

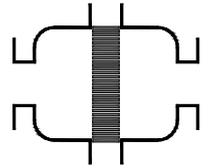


## Type sheet

Uni-directional in-line deflagration flame arrester, short-time burning proof

**KITO® RV/N-1200/600-IIA-1.6**

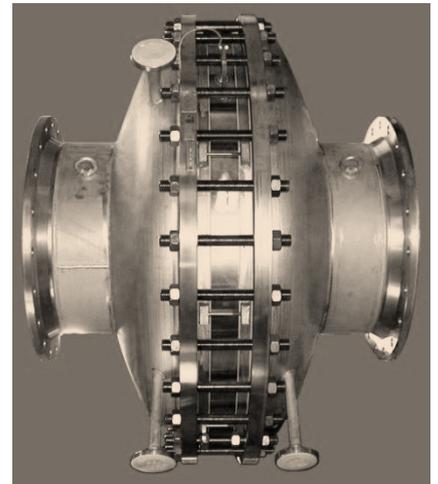
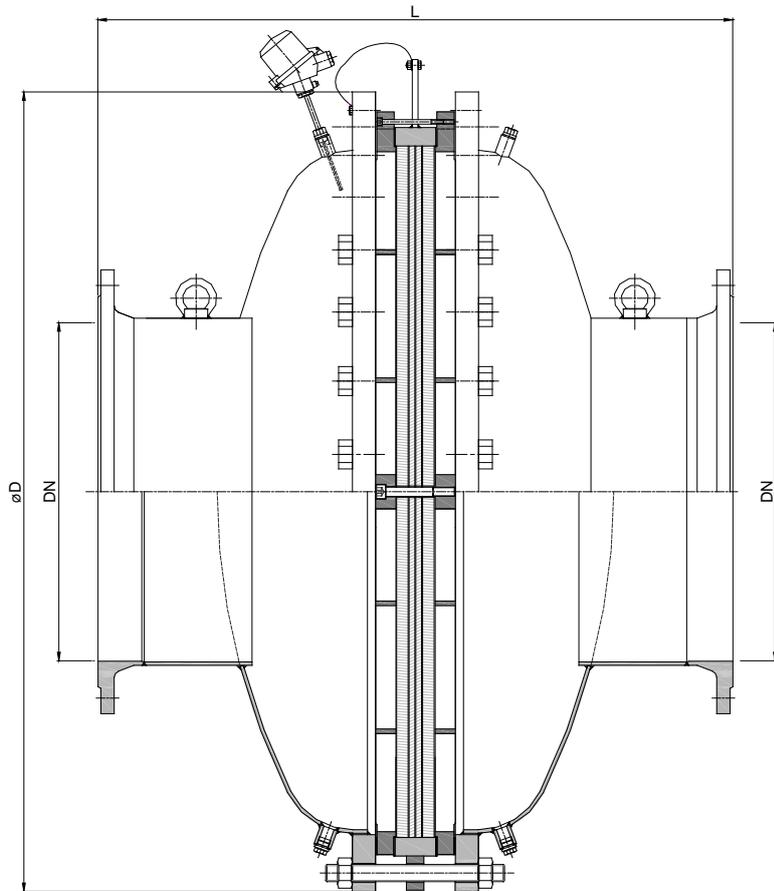
**KITO® RV/N-1200/600-IIA-1.6-T (-TT)**



### Application

Intermediate armature, mainly installed as in-line deflagration flame arrester in pipes to thermal incineration plants for vapor/air and air/gas mixtures. Bi-directionally working in pipes, whereby an operating pressure of 1.6 bar abs. and an operating temperature of 200 °C must not be exceeded. Approved for all substances of the explosion group IIA with a MESG > 0.9 mm. The maximum length of the pipe from the KITO® flame arrester to the ignition source is limited (< 50 x D). It is only allowed to install the device in pipes with nominal widths ≤ than the nominal width of the armature (DN). The thermal sensor serves to trigger an emergency function, e.g. shutting off or inerting the gas flow if a stabilized burning occurs at the KITO® flame arrester.

### Dimensions (mm)



NG	DIN	DN	ASME	D	L	kg (DIN)	kg (ASME)
1200	600		24"	1405	1100	980	1090

*Weight refers to the standard design*

### Example for order

**KITO® RV/N-1200/600-IIA-1.6-T**

*(Design NG 1200 with flange connection DN 600 PN 10 and a temperature sensor)*

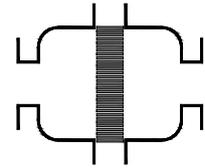
**Type examination certificate to EN ISO 16852 and CE-marking in accordance to ATEX-Directive 2014/34/EU**

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Uni-directional in-line deflagration flame arrester, short-time burning proof

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### Design

	standard	optionally
housing	steel	stainless steel mat. no. 1.4301 / 1.4571
gasket	HD 3822	PTFE
KITO®-flame arrester element	completely interchangeable	
KITO®-casing	steel	stainless steel mat. no. 1.4301 / 1.4571
KITO®-grid	stainless steel mat. no. 1.4301	stainless steel mat. no. 1.4571
temperature sensor		PT 100, connection 3/8", 1.4571
condensate drain connecting piece	G 1/2"	
flange connection	EN 1092-1 type B1	ASME B16.5 Class 150 RF

### Performance curves

Flow capacity  $V$  based on air of a density  $\rho = 1.29 \text{ kg/m}^3$  at  $T = 273 \text{ K}$  and atmospheric pressure  $p = 1.013 \text{ mbar}$ . For other gases the flow can be approximately calculated by

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

