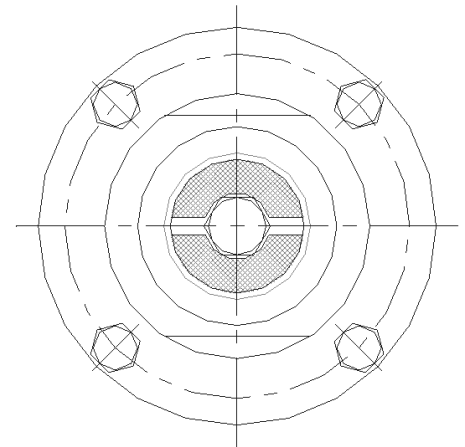
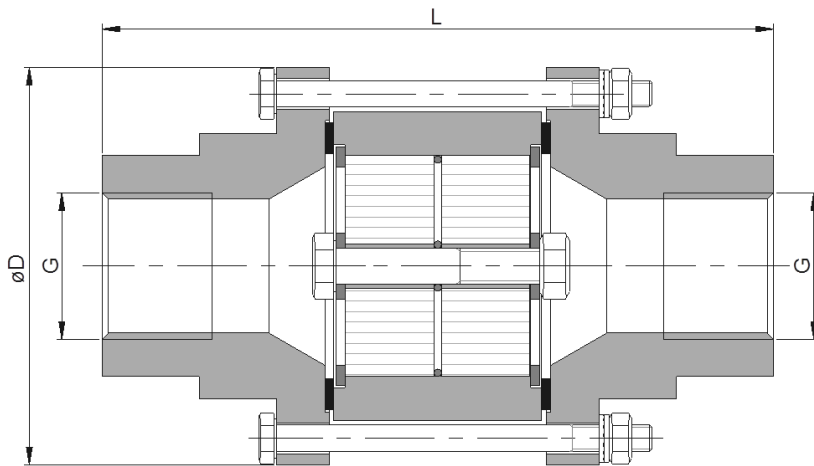
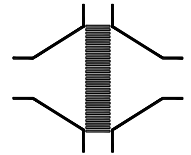


## Bi-directional in-line detonation flame arrester

KITO® RG-Det4-IIA-...-1.2

KITO® RG-Det4-IIA-...-1.2-T (-TT)



G	D	L	~ kg
1/8"	90	152	4.0
1/4"			
3/8"			
1/2"			
3/4"			
1"	120	166	6.5
1 1/4"			
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 0.26 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

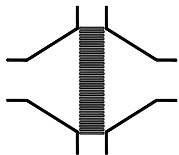
For installation into pipes to the protection of vessels and components against stable detonation of flammable liquids and gases.

Tested and approved as detonation flame arrester **type 4**. Approved for all substances of explosion groups IIA1 to IIA with a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) > 0.9 mm. Bi-directionally working in pipes, whereby an operating pressure of 1.2 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 = 30.0 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-IIA-1 1/4"-1.2-T**  
 (design with thermo couple element)



## Bi-directional in-line detonation flame arrester

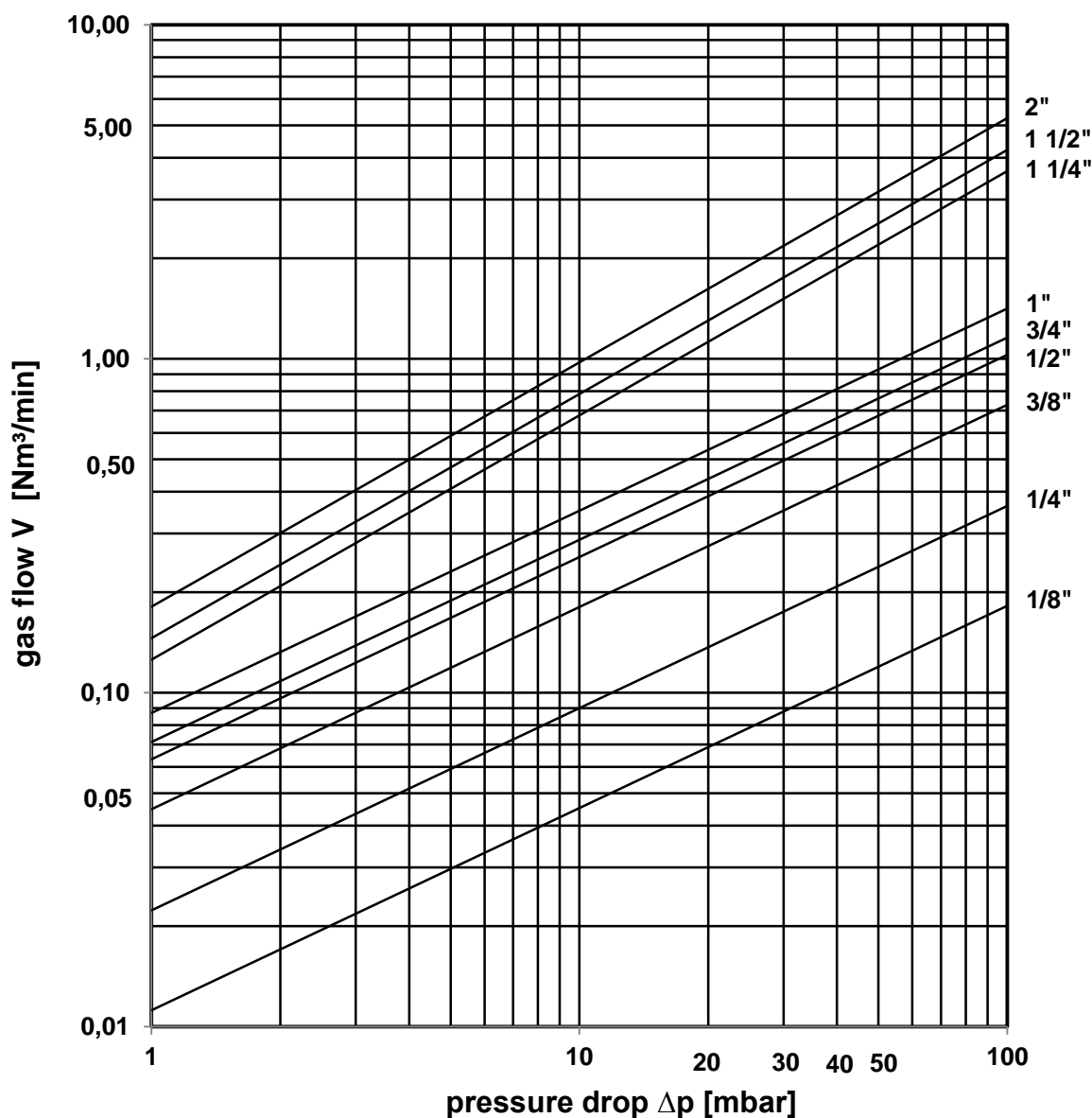
KITO® RG-Det4-IIA-...-1.2

KITO® RG-Det4-IIA-...-1.2-T (-TT)

G 26 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:

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



Design subject to change