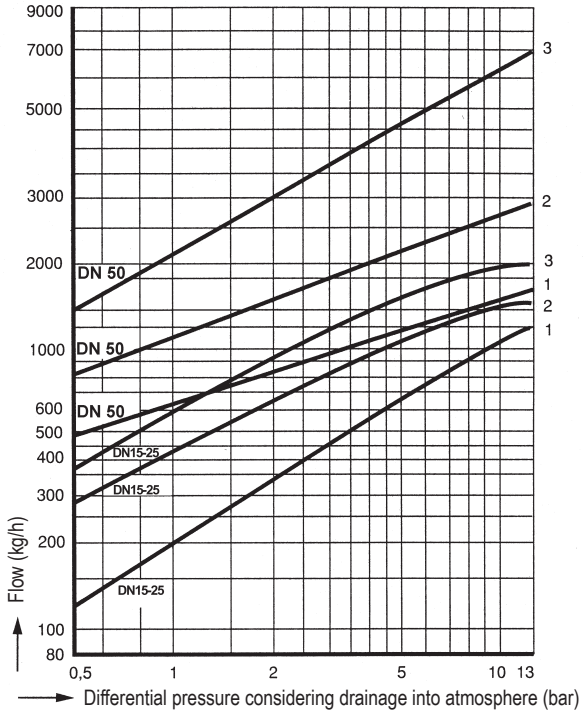
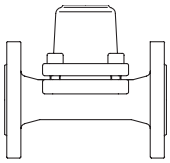




CONA®B - Fig. 600 - PN16 - DN15-50

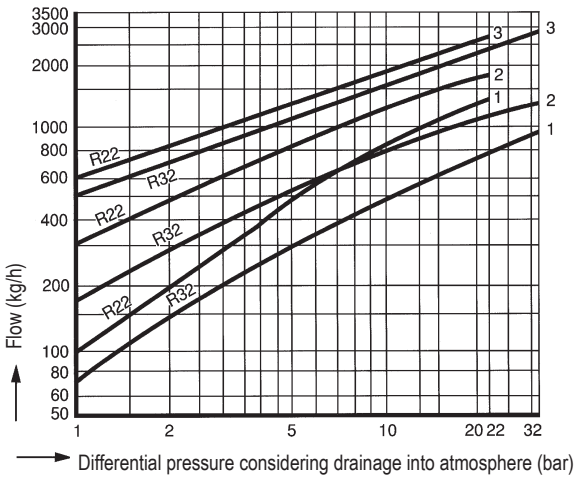
The capacity chart shows the maximum flow at factory setting. (Other factory-settings for the sub-cooling on request.)

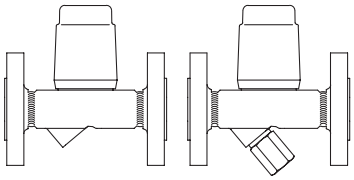
Curve 1:
Maximum flow quantity of hot condensate at approx. 10 K below boiling temperature.

Curve 2:
Maximum flow of sub-cooled condensate at approx. 30 K below boiling temperature (through back up of condensate).

Curve 3:
Maximum flow quantity of cold condensate at about 20°C (during start-up of a cold installation).

The condensate temperature determines the opening of the controller. Capacity is increased with the sub-cooling temperature of the condensate.





CONA®B - Fig. 600/601 - PN40 - DN15-25

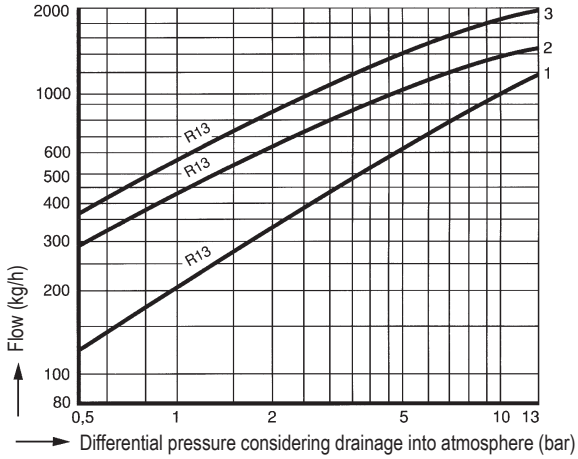
The capacity chart shows the maximum flow at factory setting. (Other factory-settings for the sub-cooling on request.)

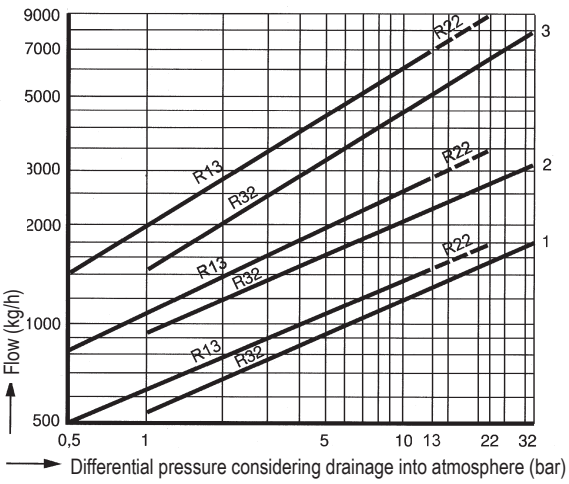
Curve 1:
Maximum flow quantity of hot condensate at approx. 10 K below boiling temperature.

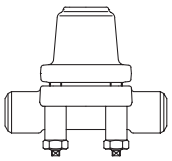
Curve 2:
Maximum flow of sub-cooled condensate at approx. 30 K below boiling temperature (through back up of condensate).

Curve 3:
Maximum flow quantity of cold condensate at about 20°C (during start-up of a cold installation).

The condensate temperature determines the opening of the controller. Capacity is increased with the sub-cooling temperature of the condensate.







CONA®B - Fig. 600/601 - PN40 - DN40-50

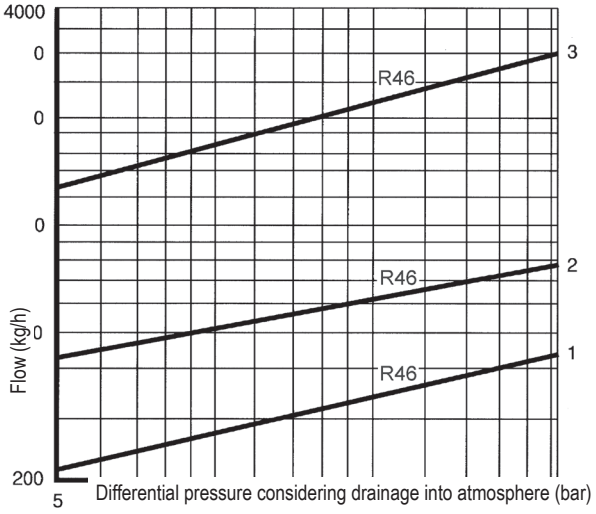
The capacity chart shows the maximum flow at factory setting. (Other factory-settings for the sub-cooling on request.)

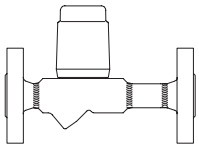
Curve 1:
Maximum flow quantity of hot condensate at approx. 15 K below boiling temperature.

Curve 2:
Maximum flow of sub-cooled condensate at approx. 30 K below boiling temperature (through back up of condensate).

Curve 3:
Maximum flow quantity of cold condensate at about 20°C (during start-up of a cold installation).

The condensate temperature determines the opening of the controller. Capacity is increased with the sub-cooling temperature of the condensate.





CONA®B - Fig. 600 - PN63 - DN15-25

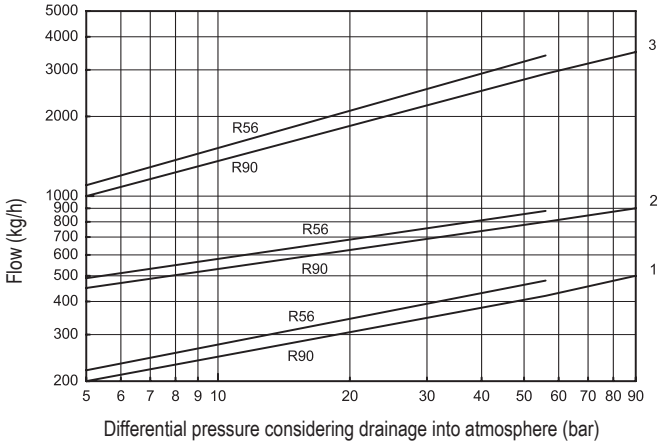
The capacity chart shows the maximum flow at factory setting. For operating pressures below 5 bar, a correction of the factory-setting acc. to manufacturers information is recommended.)

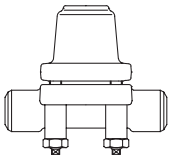
Curve 1:
Maximum flow quantity of hot condensate at approx. 15 K below boiling temperature.

Curve 2:
Maximum flow of sub-cooled condensate at approx. 30 K below boiling temperature (through back up of condensate).

Curve 3: Maximum flow at cold condensate at about 20°C (during start-up of a cold installation)..

The condensate temperature determines the opening of the controller. Capacity is increased with the sub-cooling temperature of the condensate.





CONA®B - Fig. 600 - PN63 / PN100 - DN15-25

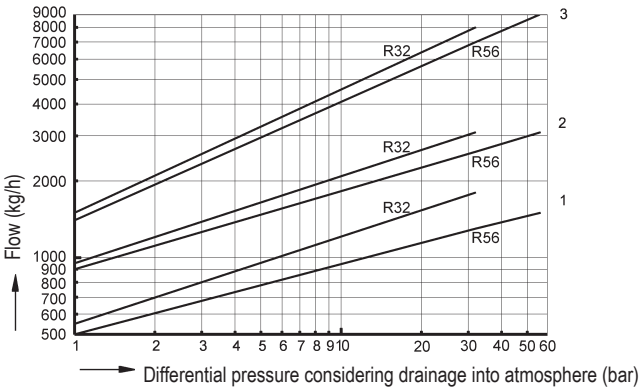
The capacity chart shows the maximum flow at factory setting. For operating pressures below 5 bar, a correction of the factory-setting acc. to manufacturers information is recommended.)

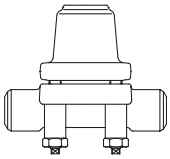
Curve 1:
Maximum flow quantity of hot condensate at approx. 15 K below boiling temperature.

Curve 2:
Maximum flow of sub-cooled condensate at approx. 30 K below boiling temperature (through back up of condensate).

Curve 3:
Maximum flow quantity of cold condensate at about 20°C (during start-up of a cold installation).

The condensate temperature determines the opening of the controller. Capacity is increased with the sub-cooling temperature of the condensate.





CONA®B - Fig. 600 - PN63 - DN40-50

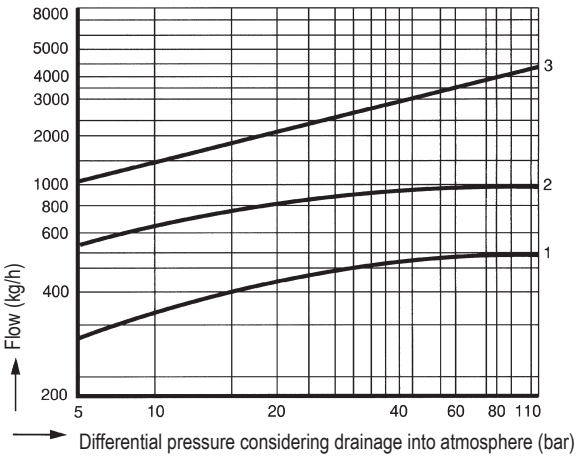
The capacity chart shows the maximum flow at factory setting. For operating pressures below 5 bar, a correction of the factory-setting acc. to manufacturers information is recommended.)

Curve 1:
Maximum flow quantity of hot condensate at approx. 15 K below boiling temperature.

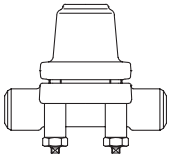
Curve 2:
Maximum flow of sub-cooled condensate at approx. 30 K below boiling temperature (through back up of condensate).

Curve 3:
Maximum flow quantity of cold condensate at about 20°C (during start-up of a cold installation).

The condensate temperature determines the opening of the controller. Capacity is increased with the sub-cooling temperature of the condensate.



PN160



CONA®B - Fig. 600 - PN160 / PN250 - DN15-25

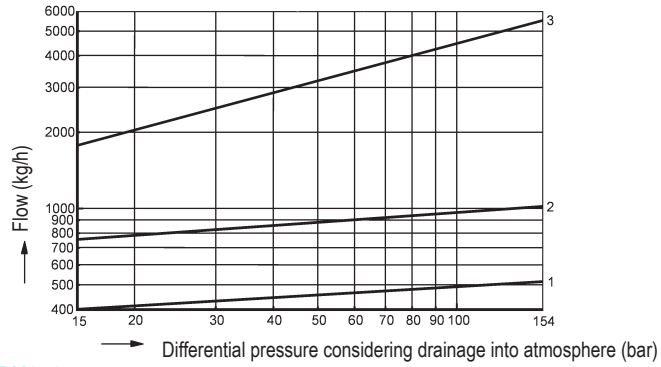
The capacity chart shows the maximum flow at factory setting. For operating pressures below 15 bar, a correction of the factory-setting acc. to manufacturers information is recommended.)

Curve 1:
Maximum flow quantity of hot condensate at approx. 10 K below boiling temperature.

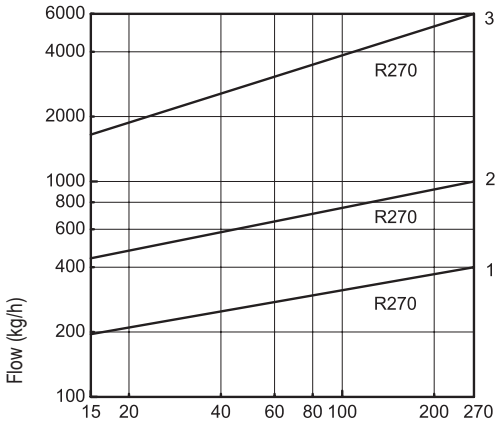
Curve 2:
Maximum flow of sub-cooled condensate at approx. 30 K below boiling temperature (through back up of condensate).

Curve 3:
Maximum flow quantity of cold condensate at about 20°C (during start-up of a cold installation).

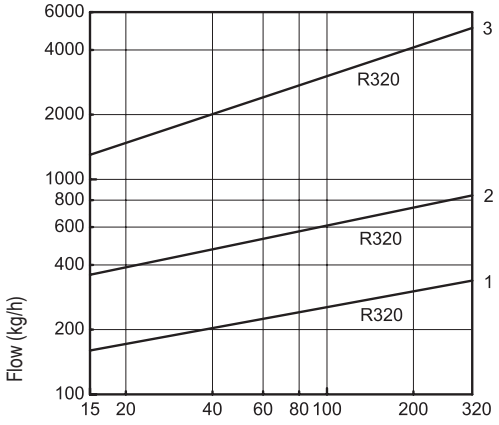
The condensate temperature determines the opening of the controller. Capacity is increased with the sub-cooling temperature of the condensate.



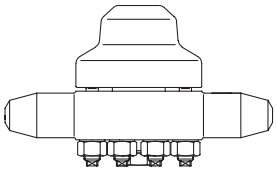
PN250



Differential pressure considering drainage into atmosphere (bar)



Differential pressure considering drainage into atmosphere (bar)



CONA®B - Fig. 600 - PN320 / PN400 / PN630 - DN15-25

The capacity chart shows the maximum flow at factory setting. For operating pressures below 15 bar, a correction of the factory-setting acc. to manufacturers information is recommended.)

Curve 1:
Maximum flow quantity of hot condensate at approx. 10 K below boiling temperature.

Curve 2:
Maximum flow of sub-cooled condensate at approx. 30 K below boiling temperature (through back up of condensate).

Curve 3:
Maximum flow quantity of cold condensate at about 20°C (during start-up of a cold installation).

The condensate temperature determines the opening of the controller. Capacity is increased with the sub-cooling temperature of the condensate.

ARI-Armaturen Albert Richter GmbH & Co. KG, D-33756 Schloß Holte-Stukenbrock,
Tel. +49 52 07 / 994-0, Telefax +49 52 07 / 994-158 or 159 Internet: http://www.ari-armaturen.com E-mail: info.vertrieb@ari-armaturen.com