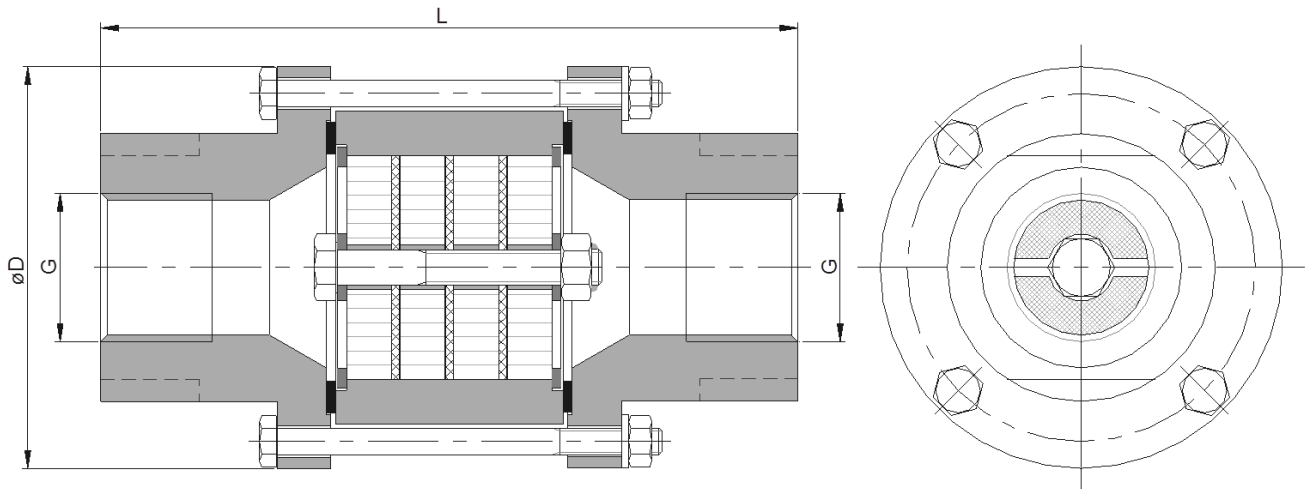
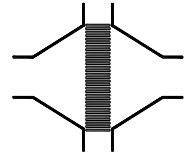


Bi-directional in-line detonation flame arrester

KITO® RG-Det4-IIC-...-1.2

KITO® RG-Det4-IIC-...

KITO® RG-Det4-IIC-...-T (-TT)



G	D	L	p max bar abs.	~ kg
1/8"	90	156	1.2	4.0
1/4"				
3/8"				
1/2"				
3/4"				
1"				
1 1/4"	120	166	1.1	6.5
1 1/2"				
2"				

Dimensions in mm

Type examination certificate to DIN EN ISO 16852

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

Design subject to change

performance curves: G 0.28 N

Standard design

housing : steel, stainless steel mat. no. 1.4571
 gasket : HD 3822, PTFE
 KITO® flame arrester element : completely interchangeable
 KITO® casing / grid : stainless steel mat. no. 1.4308 / 1.4310, 1.4408 / 1.4571
 bolts/nuts : A2, A4
 temperature sensor : PT 100 (option); connection 1/4"
 connection : thread connection

Application

For installation into pipes to the protection of vessels and components against stable detonation of flammable liquids and gases.

Tested and approved as detonation flame arrester **type 4**.

Approved for all substances of explosion groups IIA1 to IIC with a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) < 0.5 mm.

Bi-directionally working in pipes, whereby an operating pressure of 1.2 or 1.1 bar abs. and an operating temperature of 60°C must not be exceeded.

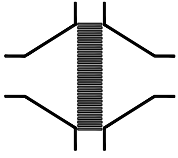
All sizes G 1 1/4" to G 2" are tested against "stabilized burning" and withstand this up to a max. burn time BT = 1.0 min.

To detect a "stabilized burning" a thermocouple must be installed at each endangered side.

Mounting is acceptable in any position, in horizontal as well as in vertical pipes.

Example for orders:

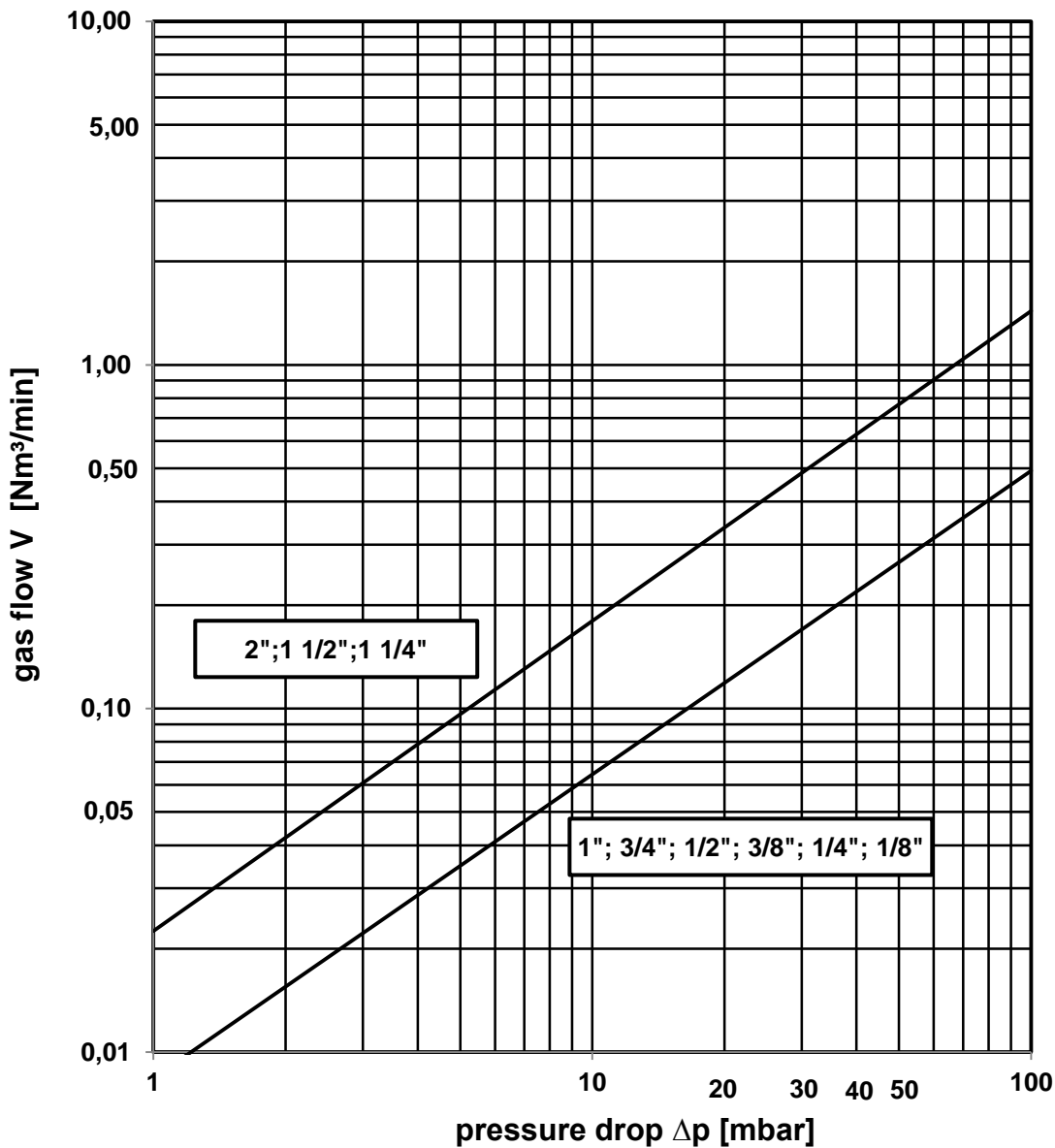
KITO® RG-Det4-IIC-1 1/4"-1.2-T
 (design with thermo couple element)



Bi-directional in-line detonation flame arrester
KITO® RG-Det4-IIC-...-1.2
KITO® RG-Det4-IIC-...
KITO® RG-Det4-IIC-...-T (-TT)
G 28 N

The flow capacity V refers to a density of air with $\rho = 1.29 \text{ kg/m}^3$ at $T = 273 \text{ K}$ and a pressure of $p = 1.013 \text{ mbar}$. The flow capacity for gases with different densities can be calculated sufficiently accurate by the following approximation equation:

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



Design subject to change