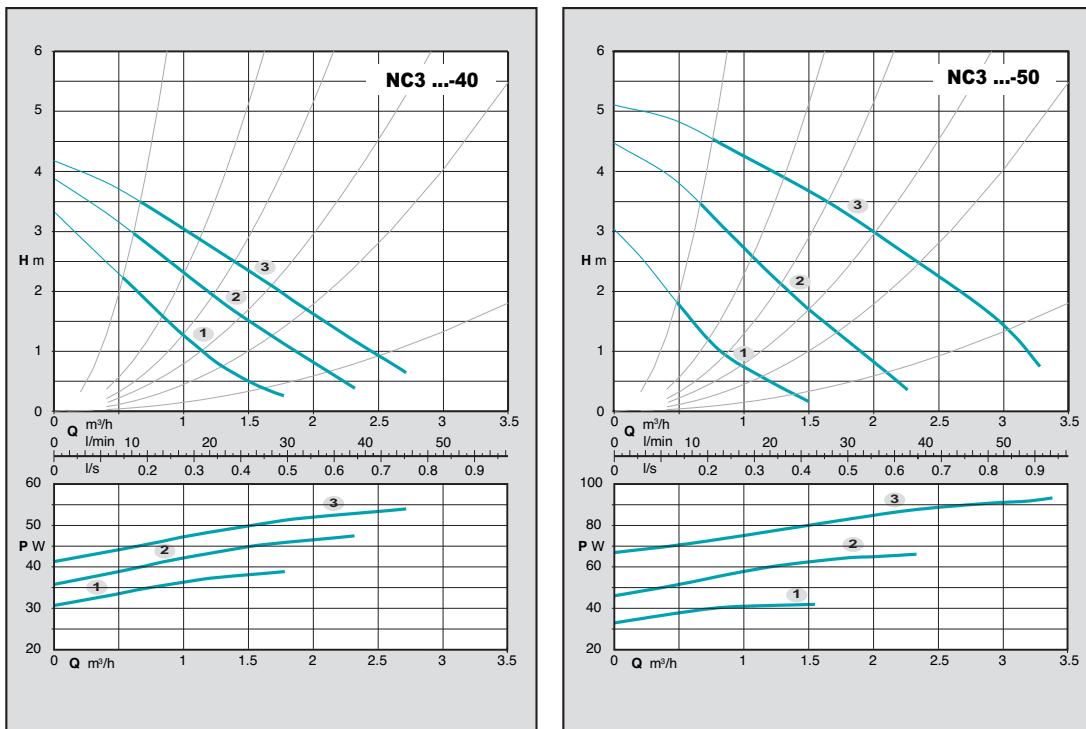
NC3 32 - 70 / 180

Serie _____
DN orificios en mm _____
Altura máxima en dm _____
Altura de montaje en mm _____



NC3**Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades roscadas****calpeda®**

Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.

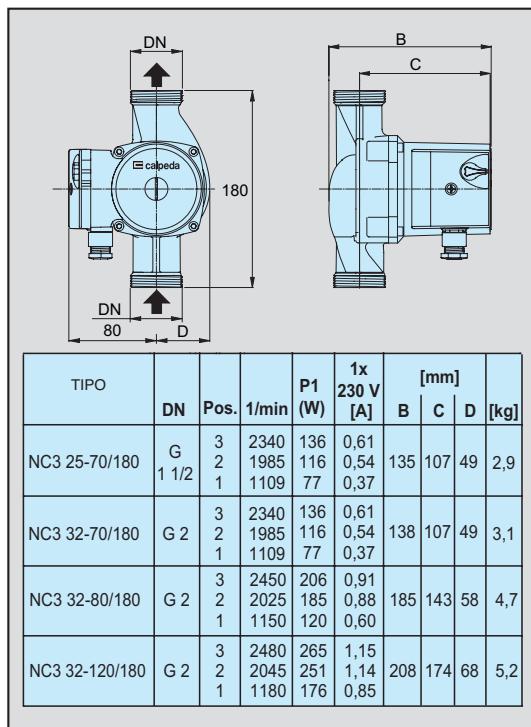
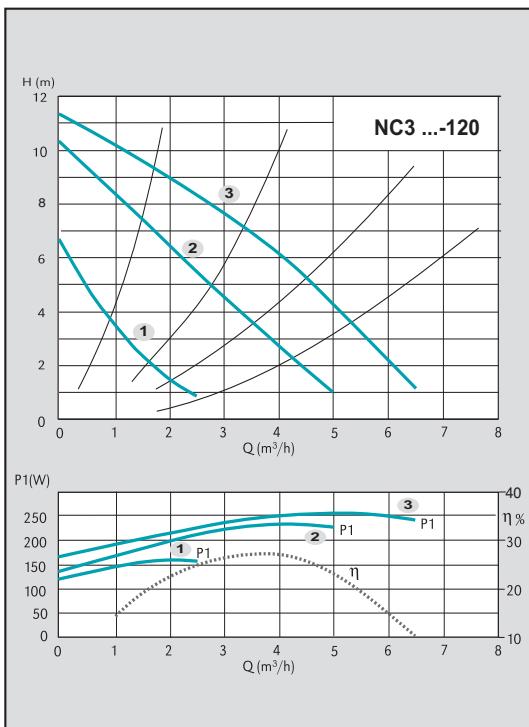
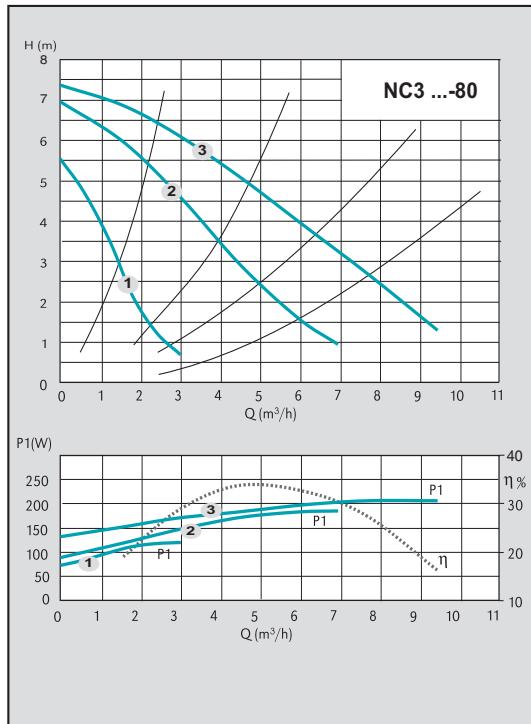
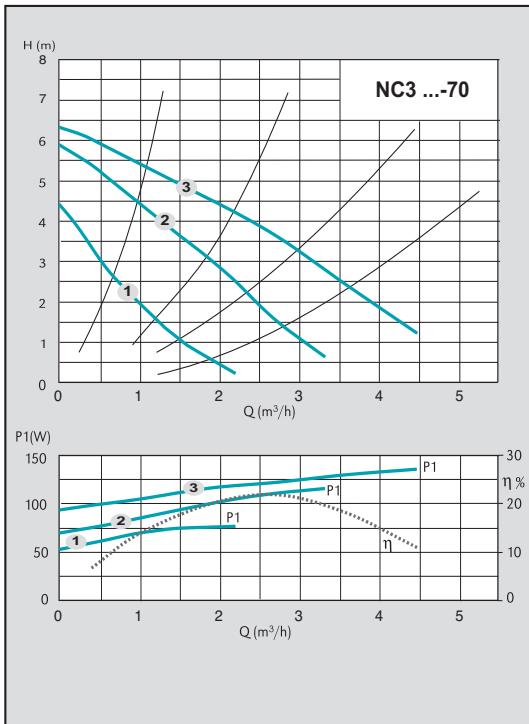


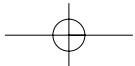


Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades
roscadas



Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.





NCS3

Bombas circulatorias de agua caliente sanitaria

calpeda®



5

Ejecución

Cuerpo bomba en bronce con orificios de aspiración e impulsión del mismo diámetro y dispuestos sobre el mismo eje (ejecución "in-line"). Camisa del rotor en acero inoxidable AISI 316. Uniones de latón bajo demanda.

| Material | NCS3 ..-40, -50 | NCS3 ...-70 |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cuerpo bomba | Bronce | Bronce |
| Rodete | Material composite | Material composite |
| Eje | Acero inoxidable | Cerámica |
| Cojinete | Carbono | Cerámica |

Aplicaciones

Recirculación de agua caliente sanitaria.

Límites de empleo

Temperatura líquido: de +5 °C a +65 °C.
temperatura ambiente hasta 40 °C.
Nivel sonoro ≤ 43 dB (A).
Presión mínima en fase de aspiración: 0,05 bar a 50 °C
Presión máxima: 10 bar.

Motor

Motor a inducción a 2 polos, 50 Hz.

NCS3: monofásica 230 V.

Aislamiento clase H.

Protección: IP 44.

Designación

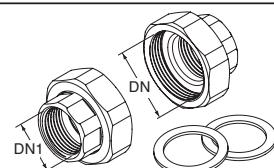
NCS3 20 - 40 / 130

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Serie _____ | DN orificios en mm _____ |
| DN orificios en mm _____ | Altura máxima en dm _____ |
| Altura máxima en dm _____ | Altura de montaje en mm _____ |

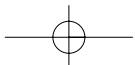
Instalación



Uniones

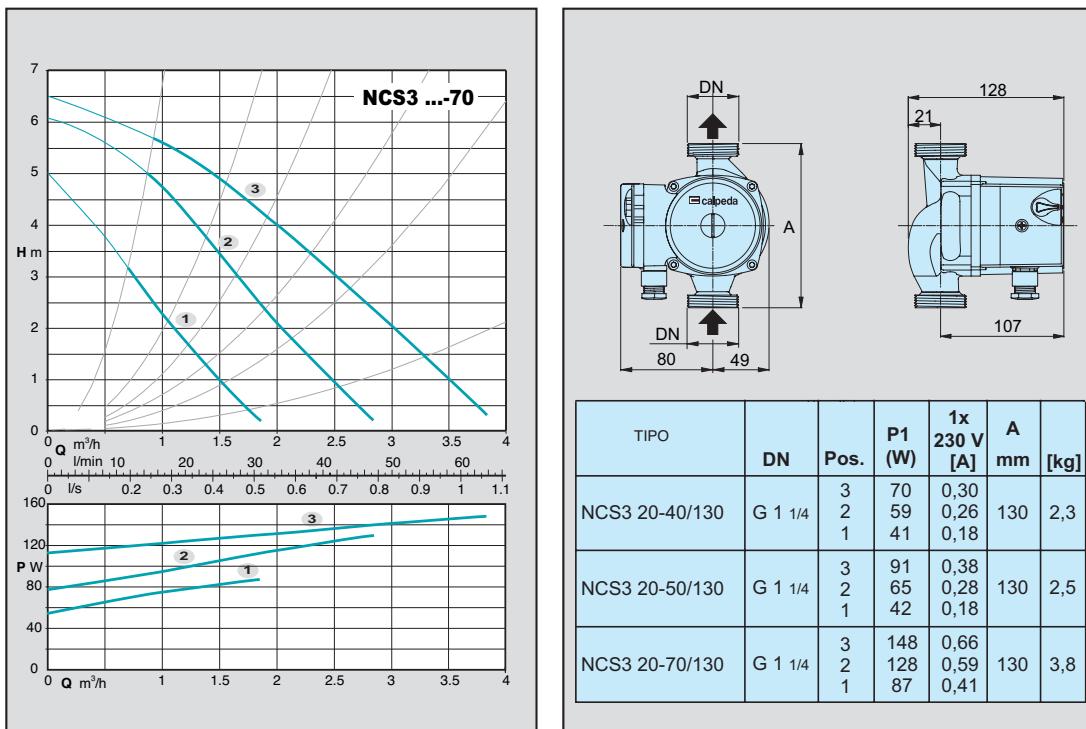
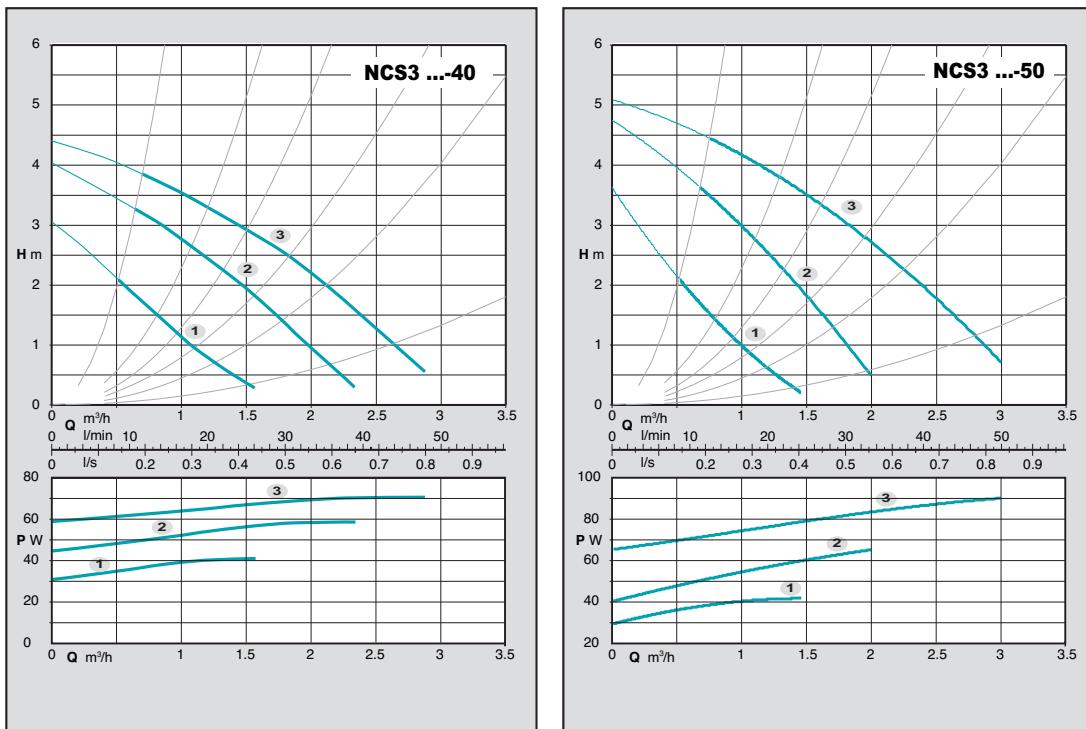


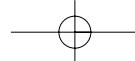
| TIPO | DN | DN1 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| KIT G 1 - G 1/2 (NC. 15..) | G 1 | G 1/2 |
| KIT G 1 1/4 - G 3/4 (NC. 20..) | G 1 1/4 | G 3/4 |
| KIT G 1 1/2 - G 1 (NC. 25..) | G 1 1/2 | G 1 |
| KIT G 2 - G 1 1/4 (NC. 32..) | G 2 | G 1 1/4 |



NCS3**Bombas circulatorias de agua caliente sanitaria****calpeda®**

Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.



**NC****Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades
embriddadas****calpeda®**

5

Ejecución

Cuerpo bomba con orificios de impulsión y aspiración del mismo diámetro y dispuestos sobre el mismo eje (ejecución "in-line").

Materials:

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Cuerpo bomba | Hierro |
| Rodete | Material composite |
| Eje | Acerio inoxidable |

Aplicaciones

Para líquidos limpios sin partes abrasivas, y no agresivas para los materiales de la bomba (con partes sólidas hasta 0,2% máxima).

Instalaciones de calefacción, acondicionamiento, refrigeración, recirculación en circuitos cerrados, etc.

Para aplicaciones civiles e industriales.

Cuando es requerido un funcionamiento con bajo nivel de runorosidad.

Límite de empleo

Temperatura líquido: de -10 °C a +120 °C (para breves períodos hasta +140 °C).

Temperatura ambiente hasta 40 °C.

Máxima cantidad de glicol: 50% (Con una cantidad de glycol superior al 20 % controlar los datos de funcionamiento).

Presión máxima: 6/10 bar.

| tipo | Presión mín. en fase de aspiración bar | | |
|-------|--|------|-------|
| | Temperatura | | |
| | 50°C | 80°C | 110°C |
| NC 40 | 0,05 | 0,8 | 1,4 |
| NC 50 | 0,3 | 1 | 1,6 |
| NC 65 | 0,3 | 1 | 1,6 |
| NC 80 | 0,3 | 1 | 1,6 |

Motor

Motor a inducción 2-4 polos, 50 Hz.

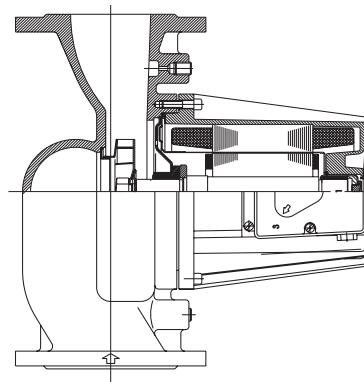
NC: trifásico 230V.

trifásico 400V.

NCM: monofásico 230 V.

Aislamiento clase H.

Protección IP 43.

Instalación**Planos de sección****Designación**

NC (M) 4 40 - 60 / 250

Series _____

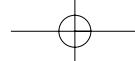
Motor monofásico _____

Motor a 4 polos _____

DN orificios en mm _____

Altura máxima en dm _____

Altura de montaje en mm _____

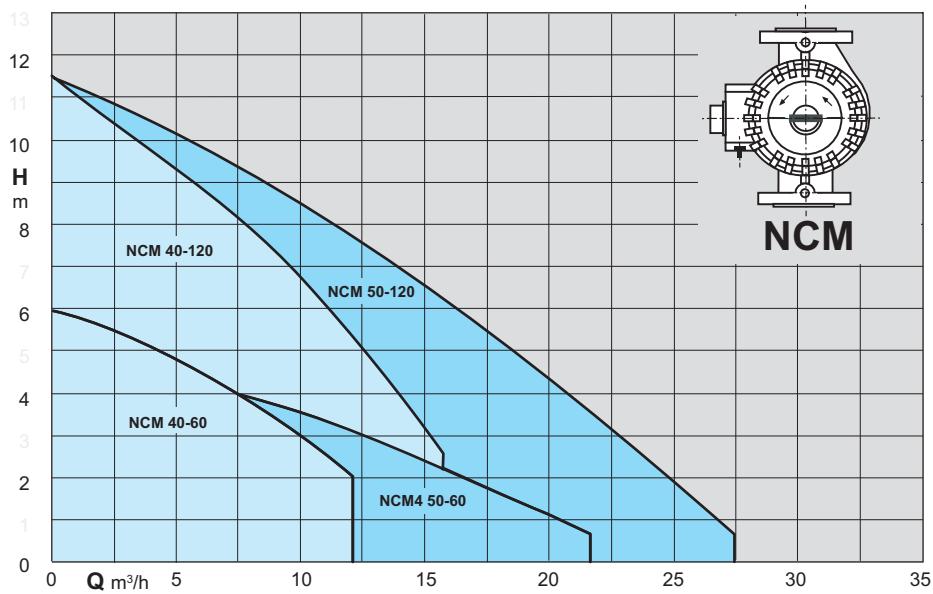
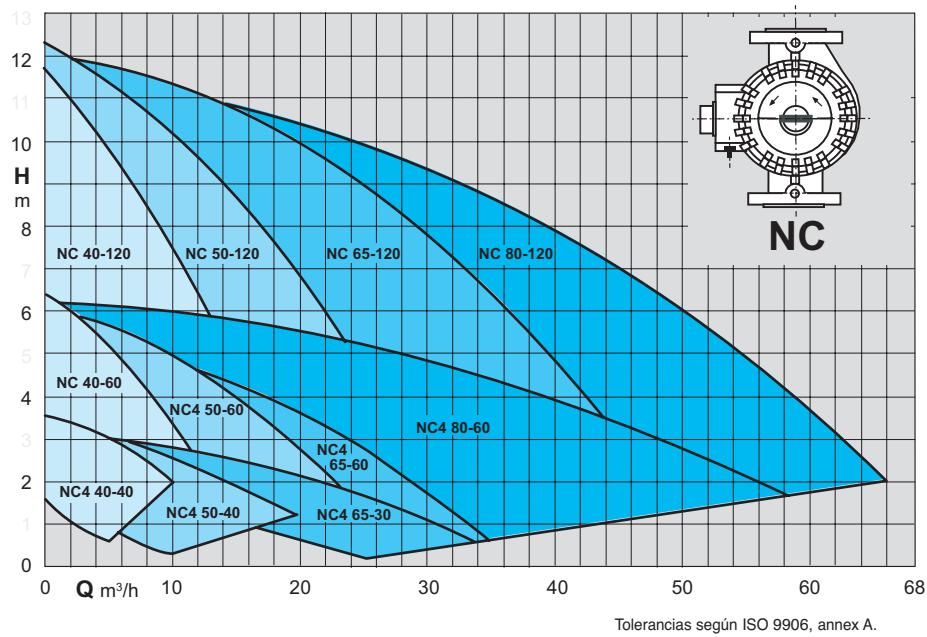


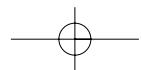


Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades
embriddadas



Campo de aplicaciones



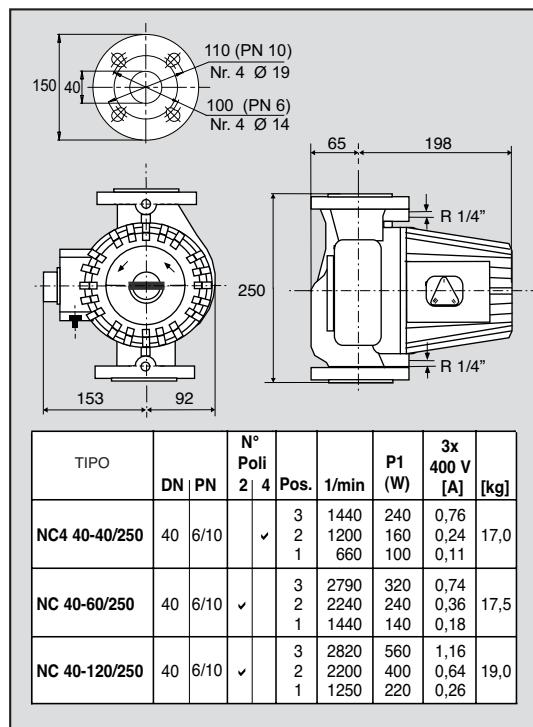
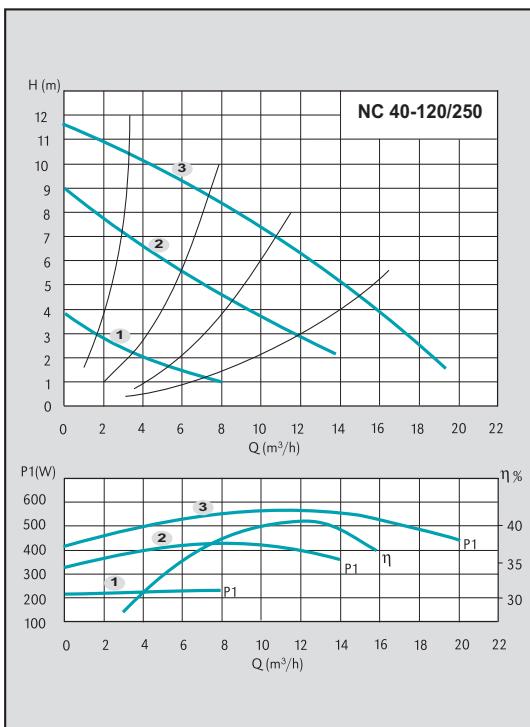
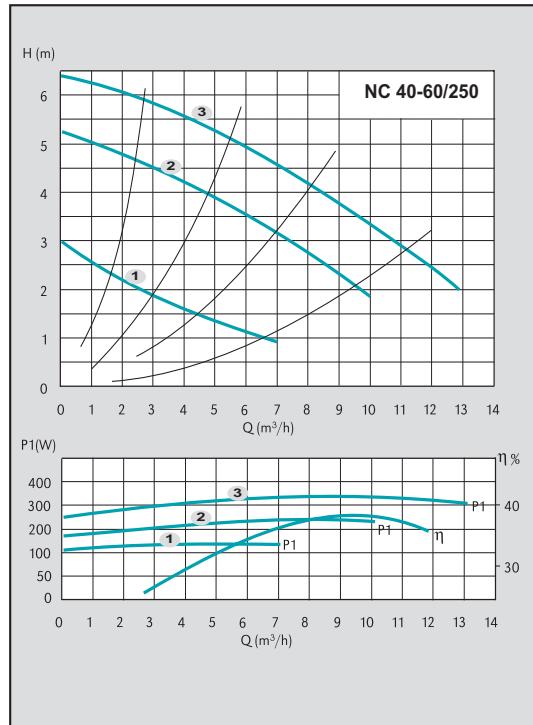
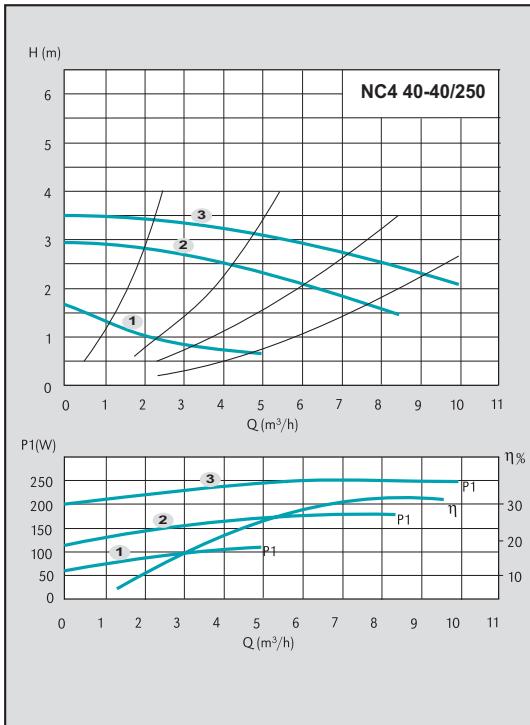


NC 40

Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades
embridadadas

calpeda®

Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.

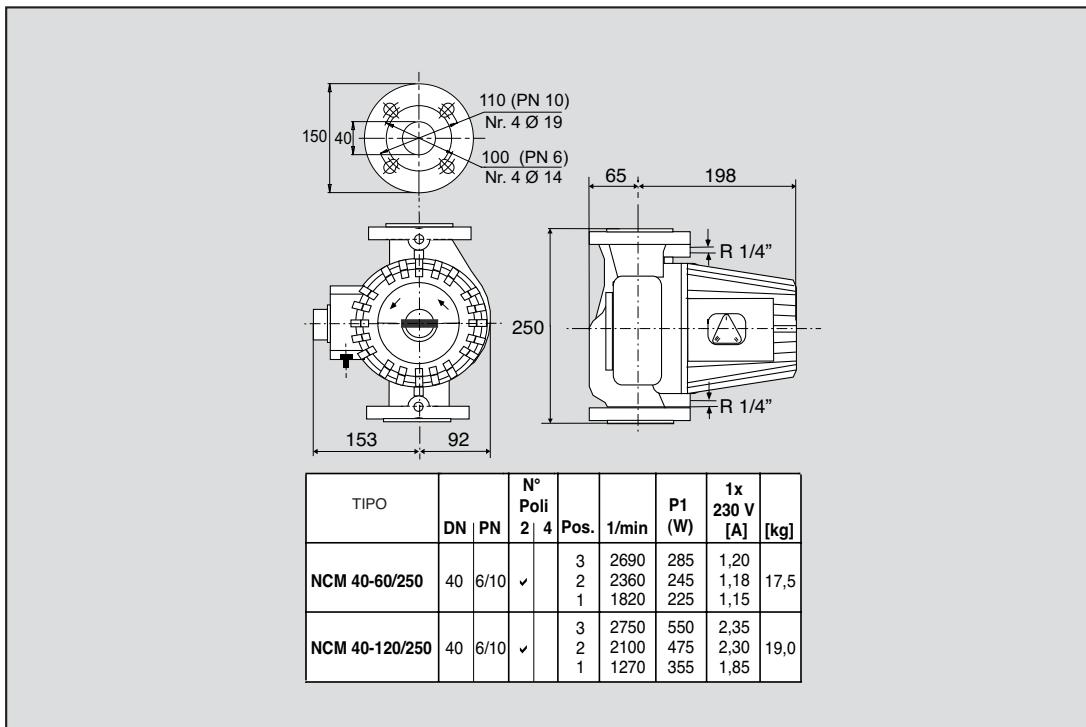
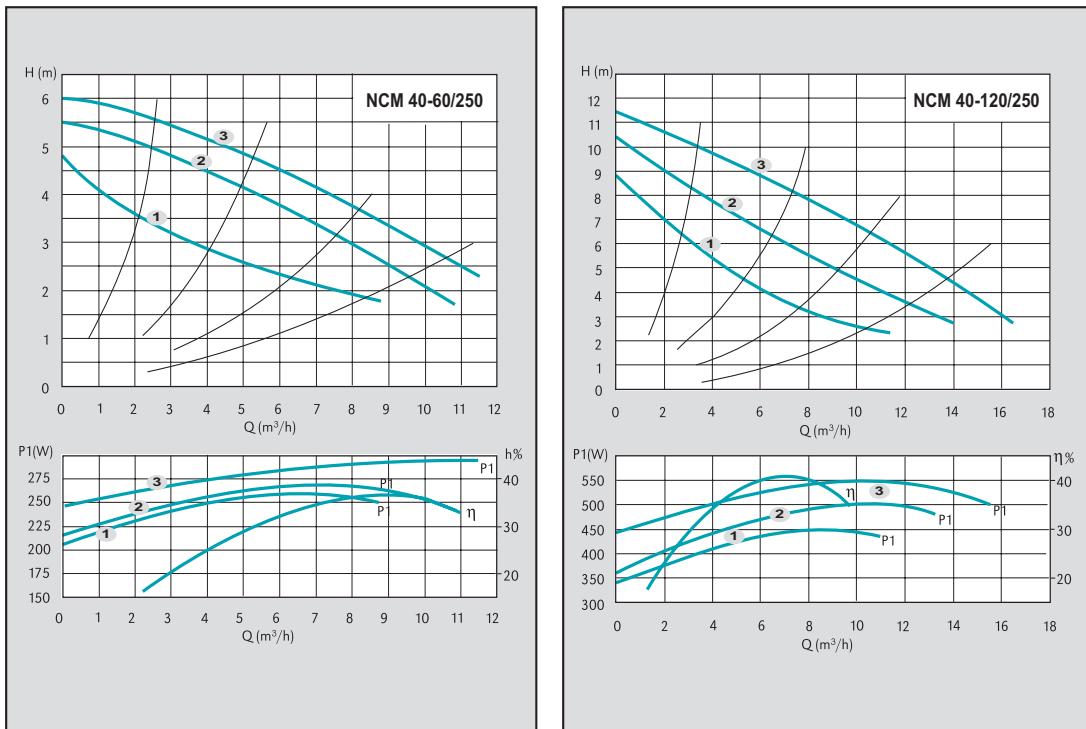


NCM 40

Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades
embroidadas



Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.

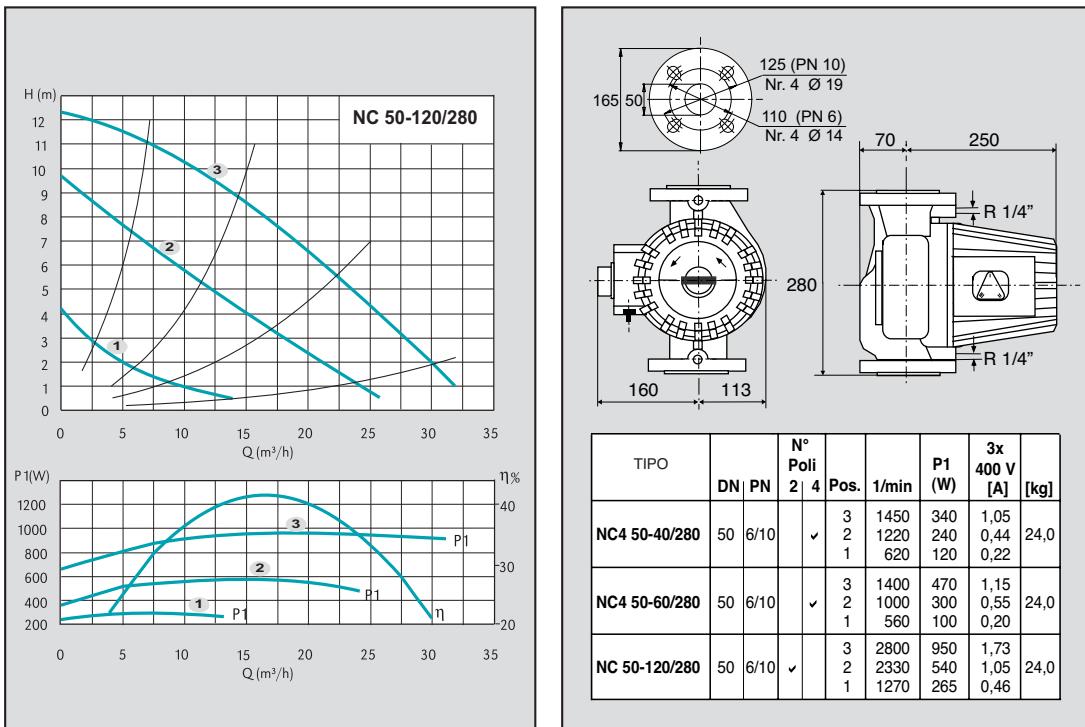
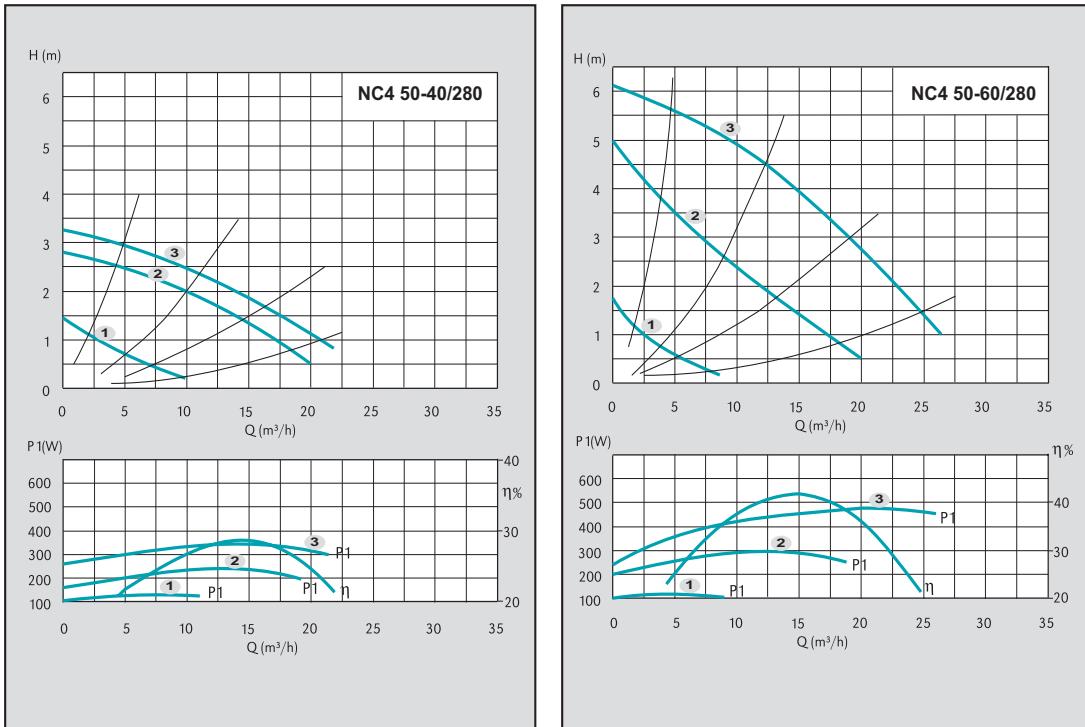


NC 50

Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades
embridadadas



Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.

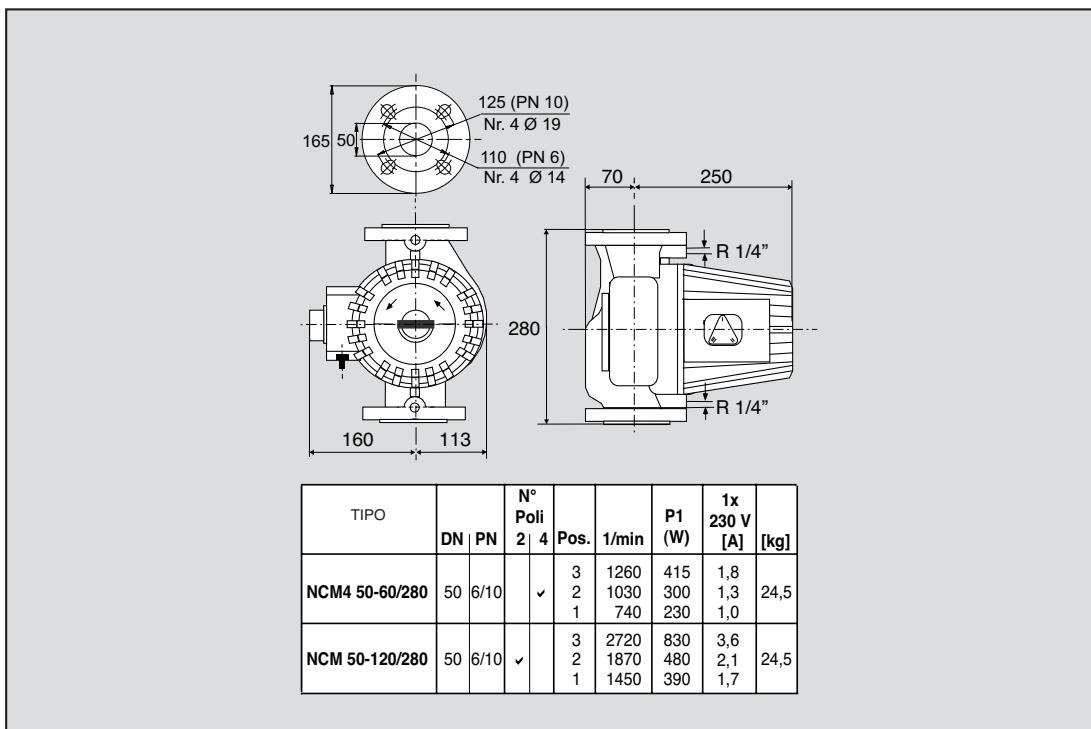
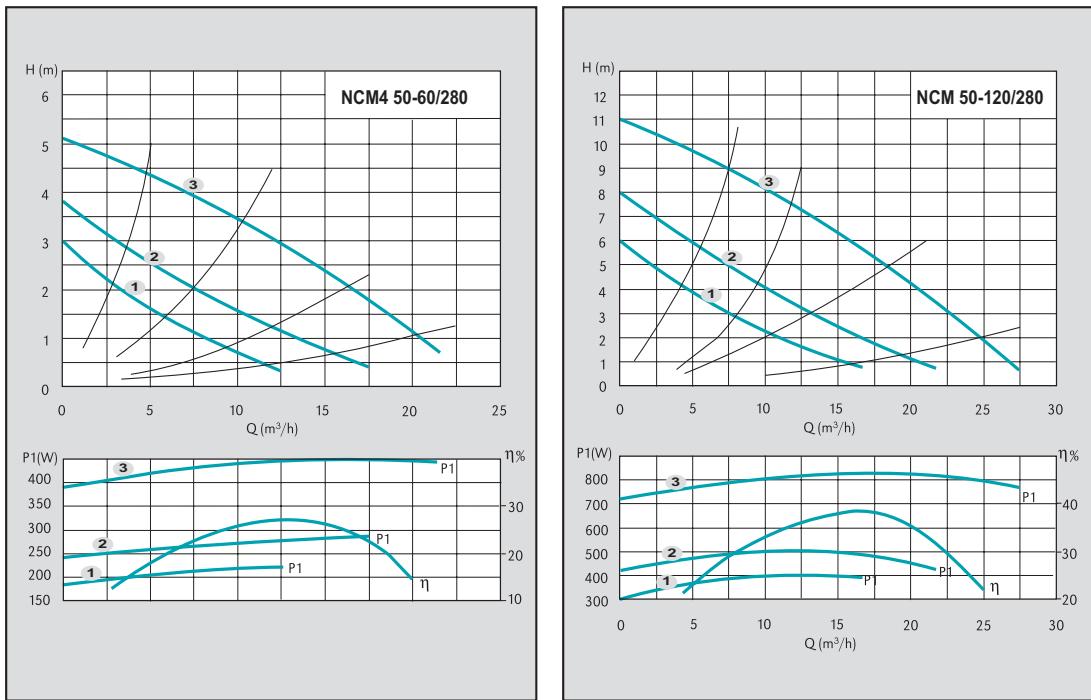


NCM 50

Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades
embroidadas

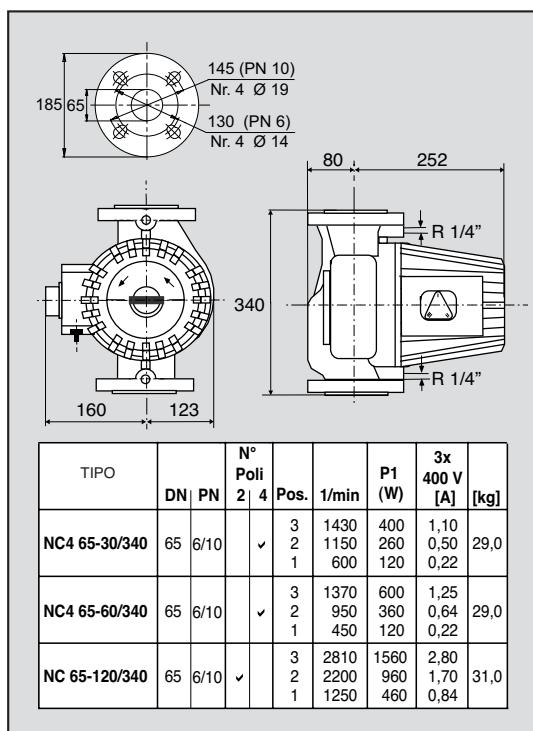
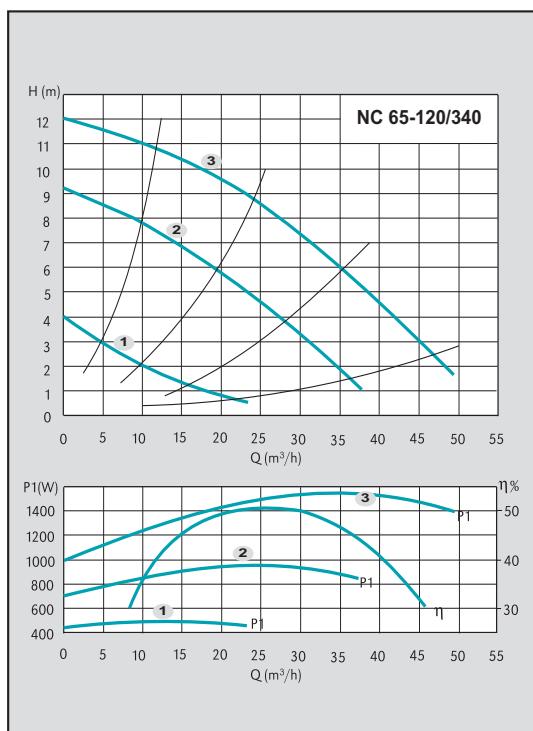
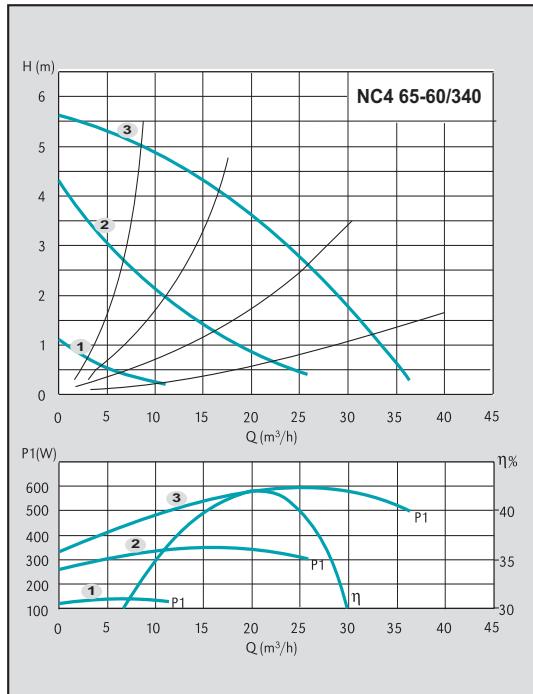
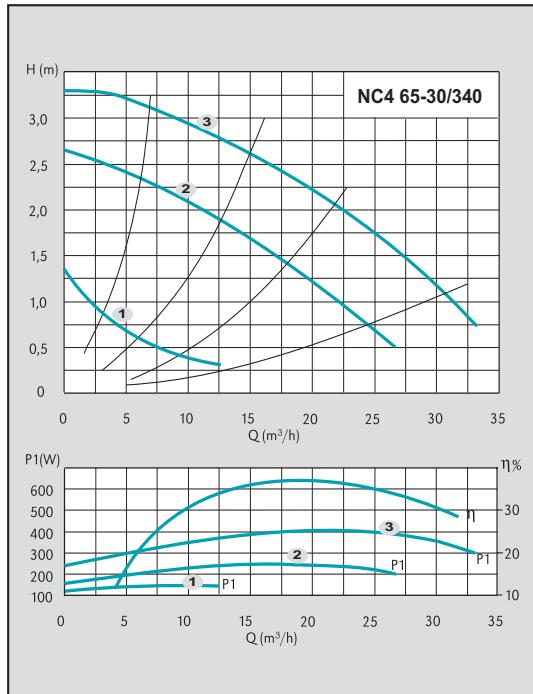


Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.



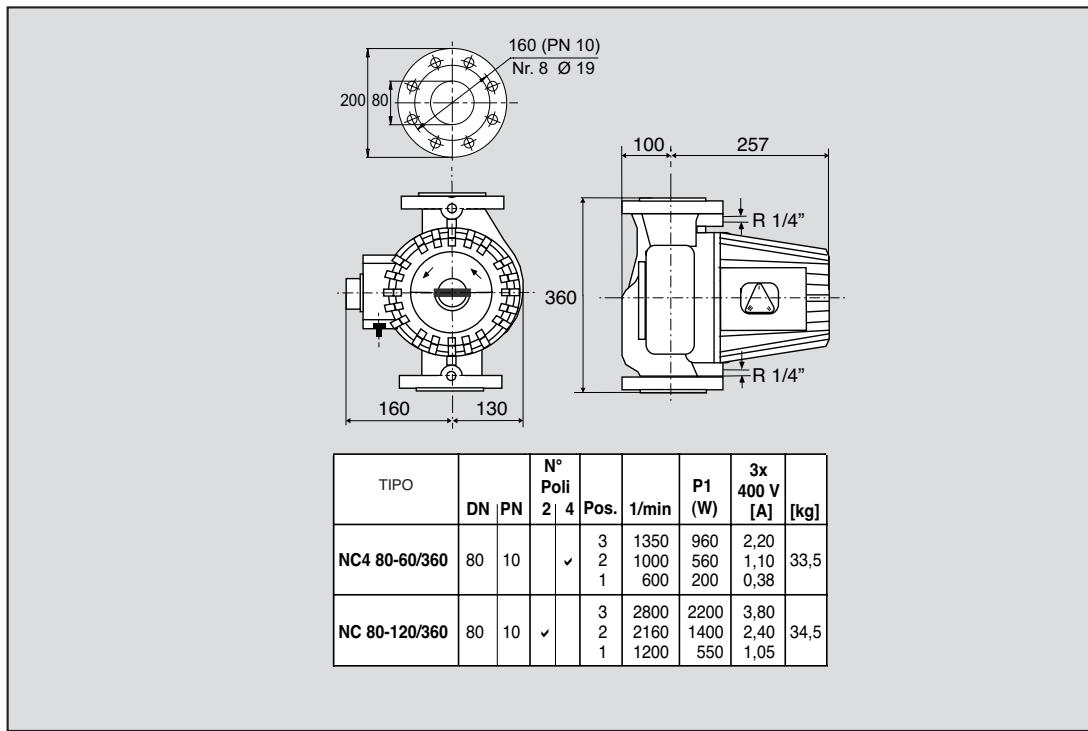
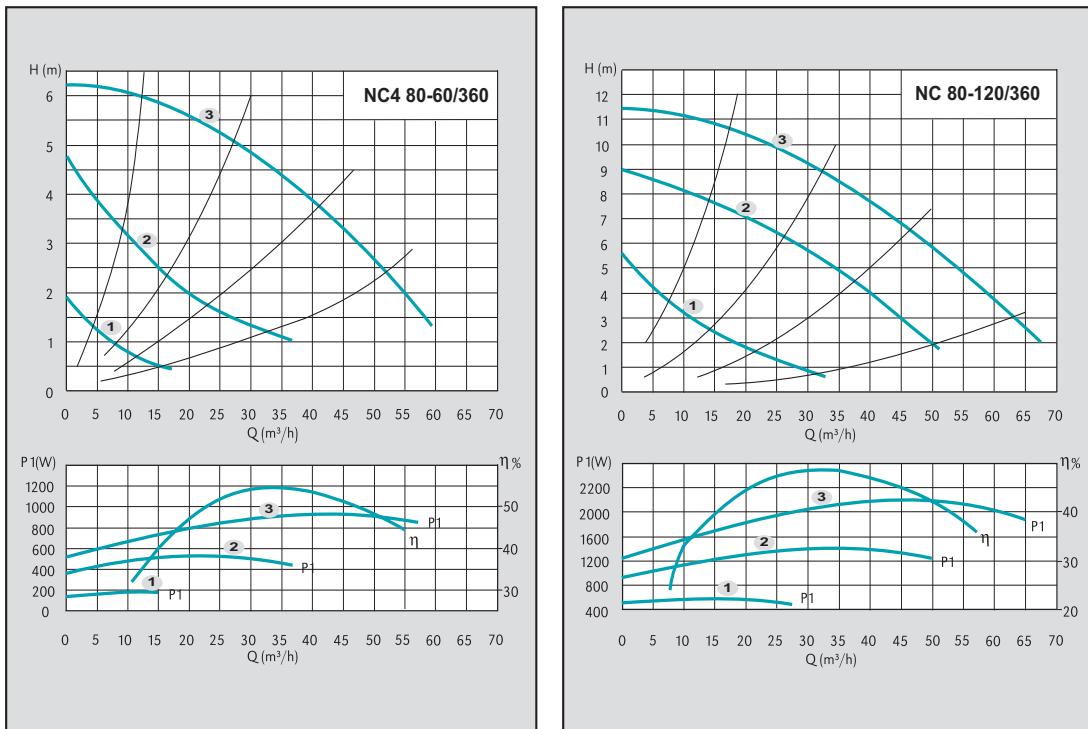
NC 65**Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades embridadadas****calpeda®**

Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.



NC 80**Bombas de circulación de 3 velocidades embridadadas****calpeda®**

Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.



NCD**Bombas de circulación gemelas
de 3 velocidades embriddadas****calpeda®**

5

Ejecución

Cuerpo de bomba con orificios de aspiración e impulsión del mismo diámetro y dispuestos sobre el mismo eje (ejecución "in-line").

Materiales:

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Cuerpo bomba | Hierro |
| Rodete | Material composite |
| Eje | Acerio inoxidable |

Aplicaciones

Para líquidos limpios sin pares abrasivos, y no agresivas para los materiales de la bomba (con partes sólidas hasta 0,2% máximo).

Instalaciones de calefacción, acondicionamiento, refrigeración, recirculación en circuitos cerrados.

Para aplicaciones civiles e industriales.

Cuando es particularmente requerido un funcionamiento con bajo nivel de rumorosidad.

Límites de empleo

Temperatura líquido de: -10 °C a +120 °C (para breves períodos hasta +140 °C).

Temperatura ambiente hasta 40 °C.

Máx. cantidad de glicol: 50% (con una cantidad de glicol superior al 20% controlar los datos de funcionamiento).

Presión máxima: 6/10 bar.

| tipo | Presión mín. en fase de aspiración: bar | | |
|--------|---|------|-------|
| | Temperatura | | |
| | 50°C | 80°C | 110°C |
| NCD 40 | 0,05 | 0,8 | 1,4 |
| NCD 50 | 0,3 | 1 | 1,6 |
| NCD 65 | 0,3 | 1 | 1,6 |
| NCD 80 | 0,3 | 1 | 1,6 |

Motor

Motor a inducción a 2-4 polos, 50 Hz.

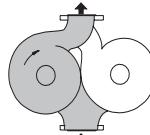
NCD: trifásica 230V.

trifásica 400V.

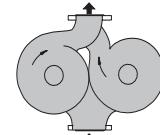
NCMD: monofásica 230 V.

Aislamiento clase H.

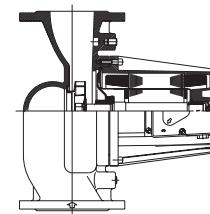
Protección IP 43.

Funcionamiento**Funcionamiento simple**

Funcionamiento de una sola bomba, escogida por el cliente, con la segunda bomba en stand-by.

**Funcionamiento doble**

Funcionamiento en paralelo de las dos bombas.

Instalación**Planos de sección****Designación**

NC D (M) 4 40 - 60 / 250

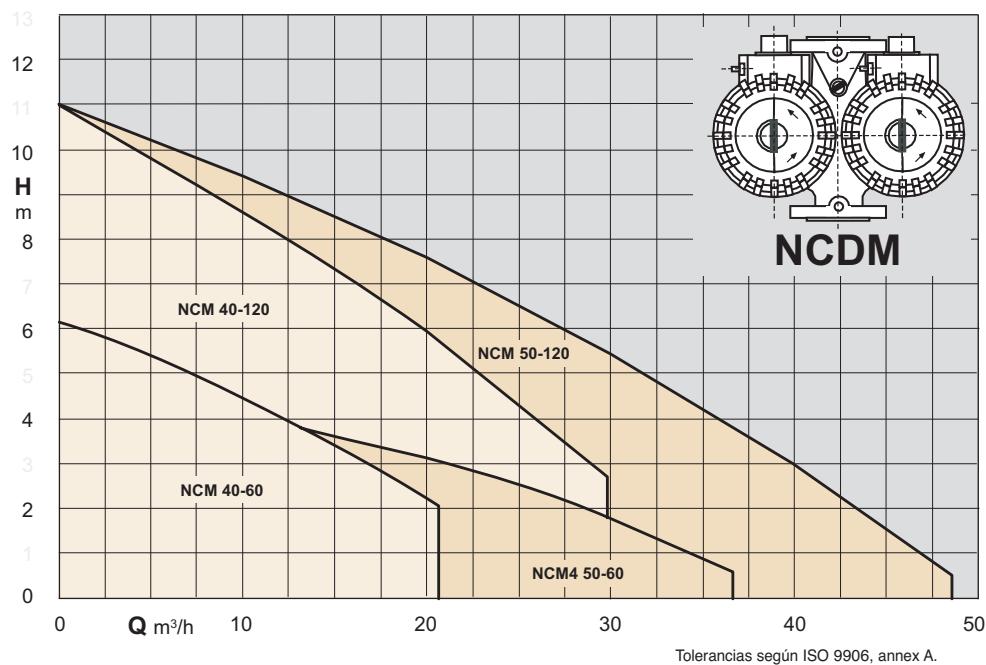
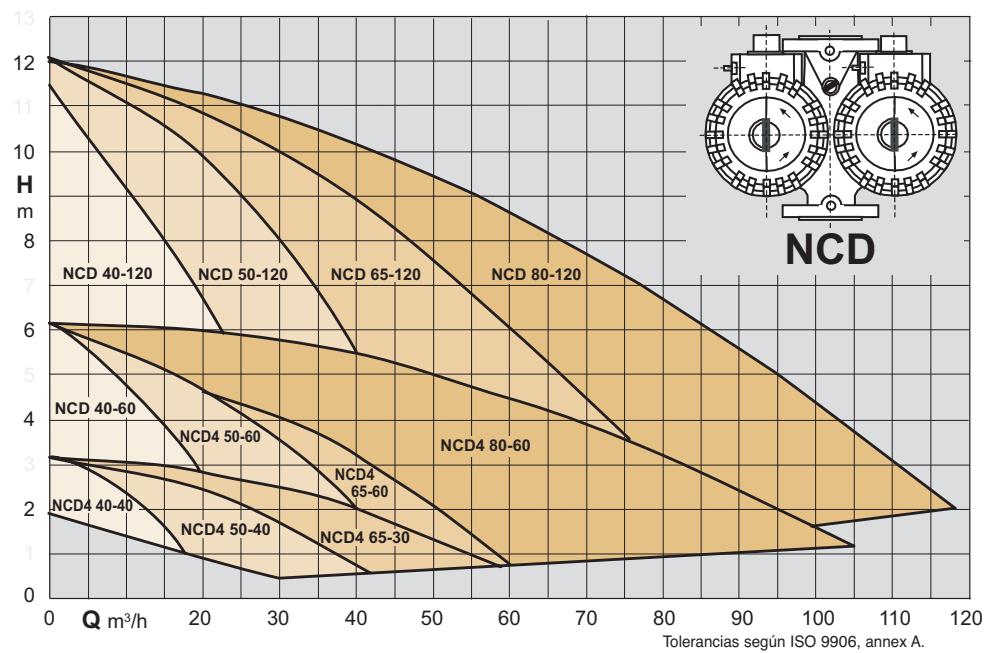
| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Series _____ | Bomba doble _____ |
| Motor monofásico _____ | Motor a 4 polos _____ |
| DN orificios en mm _____ | Altura máxima en dm _____ |
| Altura de montaje en mm _____ | |



Bombas de circulación gemelas
de 3 velocidades embriddadas



Campo de aplicaciones

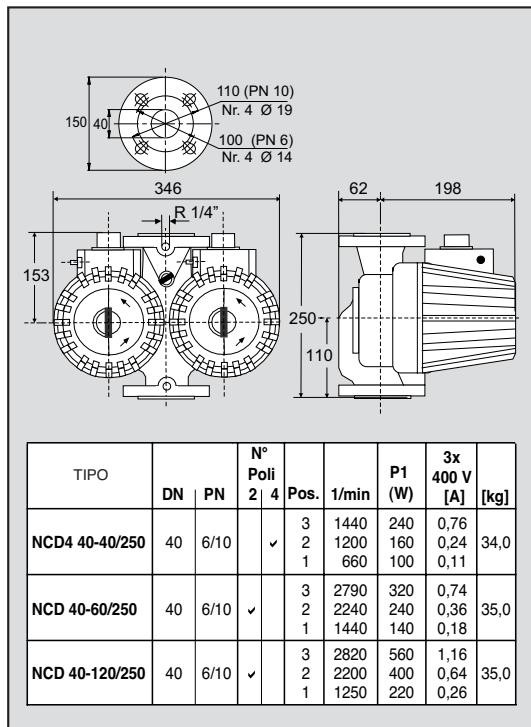
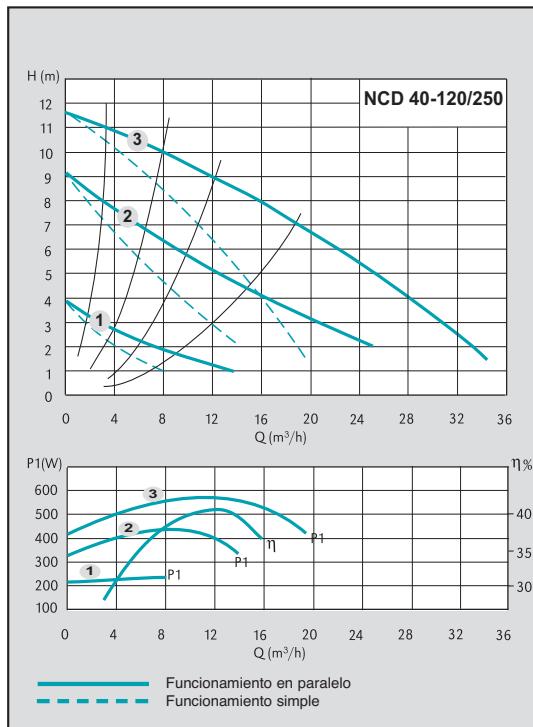
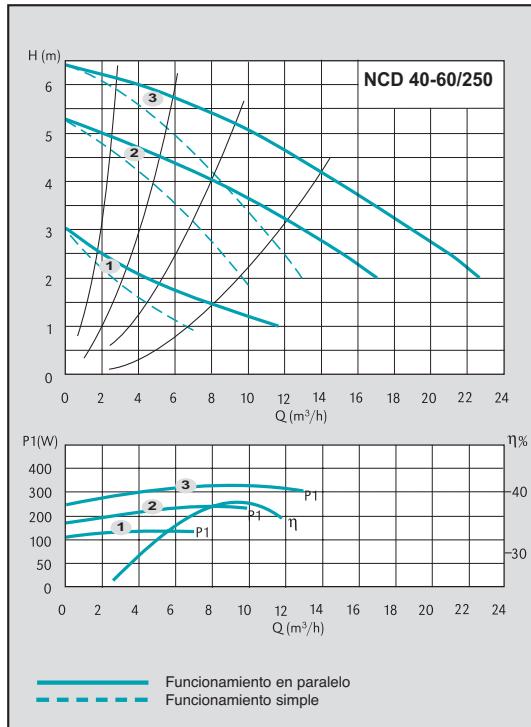
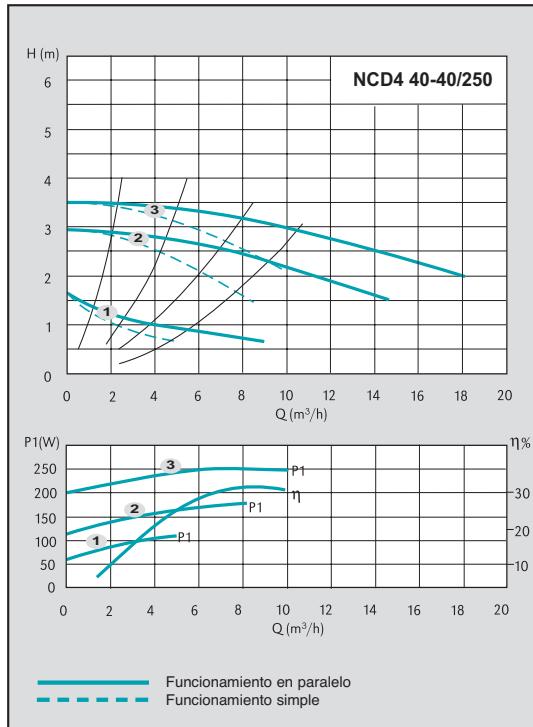


NCD 40

Bombas de circulación gemelas
de 3 velocidades embriddadas

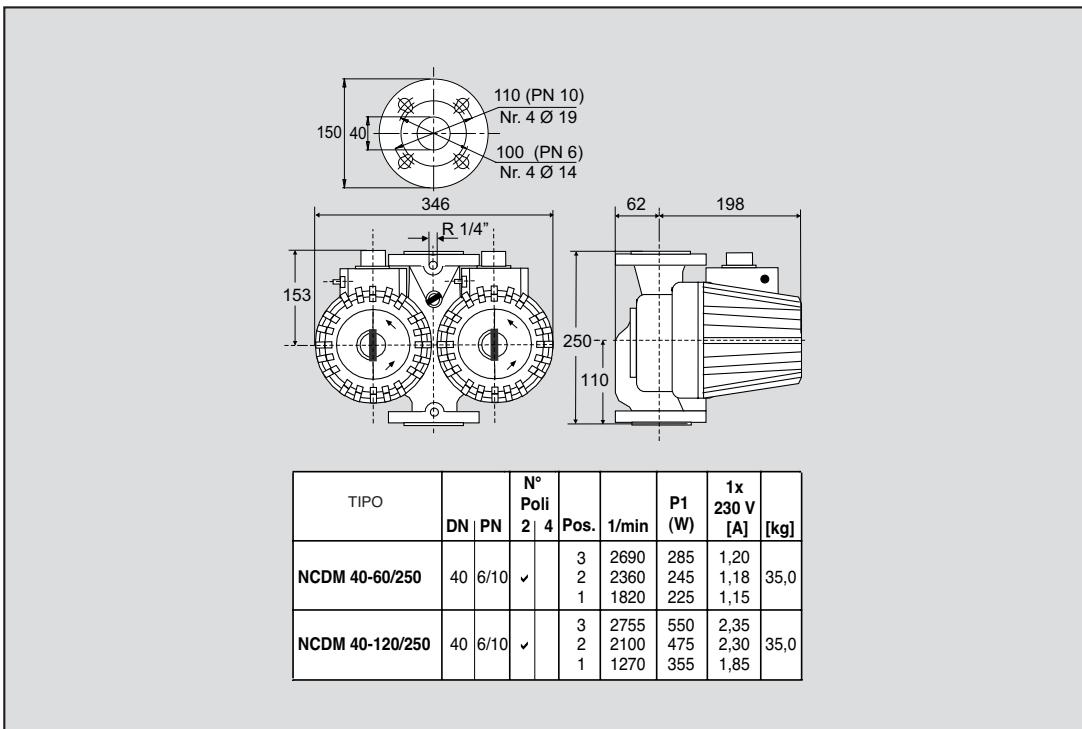
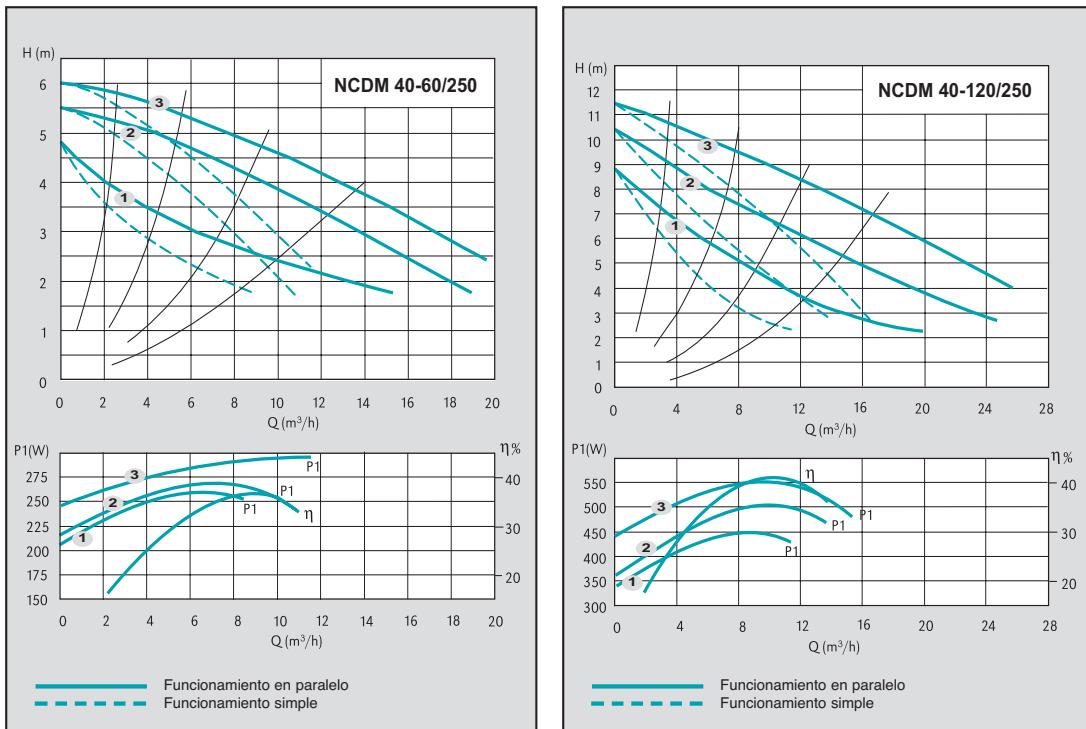


Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.



NCDM 40**Bombas de circulación gemelas
de 3 velocidades embriddadas****calpeda®**

Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.



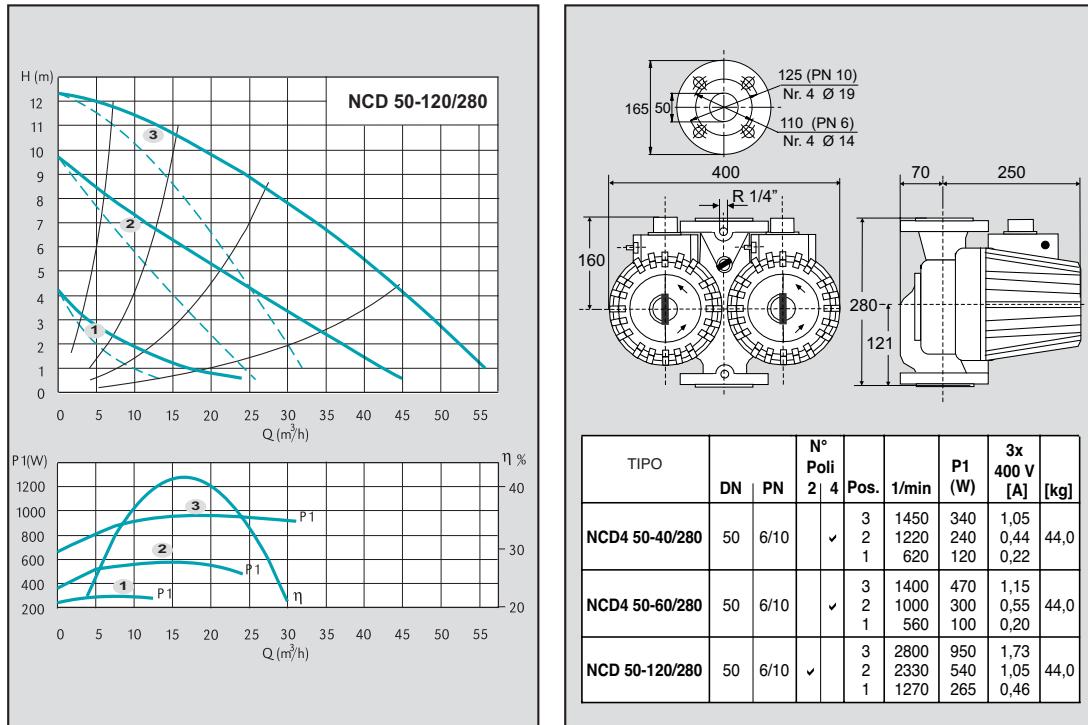
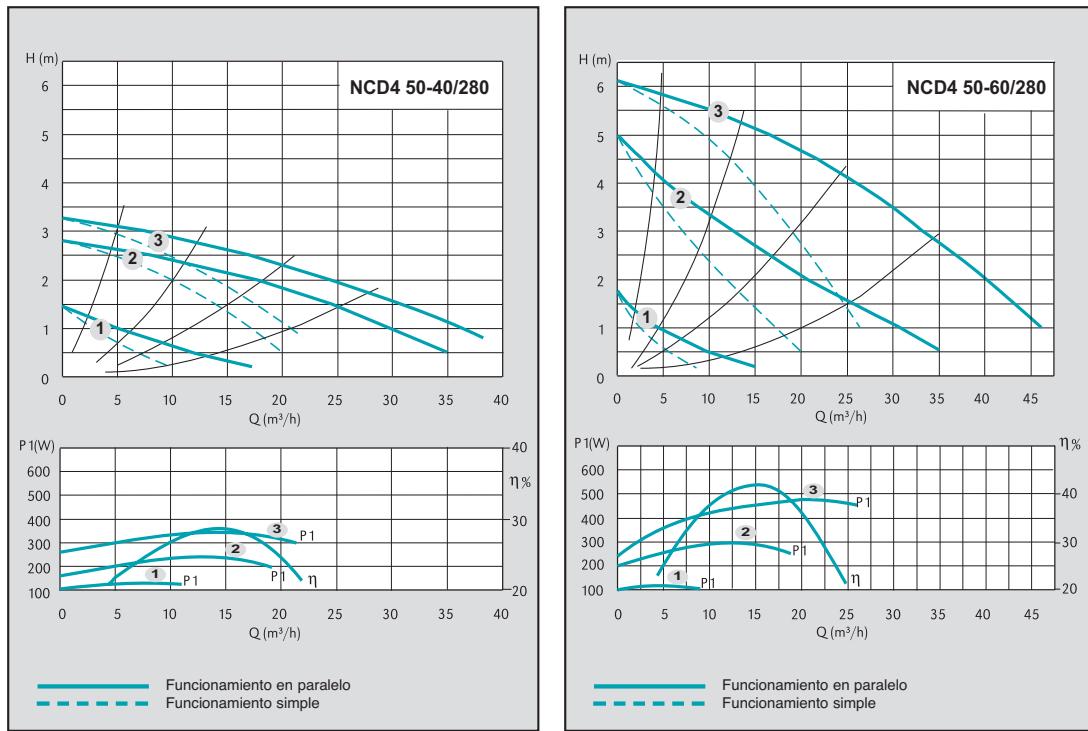
| TIPO | DN | PN | Nº Poli 2 4 | Pos. | 1/min | P1 (W) | 1x 230 V [A] | [kg] |
|-----------------|----|------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------|
| NCDM 40-60/250 | 40 | 6/10 | ✓ | 3 2 1 | 2690 2360 1820 | 285 245 225 | 1,20 1,18 1,15 | 35,0 |
| NCDM 40-120/250 | 40 | 6/10 | ✓ | 3 2 1 | 2755 2100 1270 | 550 475 355 | 2,35 2,30 1,85 | 35,0 |

NCD 50

Bombas de circulación gemelas
de 3 velocidades embriddadas

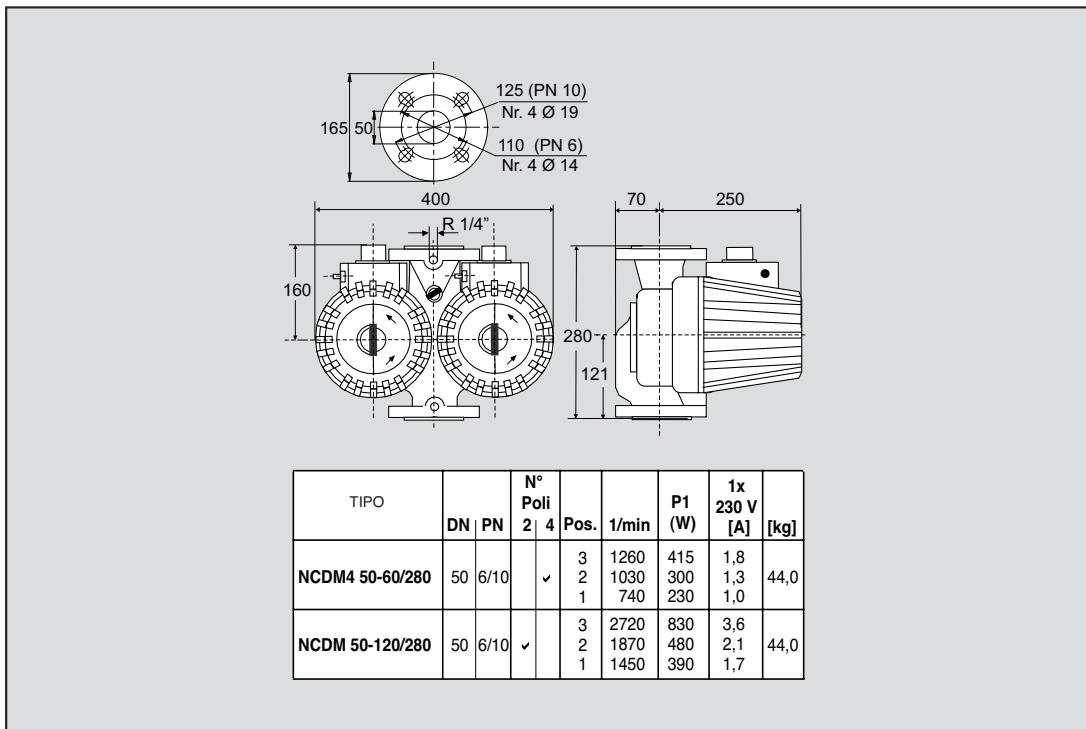
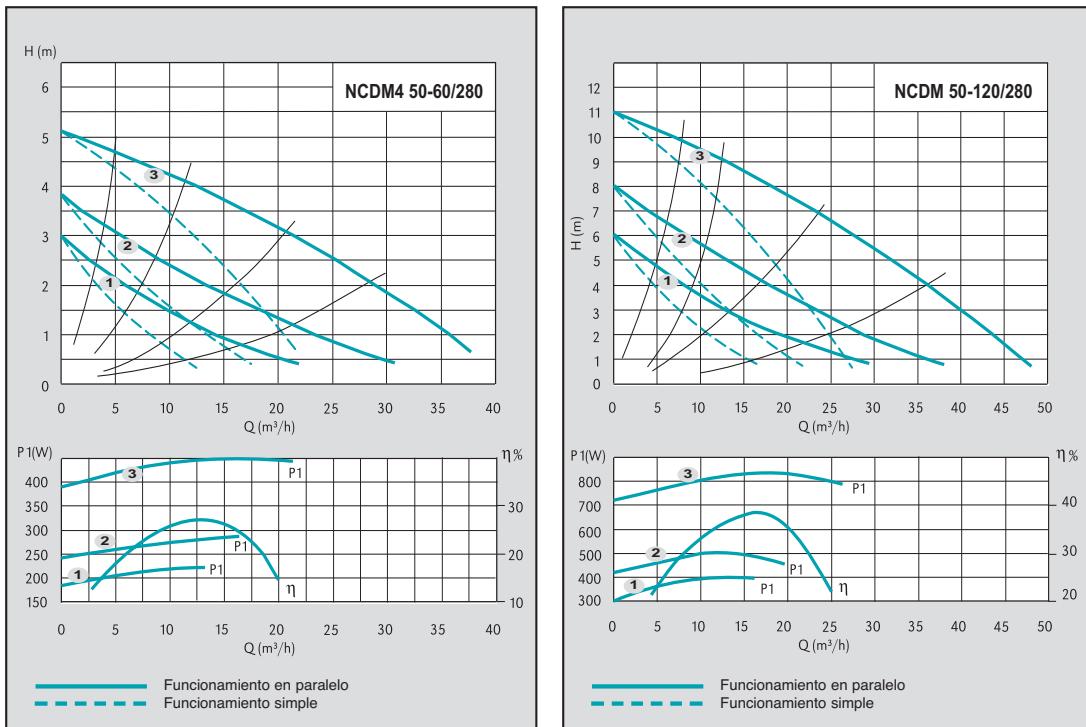


Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.



NCDM 50**Bombas de circulación gemelas
de 3 velocidades embriddadas****calpeda®**

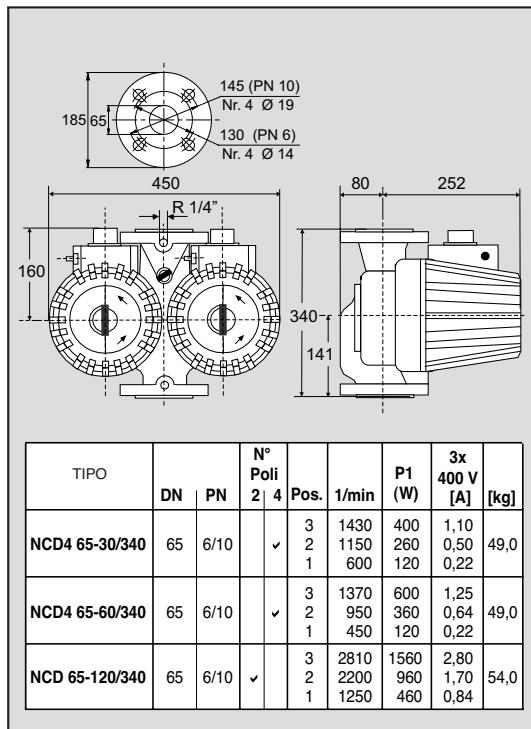
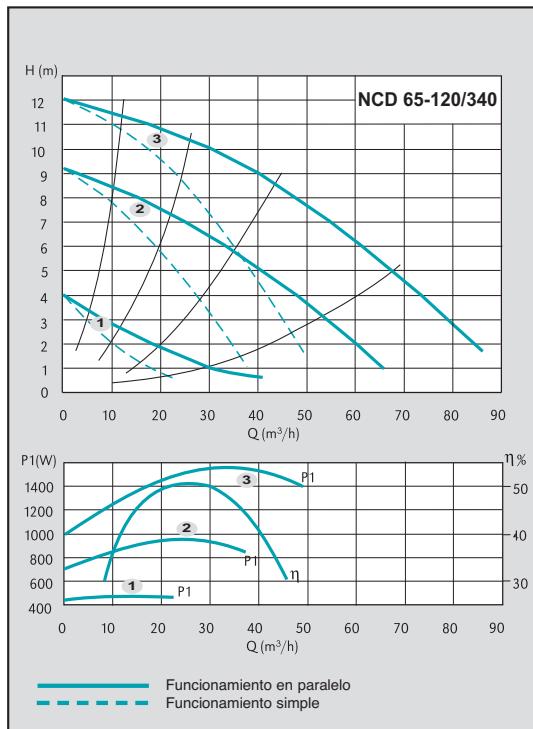
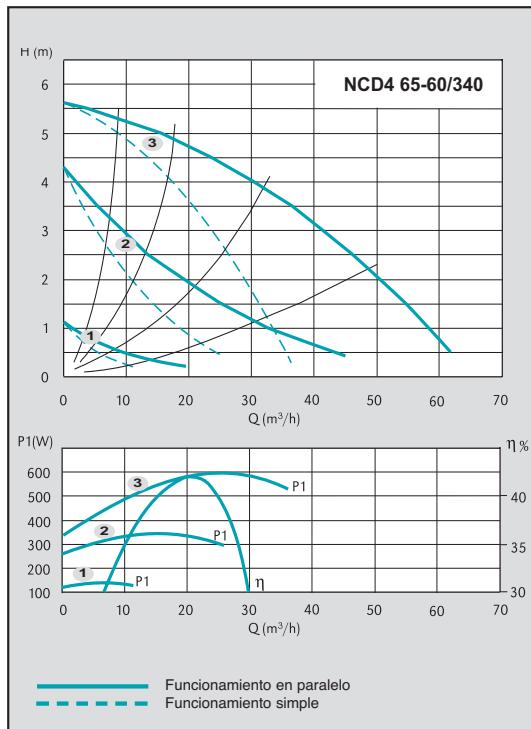
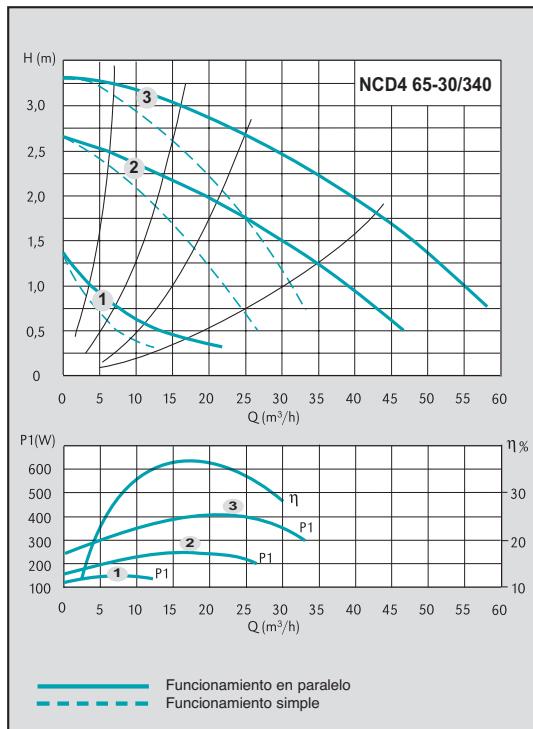
Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.



NCD 65

Bombas de circulación gemelas
de 3 velocidades embridadadas

Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.

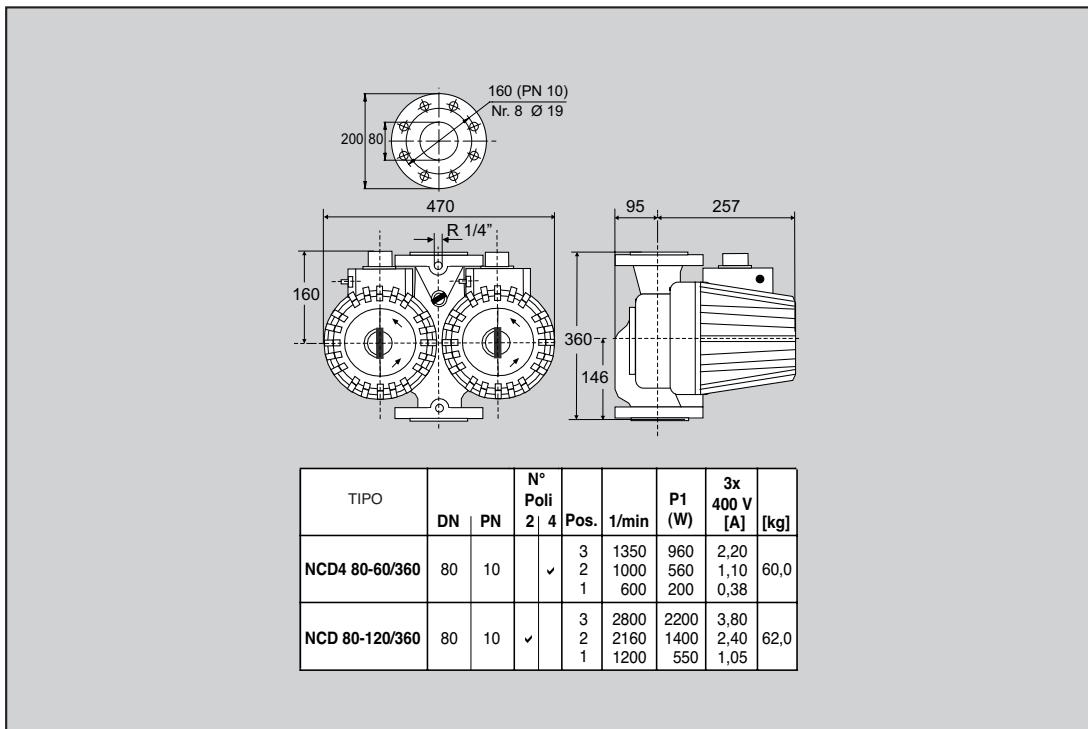
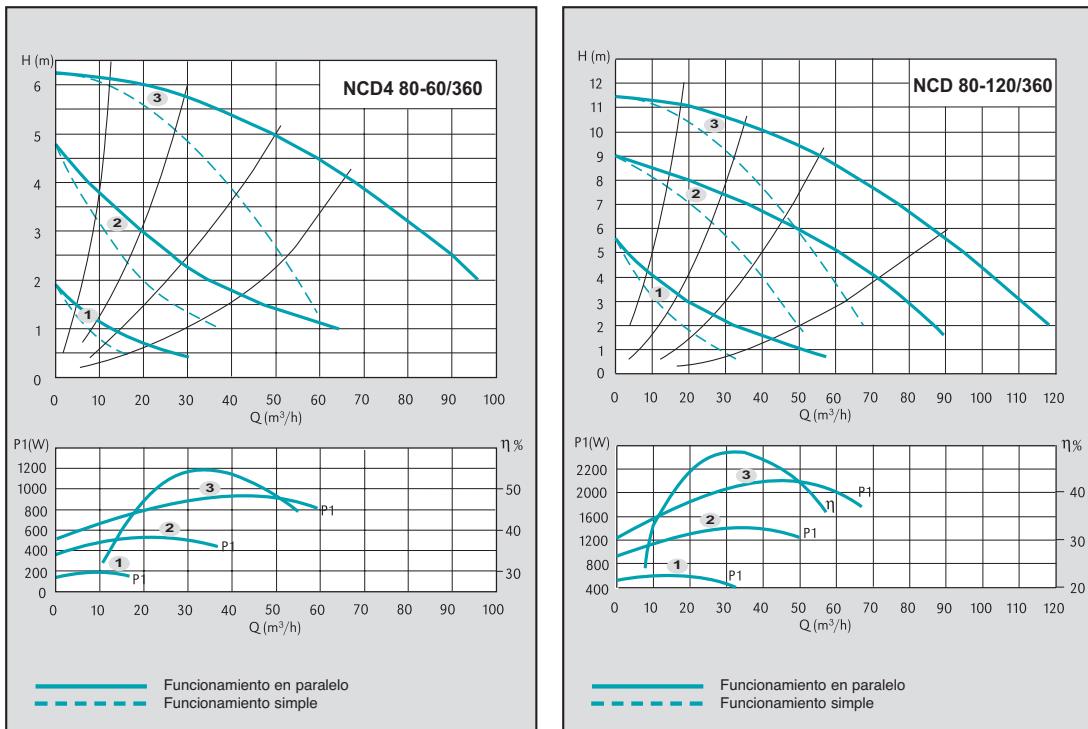


NCD 80

Bombas de circulación gemelas
de 3 velocidades embridadadas

 calpeda®

Curvas características, dimensiones y pesos.





Bombas in-line

 $n \approx 2900$ 1/min
 $n \approx 1450$ 1/min

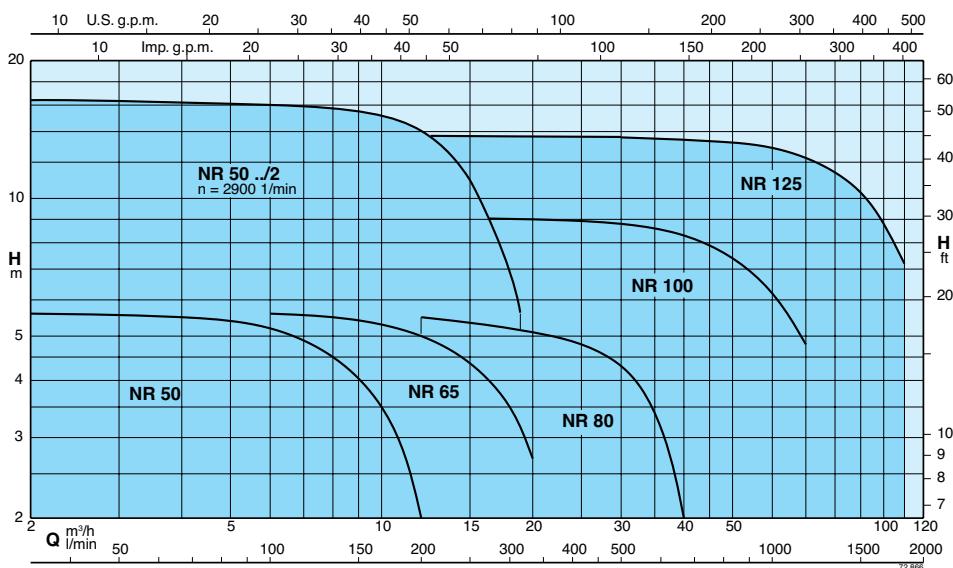

Materiales

| Componente | Materiale |
|----------------|--|
| Cuerpo bomba | Hierro GJL 200 EN 1561 |
| Acoplamiento | |
| Rodete | Hierro GJL 200 EN 1561 (Latón P-Cu Zn 40 Pb 2 UNI 5705 para NR 50) |
| Eje | Acero al níquel-cromo AISI 303 para bombas hasta 1,1 kW Acero al cromo AISI 430 para bombas de 1,5 a 4 kW |
| Sello mecánico | Carbón - Cerámica - NBR |
| Contrabridas | Acero Fe 430B UNI 7070 |

Ejecuciones especiales bajo demanda

- Otras tensiones. - Frecuencias 60 Hz.
- Protección IP 55. - Sello mecánico especial.
- Para líquidos o ambientes con temperaturas más elevadas o más bajas.

Curvas Características $n \approx 2900$ 1/min y $n \approx 1450$ 1/min





Bombas in-line

**Prestaciones $n \approx 2900$ 1/min y $n \approx 1450$ 1/min** **$n \approx 2900$ 1/min**

| 3 ~ | 230V 400V | | 1 ~ | | 230V P ₁ | | P ₂ | | Q m ³ /h | l/min | 6 | 6,6 | 7,5 | 8,4 | 9,6 | 10,8 | 12 | 13,2 | 15 | 16,8 | 18,9 | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----|------------|-----|---------------------|------|----------------|---|------------------------|-------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|--|--|
| | A | A | A | A | kW | kW | HP | H | | | 100 | 110 | 125 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 220 | 250 | 280 | 315 | | |
| NR 50DE/2 | 2,3 | 1,3 | NRM 50DE/2 | 3,6 | 0,72 | 0,45 | 0,6 | | | | 11 | 10,8 | 10,5 | 10,2 | 9,5 | 8,5 | 7 | 6 | | | | | |
| NR 50CE/2 | 3,7 | 2,2 | NRM 50CE/2 | 5,7 | 1,13 | 0,75 | 1 | | | | 16 | 15,9 | 15,8 | 15,7 | 15,3 | 14,6 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 5,5 | | |

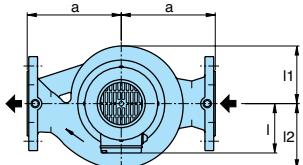
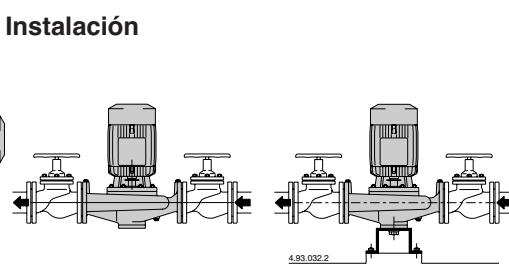
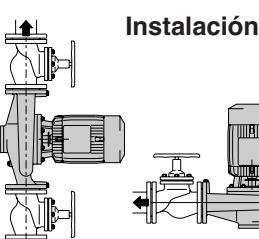
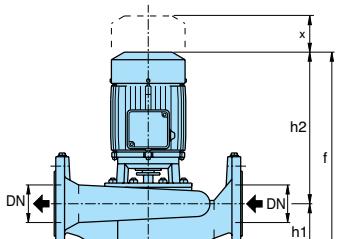
 $n \approx 1450$ 1/min

| 3 ~ | 230V | | 1 ~ | | 230V P ₁ | | P ₂ | | Q m ³ /h | l/min | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | | | |
|----------|------|-----|----------|-----|---------------------|------|----------------|---|------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| | 400V | A | A | A | kW | kW | HP | H | | | 33 | 67 | 100 | 133 | 167 | 200 | 233 | 267 | 300 | 333 | 417 | 500 | 583 | 667 | 833 | 1000 | 1167 | 1333 | 1500 | 1667 | 1840 | | | |
| NR 50CE | 1,4 | 0,8 | NRM 50CE | 2,1 | 0,27 | 0,25 | 0,34 | | | 3,9 | 3,8 | 3,3 | 2,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR 50BE | 1,4 | 0,8 | NRM 50BE | 2,1 | 0,29 | 0,25 | 0,34 | | | 4,7 | 4,6 | 4,3 | 3,5 | 2,3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR 50AE | 1,4 | 0,8 | NRM 50AE | 2,1 | 0,33 | 0,25 | 0,34 | | | 5,6 | 5,5 | 5,2 | 4,5 | 3,5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR 65CE | 1,4 | 0,8 | NRM 65CE | 2,1 | 0,31 | 0,25 | 0,34 | | | | | 3,8 | 3,7 | 3,5 | 3,1 | 2,6 | 1,9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR 65BE | 2,1 | 1,2 | | | | | | | | | | 4,7 | 4,6 | 4,5 | 4,2 | 3,8 | 3,2 | 2,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR 65AE | 2,1 | 1,2 | | | | | | | | | | 5,6 | 5,5 | 5,3 | 5 | 4,6 | 4,1 | 3,5 | 2,7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR 80CE | 2,6 | 1,5 | | | | | | | | | | | 3,9 | 3,8 | 3,7 | 3,6 | 3,5 | 3,2 | 2,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR 80BE | 2,6 | 1,5 | | | | | | | | | | | 4,7 | 4,6 | 4,5 | 4,4 | 4,3 | 3,8 | 3,3 | 2,4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR 80AE | 3,3 | 1,9 | | | | | | | | | | | 5,5 | 5,4 | 5,3 | 5,2 | 5,1 | 4,8 | 4,3 | 3,4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NR 100CE | 5 | 2,9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6,6 | 6,4 | 6,3 | 6 | 5,6 | 4,6 | 3,3 | | | | | | |
| NR 100BE | 5 | 2,9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,5 | 7,4 | 7,2 | 7 | 6,6 | 5,6 | 4,4 | | | | | | |
| NR 100AE | 6 | 3,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 8,9 | 8,8 | 8,6 | 8,3 | 7,4 | 6,2 | 4,8 | | | | | |
| NR 125CE | 8,6 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10,2 | 10,1 | 10 | 9,6 | 9 | 8,2 | 7,1 | 5,7 | 4 | |
| NR 125BE | 10,9 | 6,3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 11,9 | 11,8 | 11,6 | 11 | 10,4 | 9,4 | 8,2 | 6,7 | 5,1 |
| NR 125AE | 14,7 | 8,5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13,6 | 13,5 | 13,4 | 13,2 | 12,9 | 12,3 | 11,4 | 10,3 | 8,8 | 7,2 |

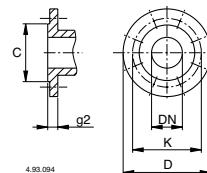
P₁ Maxima potencia absorbida.P₂ Potencia nominal del motor.

H Altura total en m.

Tolerancias según ISO 9906, anexo A.

Dimensiones y pesos

Bridas PN 10, EN 1092-2



| TIPO | mm | | | | | | | | | | kg |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| | DN | a | f | h1 | h2 | Øb | I | I1 | I2 | x | |
| NR 50DE/2-CE/2 | 50 | 160 | 360 | 90 | 270 | 98 | 105 | 93 | 100 | 70 | 29,5-30 |
| NR 50AE-BE-CE | 50 | 160 | 360 | 90 | 270 | 98 | 105 | 93 | 100 | 70 | 24-24-24 |
| NR 65AE-BE-CE | 65 | 180 | 370 | 100 | 270 | 118 | 105 | 102 | 114 | 70 | 28-28-28 |
| NR 80AE-BE-CE | 80 | 200 | 445 | 125 | 320 | 130 | 110 | 123 | 140 | 80 | 38,5-38-37,5 |
| NR 100BE-CE | 100 | 250 | 485 | 150 | 335 | 162 | 110 | 153 | 173 | 105 | 59-59 |
| NR 100AE | 100 | 250 | 510 | 150 | 360 | 162 | 140 | 153 | 173 | 105 | 64 |
| NR 125CE | 125 | 300 | 540 | 170 | 370 | 194 | 140 | 172 | 195 | 120 | 89 |
| NR 125AE-BE | 125 | 300 | 610 | 170 | 440 | 194 | 170 | 172 | 195 | 120 | 110-108 |

| DN | C | K | D | Agujeros | | g2 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|----|----|
| | | | | N° | Ø | |
| 50 | 99 | 125 | 165 | 4 | 19 | 20 |
| 65 | 118 | 145 | 185 | 4 | 19 | 20 |
| 80 | 132 | 160 | 200 | 8 | 19 | 22 |
| 100 | 156 | 180 | 220 | 8 | 19 | 24 |
| 125 | 184 | 210 | 250 | 8 | 19 | 24 |



Bombas multicelulares horizontales monobloc de acero inoxidable



Materiales

| Componentes | Materiales |
|---|---|
| Cuerpo bomba | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4301 EN 10088 (AISI 304) |
| Cuerpo elemento | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4301 EN 10088 (AISI 304) |
| Anillo de cierre rodete | PTFE (Teflon) |
| Rodete | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4301 EN 10088 (AISI 304) |
| Tapa del cuerpo | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4301 EN 10088 (AISI 304) |
| Manguito distanciador | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4301 EN 10088 (AISI 304) |
| Eje bomba | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4305 EN 10088 (AISI 303) |
| Tapón | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4305 EN 10088 (AISI 303) |
| Sello mecánico con alojamiento según ISO 3069 | Cerámica alúmina, carbón, EPDM (Otros materiales bajo demanda) |

Ejecución

Bombas multicelulares horizontales monobloc de acero **inoxidable al cromo-níquel**.

Construcción compacta y robusta, sin brida sobresaliente y acoplamiento bomba-motor único con pie soporte.

Cuerpo bomba en una sola pieza, abierto por un solo lado (barrel casing), con boca de aspiración frontal sobre el eje de la bomba y boca de impulsión radial en la parte superior.

Tapones de cebado y vaciado en posiciones medias, accesibles desde cada lado (como la tapa de bornes).

7

Aplicaciones

Para aprovisionamiento de agua.

Para líquidos limpios, sin partes abrasivas, no agresivos para el acero inoxidable (con adaptación, bajo demanda, de los materiales del sello mecánico).

Bomba universal, para uso doméstico, para aplicaciones civiles e industriales, para jardinería e irrigación.

Límites de empleo

Temperatura líquido de - 15 °C a + 110 °C.

Temperatura ambiente hasta 40 °C.

Presión máxima admitida en el cuerpo de la bomba: 10 bar.

Motor

Motor a inducción 2 polos, 50 Hz ($n = 2800$ 1/min).

MXHM: trifásico 230 / 400 V $\pm 10\%$.

MXHM: monofásico 230 V $\pm 10\%$, con protector térmico.

Condensador incorporado en la caja de bornes.

Aislamiento clase F.

Protección IP 54.

Ejecución según: IEC 34;

IEC 38;

IEC 335-1, EN 60335-1;

IEC 335-2-41, EN 60335-2-41;

IEC 529, EN 60529.

Otras ejecuciones bajo demanda

Otras tensiones.

Frecuencia 60 Hz.

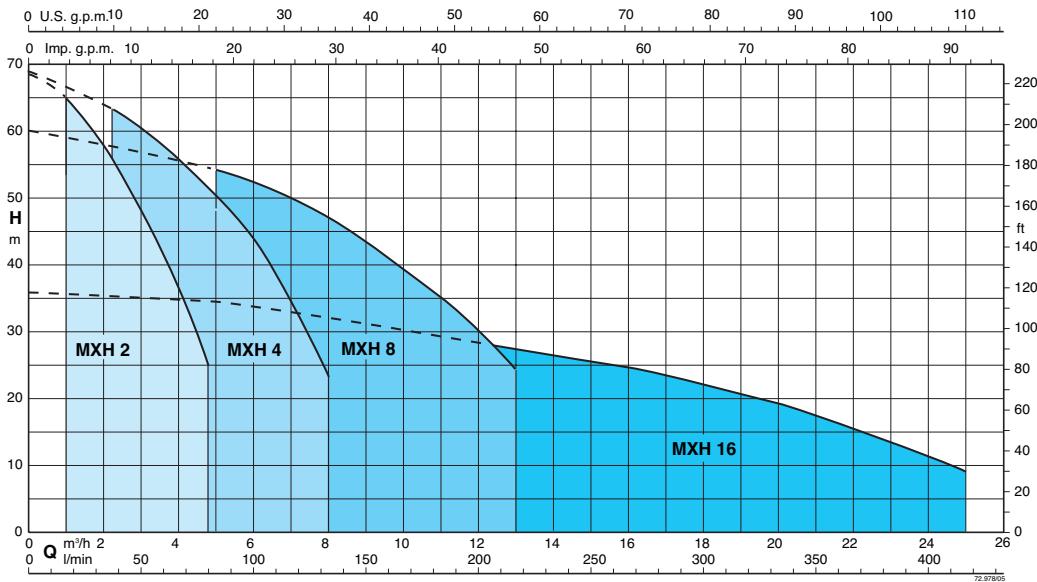
Protección IP 55.

Sello mecánico especial.

Anillos de cierre cuerpo bomba en FPM (Viton).

Para líquidos o ambientes con temperaturas más elevadas o más bajas.

Campo de aplicaciones $n \approx 2800$ 1/min





Bombas multicelulares horizontales monobloc
de acero inoxidable



Prestaciones $n \approx 2800$ 1/min

| 3 ~ | 230 V 400 V | | 1 ~ | | 230 V | | P ₁ | P ₂ | | Q | m ³ /h | 0 | 1 | 1,5 | 2 | 2,5 | 3 | 3,5 | 4 | 4,25 | 4,8 |
|----------|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|-------|------|----------------|----------------|----|---|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | A | A | A | A | kW | kW | | kW | HP | | l/min | 0 | 16,6 | 25 | 33,3 | 41,6 | 50 | 58,3 | 66,6 | 70,8 | 80 |
| MXH 202E | 1,7 | 1 | MXHM 202E | 2,3 | 0,5 | 0,33 | 0,45 | H m | | Q | m ³ /h | 22 | 20,5 | 19,4 | 18 | 16,4 | 14,2 | 12 | 9,9 | 8,7 | 5,5 |
| MXH 203E | 2,4 | 1,4 | MXHM 203E | 3 | 0,65 | 0,45 | 0,6 | | | | | 33 | 31 | 29 | 27 | 24,5 | 21,7 | 18,6 | 15,5 | 13,8 | 9 |
| MXH 204E | 2,8 | 1,6 | MXHM 204E | 4,2 | 0,9 | 0,55 | 0,75 | | | | | 45 | 42,5 | 40,4 | 37,5 | 34,5 | 30,8 | 26,7 | 22,4 | 20,1 | 14,8 |
| MXH 205E | 3,5 | 2 | MXHM 205E | 5,4 | 1,2 | 0,75 | 1 | | | | | 57 | 53,5 | 50,5 | 47,5 | 43,5 | 39 | 34 | 28,5 | 25,8 | 19 |
| MXH 206E | 4,7 | 2,7 | MXHM 206 | 7,4 | 1,5 | 1,1 | 1,5 | | | | | 68,5 | 65 | 61,5 | 58 | 53,5 | 48 | 43 | 36,5 | 33,5 | 25 |
| MXH 402E | 2,4 | 1,4 | MXHM 402E | 3 | 0,65 | 0,45 | 0,6 | | | | | 0 | 37,5 | 50 | 58,3 | 66,6 | 75 | 83,3 | 100 | 116 | 133 |
| MXH 403E | 2,8 | 1,6 | MXHM 403E | 4,2 | 0,9 | 0,55 | 0,75 | H m | | Q | m ³ /h | 22,5 | 20 | 19 | 18,5 | 17,5 | 16 | 15 | 12,5 | 9,5 | 6 |
| MXH 404E | 3,5 | 2 | MXHM 404E | 5,4 | 1,2 | 0,75 | 1 | | | | | 33 | 30 | 29 | 27,5 | 26 | 24,5 | 23 | 19,5 | 15 | 9,5 |
| MXH 405E | 4,7 | 2,7 | MXHM 405 | 7,4 | 1,5 | 1,1 | 1,5 | | | | | 44,5 | 40,5 | 38 | 36,5 | 35 | 33 | 31 | 26 | 20 | 12,5 |
| MXH 406 | 6,4 | 3,7 | MXHM 406 | 9,2 | 2 | 1,5 | 2 | | | | | 56,5 | 52 | 50 | 47,5 | 45,5 | 43 | 40 | 33,5 | 26 | 16,5 |
| MXH 802E | 3,5 | 2 | MXHM 802E | 5,4 | 1,2 | 0,75 | 1 | | | | | 68,5 | 63 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 53,5 | 51 | 44 | 35 | 23 |
| MXH 803 | 5 | 2,9 | MXHM 803 | 7,4 | 1,5 | 1,1 | 1,5 | H m | | Q | m ³ /h | 0 | 83,3 | 100 | 116 | 133 | 150 | 166 | 183 | 200 | 216 |
| MXH 804 | 6,4 | 3,7 | MXHM 804 | 9,2 | 2 | 1,5 | 2 | | | | | 22,5 | 20,5 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 16,5 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 8,5 |
| MXH 805 | 7,5 | 4,3 | | | | | 1,8 | | | | | 36 | 32 | 30,5 | 29 | 27,5 | 25,5 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 14 |
| MXH 1602 | 6,4 | 3,7 | | | | | 1,5 | | | | | 48 | 42,5 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 34,5 | 32 | 28 | 24 | 19,5 |
| MXH 1603 | 7,5 | 4,3 | | | | | 1,8 | | | | | 60 | 54 | 52 | 49,5 | 47 | 43,5 | 39,5 | 35 | 29,5 | 24 |
| MXH 1602 | 6,4 | 3,7 | | | | | 1,5 | H m | | Q | m ³ /h | 0 | 83,3 | 133 | 183 | 233 | 266 | 300 | 333 | 366 | 416 |
| MXH 1603 | 7,5 | 4,3 | | | | | 1,8 | | | | | 24 | 23 | 21,7 | 20,5 | 18,8 | 17,5 | 15,8 | 14 | 11,5 | 6,5 |

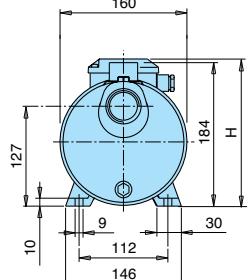
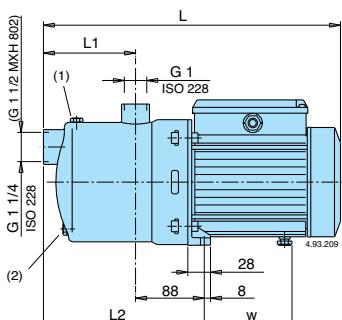
P₁ Maxima potencia absorbida.

P₂ Potencia nominal del motor.

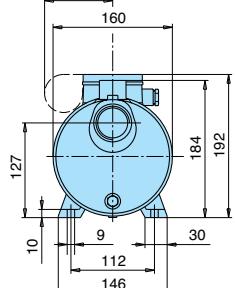
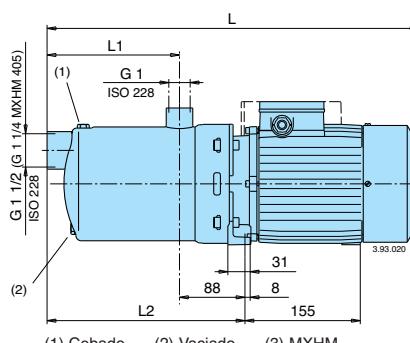
H Altura total en m.

Tolerancias según ISO 9906, anexo A.

Dimensiones y pesos

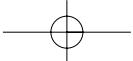


| TIPO | mm | | | | kg | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| | L | L1 | L2 | H | w | MXH | MXHM |
| MXH 202E - MXHM 202E | 331 | 94 | 182 | 176 | 98,5 | 6,8 | 6,9 |
| MXH 203E - MXHM 203E | 331 | 94 | 182 | 176 | 98,5 | 7,6 | 7,7 |
| MXH 204E - MXHM 204E | 381 | 118 | 206 | 189 | 112 | 10 | 11 |
| MXH 205E - MXHM 205E | 405 | 142 | 230 | 189 | 112 | 11,5 | 12,5 |
| MXH 402E - MXHM 402E | 331 | 94 | 182 | 176 | 98,5 | 7,6 | 7,7 |
| MXH 403E - MXHM 403E | 357 | 94 | 182 | 189 | 112 | 9,3 | 10,3 |
| MXH 404E - MXHM 404E | 381 | 118 | 206 | 189 | 112 | 10,8 | 11,8 |
| MXH 405E | 405 | 142 | 230 | 189 | 112 | 13 | |
| MXH 802E - MXHM 802E | 381 | 118 | 206 | 189 | 112 | 10,6 | 11,6 |



| TIPO | mm | | | kg | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| | L | L1 | L2 | MXH | MXHM |
| MXH 405 | 464 | 142 | 230 | | 18 |
| MXH 803 - MXHM 803 | 440 | 118 | 206 | 15,8 | 16,9 |
| MXH 804 - MXHM 804 | 470 | 148 | 236 | 18,2 | 19,2 |
| MXH 805 | 500 | 178 | 266 | 19 | |

(1) Cebado (2) Vaciado (3) MXHM

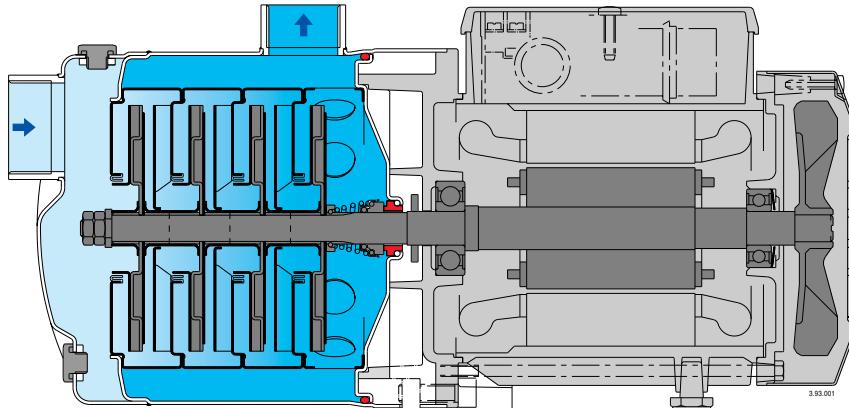


**Bombas multicelulares horizontales monobloc
de acero inoxidable**



Características constructivas

7



■ Más seguridad

Contra el funcionamiento en seco, con la boca de aspiración sobre el eje de la bomba.

■ Fiable

Todas las partes hidráulicas en contacto con el líquido son de acero inoxidable.
Para líquidos de -15 °C a +110 °C.

■ Robusta

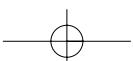
Cuerpo bomba de una sola pieza de grueso espesor, abierto por un solo lado.

■ Compacta

Acoplamiento bomba motor y base soporte de una sola pieza.
Sin brida sobresaliente.

■ Mayor protección

Contra las pérdidas del cierre, con la tapa de la bomba separada de la tapa del motor. Posibilidad de inspección del sello mecánico a través de la abertura lateral entre las dos paredes.
Mayor protección contra la penetración del agua en el motor, obtenida por medio del cuerpo bomba prolongado sobre el acoplamiento.





Bombas multicelulares horizontales monobloc



Ejecución

Bomba multicelular horizontal monobloc.

Cuerpo bomba de acero inoxidable al cromo-níquel en una sola pieza, abierto por un solo lado (barrel casing), con boca de aspiración frontal sobre el eje de la bomba y boca de impulsión radial en la parte superior.

Elementos en Noryl.

Aplicaciones

Para aprovisionamiento de agua.

Para uso doméstico, para jardinería e irrigación.

Límites de empleo

Temperatura líquido: de 0 °C a +50 °C.

Temperatura ambiente hasta +40 °C.

Presión máxima admitida en el cuerpo de la bomba: 8 bar.

Servicio continuo.

Materiales

| Componente | Material |
|-----------------|---|
| Cuerpo bomba | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4301 EN 10088 (AISI 304) |
| Tapa del cuerpo | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4301 EN 10088 (AISI 304) |
| Eje bomba | Acero al cromo 1.4104 EN 10088 (AISI 430) |
| Tapón | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4305 EN 10088 (AISI 303) |
| Cuerpo elemento | PPO-GF20 (Noryl) |
| Rodete | PPO-GF20 (Noryl) |
| Sello mecánico | Carbón - Cerámica - NBR |

Motor

Motor a inducción 2 polos, 50 Hz ($n = 2800$ 1/min).

MXP: trifásico 230/400 V ± 10%.

MXPm: monofásico 230 V ± 10%, con protector térmico.

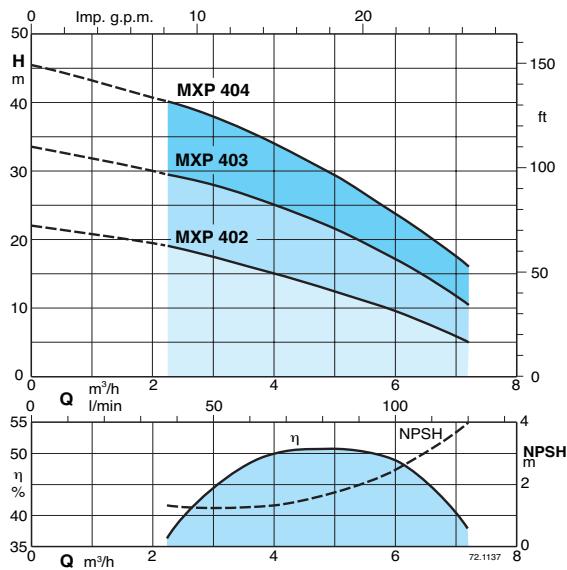
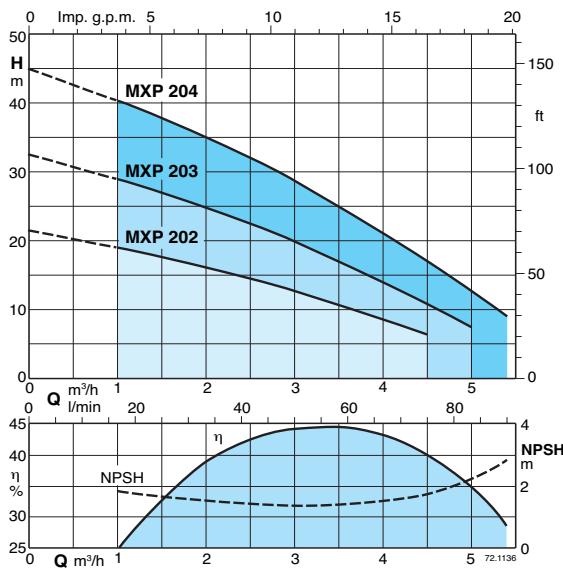
Condensador incorporado en la caja de bornes.

Aislamiento clase F.

Protección IP 54.

Ejecución según: EN 60335-2-41.

Curvas Características $n \approx 2800$ 1/min





Bombas multicelulares horizontales monobloc

**Prestaciones n ≈ 2800 1/min**

| 3 ~ | 230 V 400 V | | 1 ~ | | 230 V | | P ₁ | P ₂ | | Q l/min | m ³ /h | 0 | 1 | 1,5 | 2 | 2,5 | 3 | 3,5 | 4 | 4,5 | 5 | 5,4 |
|---------|-------------|-----|---------|-----|-------|------|----------------|----------------|----|------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|----|-----|
| | A | A | A | A | kW | kW | | kW | HP | | 0 | 16,6 | 25 | 33,3 | 41,6 | 50 | 58,3 | 66,6 | 75 | 83,3 | 90 | |
| MXP 202 | 1,7 | 1 | MXP 202 | 2,3 | 0,45 | 0,33 | 0,45 | | | H m | 21,5 | 19 | 17,5 | 16 | 14,5 | 12,5 | 10,5 | 8,5 | 6,5 | | | |
| MXP 203 | 2,4 | 1,4 | MXP 203 | 3 | 0,63 | 0,45 | 0,6 | | | | 32,5 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 22,5 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 7,5 | | |
| MXP 204 | 2,8 | 1,6 | MXP 204 | 4,2 | 0,8 | 0,55 | 0,75 | | | | 45 | 40 | 37,5 | 35 | 32 | 28,5 | 25 | 21,5 | 17 | 13 | 9 | |

8

| 3 ~ | 230 V 400 V | | 1 ~ | | 230 V | | P ₁ | P ₂ | | Q l/min | m ³ /h | 0 | 2,25 | 3 | 3,5 | 4 | 4,5 | 5 | 6 | 7,2 |
|---------|-------------|-----|---------|-----|-------|------|----------------|----------------|----|------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| | A | A | A | A | kW | HP | | kW | HP | | 0 | 37,5 | 50 | 58,3 | 66,6 | 75 | 83,3 | 100 | 120 | |
| MXP 402 | 2,4 | 1,4 | MXP 402 | 3 | 0,61 | 0,45 | 0,6 | | | H m | 22 | 19 | 17,5 | 16,5 | 15 | 14 | 12,5 | 9,5 | 5 | |
| MXP 403 | 2,8 | 1,6 | MXP 403 | 4,2 | 0,9 | 0,55 | 0,75 | | | | 33,5 | 30 | 28 | 26,5 | 25 | 23 | 21,5 | 17 | 10 | |
| MXP 404 | 3,5 | 2 | MXP 404 | 5,4 | 1,2 | 0,75 | 1 | | | | 46 | 40 | 38 | 36,5 | 34 | 32 | 29,5 | 24 | 16 | |

P1 Máxima potencia absorbida.

Para caudales mayores de 4 m³/h, utilizar un tubo de aspiración G 1 1/4 (DN 32).

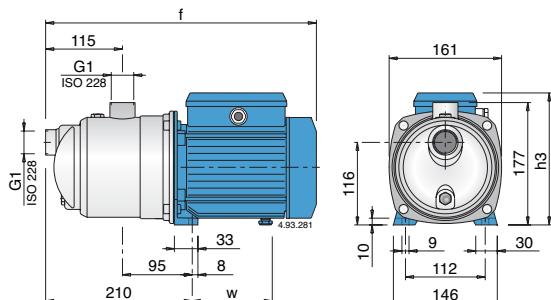
Tolerancia según ISO 9906, anexo A.

P2 Potencia nominal del motor.

Resultados de las pruebas con agua fría y limpia, sin gas.

H Altura total en m.

Para el valor del NPSH se recomienda un margen de seguridad de + 0,5 m.

Dimensiones y pesos

| TIPO | mm | | | kg | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | f | h3 | w | MXP | MXPM |
| MXP 202 - MXPM 202 | 362 | 176 | 102 | 5,9 | 6 |
| MXP 203 - MXPM 203 | 362 | 176 | 102 | 6,6 | 6,7 |
| MXP 204 - MXPM 204 | 391 | 188 | 112 | 8,7 | 9,6 |
| MXP 402 - MXPM 402 | 362 | 176 | 102 | 6,5 | 6,6 |
| MXP 403 - MXPM 403 | 391 | 188 | 112 | 8,6 | 9,5 |
| MXP 404 - MXPM 404 | 391 | 188 | 112 | 9,5 | 10,5 |

Más seguridad

Contra el funcionamiento en seco, con la boca de aspiración sobre el eje de la bomba.

Robusta

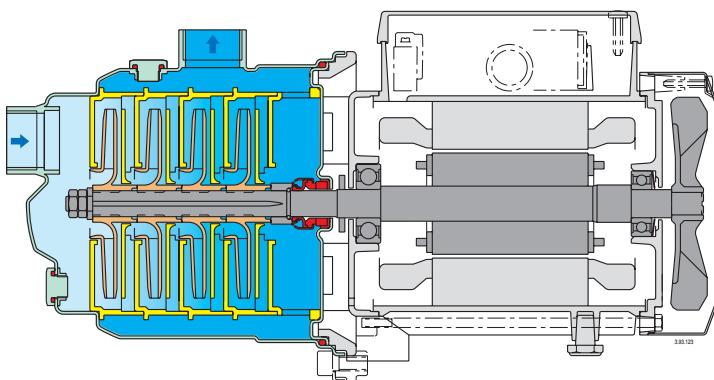
Cuerpo bomba de una sola pieza abierto por un solo lado.

Compacta

Acoplamiento bomba motor y base soporte de una sola pieza.

Silenciosa

con la capa de agua alrededor de los elementos.





Bombas multicelulares autoaspirantes



Materiales

| Componente | Material |
|-------------------|---|
| Cuerpo bomba | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4301 EN 10088 (AISI 304) |
| Tapa del cuerpo | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4301 EN 10088 (AISI 304) |
| Eje bomba | Acero al cromo 1.4104 EN 10088 (AISI 430) |
| Tapón | Acero al Cr-Ni 1.4305 EN 10088 (AISI 303) |
| Cuerpo aspiración | PPO-GF20 (Noryl) |
| Cuerpo elemento | PPO-GF20 (Noryl) |
| Rodete | PPO-GF20 (Noryl) |
| Sello mecánico | Carbón - Cerámica - NBR |

Ejecución

Bomba multicelular autoaspirante horizontal y monobloc.
Cuerpo bomba de acero inoxidable al cromo-níquel en una sola pieza, abierto por un solo lado (barrel casing), con boca de aspiración frontal sobre el eje de la bomba y boca de impulsión radial en la parte superior.
Elementos en Noryl.

Aplicaciones

Para aprovisionamiento de agua.
Para uso doméstico, para jardinería e irrigación.

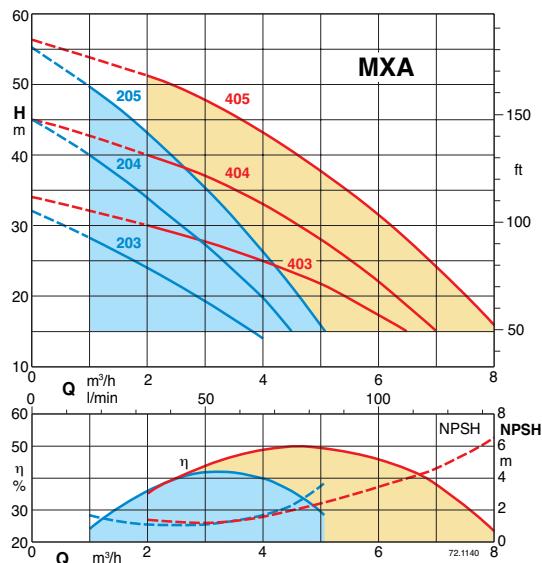
Límites de empleo

Temperatura líquido: de 0 °C a +35 °C.
Temperatura ambiente hasta +40 °C.
Altura de aspiración hasta 8 m.
Presión máxima admitida en el cuerpo de la bomba: 8 bar.

Motor

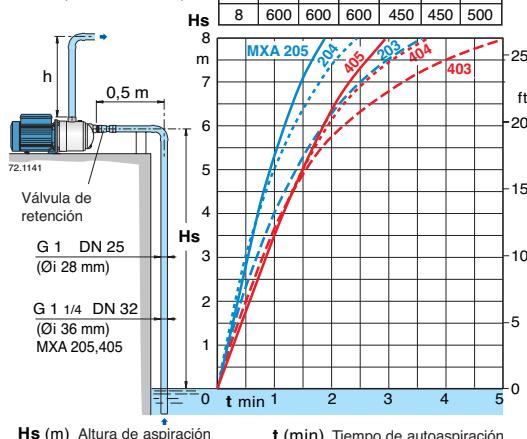
Motor a inducción 2 polos, 50 Hz ($n = 2800$ 1/min).
MXA: trifásico 230/400 V ± 10%.
MXAM: monofásico 230 V ± 10%, con protector térmico.
Condensador incorporado en la caja de bornes.
Aislamiento clase F.
Protección IP 54.
Ejecución según: EN 60335-2-41.

Curvas Características $n \approx 2800$ 1/min



Capacidad de autoaspiración

H_s (m) \leq 203 204 205 403 404 405
2 100 100 500 100 100 500
4 200 200 500 100 100 500
6 450 450 500 300 300 500
8 600 600 600 450 450 500





Bombas multicelulares autoaspirantes

**Prestaciones n ≈ 2800 1/min**

| | 3 ~ 230 V 400 V | | 1 ~ 230 V P1 | | P2 | | Q l/min | m³/h | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4,5 | 5 | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------|------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | A | A | A | kW | kW | HP | | | 0 | 16,6 | 33,3 | 50 | 66,6 | 75 | 83,3 | |
| MXA 203 | 2,4 | 1,4 | MXAM 203 | 3 | 0,63 | 0,45 | 0,6 | | 32 | 28 | 24 | 19 | 14 | | | |
| MXA 204 | 2,8 | 1,6 | MXAM 204 | 4,2 | 0,8 | 0,55 | 0,75 | | 45 | 40 | 34 | 27 | 20 | 15 | | |
| MXA 205 | 4 | 2,3 | MXAM 205 | 5,8 | 1,1 | 0,75 | 1 | | 55,5 | 50 | 43 | 35,5 | 26,5 | 21,5 | 15,5 | |

| | 3 ~ 230 V 400 V | | 1 ~ 230 V P1 | | P2 | | Q l/min | m³/h | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6,5 | 7 | 8 |
|----------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|------|------------|------|----|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | A | A | A | kW | kW | HP | | | 0 | 33,3 | 50 | 66,6 | 83,3 | 100 | 108,3 | 116,6 | 133,3 |
| MXA 403 | 2,8 | 1,6 | MXAM 403 | 4,2 | 0,9 | 0,55 | 0,75 | | 34 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 17 | 15 | | |
| MXA 404 | 3,5 | 2 | MXAM 404 | 5,4 | 1,2 | 0,75 | 1 | | 45 | 40 | 37 | 33 | 28 | 22 | 19 | 15 | |
| MXA 405 | 5 | 2,9 | MXAM 405 | 7 | 1,6 | 1,1 | 1,5 | | 56 | 51 | 47,5 | 43 | 37,5 | 31,5 | 28 | 24,5 | 15,5 |

9

P1 Maxima potencia absorbida.

Para caudales mayores de 4 m³/h, utilizar un tubo de aspiración G 1 1/4 (DN 32).

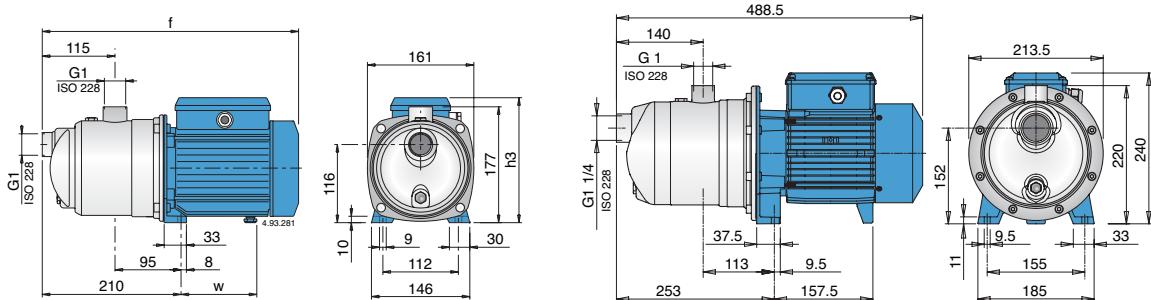
Tolerancia según ISO 9906, anexo A.

P2 Potencia nominal del motor.

Resultados de las pruebas con agua fría y limpia, sin gas.

H Altura total en m.

Para el valor del NPSH se recomienda un margen de seguridad de + 0,5 m.

Dimensiones y pesos

| TIPO | mm | | | Peso neto | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------|------|
| | f | h3 | w | kg | MXA | MXAM |
| MXA 203 - MXAM 203 | 362 | 176 | 102 | 6,6 | 6,7 | |
| MXA 204 - MXAM 204 | 391 | 188 | 112 | 8,7 | 9,6 | |
| MXA 403 - MXAM 403 | 391 | 188 | 112 | 8,6 | 9,5 | |
| MXA 404 - MXAM 404 | 391 | 188 | 112 | 9,5 | 10,5 | |

| TIPO | Peso neto | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------|------|
| | kg | MXA | MXAM |
| MXA 205 - MXAM 205 | 14 | 14 | 15,3 |
| MXA 405 - MXAM 405 | 14,8 | 14,8 | 16,3 |

Más seguridad

Contra el funcionamiento en seco, con la boca de aspiración sobre el eje de la bomba y con la ejecución autoaspirante.

Robusta

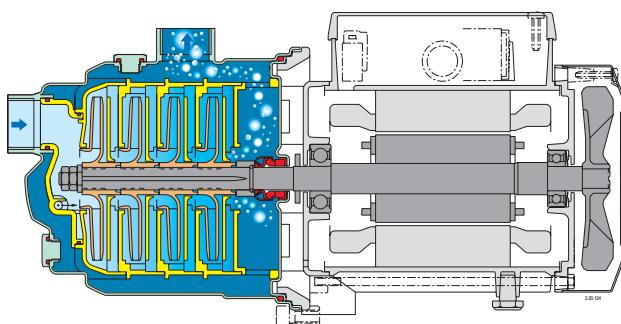
Cuerpo bomba de una sola pieza abierto por un solo lado.

Compacta

Acoplamiento bomba motor y base soporte de una sola pieza.

Silenciosa

con la capa de agua alrededor de los elementos.



BOMBA DE RECIRCULACIÓN

CP26

GRUNDFOS COMFORT

Circulator pump

GRUNDFOS COMFORT circulator pumps are available in 2 pump housing versions and lengths incorporating isolating and non-return valves or prepared for subsequent fitting of such valves.

The water-conduction part of the pump is hermetically separated from the stator with a stainless steel spherical separator.

The motor can be separated from the pump housing, enabling easy maintenance and replacement.

Applications

- Domestic hot water systems in single and two-family houses
- Small heating systems
- Cooling and air-conditioning systems

Options

24-hour timer

The timer is built into the pump. The table below shows the functions of the timer.

| Timer set to... | The pump... |
|-----------------|--|
| OFF | is switched off. |
| TIMER | starts and stops automatically at set intervals of minimum 20 minutes. |
| ON | runs continuously. |

Adjustable thermostat

The built-in thermostat of the pump types BT, BUT, BXT, BXUT can be set to stop the pump at a preset liquid temperature.

Setting range: 35-65°C.

The thermostat function can be interrupted by turning the thermostat to the position .

Factory setting: 35°C.

Various fittings

- Extension sets
- Non-return valve and shut-off valve
- Union sets
- Venting flange



Pumped liquids

- Thin, clean, non-aggressive and non-explosive liquids without solid particles or fibres.
- Cooling liquids, not containing mineral oil.
- Domestic hot water.
- Softened water.

The kinematic viscosity of water is 1 mm²/s (1 cSt) at 20°C. If the circulator pump is used for a liquid with a higher viscosity, the hydraulic performance of the pump will be reduced.

Example: 50% glycol at 20°C means a viscosity of approx. 10 mm²/s and a reduction of pump performance by approx. 15%.

When selecting a pump, the viscosity of the pumped liquid must be taken into consideration.

Ambient and liquid temperatures

Liquid temperature: +2°C to +95°C

It is recommended to keep the operating temperature as low as possible (e.g. 65°C) to avoid lime precipitation.

The ambient temperature should always be lower than the liquid temperature, as otherwise condensation may form in the stator housing.

Maximum system pressure

PN 10: 1.0 MPa (10 bar).

Inlet pressure

To avoid cavitation noise and damage to the pump bearing, at high temperatures the following minimum pressures are required at the pump suction port.

| Liquid temperature | 85°C | 95°C |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Inlet pressure | 0.5 m head | 2.8 m head |
| | 0.049 bar | 0.27 bar |

GRUNDFOS®



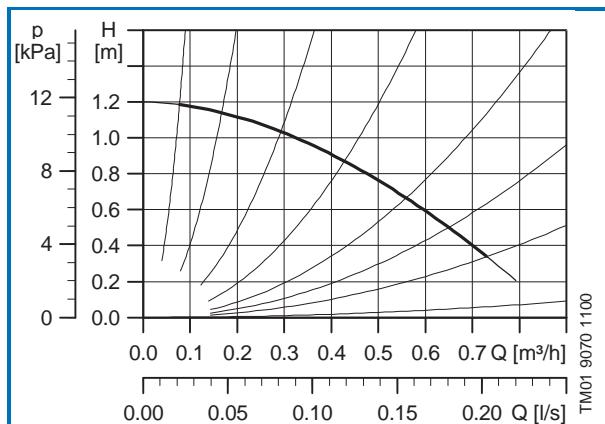
Technical data

GRUNDFOS COMFORT

UP 15-14

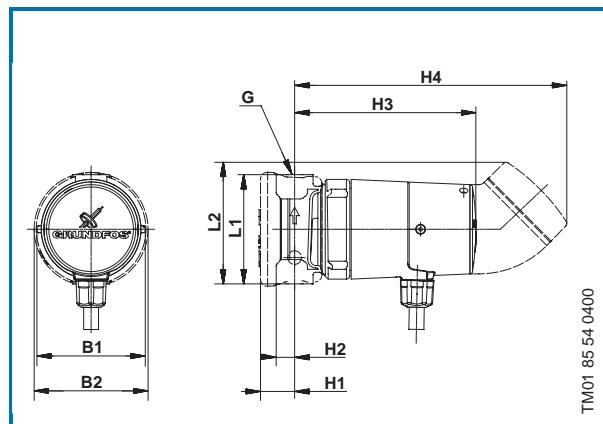
80

1 x 230 V, 50 Hz



| P ₁ [W] | I _n [A] |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 25 | 0.11 |

The motor incorporates thermal overload protection.



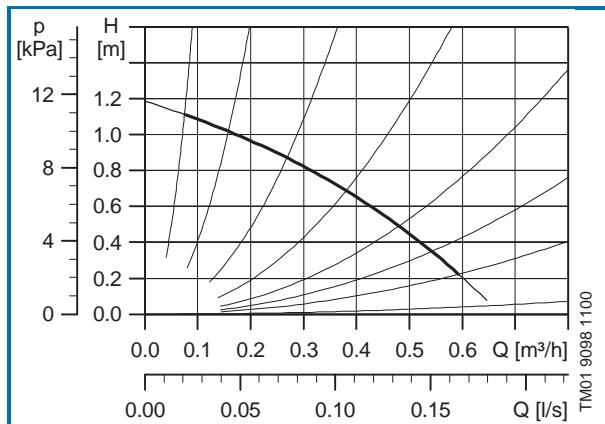
Connections: Various fittings are available
System pressure: Max. 10 bar
Liquid temperature: +2°C to +95°C (TF 95)

| Pump type | Dimensions [mm] | | | | | | | | Weights [kg] | | Ship. vol. [m³] | |
|--------------|-----------------|----|----|------|-----|-----|------|----|--------------|------|-----------------|--------|
| | L1 | L2 | H1 | H2 | H3 | H4 | B1 | B2 | G | Net | Gross | |
| UP 15-14 B | 80 | | 25 | 13.5 | 133 | | 79.5 | 84 | Rp ½ | 1.00 | 1.12 | 0.0026 |
| UP 15-14 BU | 80 | 90 | 25 | 13.5 | | 205 | 79.5 | 84 | Rp ½ | 1.15 | 1.31 | 0.0034 |
| UP 15-14 BT | 80 | | 25 | 13.5 | 155 | | 79.5 | 84 | Rp ½ | 1.05 | 1.24 | 0.0034 |
| UP 15-14 BUT | 80 | 90 | 25 | 13.5 | | 205 | 79.5 | 84 | Rp ½ | 1.16 | 1.32 | 0.0034 |

UP 20-14

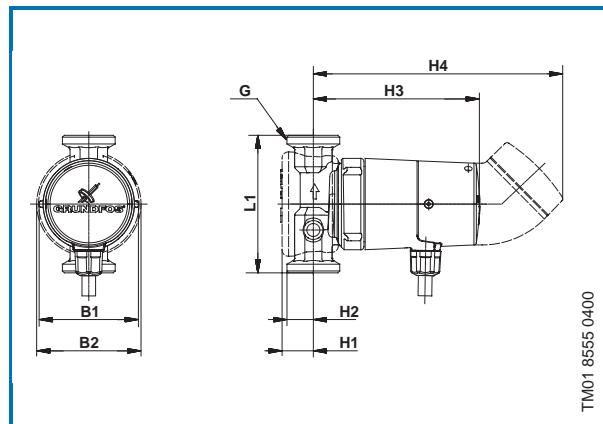
110

1 x 230 V, 50 Hz



| P ₁ [W] | I _n [A] |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 25 | 0.11 |

The motor incorporates thermal overload protection.



Connections: Various fittings are available
System pressure: Max. 10 bar
Liquid temperature: +2°C to +95°C (TF 95)

| Pump type | Dimensions [mm] | | | | | | | | Weights [kg] | | Ship. vol. [m³] |
|---------------|-----------------|----|----|-----|-----|------|----|------|--------------|-------|-----------------|
| | L1 | H1 | H2 | H3 | H4 | B1 | B2 | G | Net | Gross | |
| UP 20-14 BX | 110 | 25 | 21 | 133 | | 79.5 | 84 | G 1¼ | 1.20 | 1.35 | 0.0026 |
| UP 20-14 BXU | 110 | 25 | 21 | | 205 | 79.5 | 84 | G 1¼ | 1.35 | 1.51 | 0.0034 |
| UP 20-14 BXT | 110 | 25 | 21 | 155 | | 79.5 | 84 | G 1¼ | 1.25 | 1.44 | 0.0034 |
| UP 20-14 BXUT | 110 | 25 | 21 | | 205 | 79.5 | 84 | G 1¼ | 1.36 | 1.52 | 0.0034 |

17.05.2000

Subject to alterations.

VÁLVULA 4 SERVICIOS

B4WMV01



05 GRUPO DE SEGURIDAD DE 4 SERVICIOS

UTILIZACIÓN

El grupo de seguridad a membrana, está especialmente concebido para permitir el funcionamiento cómodo, correcto y seguro de los acumuladores de agua caliente (termos).

Debe ser instalado sobre la conducción de agua fría a la entrada del acumulador y en el sentido de circulación del agua.

Contiene los dispositivos siguientes:

- Llave de aislamiento.
- Válvula de retención intercambiable.
- Válvula de seguridad.
- Dispositivo de vaciado.
- Dispositivo de ruptura de carga.
- Orificio de control de la válvula de retención.

DESCRIPCIÓN

Posición de marcha

Hacer girar la llave de aislamiento (**A**) un cuarto de vuelta en sentido de las agujas del reloj. No accionar la maneta del dispositivo de vaciado (**B**).

Llenado

En esta posición el agua penetra en el acumulador cuando la diferencia de presión entre la entrada de agua fría y el agua que se encuentra en el acumulador es superior a 0,005 Kg/cm².

El muelle de la válvula de retención está calculado para que permita el paso del agua en las condiciones citadas.

Posición de vaciado

Hacer girar la llave de aislamiento (**A**) un cuarto de vuelta en sentido contrario a las agujas del reloj.

Accionar la maneta de vaciado (**B**).

Es aconsejable abrir una de las llaves de la canalización de agua caliente para obtener un mejor vaciado, permitiendo la entrada de aire en la parte superior del acumulador.

Sobrepresión

Si durante el funcionamiento normal la presión aumenta por encima de 7 Kg/cm², la válvula de seguridad se abre y vacía la cantidad suficiente para bajar la presión por debajo del valor indicado.

Posición de cierre

Sin accionar la maneta de vaciado (**B**) hacer girar la llave de aislamiento un cuarto de vuelta en el sentido contrario a las agujas del reloj.

En esta posición se impide la entrada de agua fría en el acumulador sin que por ello deje de funcionar la válvula de seguridad.

Es la posición adecuada para aislar el acumulador cuando no está en servicio.

FUNCIONAMIENTO

En cada período de calentamiento debido a la dilatación del agua es normal un derrame de agua por el dispositivo de vaciado del grupo.

CONTROL DE LA VÁLVULA DE RETENCIÓN

Girar la llave de aislamiento (**A**) un cuarto de vuelta en sentido contrario a las agujas del reloj.

Dejar libre el orificio de control de la válvula de retención (**E**) desenroscando el tornillo (**C**).

Un derrame de agua por el orificio demuestra que la válvula de retención (**E**) no funciona.



SUSTITUCIÓN DE LA VÁLVULA DE RETENCIÓN

Proceder al vaciado del acumulador según la posición de vaciado.

Mantener en posición de cierre girando la llave de aislamiento (**A**) un cuarto de vuelta en sentido contrario a las agujas del reloj.

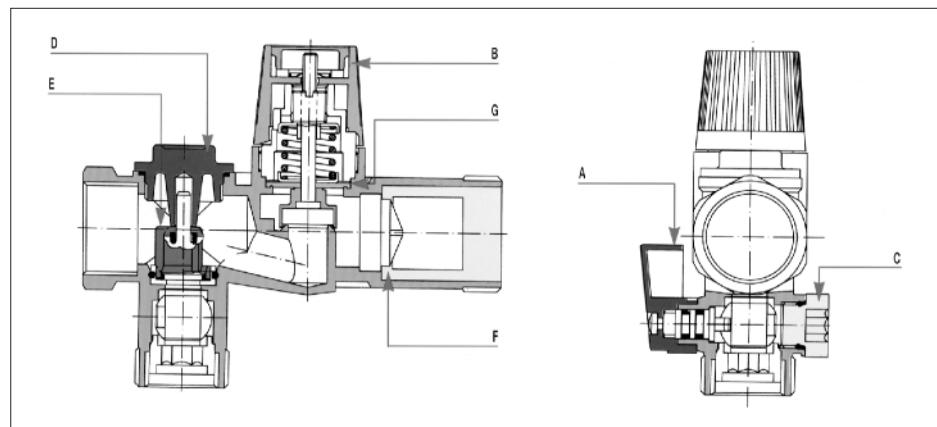
Soltar el tapón (**D**) dejando libre el orificio que da acceso a la válvula de retención (**E**).

Con la ayuda de un útil extraer la válvula de retención (**E**).

Introducir una nueva válvula de retención hasta que haga tope en el interior.

CARACTERÍSTICAS DE FABRICACIÓN

- Cuerpo de latón especial estampado Cu Zn 39 Pb². DIN 17660.
- Juntas y membrana en etilenopropileno.
- Resortes en acero inoxidable.





ELECCIÓN DEL Ø DEL GRUPO DE SEGURIDAD

Los grupos de seguridad son clasificados según su diámetro de salida hacia el acumulador.

Potencia útil máxima

Grupo de 1/2" 4 Kw

Grupo de 3/4" 10 Kw

MODELOS ESPECIALES ANTI-CAL

Disponemos de una gama completa de Grupos de Seguridad especialmente concebidos para evitar la adherencia de la cal en el asiento de la válvula de seguridad.

El asiento de la válvula está revestido con PTFE, asegurando así un correcto funcionamiento incluso en presencia de aguas corrosivas o calcáreas.

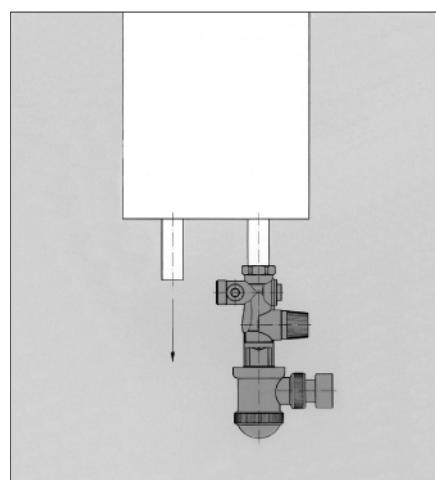
GARANTÍA

Para garantizar el buen funcionamiento de estos aparatos es necesario controlar, al menos una vez al mes, el funcionamiento de la válvula de seguridad (**G**), accionando la maneta de vaciado (**B**).

La utilización de un reductor de presión es necesaria cuando la presión de llegada sobrepasa los 5,25 bar.

POSICIÓN

Siempre con el dispositivo de ruptura de carga (**F**) en posición vertical hacia abajo.

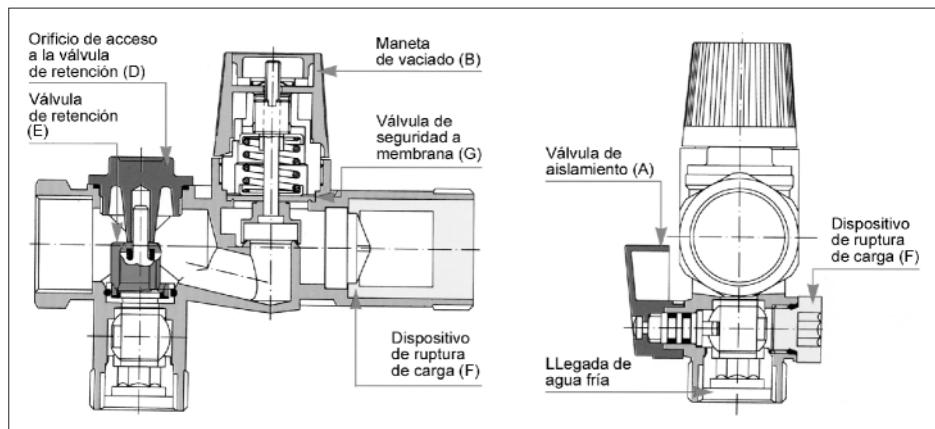


| CARACTERÍSTICAS HIDRÁULICAS | 1/2" | 3/4" |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Caudal de entrada con presión de alimentación de 1 bar | ≥1500 l/h | ≥3000 l/h |
| Caudal de vaciado a 8,4 Kg/cm ² | ≥150 l/h | ≥300 l/h |

CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Presión de apertura de la válvula de retención..... | 0,5 Kg/cm ² |
| Presión de estanqueidad de la válvula de retención | 0,005 Kg/cm ² |
| Presión de reglaje de la válvula de seguridad | 7 Kg/cm ² |
| Presión de cierre de la válvula de seguridad..... | 6,3 Kg/cm ² |
| Temperatura máxima de utilización..... | 120°C |

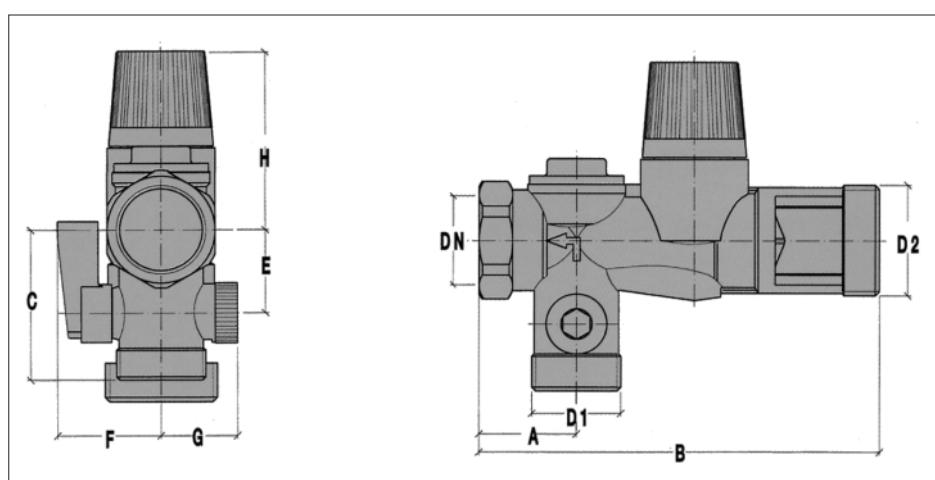
COMPONENTES



COTAS DE ACOPLAMIENTO

| Código | Artículo | Descripción | Cotas | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|-------|------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | DN | D1 | D2 | A | B | C | E | F | G | H |
| AC 05 235 | art. 21170 | GS 3/4" recta | 3/4" | 3/4" | 1" | 29 | 119 | 45 | 25 | 31 | 23 | 52 |
| AC 05 236 | art. 21470 | GS 1/2" recta | 1/2" | 3/4" | 1" | 29 | 119 | 45 | 25 | 31 | 23 | 52 |

Nota: modelo 1/2" se suministra con raccord de reducción



6.- PROCEDIMIENTOS PRUEBA HIDRAÚLICA



Consultoría e Instalaciones Farmacéuticas y Alimentarias S.L.
Víctor Font Gual 25 08329-TEIÀ (Barcelona)
Tel. 935554063 Fax 935556018
E-Mail: info@cifa.es

PROCEDIMIENTO NORMALIZADO

P-002

PROCEDIMIENTO NORMALIZADO P-002

PRUEBA HIDRAULICA DE SISTEMAS DE TUBERIAS GENERICOS

| Autor | Protocolo | Fecha | Última Rev. | Versión |
|----------------|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| José Fernández | P-002 | 22-01-03 | 01-09-04 | 0 |

La realización de este procedimiento fue aprobada por:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Nombre José Fernández | Cargo Director Técnico | Fecha 24-01-2003 | Firma |
| Nombre Montserrat Espuga | Cargo Directora Calidad | Fecha 24-01-2003 | Firma |



Consultoría e Instalaciones Farmacéuticas y Alimentarias S.L.
Víctor Font Gual 25 08329-TEIÀ (Barcelona)
Tel. 935554063 Fax 935556018
E-Mail: info@cifa.es

PROCEDIMIENTO NORMALIZADO

P-002

INDICE

1. APLICACIÓN
2. EXCEPCIONES
3. MATERIALES
4. RATIOS DE PRESIÓN
5. DESCRIPCION
6. ESQUEMA

1. APPLICACION

El presente procedimiento normalizado pretende describir las condiciones y acciones para la realización de pruebas hidráulicas en sistemas de tuberías sometidas a presión interna y/o vacío, independientemente de los materiales que las conforman y de los equipos, valvulería filtros y accesorios a ellos conectados. En cualquier caso, el fluido que se utilizará para la transmisión de la presión será agua con la calidad descrita en el presente documento.

2. EXCEPCIONES

Como excepciones al ámbito de aplicación de este procedimiento, se señalan:

- Tuberías, equipos, valvulería y accesorios cuyos materiales de construcción sean incompatibles con el fluido de pruebas.
- Tuberías, equipos, valvulería y accesorios cuyo fluido a vehicular sea incompatible y/o pueda reaccionar químicamente con agua y/o la humedad que esta pueda dejar como residuo.

3. MATERIALES

Los materiales precisos para la realización de la prueba hidráulica definida en este procedimiento son:

- 3 Manómetros con las siguientes características:
 - a) Precisión: al ser una prueba hidráulica de estanqueidad, cuya función no es la de calibración, los manómetros a utilizar no precisarán de certificado de calibración y/o de precisión, si bien deberemos cerciorarnos de su correcto funcionamiento por comparación y/o cualquier otro método empírico.
 - b) Rango: los tres manómetros deberán ser del mismo rango y este deberá ser al menos un tercio más del valor de la prueba hidráulica; de manera que durante la realización de la prueba, el valor sea de tres cuartos del valor máximo del manómetro.
- 1 Bomba de presión: manual o asistida (eléctricamente o neumáticamente), capaz de proporcionar la presión de prueba mas un 10% y equipada con válvula de retención interna.
- Mangueras provisionales de conexión: de presión nominal igual, al menos, a la presión máxima que la bomba sea capaz de proporcionar.
- Agua: limpia y libre de impurezas, con un contenido en cloruros inferior a 100 ppm.

4. RATIOS DE PRESIÓN

Para la definición de la presión de prueba, se aceptará el criterio definido en la ITC MIE AP2 en la cual se señala la presión de prueba como 1,5 veces la presión de diseño. Como presión de diseño, se escogerá la más restrictiva de las siguientes:

- La presión de diseño indicada por la Ingeniería.
- La presión de diseño indicada por la Propiedad.
- La menor presión de diseño indicada en cualquier recipiente a presión conectado al sistema de tuberías.
- La menor presión nominal indicada en equipos, bridas de acoplamiento, valvulería y/o accesorios conectados al sistema de valvulería.

5. DESCRIPCIÓN

Según el esquema adjunto, se procederá a la conexión de los elementos descritos y al aislamiento hidráulico del sistema de tuberías a probar de otros sistemas y/o equipos que no sean objetos de la prueba hidráulica en cuestión, asegurándonos mediante inspección visual. Se procederá al llenado del sistema de tuberías de manera lenta, hasta que el manómetro 03 indique una presión de 0,5

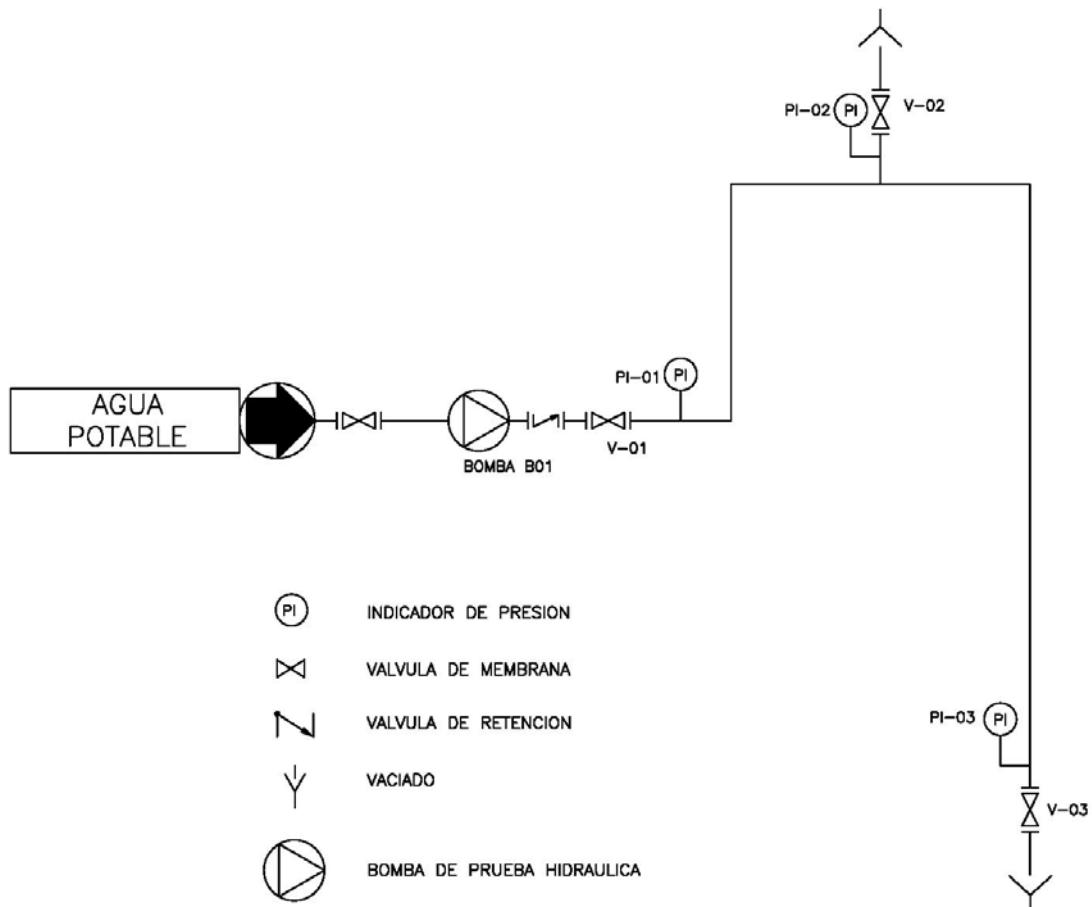
PROCEDIMIENTO NORMALIZADO P-002

bar, momento en el que se parará dicho llenado y se revisará visualmente la tubería para asegurarse de que no existen fugas apreciables. Si es así, continuaremos el llenado de la tubería hasta alcanzar la mitad de la presión de prueba y volveremos a revisar visualmente la tubería para asegurarse de que no existen fugas apreciables. Verificada la estanqueidad, acabaremos de llenar la tubería hasta la presión de prueba, abriendo la válvula V-02 para purgar el aire y cerrando la válvula de llenado V-01 cuando se alcance la presión de prueba, para evitar que la presión se descargue a través de la bomba de presión.

Se anotará la hora en que se cierra la válvula V-01 y se dejarán transcurrir dos horas sin descenso apreciable de las presiones en los manómetros 01, 02 y 03. Si no existe este descenso, se dará por buena la prueba y se procederá al vaciado de la tubería a través de V-03 (y semejantes) y, si es posible, su barrido con aire comprimido. Si hubiera descenso de presión, deberá localizarse la causa, subsanarse y repetir el procedimiento.

6. ESQUEMA

El siguiente esquema, servirá de base al montaje de los elementos para la realización de las pruebas hidráulicas.



7.- CERTIFICADOS PRUEBA HIDRAÚLICA



Consultoría e Instalaciones Farmacéuticas y Alimentarias S.L.
Víctor Font Gual 25 08329-TEIÀ (Barcelona)
Tel. 935554063 Fax 935556018
E-Mail: info@cifa.es

CERTIFICADO NORMALIZADO C-002

CERTIFICADO NORMALIZADO C-002

PRUEBA HIDRAULICA DE SISTEMAS DE TUBERIAS GENERICOS

CLIENTE: ESA/UAB/PROYECTO MELISSA

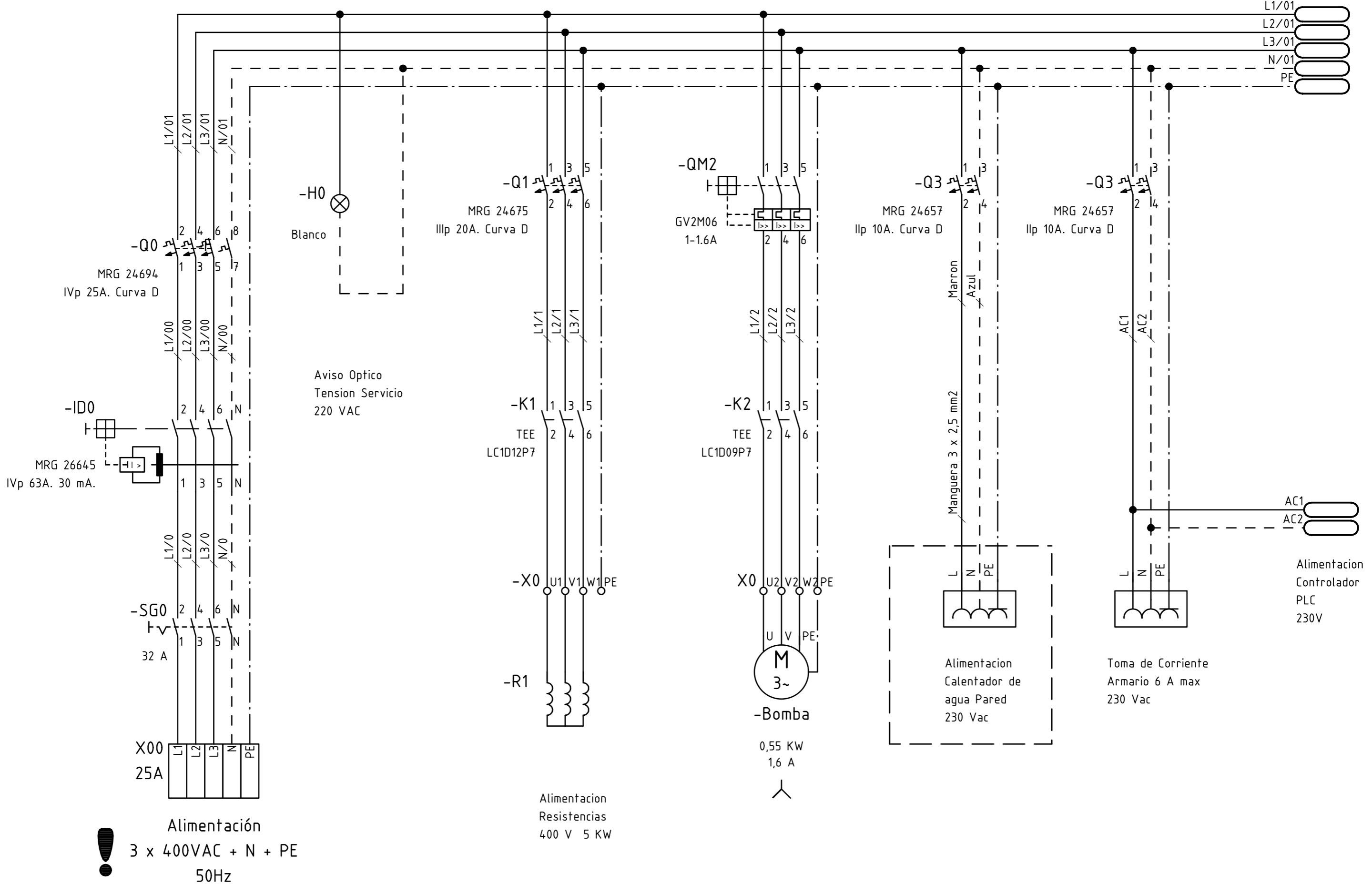
OBRA: LINEA DISTRIBUCIÓN AGUA CALIENTE

Por el presente certificado, afirmamos que las líneas de tubería que se describen han sido probadas de acuerdo con nuestro procedimiento P-002 a 3 bar durante 30 minutos y que el resultado ha sido satisfactorio.

| La prueba fue aprobada por: | | | Firma |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Nombre José Fernández | Cargo Director Técnico | Fecha 09.01.09 |  Firma |
| Nombre Manuel Martín | Cargo Supervisor de Obra | Fecha 09.01.09 |  Firma |

8- ELECTRICIDAD

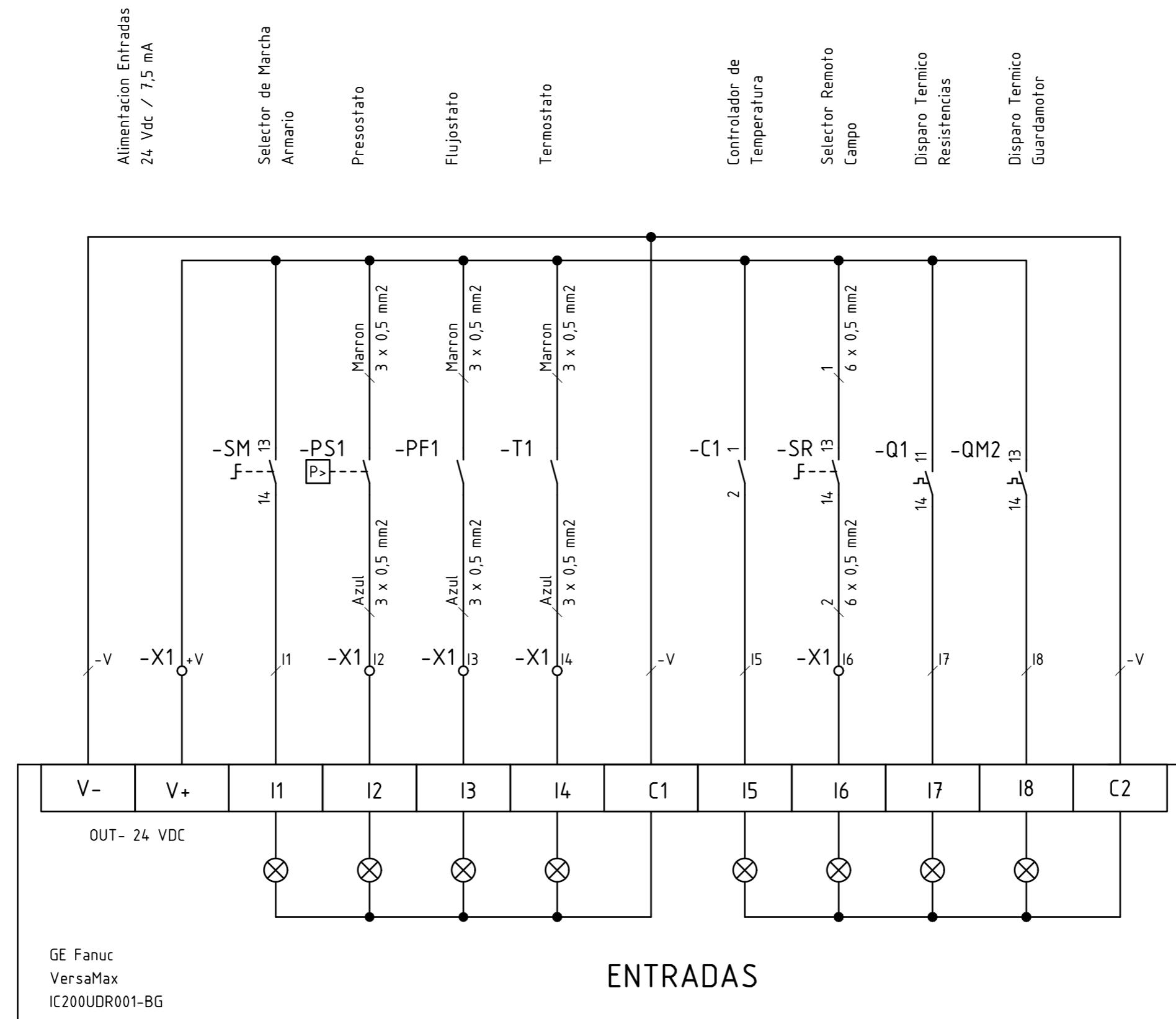
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



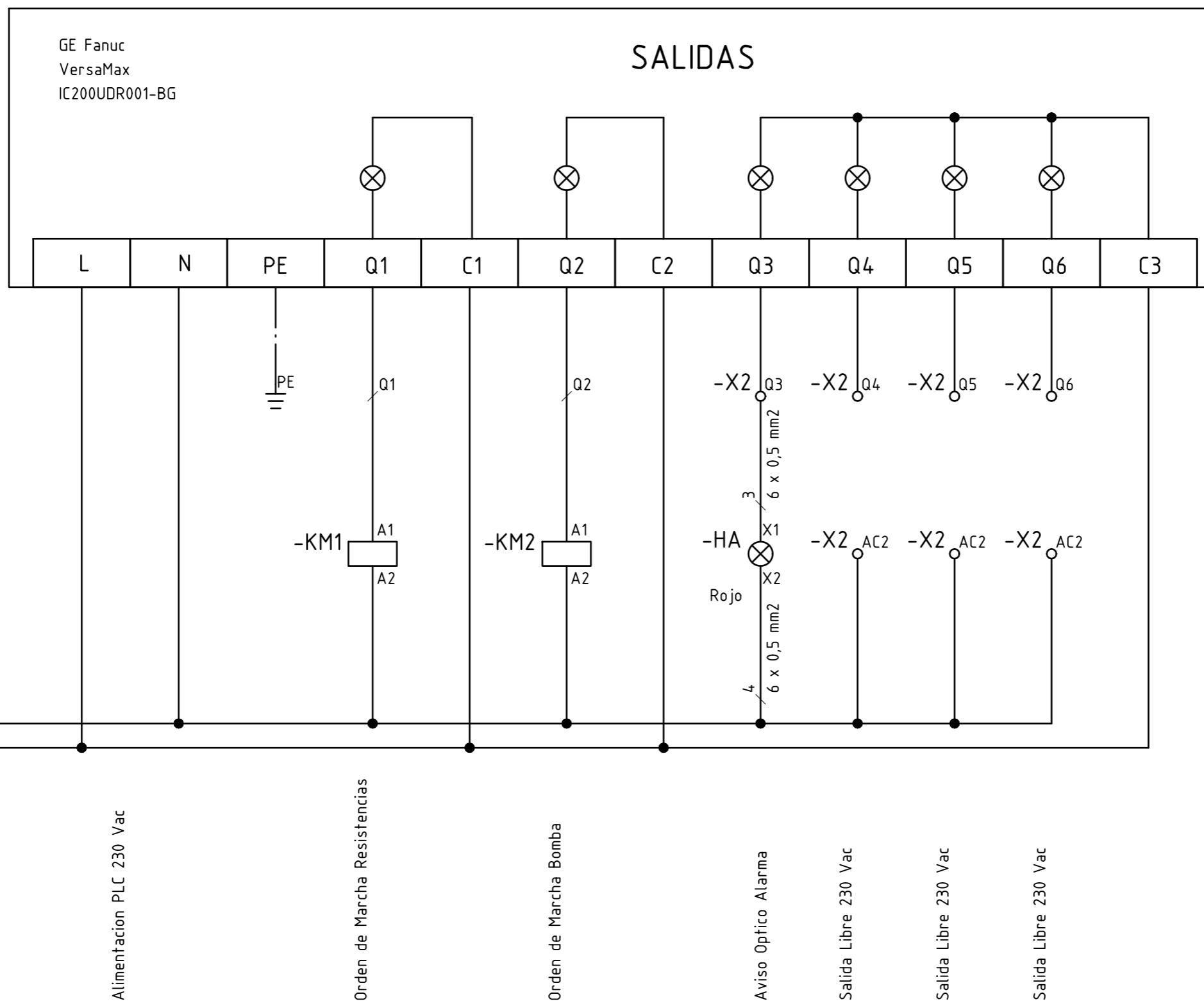
Dibujado con ELCAD (R)

Todos los cables sin denominación son mm²

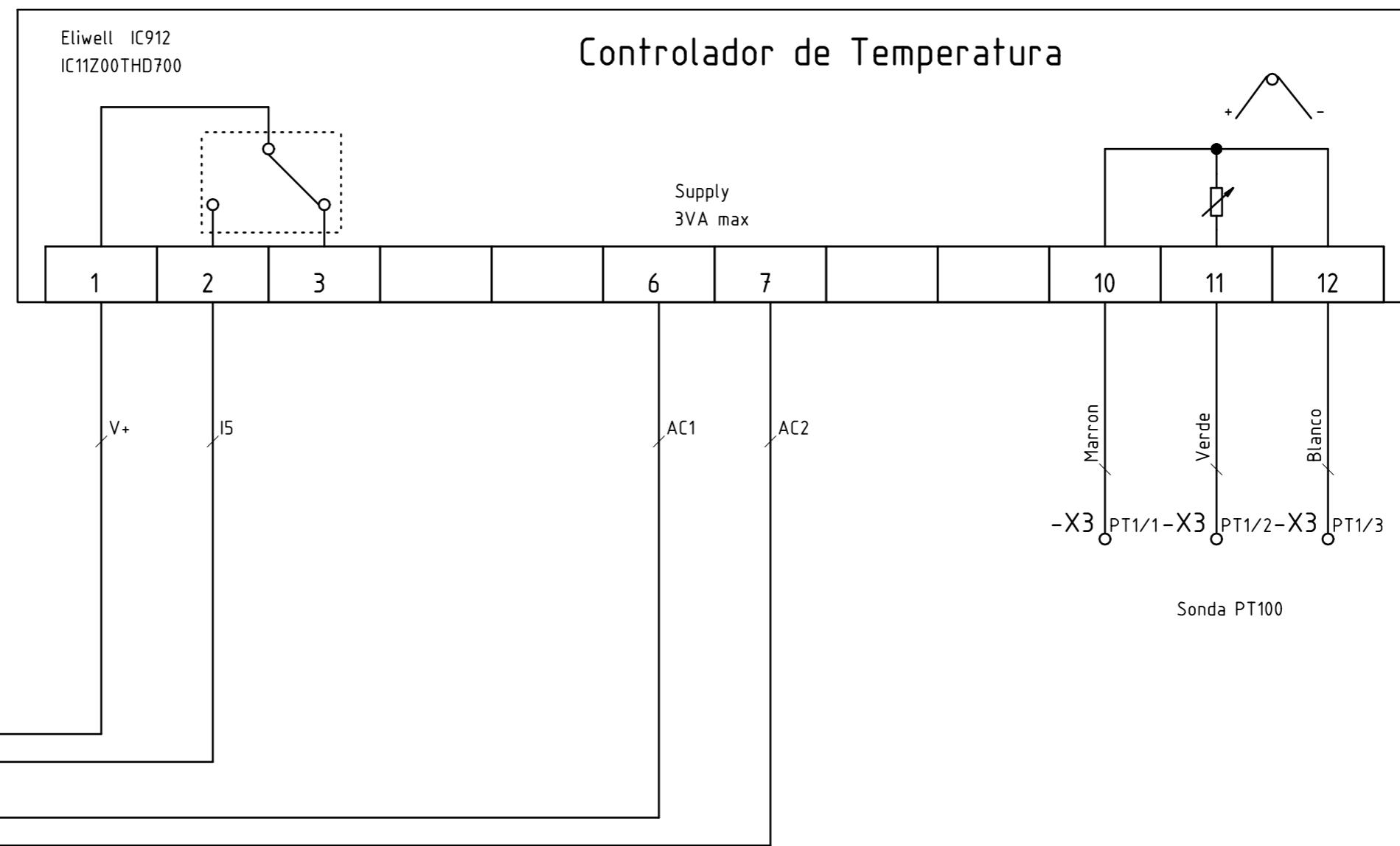
| c | | | Fecha | 10/12/2008 | Proyecto Melissa | | Esquemas Esquemas Electricos 1 - Potencia | Lazo Agua | CIFA | | Potencia | Hoja 1 7 Hjs |
|--------------|-------|--------|-------|------------|------------------|----------|---|-----------|------|--|----------|-----------------|
| b | | Dibuj. | RCA | | | | | | | | | |
| a | | Comp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Modificación | Fecha | Nombre | Norma | | Reem. por: | Reem. a: | Origen: | | | | | |



| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|---------|------------|------------------|----------|--|-----------|--------------|--|-----------------|--|
| c | | | Fecha | 10/12/2008 | Proyecto Melissa | | Esquemas Esquemas Electricos 2 - PLC | Lazo Agua | CIFA | | Hoja 2 7 Hjs | |
| b | | | Dibujo. | RCA | | | | | | | | |
| a | | | Comp. | | | | | | | | | |
| Modificación | Fecha | Nombre | Norma | | Reem. por: | Reem. a: | Origen: | | Entradas PLC | | | |

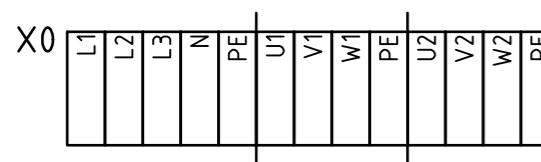


| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|---------|------------|------------------|---------|--|-----------|-----------------|--|
| c | | | Fecha | 10/12/2008 | Proyecto Melissa | | Esquemas Esquemas Electricos 2 - PLC | Lazo Agua | CIFA | |
| b | | | Dibujo: | RCA | | | | | | |
| a | | | Comp.: | | | | | | | |
| Modificación | Fecha | Nombre | Norma | Reem. por: | Reem. a: | Origen: | | | Salidas PLC | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hoja 3 7 Hjs | |



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|---------|------------|------------------|----------|---|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| c | | | Fecha | 10/12/2008 | Proyecto Melissa | | Esquemas Esquemas Electricos 3 - Controlador de Temperatura | Lazo Agua | CIFA | |
| b | | | Dibujo. | RCA | | | | | | |
| a | | | Comp. | | | | | | | |
| Modificación | Fecha | Nombre | Norma | | Reem. por: | Reem. a: | Origen: | | Controlador Temperatura | Hoja 4 7 Hjs |

Bornero Potencia

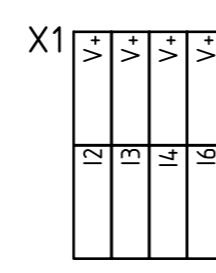


Alimentacion Armario
III + N + PE
400 Vac

Alimentacion
Resistencias

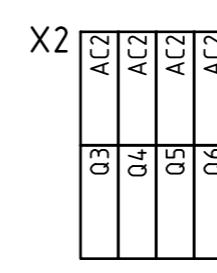
Bomba 0,55 Kw

Bornero Entradas



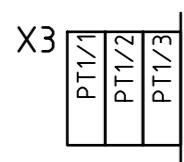
Presostato
Flujoestato
Termostato
Selector Remoto

Bornero Salidas



Aviso Optico Alarma
Salida Libre 230 Vac
Salida Libre 230 Vac
Salida Libre 230 Vac

Bornero PT100



Sonda PT 100

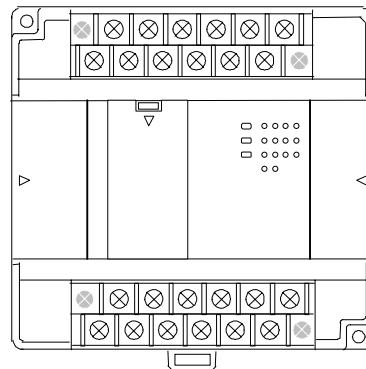
Todos los cables sin denominación son mm²

Dibujado con ELCAD (R)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|------------|-----------------|----------|--|-----------|----------|--|-----------------|--|
| c | | | Fecha | 16.03.2009 | Proyecto Melisa | | Esquemas Esquemas Electricos 4 - Bornero y Layouts | Lazo Agua | CIFA | | Hoja 5 7 Hjs | |
| b | | | Dibuj. | RCA | | | | | | | | |
| a | | | Comp. | | | | | | | | | |
| Modificación | Fecha | Nombre | Norma | | Reem. por: | Reem. a: | Origen: | | Borneros | | | |

IC200UDR001
14 Point Micro PLC, (8) 24VDC In, (6) Relay Out, 120/240VAC Power Supply

VersaMax Micro PLC IC200UDR001 accepts eight DC inputs and provides six normally-open 2 Amp relay outputs that can control 5-30VDC or 5-250VAC output devices.



Features

- 100VAC to 240VAC nominal input power.
- Eight configurable DC inputs that can be used as positive or negative logic standard inputs or High-speed Counter inputs.
- Six Form A relay outputs (SPST-single pole single throw).
- High-speed Counter inputs can be configured as 4 Type A Counters or 1 Type A and 1 Type B Counter.
- +24VDC output power available for field devices, up to 200mA maximum.
- Expandable to 70 points using up to four 14-point Expansion Units.
- Two removable screw-down “barrier-style” terminal strips with protective covers.
- RS-232 serial port that supports SNP/SNPX, RTU slave protocols, and Serial I/O.
- Run/Stop mode switch that can be configured as a run/stop switch, a memory protect switch, and also used for clearing faults when a fatal fault exists.
- Two analog potentiometers.
- Full-featured programming Instruction Set with floating point math. The application program can be either Ladder Diagram (LD) or Instruction List (IL) format.
- 9K words of program memory, 256 words of registers.
- Flash memory (ROM) for non-volatile program storage and for system firmware.
- Configurable to read configuration at powerup from either RAM or flash memory (ROM). Can also be configured to read application program from flash at powerup.
- Capacitor backs up RAM for at least 3 days.

IC200UDR001**14 Point Micro PLC, (8) 24VDC In, (6) Relay Out, 120/240VAC Power Supply*****Micro PLC IC200UDR001 Specifications***

| | |
|--|--|
| Weight | 380 grams (0.84lb) |
| Module Dimensions | Height: 90mm (3.6 inches) Depth: 76mm (3.0 inches) Width: 95mm (3.8 inches) |
| Typical Scan Rate | 1.1 ms/K for Boolean logic (please 1.10 or later) |
| Inputs | Eight 24 VDC positive/negative logic input circuits |
| Outputs | Six normally open 2 Amp relay circuits |
| High-speed Counters | Up to four Type A or one Type A and one Type B |
| Maximum number of slave devices per RS-485 network | 8 (can be increased with a repeater). Requires IC200ACC415. |
| Output Power Supplies | 24VDC for input circuits & user devices, 200mA max. +5VDC on pin 7 of Serial Port, 100mA max. |
| Realtime clock accuracy (for Timer contacts and Timer function blocks) | +/-0.5% |

Immunity and Emission Specifications

| Description | Standards | Specifications |
|---|---------------|--|
| Electrostatic Discharge | EN 61000-4-2 | ± 4.0 kV (Contact) ± 8.0 kV (Air) |
| RF Susceptibility | EN 61000-4-3 | 10 V/m (unmodulated), 80-1000 MHz, 80% AM, 1 kHz sine wave |
| RF Susceptibility from Digital Radio Telephones | ENV 50204 | 10 V/m (unmodulated), 900±5Mhz, 100% AM 200 Hz square wave, 50% duty cycle) |
| Fast Transient | EN 61000-4-4 | ± 2.2 kV (PS), ± 1.1 kV (I/O), ± 2.2 kV (RS232), ± 2.2 kV (RS485) |
| Voltage Surge | EN 61000-4-5 | ± 2.2 kV, common mode (PS) ± 1.1 kV, differential (PS) |
| Conducted RF | EN 61000-4-6 | 10 V _{rms} , 0.15-80 MHz, 80% AM, 1 kHz sine wave (PS, I/O) |
| Voltage Dip Voltage Interrupt Voltage Variation | EN 61000-4-11 | 30% Nom., 10 ms >95% Nom., 10ms 10% Nom. 10 sec. |
| Radiated Emissions | EN 55011* | 30 dB _μ V/m, 30 – 230 MHz (measured @ 30m) 37 dB _μ V/m, 230 – 1000 MHz (measured @ 30m) |
| Conducted Emissions | EN 55011* | 79/66 dB _μ V, 0.15 – 0.5 MHz 73/60 dB _μ V, 0.5 – 30 MHz |

* EN 55011 limits are equivalent to limits specified in EN 55022, CISPR 11, CISPR 22, and 47 CFR 15.

IC200UDR001

14 Point Micro PLC, (8) 24VDC In, (6) Relay Out, 120/240VAC Power Supply

AC Power

AC Power Specifications

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Range Frequency | 100 -15% to 240 +10% VAC 50 -5% to 60 +5% Hz |
| Hold-up | 10mS at 85 to 100VAC. 20mS at 100 to 264VAC |
| Inrush Time | 2mS for 40A |
| Inrush Current | 18 Amp maximum at 120 VAC 30 Amp maximum at 200 VAC 40 Amp maximum at 265 VAC |
| Input Current | 0.06 Amp typical at 200 VAC 0.10 Amp typical at 100 VAC |
| Input Power Supply Rating | 13 VA |
| Isolation | 1500VAC RMS field-side to logic (power supply input). |

Inputs

Whether used as a standard or HSC input, each input can have positive or negative logic characteristics. Current into an input point results in a logic 1 in the input status table (%I). When used as standard inputs, the input characteristics are compatible with a wide range of input devices, such as pushbuttons, limit switches, and electronic proximity switches.

DC Input Specifications

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Number of Inputs | 8 | |
| Rated Input Voltage | 24 volts DC | |
| Input Voltage Range | 0 to 30 volts DC | |
| Input Current | 7.5mA typical | |
| Input Resistance | 2.8 Kohms | |
| Input Threshold Voltage | ON | 15VDC minimum |
| | OFF | 5VDC maximum |
| Input Threshold Current | ON | 4.5mA maximum |
| | OFF | 1.5mA minimum |
| Response Time | 0.5 to 20ms configurable as regular input; 100µs as HSC input | |
| Isolation Voltage | 1500V RMS field side to logic side 500V RMS between groups | |

The Micro PLC provides a +24 VDC supply that can be used for input devices and to power the DC input circuits at about 7.5 mA per input. The combination of input circuit current and external device current must not exceed 200 mA.

IC200UDR001**14 Point Micro PLC, (8) 24VDC In, (6) Relay Out, 120/240VAC Power Supply*****Outputs***

The six normally-open relay outputs can control a wide range of devices such as motor starters, solenoids, and indicators. Power for the internal relay coils is provided by the internal supply. An external source of AC or DC power must be supplied to operate field devices.

Connections and specifications for HSC outputs are the same as for standard relay outputs.

Relay Output Specifications

| | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Operating Voltage | 5 to 30 VDC or 5 to 250 VAC | | |
| Isolation | 1500 V RMS between field side and logic side 500 V RMS between groups | | |
| Leakage Current | 15 mA at 240 VAC maximum | | |
| Maximum UL Pilot Duty Rating | 2 amps at 24 VDC and 240 VAC | | |
| Maximum Resistive Load Rating | 2 amps at 24 VDC and 240 VAC | | |
| Minimum Load | 10 mA | | |
| Maximum Inrush | 5 amps per half cycle | | |
| On Response Time | 15 ms maximum | | |
| Off Response Time | 15 ms maximum | | |
| Fuse | None | | |
| Contact Life: Mechanical | 20×10^6 mechanical operations | | |
| Contact Life: Electrical Voltage 240VAC, 120VAC, 24VDC | Current: Resistive 2A | Current: Lamp and Solenoid 0.6A | Typical Operations 200,000 |

IC200UDR001

14 Point Micro PLC, (8) 24VDC In, (6) Relay Out, 120/240VAC Power Supply

High Speed Counters

VersaMax Micro PLC UDR001 can be configured to provide built-in high-speed counter operation.

When configured for High-speed Counter operation, inputs can be set up as:

- Up to four Type A Counters or
- One Type A and one Type B Counter.

Each counter provides direct processing of rapid pulse signals up to 10kHz for industrial control applications such as meter proving, turbine flowmeter, velocity measurement, material handling, motion control, and process control.

Each counter can be enabled independently. Type A counters can be configured for up or down counting (default is up) and for positive or negative edge detection (default is positive). The type B counter provides an A Quad B counting function.

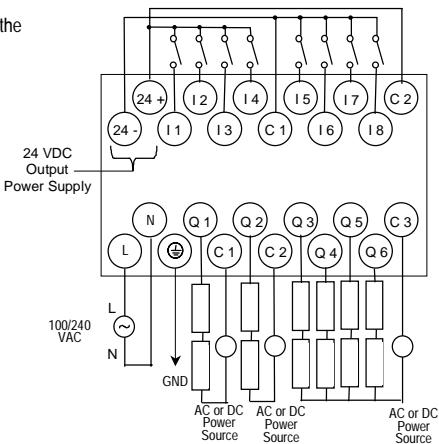
The relay outputs can be configured as up to four counter outputs. They cannot be used as Pulse Train or PWM outputs.

High-speed Counter Specifications

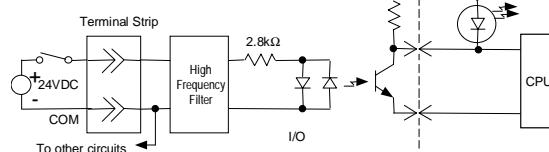
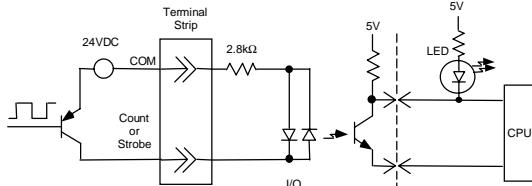
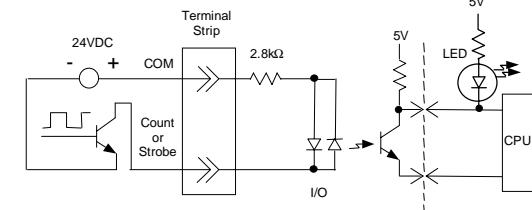
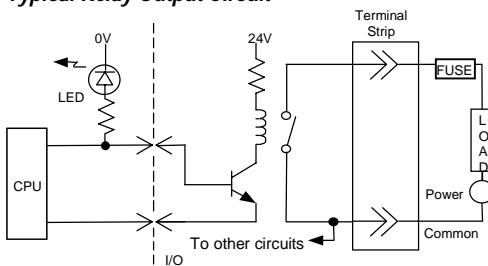
| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Available High Speed Counters | Four Type A or One Type A and One Type B |
| Maximum Counter Frequency | 10kHz |
| Input Voltage | ON 15V OFF 5V |
| Count Pulse Width | 20% to 80% duty cycle |
| Count Registers | 16 bits |
| Outputs | |
| Available Pulse Outputs | None |
| Load Voltage | Refer to relay output specifications |

IC200UDR001**14 Point Micro PLC, (8) 24VDC In, (6) Relay Out, 120/240VAC Power Supply****Field Wiring and Circuit Diagrams**

* When I1-I8 are used as High-speed Counter inputs, the input switches should be solid state to prevent switch bouncing, which could cause unintended high speed counter counts or strobe input signals.

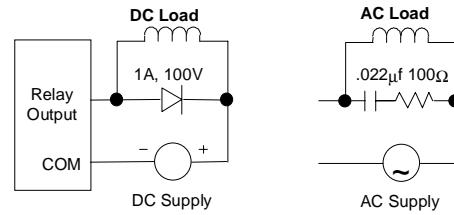
**Typical 24 VDC Positive/Negative Logic Input Circuit**

* Positive connection shown; reverse polarity of 24VDC power supply connections for negative connection.

**High Speed Counter Circuit - Positive Logic Connection****High Speed Counter Circuit - Negative Logic Connection****Typical Relay Output Circuit**

The relay outputs do not have fuse protection. Each output point should be externally-fused (maximum 2 amp) to protect the output point contacts.

When controlling inductive loads, suppression circuits should be provided. Relay contact life when switching inductive loads approaches resistive load contact life where suppression circuits are used. The 1A, 100V diode shown in the typical DC load suppression circuit is an industry standard 1N4934.



IC 912

Pt100 Tc / P R V-I I-V

regulador electrónico con 1 puntos de intervención



TECLAS



UP
Recorre los ítems del menú
Aumenta los valores.



DOWN
Recorre los ítems del menú
Disminuye los valores.



fnc
Función ESC (salida).



set
Accede al Punto de intervención y a
los Menús. Confirma los comandos

LED

out

Relé OUT
ON por relé encendido (activado);
parpadea por retardo, protección o
activación bloqueada.

Alarma

ON por alarma activa; parpadea por
alarma silenciada.

Al encenderse, el instrumento realiza un Lamp Test (Chequeo Pilotos) por 5 segundos. Sucesivamente, sólo en IC 912 Pt100, será visualizada la etiqueta "Lod" por 10 segundos

CONFIGURACION PUNTO DE INTERVENCION - MENÚ ESTADO DE LA MÁQUINA

Pulsando y soltando la tecla "set" es posible acceder al menú "Estado de la máquina".

En condiciones normales, el menú contiene las etiquetas correspondientes a los dos valores de punto de intervención.



Una vez visualizada la etiqueta "SP1", para visualizar el valor del punto de intervención hay que pulsar la tecla "set".

El valor del punto de intervención aparece en el display. Para modificar el valor del punto de intervención hay que pulsar las teclas "UP" y "DOWN" en un plazo de 15 segundos.

Si se vuelve a pulsar la tecla set o la tecla fnc, o si se dejan pasar 15 segundos, el último valor visualizado queda memorizado y en el display aparece la etiqueta "SP1".

MENÚ PROGRAMACIÓN

Para entrar en el menú de programación, pulsar la tecla "set" más de 5 segundos.



- Al pulsar la tecla "set", el display muestra la primera carpeta del menú. (por ej: carpeta "rE1")



- Con las teclas "UP" y "DOWN" es posible ver todas las carpetas del menú de programación

set

- Al pulsar la tecla "set" con una carpeta seleccionada (en este ejemplo, "CnF") se visualiza el primer parámetro contenido. Seleccionar el parámetro deseado con las teclas "UP" y "DOWN".

set

- Al pulsar "set" se visualiza el valor del parámetro seleccionado, y con las teclas "UP" y "DOWN" es posible modificarlo.

Al pulsar la tecla "set" (o bien a los 15 segundos), el nuevo valor queda guardado y el display muestra la etiqueta del parámetro correspondiente.

En cada nivel de ambos menús, si se pulsa la tecla "fnc" o si se dejan pasar 15 segundos, se vuelve al nivel de visualización anterior y queda memorizado el último valor presente en el display.

CONTRASEÑA

Existe la posibilidad de limitar el acceso a la gestión de los parámetros con una contraseña. Es posible activar la contraseña programando el parámetro PA1 presente en la carpeta "diS". La contraseña está habilitada si el valor del parámetro PA1 es distinto de 0.



- Para entrar en el menú "Programación" pulse la tecla "set" más de 5 segundos. Si existe una CONTRASEÑA, ésta será solicitada.

set

- Si la contraseña PA1 está activa (valor del parámetro distinto de 0) se solicita su introducción. Introducir la contraseña seleccionando el valor correcto con las teclas "UP" y "DOWN" y confirmar pulsando la tecla "set".

Si la contraseña introducida es errónea, el dispositivo muestra nuevamente la etiqueta "PA1", y es necesario repetir la operación.

TARJETA DE MEMORIA

La Tarjeta de Memoria es un accesorio que se conecta al puerto de serie TTL y permite programar rápidamente los parámetros del instrumento (carga y descarga de un mapa de parámetros en uno o varios instrumentos del mismo tipo). Las operaciones de carga (upload - etiqueta UL), descarga (download -etiqueta DL) y formateación de la Tarjeta de Memoria (etiqueta Fr) se llevan a cabo del siguiente modo:



- Dentro de la carpeta "FPr" están los comandos necesarios para el uso de la Tarjeta de Memoria. Pulsar "set" para acceder a las funciones.



- Pulsar las teclas "UP" o "DOWN" para visualizar la función deseada. Pulsar la tecla "set" y se realizará la carga (o descarga).

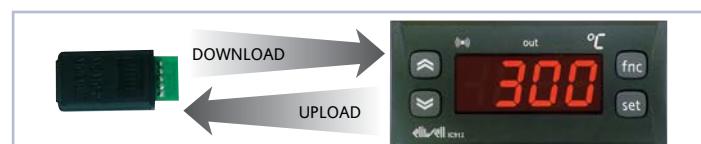


- Si la operación se realiza con éxito, el display indica "y", en caso contrario indica "n".

Descarga desde reset

Conectar la Copy Card con el instrumento apagado. Al encenderse el instrumento, se cargan en él los parámetros de programación; terminado el lamp test (chequeo de pilotos) el display visualizará durante unos 5 segundos:

- la etiqueta dLY en caso de operación realizada con éxito
- la etiqueta dLn en caso de operación fallida



NOTAS:

- después de la operación de descarga, el instrumento funcionará con la configuración del mapa que se acaba de cargar.
- véase "carpeta FPr" en Tabla de parámetros y Descripción de parámetros.

ALARMAS

| ETIQUETA Alarma | | Causa | Efectos | Resolución de problemas |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| E1 | Sonda 1 (regulación) averiada | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> medición de valores fuera del campo de lectura nominal sonda de regulación averiada/en corto/sonda abierta | Visualización en el display de la etiqueta "E1"; Activación del regulador según parámetros On1 y Of1 si han sido programados para Duty Cycle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> controlar el cableado de las sondas sustituir la sonda |

TABLA DE PARÁMETROS

| Regulador 1-etiqueta rE1 | PAR. | RANGO | POR DEFECTO | U.M. | Configuración-etiqueta CnF | PAR. | RANGO | POR DEFECTO | U.M. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------|---|-------|-------------|------|
| SP1 | LS1...HS1 | 0.0 | | °C/°F | H00 (!) IC 912 V-I | 420/020/010/05/01 | * | | num |
| HC1 | H/C | H/C* | | Flag | IC 912 Pt100-Tc(1) | Pt1/Tc/Htc | * | | num |
| dF1 | 0...30.0 | 1 | | °C/°F | H03*** IC 912 V-I | (ndt=n) -99...100 (ndt=y) -99.0...100.0 (ndt=int) -990...1000 | * | | num |
| HS1 | LS1...HdL | * | | °C/°F | H04*** IC 912 V-I | (ndt=n) -99...100 (ndt=y) -99.0...100.0 (ndt=int) -990...1000 | * | | num |
| LS1 | LdL...HS1 | * | | °C/°F | H10 | 0...250 | 0 | min | |
| dn1 | 0...250 | 1 | | seg | rEL | / | / | / | |
| do1 | 0...250 | 0 | | min | tAb | / | / | / | |
| di1 | 0...250 | 0 | | min | UL | / | / | / | |
| dE1 | 0...250 | 0 | | seg | dL | / | / | / | |
| On1 | 0...250 | 0 | | min | Fr (2) | / | / | / | |
| OF1 | 0...250 | 1 | | min | | | | | |
| LOC | n/y | n | | flag | | | | | |
| PA1 | 0...250 | 0 | | num | | | | | |
| ndt | IC 912 V-I IC 912 Pt100-Tc | n/y/int n/y | n | num flag | | | | | |
| CA1 | -30.0...30.0 | 0.0 | | num | | | | | |
| dro** | IC 912 Pt100-Tc | °C/°F | °C | flag | | | | | |
| LdL*** | IC 912 V-I | -99.9...HdL | 0* | num | | | | | |
| HdL*** | IC 912 V-I | LdL...100 | 100/100.0/1000* | num | | | | | |

NOTAS:

(1) El modelo Pt100 funciona sólo para entrada Pt100 (3 hilos) mientras que los modelos Tcj/Tck, en base a este parámetro, pueden funcionar con entrada Tc o Pt100.

(2) El uso del comando Fr implica la pérdida definitiva de los datos contenidos en la Tarjeta de Memoria. La operación no se puede anular. Despues de la operación con la Tarjeta de Memoria, el regulador debe apagarse y encenderse nuevamente.

ATENCIÓN (!) Si se modifican uno o varios parámetros indicados con (!), después de la modificación, el regulador deberá apagarse y encenderse nuevamente para garantizar el correcto funcionamiento.

* El valor por defecto depende del modelo

** El parámetro dro existe sólo en el modelo IC 912 Pt100-Tc

***Los parámetros LdL, HdL, H03 y H04 existen sólo en el modelo IC 912 V-I

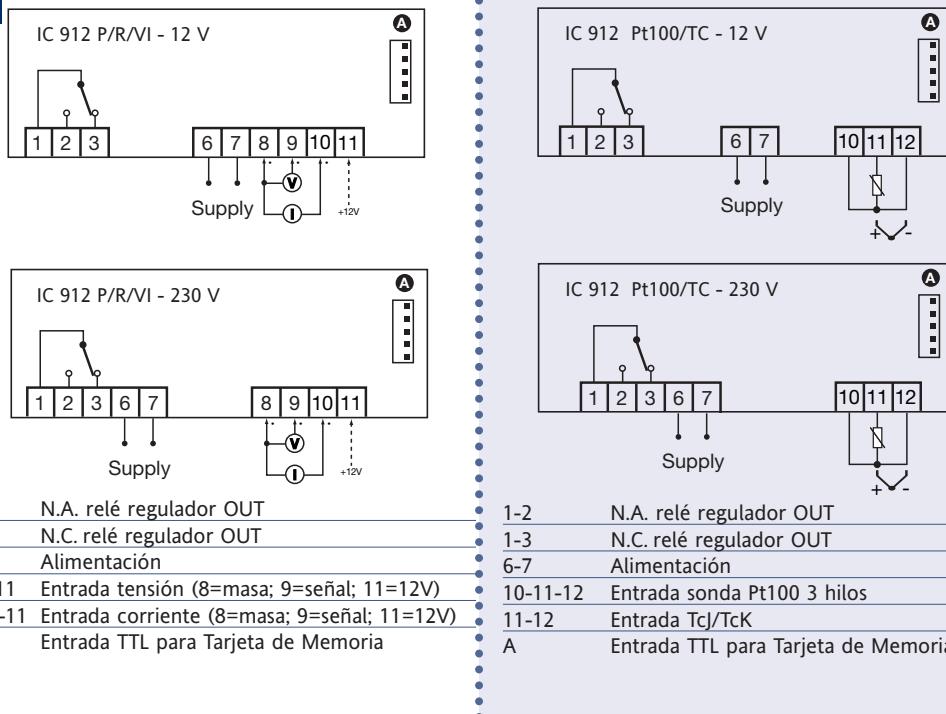
DESCRIPCIÓN DE PARÁMETROS

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------|--|
| HC1 | REGULADOR (carpeta con etiqueta "rE1") Si está configurado en H, el regulador actúa con funcionamiento por calor. Si está configurado en C, el regulador actúa con funcionamiento por frío. | PA1 | Contraseña 1. Cuando está habilitada (valor distinto de 0) constituye la clave de acceso para los parámetros de nivel 1. |
| db1 | | ndt | number display type. Visualización con punto decimal. y = sí; n = no, int = enteros. |
| dF1 | Banda de intervención Véase esquema de regulación ON-OFF Diferencial de intervención del relé. El dispositivo se detendrá al alcanzar el valor de punto de intervención configurado (por indicación de la sonda de regulación) para volver a funcionar a un valor de temperatura igual al punto de intervención más (o menos, en base a HC1) el valor del diferencial. Véase esquema de regulación ON-OFF | CA1 | Calibración 1. Valor de temperatura positivo o negativo que se suma al leído por la sonda regulación (sonda 1) antes de ser visualizado y utilizado para la regulación. |
| HS1 | Valor máximo atribuible al punto de intervención | dro | Selección de °C o °F para la visualización de la temperatura leída por la sonda. NOTA: con la modificación de °C a °F o viceversa NO se modifican los valores de punto de intervención, diferencial, etc.(ej. set=10°C se convierte en 10°F) |
| LS1 | Valor mínimo atribuible al punto de intervención | LdL | Valor mínimo que puede visualizar el instrumento. |
| PROTECCIONES REGULADOR (carpetas con etiqueta "rE1") | | HdL | Valor máximo que puede visualizar el instrumento. |
| dn1 | Retardo al encendido. Entre la solicitud de encendido del relé del regulador y el encendido debe transcurrir el tiempo indicado. | H00 | CONFIGURACIÓN (carpeta con etiqueta "CnF") Selección del tipo de sonda. |
| do1 | Tiempo de retardo tras el apagado. Entre el apagado del relé del regulador y el encendido siguiente debe transcurrir el tiempo indicado. | IC 912 V-I: | 420=1...20mA, 020=0...20mA, 010=0...10V, 05=0...5V, 01=0...1V |
| di1 | Tiempo de retardo entre encendidos. Entre dos encendidos consecutivos del regulador debe transcurrir el tiempo indicado. | IC 912 Tc: | Pt1=Pt100, Jtc=Tcj, Htc=Tck |
| dE1 | Retardo al apagado. Entre la solicitud de apagado del relé del regulador 1/2 y el apagado debe transcurrir el tiempo indicado. | H03 | Límite inferior entrada corriente |
| On1 | NOTA: para los parámetros dn1, do1, di1, dE1 0= no activo Tiempo de encendido del regulador por sonda averiada. Si está configurado en "1" con OF1 en "0" el regulador queda siempre encendido, mientras que con OF1>0 funciona en modalidad duty cycle | H04 | Límite superior entrada corriente |
| OF1 | Tiempo de apagado del regulador por sonda averiada. Si está configurado en "1" con Oft en "0" el regulador queda siempre apagado, mientras que con Oft>0 funciona en modalidad duty cycle. | H10 | Retardo de salidas desde encendido. ¡Atención! Si = 0 no está activo; si > 0 la salida no se activa hasta que se cumpla el tiempo |
| LOC | DISPLAY (carpeta con etiqueta "diS") Bloqueo teclado (set y teclas). De todos modos queda la posibilidad de entrar en la programación de parámetros y modificarlos, incluido el estado de este parámetro para permitir el desbloqueo del teclado. y = sí; n = no. | rEL | Versión del dispositivo. Parámetro de sólo lectura. |
| | | tAb | Reservado. Parámetro de sólo lectura. |
| | | UL | TARJETA DE MEMORIA (carpeta con etiqueta "Fpr") UpLoad: transferencia de parámetros de programación del instrumento a la Tarjeta de Memoria. |
| | | dL | downLoad: transferencia de parámetros de programación de la Tarjeta de Memoria al instrumento. |
| | | Fr | Format. Borrado de todos los datos introducidos en la Tarjeta de Memoria. |
| | | | NOTA: el uso del parámetro "Fr" (formatación de la llave) comporta la pérdida definitiva de los datos introducidos en la misma. La operación no se puede anular. Despues de la operación con la Tarjeta de Memoria, el regulador debe apagarse y encenderse nuevamente. |

DATOS TECNICOS

| | IC 912 P/R/V-I/I-V | IC 912 Pt100/TC |
|---|--|--|
| Protección frontal | IP65 | IP65 |
| Caja | cuerpo plástico en resina PC+ABS UL94 V-0, display en policarbonato, teclas en resina termoplástica. | cuerpo plástico en resina PC+ABS UL94 V-0, display en policarbonato, teclas en resina termoplástica. |
| Dimensiones | frontal 74x32 mm, profundidad 59 mm (sin bornes) | frontal 74x32 mm, profundidad 59 mm (sin bornes) |
| Montaje | sobre panel, con plantilla de montaje 71x29 mm (+0,2/0,1 mm) | sobre panel, con plantilla de montaje 71x29 mm (+0,2/0,1 mm) |
| Temperatura de utilización | -5°C...55°C | -5°C...55°C |
| Temperatura de almacenaje | -30°C...85°C | -30°C...85°C |
| Humedad del ambiente de utilización e de almacenaje | 10...90% RH (no condensante) | 10...90% RH (no condensante) |
| Rango de visualización | -99...100 (ndt=n), -99,9...100,0 (ndt=y), -999...1000 (ndt=int) en display 3 dígitos y medio + signo | Pt100: -150...650°C / Tcj: -40...750°C / Tck: -40...1350°C en display 3 dígitos y medio + signo |
| Entradas Analógicas | 1 V-I (0-1V, 0-5V, 0-10V, 0-20...mA, 4...20mA par.H00) | 1 Pt100 o 1 Tcj o Tck (según el modelo) |
| Serial | Serie TTL para conexión Copy Card | Serie TTL para conexión Copy Card |
| Salidas digitales (configurables) | 1 salida de relé SPDT 8(3)A 1/2 hp 250 V~ | 1 salida de relé SPDT 8(3)A 1/2 hp 250 V~ |
| Salida del zumbador | Sólo en los modelos que lo prevén | Sólo en los modelos que lo prevén |
| Campo de medición | de -999 a 1000 | de -150 a 1350 |
| Precisión | mejor del 0,5% del final de escala + 1 dígito | véase tabla "modelos Pt100/Tcj/Tck" |
| Resolución | 1 o bien 0,1 dígitos en base a la configuración de los parámetros | véase tabla "modelos Pt100/Tcj/Tck" |
| Consumo | 1,5 W max(mod. 12V) / 3 VA max (mod. 230V) | 1,5 W max(mod. 12V) / 3 VA max (mod. 230V) |
| Alimentación | 12V~/..., 12/24 V~/..., 24V~/... 10%, 110/115V~, 220/230 V~ 10% 50/60 Hz | 12V~/..., 12/24 V~/..., 24V~/... 10%, 110/115V~, 220/230 V~ 10% 50/60 Hz |

ESQUEMAS DE CONEXION

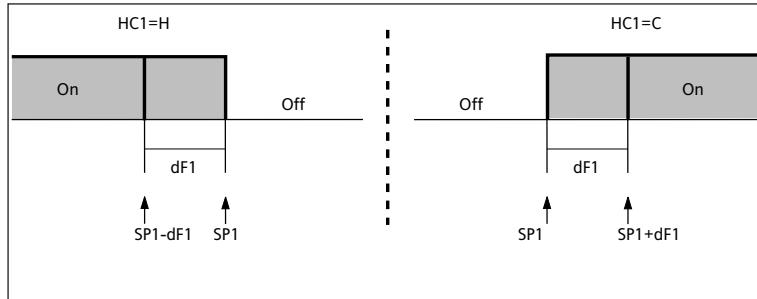


ESQUEMA DE REGULACIÓN ON-OFF

HC1 Modo de regulación

SP1 Punto de intervención

dF1 Diferencial de intervención del regulador.



MONTAJE MECÁNICO

El instrumento ha sido diseñado para el montaje en panel. Realizar un orificio de 29x71 mm e introducir el instrumento fijándolo con los soportes suministrados. Evitar el montaje en lugares con alta humedad y/o suciedad: el instrumento es adecuado para ambientes con contaminación ordinaria o normal.

Mantener aireada la zona en proximidad de las ranuras de enfriamiento del instrumento.

MODELOS Pt100/ Tcj/ Tck

Pt100:

Precisión:
0,5% para toda la escala + 1 dígito;
0,2% de -150 a 300°C

Resolución:

0,1°C (0,1°F) hasta 199,9°C (1°F) superior

Tcj:

Precisión:
0,4% para toda la escala + 1 dígito;

Resolución:

0,1°C (0,1°F) hasta 199,9°C (1°F) superior

Tck:

Precisión:
0,5% para toda la escala + 1 dígito;

0,3% de -40 a 800°C

Resolución:

1°C (1°F)

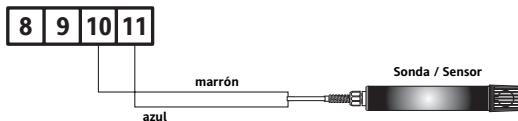
Las características técnicas descritas en el presente documento e inherentes a la medida (rango, precisión, resolución, etc.) se refieren al instrumento mismo y no a los accesorios que se suministran en dotación (por ejemplo, las sondas). Esto implica, por ejemplo, que el error introducido por la sonda se añade al característico del instrumento.

CONEXIONES ELÉCTRICAS

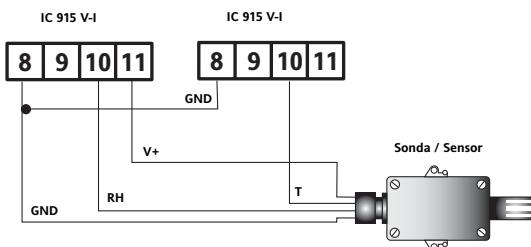
!Atención! Trabajar sobre las conexiones eléctricas únicamente con la máquina apagada. El instrumento está provisto de regleta de tornillo para la conexión de cables eléctricos con sección máx. 2,5 mm² (un solo conductor por borne para las conexiones de potencia): véase la etiqueta del instrumento para identificar la capacidad de los bornes. Las salidas en relé están libres de tensión. No superar la corriente máxima permitida; en caso de cargas superiores hay que utilizar un contactor de la potencia adecuada. Asegurarse de que el voltaje de la alimentación corresponda al requerido por el instrumento. Las sondas no se caracterizan por ninguna polaridad de inserción y pueden prolongarse utilizando un cable bipolar normal (téngase en cuenta que la prolongación de la sonda afecta al comportamiento del instrumento desde el punto de vista de la compatibilidad electromagnética EMC: realizar el cableado con sumo cuidado). Es conveniente mantener los cables de las sondas y de la alimentación, así como el cable del puerto de serie TTL, separados de los cables de potencia.

CONFIGURACIÓN SONDAS EWPA-EWHS

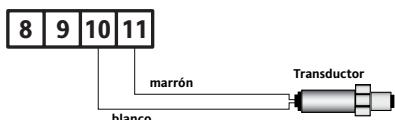
● EWHs 280 2 hilos



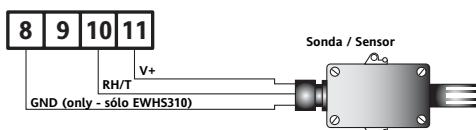
● EWHs 310 4 hilos



● EWPA 007/030 2 hilos / Transductor



● EWHs 300/310 3 hilos



CONDICIONES DE USO

USO PERMITIDO

Con el fin de lograr una mayor seguridad, el instrumento debe instalarse y utilizarse según las instrucciones suministradas. En particular, en condiciones normales, no deberán ser accesibles los componentes con tensiones peligrosas.

El dispositivo deberá protegerse adecuadamente del agua y del polvo según su aplicación y deberá ser accesible sólo con el uso de herramientas (con excepción del frontal).

El dispositivo es idóneo para ser incorporado en un equipo de uso doméstico y/o similar en el campo de la refrigeración y ha sido verificado por lo que se refiere a su seguridad según las normas armonizadas europeas de referencia. El aparato está clasificado:

- según su construcción, como dispositivo de mando automático electrónico para incorporar;
- según sus características de funcionamiento automático, como dispositivo de mando con acción de tipo 1 B;
- como dispositivo de clase A respecto a la clase y estructura del software.

USO NO PERMITIDO

Está totalmente prohibido cualquier otro uso distinto del permitido.

Se debe tener en cuenta que los contactos de relé suministrados son de tipo funcional y están sometidos a desgaste: los dispositivos de protección previstos por la normativa de producto o bien sugeridos por el sentido común, según exigencias de seguridad obvias, han de realizarse fuera del instrumento.

EXIMIENTE DE RESPONSABILIDAD

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RESPONSABILIDAD Y RIESGOS SECUNDARIOS

La empresa Eliwell no responde por los posibles daños que deriven de:

- instalación/uso distintos de aquellos previstos y, en particular, no conformes a las prescripciones de seguridad previstas por las normativas y/o suministradas con el presente;
- uso en cuadros que no garanticen una adecuada protección contra las descargas eléctricas, el agua y el polvo en las condiciones de montaje realizadas;
- uso en cuadros que permitan el acceso a partes peligrosas sin el uso de herramientas;
- manejo inexperto y/o alteración del producto;
- instalación/uso en cuadros no conformes con las normas y las disposiciones de ley vigentes.

9.- MANTENIMIENTO Y REPUESTOS

Dadas las características de la instalación y de los materiales montados, no es necesario un mantenimiento estricto de la instalación y la única opción de mantenimiento posible consiste en la comprobación regular del estado de las juntas y su substitución en caso de deterioro. Para ello no se necesita tampoco ningún útil especial ni personal especialmente cualificado.

En cuanto al material de repuesto, recomendamos tener en stock:

10 abrazaderas clamp DN-15

10 junta clamp EPDM DN-15

10 abrazaderas clamp DN-20

10 junta clamp EPDM DN-20

10.- CERTIFICADO DE PENDIENTES

Por el presente documento, certificamos que la modificación de la tubería de distribución del circuito de agua caliente realizada, ha sido soportada convenientemente para que las pendientes de drenaje tengan el sentido indicado en los isométricos y el porcentaje de esta pendiente sea superior al 1%.

Y para que conste firmo el presente documento, a 23-01-09.



José Fernández.

Director Técnico de CIFA, S.L.

MELiSSA



TECHNICAL NOTE

96.1

APPENDIX 7

This document is confidential property of the MELiSSA partners and shall not be used, duplicated, modified or transmitted without their authorization

Memorandum of Understanding ESTEC 4000 100 293/10/NL/PA

| Wiring Panel Module 'A' Column 1 | | | | | Wiring Panel Module 'A' Column 2 | | | | | Wiring Panel Module 'A' Column 3 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------|-----------------------|----|
| 1 | RED ZS_4100_01 CATHODES of LEDs | Door A Contact Power | +12VDC | WHITE +12VDC | 1 | RED AT_4108_01 | EC Probe PWR | +24VDC | YELLOW See EC diagram | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | WHITE ZS_4100_01 NC WHITE ZS_4100_02 NC GREEN | Door A Contacts | Argus Input VIA Diode | YELLOW TC1-1-IN3 | 2 | WHITE AT_4108_01 | EC Probe Signal | Argus Via Signal Conditioner | GREEN See EC diagram TC1-4-IN4 | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| 3 | ZS_4100_01 COM GREEN ZS_4100_02 NO | Door A Contacts | JUMPER | N/C | 3 | BLACK / SHIELD AT_4108_01 | EC Probe Shield | +24VDC COM | Panel 'A' Column 2 Row 10 | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| 4 | BLACK ZS_4100_02 NC | Door A Contact COMMON | +12VDC COM | BROWN TC1-1-IN3 COM | 4 | | | | | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| 5 | | | | | 5 | RED AT_4107_01 | pH Probe PWR | +24VDC | WHITE See pH diagram | 5 | | | | | 5 |
| 6 | RED PT_4102_01 | Airlock A Pressure Power | +24VDC | WHITE TC1-9-24V | 6 | WHITE AT_4107_01 | pH Probe Signal | Argus Signal Conditioner | BROWN See pH Diagram TC1-4-IN1 | 6 | | | | | 6 |
| 7 | BLACK PT_4102_01 | Airlock A Pressure Signal | Argus Input 4-20mA VIA 250ohm | BROWN TC1-9-IN1 | 7 | BLACK / SHIELD AT_4107_01 | pH Probe Shield | N/C | N/C | 7 | | | | | 7 |
| 8 | | | | | 8 | | | | | 8 | | | | | 8 |
| 9 | BLACK PS_4102_01 | Airlock A Pressure Switch SIGNAL | Argus Input | GREEN TC1-9-IN4 | 9 | RED TT_4109_01 | Reservoir Temperature | Argus Input | WHITE TC1-4-IN7 | 9 | | | | | 9 |
| 10 | WHITE | N/C | N/C | N/C | 10 | BLACK TT_4109_01 | Reservoir Temperature | Argus Input | BROWN TC1-4-IN7 COM | 10 | | | | | 10 |
| 11 | RED PS_4102_01 | Airlock A Pressure Switch COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | YELLOW TC1-9-IN4 COM | 11 | | | | | 11 | | | | | 11 |
| 12 | | | | | 12 | BLACK LSL_4107_01 | Acid Tank Low Level | Argus Input | GREY TC1-4_IN2 | 12 | SV_4109_01 | Nutrient Tank Chilled Water Valve | N/C | TC1-2-OP4-B | 12 |
| 13 | | | | | 13 | BROWN LSL_4107_01 | Acid Tank Low Level COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | BROWN TC1-4-IN2 COM | 13 | SV_4109_01 | Nutrient Tank Chilled Water Valve COMMON | N/C | TC1-2-OP4-B COM | 13 |
| 14 | | | | | 14 | RED LSL_4107_02 | Base Tank Low Level | Argus Input | RED TC1-4-IN3 | 14 | | | | | 14 |
| 15 | | | | | 15 | ORANGE LSL_4107_02 | Base Tank Low Level COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | PINK TC1-4-IN3 COM | 15 | RED SV_4108_01 | Stock 'A' Inject Valve | Argus Output | GREY TC1-2-OP3-B | 15 |
| 16 | | | | | 16 | YELLOW LSL_4108_01 | Stock 'A' Tank Low Level | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-4-IN5 | 16 | BLACK SV_4108_01 | Stock 'A' Inject Valve COMMON | Argus Output | BROWN TC1-2-OP3-B COM | 16 |
| 17 | | | | | 17 | GREEN LSL_4108_01 | Stock 'A' Tank Low Level COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | GREEN TC1-4-IN5 COM | 17 | RED SV_4108_02 | Stock 'B' Inject Valve | Argus Output | RED TC1-2-OP4-A | 17 |
| 18 | RED TT_4105_01 | Loft A Temperature | Argus Input | GREY TC1-3-IN3 | 18 | BLUE LSL_4108_02 | Stock 'B' Tank Low Level | Argus Input | BLUE TC1-4-IN6 | 18 | BLACK SV_4108_02 | Stock 'B' Inject Valve COMMON | Argus Output | PINK TC1-2-OP4-A COM | 18 |

| Wiring Panel Module 'A' Column 1 | | | | | Wiring Panel Module 'A' Column 2 | | | | | Wiring Panel Module 'A' Column 3 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----|
| 19 | BLACK TT_4105_01 | Loft A Temperature COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | BROWN TC1-3-IN3 COM | 19 | WHITE LSL_4108_02 | Stock 'B' Tank Low Level COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | WHITE TC1-4-IN6 COM | 19 | RED SV_4107_01 | Acid Inject Valve | Argus Output | YELLOW TC1-2-OP2-B | 19 |
| 20 | RED FSL_4105_01 | Loft A Air Flow POWER | +24VDC | BROWN | 20 | RED LSL_4110_01 | Reservoir Low Level | Argus Input | GREY TC1-5-IN1 | 20 | BLACK SV_4107_01 | Acid Inject Valve COMMON | Argus Output | GREEN TC1-2-OP2-B COM | 20 |
| 21 | GREEN FSL_4105_01 | Loft A Air Flow GOOD SIGNAL | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-2-IN7 | 21 | BLACK LSL_4110_01 | Reservoir Low Level COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | BROWN TC1-5-IN1 COM | 21 | RED SV_4107_02 | Base Inject Valve | Argus Output | BLUE TC1-2-OP3-A | 21 |
| 22 | | | | | 22 | WHITE LSH_4110_01 | Reservoir High Level | Argus Input | RED TC1-5-IN2 | 22 | BLACK SV_4107_02 | Base Inject Valve COMMON | Argus Output | WHITE TC1-2-OP3-A COM | 22 |
| 23 | WHITE FSL_4105_01 | Loft A Air Flow FAN ENABLE | Argus Output | GREEN TC1-I-OP4-B | 23 | GREEN LSH_4110_01 | Reservoir High Level COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | PINK TC1-5-IN2 COM | 23 | | | | | 23 |
| 24 | BLACK FSL_4105_01 | Loft A Air Flow COMMON | 24VDC Power COMMON | WHITE | 24 | RED LSH_4110_02 | Condensate Tank Low Level | Argus Input | BLUE TC1-5-IN4 | 24 | | | | | 24 |
| 25 | A1 BLACK TT_4112_04 | Module A Temperature 02 | Argus Input | RED TC1-6-IN1 | 25 | BLACK LSH_4110_02 | Condensate Tank Low Level COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | WHITE TC1-5-IN4 COM | 25 | | | | | 25 |
| 26 | A1 BROWN TT_4112_04 | Module A Temperature 02 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | PINK TC1-6-IN1 COM | 26 | WHITE LSL_4110_02 | Condensate Tank High Level | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-5-IN3 | 26 | | | | | 26 |
| 27 | A1 RED TT_4112_05 | Module A Temperature 03 | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-6-IN4 | 27 | GREEN LSL_4110_02 | Condensate Tank High Level COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | GREEN TC1-5-IN3 COM | 27 | | | | | 27 |
| 28 | A1 ORANGE TT_4112_05 | Module A Temperature 03 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | GREEN TC1-6-IN4 COM | 28 | | | | | 28 | RED GP_4110_01 | Condensate PUMP | Argus Output | WHITE TC1-3OP1-A | 28 |
| 29 | A1 YELLOW TT_4112_06 | Module A Temperature 04 | Argus Input | BLUE N/C | 29 | | | | | 29 | BLACK GP_4110_01 | Condensate PUMP | Argus Output | BROWN TC1-3OP1-A COM | 29 |
| 30 | A1 GREEN TT_4112_06 | Module A Temperature 04 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | WHITE N/C | 30 | | | | | 30 | | | | | 30 |
| 31 | A1 BLUE | | | | 31 | | | | | 31 | | | | | 31 |
| 32 | A1 WHITE | | | | 32 | | | | | 32 | | | | | 32 |
| 33 | A2 BLACK RT_4104_01 | Module A PAR | Argus Input | WHITE TC1-2-IN4 | 33 | A3 BLACK | | | | 33 | A5 BLACK | | | | 33 |
| 34 | A2 BROWN w/SHIELD RT_4104_01 | Module A PAR | Argus Input COMMON | BROWN +SHIELD TC1-2-IN4 COM | 34 | A3 BROWN | | | | 34 | A5 BROWN | | | | 34 |
| 35 | A2 RED | | | | 35 | A3 RED | | | | 35 | A5 RED | | | | 35 |
| 36 | A2 ORANGE | Camera A POWER | | | 36 | A3 ORANGE | | | | 36 | A5 ORANGE | | | | 36 |

| Wiring Panel Module 'A' Column 1 | | | | Wiring Panel Module 'A' Column 2 | | | | | Wiring Panel Module 'A' Column 3 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|----|
| 37 | A2 YELLOW | Camera A SIGNAL | | 37 | A3 YELLOW | | | | 37 | A5 YELLOW | | | | 37 |
| 38 | A2 GREEN | Camera A GROUND | | 38 | A3 GREEN | | | | 38 | A5 GREEN | | | | 38 |
| 39 | A2 BLUE | Camera A COMMON | | 39 | A3 BLUE | | | | 39 | A5 BLUE | | | | 39 |
| 40 | A2 WHITE | | | 40 | A3 WHITE | | | | 40 | A5 WHITE | | | | 40 |
| 41 | RED TT_4112_01 | Module A T/RH 01 POWER | +24VDC | WHITE TC1-8-24V | 41 | A4 BLACK | | | 41 | | | | | 41 |
| 42 | GREEN TT_4112_01 | Temperature Module A 01 SIGNAL | Argus Input 4-20mA VIA 250ohm | GREEN TC1-8-IN1 | 42 | A4 BROWN | | | 42 | | | | | 42 |
| 43 | BLACK TT_4112_01 | Module A Relative Humidity 01 SIGNAL | Argus Input 4-20mA VIA 250ohm | BROWN TC1-7-IN4 | 43 | A4 RED | | | 43 | | | | | 43 |
| 44 | | | | | 44 | A4 ORANGE | | | 44 | | | | | 44 |
| 45 | | | | | 45 | A4 YELLOW | | | 45 | | | | | 45 |
| 46 | | | | | 46 | A4 GREEN | | | 46 | | | | | 46 |
| 47 | | | | | 47 | A4 BLUE | | | 47 | | | | | 47 |
| 48 | | | | | 48 | A4 WHITE | | | 48 | | | | | 48 |
| 49 | | | | | 49 | | | | 49 | | | | | 49 |
| 50 | | | | | 50 | | | | 50 | | | | | 50 |

| Wiring Panel Module 'C' Column 1 | | | | Wiring Panel Module 'C' Column 2 | | | | | | Wiring Panel Module 'C' Column 3 | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| RED ZS_4101_01 CATHODES of LEDs WHITE | Door C Contact Power | +12VDC | WHITE +12VDC | 1 | | | | | | 1 | B0 BLACK PS_4104_01 | Module B Pressure Switch SIGNAL | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-9-IN5 | |
| ZS_4101_01 NC WHITE | Door C Contacts | Argus Input VIA Diode | YELLOW TC1-1-IN7 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | B0 BROWN PS_4104_01 | Module B Pressure Switch COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | GREEN TC1-9-IN5 COM | |
| ZS_4101_02 NC GREEN | Door C Contacts | N/C | N/C | 3 | | | | | | 3 | B0 RED PS_4104_01 | | +12VDC | WHITE | |
| BLACK ZS_4101_02 NC | Door C Contact COMMON | | BROWN TC1-1-IN7 COM | 4 | | | | | | 4 | B0 ORANGE PS_4104_01 | Module B Vent Detect | Argus Input | BROWN TC1-9-IN7 | |
| RED PT_4103_01 | Airlock C Pressure Power | +24VDC | WHITE TC1-9-24V | 5 | | | | | | 5 | B0 YELLOW | | | | |
| BLACK PT_4103_01 | Airlock C Pressure Signal | Argus Input 4-20mA VIA 250ohm | BROWN TC1-9-IN3 | 6 | RED PT_4114_01 | Chamber Pressure Power | +24VDC | WHITE TC1-9-24V | 6 | B0 GREEN | | | | | |
| | | | | 7 | BLACK PT_4114_01 | Chamber Pressure Signal | Argus Input 4-20mA VIA 250ohm | BROWN TC1-9-IN2 | 7 | B0 BLUE | | | | | |
| | | | | 8 | | | | | 8 | B0 WHITE | | | | | |
| RED PS_4103_01 | Airlock C Pressure Switch SIGNAL | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-9-IN5 | 9 | | | | | 9 | | | | | | |
| BLACK PS_4103_01 | Airlock C Pressure Switch COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | GREEN TC1-9-IN5 COM | 10 | BLACK TT_4112_15 | Hot Coil Temperature 1 | Argus Input | GREY TC1-7-IN3 | 10 | MVFD_4111_01 | Main Blower Speed | Argus Output 4-20 mA | TC1-5-OP1 4-20mA | | |
| | | | | 11 | BROWN TT_4112_15 | Hot Coil Temperature 1 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | BROWN TC1-7-IN3 COM | 11 | MVFD_4111_01 | Main Blower Signal Return | Argus Output Return | TC1-5-OP1 COM | | |
| | | | | 12 | RED TT_4112_19 | Hot Coil Temperature 2 | Argus Input | PINK TC1-7-IN7 | 12 | MVFD_4111_01 | Main Blower Start / Stop | Argus Output Contact | | | |
| | | | | 13 | ORANGE TT_4112_19 | Hot Coil Temperature 2 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | RED TC1-7-IN7 COM | 13 | MVFD_4111_01 | Main Blower Start / Stop | Argus Output Return | | | |
| | | | | 14 | YELLOW TT_4112_16 | Cold Coil Temperature 1 | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-7-IN2 | 14 | | | | | | |
| WHITE FSL_4105_03 | Loft C Air Flow FAN ENABLE | Argus Output | GREEN TC1-2-OP1-B | 15 | GREEN TT_4112_16 | Cold Coil Temperature 1 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | GREEN TC1-7-IN2 COM | 15 | | | | | | |
| BLACK FSL_4105_03 | Loft C Air Flow COMMON | 24VDC Power COMMON | WHITE | 16 | BLUE TT_4112_20 | Cold Coil Temperature 2 | Argus Input | BLUE TC1-8-IN7 | 16 | | | | | | |
| RED TT_4105_03 | Loft C Temperature | Argus Input | GREY TC1-3-IN5 | 17 | WHITE TT_4112_20 | Cold Coil Temperature 2 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | WHITE TC1-8-IN7 COM | 17 | | | | | | |
| BLACK TT_4105_03 | Loft C Temperature COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | BROWN TC1-3-IN5 COM | 18 | | | | | 18 | | | | | | |

| Wiring Panel Module 'C' Column 1 | | | | Wiring Panel Module 'C' Column 2 | | | | | Wiring Panel Module 'C' Column 3 | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| RED FSL_4105_03 | Loft C Air Flow POWER | +24VDC | BROWN | 19 | RED TT_4105_02 | Loft B Temperature | Argus Input | BROWN TC1-3-IN4 | 19 | | | | |
| BLACK FSL_4105_03 | Loft C Air Flow GOOD SIGNAL | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-3-IN1 | 20 | BLACK TT_4105_02 | Loft B Temperature COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | WHITE TC1-3-IN4 COM | 20 | RED S3CV_4112_02 | Hot Water Valve Power | +24VDC | WHITE |
| | | | | 21 | | | | | 21 | WHITE S3CV_4112_02 | Hot Water Valve SIGNAL | Argus Output 0-10 VDC | TC1-4-OP2 0-10V |
| C1 BLACK SHIELD TT_4112_10 | Module C Temperature 02 | Argus Input | RED TC1-6-IN3 | 22 | WHITE FSL_4105_02 | Loft B Air Flow FAN ENABLE | Argus Output | GREEN TC1-2-OP1-A | 22 | BLACK S3CV_4112_02 | Hot Water Valve COMMON | Argus Output 0-10 VDC RETURN | TC1-4-OP2 0-10V COM |
| C1 BROWN TT_4112_10 | Module C Temperature 02 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | PINK TC1-6-IN3 COM | 23 | BLACK FSL_4105_02 | Loft B Air Flow COMMON | 24VDC Power COMMON | WHITE TC1-2-OP1-A COM | 23 | RED S3CV_4112_01 | Chilled Water Valve Power | +24VDC | WHITE |
| C1 RED TT_4112_11 | Module C Temperature 03 | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-6-IN6 | 24 | | | | | 24 | WHITE S3CV_4112_01 | Chilled Water Valve SIGNAL | Argus Output 0-10 VDC | TC1-4-OP1 0-10V |
| C1 ORANGE TT_4112_11 | Module C Temperature 03 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | GREEN TC1-6-IN6 COM | 25 | RED FSL_4105_02 | Loft B Air Flow POWER | +24VDC | BROWN | 25 | BLACK S3CV_4112_01 | Chilled Water Valve COMMON | Argus Output 0-10 VDC RETURN | TC1-4-OP1 0-10V COM |
| C1 YELLOW TT_4112_12 | Module C Temperature 04 | Argus Input | BLUE | 26 | BLACK FSL_4105_02 | Loft B Air Flow GOOD SIGNAL | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-3-IN1 | 26 | | | | |
| C1 GREEN TT_4112_12 | Module C Temperature 04 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | WHITE | 27 | B1 BLACK TT_4112_07 | Module B Temperature 02 | Argus Input | GREY TC1-6-IN2 | 27 | RED FT_4111_01 | Air Flow POWER | +24VDC | WHITE |
| C1 BLUE TT_4112_12 | | | | 28 | B1 BROWN TT_4112_07 | Module B Temperature 02 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | BROWN TC1-6-IN2 COM | 28 | WHITE FT_4111_01 | Air Flow SIGNAL | Argus Input Via 250ohm Resistor | GREEN TC1-5-IN5 |
| C1 WHITE | | | | 29 | B1 RED TT_4112_08 | Module B Temperature 03 | Argus Input | RED TC1-6-IN5 | 29 | GREEN FT_4111_01 | Air Flow COMMON | 24VDC Power COMMON | BROWN |
| C2 BLACK RT_4104_03 | Module C PAR | Argus Input | WHITE TC1-2-IN4 COM | 30 | B1 ORANGE TT_4112_08 | Module B Temperature 03 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | PINK TC1-6-IN5 COM | 30 | BLACK FT_4111_01 | | | |
| C2 BROWN w/SHIELD RT_4104_03 | Module C PAR | Argus Input COMMON | BROWN w/SHIELD TC1-32-IN4 | 31 | B1 YELLOW TT_4112_09 | Module B Temperature 04 | Argus Input | YELLOW | 31 | RED TT_4111_13 | Chilled Water Entry Temperature | Argus Input | BLUE TC1-6-IN7 |
| C2 RED | | | | 32 | B1 GREEN TT_4112_09 | Module B Temperature 04 COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | GREEN | 32 | BLACK TT_4111_13 | Chilled Water Entry Temperature COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | WHITE TC1-6-IN7 COM |
| C2 ORANGE | Camera C POWER | | | 33 | B1 BLUE | | | | 33 | RED TT_4111_14 | Hot Water Entry Temperature | Argus Input | GREY TC1-7-IN1 |
| C2 YELLOW | Camera C SIGNAL | | | 34 | B1 WHITE | | | | 34 | BLACK TT_4111_14 | Hot Water Entry Temperature COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | BROWN TC1-7-IN1 COM |
| C2 GREEN | Camera C GROUND | | | 35 | B2 BLACK RT_4104_02 | Module B PAR | Argus Input | WHITE TC1-2-IN5 | 35 | WHITE TT_4111_22 | Hot Water Loop Temperature | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-5-IN6 |
| C2 BLUE | Camera C COMMON | | | 36 | B2 BROWN / SHEILD RT_4104_02 | Module B PAR | Argus Input COMMON | BROWN TC1-2-IN5 COM | 36 | BROWN TT_4111_22 | Hot Water Loop Temperature COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | GREEN TC1-5-IN6 COM |

| Wiring Panel Module 'C' Column 1 | | | | Wiring Panel Module 'C' Column 2 | | | | | Wiring Panel Module 'C' Column 3 | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| C2 WHITE | | | | 37 | B2 RED | | | | 37 | RED TT_4111_18 | Hot Water Exit Temperature | Argus Input | RED TC1-3-IN6 |
| | | | | 38 | B2 ORANGE | | | | 38 | BLACK TT_4111_18 | Hot Water Exit Temperature COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | PINK TC1-3-IN6 COM |
| | | | | 39 | B2 YELLOW | | | | 39 | BROWN TT_4111_21 | Chilled Water Loop Temperature | Argus Input | BROWN TC1-5-IN7 |
| | | | | 40 | B2 GREEN | | | | 40 | WHITE TT_4111_21 | Chilled Water Loop Temperature COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | WHITE TC1-5-IN7 COM |
| | | | | 41 | B2 BLUE | | | | 41 | RED TT_4111_17 | Chilled Water Exit Temperature | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-3-IN7 |
| RED TT_4112_03 | Module C T/RH 01 POWER | +24VDC | WHITE TC1-7-24V | 42 | B2 WHITE | | | | 42 | BLACK TT_4111_17 | Chilled Water Exit Temperature COMMON | Argus Input COMMON | GREEN TC1-3-IN7 COM |
| GREEN TT_4112_03 | Module C Temperature 01 SIGNAL | Argus Input 4-20mA VIA 250ohm | BROWN TC1-8-IN3 | 43 | C6 BLACK | Nutrient Flow Meter COMMON | +24VDC COMMON | BROWN | 43 | | | | |
| BLACK TT_4112_03 | Module C Relative Humidity 01 SIGNAL | Argus Input 4-20mA VIA 250ohm | GREEN TC1-7-IN6 | 44 | C6 BROWN | Nutrient Flow Meter POWER | +24VDC | WHITE | 44 | | | | |
| | | | | 45 | C6 RED | Nutrient Flow Meter SIGNAL | Argus Input | YELLOW TC1-3-IN6 | 45 | | | | |
| RED TT_4112_02 | Module B T/RH 01 POWER | +24VDC | WHITE TC1-7-24V | 46 | C6 ORANGE | | | | 46 | | | | |
| BLACK TT_4112_02 | Module B Temperature 01 SIGNAL | Argus Input 4-20mA VIA 250ohm | BROWN TC1-8-IN5 | 47 | C6 YELLOW | | | | 47 | | | | |
| WHITE TT_4112_02 | Module B Relative Humidity 01 SIGNAL | Argus Input 4-20mA VIA 250ohm | GREEN TC1-7-IN2 | 48 | C6 GREEN | | | | 48 | | | | |
| SHIELD | | | | 49 | C6 BLUE | | | | 49 | | | | |
| | | | | 50 | C6 WHITE | | | | 50 | | | | |

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APPENDIX 8

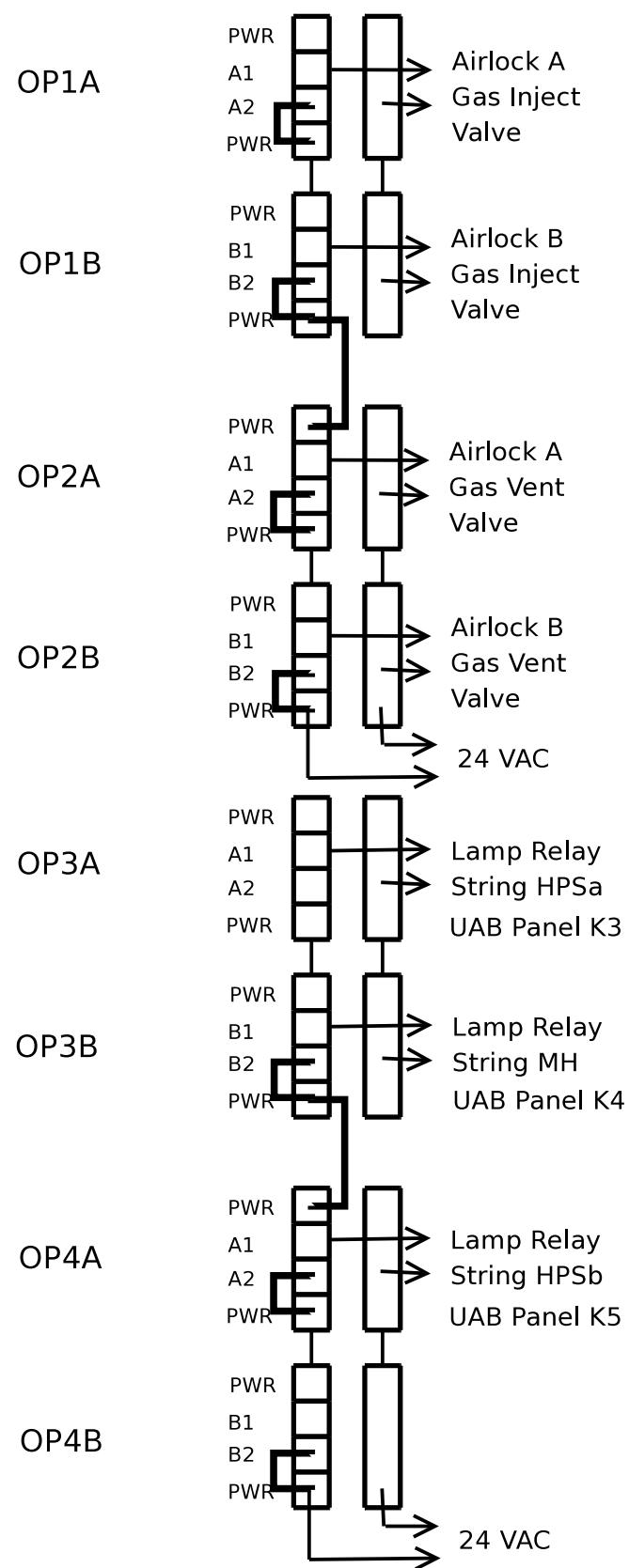
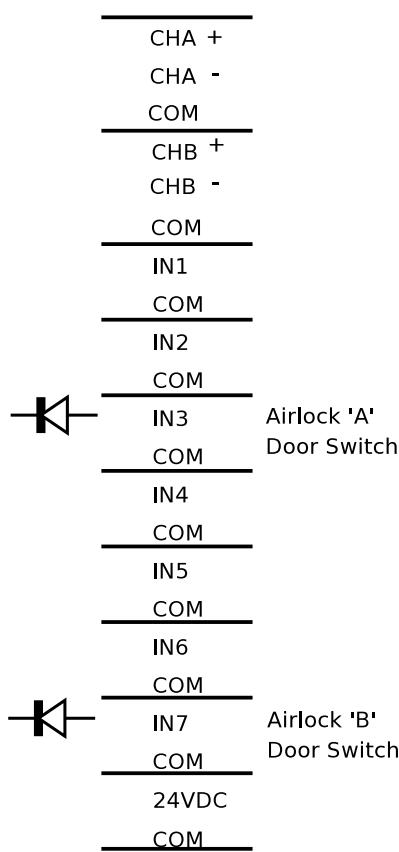
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Memorandum of Understanding ESTEC 4000 100 293/10/NL/PA

UAB Argus Panel Wiring

2009-02-06

TC1-1

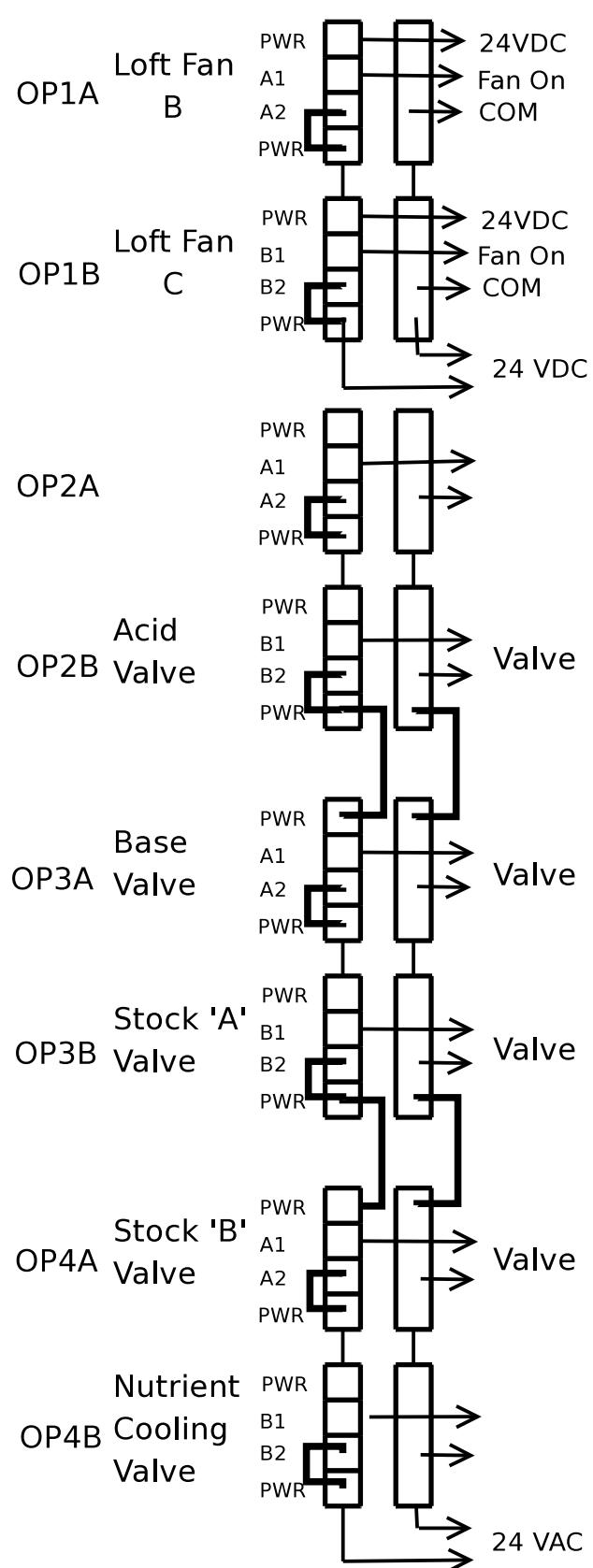


UAB Argus Panel Wiring

2009-02-06

TC1-2

| | | |
|--------|-------|---------------------|
| | CHA + | |
| | CHA - | |
| | COM | |
| | CHB + | |
| | CHB - | |
| | COM | |
| | IN1 | |
| | COM | |
| | IN2 | |
| | COM | |
| | IN3 | |
| | COM | |
| Black | IN4 | PAR 'A' Sensor |
| Red | COM | |
| Black | IN5 | PAR 'B' Sensor |
| Red | COM | |
| Black | IN6 | PAR 'C' Sensor |
| Red | COM | |
| | IN7 | Loft 'A' Fan Status |
| | COM | |
| | 24VDC | |
| Common | COM | |
| with | | |
| TC1-3 | | |

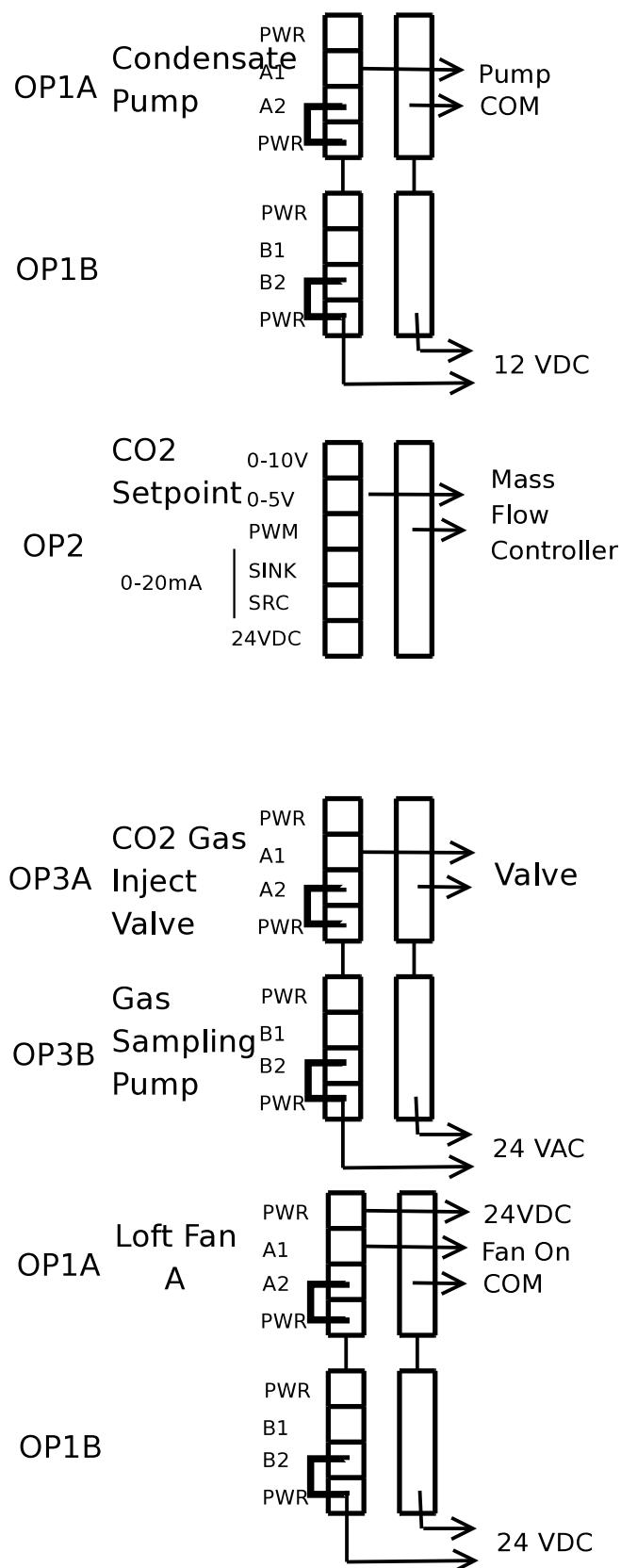


UAB Argus Panel Wiring

2009-02-06

TC1-3

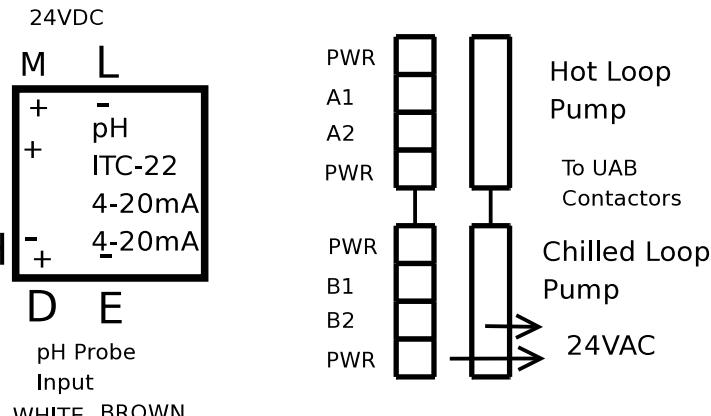
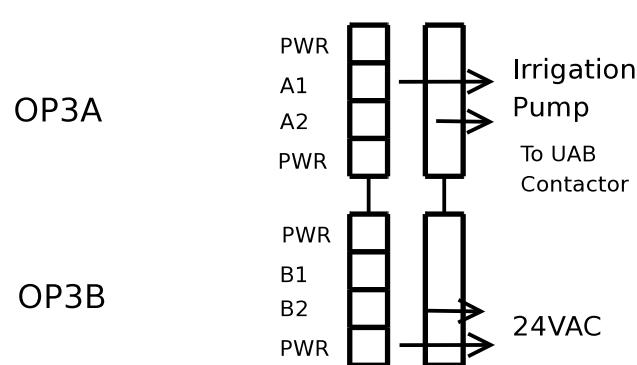
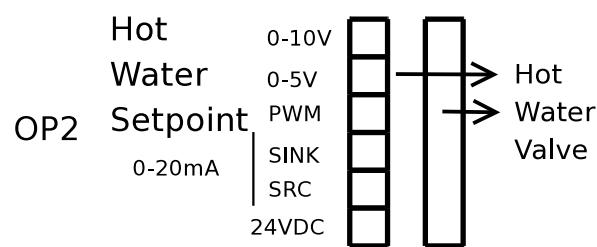
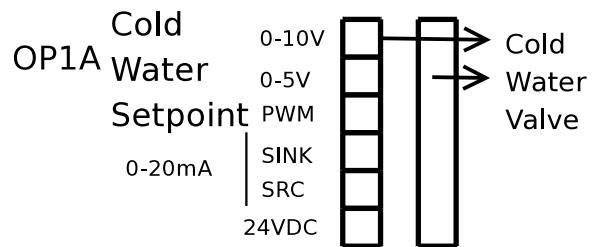
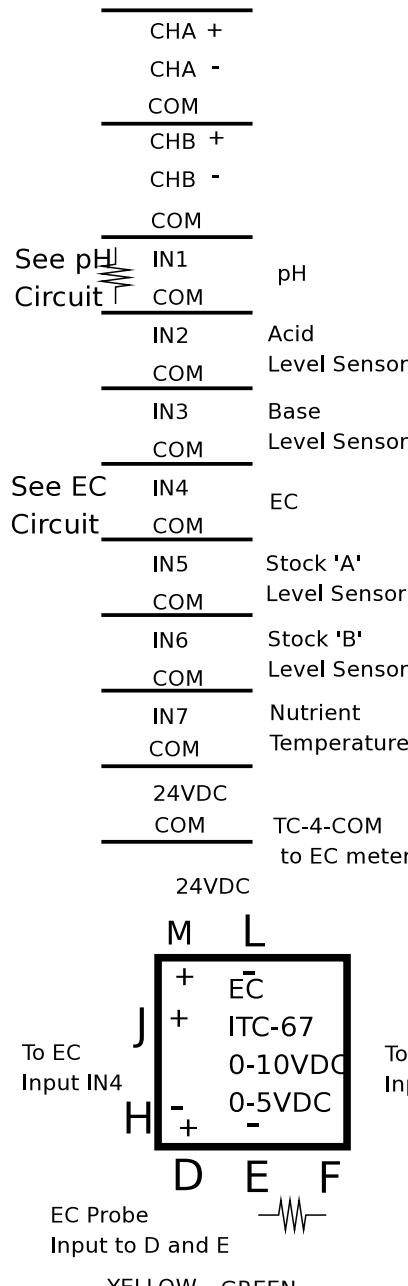
| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>CHA +</u> | |
| CHA - | |
| <u>COM</u> | |
| <u>CHB +</u> | |
| CHB - | |
| <u>COM</u> | |
| <u>IN1</u> | Loft 'B' Fan Status |
| COM | |
| <u>IN2</u> | Loft 'C' Fan Status |
| COM | |
| <u>IN3</u> | Loft 'A' Temperature |
| COM | |
| <u>IN4</u> | Loft 'B' Temperature |
| COM | |
| <u>IN5</u> | Loft 'C' Temperature |
| COM | |
| <u>IN6</u> | Hot Water Exit Temperature |
| COM | |
| <u>IN7</u> | Cold Water Exit Temperature |
| COM | |
| <u>24VDC</u> | |
| <u>Common COM</u> | |
| with | |
| TC1-2 | |



UAB Argus Panel Wiring

2009-02-06

TC1-4



UAB Argus Panel Wiring

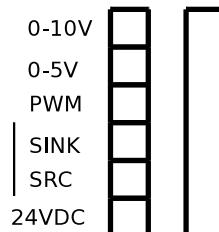
2009-02-06

TC1-5

| | |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| CHA + | Nutrient Flow |
| CHA - | |
| COM | |
| CHB + | |
| CHB - | |
| COM | |
| IN1 | Reservoir Level High Signal |
| COM | |
| IN2 | Reservoir Level Low Signal |
| COM | |
| IN3 | Condensate Level High |
| COM | |
| IN4 | Condensate Level Low |
| COM | |
| IN5 | Air Velocity |
| COM | |
| IN6 | Hot Loop Temperature |
| COM | |
| IN7 | Chilled Loop Temperature |
| COM | |
| 24VDC | |
| COM | |

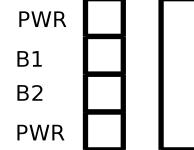
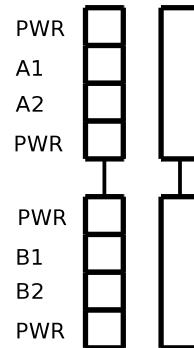
OP1

Blower Speed
0-20mA



OP2A

OP2B



UAB Argus Panel Wiring

2009-02-06

TC1-6

OP1A

| | |
|-------|----------------------|
| CHA + | OP1B |
| CHA - | |
| COM | |
| CHB + | |
| CHB - | |
| COM | |
| IN1 | A2 |
| COM | Temperature |
| IN2 | B2 |
| COM | Temperature |
| IN3 | C2 |
| COM | Temperature |
| IN4 | A3 |
| COM | Temperature |
| IN5 | B3 |
| COM | Temperature |
| IN6 | C3 |
| COM | Temperature |
| IN7 | Chilled Water Source |
| COM | Temperature |
| 24VDC | OP3B |
| COM | |

OP2B

OP3A

OP3B

OP4A

OP4B

UAB Argus Panel Wiring

2009-02-06

TC1-7

OP1A

| | |
|-------|-------------------|
| CHA + | OP1B |
| CHA - | |
| COM | |
| CHB + | |
| CHB - | |
| COM | OP2A |
| IN1 | Hot Water Source |
| COM | Temperature |
| IN2 | Condensor Coil |
| COM | Temperature 1 |
| IN3 | Heater Coil |
| COM | Temperature 1 |
| IN4 | A |
| COM | Relative Humidity |
| IN5 | B |
| COM | Relative Humidity |
| IN6 | C |
| COM | Relative Humidity |
| IN7 | Heater Coil |
| COM | Temperature 2 |
| 24VDC | OP3B |
| COM | |

OP4A

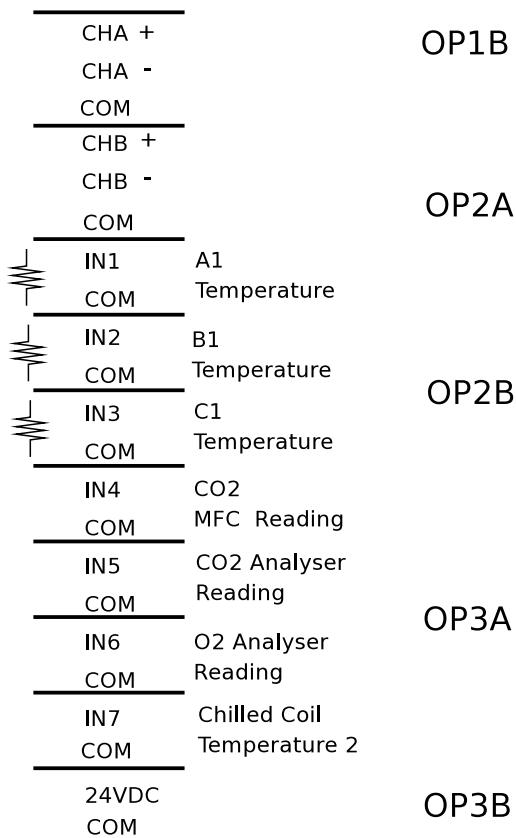
OP4B

UAB Argus Panel Wiring

2009-02-06

TC1-8

OP1A



Tie MFC 24VDC common to COM

OP4A

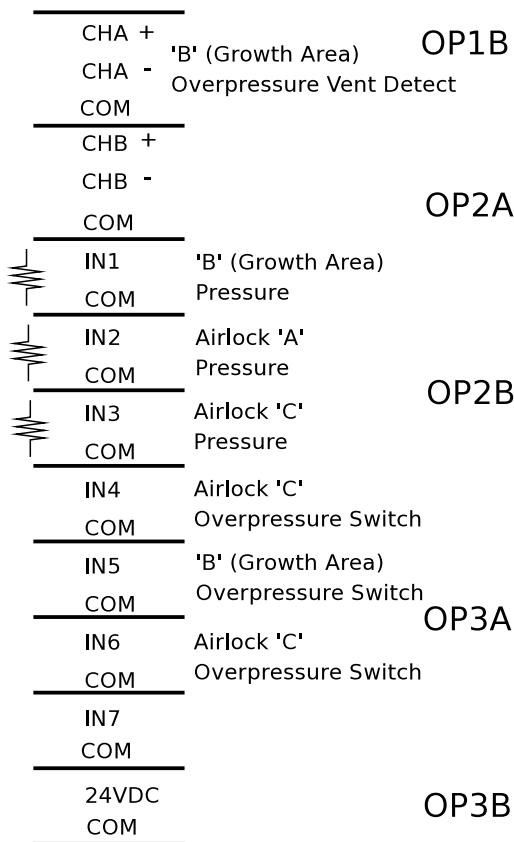
OP4B

UAB Argus Panel Wiring

2009-02-06

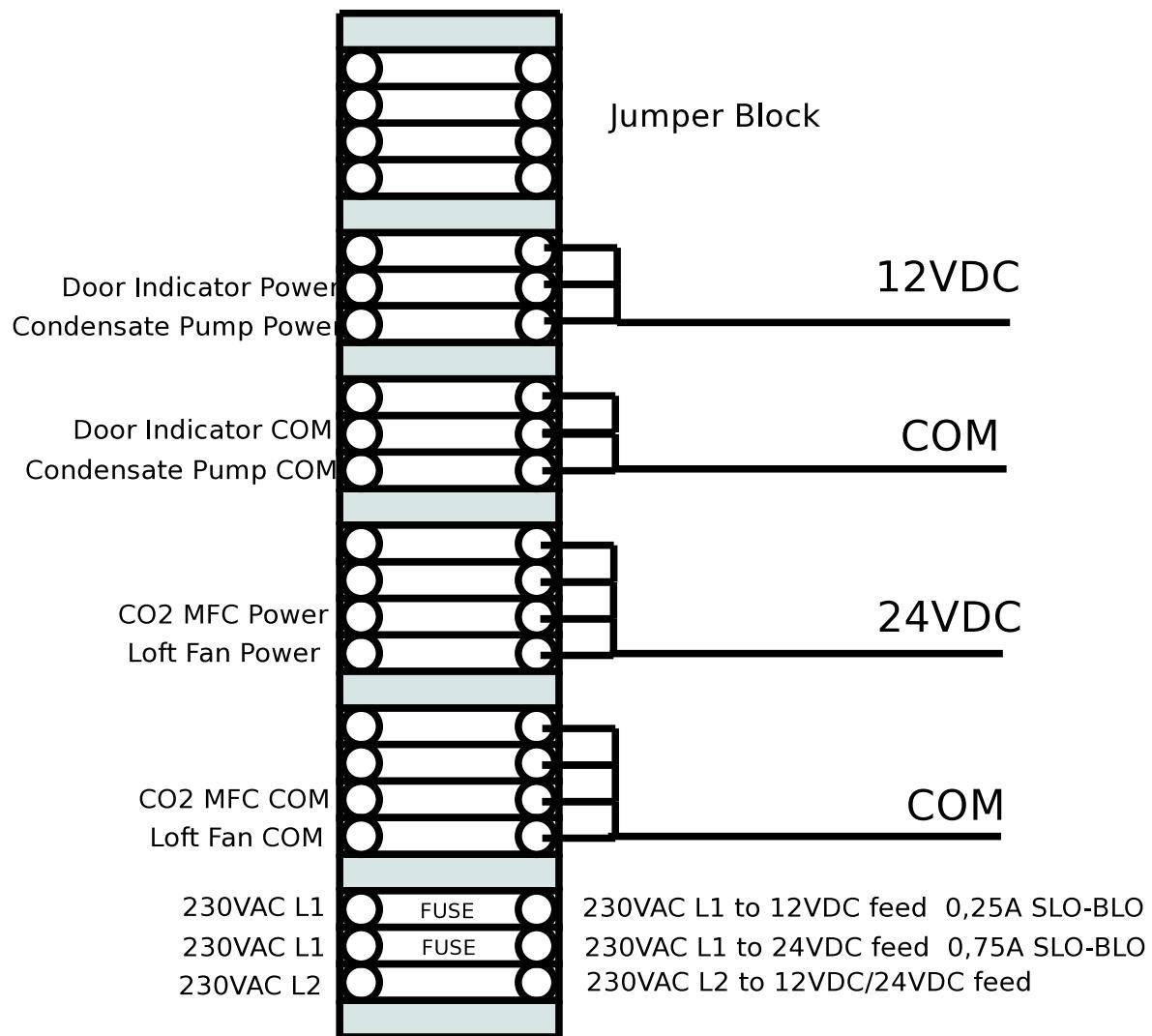
TC1-9

OP1A



UAB Argus Panel Auxiliary Power Wiring

2009-02-06



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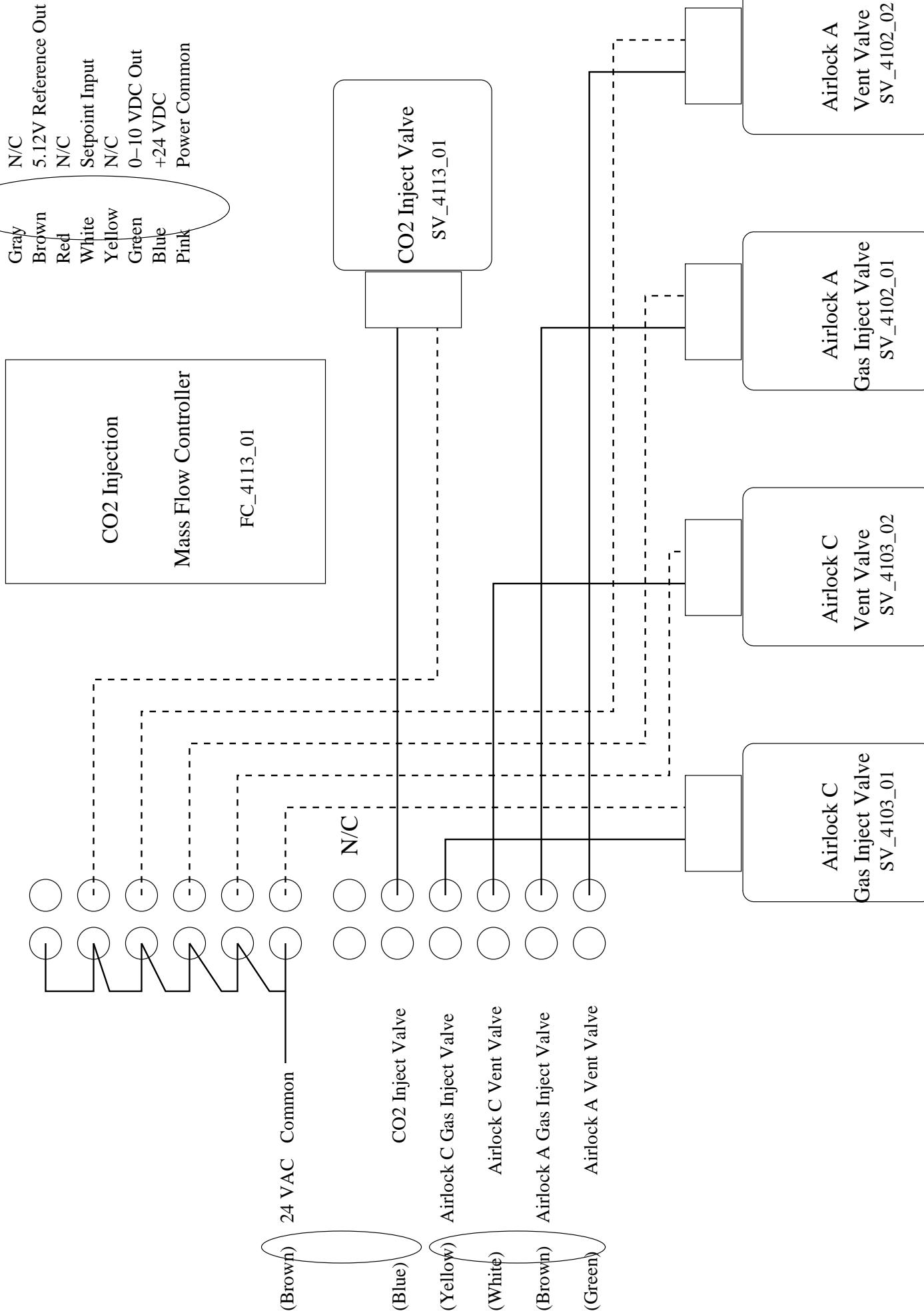
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APPENDIX 9

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TECHNICAL NOTE

96.1

APPENDIX 10

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Memorandum of Understanding ESTEC 4000 100 293/10/NL/PA

Angstrom Engineering Inc.
91 Trillium Drive
Kitchener, Ontario
N2E 1W8

Attention: Dave Pitts

**INVESTIGATION OF CORROSION OF A 316SS GROWTH
CHAMBER**

PO# Master Card
Laboratory Ref. #G808171
October 21, 2008

BODYCOTE TESTING GROUP

Per:

Bob Elliott, MSc
Corrosion Scientist, Metallurgical Engineering

Per:

Carl Fleck, CET
Metallurgical Department Manager

Samples will be retained for a period of three months prior to disposal.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Angstrom Engineering Inc. requested Bodycote Testing Group to examine a grow chamber located at the University of Guelph to determine the cause of the corrosion. The grow chamber was made from 316L SS and was in service for only six months. The chamber components had been glass beaded and were washed with detergent (Simple Green Concentrate or Alkonox) before use. The chamber normally operated at about 75% relative humidity; however, the air recirculation fan failed at some point and the humidity increased to about 100%. The corrosion appeared during the last twenty days. It was initially reported that the chamber had been disinfected by circulation of a 0.5% bleach solution to remove algae prior to the onset of the corrosion; this was subsequently clarified to the bleach solution having been used following appearance of the corrosion in an attempt to remove it. It was also reported that the chamber was not rinsed after application of the bleach solution. A nutrient solution is dripped onto the trays containing the plants; percolates through the rock wool used to support the plants and is collected and recirculated.

2.0 INVESTIGATION AND RESULTS

R. W. Elliott visited the facility on 17 Sep 08. Figures 1 and 2 are photographs illustrating the condition of the air recirculation chamber floor and wall. Samples were taken of the rust and white coloured deposits on the floor and the rust coloured deposits on the wall. Figure 3 illustrates the nodular corrosion products that were liquid filled.

The open circuit potential (OCP) of the frame was measured in a clean and in a corroded area using a Saturated Calomel Reference Electrode (SCE) with a cotton ball soaked with 5% sodium chloride solution. The approximate location is indicated in Figure 1. The open circuit potential of the clean area was -0.250 to -0.300 Volts versus and that of the rusted area was -0.175 to -0.200 V vrs SCE. The stainless steel was in the passive condition.

Figure 4 shows the interior of the grow chamber and a tray link that was provided as a sample. The tray link shows the same type of liquid filled nodules as the wall of the air recirculation chamber.

Both of the air locks at the ends of the grow chamber had been left closed during the last grow cycle. One had been cleaned and the other which had not been cleaned had numerous white coloured deposits that could not be scrapped off for analysis. Figure 5 shows a photograph of these including an area that had been cleaned using an abrasive pad. Pitting had started to initiate in the cleaned area.

The panel from the air recirculation chamber also showed similar liquid filled nodules (Figure 6) as those on the tray link and the wall of the air recirculation chamber. The areas opposite welds were more affected than the bulk metal.

The samples of rust coloured deposits from the floor and walls of the air recirculation chamber and on the tray link and the white deposit from the floor of the air recirculation chamber were analyzed using a JEOL JSM 5600 scanning electron microscope (SEM) equipped with an energy dispersive x-ray spectrometer (EDS) MII#B05028. Figures 7 and 8 show EDS scans taken of the deposits. The elements detected are listed in Table 1.

Table 1
Elements Detected By EDS

| Sample | Major | Minor | Trace |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Floor – rust coloured | Chlorine [Cl], iron [Fe], chromium [Cr] | Nickel [Ni], sodium [Na] | Sulphur [S], carbon [C], oxygen [O], silicon [Si], calcium [Ca], phosphorus [P] |
| Floor – white | S, Na, K | Magnesium [Mg], P, Cl, Ca O | Si |
| Wall – rust coloured | Cl, Fe, Cr | Ni, S | Na, Ca, Si |
| Tray clip - nodules | Fe, Cl, Cr | Si, Ni | C, O, Na, P, K, Ca, Aluminum [Al] |

A sample of the deposit from the wall of the recirculation chamber was added to a test solution specific for sulphate reducing bacteria. The test was negative. The tray clip was examined for the presence of iron oxidizing bacteria. The test was negative.

3.0 DISCUSSION

The appearance of the corrosion products on the walls and panel of the air recirculation chamber and on the tray clip suggested microbiologically induced corrosion (MIC). The nodules on the tray link were examined for the presence of iron oxidizing bacteria. These bacteria can cause pitting corrosion of stainless steel and are known to be in certain municipal water supplies in the general area of Guelph, Kitchener, Waterloo, and Cambridge. Tests for sulphate reducing bacteria and for iron oxidizing bacteria were both negative.

Stainless steels owe their corrosion resistance to a passive film of chromium oxide that forms on the surface. The chloride ion has the ability to penetrate this passive film and create a pitting site. The shallow pits that had started to form under the nodules on the tray link were round and slightly undercut, characteristic of chloride pits.

The nutrient solution composition provided is listed in Table 2.

Table 2
Nutrient Solution Composition

| Component | Molecular Weight | Feed Strength (mM) |
|---|------------------|--------------------|
| Ca(NO ₃) ₂ *4H ₂ O | 236.16 | 3.62 |
| MgSO ₄ *7H ₂ O | 246.48 | 1 |
| KNO ₃ | 101.1 | 5 |
| NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄ | 115.08 | 1.5 |
| (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ | 132 | 1 |
| FeCl ₃ (DTPA) | 162.2 | 0.025 |
| H ₃ BO ₄ | 61.83 | 0.02 |
| MnSO ₄ *H ₂ O | 169.01 | 0.005 |
| ZnSO ₄ *7H ₂ O | 289.54 | 0.0035 |
| CuSO ₄ *5H ₂ O | 249.68 | 0.0008 |
| H ₂ MoO ₄ (85% MoO ₃) | 161.97 | 0.0005 |

The nutrient solution was considered as a possible source of some of the elements detected by the EDS scans. The concentrations in the nutrient solution of elements detected by EDS were potassium (1.9 ppm), calcium (0.6 ppm), phosphorus (0.4 ppm), sulphur (0.4 ppm), magnesium (0.1 ppm) and chlorine (0.02 ppm). These concentrations are quite low. For the nutrient solution

to be a source of these elements, it would have to be entrained in the recirculating air and deposited on the walls of the chamber where it could concentrate by evaporation. The very low chlorine concentration in the nutrient solution and the prominence of the chlorine peak in the EDS scans suggest that the chlorine is from a source other than the nutrient solution.

Bleach (sodium hypochlorite, NaClO) was used at a 0.5% (500 ppm) concentration reportedly only after the appearance of the corrosion. It was reported that it was not rinsed off after application. Sodium, as well as chlorine was detected in all of the EDS scans. Reference [1] offers the following advice for the use of bleach to ensure the best sanitizing conditions while minimizing stainless steel pitting. The recommended sodium hypochlorite concentration is 200 ppm, the contact time no longer than 30 minutes and the temperature no higher than 49°C. Some of the corrosion observed during the site visit and the sodium and chlorine detected by the EDS may be the result of the circulation of the 500 ppm bleach solution with no subsequent rinsing.

It has been reported that the grow chamber has been disassembled and passivated at a commercial established specialising in this operation. It was further reported that there were some areas in which a rust coloured ring remained around pitting sites.

It has also been reported that pickling paste (gel containing nitric and hydrofluoric acids) was used to clean rusted areas but that the rust reappeared. It is important to ensure that pickling pastes are thoroughly rinsed from the surface of the stainless steel and that it be allowed to dry to form the protective passive film.

The interior of the chamber can be cleaned using an abrasive pad such as Scotchbrite. The surface should be rinsed and left to dry in air for at least 24 hours to re-establish the passive film. Alternatively, the passive film can be regenerated by application of a solution of 1% citric acid and 1% sodium nitrate at room temperature with a contact time of one hour followed by rinsing and drying. This cleaning should be performed whenever similar rusting appears.

It is suggested that the air flow velocity in the chamber be reviewed to determine if it is entraining nutrient solution when in operation.

It is also suggested that the bead blasting operation be reviewed to ensure that only clean glass beads have been used and that the resulting surface is free from laps (folds in the metal) that could trap solutions.

The MSDS for the two detergents, Simple Green Concentrate and Alkonox, used during construction of the grow chamber were reviewed and neither reported chlorine containing compounds among the ingredients. However, it may be advisable to analyse these materials to determine if they are a source of the chloride ion.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The corrosion of the interior surfaces of the grow chamber appear to result from deposition of chloride ions on the surfaces. The source is not clear as the 0.5% bleach solution was reported not to have been applied until after the appearance of the rust. This solution was also reported not to have been rinsed off after application; therefore, the chlorine detected in the corrosion products may have been deposited after the corrosion occurred. The appearance of the pits under the rust nodules support chloride corrosion and the appearance and nature of the nodules support microbiologically induced corrosion; however tests for sulphate reducing bacteria and for iron oxidizing bacteria were both negative.

5.0 REFERENCES

- [1] ASM Handbook Volume 13C, "Corrosion: Environments and Industries", ASM International, Materials Park, Ohio, 2006, page 808



Figure 1: The lower air recirculation chamber floor. Samples were taken of the rust coloured deposits on the floor and wall and of the white coloured deposits on the floor. The open circuit potential was measured in the corroded area on top of the frame and the clean area on the front of the frame.

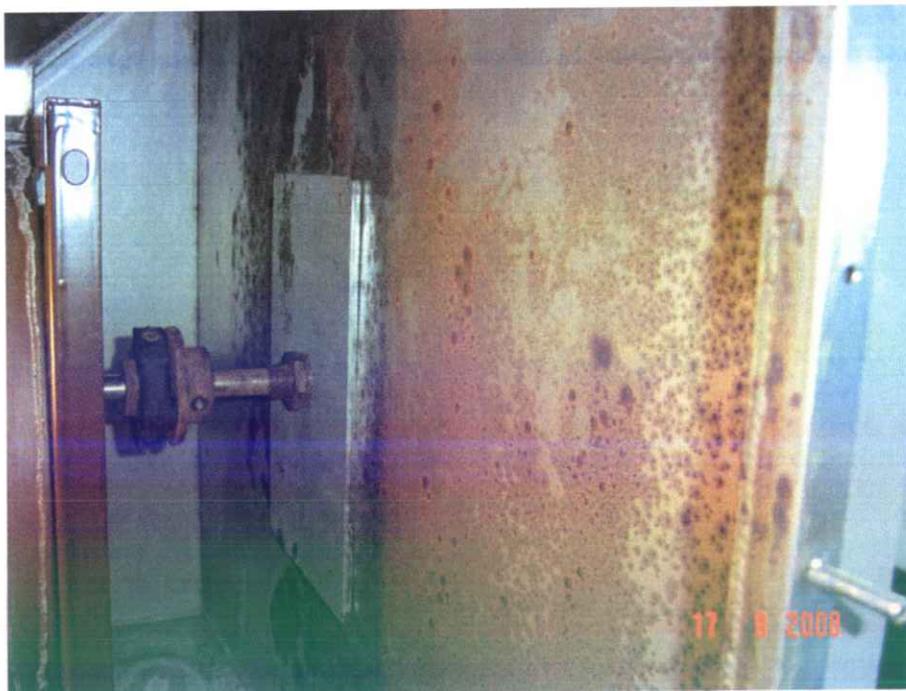


Figure 2: The lower air recirculation chamber wall.

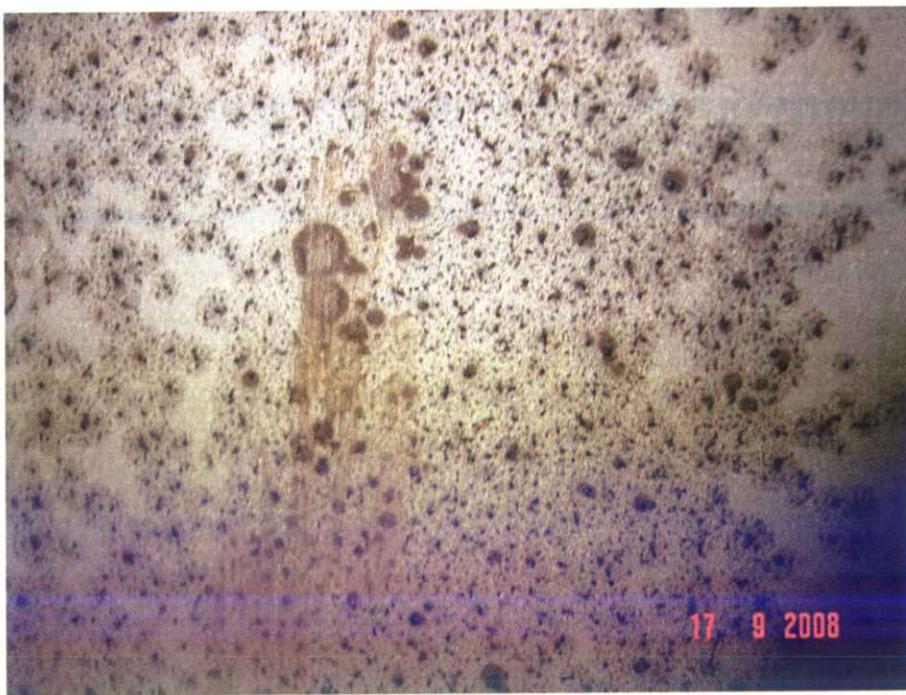
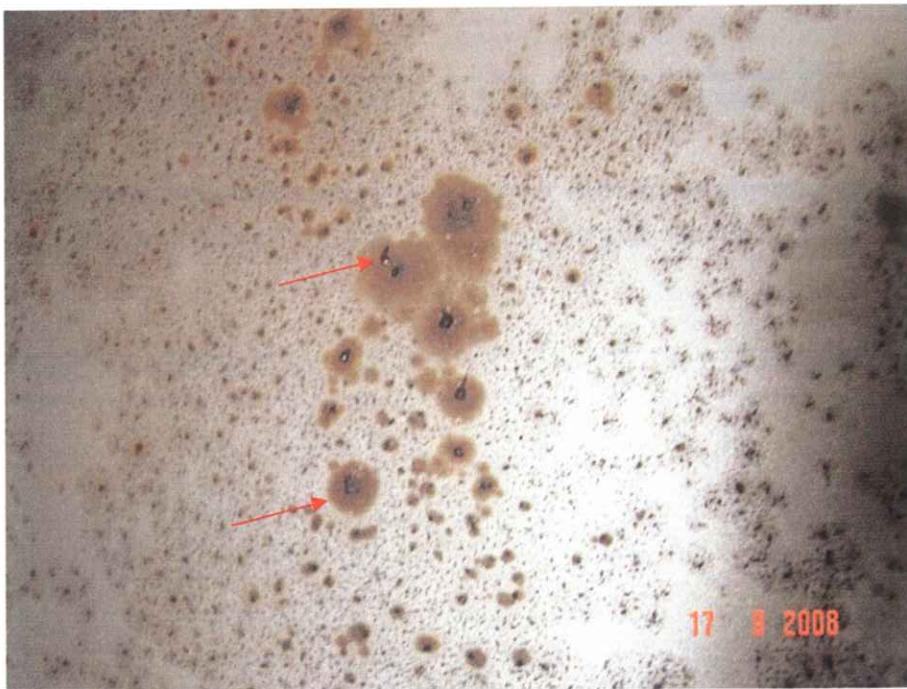


Figure 3: Close-up photographs of the corrosion on the air recirculation chamber wall. Note the nodules (red arrows in the upper photograph). These were filled with liquid, which smudged when sampled (lower photograph).

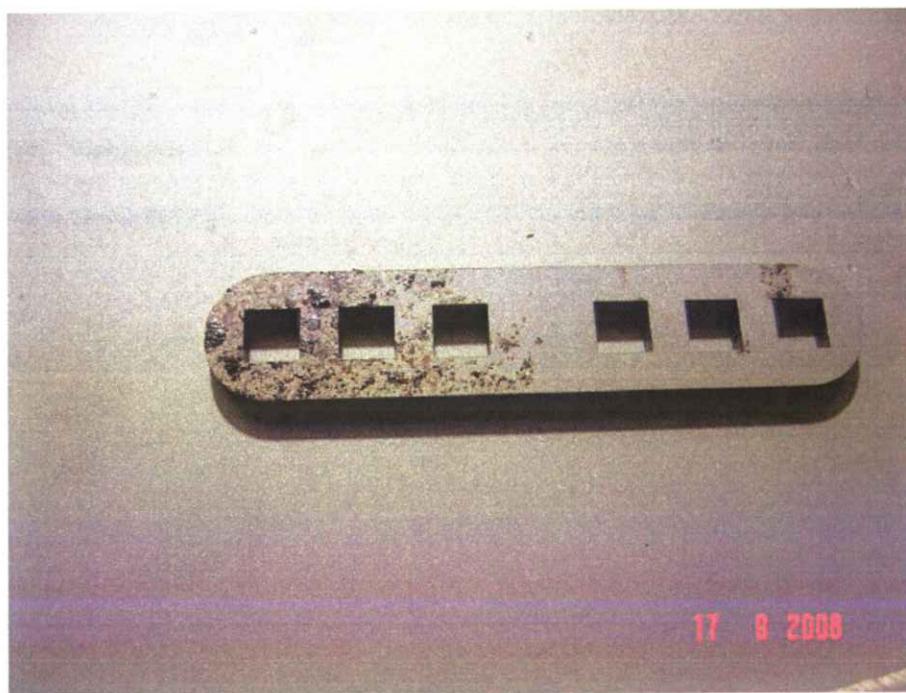


Figure 4: The upper photograph shows the interior of the growth chamber with a tray link indicated by the red arrow. The lower photograph is a tray link showing the same type of corrosion as apparent on the wall of the air recirculation chamber. This tray link was taken for further examination.

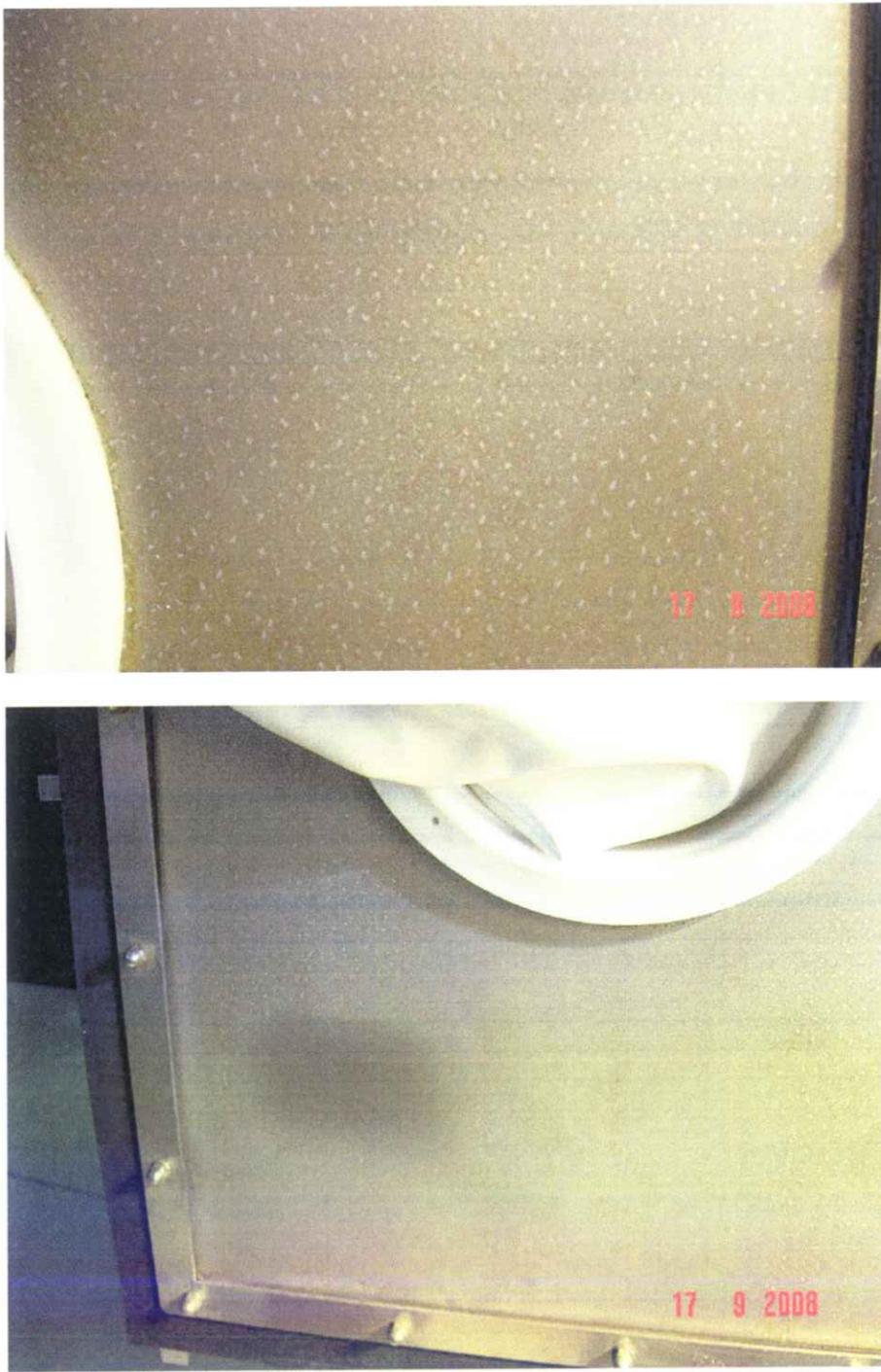


Figure 5: Two photographs of the wall in the air lock that had not been cleaned. The upper photograph illustrates a large number of white coloured deposits. These were too adherent to sample for further examination. The lower photograph shows an area of the wall that had been cleaned. There were faint signs of pitting under the white deposits.

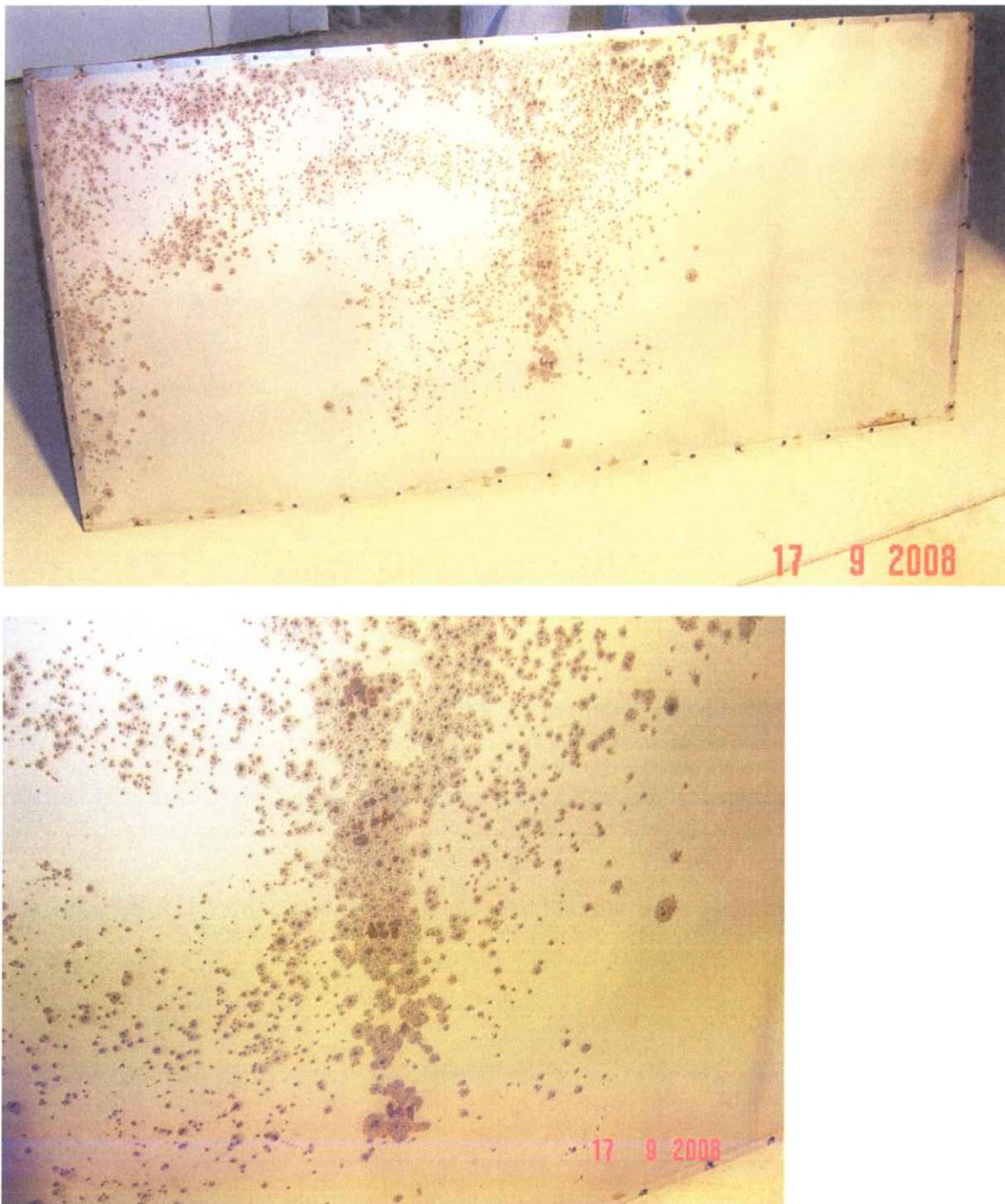


Figure 6: Two photographs of the panel from the air recirculation chamber. Similar nodules to those found on the walls of the chamber and on the tray link were apparent and were more numerous opposite welds.

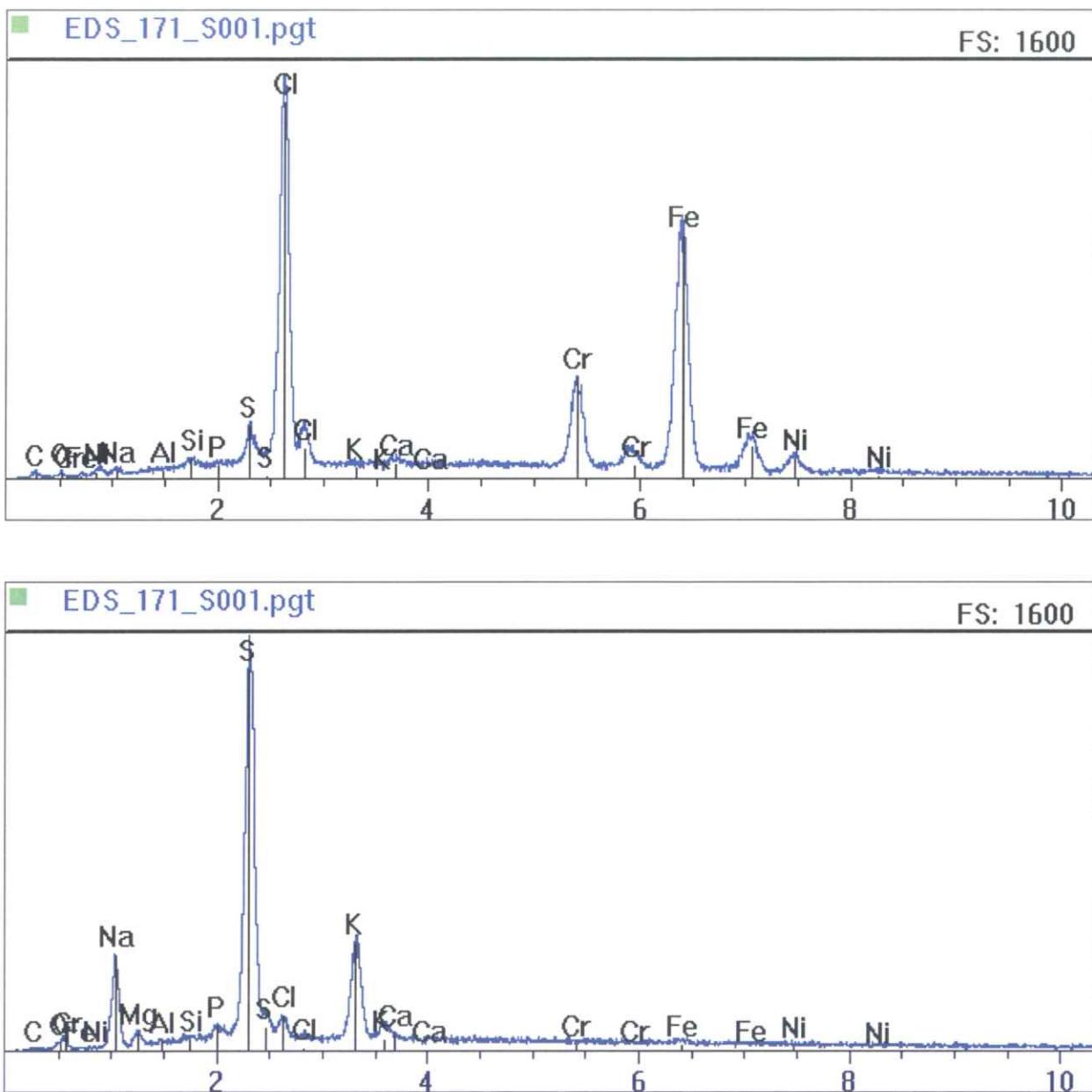


Figure 7: EDS scans taken of the rust deposits from the floor (top) and the white deposits from the floor (bottom).

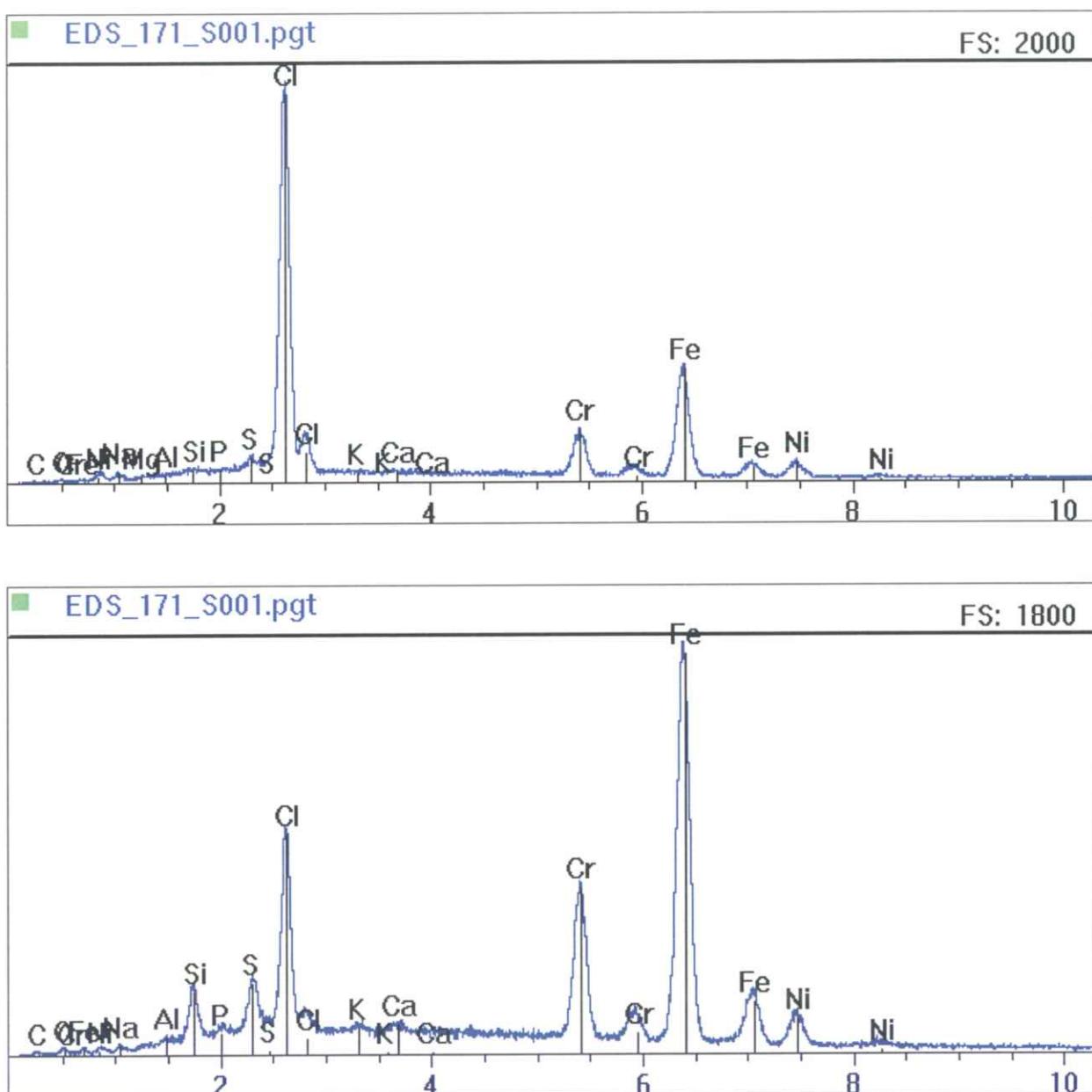


Figure 8: EDS scans taken of the deposit sample taken from the wall (top) and a crusted deposit on the tray clip (bottom).

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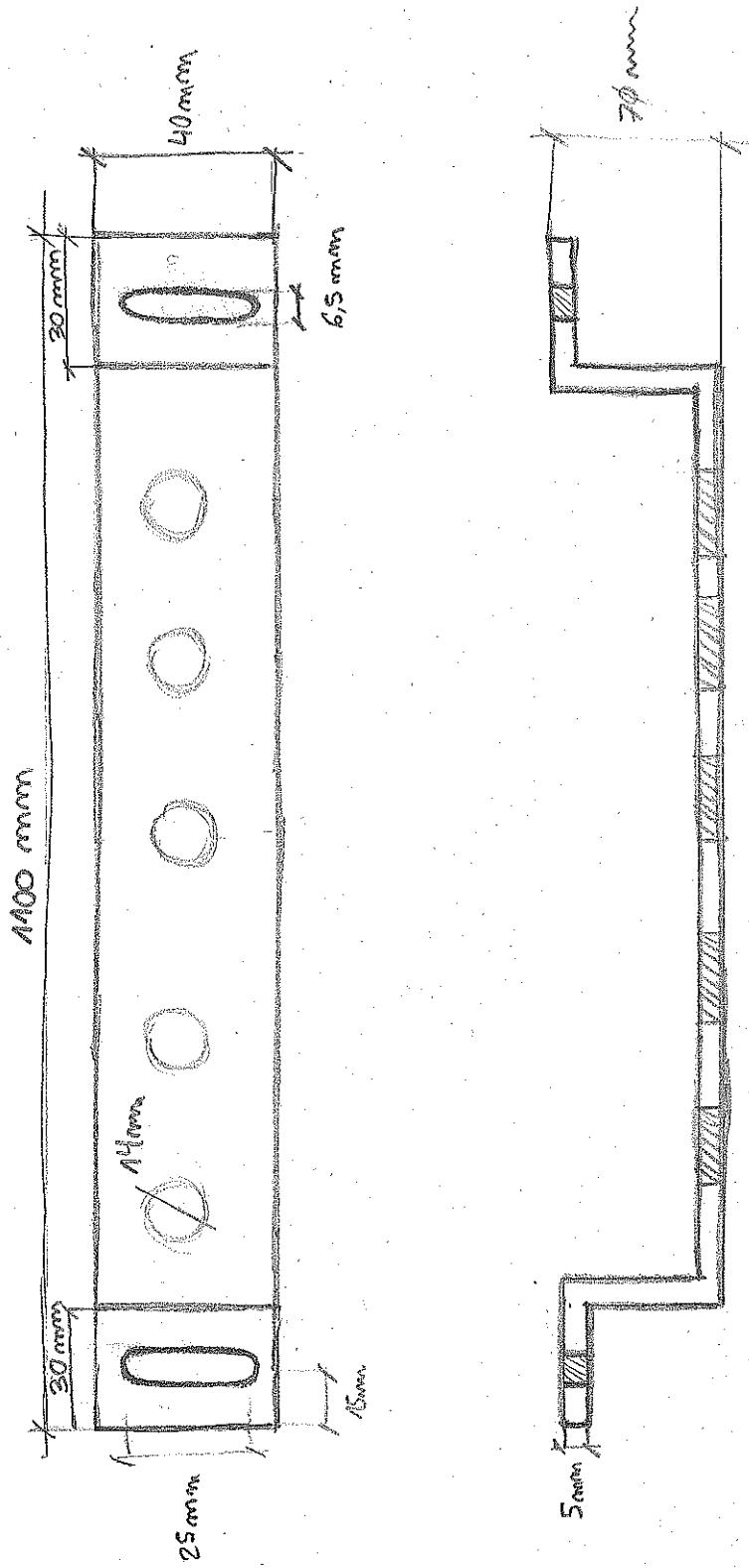
APPENDIX 11

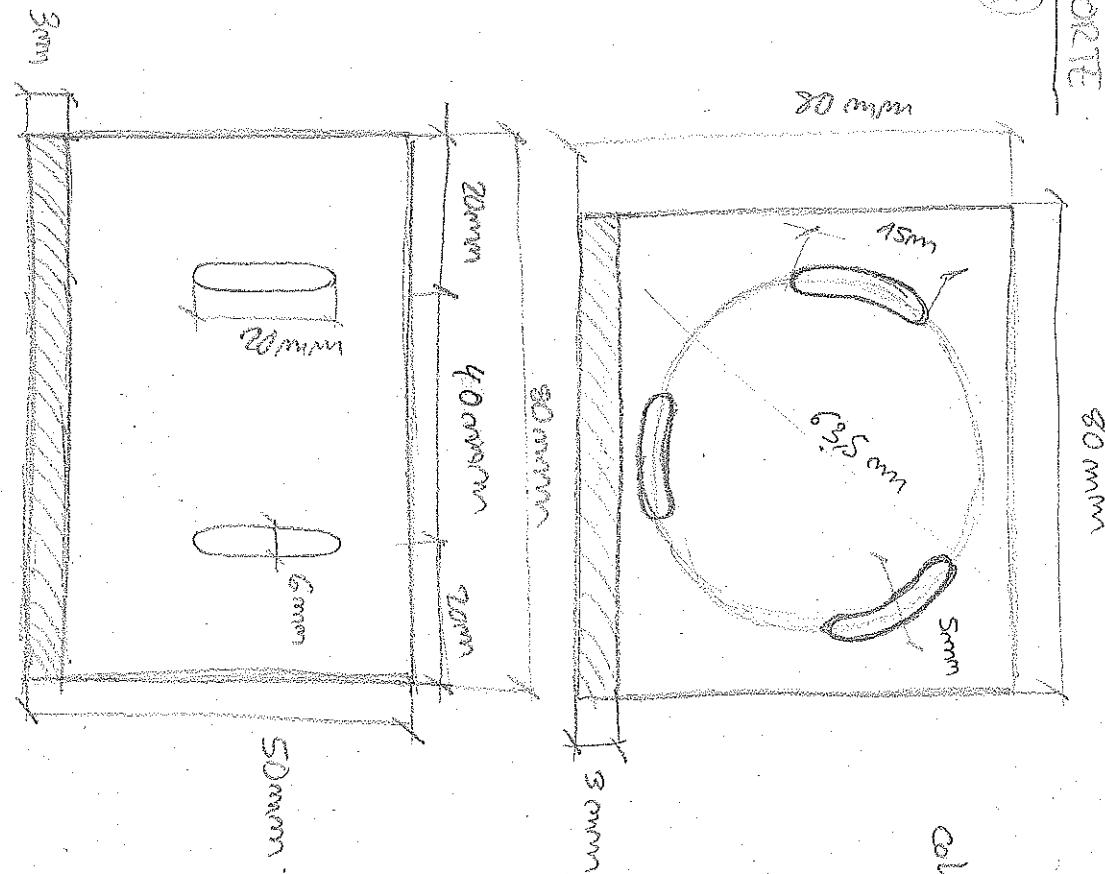
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I NOX palido para Camara tricapaónica.

30/05/2009

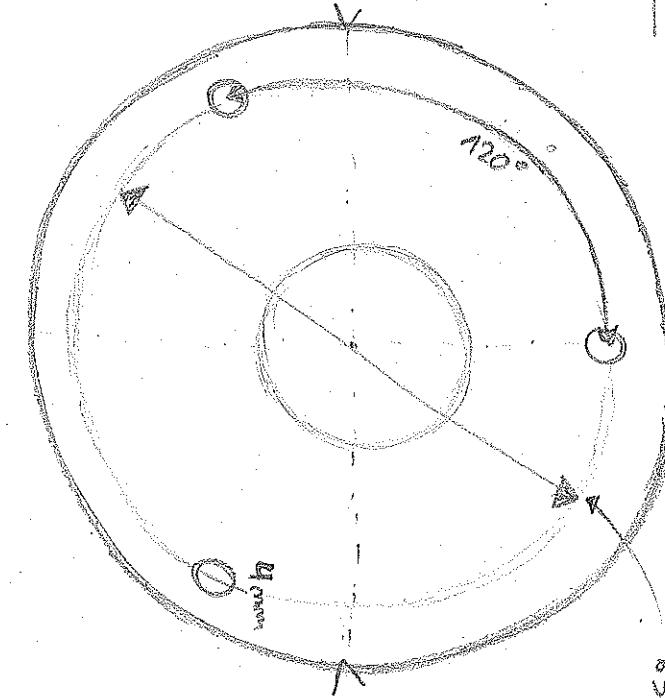




SORORTE

INOX

coliso a 120°



SENSOR

63,5 mm diámetro total

35,5 mm diámetro hole

120°

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TECHNICAL NOTE

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APPENDIX 12

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Memorandum of Understanding ESTEC 4000 100 293/10/NL/PA

600

SERIES

NDIR/O₂



Infrared/Oxygen Multi-Component Analyzer

APPLICATIONS

- Stack Gases (CEM)
- Combustion Efficiency
- Turbine/Generator Feedback Control
- Process Chemical Gas Analysis
- Personnel Safety
- Fuel Cell Analysis
- Vehicle Emissions

OPTIONS

- Internal Sample Pump
- Sample Flow Control
- Multiple Inputs
- 19 Inch Rack Mount Slides

FEATURES

- Measures From Low ppm up to 100% Full Scale
- Measures Oxygen From 0-1% up to 0-100%
- Multi-Component—Up to Three IR Channels or Two IR Channels Plus Oxygen
- Up to Four User-Definable Ranges Per Channel (Within Factory Pre-Set Ranges)
- CE Mark and ETL Listed—Conforms to UL STD 61010-1, Certified to CAN/CSA C22.2 STD No. 610610.1
- Auto Calibration and Ranging
- Fast Response Time
- Temperature and Pressure Compensation
- Comprehensive Diagnostics/Data Archiving
- Output Options: Voltage, Current, RS-232, TCP/IP
- Remote Monitoring and Control



1312 West Grove Avenue
Orange, CA 92865-4134
Phone: 714-974-5560 Fax: 714-921-2531
www.gasanalyzers.com

600 Series NDIR/O₂ Analyzer

NDIR/O₂

DESCRIPTION

The California Analytical Models 601-2-3 NDIR/O₂ digital analyzer product line is designed around a state of the art 16 bit microprocessor, with 16 digital inputs, 16 digital outputs, 16 analog inputs and 4 analog outputs. The analyzer can be manually operated from the keypad or remotely via TCP/IP, RS-232C communications and discrete inputs. The analyzer display includes screen presentation of all analyzer alarms. Four levels of password protection are provided. For precision measurements, the analyzer's accuracy is increased by entering calibration curve fit polynomials. Automatic calibration may be activated locally or remotely and includes auto calibration via preset times.

METHOD OF OPERATION—NDIR

The California Analytical Instruments' NDIR analyzer is based on the infrared absorption characteristics of gases. Using a single infrared beam to measure gas concentrations, this analyzer produces highly stable and reliable results. A single infrared light beam is modulated by a chopper system and passed through a sample cell of predetermined length containing the gas sample to be analyzed. As the beam passes through the cell, the sample gas absorbs some of its energy. The attenuated beam (transmittance) emerges from the cell and is introduced to the front chamber of a two-chamber infrared microflow detector. The detector is filled with the gas component of interest and consequently the beam experiences further energy absorption. This absorption process increases the pressure in both of the chambers. The differential pressure between the front and rear chambers of the detector causes a slight gas flow between the two chambers. This flow is detected by a mass-flow sensor and is converted into an output signal.

METHOD OF OPERATION - Oxygen

The California Analytical Instruments oxygen analyzer section utilizes either the paramagnetic or fuel cell method to determine the percent level of oxygen contained in the sample gas. The oxygen level is displayed on the LCD panel in percent concentration.

SPECIFICATIONS

IR Analysis Method: Non-Dispersive Infrared (NDIR)

NDIR Components: CO / CO₂ / CH₄ / C₃H₈ / SO₂

Detector Type: Microflow

NDIR Ranges: From 0-50* ppm up to 0-100%

* CH₄, C₃H₈ 0-250 ppm minimum, SO₂ 1000 ppm minimum

Range Ratio: 10:1

Response Time (IR): 90% of Full Scale in < 1 Second**

**Depending on Cell Length, Flow Rate, and Time Constant

IR Sample Cell: Stainless Steel w/ Replaceable gold cell liner

Resolution: Typically 0.1% of Full Scale

Repeatability: Better than 1.0% of Full Scale

Linearity: Better than 1.0% of Full Scale

Noise: Less than 1% of Full Scale

Zero & Span Drift: Less than 1% of Full Scale per 24 Hours

Zero & Span Adjustment: Via front panel, TCP/IP or RS-232

Sample Flow Rate: 0.5 to 2.0 LPM

Oxygen Analysis Method: Paramagnetic or Fuel Cell

O₂ Ranges: 0-1% (Paramagnetic Only) up to 0-100% O₂ Full Scale, Four Definable Ranges

O₂ Response Time: T90—2 Seconds Paramagnetic, 16 Seconds Fuel Cell

600 Series Features:

Outputs available: TCP/IP, RS232 0-1, 0-5, 0-10 VDC, 4-20mA (selectable)

Discrete Control: Remote/Local Control, Range Change, Range Sense Mode

Discrete Alarms/Control: 15 definable optically isolated solid state relays (60 VDC max @ 600 mA max)

Digital Diagnostics: Pressure, Pressure Control Voltages Temperatures, Flow Parameters

Keypad Displays: Factory Settings, TCP/IP address, Passwords(4), Scalable Analog Output Voltages, Full Scale Range Select, Auto Cal Times

Special Features: Auto Ranging, Auto Calibration (adjustable through internal clock), Data Archiving

Display: 3" x 5" Back lit LCD

Sample Temperature: Up to 50° C, Non-condensing

Ambient Temperature: 5° to 40° C

Ambient Humidity: Less than 90% RH (Non-condensing)

Fittings: 1/4 inch Tube

Power Requirements: 115 VAC/60 Hz or 230 VAC/50 Hz

Dimensions: 5 1/4" H x 19" W x 23" D

Weight: 30-50 lbs. (Depending on configuration)

Specifications subject to change without notice.



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600

S E R I E S

NDIR



Infrared/Oxygen Multi-Component Analyzer

USER'S MANUAL

The Model 600 NDIR Series Instruments starting with Serial Number U06081 have several new Hardware and Software features. For a complete explanation, see Appendix 2 starting on page 89.

NOTE: Instrument Serial Number 7013 is an exception and does not contain the new features described above



Safety Alert
Caution or Warning



Temperature Hazard
Caution or Warning



Electrical Shock Hazard
Caution or Warning

Safety Information in this Manual

Note, caution and warning symbols appear on the instrument and throughout this manual to draw your attention to important operational and safety information.

A “**NOTE**” marks a short message to alert you to an important detail.

A “**CAUTION**” safety alert appears with information that is important for protecting your equipment and performance.

A “**WARNING**” safety alert appears with information that is important for protecting you, others and equipment from damage. Pay very close attention to all warnings that apply to your application.



The symbol (an exclamation point in a triangle) precedes a general CAUTION or WARNING statement.



The symbol (wavy vertical lines with an under score in a triangle) precedes an elevated temperature hazard CAUTION or WARNING statement.



The symbol (a lightning bolt in a triangle) precedes an electric shock hazard CAUTION or WARNING statement.

Some or all of the above symbols may appear in this manual or on the equipment. This manual should be consulted whenever one of these symbols is encountered on the equipment.

ALWAYS REMOVE POWER BEFORE CONNECTING OR DISCONNECTING SIGNAL CABLES OR WHEN SERVICING THE EQUIPMENT.

The 600 series NDIR instruments meet or exceed the following directives and standards.

Application of Council Directive(s):

Electrical Safety:

Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC

Electromagnetic Compatibility:

EMC Directive 89/336/EEC

Standard(s) to which Conformity is Declared:

Electrical Safety:

Standard for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control, and Laboratory Use [EN 61010-1:2001 (2nd Edition)]

Electromagnetic Compatibility:

EN 61326:1997 Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements (Amendment A1: 1998 to EN 61326:1997; Amendment A2:2001 to EN 61326:1997)

600 NDIR Quick Start Guide

- 1) Plug in the analyzer and turn the power on.
- 2) Connect the appropriate gas lines and vents to the analyzer.
- 3) Allow the analyzer to stabilize for at least one (1) hour.
- 4) During the analyzer's stabilization period, setup the analyzer to the desired configuration.
 - a) Set the analyzer's output as desired.
 - i) From the Main Menu press F5 (Setup) then F7 (System Settings.)
 - ii) Press F3 (output assignments) to setup the output channels.
 - (1) Set to real time.
 - (2) AUX 1
 - (3) AUX 2
 - (4) AUX 3
 - iii) Press F4 (output range) to setup the output ranges
 - (1) Set the Min and Max to zero (0). This will cause the outputs to default to the current ranges.
 - (2) Set the outputs for millamps (mA) or voltage (V) as desired.
 - (a) The mA setting will give 4-20 mA or 2-10V (if 500 ohm resistors are installed).
 - (b) The V setting will give 0-20mA or 0-10V (if 500 ohm resistors are installed).

**Disconnect power before proceeding**

- 5) Connect all appropriate analog outputs.
 - a) Pin 1 is the output common (ground).
 - b) Pins 2, 3, 4, and 5 are output channels 1, 2, 3, and 4 as setup in step 4.a.ii.
 - c) If the output is set for voltages but there is no voltage output, you will need to install a 500 ohm resistor between pin 1 and the channel you are trying to measure. You will have to measure the voltage drop across this resistor.
- 6) Reconnect the power and turn on the analyzer. Press F1 from the analyzer's main Menu to get to the measurement screen.
- 7) Supply sample gas to the analyzer.
- 8) The measurement screen should indicate the concentration of the sample gas. If the concentration is incorrect, the analyzer will need to be calibrated using zero and span calibration gases. Please reference

the appropriate section of the manual for a description on how to zero and span the analyzer.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

Congratulations and thank you! You have just purchased one of the most reliable gas analyzers in the world. Before using the analyzer, please familiarize yourself with its operation by reading this manual. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call California Analytical Instruments for assistance. We want you to be a member of our thousands of satisfied customers.

1.2. Unpacking Instructions

Open the shipping container and carefully remove the analyzer from the packing materials. Inspect the instrument for any sign of damage. Remove the Top Cover retaining screws. Visually check for loose parts or connectors that are not properly seated. Verify all circuit boards and circuit board connections are secure. If all internal components look normal, re-install the cover.

1.3. Reporting Damage

Should there be any apparent damage either to the inside or outside of the instrument due to shipping or handling, immediately notify the shipper. The shipping container or packing materials should be retained for inspection by the shipper.

1.4. Contact Information

California Analytical Instruments, Inc.

1312 West Grove Avenue
Orange, CA 92865
714 974-5560
Fax 714 921-2531
Website: www.gasanalyzers.com

1.5. Warranty Certificate

Subject to the exceptions and upon the conditions stated below, California Analytical Instruments (CAI) warrants that the products sold under this sales order shall be free from defects in workmanship and materials for one year after delivery of the product to the original Buyer by CAI and if any such product should prove to be defective within such one year period, CAI agrees, at its option, either (i) to correct by repair or, at CAI's election, by replacement with equivalent product any such defective product, provided that investigation and factory inspection discloses that such defect developed under normal and proper uses, or (ii) to refund the purchase price. The exceptions and conditions mentioned above are as follows:

- a. components or accessories manufactured by CAI that by their nature are not intended to or will not function for one year are warranted only to give reasonable service for a reasonable time. What constitutes reasonable time and reasonable services shall be determined solely by CAI. A complete list of such components and accessories is maintained at the factory;
- b. CAI makes no warranty with respect to components or accessories not manufactured by it; in the event of defect in any such component or accessory CAI will give reasonable assistance to Buyer in obtaining from the respective manufacturer whatever adjustment is authorized by the manufacturer's warranty;
- c. any product claimed to be defective must be returned to the factory transportation charges prepaid and CAI will return the repaired or replaced product freight collect;
- d. if the product claimed to be defective requires on-site repair, such warranty labor will be provided at no charge; however, transportation and living expenses will be charged to Buyer;
- e. if the product is a consumable or the like, it is warranted only to conform to the quantity and content and for the period (but not in excess of one year) stated on the label at the time of delivery or 90 days;
- f. CAI may from time to time provide a special printed warranty with respect to a certain product, and where applicable, such warranty shall be deemed incorporated herein by reference;
- g. CAI shall be released from all obligations under all warranties, either expressed or implied, if any product covered hereby is repaired or modified by persons other than its own authorized service personnel unless such repair by others is made with the written consent of CAI.

IT IS EXPRESSLY AGREED THAT THE ABOVE WARRANTY SHALL BE IN LIEU OF ALL WARRANTIES OF FITNESS AND OF THE WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY AND THAT CAI SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OF ANY KIND OR FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER ARISING OUT OF THE MANUFACTURE USE, SALE, HANDLING, REPAIR, MAINTENANCE OR REPLACEMENT OF ANY OF THE PRODUCTS SOLD UNDER THIS SALES ORDER. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THAT THE ABOVE LIMITATIONS OR EXCLUSIONS MAY NOT APPLY. THIS WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS, AND YOU MAY HAVE OTHER RIGHTS, WHICH VARY FROM STATE TO STATE.

Representations and warranties made by any person, including dealers and representatives of CAI which are inconsistent or in conflict with the terms of this warranty, shall not be binding upon CAI unless produced in writing and approved by an expressly authorized officer of CAI.

1.6. Proper Operation

Personnel should be trained in the proper operation of this equipment before attempting to operate the equipment.

1.7. Possible Explosion Hazard

Do not apply power to the analyzer or attempt to energize the analyzer until determining the analyzer environment to be non-hazardous.

Use this analyzer in a **NON-HAZARDOUS** environment.

This analyzer has not been designed for use with a hazardous sample.

Tampering or use of substitute components may cause a safety hazard. Use only factory authorized replacement parts.

1.8. Electrical Shock Hazard

Disconnect power before removing cover. Servicing requires access to live electrical components that can cause death or serious injury. Refer servicing to qualified service personnel. For safety and proper performance, connect this instrument to a properly grounded three-wire receptacle.

Caution**1.9. Plug Removal**

Do not operate this analyzer UNTIL REMOVING the red plastic ¼ inch plugs from the sample inlet and exhaust fittings on the rear panel.



Use of this equipment in a manner not approved by California Analytical Instruments is not recommended and may cause harm to the equipment or operating personnel.

2. Features

2.1. Description

The Model 600 series of NDIR analyzers incorporate a single-beam photometric system and a detector with a microflow sensor assuring high reliability, sensitivity, accuracy, and stability. The microflow detector is a sealed unit filled with the same gas as the component of interest (CO, CO₂, and CH₄). The length of the sample cell determines the most sensitive range for each component.

2.2. Features-General

The Model 600 series of NDIR analyzers have a 3 by 5 inch liquid crystal display and a 20 key data/operation input keyboard. The 16-bit microprocessor control board consists of the MSR-Card with 16 digital inputs, 16 digital outputs, 16 analog inputs and 4 analog outputs. The analyzer can be manually operated from the keypad or remotely via TCP/IP or RS-232C communications. After turning on the analyzer, it needs at least 30 seconds for initialization. During this time, the screen is illuminated.

IMPORTANT TIP: When the analyzer is powered up, it defaults to access level 1 (User). To operate ALL parameters, check the access level. See Section 5.

2.3. Features-General

High stability is provided by an improved photometric system, which assures less influence due to contamination of the measuring cell and higher long-term stability than conventional dual-beam analyzers.

- A dual-chamber type detector effectively minimizes influence due to concomitant gas components.
- A microflow sensor within the detector features high reliability, long service life, very low noise, and excellent resistance to vibration.
- The easily serviced single-beam photometric system does not require delicate adjustment of the optical-balance.
- Simple construction assures reliable performance.
- Modular component design simplifies maintenance. Independent elements are easily removed for maintenance.
- Low Power Consumption - The instruments are of energy-saving design with power consumption as low as 30 VA.

2.4. Infrared Gas Analyzers

The infrared gas analyzer measures gas concentration based on the principle that each type of gas component shows a unique absorption line spectrum in the infrared region.

The instrument consists of an infrared light source, a chopper, a measuring cell, and a detector filled with a gas mixture containing the gas component to be measured. The operating principle of the instrument is described with reference to Figure 2-1. The infrared light source emits infrared light in all directions. The light emitted forward is transmitted and reflected into the detectors.

The infrared light emitted backward is reflected by a reflecting surface and is added to the infrared light emitted forward. Arranged between the infrared light source and measuring cell is a chopper blade which rotates to modulate the infrared light beam at regular frequency. The modulated infrared light beam thus formed passes through the measuring cell filled with a sample gas where the light energy is partially absorbed or attenuated before it reaches the front chamber of the detector. Both the front and rear chambers of the detector are filled with the gas component to be measured.

The infrared light energy is partially absorbed in the front chamber and residual light is absorbed in the rear chamber, thereby increasing pressure in both chambers. Since the detector is designed to produce a pressure difference between the front and rear chambers, a slight gas flow is produced through a path connecting these chambers with each other.

This slight flow is converted into an AC electrical signal by a microflow sensor arranged in the path connecting the chambers with each other. The AC signal is amplified and rectified to a DC voltage supplied to the output terminals and indicator (Figure 2-4). Figure 2-2 shows the detector output signal with the greatest amplitude when zero gas is flowing in the measuring cell. Amplitude is reduced as the concentration of measured gas component increases (Figure 2-3)

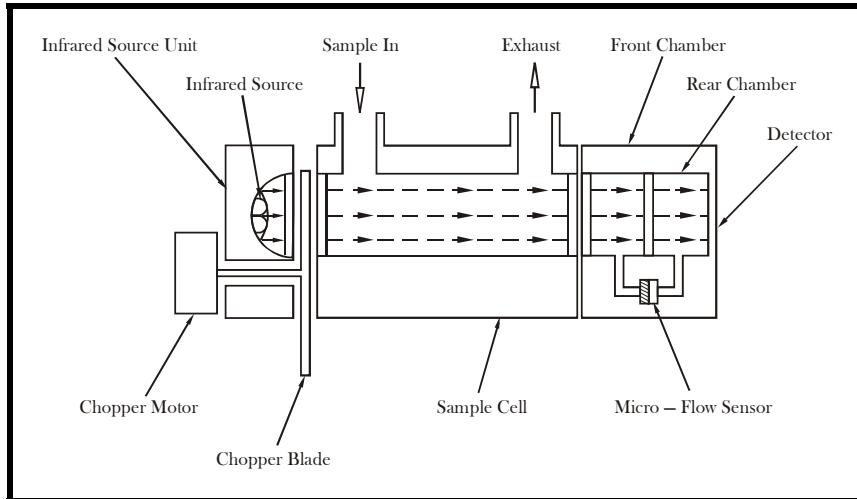


Figure 2-1 Single NDIR Analyzer

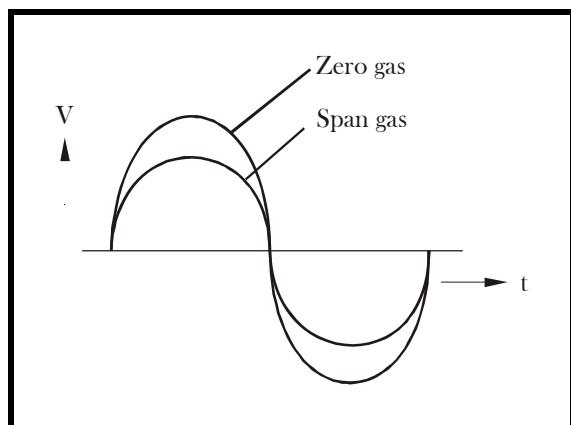


Figure 2-2 Detector Output Signal

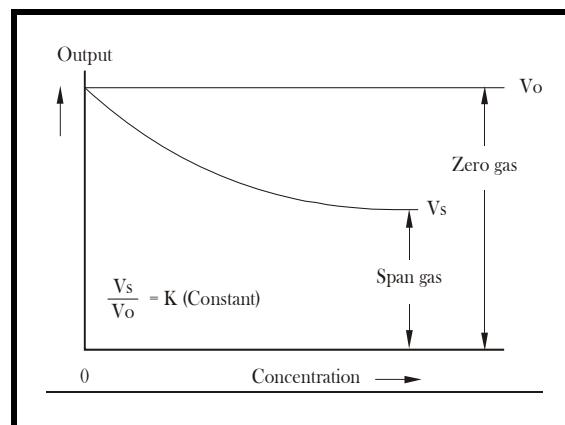


Figure 2-3 Absorption Characteristic of
Detector

2.5. *Interference Gases*

Whenever a sample gas contains a gas component that has an absorption spectrum that overlaps the spectrum of the gas to be measured, that gas is commonly referred to as an interference gas. The Microflow Detector was specifically designed to minimize the effect of interference gases. When these gases are present, the pressure rises in the front and rear chamber of the detector cancel each other minimizing any response to the interference gases.

2.6. Electronics

The sinusoidal output signal of the detector's microflow sensor is transmitted to the AC amplifiers on the main circuit board. The signal frequency is related to the rate of the beam-interrupting chopper blade. The signal amplitude is related to the measured gas concentrations in the sample cell.

This signal is amplified by successive AC amplifiers and then demodulated and filtered. The resulting DC signal is further amplified and fed into two output buffer amplifiers. The DC signal output of the printed circuit board is the input to a microprocessor. Here it is digitized and linearized for digital display.

The digitized information is then fed to a D/A Converter so it can be isolated and converted to a 0-10 VDC or 4-20 mA output. This output (along with optional alarm contacts) is sent to the 28-pin output connector located on the rear panel of the analyzer for customer connection.

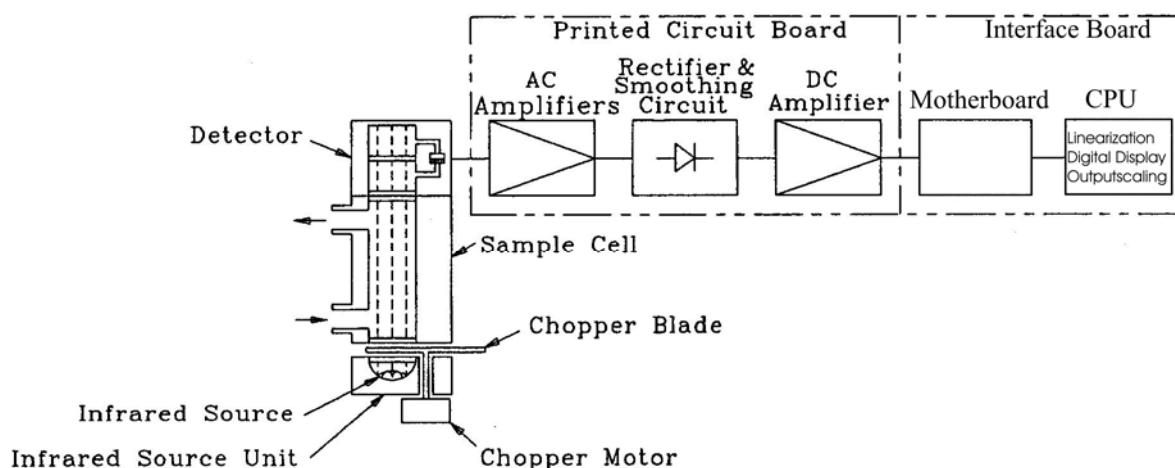


Figure 2-4 Block Diagram

2.7. Model 600 NDIR Specifications

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| IR ANALYSIS METHOD | Non-Dispersive Infrared (NDIR) |
| NDIR COMPONENTS | CO /CO ₂ / CH ₄ / C ₃ H ₈ /SO ₂ |
| DETECTOR TYPE | Microflow |
| RANGE RATIO | 50:1 (Highest Range/50 = Lowest Range) |
| RESPONSE TIME (IR) | T90 < 2 Seconds to 60 Seconds Adjustable (Depending on configuration) |
| IR SAMPLE CELL | Stainless Steel with Replaceable Gold Cell Liner |
| RESOLUTION | Displays Five Significant Digits |
| REPEATABILITY | Better than 1.0% of Full Scale |
| LINEARITY | Better than 0.5% of Full Scale of Factory Calibrated Ranges |
| NOISE | Less than 1% of Full Scale of Factory Calibrated Ranges |
| ZERO & SPAN DRIFT | Less than 1% of Full Scale per 24 Hours |
| ZERO & SPAN ADJUSTMENT | Via front panel, TCP/IP or RS-232 |
| SAMPLE FLOW RATE | 0.25 to 2.0 Liters/minute (LPM) (Consult Factory for other flow rates) |
| OXYGEN ANALYSIS METHOD | Paramagnetic |
| O₂ RANGES | 0 — 1% up to 0 – 100% O ₂ Full Scale, Four Definable Ranges |
| O₂ RESPONSE TIME | 90 < 2 Seconds |

2.8. Model 600 NDIR Features

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| OUTPUTS AVAILABLE | TCP/IP, RS232, Four Scalable Analog 0-10 V / 4-20 mA (Allows Offset and Expandable Range DC Analog Outputs) | |
| DISCRETE CONTROL | Remote/Local Control, Range Change, Range Sense Mode (AI TTL Logic) | |
| DISCRETE ALARMS (Local & Remote Adjustable) | General Fault/ TTL Logic 0-5 VDC(Ground True) Calibration Failure/ TTL Logic 0-5 VDC (Ground True) High Concentration (2 each)/ TTL 0-5 VDC Logic (Ground True) | |
| KEYPAD DISPLAYS | Factory Settings TCP/IP Address Passwords (4) | Scalable Analog Output Voltages Full Scale Range Select Auto Cal Times |
| SPECIAL FEATURES | Auto Ranging Auto Calibration (adjustable through internal clock) | |
| DISPLAY | 3" x 5" Back lit LCD | |
| SAMPLE TEMPERATURE | Up to 50°C Non-condensing | |
| AMBIENT TEMPERATURE | 5 to 40°C | |
| AMBIENT HUMIDITY | Less than 90% RH Non-condensing | |
| WARM-UP TIME | 1 Hour (Typical) | |
| FITTINGS | 1/4 Inch Tube | |
| POWER REQUIREMENTS | 115 V 60Hz (Option: 230V 50Hz), ±10%, 600W | |
| DIMENSIONS | 5½ H x 19 W x 23 D (Inches) | |
| WEIGHT | 30-45 Pounds (Depending on configuration) | |

SPECIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

3. Installation

3.1. General

The design of this instrument is for industrial applications. These installation instructions are for a typical site. Direct any questions regarding specific installation situations to Technical Service of California Analytical Instruments, Inc.

3.2. Site and Mounting

NOTE: The carefully observe the following precautions:

Select a site free from direct sunlight, radiation from a high temperature surface, or abrupt temperature variations.

This analyzer is not suitable for installation outdoors.

Select a site where the air is clean. Avoid exposing the instrument to corrosive or combustible gases.

The instrument must not be subject to severe vibration. If severe vibration is present, use isolation mounts.

The instrument is designed for rack-mounting. Optional rack mount slides are available.

Do not install near equipment emitting electromagnetic interference (EMI).

NOTE: A rear supporting brace or equivalent is required if the optional rack mount slides were not purchased.



The power on/off switch is accessible from the rear of the instrument only. DO NOT mount such that the power on/off switch is inaccessible.

3.3. Electrical

All wiring is connected at the rear of the instrument. The AC power is connected to the power/fuse/switch as shown below

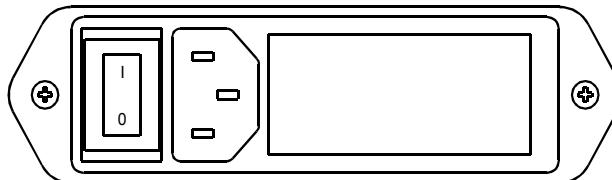


Figure 3-1 AC Power Switch, Connector, and Fuse.

NOTE: A defective ground may affect the operation of the instrument. The output voltages are connected per Table 8.1.1. Shielded wiring is recommended for output signals.



Replace fuses with recommended fuse size indicated on rear panel of instrument. Replacement with any other size fuse may cause damage to the instrument and possible injury to operating personnel.

3.4. Analog Output Connections (Appendix)

See Appendix for connector pinouts located on the analyzer rear panel. Remote range identification and range selection are obtained via the rear panel connections. When a range is selected, the corresponding control line is pulled low to zero VDC. Ranges not selected will remain at approximately 5 VDC. When remote range control is selected on the front panel switch, a contact closure is provided at the rear panel connector. Remote range selection is made by connection of the control line for the desired range to the analyzers zero VDC line provided in the connector. Five VDC is also provided.

3.5. Gases

- 1) Nitrogen or (zero air) in pressurized cylinder.
- 2) Standard span gas(es) near full-scale concentration with a nitrogen balance, in a pressurized, certified cylinder.

3.6. Gas Handling Equipment

- 1) Pressure regulators for zero gas (Air or N₂), and span gas cylinders.
- 2) Corrosive resistant gas tubing.

3.7. Gas Connections

The tubing from the sampling system to the gas analyzer should be made from corrosive-resistant material such as Teflon or stainless steel. Even when the gases being sampled are corrosive themselves, rubber, or soft vinyl tubing should not be used since readings may be inaccurate due to gas absorption into the piping material. To obtain fast response, the tube should be as short as possible. Optimum tube internal diameter is 0.16 inch (4 mm). Couplings to the instrument are ¼-Inch tube.

Note: Be sure tubing and joints are clean. Dust entering the instrument may cause it to malfunction.

3.8. Sampling Requirements

3.8.1. Filtration

Dust must be eliminated completely. Use filters as necessary. The final filter must be capable of removing particles larger than 4 microns.

3.8.2. Condensation

Dew point of the sample gases must be lower than the instrument temperature to prevent accidental condensation within the instrument. Bypass the sample through a dehumidifier to reduce the dew point to about 2 to 4° C or less. If the sample contains an acid mist, use an acid mist filter, cooler or similar device to remove all traces of the mist.

3.8.3. Presence of Corrosive Gases

High concentrations of corrosive gases such as Cl₂, SO₂, F₂, HCl, in the sample gas shorten the useful service life of the instrument.

3.8.4. Gas Temperature

Do not exceed the maximum rating of the instrument 104° F (50° C) when measuring high temperature gases.

3.8.5. Sample Gas Bypass Outlet (Vent)

A sample gas bypass outlet connector is located on the rear panel (¼ Inch Tube). Pressure at this outlet should be kept at atmospheric level. **ANY** backpressure will cause an error in reading.

4. Basic Operation

The operation of the digital microprocessor conforms to the guidelines of the AK committee, originally developed in the German automotive industry. Via the serial port of the MSR-Card, the analyzer can be remote-controlled by a master computer. The serial communication fully corresponds to the specifications of the AK protocol. TCP/IP communication is also available.

Display

The analyzer's LCD display includes 16 lines with 30 characters each. The display also has background lighting that can be switched on and off via the Display key on the keyboard. The following example shows the measurement screen that is formatted into 4 information areas.

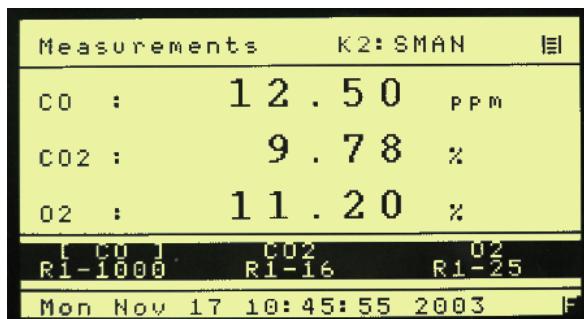


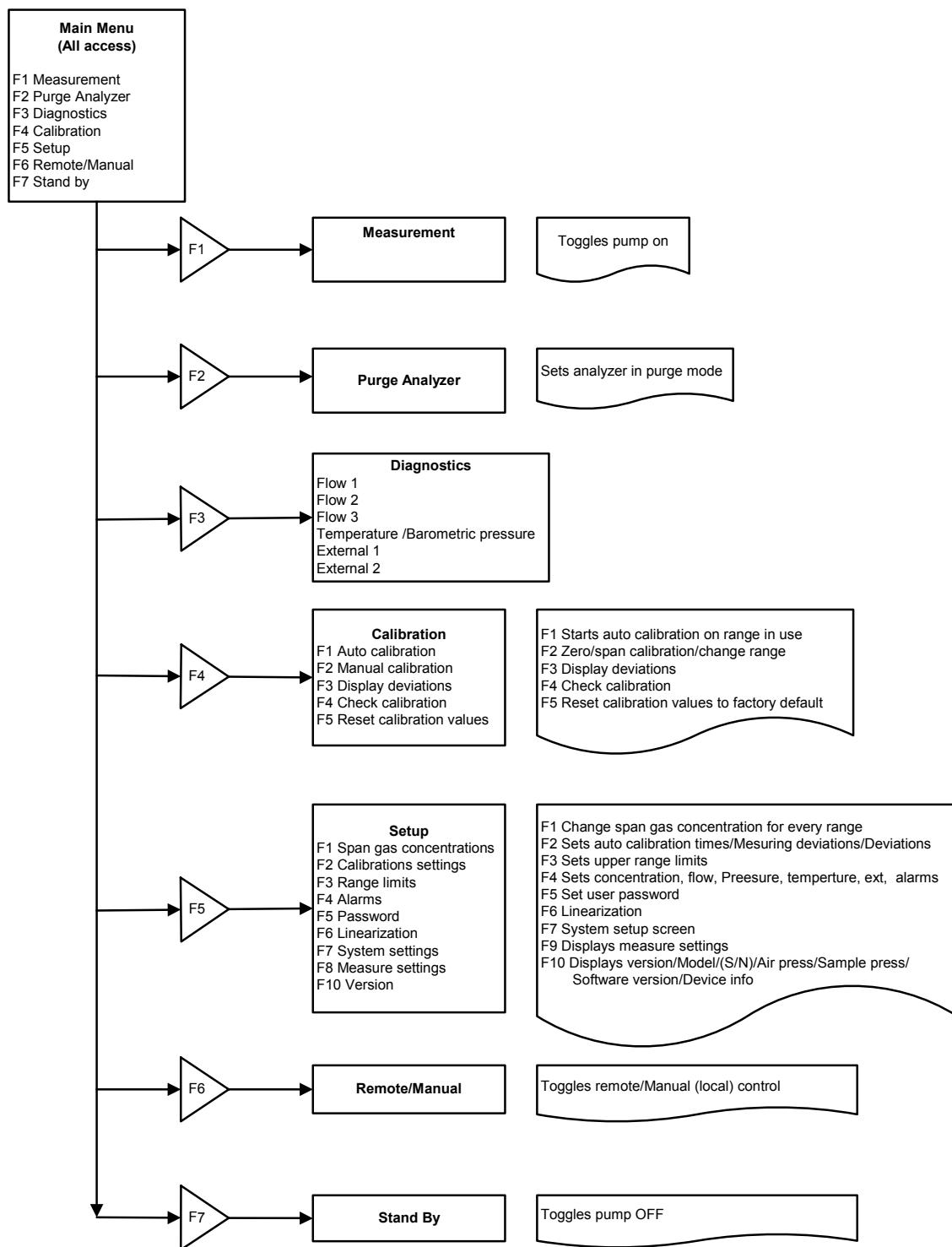
Figure 4-1 LCD Display

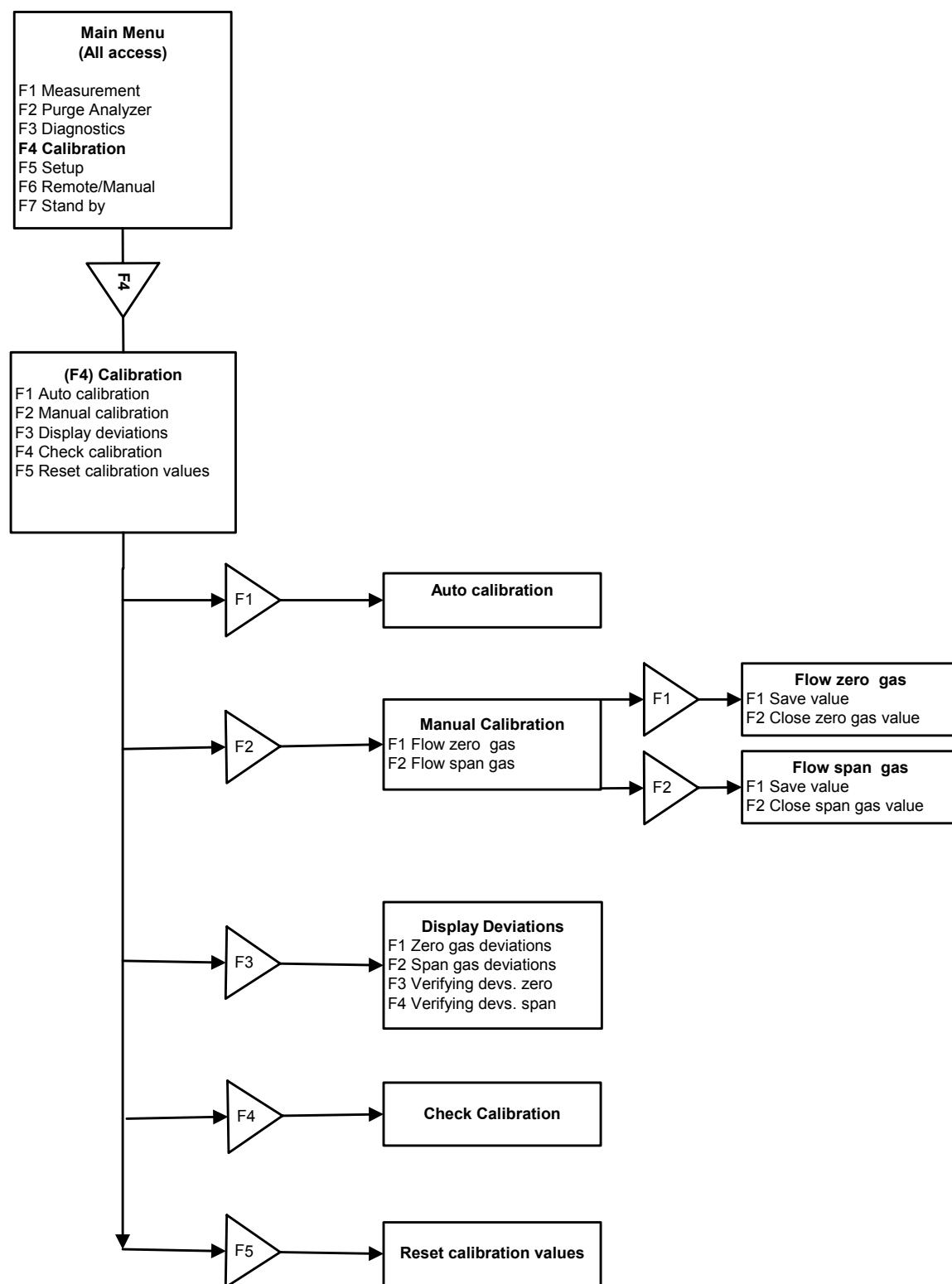
- 1) THE TOP INFORMATION AREA CONTAINS:
- 2) The AK Protocol Information. This capability is for advanced uses and may be toggled on and off in the setup screen, F5. Next to the symbol for the active operating mode, the device status is indicated. The status field is also displayed on all other screens.
- 3) SARE Auto range enabled
- 4) SMGA Measuring gas is flowing
- 5) SMAN Device is in manual operation status
- 6) SWET Device
- 7) Shown on the right is the Password Entry level with 1 to 4 horizontal lines.
- 8) THE LARGE INFORMATION AREA CONTAINS the data portion of the screen.
- 9) THE THIRD INFORMATION AREA CONTAINS the help information for the parameter selected, ranges, etc.
- 10) THE LOWER INFORMATION AREA CONTAINS The time and date and any error condition.
- 11) The symbol in the bottom right corner indicates the keyboard mode. In the example shown, the keyboard is in the function key mode. For input fields, the mode is usually switched to numerical input. Then, an

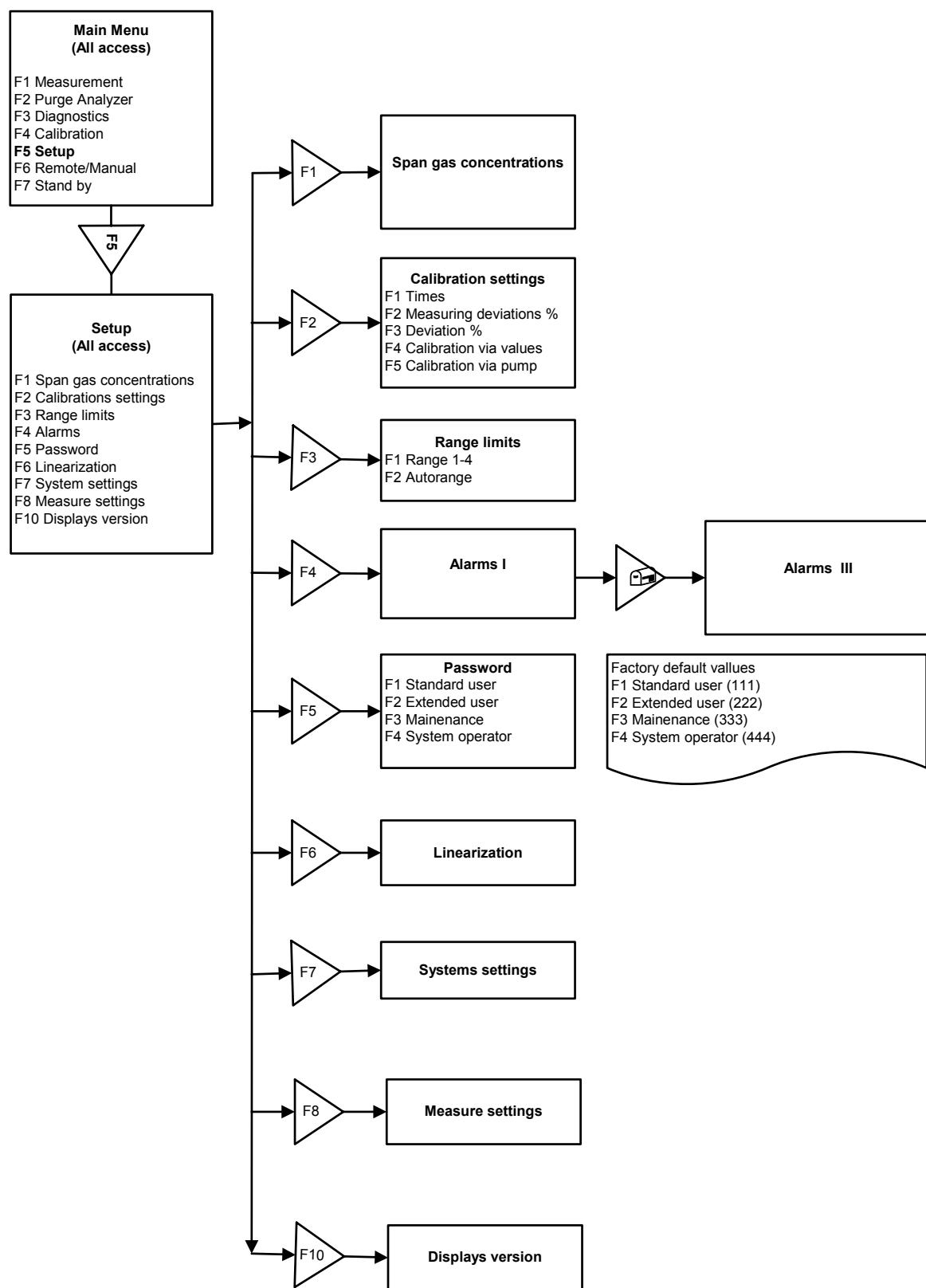
N appears in the lower right of the screen. This symbol is displayed on all screens.

4.1. Menu Trees

Model 601 Menu Tree







4.2. Keyboard

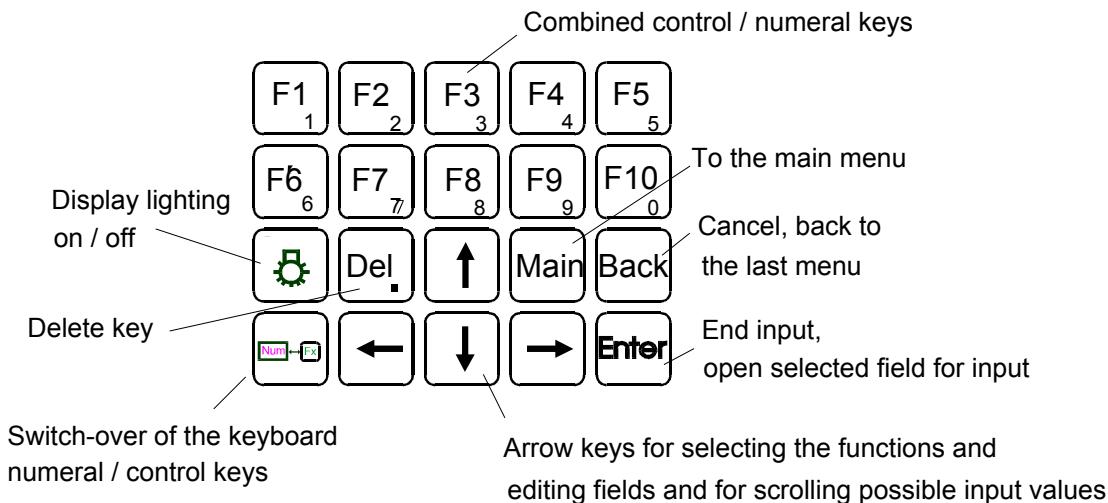


Figure 4-2 Keyboard

4.2.1. Operation with the Cursor Keys and the Enter Key

When operating the unit with the cursor keys, you select the various functions with the up/down cursor keys and start them with the Enter key. This method is particularly suitable for less proficient users since the system displays a short on-line help for nearly every function selected. The actual cursor position is shown as a black horizontal bar.

TIP: *If you are not yet familiar with the screens and their fields, just press any cursor key after a screen appears. This moves the cursor from field to field and displays the corresponding online help.*

4.2.2. Operation with the Function Keys

When using the function keys (F1 though F10), functions are directly accessed by pressing their corresponding function keys. This method is suitable for the advanced user since it is faster than the operation with the cursor keys.

4.2.3. Read/Change Parameters

To read and/or change parameters, you must switch to the parameter input mode by pressing the Enter key after calling the corresponding parameter screen. The input cursor (horizontal bar under the first character) then appears in the active edit field (black background). The cursor can be positioned with the right and left cursor keys, and the value displayed (number or letter) can be changed with the up and down cursor keys or entered directly. Every input has to be concluded by pressing the Enter key again, which causes the cursor to disappear.

5. Operating Structure

The analyzer's operation can be divided into 4 operating levels. The current level is always displayed as a stack of 1 to 4 horizontal bars in the top right corner of the screen. In the access level menu, you can choose between the following operating levels:

| | | |
|----|---------------|---------------------|
| F1 | User | (operating level 1) |
| F2 | Advanced user | (operating level 2) |
| F3 | Maintenance | (operating level 3) |
| F4 | System user | (operating level 4) |

A password can be assigned to each operating level. Only the system user, who normally has the highest operating priority, can assign the password. At the factory, the default passwords for the CAI analyzers are set as follows:

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| User: | 111 |
| Advanced user: | 222 |
| Maintenance: | 333 |
| System: | 444 |

The default setting can be changed only by the system user. This manual is written to include all information for the advanced system user.

TIP: Because of the user settings, some of the parameters shown in this manual may not appear on your analyzer. Check the access level.

5.1. The Main Menu

Upon power up, the CAI logo is first displayed and then the main menu appears as below:

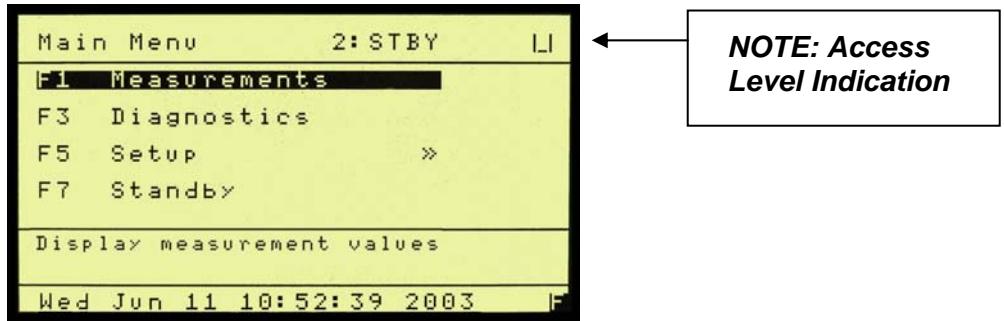


Figure 5-1 Main Menu on Power Up Screen

NOTE: F6 is not available because, on initial start up, the analyzer reverts to ONLY Level 1 access. See Section 7.5.5 for Password information.

All functions can be selected with the cursor keys and activated by pressing the Enter key, or directly with the function keys F1 through F7. A ">" to the right of a function means that one or more sub-menus are available. If this sign is missing, the function starts immediately after the activation.

NOTE: Access level is 4.

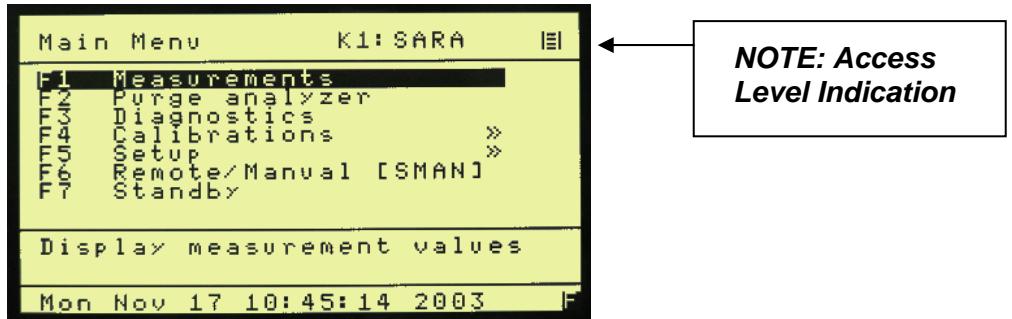


Figure 5-2 Main User Menu (Level 4)

6. Menu Structure

There are four operating levels based on the level of your password. This section shows the access rights of the single levels.

6.1. User Functions (Level 1)

| Main Menu | | Setup Menu | | Password Menu | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| F1 | Measurements | F5 | Password | F1 | Enter password |
| F2 | Purge Analyzer | F10 | Version | | |
| F3 | Diagnostics | | | | |
| F4 | Calibrations | | | | |
| F5 | Setup | | | | |
| F7 | Standby | | | | |

6.2. Advanced User Functions (Level 2)

| Main Menu | | Setup Menu | | Password Menu | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| F1 | Measurements | F3 | Range Limits | F1 | Enter password |
| F2 | Purge Analyzer | F5 | Password | | |
| F3 | Diagnostics | F10 | Version | | |
| F4 | Calibrations | | | | |
| F5 | Setup | | | | |
| F7 | Standby | | | | |

6.3. Maintenance Functions (Level 3)

| Main Menu | | Setup Menu | | Password Menu | | System Settings Menu | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| F1 | Measurements | F1 | Span Gas Concentration | F1 | Enter password | F1 | Real Time Clock |
| F2 | Purge Analyzer | F3 | Range limits | F2 | Reset password | F5 | Status Line on/off |
| F3 | Diagnostics | F5 | Password | F7 | Auto Startup | | |
| F4 | Calibrations | F7 | System Settings | | | | |
| F5 | Setup | F8 | Measure Settings | | | | |
| F7 | Standby | F10 | Version | | | | |

6.4. System User Functions (Level 4)

All Function described in this manual may be accessed from Level 4.

7. Main Menu Function Descriptions

7.1. F1 Measurements

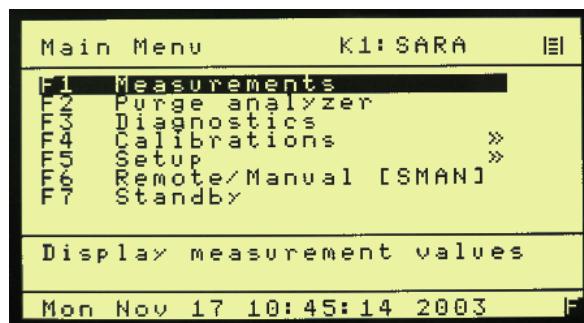


Figure 7-1 Main Menu Screen

7.1.1. F1 Measurement

The measurements screen is activated by pressing F1 on the Main Menu screen. The concentration is displayed in actual engineering units.

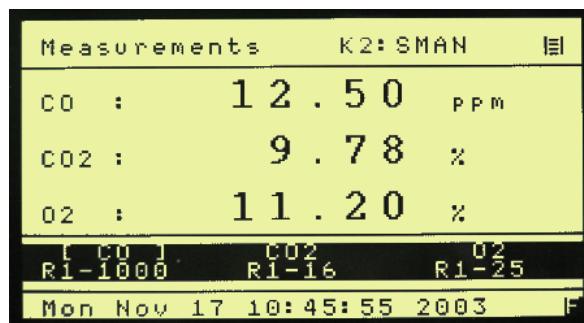


Figure 7-2 Measurements Screen

7.1.2. Range Select

With the arrow keys, the ranges 1 to 4 can be selected and locked in which will disable the auto range capability. Continue pressing the arrow keys will recycle the analyzer back to auto range. The range and/or auto range is displayed on the measurement screen. If the limits are exceeded while not in the auto range mode, a warning "Over Range" appears on the screen.

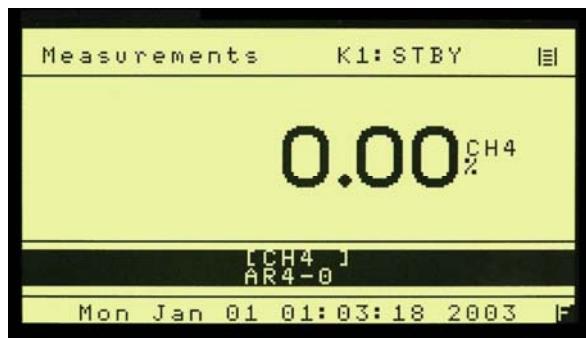


Figure 7-3 Set to Auto Range (601)



Figure 7-4 Analyzer set to Range 1 (603)

7.2. F2 Purge Analyzer

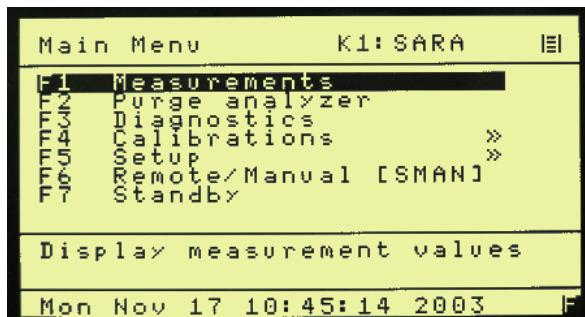


Figure 7-5 Main Menu (User Level 4)

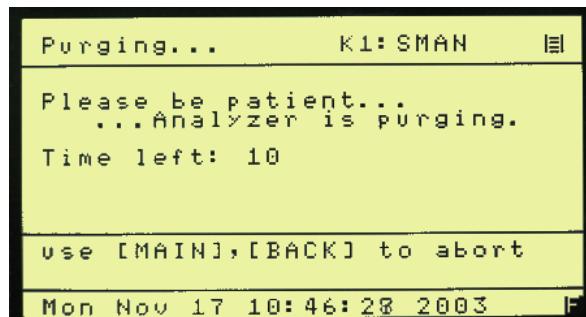


Figure 7-6 Purge Screen

F2 from the Main Menu activates the Purge (analyzer) function if equipped.

7.3. F3 Diagnostics

F3 from the Main Menu activates the Diagnostics function. F3 brings up the two diagnostics screens. The Diagnostics screens may be brought up from **EITHER** the Main Menu or the Measurements screen.

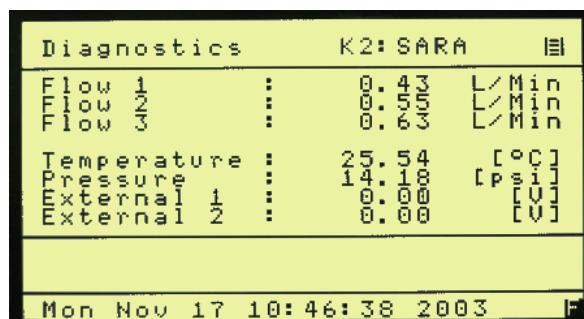


Figure 7-7 Diagnostics Screen I

7.4. F4 Calibrations

F4 from the Main Menu activates the Calibrations screen. Calibrations may be automatic or manual. Deviations can also be displayed. Calibration values can be reset to default values and the range to be calibrated can be changed.

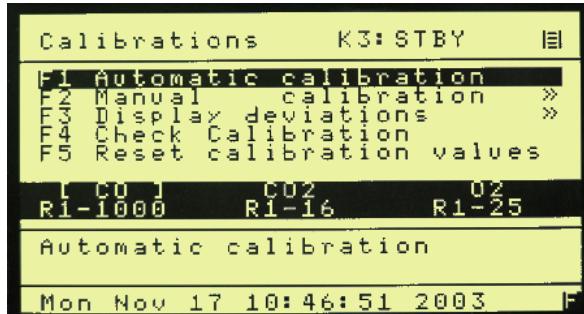


Figure 7-8 Calibration Screen

7.4.1. F1 Automatic Calibration

From the Calibrations screen, F1 starts automatic calibration. If auto range is selected, the actual range in use will be calibrated. Auto calibration works as follows: First, zero gas is purged a certain time, called purge-time. Then the measurement begins. The measured value must be a minimum-time, called measuring-time, and within an upper and a lower limit to be saved as new offset value. The maximum length of measuring time is 9 seconds. If the measured value was constant during calibration time, it is checked to determine if this value deviates from the preceding value. If the deviations are too large, a warning "Deviation error!" appears and the user can choose if the new value is saved or not. At last, the zero gas is flowed a further time, verifying time, so it can be checked if the signal is still constant. All of these times can be changed. After zero gas calibration, the same happens with span gas. During auto calibration, "Calibration in progress" is displayed. It also shows which gas is flowing and which time runs. When auto calibration has finished it is displayed. If the span value of the selected range is 0 (see section 5.6.1), then it will not be calibrated. If one range is calibrated and the span value for the lower ranges is zero, calibration parameters will be copied to this range. To calibrate all ranges with the same span gas, you must enter the gas concentration in the Span Gas Calibration screen for ALL RANGES. You must also calibrate each range. Offsets and scalors are NOT copied to other ranges.

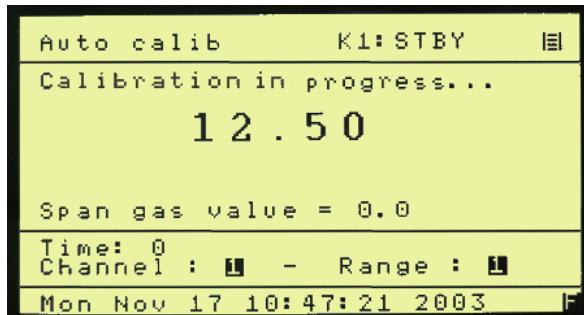


Figure 7-9 Auto Calibration Screen

7.4.2. F2 Manual Calibration

From the Calibration screen, F2 starts manual calibration. If auto range is selected, calibration is not possible, and the appropriate range can be selected.



Figure 7-10 Manual calibration

In the manual calibrations menu, two options are possible:

F1 Flow zero gas
F2 Flow span gas

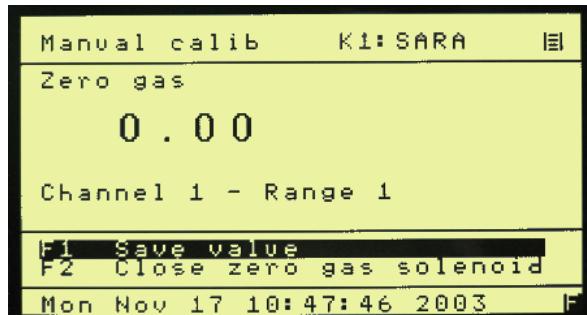


Figure 7-11 Manual zero calibration



Figure 7-12 Manual span calibration

When zero or span gas is flowing, the measured value can be saved by pressing F1. If the screen is left by pressing the buttons "Main" or "Back", the measured value is not saved. Solenoids are closed by pressing F2.

7.4.3. Display Deviations – from Calibration menu F3

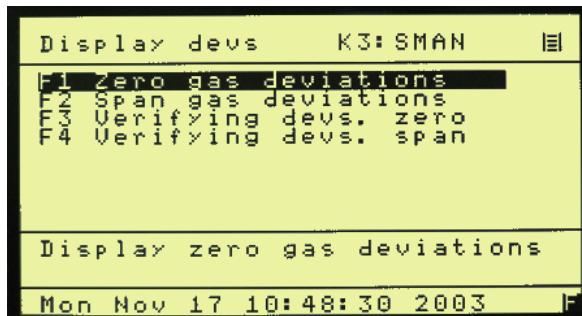


Figure 7-13 Display deviations

After every calibration, the deviations are calculated for zero and for span gas.

F1 Zero gas deviations

F2 Span gas deviations

F3 Deviations of zero gas during verifying

F4 Deviations of span gas during verifying

F1 and F2 deviations are displayed in percent.

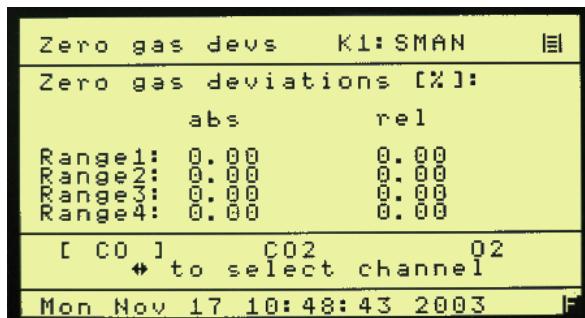


Figure 7-14 Zero gas deviations

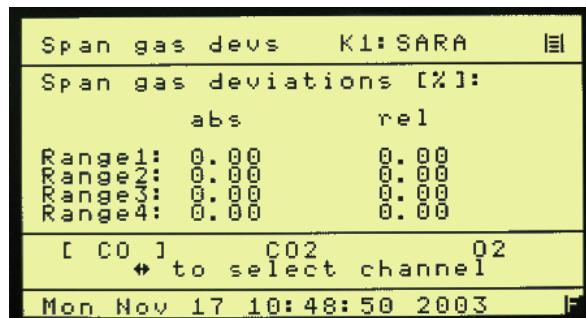


Figure 7-15 Span gas deviations

During calibration, there is verification for zero and span gas. With option F3 and F4, you can view the deviations during the verification time. Absolute deviation is the absolute average difference from the saved value in ppm. Relative deviation is the absolute average difference in percent, related to the range limit.

7.4.4. Absolute Zero Gas Deviation

Absolute zero gas deviation is zero gas content calculated by the factory polynomial related to the range limit of the calibrated range.

7.4.5. Relative Zero Gas Deviation

Relative zero gas deviation is the actual deviation minus the deviation of the previous calibration related to the range limit of the calibrated range.

7.4.6. Absolute Span Gas Deviation

Absolute span gas deviation is span gas bottle value minus span gas value calculated by the factory-polynomial related to the range limit of the calibrated range.

7.4.7. Relative Span Gas Deviation

Relative span gas deviation is the actual deviation minus the deviation of the previous calibration related to the range limit of the calibrated range.

7.4.8. F4 Check Calibration

There is a default calibration. Pressing F4 activates an automatic zero and span check for verification.

7.4.9. F5 Reset Calibration Values

There is a default calibration. Pressing F5, a new screen appears and asks if the user is sure to reset calibration values to the default calibration values. F1 confirms and the calibration values are reset to default calibration values. F2 leaves this menu without resetting to default values. This function will overwrite all calibrations with factory values. In addition, the linearization polynomial will be overwritten with the factory values.

7.4.10. F6 Range Select

This allows a range change to be activated from the calibration menu.

7.5. F5 Setup

From the Main Menu, F5 brings up the setup menu. Span gas concentrations, calibration settings, range limits, alarms, password, linearization, system and measure settings can be changed. The Setup menu begins as shown below. A description of each parameter is shown in the information box. NOTE: Use the down arrow key to obtain the additional setup parameters.

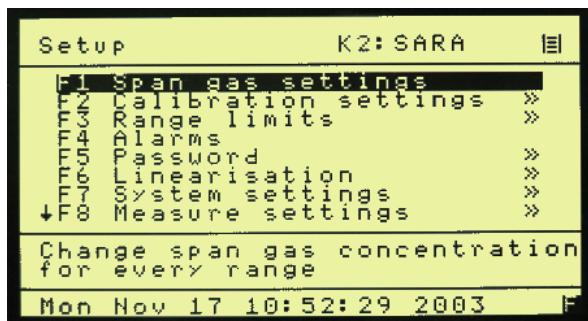


Figure 7-16 Setup menu screen I

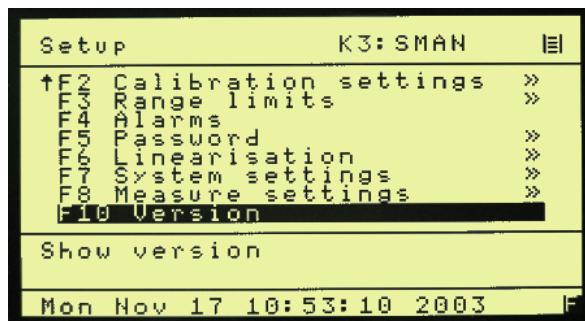


Figure 7-17 setup menu screen II

7.5.1. F1 Span Gas Concentration

Note: If you do not have a specific gas for a specific range, the calibration will use the previous ranges calibration. You must have a least one span gas.

For calibration, it is necessary to input the concentration of the span gas in ppm. For every range, the span gas concentration can be changed. After pressing F1 in the setup menu, a screen appears in which changes can be made. Select with the cursor buttons the range to change. The selected field turns black. To change parameters, switch to parameter input mode by pressing the Enter key. The input cursor (horizontal bar under the first character) then appears in the active edit field (black background). The cursor can be positioned with the right and left cursor keys, and the value displayed (number or letter) can be changed with the up and down cursor keys or entered directly. Every input has to be concluded by pressing the Enter key again. Then the input cursor disappears and a new range can be selected. The changes are saved by leaving the screen by pressing "Main" or "Back." At the right side of the screen, the range limits of the 4 ranges are displayed. They cannot be changed in this screen.

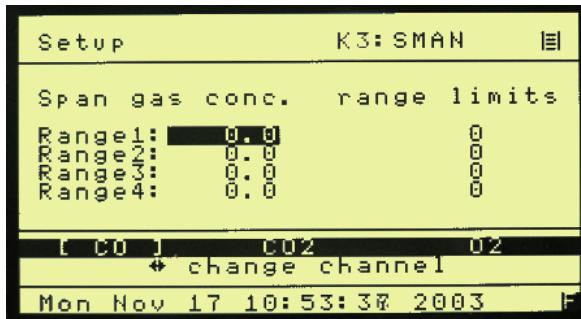


Figure 7-18 Change Span Gas Settings

7.5.2. Calibration Settings

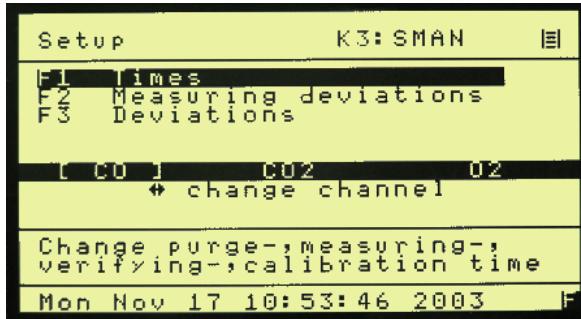


Figure 7-19 Change Auto Calibration Settings

In the calibration settings menu, times and, deviations can be changed.

7.5.3. F1 Times

There are four times (in seconds) for auto calibration that can be changed. Purge, measuring, calibration and verifying time. Changes are made and saved as above.

7.5.4. F2 Measuring Deviations

During auto calibration, the measured value is only saved if it is within a certain time within an upper and a lower limit. These two limits format a working window. In the setup menu, the deviation is in percent.

7.5.5. F3 Deviations

Here you can change absolute and relative deviation in percent. After auto calibration, it is checked to assure the deviations are within this limit. If the deviations are not in this limit, a warning "Deviation error!" appears.

7.5.6. F3 Range Limits

There are 4 different ranges. The user can define the upper range limits in ppm.



Figure 7-20 Change Range Limits

7.5.7. F1 Range 1-4 (Change Upper Range Limits)

In this menu, the upper range limits can be changed. The new settings are saved by pressing MAIN or BACK. The auto range limits are automatically adapted. This means that if the upper range limit of range 1 for example has reached 90% of the upper range limit in the auto range mode, it is switched automatically to the second range.

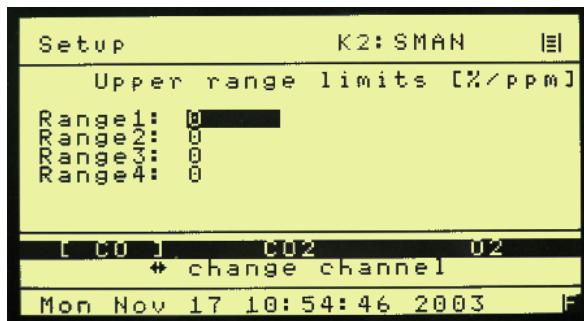


Figure 7-21 Change Upper Range Limits

7.5.8. F2 Change Auto Range Limits

Although the auto range limits are adapted automatically, it is possible to define them manually. Up means the value when the next higher range is selected in auto range mode, down the value when the next lower range is selected.

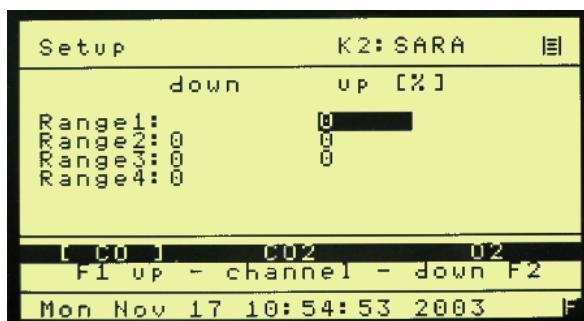


Figure 7-22 Change Auto Range Limits

7.5.9. F4 Alarms

Error reports are always displayed in the lowest line of the screen. There are two pressures, three temperatures, one concentration, and two voltages with alarm limits that can be defined. The user can define the range limits and, if exceeded, will display an error-message.

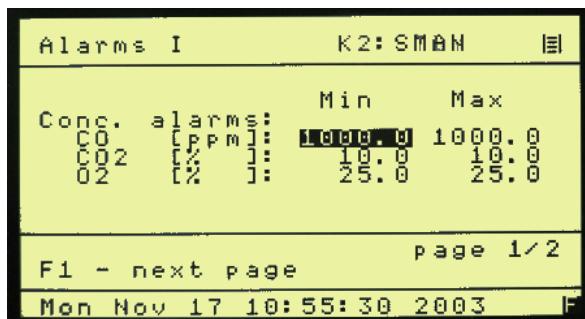


Figure 7-23 Alarm screen I

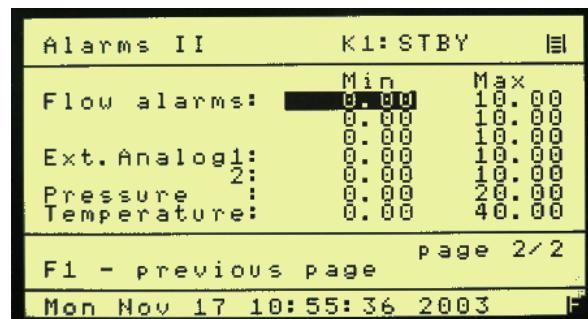


Figure 7-24 Alarm screen II

Set Temperature Alarms Set Concentration, Pressure and Voltage Alarms

7.5.10. F5 Password

After turning on the analyzer, you are in access level 1. To change the access level or to change the passwords, press F5 (Setup) in the main menu and Press F5 (Password) again. The following screen appears:



Figure 7-25 Enter / Change Password

7.5.11. F1 Enter Password

To change access level, press F1. The following screen appears:



Figure 7-26 Access Level Screen

F1 to F4 selects an access level. Move the cursor to the access level to be modified. You must enter the correct password for the access level desired. The passwords for the various operation levels consist of three numbers that must be entered on the numeric keypad. If the code word is incorrect, you are asked to re-enter the codeword.

IMPORTANT TIP: When a new analyzer is powered up, it defaults to access level 1 (User). To operate ALL parameters and gain complete access, select F4. Press the Enter key twice and enter 444.

7.5.12. F2 Change Password

The passwords can only be changed, if you are in access level 4. After F2, enter your new 3 digit passwords.

IMPORTANT TIP: You MUST remember and record this new password. If this is lost, you will need to consult the factory for the default password!

7.5.13. F3 Reset Passwords

The passwords can only be changed, if you are in access level 4. Reset passwords will revert to the factory defaults.

7.5.14. F6 Linearization

Pressing F6 on the Setup screen brings up the Linearization screen. The analyzer can be linearized by a polynomial with 5 coefficients. By pressing F1, these 5 coefficients can be changed for each range. By pressing F2, the raw value can be displayed. This is the value before linearization and offset span correction. There are two values on the screen: The value at the top is the linearized, offset-span-corrected value, and the other value is the raw-value.

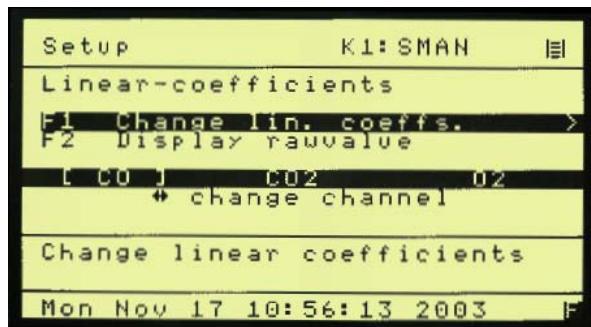


Figure 7-27 Linearization Screen

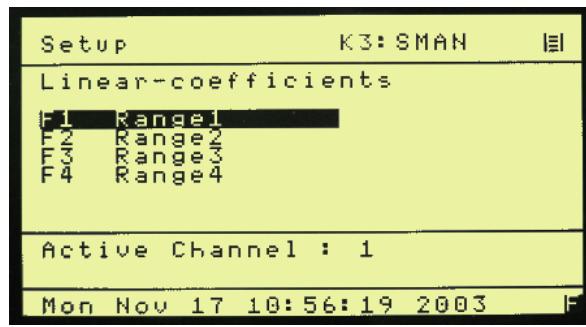


Figure 7-28 Coefficients Range Select

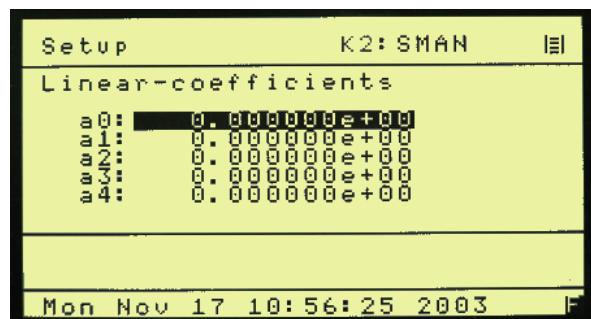


Figure 7-29 Change Coefficients

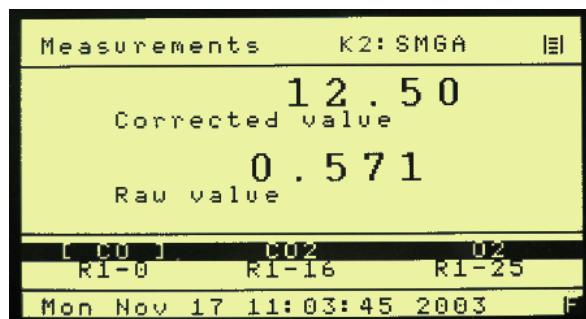


Figure 7-30 Linearized and raw data

7.6. F7 System Settings

This screen allows all the system settings to be displayed and modified.

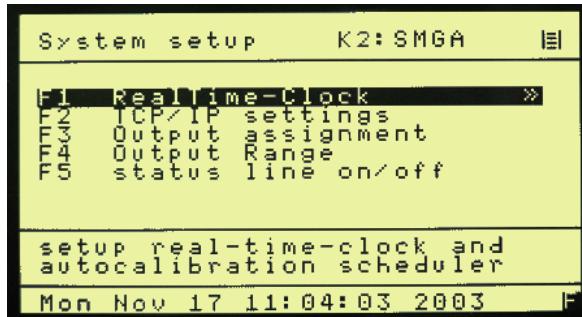


Figure 7-31 System Setup Screen

7.6.1. F1 Real Time Clock

This brings up the clock time set screen; auto cal and auto cal enable screens.

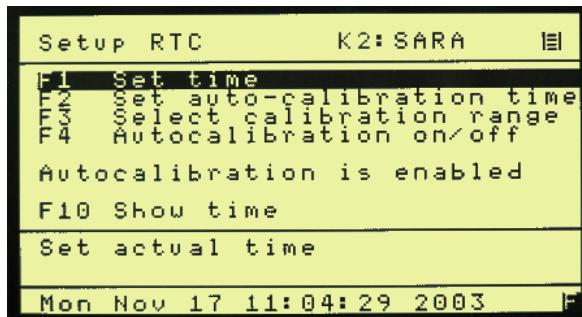


Figure 7-32 Clock and Timing Setup Screen



Figure 7-33 Clock set screen

The current time may be set by using the cursor to highlight the entry and using the numeric keys to change the values.

F2 brings up the auto cal time set. As above, the date and times can be set by using the cursor to highlight the entry and using the numeric keys to change the values. F3 Sets autocalibration ranges.

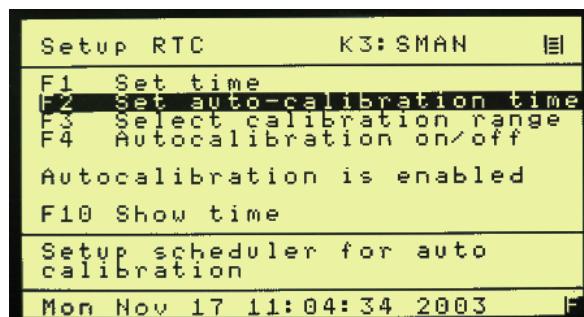


Figure 7-34 Set Auto Cal Timing

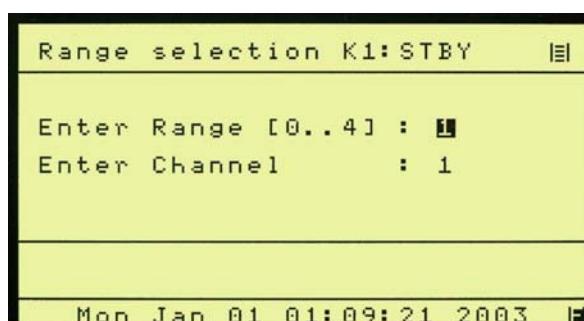


Figure 7-35 Set Auto Cal Ranges

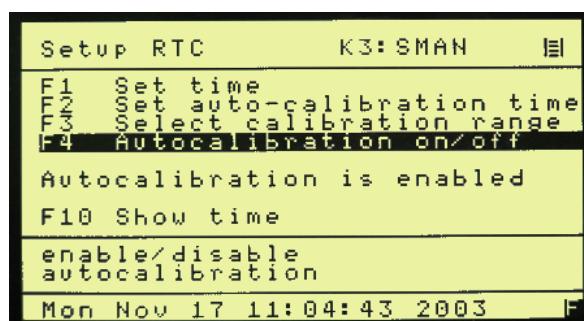


Figure 7-36 F4 Toggles Auto Cal ON of OFF

7.6.2. System Setup F2 Displays TCP/IP Address

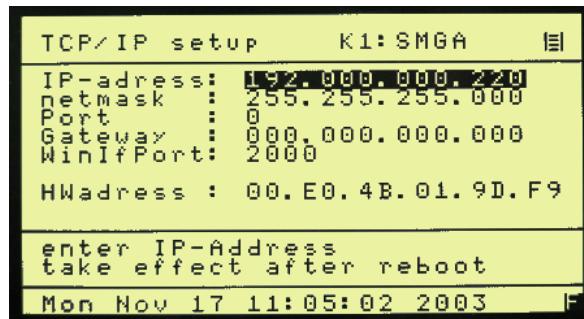


Figure 7-37 TCP/IP Address

7.6.3. Systems Setup F3 Displays Output Signal Assignments

(Used to Adjust Analog Output Channels)

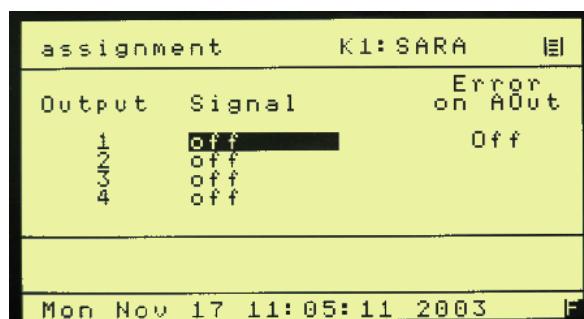


Figure 7-38 Output Assignments

7.6.4. System Setup F4 Displays Output Ranges

(Used to Adjust Scale of Analog Output Channels)

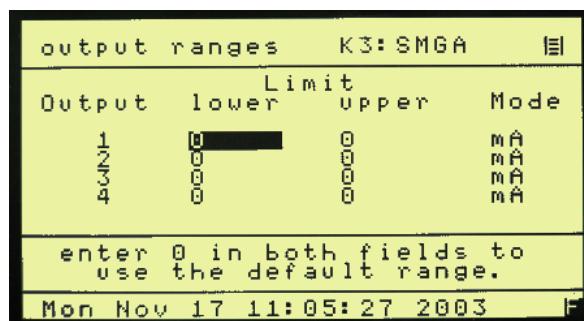


Figure 7-39 Output Ranges

7.6.5. F5 Turns Status Line On or Off

The status line displays the AK Protocol action on the top line of the display.

K3: SMGA

Figure 7-40 Status line

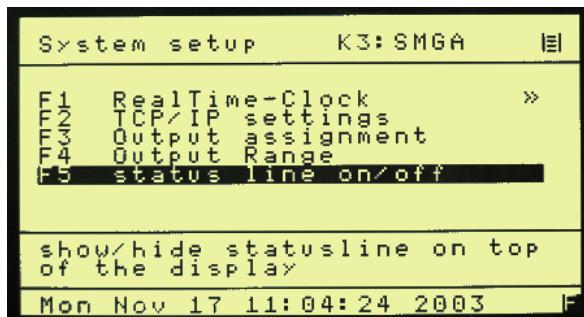


Figure 7-41 Status line on/off

7.6.6. F8 Measure Settings

This screen allows several of the system settings to be displayed and modified.



Figure 7-42 Measure setup

7.6.7. F1 Set Lowpass filter

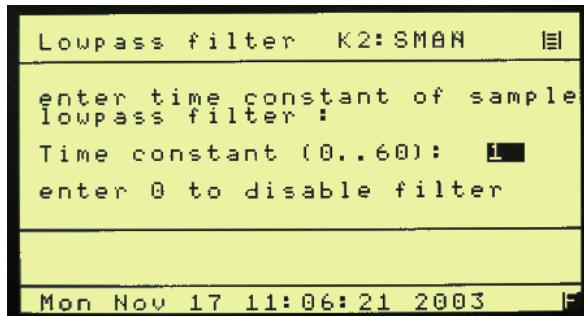


Figure 7-43 Lowpass filter

7.6.8. F2 Purge Time

F2 on the Menu Settings screen sets the purge time before continuing with a zero or span calibration.



Figure 7-44 Purge Time

7.6.9. F3 Set Temperature Compensation

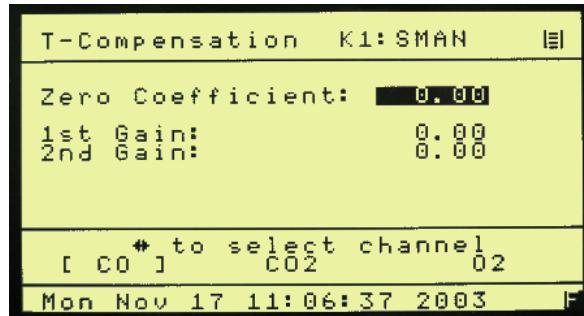


Figure 7-45 T-compensation

7.6.10. F4 Pressure Compensation



Figure 7-46 P-Compensation

7.6.11. F3 Low Pass Filter Time Constant

F3 on the Menu Settings screen allows the software time constant to be set between 1 and 60 seconds. This is very useful in eliminating noise when measuring low-level concentrations.

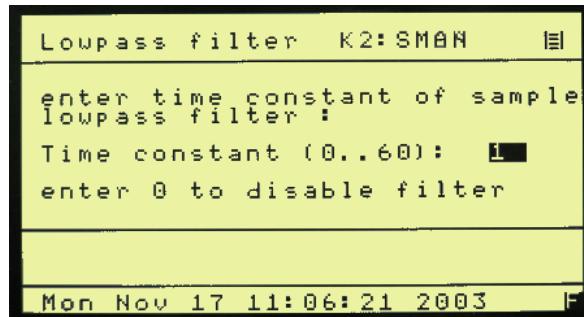


Figure 7-47 Low pass filter time constant

7.6.12. F10 Displays the Current Analyzer and Software Versions

This displays the analyzer's information, including the factory recommended air and sample pressure settings.

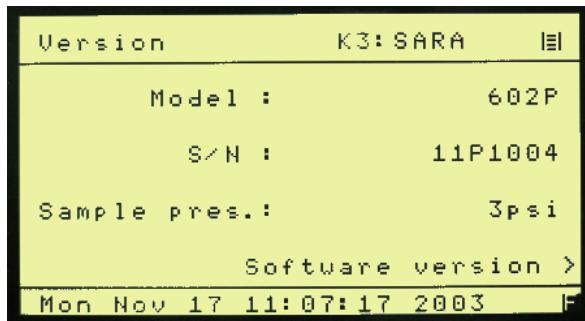


Figure 7-48 Analyzer Information

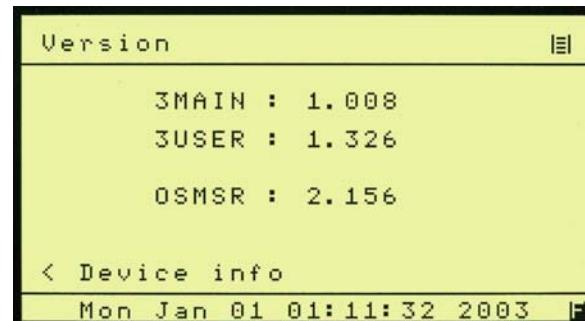


Figure 7-49 Software Version

7.7. F7 Remote / Manual Control

The analyzer can be remote-controlled either by a master computer or via contact closures. The TCP/IP and serial communication fully corresponds to the specifications of the AK protocol. To change remote/manual control, press F6 in the main menu. This toggles between remote and manual control.

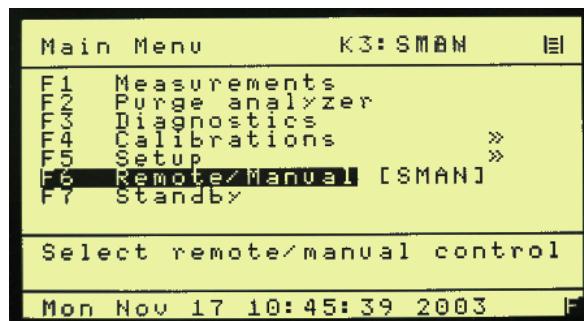
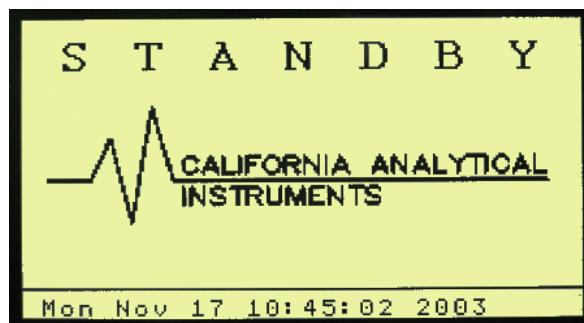


Figure 7-50 F6 Remote/Manual

Main Menu (User Level 4)

7.8. F8 Standby**Figure 7-51 F7 Standby****Main Menu (User Level 4)**

In Standby mode, pump is turned off and the solenoids are closed. The CAI logo is displayed.

**Figure 7-52 Standby Mode**

8. Analyzer Components

8.1. Rear Panel

The following details the rear panel connections:

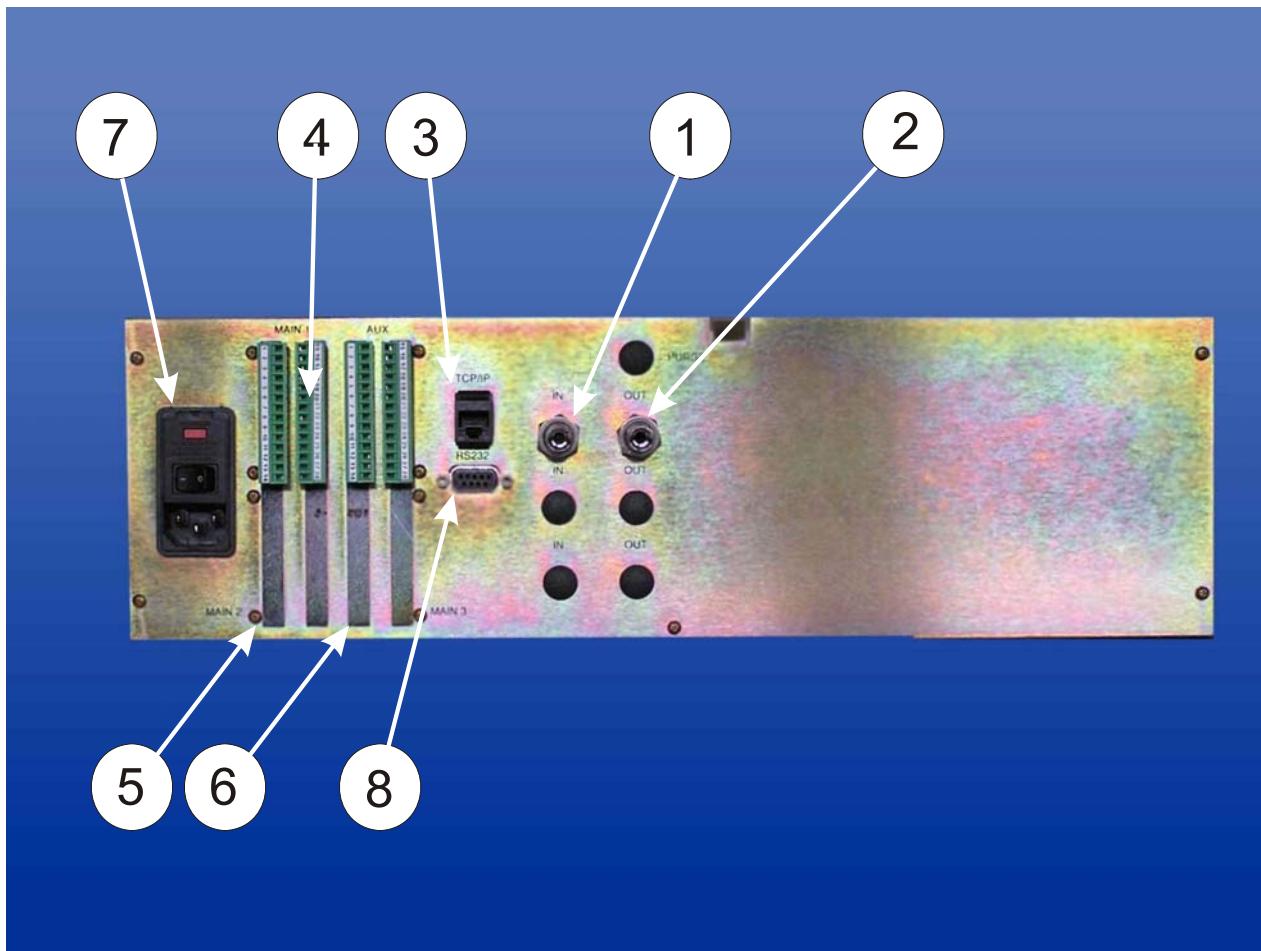


Figure 32: Rear Panel

- 1) **Sample Gas Inlet:** Feeds sample gas to the analyzer. 1/4 Inch Tube.
- 2) **Sample Gas Bypass Outlet (Vent):** Exhaust for sample. 1/4 Inch Tube.
- 3) **TCP/IP Connection:** Connect Network Connector.
- 4) 28 Pin output terminal strip/main 1 (standard).
- 5) 28 Pin output terminal strip/main 2 (optional).
- 6) 28 Pin output terminal strip/main 3 (optional).
- 7) **Power Entry Module:** Power connection, power switch, fuse compartment (2 Amp) **With Rear Panel Power ON/OFF Switch:** Turns ON/OFF line power to instrument
- 8) **Serial Connector:** Connect Serial Connector

8.2. Rear Panel Connectors

| 28 Pin <u>Main</u> Connector Assignments: | | | | | | 28 Pin <u>Auxiliary</u> Connector Assignments: | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|--|----------------|----|---------------------|
| Signal Type | Main 1 Analog | | Main 2 Optional Analog | Main 3 Optional Analog | Signal Type | 601, 602, 603 Analog | | | |
| | Pin # | | Pin # | Pin # | Spare | Pin # | | | |
| A Output | 1 | GND (analog) | 1 | GND (analog) | 1 | GND (analog) | A Input | 1 | GND (analog) |
| A Output | 2 | Channel 1 | 2 | Channel 1 | 2 | Channel 1 | A Input | 2 | External Analog 1 |
| A Output | 3 | Channel 2 | 3 | Channel 2 | 3 | Channel 2 | A Input | 3 | External Analog 2 |
| A Output | 4 | Channel 3 | 4 | Channel 3 | 4 | Channel 3 | A Input | 4 | Spare analog |
| A Output | 5 | Aux | 5 | Aux | 5 | Aux | A Input | 5 | Spare analog |
| | Digital | | Digital | Digital | Alarms | | Digital | | |
| D Output | 6 | GND (Digital) | | GND (Digital) | | GND (Digital) | D Output | 6 | GND (Alarm) |
| D Output | 7 | Sense AutoRange | | Sense AutoRange | | Sense AutoRange | D Output | 7 | General Alarm |
| D Output * | 8 | Sense Range 4 | | Sense Range 4 | | Sense Range 4 | D Output | 8 | Ch. 1 Conc. 1 Alarm |
| D Output * | 9 | Sense Range 3 | | Sense Range 3 | | Sense Range 3 | D Output | 9 | Ch. 1 Conc. 2 Alarm |
| D Output * | 10 | Sense Range 2 | | Sense Range 2 | | Sense Range 2 | D Output | 10 | Ch. 2 Conc. 1 Alarm |
| D Output * | 11 | Sense Range 1 | | Sense Range 1 | | Sense Range 1 | D Output | 11 | Ch. 2 Conc. 2 Alarm |
| | * Hi = True | | | | | | | | |
| D Input | 12 | Set AutoRange | 12 | Set AutoRange | 12 | Set AutoRange | D Output | 12 | Ch. 3 Conc. 1 Alarm |
| D Input | 13 | Control Range 1 | 13 | Control Range 1 | 13 | Control Range 1 | D Output | 13 | Ch. 3 Conc. 2 Alarm |
| D Input | 14 | Control Range 2 | 14 | Control Range 2 | 14 | Control Range 2 | D Output | 14 | Reserved |
| D Input | 15 | Control Range 3 | 15 | Control Range 3 | 15 | Control Range 3 | D Output | 15 | GND (Alarm) |
| D Input | 16 | Control Range 4 | 16 | Control Range 4 | 16 | Control Range 4 | D Output | 16 | Calibration Alarm 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| D Input | 17 | Auto Cal | 17 | Auto Cal | 17 | Auto Cal | D Output | 17 | Calibration Alarm 2 |
| D Input | 18 | Calibrate | 18 | Calibrate | 18 | Calibrate | D Output | 18 | Calibration Alarm 2 |
| D Input | 19 | Zero | 19 | Zero | 19 | Zero | D Output | 19 | Reserved |
| D Input | 20 | Span | 20 | Span | 20 | Span | D Output | 20 | Spare |
| D Input | 21 | Pump | 21 | Pump | 21 | Pump | D Output | 21 | Spare |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| D Output | 22 | Zero Gas Flow | 22 | Zero Gas Flow | 22 | Zero Gas Flow | D Output | 22 | Spare |
| D Output | 23 | Span Gas Flow | 23 | Span Gas Flow | 23 | Span Gas Flow | | | Spare |
| D Output | 24 | Sample Gas Flow | 24 | Sample Gas Flow | 24 | Sample Gas Flow | | | Spare |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| D Output | 25 | Local/Remote | 25 | Local/Remote | 25 | Local/Remote | | | Spare |
| D Output | 26 | Read Cal Mode | 26 | Read Cal Mode | 26 | Read Cal Mode | | | Spare |
| D Output | 27 | Reserved | 27 | Reserved | 27 | Reserved | | | Spare |
| D Output | 28 | Reserved | 28 | Reserved | 28 | Reserved | | | Spare |

8.3. Digital Outputs

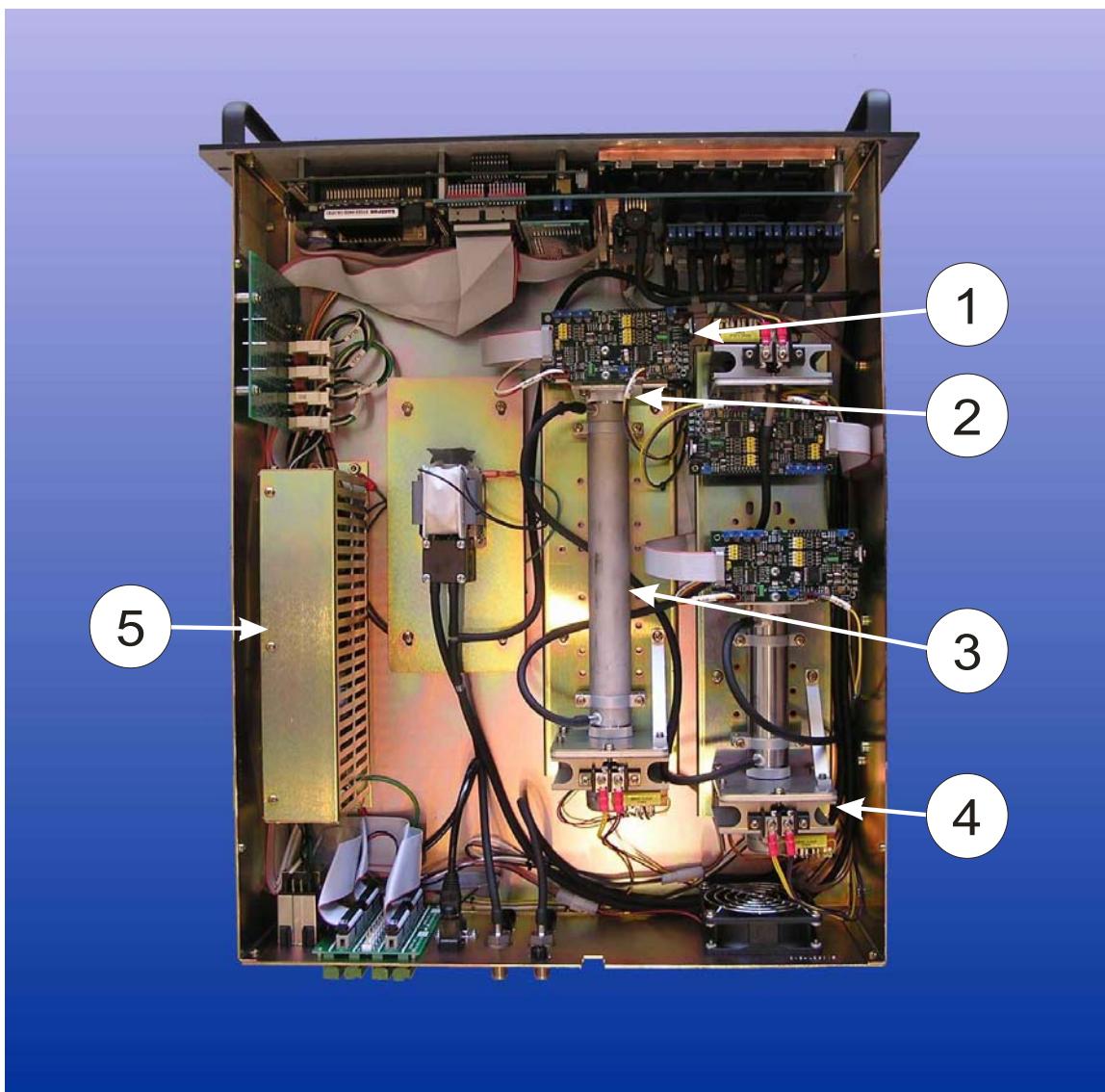
8.3.1. RS-232 (Standard 9 Pin DIN Connector)

| Pin | Function |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 1 | DCD Carrier Detect |
| 2 | RxD Receive Data |
| 3 | TxD Transmit Data |
| 4 | DTR Data Terminal Ready |
| 5 | Ground |
| 6 | DSR Data Set Ready |
| 7 | RTS Ready to Send |
| 8 | CTS Clear to Send |
| 9 | RI Ring Indicator |

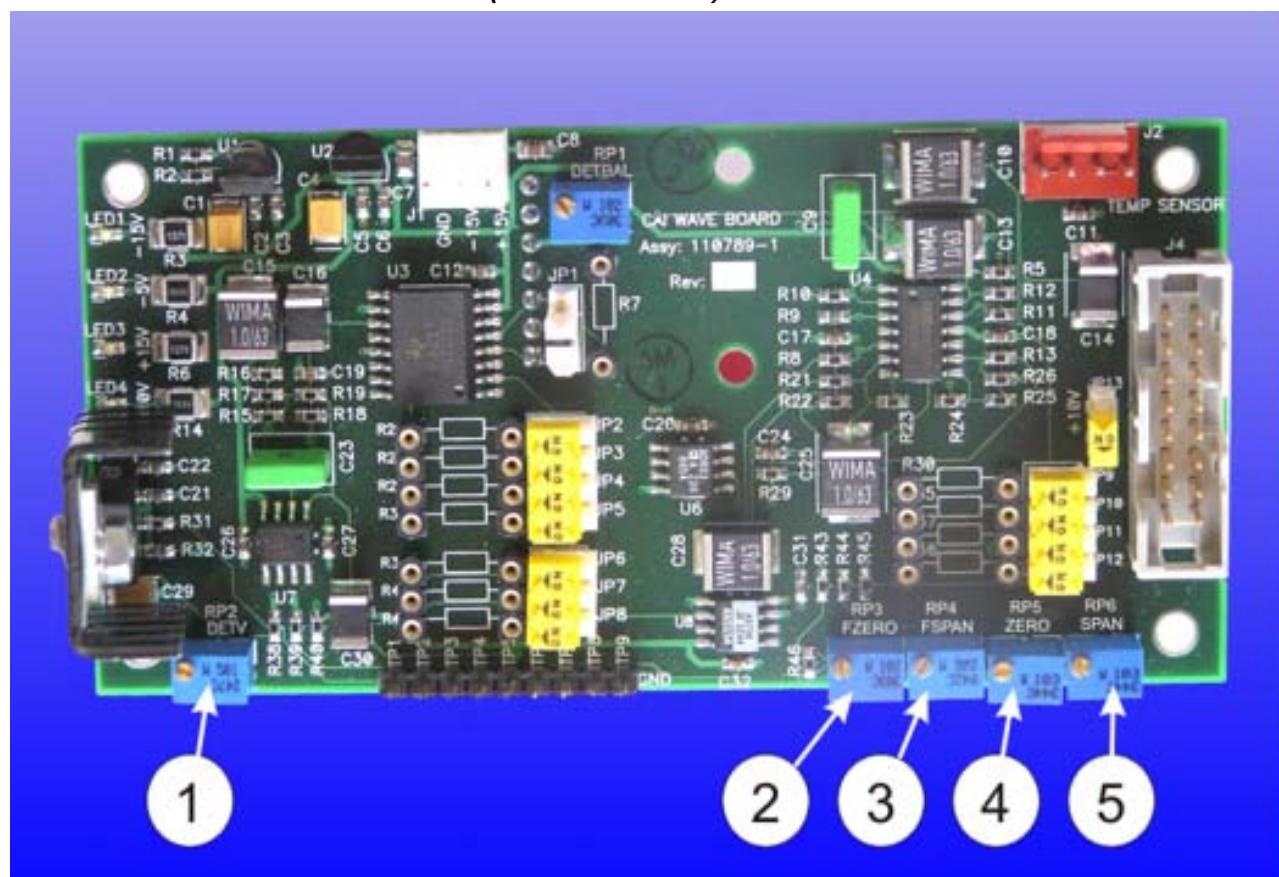
8.3.2. TCP/IP (8 Pin RJ-47 Connector)

| Pin | Function |
|-----|----------|
| 1 | TDX+ |
| 2 | TDX- |
| 3 | RXD+ |
| 4 | Open |
| 5 | Open |
| 6 | RXD- |
| 7 | LNLED |
| 8 | LNLED |

IMPORTANT TIP: For direct connect to a PC a crossover cable is required. Connection to a hub requires a straight cable.

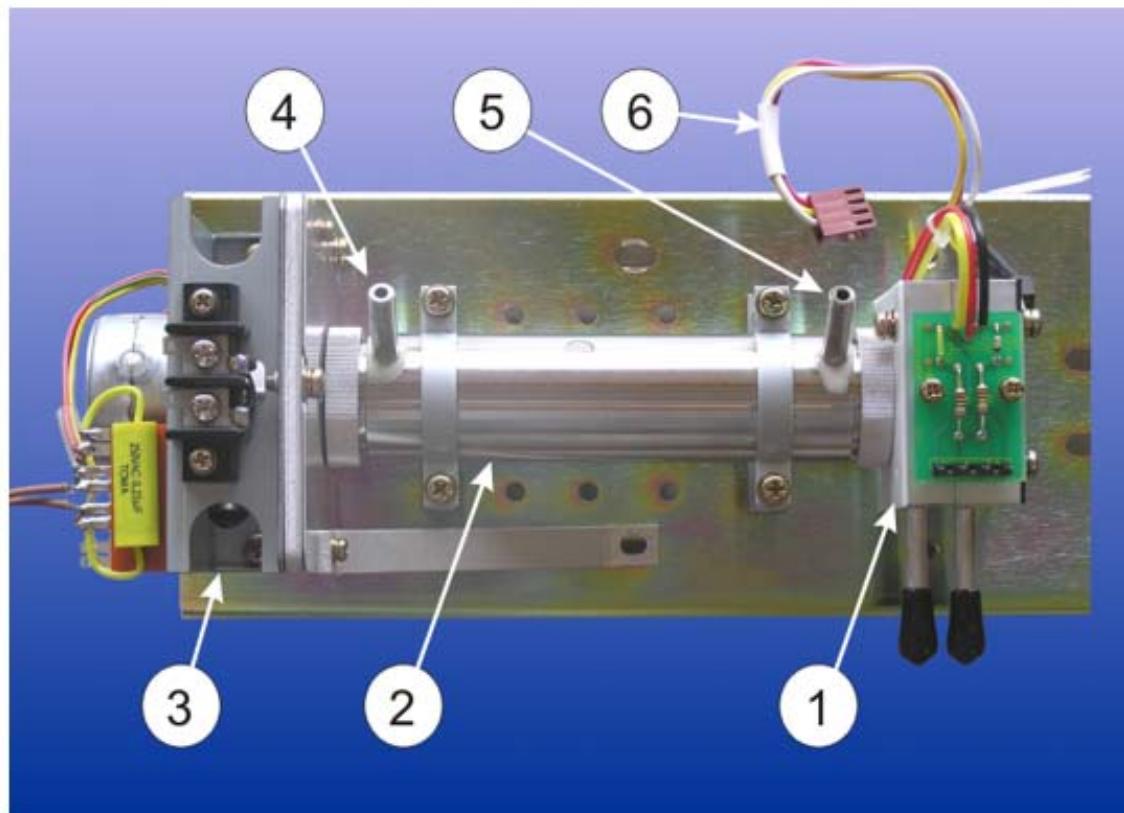
8.4. Internal Component Locations**Figure 8-1 Internal components**

- 1) Signal conditioning PCB.
- 2) NDIR detector.
- 3) Sample cell.
- 4) IR source and chopper motor assembly.
- 5) DC power supply module.

8.5. Main Electronics Board (Potentiometers)**Figure 8-2 Main Electronic Board Potentiometers**

- | | | |
|---|-----|-------------------------|
| 1 | RP2 | Detector voltage adjust |
| 2 | RP3 | Fine zero adjust |
| 3 | RP4 | Not used (Fully CW) |
| 4 | RP5 | Coarse zero adjust |
| 5 | RP6 | Span adjust |

NOTE: Potentiometers are clearly labeled on both sides of the Wave PCB.

8.6. NDIR Detector Assembly**Figure 8-3 NDIR detector assembly**

- 1) Detector Assembly.
- 2) Sample cell assembly.
- 3) Light source and chopper motor assembly
- 4) Sample inlet.
- 5) Sample outlet.
- 6) Temperature sensing element (to J2 of Wave PCB)

9. Operation

9.1. External Wiring

Make sure that the external wires have been connected as described in Section 3 Installation.

9.2. External Piping

Review Section 3, 3.7 and 3.8

9.3. Operation & Calibration

9.3.1. Power On:

Turn on the power switch (located on the rear panel). The LCD display should illuminate. Allow the instrument to warm up for approximately one hour. It is preferable, but not essential, that zero gas flow through the instrument at a rate of about 1 Liter/minute (LPM).

Note: To achieve final stability, the analyzer may require an additional warm-up period of up to four hours (depending on variables in the analyzer's environment).

9.3.2. Zero/San Adjustment:

Follow the "Quick Start Guide" at the front of this manual.

Note: Span gas concentration should not be less than 80% of the range to be spanned.

9.3.3. Start-Up and Routine Maintenance:

Prepare and check the sample system. Adjust the flow of sample gas to about 1 L/min. The instrument should show a meter indication. The infrared gas analyzer is designed for extended operation and may be left switched on continuously.

10. MAINTENANCE

Warning

All replacement parts must be as supplied and/or specified by California Analytical Instruments. Failure to used specified parts may reduce the safety features of the instrument or create a hazardous condition.

10.1. *Zero and Span Calibration*

The zero and span levels should be checked and/or calibrated daily (or as often as required.)

10.2. *Cleaning of the Optical Bench Measuring Cell (Infrared Analyzers Only)*

Dust or water droplets entering the measuring cell may cause drift due to contamination. When it is impossible to adjust the zero level with the zero control mounted on the front panel, check the measuring cell for contamination. If contamination is present, check the sampling system, especially the filters, to eliminate the source of contamination. Periodic maintenance is generally not required. Cleaning is accomplished by use of a cleaning agent (such as isopropyl alcohol or household glass cleaner) and a non-abrasive, lint-free cloth or tissue.

10.3. *Optical Bench Configuration*

Infrared analyzers may be configured with three types of optical benches: with a pipe cell; with a block cell; or with both a pipe cell and a block cell (see Table 10-1))

Table 10-1 Optical Bench Configuration

| Optical Bench Type | Illustration | Paragraph |
|---|---|--|
| Pipe Cell (Cell length: 64 mm, 125 mm, or 250 mm). | Figure 10-1 This figure illustrates the pipe cell. | 10.3.1 describes the disassembly cleaning and reassembly |
| Block Cell (Cell length: 4 mm, 8 mm, 16 mm or 32 mm) | Figure 10-2 This figure illustrates the block cell. | 10.3.2 describes the disassembly cleaning and reassembly |
| Combination | Figure 10-3 This illustrates the combination assembly. | 10.3.3 describes the disassembly cleaning and reassembly |

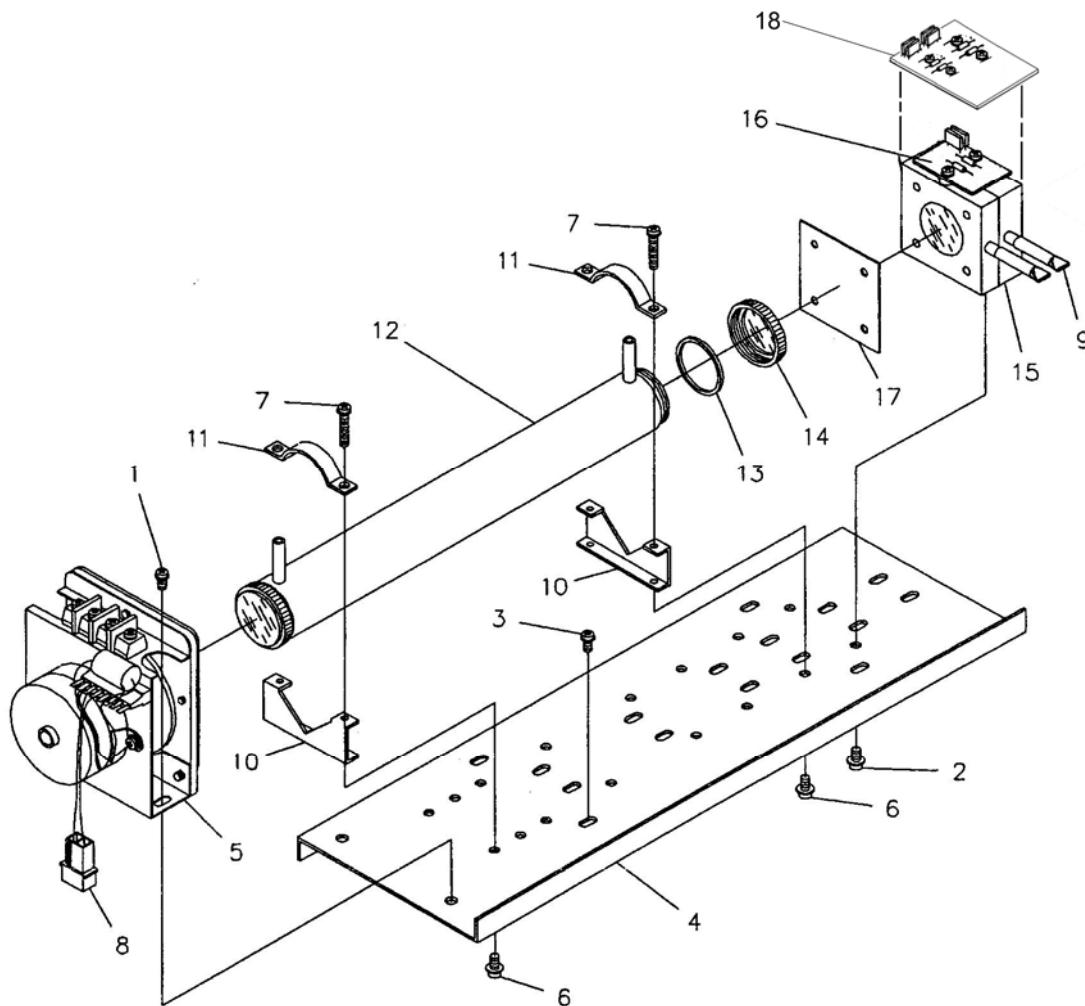


Figure 10-1 Optical Bench with Pipe Sample Cell

| Item | Description | Item | Description |
|------|----------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1-3 | Screw (M4) | 12 | Pipe sample cell |
| 4 | Base | 13 | O-Ring |
| 5 | Infrared source unit | 14 | Window |
| 6-7 | Screw (M4) | 15 | Detector |
| 8 | Connector | 16 | Bridge circuit board |
| 9 | Sealed tubes | 17 | Optical filter (if installed) |
| 10 | Support | 18 | Wave PCB |
| 11 | Clamp | | |

Note: Pipe cell foil liner not shown

10.4. Removal of Pipe Cell

(Figure 10-1)

- 1) Discontinue the sample gas flow. When it contains harmful gas, purge the measuring cell sufficiently with zero gas.
- 2) Turn the power switch to OFF.
- 3) After loosening the retaining screws on the sides of the top cover, lift off top cover and locate the pipe cell.
- 4) Disconnect the sample gas inlet and outlet tubes from the measuring cell.
- 5) After loosening (do not remove) the two screws (No. 1 in Figure 10-1) which are used for securing the infrared light source unit (No. 5 in Figure 10-1) to the base plate, shift the infrared light source away from the pipe cell (No. 12 in Figure 10-1) to form a gap.
- 6) After removing the pipe cell retainer screws (No. 7 in Figure 10-1), remove the retaining clamps (No. 11 in Figure 10-1).
- 7) Carefully remove the cell from the optical bench and remove both windows (right-hand threaded) (No. 14 in Figure 5-1).
- 8) At this time, inspect the O-Ring (No. 13 in Figure 10-1) for signs of deterioration. Replace if necessary.
- 9) The CaF₂ window is bonded to the window holder. Inspect and clean the windows as necessary using cotton swabs and a suitable cleaning solution.

Alcohol or an alcohol-based glass cleaner is a suitable cleaning solution. A soft cloth or tissue that will not deposit lint should be used to clean the liner & windows.

- 10) The pipe cells contain a reflective metal foil liner (not shown in Figure 10-1) to enhance the light energy through put in the cell. Normally it is not necessary to remove the liner for cleaning; however, the liner should be removed if the cell is subjected to grossly excessive moisture. If necessary, clean both sides of the liner and the inside of the pipe cell. If the liner has been subjected to a corrosive substance, it should be replaced. In either case, ensure that the small gas holes in the liner are aligned with the gas fittings at both ends of the pipe cell before reassembling the windows.
- 11) The pipe cell can be re-assembled by following the reverse of the disassembly procedures. In re-assembly, reserve gaps of approximately 0.5 mm between the infrared light source unit and cell and between the cell and detector, respectively. Larger gaps are undesirable.

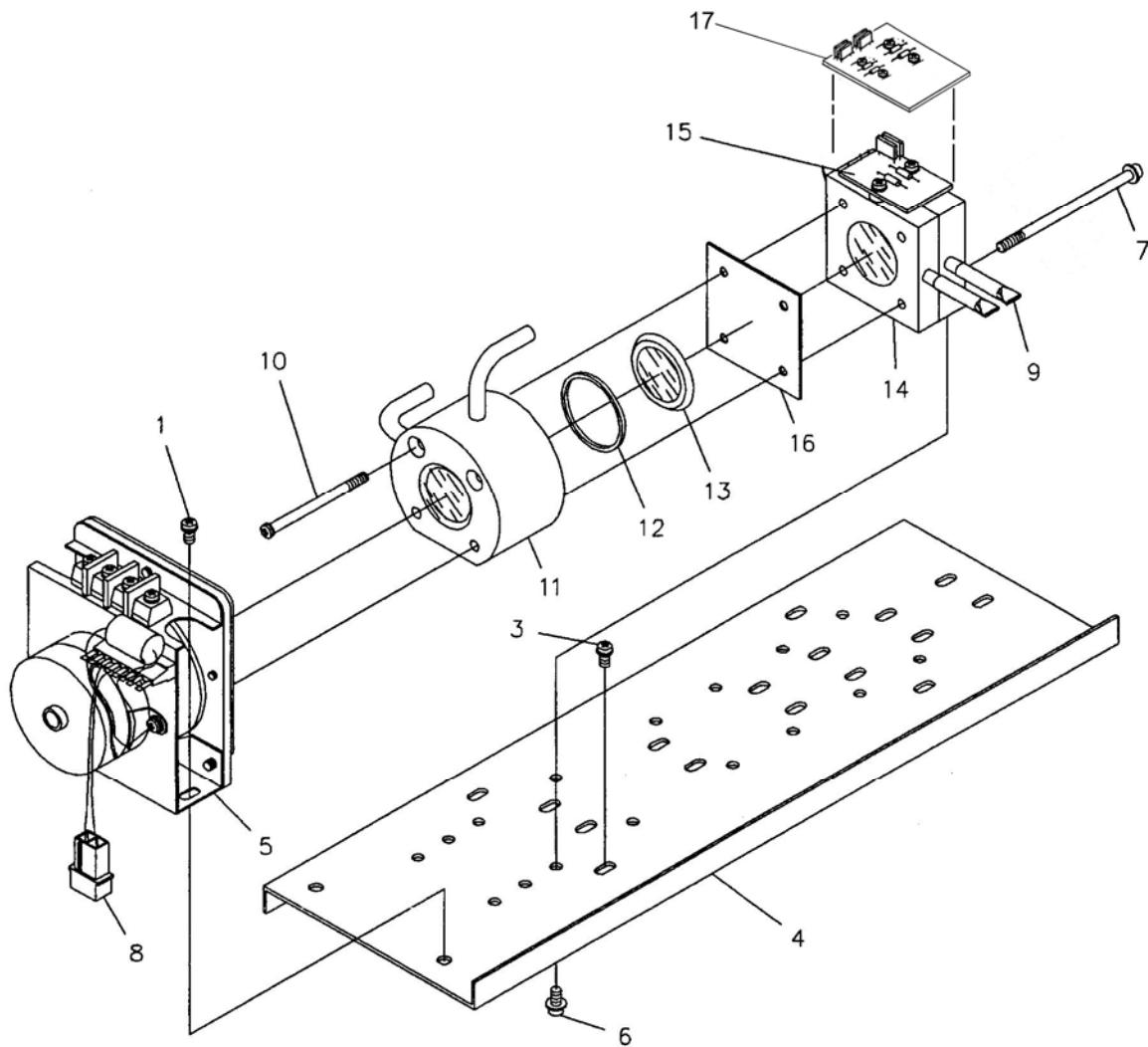


Figure 10-2 Optical Bench with Block Sample Cell

| Item | Description | Item | Description |
|------|---------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1-3 | Screw (M4) | 11 | Block sample cell |
| 4 | Base | 12 | O-Ring |
| 5 | Infrared source unit | 13 | Window |
| 6 | Screw (M4) | 14 | Detector |
| 7 | Screw (Round or Pan Head) | 15 | Bridge circuit board |
| 8 | Connector | 16 | Optical filter (if installed) |
| 9 | Sealed tubes | 17 | Wave PCB |
| 10 | Screw (Flat Head) | | |

10.5. Removal of Block Cell

(Figure 10-2)

- 1) Discontinue the sample gas flow. When it contains harmful gas, purge the measuring cell sufficiently with zero gas.
- 2) Turn the power switch to OFF.
- 3) After loosening the retaining screws on the sides of the top cover, lift off the top cover and locate the block cell.
- 4) Disconnect the sample gas inlet and outlet tubes from the measuring cell.
- 5) Disconnect the detector output-cable-connector from the main circuit board.
- 6) Remove the two screws (No. 7 in Figure 10-2) attaching the detector to the infrared light source assembly and remove the detector from the optical bench. The cell is removed together with the detector as a unit.
- 7) While holding the detector in the palm of your hand, remove the two flat-head screws (No. 10 in figure 10-2) which fix the cell to the detector.

Note: The cell window (No. 10 in figure 10-2) is loose and is only retained by the clamping action between the detector and the block sample cell. Take care not to drop the window when separating the block cell from the detector.

- 8) Clean the cell interior and CaF₂ windows using a soft cloth or tissue (see Note on previous page). Inspect the O-Ring for flatness or deterioration and replace if necessary.
- 9) The block cell can be re-assembled by following the reverse of the disassembly procedures. Note the orientation of the loose window and O-ring during disassembly.

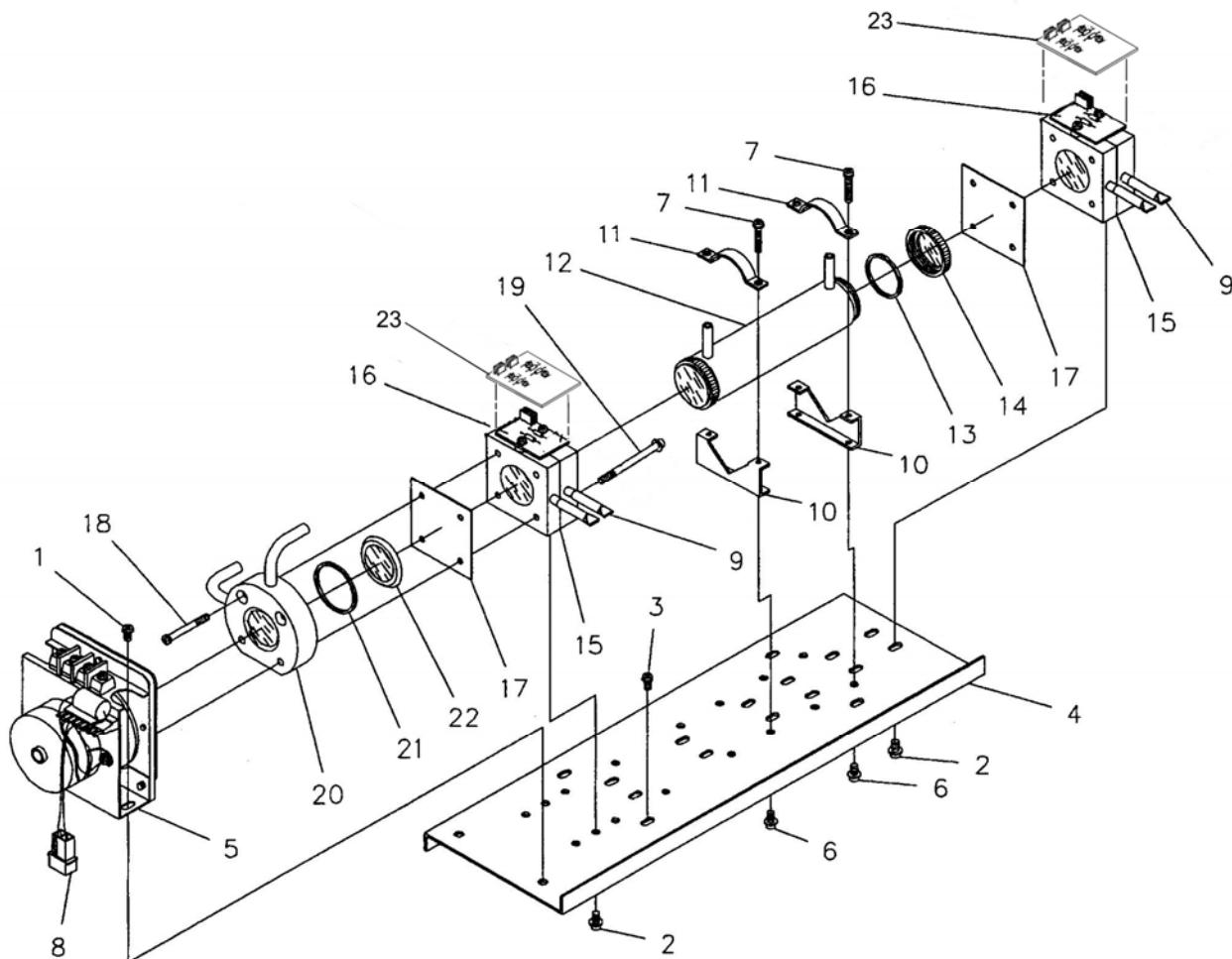


Figure 10-3 Optical Bench with Pipe and Block Type Sample Cells

| Item | Description | Item | Description |
|------|----------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1-3 | Screw (M4) | 14 | Window |
| 4 | Base | 15 | Detector |
| 5 | Infrared source unit | 16 | Bridge circuit board |
| 6 | Screw (M4) | 17 | Optical filter (if installed) |
| 7 | Screw | 18 | Screw (Flat Head) |
| 8 | Connector | 19 | Screw (Round or Flat Head) |
| 9 | Sealed tubes | 20 | Block Sample Cell |
| 10 | Support | 21 | O-Ring |
| 11 | Clamp | 22 | Window |
| 12 | Pipe sample cell | 23 | Wave PCB |
| 13 | O-Ring | | |

10.6. Disassembly of Combination Pipe & Block Type Cells

(Figure 10-3)

- 1) Discontinue the sample gas flow. When it contains harmful gas, purge the measuring cell sufficiently with zero gas.
- 2) Turn OFF the power switch.
- 3) After loosening the retaining screws on the sides of the top cover, lift off top cover and locate the block cell.
- 4) Disconnect the inlet and outlet tube from both measuring cells.
- 5) Disconnect the wires from the two terminal screws of the infrared source unit and unplug the 2-pin connector (No. 8 in figure 10-3) from the chopper motor.
- 6) Disconnect the block cell's detector output-cable-connector from the main circuit board.
- 7) Remove the two screws (No. 1 in figure 10-3) that secure the infrared source unit to the base.
- 8) Remove the sub-assembly consisting of the source unit, block cell, and detector.
- 9) Remove the two screws (No. 19 in figure 10-3) that secure the detector to the infrared source then separate the detector and block cell from the infrared source unit.
- 10) While holding the detector in the palm of your hand, remove the two flat-head screws (No. 18 in figure 10-3) which fix the cell to the detector.

Note: the cell window (No. 10 in figure 10-3) is loose and is only retained by the clamping action between the detector and the block ample cell Take care not to drop the window when separating the block cell from the detector.

- 11) Clean the cell interior and CaF₂ windows using a soft cloth or tissue (see Note on previous page). Inspect the O-Ring for flatness or deterioration and replace if necessary.
- 12) The block cell can be re-assembled by following the reverse of the disassembly procedures. Note the orientation of the loose window and O-ring during disassembly.

Note: Before re-installing the infrared source unit, block cell and detector sub-assembly you should first remove and clean the pipe cell.

- 13) Remove the pipe cell retaining screws (No. 7 in figure 10-3)
- 14) Remove the retaining clamps (No. 11 in figure 10-3).
- 15) Lift the pipe cell out of its two supports (No. 10. in figure 10-3) and remove both windows (right-hand threaded) (No. 14 in figure 10-3).
- 16) At this time, inspect the O-Ring (No. 13 in Figure 10-3) for signs of deterioration. Replace if necessary.

- 17) The CaF₂ window is bonded to the window holder. Inspect and clean the windows as necessary using cotton swabs and a suitable cleaning solution.

Alcohol or an alcohol-based glass cleaner is a suitable cleaning solution. A soft cloth or tissue that will not deposit lint should be used to clean the liner & windows.

- 18) The pipe cells contain a reflective metal foil liner (not shown in Figure 10-3) to enhance the light energy through put in the cell. Normally it is not necessary to remove the liner for cleaning; however, the liner should be removed if the cell is subjected to grossly excessive moisture. If necessary, clean both sides of the liner and the inside of the pipe cell. If the liner has been subjected to a corrosive substance, it should be replaced. In either case, ensure that the small gas holes in the liner are aligned with the gas fittings at both ends of the pipe cell before reassembling the windows.
- 19) The pipe cell can be re-assembled and installed by placing it in its supports and securing with its retaining brackets.

Note: Before tightening the retaining brackets, be certain that a gap of approximately 0.5-1.0 mm exists between the pipe cell and the pipe cell detector.

- 20) Reinstall the infrared source unit, block cell and detector sub-assembly by performing steps e, f, g, h, and I in reverse, being sure to leave a slight gap of approximately 0.5-1.0 mm between the back of the block cell and the front pipe-cell window.

11. ADJUSTMENTS CHECKS AND REPAIRS

11.1. Adjustment of Detector Voltage (NDIR'S only)

Note: Adjustment is required if detector or NDIR amplifier board is replaced. Important: Turn RP2 to its maximum counter clockwise position before initial power up of a replacement detector or NDIR.

The detector operating voltage is specified on the label attached to the side of the detector below the Serialization Number and Type designation. On the NDIR amplifier board, the voltage supplied to the detector can be measured between TP-1 (+) and TP-9 (common). Adjust RP2 to achieve the voltage specified on the detector to within 0.001 VDC.

WARNING: The detector may be damaged if the applied voltage is excessive. For this reason, it is recommended to adjust RP2 to its maximum counter clockwise position before initial power up of a replacement detector or NDIR amplifier board.

11.2. Coarse Zero Adjustment

With zero gas still flowing connect a DC voltmeter to TP7 (+) and TP9 (common). Switch JP8 to the on position and leave JP6 and JP7 in the off position. The target DC voltage for TP7 is 0mV. Adjust RP5 first and use RP3 for the final adjustment.

11.3. Span Gain Adjustment

With a full-scale span gas flowing connect a DC voltmeter to TP8 (+) and TP9 (common). The target voltage for TP8 with a full-scale span gas flowing is 8.00VDC. Turn RP4 fully clockwise (12 turns). To achieve this voltage select a resistor value, or combination of values to install into R30, R35, R36, and / or R37. Set the corresponding Jumper (JP9-JP12) to the on position for each resistor used to set the gain. The value needed may range between 1K and 100K ohms. A smaller resistor value increases the gain and achieves a larger DC voltage at TP8 when span gas is flowing. RP6 can be used to make a small gain adjustment when the target voltage is close. When finished setting the gain adjustment, flow zero gas again and repeat the previous to step to achieve a good zero at TP8.

11.4. Check and Repair Detector

(No. 15 in Figure 10-1 and Figure 10-3, No. 14 in Figure 10-2)

11.4.1. Problem:

Microflow sensor broken, bridge resistor defective or gas leak in detector.

11.4.2. Symptom:

Zero adjustment impossible.

11.4.3. Check and/or replace:

- 1) The microflow sensor and bridge resistors (No. 16 in Figure 10-1) are normal when DC voltages of about 1.5 to 2V are measured between bridge circuit board terminals numbered 1-3 and between terminals numbered 2-3, respectively, and the difference between these voltages is a few tenths of a volt. These two voltage readings can be measured from the top of the NDIR amplifier board between ground (TP9) and pin 1 of J3 and pin 3 of J3 respectively when R7 is removed. J3 is not labeled on the top of the circuit board as it is mounted on the bottom side of the circuit board. The pins are accessible on the top of the board between U3 and JP1. Pin 1 is designated with a square pad.
- 2) Connect an oscilloscope between the NDIR amplifier board check terminals TPp (common) and TP3. When the NDIR amplifier board, infrared light source unit, and chopper are normal, but ac waveform (approximately 10 Hz) is not observable at TP3, gas is leaking in the detector and the detector should be replaced.
- 3) When check in item 1 (above) indicates abnormal voltage, turn the power switch to OFF, and disassemble the NDIR amplifier board from the top of the detector to access the bridge circuit board mounted on the detector.
- 4) Check the microflow sensor for its resistance. Measure resistance values between terminals 1-3 and between terminals 2-3, respectively, on the bridge circuit board. When the resistance values are about 25 to 50 ohms, the microflow sensor is normal, but the bridge resistor is defective. If the resistance is infinite, the microflow sensor is faulty.
- 5) Replacement: Replace the detector with a new one (refer to 10-1). If the instrument is using the pipe cell, the detector is attached to the optical bench from below. Remove the four screws (No. 3 of Figures 10-1 and 10-3) that secure the base (No. 4 of Figures 10-1 and 10-3) to access the detectors retaining screws (No. 2 of figures 10-1 and 10-3).
- 6) After the detector has been replaced, adjust the detector voltage to the specified value (refer to section 11.1 of this manual).
- 7) Adjust zero and span.

11.5. Check and Repair Infrared Light Source Unit

(No. 5 in Figure 10-1)

11.5.1. Problem:

A faulty infrared light source or a leaky gas seal.

11.5.2. Symptom:

The unit reads off scale or the output is unstable.

11.5.3. Check and/or replace:

- 1) After turning the power switch to OFF and disconnecting the lead wires from the two terminal screws, measure the resistance between the two terminals. The resistance should normally be about 38 ohms. If the resistance is infinite, the infrared light source is faulty (Output drifts in the negative direction as resistance decreases).
- 2) When indicator output drifts due to influence from atmosphere in spite of normal operations of the detector and main circuit board, gas may be leaking into the infrared light source unit.

Note: In the case of a low-concentration CO₂ analyzer, the indicator output may fluctuate due to atmospheric CO₂ penetrating the gaps in the optical bench. This would be normal and not necessarily indicative of a problem. Purge the analyzer case with N₂ gas.

- 3) Replacement: After disconnecting wires from the two terminal screws and motor connector, remove the two screws that are used to attach the infrared light source unit to the optical bench. The light source assembly can be replaced, referring to Figure 10-1 or Figure 10-2.
- 4) After replacement of the infrared light source unit, adjust the zero level and span.

11.6. Check and Replace Chopper

(See Figure 2-1)

11.6.1. Problem:

Rotation abnormal.

11.6.2. Symptom:

Indicator output unstable or unresponsive.

11.6.3. Check and/or replace:

- 1) With the power switch turned ON, listen for a frictional noise from the chopper blade. If noise can be heard, it is necessary to adjust the chopper blade so that no contact is made with other parts. Remove the infrared light source assembly and detach the protective cover for access to the chopper blade. Take care not to damage the blade, as it is made of thin material. No adjustment is required as long as the output is normal.

- 2) If the motor shaft does not rotate after energizing the instrument, disconnect the power supply connector from the motor and check to see if AC 100 Volts is supplied to the connector on the power supply side. When power is supplied but the motor shaft does not rotate, check the shaft and blade sector for an obstruction. When the motor does not rotate, and there is no abnormal contact on the shaft or sector blade, the motor itself is defective.
- 3) Replacement: When the motor is defective, the infrared light source assembly must be replaced.

11.7. Check and Repair Measuring Cell

Detector Window and Infrared Light Source Window

11.7.1. Problem:

Cell and window badly contaminated.

11.7.2. Symptom:

Zero adjustment impossible.

11.7.3. Check and or replace:

After removing the measuring cell, check the cell and windows for contamination. If contaminated, remove contaminant with a soft cloth and alcohol. Take care not to damage the windows since they are fragile. For details, refer to section 10 of this manual.

11.8. Check and Repair Tubing Trouble

11.8.1. Problem:

Tubing loosened, disconnected, contaminated, or restricted.

11.8.2. Symptom

Indicator output unstable or response is too slow.

11.8.3. Check and/or replace:

- 1) When tubing is disconnected or loosened, firmly reconnect it.
- 2) When tubing is contaminated or restricted, disconnect it and blow out contaminants with high-pressure air, or replace the tubing.

Caution

Cracked, broken or frayed tubing may cause a hazardous condition. Replacement tubing must be as specified by California Analytical Instruments to prevent possible damage to operating personnel or equipment.

11.9. Check and Repair Amplifier Circuit

- 1) Connect an oscilloscope across check terminals TP3 (signal) and TP9 (common) and observe the ac waveform. While zero gas is flowing, the amplitude of the waveform should be between 2.48Vpp and 2.8Vpp as shown below. This can be adjusted by following the procedure described under section 12.2 before making this adjustment it is recommended that a check for contamination in the cell and cell windows be done first, as this can lead to a reduction in amplitude of the ac signal. **Note: Check cell first for contamination and clean if necessary.**

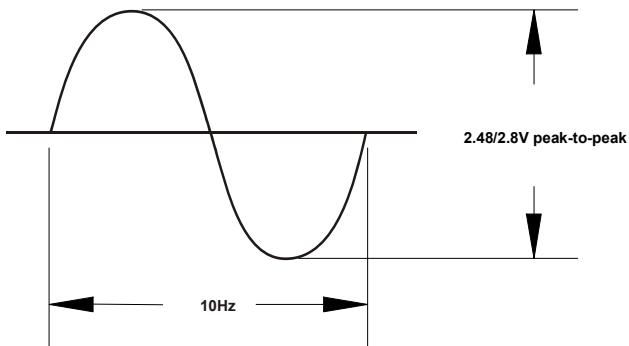


Figure 11-1 Amplifier circuit ac wave form

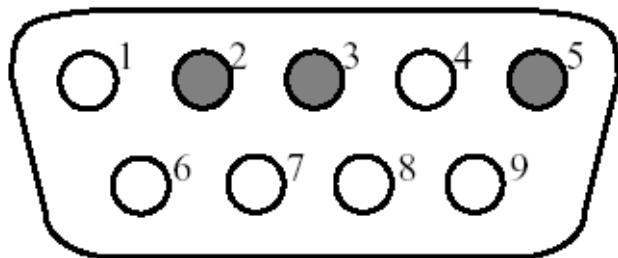
- 2) If an ac waveform cannot be observed in step a) above, observe the ac waveform across terminals TP4 (signal) and TP9 (common). If an ac waveform of 10 Hz and “peak-to-peak” amplitude of 147mV to 164mV is observed, ac amplifier U1 is normal and AC amplifier U7 is not functioning.
- 3) If an AC Waveform is not observed across terminals TP4 (signal) and TP9 (common), check the detector per section 12.4 of this manual.

12. Communication Master Computer / Analyzer (AK Protocol)

12.1. Serial Interface and AK-Commands

The serial interface enables remote control of the analyzer by a master computer. It is implemented as an RS232 V24 interface and meets all requirements of the AK protocol.

A 9-pin male connector at the back of the unit is used to connect a master computer with the following pin assignment:



Pin 2 = Rxd (receive)

Pin 3 = Txd (transmit)

Pin 5 = Gnd (ground)

Figure 12-1 Serial Interface

12.2. Interface Specifications

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Speed: | 9600 bps |
| Character Length | 1 start bit 8 data bits 1 stop bit |
| Parity: | none |
| Handshake | no |

12.3. Protocol Description

12.3.1. Instruction command

| | Character | Explanation |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 st Byte | STX | ASCII code 02 |
| 2 nd Byte | Don't Care | Any ASCII code |
| 3 rd Byte | Function Code 1 | AK instruction e.g.: ASTF |
| 4 th Byte | Function Code 2 | |
| 5 th Byte | Function Code 3 | |
| 6 th Byte | Function Code 4 | |
| 7 th Byte | Blank | |
| 8 th Byte | K | |
| 9 th Byte | 0 | |
| 10 th Byte | Blank | |
| | D | AK instruction parameters, length is variable |
| | A | |
| | T | |
| | A | |
| nth Byte | ETX | ASCII code 03 |

Table 12-1 Structure of an instruction command

12.3.2. Acknowledgement command

| | Character | Explanation |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 st Byte | STX | ASCII code 02 |
| 2 nd Byte | Don't Care | Any ASCII code |
| 3 rd Byte | Function Code 1 | Echo of the AK instruction command |
| 4 th Byte | Function Code 2 | |
| 5 th Byte | Function Code 3 | |
| 6 th Byte | Function Code 4 | |
| 7 th Byte | Blank | |
| 8 th Byte | K | |
| 9 th Byte | 0 | |
| 10 th Byte | Blank | |
| | D | AK acknowledgement parameters, length is variable |
| | A | |
| | T | |
| | A | |
| nth Byte | ETX | ASCII code 03 |

Table 12-2 Structure of an acknowledgement command

12.3.3. Data Description

Each command begins with STX (Start of Text) in the first byte. The “don’t care” byte can be any ASCII character. Generally, a blank or an underscore (_) is used for readability reasons. The four function bytes represent the AK command. A blank comes next, followed by K and the channel number. The analyzer is a single-channel device, and because of that the channel number is usually 0. For delimiting the command parameters from the channel number, another blank follows. This may be followed by command parameters with a variable length. Every command ends with the ETX (End of Text) character. The error status byte in the acknowledgment command signals if internal errors in the analyzer occurred. It is zero when no error appeared, and it is unequal zero when one or more errors occurred. Every time a change in the errors happens the error status byte is incremented by one, no matter if one or several errors disappear or are added. If it had the value 10, it would be reset to 1. The error status byte does not indicate the real number of errors. If the analyzer does not have errors, the error status byte contains the value 0.

In general, AK commands are subdivided into three classes:

- Control commands (Sxxx)
- Inquiry commands (Axxx)
- Configuration commands (Exxx)

12.3.4. Error Handling

It might happen that an unknown instruction is sent, that the analyzer is busy with a function which is not the desired one, or that an error occurred in the command parameters. Table 1-4 summarizes all errors that can appear upon any master instruction.

| Analyzers Acknowledgement | Explanation |
|---------------------------|---|
| ???? f1 | Analyzer does not know the instruction sent. |
| xxxx ² f BS | Analyzer is busy with another function. |
| xxxx f SE | Syntax error within command parameters or incomplete command. |
| xxxx f NA | Requested function or data are not available. |
| xxxx f DF | Data error: The kind or number of given parameters are not valid. |
| xxxx f OF | Offline: Analyzer is offline, i.e. analyzer is in local Mode. Only inquiry commands and SREM (set analyzer in remote mode) are allowed. |

Table 12-3 Acknowledgment response in case of error

¹ f stands for the error status byte.

² xxxx stands for the function code of the sent master command

12.4. Scan Commands

12.4.1. AKON: Measured concentration value

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|-------------------------|---|
| _AKON_K0 | _AKON_s_z.z_y.y_x.x_w.w | Measured concentration value of all channels is responded t = Timestamp (1/10 sec) |
| _AKON_Km | _AKON_s_z.z_t | Measured concentration value of channel m is responded t = Timestamp (1/10 sec) |

12.4.2. AEMB: Get measuring range

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|------------------|--|
| _AEMB_K0 | _AEMB_s_Mn_Mn_Mn | Current measuring range of all channels is responded |
| _AEMB_Km | _AKON_s_Mn | Current measuring range of channel m is responded |

12.4.3. AMBE: Measuring range limit

| Command | Response | Description |
|-------------|---|--|
| _AMBE_K0 | _AMBE_s_M1_w.w _M2_x.x _M3_y.y _M4_z.z | All existing measuring range limits of channel m are responded |
| _AMBE_K0_Mn | _AMBE_s_Mn_z.z | Range limit of Range Mn is responded |

12.4.4. AKAK: Calibration gas concentrations

| Command | Response | Description |
|-------------|---|--|
| _AKAK_Km | _AKAK_s_M1_w.w _M2_x.x _M3_y.y _M4_z.z | All existing calibration gas values are responded for selected channel m |
| _AKAK_Km_Mn | _AKAK_s_Mn_z.z | For selected channel m calibration gas value of Range Mn is responded |

12.4.5. AMBU: Upper and lower range switchover values for auto range

| Command | Response | Description |
|-------------|---|--|
| _AMBU_Km | _AMBU_s_M1_w.w_W.W _M2_x.x_X.X _M3_y.y_Y.Y _M4_z.z_Z.Z | Lower and upper range switchover value of auto range are responded for channel m |
| _AMBU_Km_Mn | _AMBU_s_Mn_w.w_W.W | Lower and upper range switchover value of auto range are responded for channel m range n |

12.4.6. ASTZ: Normal device status

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|---|--|
| _ASTZ_K0 | _ASTZ_s_K1_State1_State2_State3 _K2_State1_State2_State3 _K3_State1_State2_State3 | Respond device status for all channels |
| _ASTZ_Km | _ASTZ_s_State1_State2_State3 | Respond device status only for channel m |

Possible states:

| State 1 | State 2 | State 3 |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| SREM: remote SMAN: manual | STBY: standby SPAU: pause SMGA: measuring gas SNGA: zero gas SEGA: end gas SATK SNGA: zero gas during auto cal SATK SEGA: end gas during auto cal | SARE: auto range on SARA: auto range off |

12.4.7. ASTF: Error status

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|--------------------------|--|
| _ASTF_K0 | _ASTF_s_f1_f2_f3_..._f10 | Current error numbers of all are responded |

Errors:

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Channel 1 Flow Failure | 8 | Channel 1 not calibrated |
| 2 | Channel 2 Flow Failure | 9 | Channel 2 not calibrated |
| 3 | Channel 3 Flow Failure | 10 | Channel 3 not calibrated |
| 4 | External Analog 1 Failure | 11-13 | Ch1...3: Low concentration warning |
| 5 | External Analog 2 Failure | 14-16 | Ch1...3: High concentration warning |
| 6 | Pressure Failure | 17-19 | Ch1...3: Temperature failure |
| 7 | Temperature Failure | 20-22 | Ch1...3: EPC Voltage failure |

12.4.8. AKEN: Device identification

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| _AKEN_K0 | _AKEN_s_devicename | Device identification is responded |
| _AKEN_K1 | _AKEN_s_model | Device model |
| _AKEN_K2 | _AKEN_s_serialno | Device serial number |
| _AKEN_K3 | _AKEN_s_samplepressure | Suggested input sample pressure |

12.4.9. ARMU: Raw value

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|-----------------------|---|
| _ARMU_K0 | _ARMU_s_z.z_y.y_x.x_t | Raw value before linearization and offset-span-correction is responded for all channels t = Timestamp (1/10 sec) Raw value before linearization and offset-span-correction is responded for channel m t = Timestamp (1/10 sec) |

12.4.10. ATEM: Temperatures

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|-------------|--|
| _ATEM_K0 | _ATEM_s_z.z | Device temperature in degrees Celsius is responded |
| _ATEM_Km | _ATEM_s_z.z | Detector temperature of channel m is returned in z.z |

12.4.11. ADRU: Pressures/ Valve voltage

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|-------------|---|
| _ADRU_K0 | _ADRU_s_z.z | Pressure in is responded |
| _ADRU_Km | _ADRU_s_z.z | EPC voltage of channel m is returned in z.z |

12.4.12. ADUF: Flows

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|---------------------|--|
| _ADUF_K0 | _ADUF_s_z.z_y.y_x.x | Sample gas flow of all channels is responded |
| _ADUF_Km | _ADUF_s_z.z | Sample gas flow of channel m is responded |

12.4.13. AGRD: Polynom coefficients

| Command | Response | Description |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|
| _AGRD_Km_Mn | _AGRD_s_Mn_a0_a1_a2_a3_a4 | Polynomial coefficients of channel m range Mn are responded |

12.4.14. AANG: Deviation from zero point after autocalibration

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|---|--|
| _AANG_Km | _AANG_s_M1_z.z_da_dr _M2_z.z_da_dr _M3_z.z_da_dr _M4_z.z_da_dr | Verifying deviations from zero point after auto calibration. Values: measured value (z.z), absolute dev (da), relative dev (dr) |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

12.4.15. AAEG: Deviation from end point after autocalibration

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|---|---|
| _AAEG_Km | _AANG_s_M1_z.z_da_dr _M2_z.z_da_dr _M3_z.z_da_dr _M4_z.z_da_dr | Verifying deviation from end point after auto calibration Values: measured value (z.z), absolute dev (da), relative dev (dr) |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

12.4.16. AFDA: Purge and Autocalibration times

| Command | Response | Description |
|---------------|-----------------|--|
| _AFDA_Km_SATK | _AFDA_s_z_y_x_w | Auto calibration times of channel m: z: Purge time y: Calibration time x: Total calibration time w: Verify time (z, y, x, w in seconds) |
| _AFDA_K0_SSPL | _AFDA_s_z | Purge time will be responded |

12.4.17. APAR: Request Autocalibration tolerance values

| Command | Response | Description |
|---------------|-------------------------|--|
| _APAR_Km_SATK | _APAR_s_z.z.y.y.x.x.w.w | Autocalibration tolerance value (%): z.z: Range 1 y.y: Range 2 x.x: Range 3 w.w: Range 4 |

12.4.18. AKAL: Deviations from calibration

| Command | Response | Description |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|
| _AKAL_Km_ | _AKAL_s_M1_z.z.y.y.x.x.w.w | Deviation: |
| | _M2_z.z.y.y.x.x.w.w | z.z: Zero gas relative last calibration |
| | _M3_z.z.y.y.x.x.w.w | y.y: Zero gas factory calibration. |
| | _M4_z.z.y.y.x.x.w.w | x.x: Span gas relative last calibration. w.w: Span gas factory calibration |

12.4.19. ASYZ: Respond System Time

| Command | Response | Description |
|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| _ASYZ_K0_ | _ASYZ_s_yymmdd_hhmmss | System time: yymmdd: year, month, day (each 2 characters wide, no spaces) hhmmss: hour, minute, second (each 2 characters wide, no spaces) |

12.4.20. AT90: Respond Lowpass filter time

| Command | Response | Description |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| _AT90_K0_ | _AT90_s_t | Respond low pass filter time t=filter time in seconds |

12.4.21. ADAL: Diagnostic alarm limits

| Command | Response | Description |
|------------|---|---------------------------------|
| _ADAL_K0 | _ADAL_s_a1.min_a1.max_... _a16.min_a16.max | All alarms limits are responded |
| _ADAL_K0_x | _ADAL_s_x.min_x.max | Alarm limits of x |

Alarm Limits:

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Sample gas flow channel 1 | 7 | Temperature |
| 2 | Sample gas flow channel 2 | 8 | Sample concentration channel 1 |
| 3 | Sample gas flow channel 3 | 9 | Sample concentration channel 2 |
| 4 | External input 1 | 10 | Sample concentration channel 3 |
| 5 | External input 2 | 11-13 | Temperature channel 1...3 |
| 6 | Barometric -Pressure | 14-16 | EPC voltage channel 1...3 |

12.4.22. ATCP: Query TCP/IP settings

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|--|---|
| _ATCP_K0 | _ADAL_s_zzz.zzz.zzz.zzz _yyy.yyy.yyy.yyy _xxxx | zzz: TCP/IP Address yyy: TCP/IP subnet mask xxxx: TCP/IP port |

12.4.23. AVER: Query Software version

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|-------------------------------------|--|
| _AVER_K0 | _AVER_s_3MAIN_z_3USER_y_OS MSR_x | z: Main version x.xxx.b_dd.mm.yyyy y: User version x.xxx.b_dd.mm.yyyy x: OSMSR version x.xxx_dd.mm.yyyy |

12.4.24. AH2O: QueryH₂O correction parameter

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|---------------------|---|
| _AH2O_Km | _AH2O_s_z.z_y.y_x.x | z.z: Dry – voltage of A in with no water present y.y: 1st order coefficient x.x.: 2nd order coefficient |

12.4.25. ACO2: Query CO₂ correction parameter

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|-------------------------|---|
| _ACO2_Km | _ACO2_s_z.z_y.y_x.x_w.w | z.z: Offset – voltage of A in with no CO ₂ present y.y: Min A in – if A in is below this value no CO ₂ correction will be done. x.x: 1st order coefficient w.w.: 2nd order coefficient |

12.4.26. AUDP: Query UDP data streaming parameter

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|--|--|
| _AUDP_K0 | _AUDP_s_<UDPPort>_ <DataFrequency>_[<Mode>] [<UDP_IP>] | Port: port for open the UDP connection DataFrequency: Frequency for transmit the data in Hz Mode: A: ASCII Mode UDP_IP: Alternative IP address for open the UDP connection when it should not use the IP of connected TCP/IP client |

12.5. Control commands

12.5.1. SRES: Reset

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| _SRES_K0 | _SRES_s | Reset |

12.5.2. SPAU: Pause

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| _SPAU_K0 | _SPAU_s | Pause mode |

12.5.3. STBY: Standby

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|----------|-------------------------------|
| _STBY_K0 | _STBY_s | Standby mode for all channels |
| _STBY_Km | _STBY_s | Standby mode for channel m |

12.5.4. SNGA: Open valve for zero gas calibration

| Command | Response | Description |
|-------------|----------|---|
| _SNGA_K0 | _SNGA_s | Open all three zero gas valves |
| _SNGA_Km | _SNGA_s | Open valve for zero gas calibration of actual measuring range |
| _SNGA_Km_Mn | _SNGA_s | Open valve for zero gas calibration of range Mn |

12.5.5. SEGA: Open valve for end gas calibration

| Command | Response | Description |
|-------------|----------|--|
| _SEGA_K0 | _SEGA_s | Open all three end gas valves |
| _SEGA_Km | _SEGA_s | Open valve for end gas calibration of actual measuring range |
| _SEGA_Km_Mn | _SEGA_s | Open valve for end gas calibration of range Mn |

12.5.6. SSPL: Purge Analyzer with zero gas

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|----------|--|
| _SSPL_K0 | _SSPL_s | Open zero gas valve and purge all channels |

12.5.7. SATK: Start automatic calibration

| Command | Response | Description |
|-------------|----------|--|
| _SATK_Km | _SATK_s | Start automatic calibration with selected range of channel m |
| _SATK_Km_Mn | _SATK_s | Start automatic calibration for channel m, Range n |

12.5.8. SEMB: Set measuring range

| Command | Response | Description |
|-------------|----------|--|
| _SEMB_Km_Mn | _SEMB_s | Set measuring range Auto range will be disabled |

12.5.9. SARE: Auto range on

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|----------|------------------------------------|
| _SARE_K0 | _SARE_s | Set auto range on for all channels |
| _SARE_Km | _SARE_s | Set auto range on for channel m |

12.5.10. SARA: Auto range off

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| _SARA_K0 | _SARA_s | Set auto range off for all channels |
| _SARA_Km | _SARA_s | Set auto range off |

12.5.11. SREM: Remote mode for AK-commands

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|----------|---------------------------|
| _SREM_K0 | _SREM_s | Set device in remote mode |

12.5.12. SMAN: Manual control to control device manually

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|----------|---------------------------|
| _SMAN_K0 | _SMAN_s | Set device in manual mode |

12.5.13. SMGA: Start measuring

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|----------|--------------------------------|
| _SMGA_K0 | _SMGA_s | Start measuring |
| _SMGA_Km | _SMGA_s | Open all sample valves |
| | | Open sample valve of channel m |

12.5.14. SNKA: Saves measured value as new offset.

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|----------|---|
| _SNKA_K0 | _SNKA_s | Saves measured value of actual range for each channel as new offset if zero valve is opened |
| _SNKA_Km | _SNKA_s | Saves measured value of actual range as new offset if zero valve is opened |

12.5.15. SEKA: Saves measured value as new span value

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------|----------|--|
| _SEKA_K0 | _SEKA_s | Saves new span values for each channel if span valve is opened |
| _SEKA_Km | _SEKA_s | Saves measured value of actual range as new span value if span valve is opened |

12.5.16. SUDP: Start /Stop UDP data streaming

| Command | Response | Description |
|--------------|----------|--|
| _SUDP_K0_ON | _SUDP_s | Start Data streaming via the UDP channel. You need to configure the channel before with EUDP command |
| _SUDP_K0_OFF | _SUDP_s | Stop streaming via the UDP channel |

12.6. Settings

12.6.1. EKAK: The four span gas concentration values are set

| Command | Response | Description |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| _EKAK_Km_M1_w.w_M2_x.x_M3_y.y_M4_z.z | _EKAK_s | Set end gas values for channel m |

12.6.2. EMBE: The four measuring range end values are set

| Command | Response | Description |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| _EMBE_Km_M1_w.w_M2_x.x_M3_y.y_M4_z.z | _EMBE_s | Set range limits |

12.6.3. EMBU: The upper and the lower range switchover for auto range are set

| Command | Response | Description |
|--|----------|---|
| _EMBU_Km_M1_w.w_W.W_M2_x.x_X.X_M3_y.y_Y.Y_M4_z.z_Z.Z | _EMBU_s | Set lower and upper range switchover limits |

12.6.4. EKEN: Set new device identification and information

| Command | Response | Description |
|--------------------------|----------|---|
| _EKEN_K0_new device-name | _EKEN_s | Set new device identification Maximum length of device name is 40 characters |

NOTE: To change device identification, you must first rename the device to "RESET". Now a name up to 40 characters can be given.

NOTE: The device name must not have any blanks between characters, e.g. "CAI CLD" is not allowed. You can use underscores, e.g.. "CAI_CLD".

12.6.5. EGRD: Set polynom coefficients

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------------------------|----------|--|
| _EGRD_Km_Mn_a0_a1_a2_a3_a4 | _EGRD_s | Set polynomial coefficients of range Mn on channel m |

12.6.6. EFDA: Set autocalibration and purge times

| Command | Response | Description |
|-----------------------|----------|--|
| _EFDA_Km_SATK_z_y_x_w | _EFDA_s | Set auto cal. times for channel m: z: Purge time y: Calibration time x: Total calibration time w: Verify time (z, y, x, w in seconds) |
| _EFDA_K0_SSPL_z | _EFDA_s | Set analyzer purge time to z seconds |

12.6.7. EPAR: Set autocalibration tolerance values

| Command | Response | Description |
|-------------------------------|----------|--|
| _EPAR_Km_SATK_z.z_y.y_x.x_w.w | _EPAR_s | Autocalibration tolerance value (%): z.z= Range 1 y.y= Range 2 x.x= Range 3 w.w= Range 4 |

12.6.8. ESYZ: Set System Time

| Command | Response | Description |
|------------------------|----------|---|
| _ESYZ_K0_yymmdd_hhmmss | _ESYA_s | Set system time: yymmdd: year, month, day (each 2 characters wide, no spaces) hhmmss: hour, minutes, seconds (each 2 characters, no spaces) |

12.6.9. ET90: Set Lowpass Filter Time

| Command | Response | Description |
|------------|----------|---|
| _ET90_K0_t | _ET90_s | Set lowpass filter time: t= filter time in seconds |

12.6.10. EDAL: Diagnostic alarm limits

| Command | Response | Description |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| _EDAL_K0_a1.min_a1.mas_..._a12max | _EDAL_s | Set all alarm limits |
| _EDAL_K0_x_x.min_xmax | _EDAL_s | Set alarm limits of x |

Alarm Limits:

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------|---|
| 1 | Flow of channel 1 | 7 | Temperature |
| 2 | Flow of channel 2 | 8 | Sample concentration channel 1 |
| 3 | Flow of channel 3 | 9 | Sample concentration channel 2 |
| 4 | External analog in 1 | 10 | Sample concentration channel 3 |
| 5 | External analog in 2 | 11-13 | Temperature alarm limits channel 1...3 |
| 6 | Pressure | 14-16 | EPC voltage alarm limits channel 1...3 |

12.6.11. ETCP: Set TCP/IP Parameters

| Command | Response | Description |
|------------------------------|----------|--|
| _ETCP_K0_zzz.zzz.zzz.zzz.zzz | _EDAL_s | zzz= TCP/IP address |
| _yyy.yyy.yyy.yyy | | yyy= TCP/IP subnet mask |
| _xxxx | | xxxx= TCP/IP port |
| | | All changes take effect after next power on cycle |

12.6.12. EH2O Set H₂O correction parameters

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------------------|----------|--|
| _EH2O_Km_z.z_y.y_x.x | _EH2O_s | z.z: dry y.y: 1st order coefficient x.x: 2nd order coefficient |

12.6.13. ECO2 Set CO₂ correction parameters

| Command | Response | Description |
|----------------------|----------|--|
| _EH2O_Km_z.z_y.y_x.x | _EH2O_s | z.z: dry y.y: 1st order coefficient x.x: 2nd order coefficient |

12.6.14. EUDP Set UDP Data streaming parameters

| Command | Response | Description |
|--|----------|--|
| _EUDP_K0_<UDPPort>_<DataFrequency>_[<Mode>]_[<UDP_IP>] | _EUDP_s | <p>Configure an UDP channel for data streaming of the measuring values via Ethernet UDP.</p> <p>Port: port for open the UDP connection</p> <p>DataFrequency: Frequency for transmit the data in Hz</p> <p>Mode: A: ASCII Mode (optional)</p> <p>UDP_IP: Alternative IP address for open the UDP connection when it should not use the IP of connected TCP/IP client (optional)</p> |

12.6.15. Format of the streaming Data via UDP:

ASCII Mode:

The measuring values will be sent with ASCII signs. The format is:

<Sequence number>_x.x_y.y_z.z

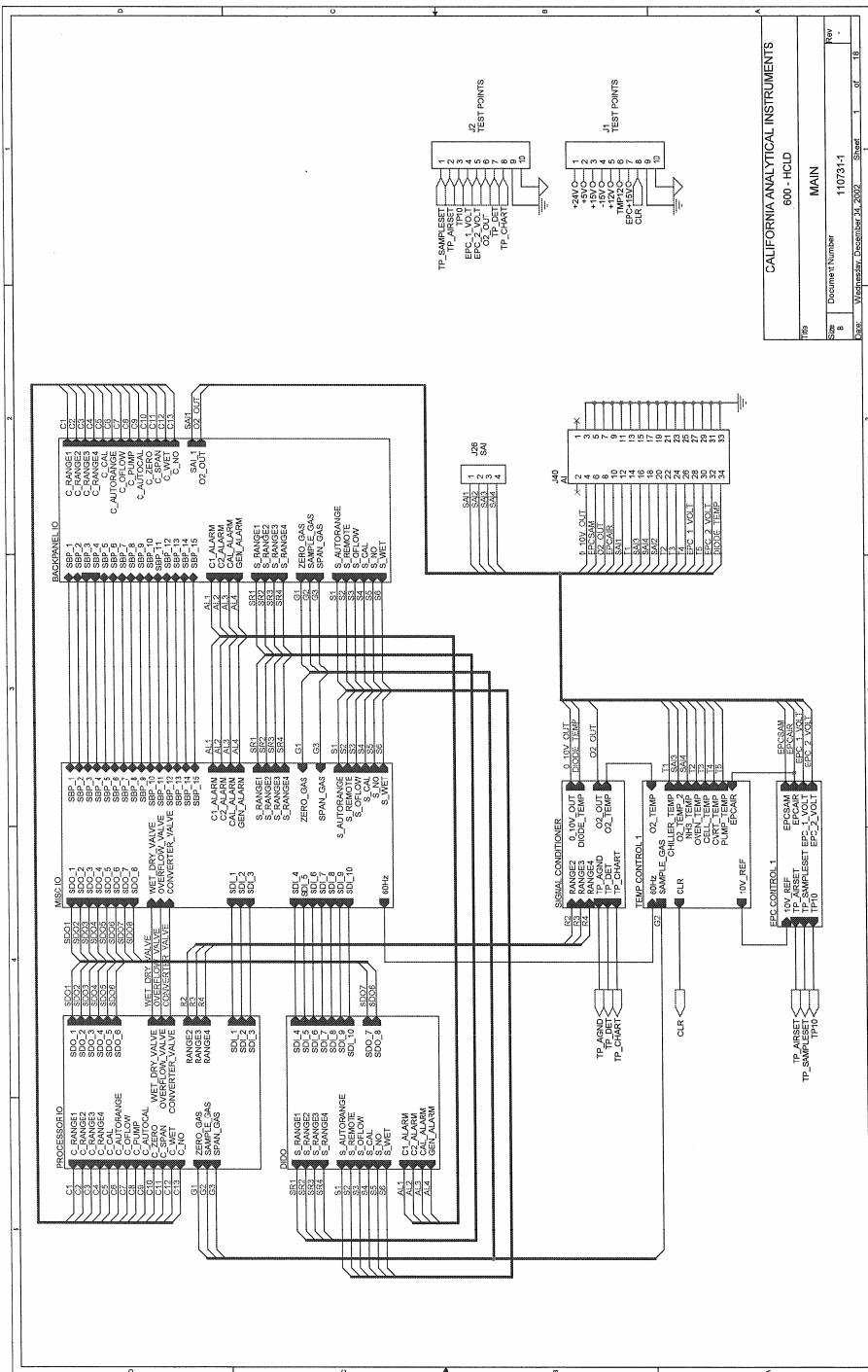
The sequence number will be incremented with every data packet, which is sent.

The measuring values x.x, y.y and z.z will be sent like in AKON K0 telegram

12.7. Abbreviations used

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Km | : K' + channel Number (→K1....K3) |
| Mn | : Measuring range number |
| M1 .. M4 | : Measuring Range 1 .. 4 |
| w.w..zz | : Numerical value |
| W.W...Z.Z | : Numerical value |
| T | : Numeric integer value |
| x | : Number |
| a0 .. a4 | : Polynomial coefficients |
| s | : Status |

13. Appendix 1 Electrical Block Diagram



14. Appendix 2- Starting With Serial Number U06081

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Model 600 NDIR Series of instruments starting with Serial Number U06081 have several new Hardware and Software features.

The Hardware includes the use of a new memory system, isolation of the analog output signals and 15 relays that are used to buffer the many new digital output signals that are now available

The available digital signals consist of a SERVICE group, that can be used to externally monitor a number of conditions for preventative maintenance and diagnostics.

A second STATUS group, is provided to define the operation of the instrument such as Spanning, Zeroing, Calibrating and the current Range(1, 2, 3, 4, AUTO)

Many of the various signals are duplicated because an NDIR instrument can consist of up to three different channels.

The Software includes modifications to existing functions, changes to the Measurement screen, additional Short-Cut Keys and several New Functions that are listed as follows:

- **MEASUREMENT**

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| Over Range | 888888 |
| Diagnostics | F3 |
| Zero | F5 |
| Span | F6 |
| Standby | F7 |
| Range Limits | F8 |
| Span Values | F9 |
| Outputs | F10 |

Note: The operator can use these Short-Cut Keys or continue to use existing procedures.

- **NEW FUNCTIONS**

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Auto Startup | F5, F7, F7 |
| ALARMS | F5, F7,(Use F6 to toggle ON/OFF) |
| Offsets& Gains | F4, F3, F5 |
| D/A Calibration | F5, F7, F8 |
| Save Data Archiving Time | F5, F7, F1, F5 (Use ENTER to change recording time) |
| User Digital Outputs | F5, F9 |

- **Modifications**

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Saved/Not good | F4, F2, F1 or F2 (To flow Zero or Span Gas) |
| Re-Set Calibration Values | F4, F5 |

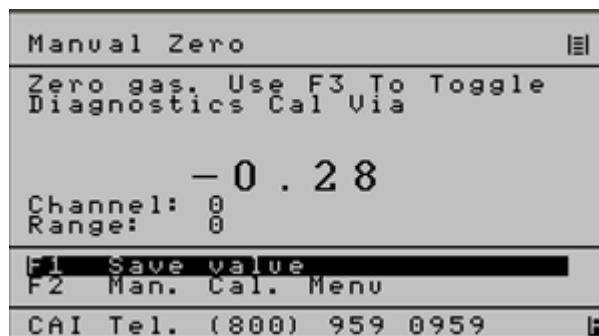
2.0 OPERATION OF MEASUREMENT KEYS:

Note: USE the F1 & F2 Keys to view the complete list of menu items.

2.1 Diagnostics Use **F3** to toggle between MEASUREMENT an DIAGNOSTIC

2.2 Zero: Select the required channel and range then press **F5**.

Note: For instruments with an internal Zero Solenoid select Calibration By Valves. (**F5, F2, F4**)



Zero Gas will be enabled and the observed results can be used to evaluate instrument performance

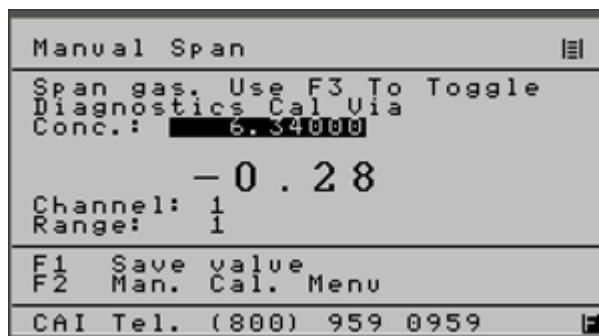
Press **F3** to toggle to the Diagnostic screen for additional information

Press **F1** to save the value and complete a ZERO calibration for this channel and range

Press **MAIN, F1** to return to the MEASUREMENT screen to select other channels and ranges and repeat the process or **F2** to return to the Manual Calibration screen

2.3 Span: Select the required Channel and Range then press **F6**.

Note: For instruments with an internal Span Solenoid select Calibration By Valves (**F5, F2, F4**).



Span Gas for Channel1 and Range 1 will be enabled and the observed results can be used to evaluate instrument performance.

Press **F3** to toggle to the Diagnostic screen for additional information

Press **F1** to save the new value and complete the SPAN calibration for this Channel and Range.

Note that the span gas value used for this channel and range is highlighted and can be changed if necessary. Use the Enter key and the numeric keys as required.

Press **MAIN, F1** to return to the MEASUREMENT screen to select other Channels and Ranges and repeat the process or **F2** to return to the Manual Calibration screen.

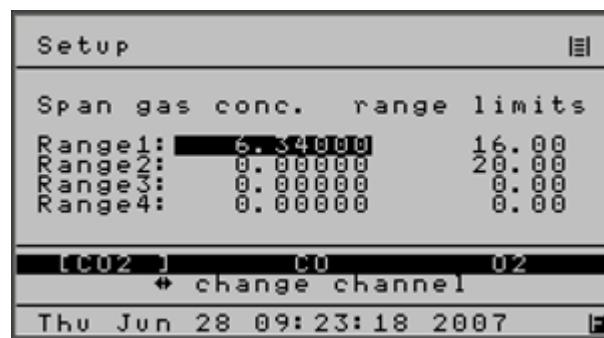
2.4 Range Limits: (F8);



The Channels and Ranges are factory defined and application specific.
Consult California Analytical if any changes are required.

Use the $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ keys to observe the other Channels.

2.5 Span Values: F9



Use the $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ keys to select the desired Channel and the \uparrow to select the Range

Note that the span gas value used for this channel and range is highlighted and can be changed if necessary.

Use the **Enter** key and the **NUMERIC** keys as required.

2.6 Outputs: F10

| assignment | |
|------------|-----------|
| Output | Signal |
| 1 | Channel1 |
| 2 | Channel12 |
| 3 | Channel13 |
| 4 | Pressure |

Thu Jun 28 09:25:18 2007 

Use this screen to define the signals and their location that will be monitored by a remote reordering device.

3.0 NEW FUNCTIONS

3.1 Auto Start Up: (F5, F7, F7)



All key analyzer parameters are stored in a secure memory location and retained when power is removed

In the event of an unexpected power failure it may be desirable to change some parameters until an operator can resume control.

This screen may be used to establish several desirable special instrument start-up parameters that define how the analyzer recovers from loss of AC power

When enabled this screen will define the following:

Wait: The time delay in minutes before proceeding

If zero is selected the instrument will not start until warnings are cleared

Access Level: The final access level

Remote/Manual: The final operating MODE

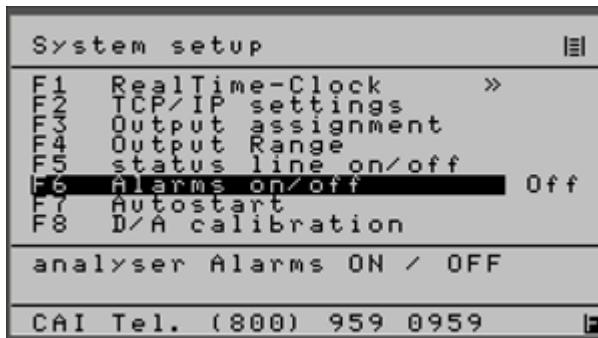
Calibrations: The number of attempts to complete a successful calibration as required in the operator defined Deviation Tables.

If calibration is not successful the instrument will continue reporting results using the last completed calibration.

The analyzer can be configured use the previous calibration by selecting zero Calibrations.

Starting Range: When all defined actions are completed the analyzer will return to the Measurement Screen and to the range specified.

3.2 Alarms On/Off: (F5, F7)

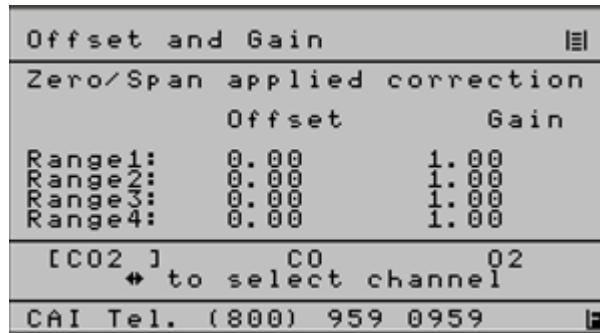


Use **F6** to toggle ON/OFF

The instrument has an extensive library of error messages that will aid in the identification of various anomalous events and are displayed at the bottom of the screen. These messages will assist in Diagnostics and indicating the need for preventative maintenance.

This screen provides an option to disable these messages during initial start-up or as may be desired for a particular application.

3.3 Offset & Gain: (F4, F3, F5)



This screen can be used to provide an additional means to display calibration deviations.

Use ← → keys to change channel.

The OFFSET is the value stored during zero calibration.

The GAIN is the value stored during span gas calibration using the operator defined calibration gas.

An increasing or decreasing change to the OFFSET or GAIN when used in conjunction with "Deviations" will provide insight to both short and long term changes to system performance.

3.4 Calibrate the Digital Outputs

F5, F7, F8 D/A Calibration

F5, F7, F3 Output Assignment

- **Overview**

The 600 CLD Series of instruments are designed to provide analog outputs that can be configured as 0-10v, 4-20 ma, or 0-20 ma.

With this version the outputs can also be configured to include an additional 1.0 volt and 5.0 volt output and a **calibration** capability.

The outputs can be calibrated to exactly match the results obtained on a PLC, Recorder, Data Logger or other remote recording device that may be connected to the analyzer.

The operator will first select the OUTPUT ASSIGNMENT screen and choose the output that is to be calibrated. All outputs of interest may be selected. When calibration is completed, the operator will return the outputs to their original assignment

The D-A CALIBRATION screen will be then be used to complete the calibration procedure.

This screen provides a section that is used to record the zero signal corrections (zero offset) and a second area to record the 100% signal corrections (Gain) for each of the four output signals that may be defined to develop a voltage or current signal..

Since this is a Digital to Analog conversion, the calibration will require the completion of a simple “trial and error” procedure. The operator will observe the results of a “zero or full scale (Gain) signal generated by the analyzer to the remote recording device and select a correction factor. The operator will save this value and then observe the results on attached the remote recording device.

The process of selection and saving for “zero” and “span” will be repeated until a satisfactory calibration is achieved. For 0-1V, 0-5V, 0-10V and a 0-20 ma outputs the Offset and Gain values are independent and do not interact... With the 4-20 ma output, the “Offset (zero)” and “Gain (span)”values interact and may require a few more trials.

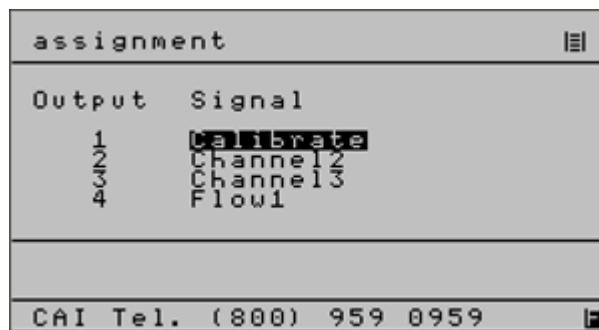
The following is a table of typical values:

| OUTPUT | OFFSET | GAIN |
|--------|--------|------|
|--------|--------|------|

| | | |
|---------|-------|-------|
| 0-20 ma | 0.000 | 0.927 |
| 4-20 ma | 1.820 | 0.740 |
| 0-1 V | 1.300 | 0.820 |
| 0-5 V | 1.100 | 0.820 |
| 0-10 V | 1.050 | 0.820 |

Procedure

3.4.1 From the Main Menu press F5,F7,F3,to obtain following screen:



F5, F7, F3

3.4.2 Use the \downarrow to highlight the outputs that require calibration.

Note: In the above example only Output 1 will be calibrated
Record the name of these signals, they will be restored.

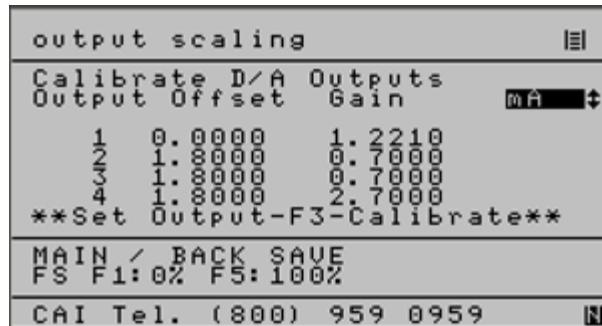
3.4.3 Press enter to provide access to all the menu of signals that are available. (Real Time. THC, CH₄, Calibration, Sample pressure, etc.)

3.4.4 Select Calibration and press **ENTER** to complete the selection

Note: Any or all of the four outputs can be selected for calibration
This screen will not be used again until calibration has been completed.

3.4.5 Press **BACK** to return to the SYSTEM SETUP screen (**F5, F7** from the main menu)

3.4.6 Press **F8** to obtain the following screen:
Press **Enter** to activate highlighted area



F5, F7, F8

3.4.7 Use the **↓** to select the desired output press **ENTER**

3.4.8 Press **F1** to select a ZERO signal and observe the results on the remote device

3.4.9 Change the offset value press **BACK** to save the new value.

3.4.10 Press **F8** to return to the D-A Calibration screen and note the results on the remote device.

3.4.11 Repeat steps 8.0 thru 10.0 until a satisfactory ZERO calibration is achieved.

3.4.12 Complete steps 8.0 thru 10.0 for each of the remaining outputs that require calibration.

3.4.13 Press **F5** to produce a full scale (100%) signal

3.4.14 Use the arrow keys to position the cursor at the require GAIN value

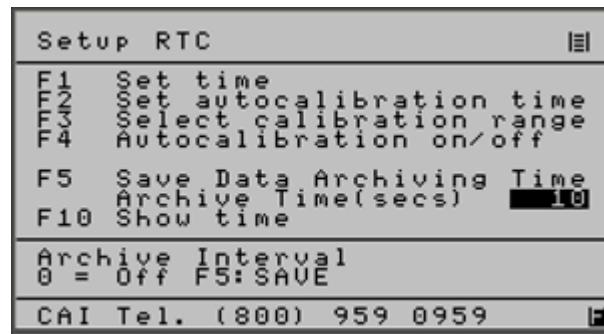
3.4.15 Observe the results on the remote device and make a correction to the GAIN value for the output of interest. Press **BACK** to save this new value

3.4.16 Press **F8** to return to the D-A calibration screen

3.4.17 Observe the results on the remote device and repeat steps change the GAIN value by repeating steps 3.4.14 thru 3.4.16 as needed for each output.

3.4.18 Return to the OUTPUT Assignment screen **F5, F7, F3** from the main menu and change the output signals from CALIBRATE to their original values as defined in step **3.2.2**.

3.5 Save Data Archiving Time (F5, F7, F1, F5)



Use ENTER to change recording time

3.6 User Digital Outputs

Overview

The 600 NDIR Series of instruments have 15 solid state, optically coupled, isolated relays that can be programmed by the operator to indicate the status of numerous signals.

The following is a list of digital signals that are available.

- **SERVICE**

| Signal | Displayed Message | MIN | MAX | Definition |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| FI1 | Flow 1 ,Check | 0.5 | 3.5 | Flow 1 |
| FI2 | Flow 2 ,Check | 0.5 | 3.5 | Flow 2 |
| FI3 | Flow 3 ,Check | 0.5 | 3.5 | Flow 3 |
| E1 | Extern Analog 1 ,Check | | | External Analog 1 |
| E2 | Extern Analog 2 ,Check | | | External Analog 2 |
| P | Pressure ,Check | 10 | 16 | Pressure |
| T | Temperature ,Check | 20 | 50 | Temperature |
| 1NC | Channel 1 is not calibrated | | | Temperature Ch.1 |
| 2NC | Channel 2 is not calibrated | | | Temperature Ch.2 |
| 3NC | Channel 3 is not calibrated | | | Temperature Ch.3 |
| 1LoC | Ch1: Low conc. Warning | 20 | 60 | EPC Ch.1 |
| 2LoC | Ch2: Low conc. Warning | 20 | 60 | EPC Ch.2 |
| 3LoC | Ch3: Low conc. Warning | 20 | 60 | EPC Ch.3 |
| 1HiC | Ch1: High conc. Warning | 2 | 8 | |
| 2HiC | Ch2: High conc. Warning | 2 | 8 | |
| 3HiC | Ch3: High conc. Warning | 2 | 8 | |
| 1DT | Ch1: Temperature ! | | | |
| 2DT | Ch2: Temperature ! | | | |
| 3DT | Ch3: Temperature ! | | | |
| 1EV | Ch1: EPC ,Check | | | |
| 2EV | Ch2: EPC ,Check | | | |
| 3EV | Ch3: EPC ,Check | | | |
| 1OR | Ch1: Range overflow | | | |
| 2OR | Ch2: Range overflow | | | |
| 3OR | Ch3: Range overflow | | | |
| 1AU | Ch1: ADC Under Range | | | |
| 2AU | Ch2: ADC Under Range | | | |
| 3AU | Ch3: ADC Under Range | | | |
| 1AO | Ch1: ADC Over Range | | | |
| 2AO | Ch2: ADC Over Range | | | |
| 3AO | Ch3: ADC Over Range | | | |
| Off | | | | |

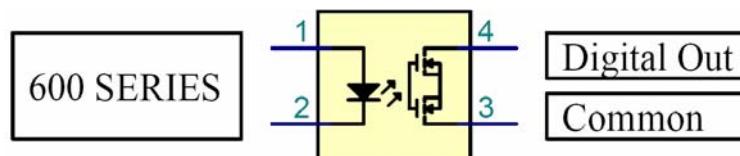
- STATUS

| | |
|-----|----------------|
| 1R2 | 1 Range 2 |
| 1R3 | 1 Range 3 |
| 1R4 | 1 Range 4 |
| 1C | 1 In Calibrate |
| 1Z | 1 In Zero |
| 1S | 1 In Span |
| 1Sa | 1 In Sample |
| 2AR | 2 Auto Range |
| 2R1 | 2 Range 1 |
| 2R2 | 2 Range 2 |
| 2R3 | 2 Range 3 |
| 2R4 | 2 Range 4 |
| 2C | 2 In Calibrate |
| 2Z | 2 In Zero |
| 2S | 2 In Span |
| 2Sa | 2 In Sample |
| 3AR | 3 Auto Range |
| 3R1 | 3 Range 1 |
| 3R2 | 3 Range 2 |
| 3R3 | 3 Range 3 |
| 3R4 | 3 Range 4 |
| 3C | 3 In Calibrate |
| 3Z | 3 In Zero |
| 3S | 3 In Span |
| 3Sa | 3 In Sample |

- **STATUS**

| | |
|-----|----------------|
| 1R2 | 1 Range 2 |
| 1R3 | 1 Range 3 |
| 1R4 | 1 Range 4 |
| 1C | 1 In Calibrate |
| 1Z | 1 In Zero |
| 1S | 1 In Span |
| 1Sa | 1 In Sample |
| 2AR | 2 Auto Range |
| 2R1 | 2 Range 1 |
| 2R2 | 2 Range 2 |
| 2R3 | 2 Range 3 |
| 2R4 | 2 Range 4 |
| 2C | 2 In Calibrate |
| 2Z | 2 In Zero |
| 2S | 2 In Span |
| 2Sa | 2 In Sample |
| 3AR | 3 Auto Range |
| 3R1 | 3 Range 1 |
| 3R2 | 3 Range 2 |
| 3R3 | 3 Range 3 |
| 3R4 | 3 Range 4 |
| 3C | 3 In Calibrate |
| 3Z | 3 In Zero |
| 3S | 3 In Span |
| 3Sa | 3 In Sample |

Typical Relay



These contacts(3, 4) will drive continuously up to 500 MA using a customer voltage supply that does not exceed 60 VDC.

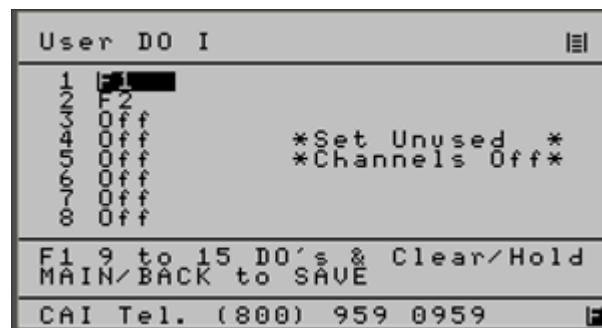
- Operation

Use F5, F9 to select the first eight outputs

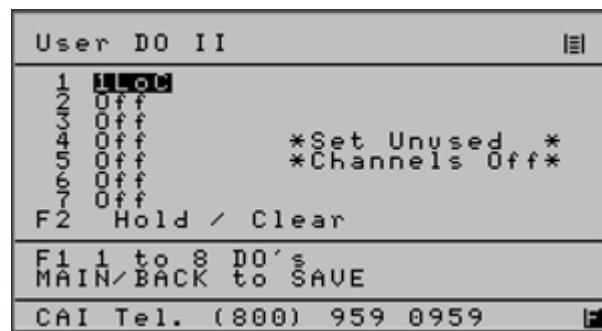
Use the \downarrow to select the desired output

Press ENTER and use \uparrow to select desired item

NOTE the 600 FID can provide 35 digital output signals



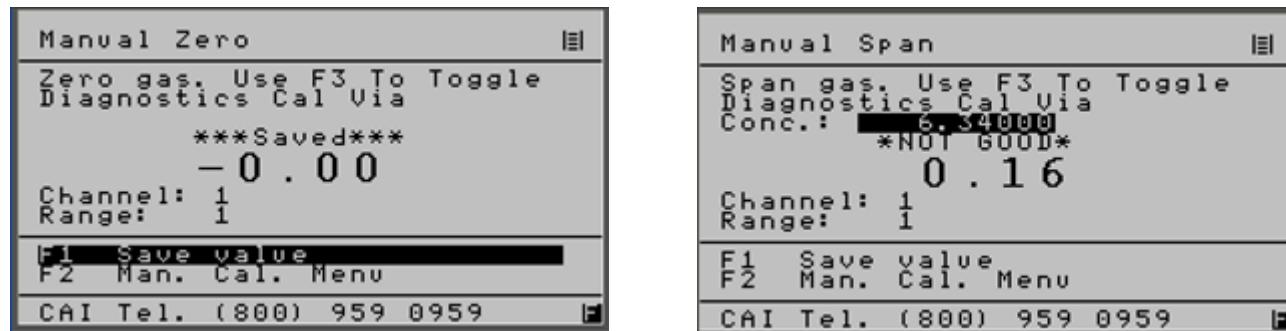
Press **F1** to observe the remaining seven outputs
Program as desired per the above



4.0 Changes to existing functions

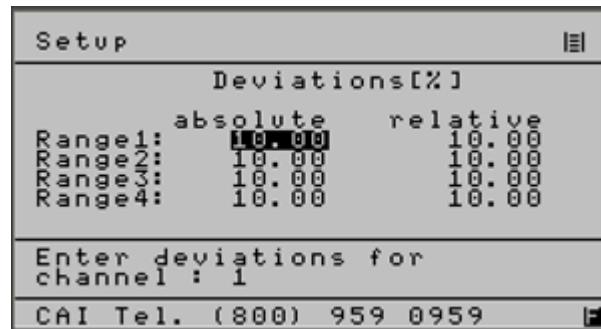
4.1 Saved or NOT GOOD

During Manual Calibration the following screens will be displayed to indicate the instruments response to the value of the zero or span gas using the amount that the operator defined in the deviation table.



The above is shown using Zero/SPAN Gas

From Measurement use: **F5 or F6**
From Main Menu use: **F4, F2, F1 or F2**



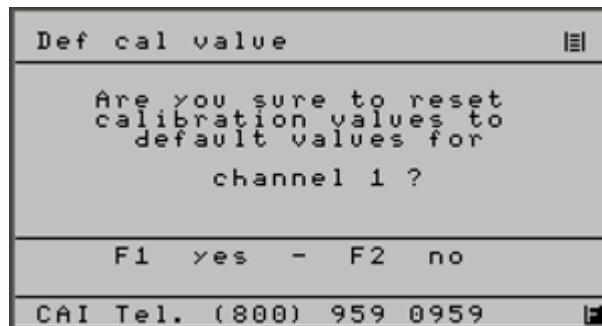
F5, F2, F3

Note: This screen is used by the operator to define the maximum acceptable limits of the Zero and Span gas for both Manual and Automatic Calibrating.

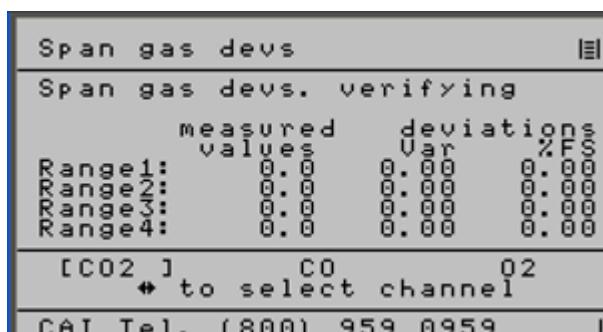
4.2 Reset Calibration Values

When the re-set calibrations value function is used all recorded deviations

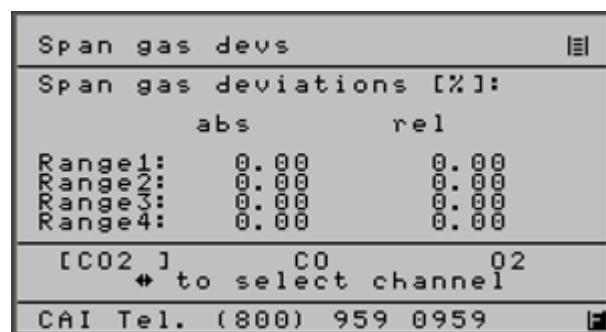
will be set to zero



F4, F5



F4 F3, F4
(Used to observe Auto Cal Results)



F4, F3, F2
(Used to observe Manual Cal results)

The above are the new deviations after the operator elects to re-set the calibration values

MELiSSA



TECHNICAL NOTE

96.1

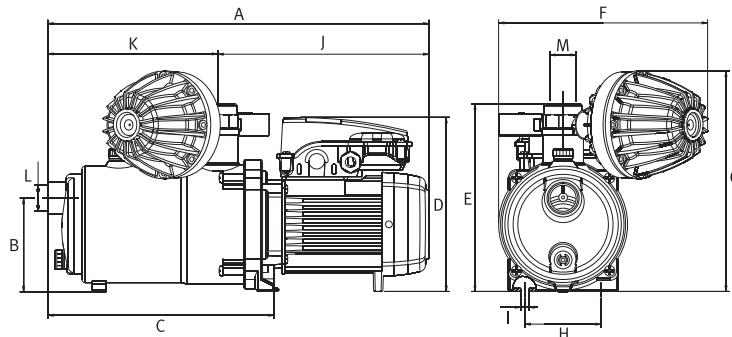
APPENDIX 13

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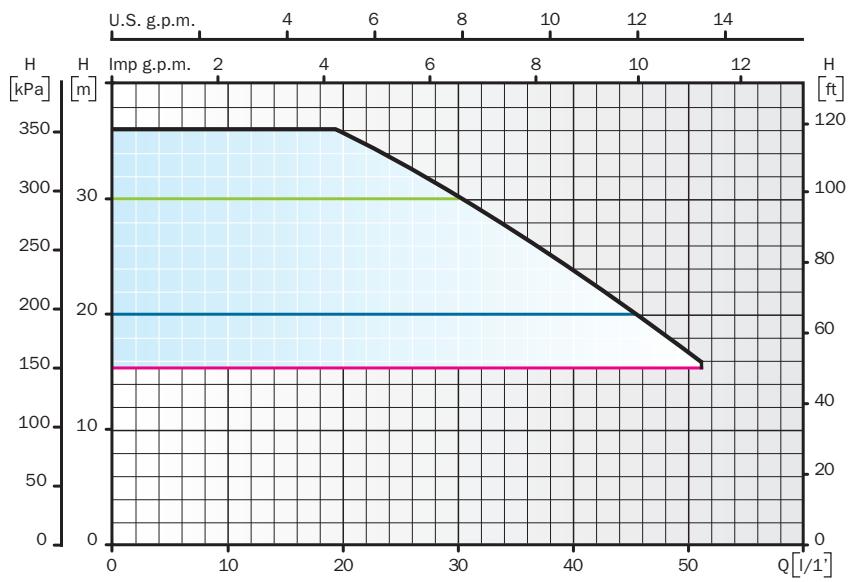
Memorandum of Understanding ESTEC 4000 100 293/10/NL/PA



Tecnoplus



| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | Kg |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Tecnoplus | 439 | 108 | 261 | 200 | 216 | 241 | 253,8 | 88 | 9 | 243 | 196 | G1" | G1" | 10,5 |



Presión máxima de trabajo
6 bar

Carga de entrada
Máximo 0,5 bars inferior a la presión de arranque ajustada en el equipo.

Temperatura del agua
de 4º C a 35º C

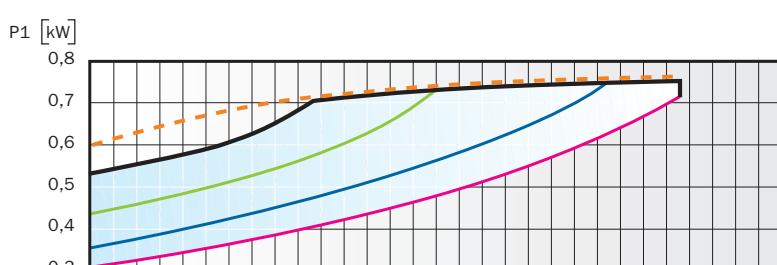
Temperatura ambiente
de -10º C a 50º C

Maximum operating pressure
6 bar

Inlet charge
Maximum 0,5 bars lower than the adjusted starting pressure of the set.

Water temperature
Between 4º C and 35º C

Room temperature
Between -10º C and 50º C



La bomba puede trabajar en cualquier punto dentro del área indicada. Las curvas características dependen de la presión de consigna.
A modo de ejemplo, se indican las curvas a presiones de consigna de 150, 200 y 300 kPa.
La curva límite de funcionamiento corresponde a la velocidad máxima de rotación.

The pump can operate at any point inside the indicated area. The characteristic curves depend on the delivery pressure.
By way of example, the curves are shown for delivery pressures of 150, 200 and 300 kPa.
The operating limit curve corresponds to the maximum rotating speed.

| 230 V 50 Hz | 230/400 V 50 Hz | A | | | P1 (kW) | | kW | HP | μ F |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------|----|------|------|---------|
| | | 1~ 230 V | 3~ 230 V | 400 V | 1~ | 3~ | | | |
| Tecnoplus | - | 3.6 | - | - | 0.75 | - | 0.55 | 0.75 | 12 |

Speedrive Presurización



Convertidor de frecuencia integrado a la bomba

Aplicaciones

Variador de frecuencia para regular motores trifásicos para operación a presión constante. Acoplado directamente sobre la caja de conexiones del motor. Refrigeración por aire. Opciones de operación en grupo de bombas de hasta 4 unidades con control desde 1 sólo Speedrive o en comunicación con 4 Speeddrive.

Materiales

Base en aluminio con protección por catáforésis. Frontal en polipropileno. Adaptador motor en poliamida.

Datos eléctricos

Protección IP 55. Potencias desde 0,75 kW hasta 1,5 kW con alimentación monofásica 230 V, y desde 2,2 kW hasta 4 kW con alimentación trifásica 400 V. Frecuencia 50/60 Hz. Sensores 2 entradas 4-20 mA

Equipamiento

La innovadora línea de variadores de frecuencia Speedrive de Espa es el resultado de un desarrollo pensado para el bombeo con todos los parámetros de control necesarios para ofrecer una fácil puesta en marcha y un funcionamiento eficaz y prolongado. Suministrado con un sensor de presión y un adaptador de motor.

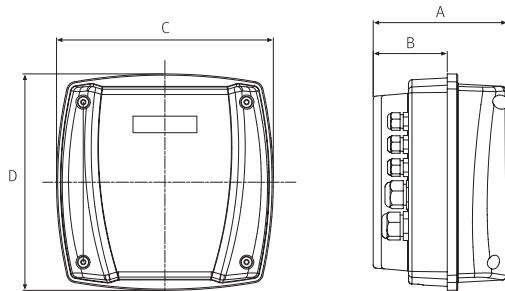
Características

Visualización de parámetros a través de display digital retroiluminado. Temperatura ambiente máxima: 40 °C.

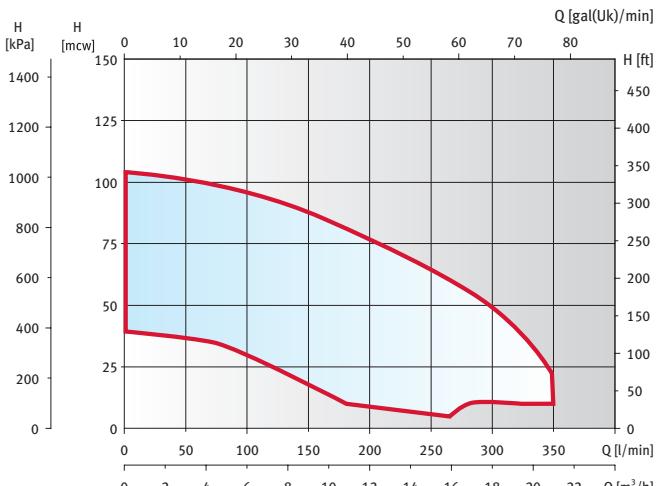


Dimensiones y pesos

| Modelo | A | B | C | D | Kg |
|--------------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Speedrive M1 | 128 | 71 | 207 | 207 | 2 |
| Speedrive M2 | 128 | 71 | 207 | 207 | 2,2 |
| Speedrive T1 | 142 | 85 | 207 | 207 | 2,2 |
| Speedrive T2 | 142 | 85 | 207 | 207 | 2,4 |
| Speedrive T3 | 142 | 85 | 207 | 207 | 2,5 |



Curvas de funcionamiento (Ejemplo en sistema CKE2 MULTI 35)



Opciones de operación con múltiples bombas

Hasta 4 bombas reguladas con Speedrive



Hasta 3 bombas auxiliares controladas desde un módulo Speedrive



Speedrive Presurización



Convertidor de frecuencia integrado a la bomba

Gama 50/60 Hz

Monofásicos



Trifásicos



CKE2 MULTI 35 6

Dimensiones y pesos

| Modelo | Altura máx | Largo | Ancho | Kg |
|-----------------|------------|-------|-------|----|
| CKE2 MULTI 35 6 | 1040 | 600 | 440 | 58 |

Características técnicas 50/60 Hz

| Descripción | Monofásicos | Trifásicos |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | M1 - M2 | T1 - T2 - T3 |
| Configuración | Integrado en la caja de conexiones | Integrado en la caja de conexiones |
| Alimentación | Monofásica 230 V | Trifásica 400 V |
| Voltaje motor | Trifásico 230 V | Trifásico 400 V |
| Intensidad máxima | 5 / 7 A | 4 / 6 / 9 A |
| Refrigeración | Por aire | Por aire |
| Presión constante | Sí | Sí |
| Caudal constante | Programable | Programable |
| 2º punto de trabajo | Programable | Programable |
| Protección trabajo en seco | Sí | Sí |
| Sensor de presión | Externo 4-20 mA | Externo 4-20 mA |
| Entrada digital adicional | 1 | 1 |
| Entrada analógica adicional | 1 | 1 |
| Entrada interruptor de nivel | Sí | Sí |
| PTC | Opcional | Opcional |
| Puerto comunicación externo | RS 485 | RS 485 |
| Pantalla | Retroluminada | Retroluminada |
| Relé auxiliar | 1 para alarma externa | 1 para alarma externa |
| Frecuencia mínima de funcionamiento | Ajustable | Ajustable |
| Rampa de aceleración | 1 fija | 1 fija |
| Rampa de deceleración | 1 fija | 1 fija |
| Tiempo de paro ajustable | Sí | Sí |
| Configuración relé auxiliar | Sí | Sí |
| Nº máximo de unidades en serie | Hasta 4 | Hasta 4 |
| Nº máx. de bombas esclavas (velocidad fija) | Hasta 3 | Hasta 3 |



CKE1 MULTI 35 6

Dimensiones y pesos

| Modelo | Altura máx | Largo | Ancho | Kg |
|-----------------|------------|-------|-------|------|
| CKE1 MULTI 35 6 | 505 | 207 | 310 | 27,3 |