

OVERVIEW

KU5 KU6 SERIES

KU5 and KU6: Series of ceiling cone diffusers, with diameter from 100 to 630mm, composed by an external cone and by a central adjustable section with cones that may be adjusted for horizontal or vertical throw.

CHARACTERISTICS:

Depending on the version, the components can be made of alluminum, carbon steel or ABS, see the diagram on the following pages for details. Standard finish painted white RAL 9010 or RAL 9003, different paints on request.

The KU series diffusers are normally fixed to the plenum by means of lateral screws.

A flexible duct can be attached to the diffuser neck.

FIELD OF USE AND REGULATION

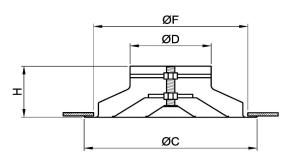
KU diffusers are suitable for false ceiling installation in rooms with a height between 2.5 and 5 meters such as offices, shops, meeting rooms, corridors, surgeries and similar.

They are suitable for both supply and extract air.

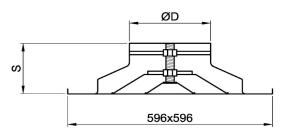
Lowering the central cones it is possible to have the air outlet along the ceiling with horizontal throw.

This regulation is indicated above all for use in cooling, but guarantees good conditions also for use in heating when there is more than one diffuser in the room.

Raising the central cones is possible to throw the air downwards. This setting is therefore suitable for use in heating only or in extraction.



Standard



with panel

nominal size mm			number of	D	С	Н	S	F	Р	Ak horizontal throw	Ak vertical throw
Size iiiii			cones	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	m²	m²
100	KU5	KU6	2	98	230	75	70	198	596	0,014	0,013
150	KU5	KU6	3	148	335	105	100	288	596	0,027	0,027
160	KU5 1 2	KU6 ^{2 3}	3	158	335	105	100	288	596	0,03	0,03
200	KU5 1 2	KU6 ^{2 3}	3	198	423	118	110	370	596	0,043	0,046
250	KU5 1 2	KU6 ^{2 3}	3	248	517	130	120	461	596	0,062	0,068
300	KU5	KU6	3	298	640	146	126	576	596	0,084	0,095
315	KU5 ^{1 2}	KU6 ²	3	313	640	146	126	576	596	0,091	0,104
350	KU5		3	348	730	185	-	656		0,108	0,126
355	KU5 ¹		3	353	730	185		656		0,111	0,129
400	KU5 ¹		4	398	776	185		700		0,135	0,161
450	KU5 ¹		4	448	825	185	-	755		0,164	0,199
500	KU5 ¹	_	4	498	917	185	-	825		0,195	0,241
630	KU5		5	628	1045	185		963		0,285	0,367

¹ also available with automatic regulation using thermostatic spring



² also available in fineline version

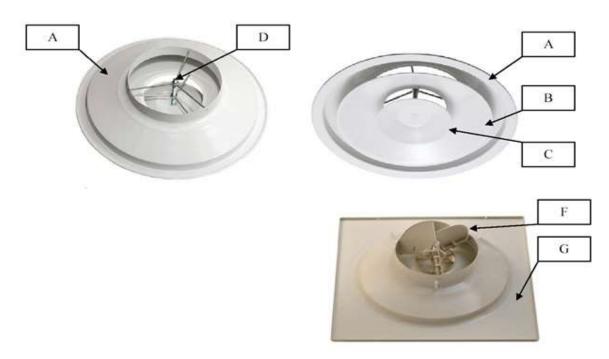
³ also available with segment damper



OVERVIEW

KU5 KU6 SERIES

ľ	Model	А	В	С	D	F	G
	KU5	alluminium	alluminium	steel	steel		steel
	KU6	alluminium	alluminium	steel	ABS	ABS	steel



DESCRIPTION FOR TENDER:

KU5: aluminium circular diffuser painted RAL9010 or RAL 9003 for use in ceilings, with manually adjustable cones to optimize the direction of the air flow; milimetric regulation central screw in galvanized steel; predisposed for connection to a plenum or a flexible duct; available as standard model or complete with aluminium panel painted RAL9010 or RAL 9003 for fitting into modular ceilings; sup pliable with a galvanized steel butterfly regulation damper, adjustable through the cavity obtained in the central regulation screw.

KU5CT: aluminium circular diffuser painted RAL 9010 or RAL 9003 for ceilings with automatically adjusting cones without power supply but by using a thermostatic return spring to optimize the direction of the air flow; central guide in galvanized steel; predisposed for connecting to a plenum or a flexible duct; available as standard model and version complete with aluminium panel painted RAL 9010

KU6: circular aluminium diffuser painted RAL9010 or RAL 9003 for use in ceilings with manually adjustable cones to optimize the direction of the air flow; ABS milimetric regulation central screw; predisposed for connection to a plenum or a flexible duct; can be supplied with 3 segment regulation damper, manually adjustable without the use of tools but simply by rotating the central cone; available as standard model or complete with aluminium panel painted RAL 9010 or RAL 9003 for fitting within modular ceilings.

UNSUITABLE ENVIRONMENTS

The aluminum products are not suitable for installation in environments with an atmosphere containing corrosive substances for this material and in particular containing chlorine, such as swimming pools, spas and some types of food industries.

The products in painted carbon steel are not suitable for installation in environments with high humidity and in environments with a potentially explosive atmosphere or containing powders or vapors of corrosive substances.





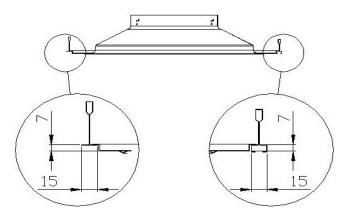
FINELINE VERSION

KUF5 KUF6 SERIES

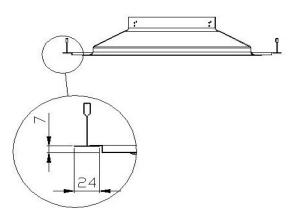
OVERVIEW

The **KUF5** and **KUF6** series diffusers are conceived for fitting within modular ceilings with a shaped panel. They are built in different versions for the various types of applications and ceiling pattern. They are composed by a adjustable cones diffusers, series KU5 and KU6 and of a carbon steel sheet pressure shaped panel.

	Versions	
Neck diameter	Panel	For support of
160	595x595	15
200	595x595	15
250	595x595	15
315	595x595	15
160	595x595	24
200	595x595	24
250	595x595	24
160	670x670	24
200	670x670	24
250	670x670	24
315	670x670	24
355	670x670	24



Counter ceiling version with 15mm supports





Counter ceiling version with 24mm supports





KU6S **SERIES**

VERSION WITH SEGMENT DAMPER

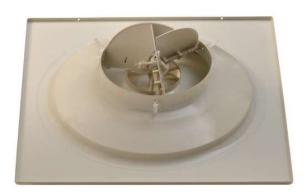
OVERVIEW

The **KU6S** series diffusers are equipped with segment regulation damper that can be adjusted for the outside acting on the central cone.

- This solution presents to fundamental advantages:
 less noise generated from the damper and the air flow, more even inside the diffuser;
- regulation without the use of tools



diameter 160 diameter 200 diameter 250



KU6S version also on 595x595 flat panel for modular ceilings and of "fineline" panel



SELECTION

KU5 KU6 SERIES

SELECTION METHOD

Using the quick selection tables it is possible to make a first selection of the diffuser on the basis of the air flow. Saying so, it is advised to verify, using the diagrams of the technical data shown in the following pages, the actual compliance of the choice made with the specific use intended for the diffuser.

CONE REGULATION

The technical data considers two regulation positions for the diffuser cones, horizontal throw and vertical throw.

Horizontal throw

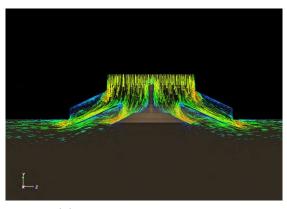
The horizontal throwr regulation corresponds to the lowering of the central cones up to almost 15mm below the actual height of the ceiling.

This regulation achieves a fresh air horizontal throw which, supported by the coanda effect, flows along the ceiling, gradually mixing with the air in the room therefore avoiding air currents forming in the occupied area.

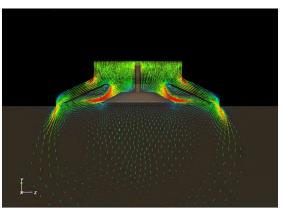
Vertical throw

The vertical throw regulation corresponds to the lifting of the central cones up to 15mm above the actual height of the ceiling.

This regulation drives the hot air directly towards the occupied area, avoiding any different air temperature layers



Horizontal throw



Vertical throw



KU 5 CT SERIES

VERSION WITH AUTOMATIC REGULATION WITH THERMOSTATIC SPRING

The KU5 CT diffusers allow to automatically regulate the cones in the summer or winter position without the need of a technician. The work without any auxiliary power (e.g.. electrical power supply) and do not require any maintenance.

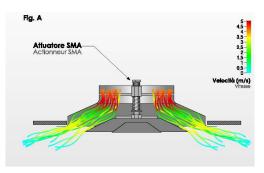
The movement of the intermediate cones is controlled by means of a special shape remembering spring who's cycle of use determines the position of the cones in relations to the temperature.

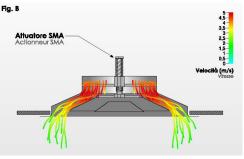
In this way the flow of air is controlled in relation to the temperature, enabling the intermediate cones to be always in the optimal position, both when in the cooling and heating faze. The memory spring varies its extension within a temperature range of 14°C and 40°C.

The minimum lasting time of the spring is 100,000 cycles. A cycle is given from an extension followed by a compression of the spring.

If, for example, we consider to be in the position to start the system in the morning and to turn it off in the evening, the spring will last o average about 270 years.

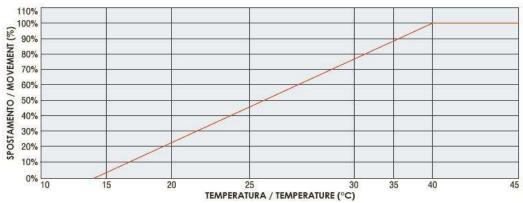
The drawings shows the two positions at full extension and full compression of the spring, the 0% position in cooling conditions and 100% position in heating conditions.





Externsion of the spring in relation to the temperature in the transition from cooling to heating







KU 5 CT SERIES

VERSION WITH AUTOMATIC REGULATION WITH THERMOSTATIC SPRING



Version with single spring

diameter 160 diameter 200 diameter 250 diameter 315

Available also on flat panel for modular ceiling or "fineline" version



Version with three springs

diameter 355 diameter 400 diameter 450 diameter 500



QUICK SELECTION

KU5 KU6 **SERIES**

		Air flow rate																		
Model		m³/h	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1500
A _k [m²]	l	l/s	(28)	(42)	(56)	(69)	(83)	(97)	(111)	(125)	(139)	(167)	(194)	(222)	(250)	(278)	(306)	(333)	(361)	(417)
	L _{WA}	[dB(A)	<20	27	37	44														
KU5 KU6	V _k	[m/s]	2	3,1	4,1	5														
100	Δp_t	[Pa]	9	21	37	56														
(0,014)	L 0,2	[m]	2,6	3,9	5,2	6,4														
	L _{WA}	[dB(A)			<20	25	31	37	42	46	49									
KU5 KU6	V_k	[m/s]			2,1	2,6	3,1	3,6	4,1	4,7	5,2									
150	Δp_t	[Pa]			8	11	17	23	30	38	46									
(0,027)	L 0,2	[m]			3,5	4,4	5,2	6,1	7	7,9	8,8									
	L_{WA}	[dB(A)			<20	22	28	34	38	42	46									
KU5 KU6	V_k	[m/s]			1,9	2,3	2,8	3,3	3,7	4,2	4,7									
160	Δp_t	[Pa]			6	9	13	18	23	29	36									
(0,03)	L 0,2	[m]			3,3	4,1	4,9	5,7	6,6	7,4	8,2									
		[dB(A)				<20	<20	22	27	31	35	41	46							
KU5 KU6		[m/s]				1,6	1,9	2,3	2,6	2,9	3,2	3,9	4,5							
200	Δp _t	[Pa]				4	5	7	10	12	15	22	29							
(0,043)	L 0,2					3,2	3,9	4,5	5,2	5,8	6,5	7,8	9,1							
		[dB(A)						<20	<20	<20	23	29	35	39	43	47	50			
KU5 KU6		[m/s]						1,6	1,8	2	2,2	2,7	3,1	3,6	4	4,5	4,9			
250		[Pa]						3	4	5	6	9	12	16	20	25	31			
(0,062)	L 0,2	• •						3,5	4	4,5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	40		
1415 1416	•••	[dB(A)									<20	<20	24	29	33	37	40	43	46	
KU5 KU6		[m/s]									1,7	2	2,3	2,6	3	3,3	3,6	4	4,3	
300		[Pa]									3	4	6	8	10	12	15	18	21	
(0,084)	L 0,2										4 <20	4,8 <20	5,5 22	6,3 26	7,1	7,9	8,7	9,5	10,3 43	10
KU5 KU6		[dB(A) [m/s]									1,5	1,8	2,1	2,4	30 2,7	34 3,1	37 3,4	40 3,7	43	48 4,6
315	ν _k Δp _t										3	4	2,1 5	2,4 7	2,7 8	10	3,4 12	15	17	23
(0,091)	Δρ _t L 0,2										3,7	4.5	5.2	5,9	6,7	7.4	8.2	8,9	9.6	11,1
(0,091)		[dB(A)									3,/	<20	<20	20	24	28	31	34	37	42
KU5		[m/s]										1,5	1,8	2,1	2,3	2,6	2,8	3,1	3,3	3,9
350	Δp _t											2	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	15
(0,108)	L 0,2											3,8	4,4	5,1	5,7	6,4	7	7,6	8,3	9,5

30 ≤ LwA < 40 40 ≤ LwA < 50 10 ≤ LwA < 30

Data valid for:

- Supply air
- Isotherm conditions
- Throw with ceiling effect

- Terminology:
 A_k = effective free area
 V_k = effective face velocity
- Δpt = total pressure loss
- L_{WA} = sound power level L_{0,2} = throw to terminal velocity at 0,2 m/s





QUICK SELECTION

KU5 KU6 **SERIES**

			Air flow rate																	
Model		m³/h	700	900	1100	1300	1500	1700	1900	2100	2300	2500	2700	2900	3100	3300	3500	3700	3900	5000
A _k [m²]		l/s	(194)	(250)	(306)	(361)	(417)	(472)	(528)	(583)	(639)	(694)	(750)	(806)	(861)	(917)	(972)	(1028)	(1083)	(1389)
	L _{WA}	[dB(A)	<20	23	30	36	41	45	49											
KU5	V_k	[m/s]	1,8	2,3	2,8	3,3	3,8	4,3	4,8											
355	Δp_t	[Pa]	3	5	8	11	14	19	23											
(0,111)	L 0,2	[m]	4,3	5,6	6,9	8,1	9,3	10,6	11,8											
	L _{WA}	[dB(A)		<20	23	28	34	38	42	45	48									
KU5	V_k	[m/s]		1,9	2,3	2,7	3,1	3,5	3,9	4,3	4,7									
400	Δp_t	[Pa]		3	5	7	9	12	15	18	21									
(0,135)	L 0,2	[m]		4,6	5,7	6,7	7,7	8,7	9,8	10,8	11,8									
	L _{WA}	[dB(A)			<20	21	26	30	34	37	41	44	46	49						
KU5	V_k	[m/s]			1,9	2,2	2,5	2,9	3,2	3,6	3,9	4,2	4,6	4,9						
450	Δp_t	[Pa]			3	4	6	7	9	11	13	16	19	21						
(0,164)	L 0,2	[m]			4,6	5,4	6,3	7,1	7,9	8,7	9,6	10,4	11,3	12,1						
	L _{WA}	[dB(A)				<20	<20	23	27	30	33	36	39	42	44	46	48	50		
KU5	V_k	[m/s]				1,9	2,1	2,4	2,7	3	3,3	3,6	3,9	4,1	4,4	4,7	5	5,3		
500	Δp_t	[Pa]				3	4	5	6	7	9	11	12	14	16	18	21	23		
(0,195)	L 0,2	[m]				4,4	5,1	5,8	6,4	7,1	7,8	8,5	9,2	9,8	10,5	11,2	11,9	12,5		
, ,	L _{WA}	[dB(A)							<20	<20	<20	<20	22	25	27	29	31	33	35	43
KU5	V_k	[m/s]							1,9	2	2,2	2,4	2,6	2,8	3	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,8	4,9
630	Δp_{t}	[Pa]							2	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	17
(0,285)	L 0,2	[m]							3,8	4,2	4,5	4,9	5,3	5,7	6,1	6,5	6,9	7,3	7,7	9,9

10 ≤ LwA < 30

30 ≤ LwA < 40

40 ≤ LwA < 50

Data valid for:

- Supply air
- Isotherm conditions Throw with ceiling effect

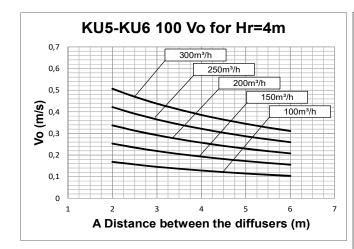
U5_KU5CT_KU6_ENG_24_00.xlsx

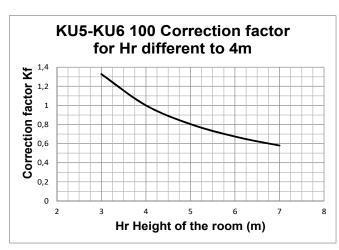
- Terminology:
 A_k = effective free area
- V_k = effective face velocity - Δpt = total pressure loss
- L_{WA} = sound power level L_{0,2} = throw to terminal velocity at 0,2 m/s

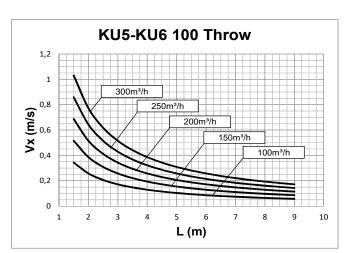


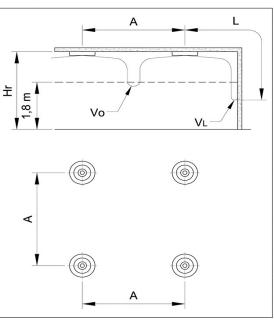
PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 100

KU5 KU6 SERIES





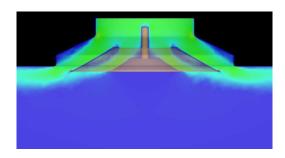




Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream

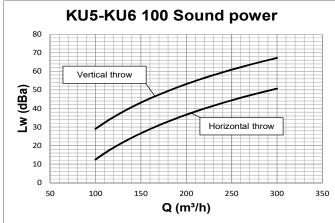


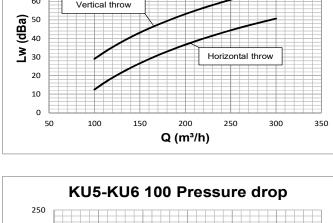


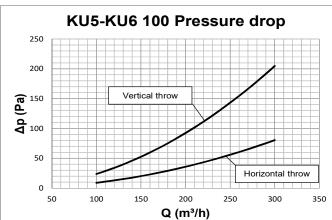


PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 100

KU5 KU6 **SERIES**







Data measured in reverberation room in accordance with international standards:

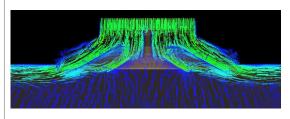
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure -Precision methods for reverberation rooms

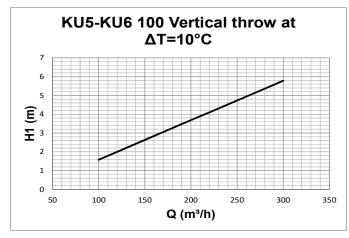
ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

The data presented does not consider the attenuation given by the area of installation. This attenuation is normally between 6 and 10 dBA and is determined by the room size, the shape of the environment and the interior features.

Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

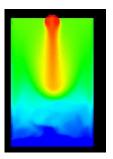
ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion -Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.





Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with $\Delta T = 10$ ° C in accordance with the international standard:

ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

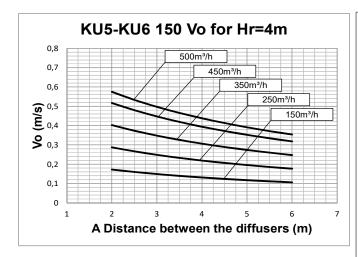


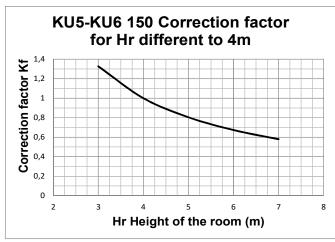


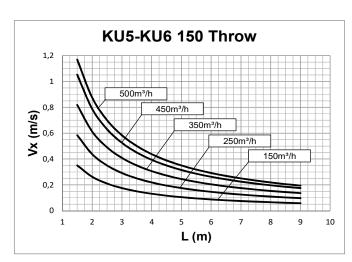


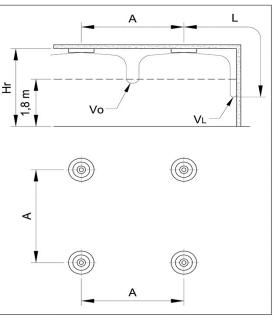
PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 150

KU5 KU6 SERIES





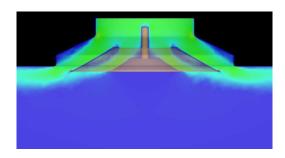




Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream

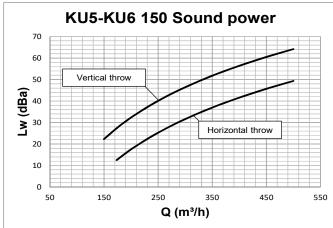


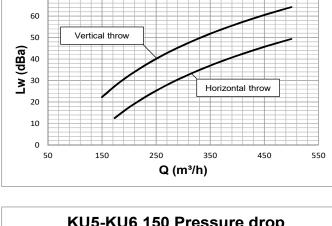




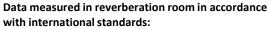
PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 150

KU5 KU6 **SERIES**





KU5-KU6 150 Pressure drop 120 100 80 Vertical throw Horizontal throw 350 50 150 450 550 Q (m3/h)



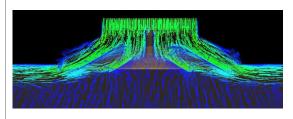
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure -Precision methods for reverberation rooms

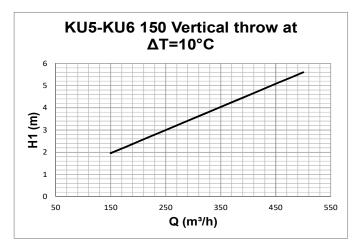
ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

The data presented does not consider the attenuation given by the area of installation. This attenuation is normally between 6 and 10 dBA and is determined by the room size, the shape of the environment and the interior features.

Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

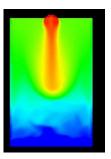
ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion -Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.





Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with $\Delta T = 10$ ° C in accordance with the international standard:

ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

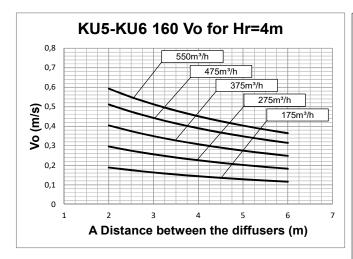


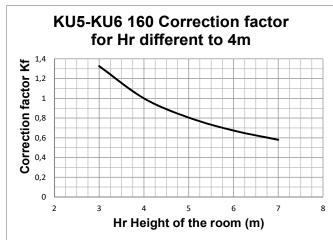


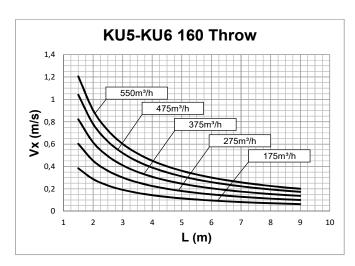


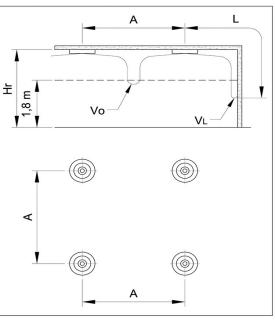
PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 160

KU5 KU6 SERIES





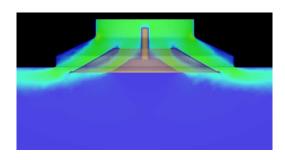




Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream

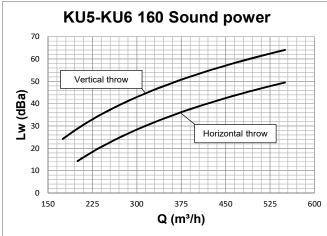


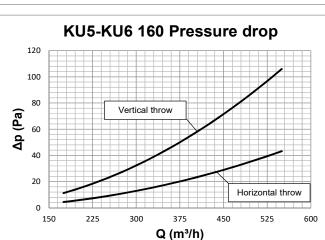


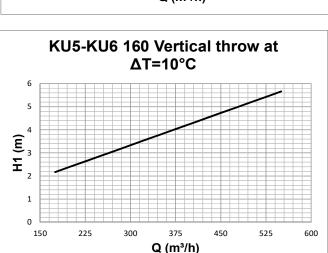


PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 160

KU5 KU6 SERIES







Data measured in reverberation room in accordance with international standards:

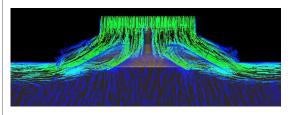
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Precision methods for reverberation rooms

ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

The data presented does not consider the attenuation given by the area of installation. This attenuation is normally between 6 and 10 dBA and is determined by the room size, the shape of the environment and the interior features.

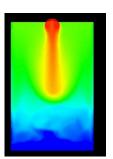
Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.



mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with $\Delta T = 10$ ° C in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

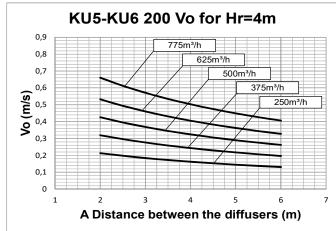
Data obtained from CFD

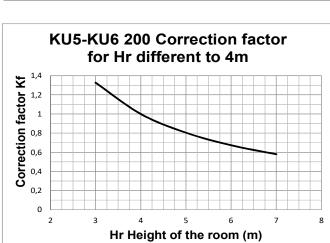


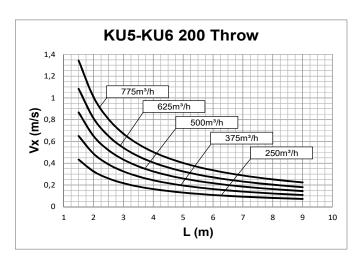


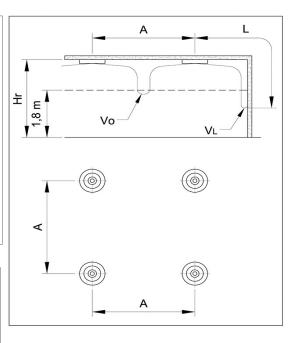
PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 200

KU5 KU6 SERIES





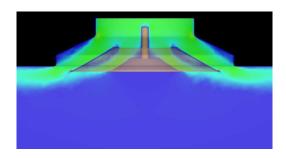




Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream

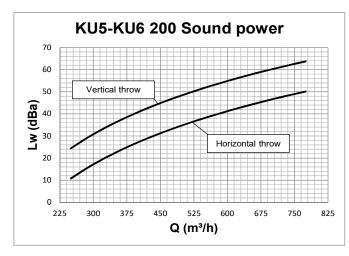


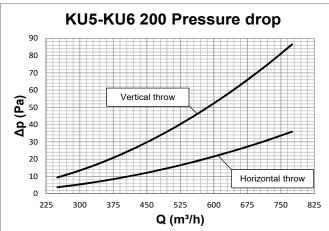




PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 200

KU5 KU6 SERIES





Data measured in reverberation room in accordance with international standards:

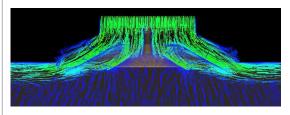
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Precision methods for reverberation rooms

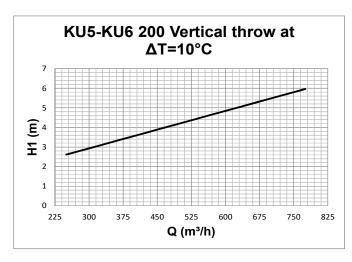
ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

The data presented does not consider the attenuation given by the area of installation. This attenuation is normally between 6 and 10 dBA and is determined by the room size, the shape of the environment and the interior features.

Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

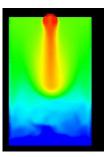
ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.





Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with $\Delta T = 10$ ° C in accordance with the international standard:

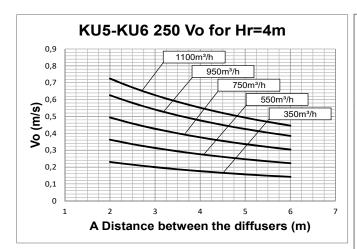
ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

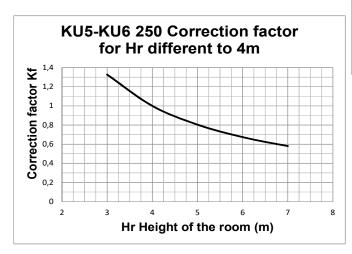


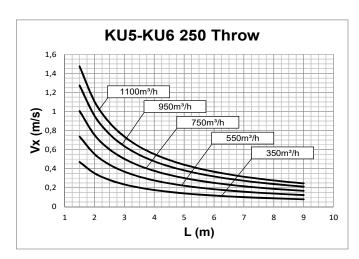


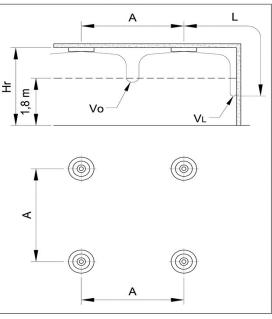
PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 250

KU5 KU6 SERIES





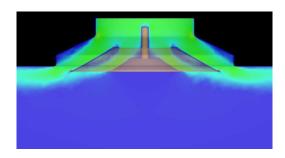




Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream

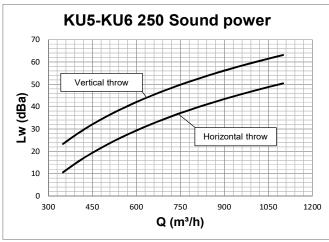


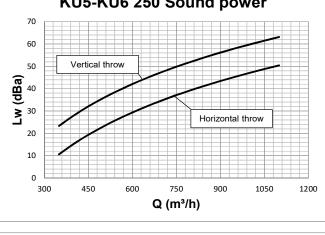


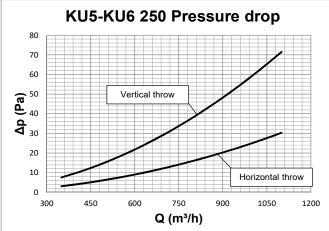


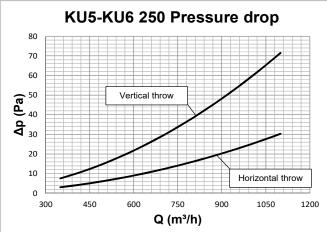
PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 250

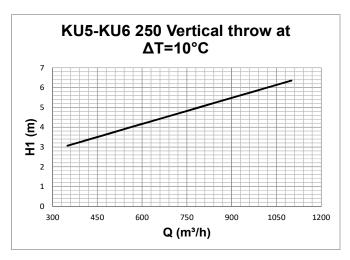
KU5 KU6 **SERIES**











Data measured in reverberation room in accordance with international standards:

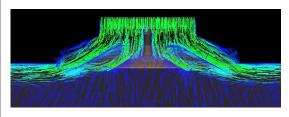
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure -Precision methods for reverberation rooms

ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

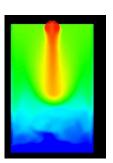
The data presented does not consider the attenuation given by the area of installation. This attenuation is normally between 6 and 10 dBA and is determined by the room size, the shape of the environment and the interior features.

Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion -Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.



Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with $\Delta T = 10$ ° C in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

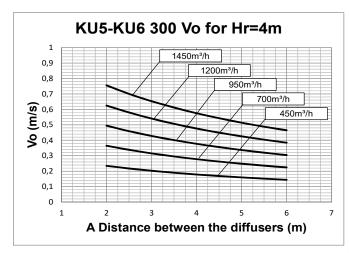


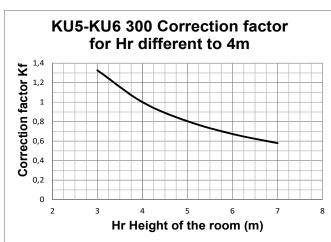


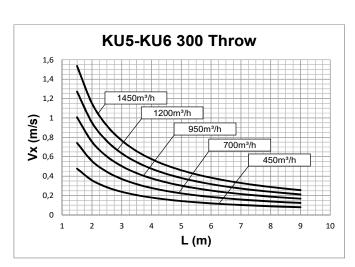


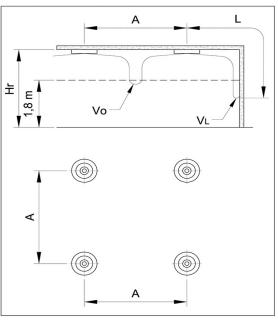
PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 300

KU5 KU6 SERIES





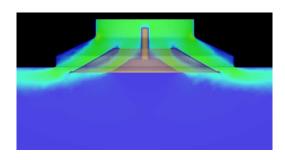




Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream

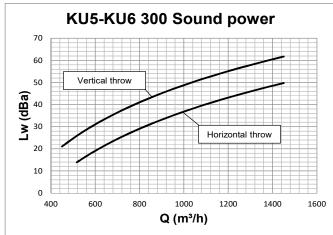


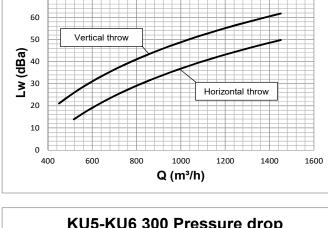


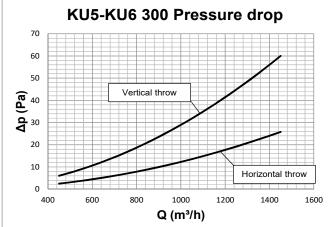


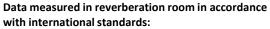
PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 300

KU5 KU6 **SERIES**









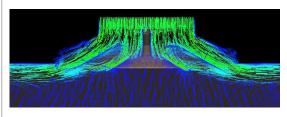
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure -Precision methods for reverberation rooms

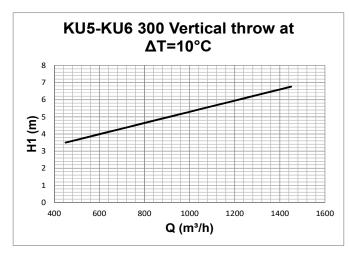
ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

The data presented does not consider the attenuation given by the area of installation. This attenuation is normally between 6 and 10 dBA and is determined by the room size, the shape of the environment and the interior features.

Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

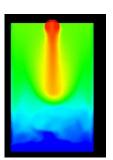
ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion -Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.





Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with $\Delta T = 10$ ° C in accordance with the international standard:

ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

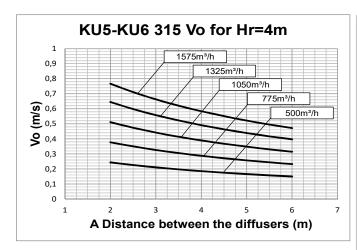


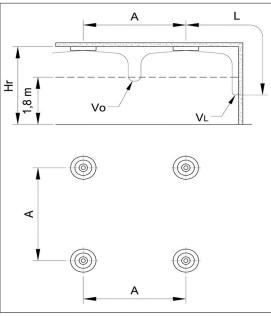


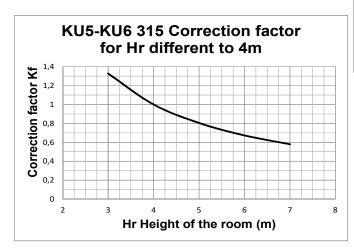


PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 315

KU5 KU6 SERIES



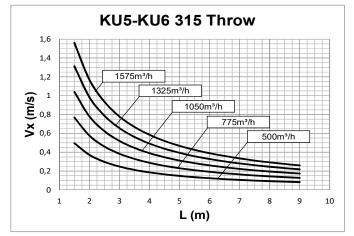


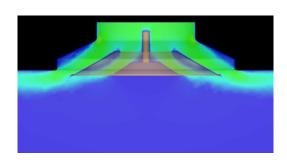


Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream



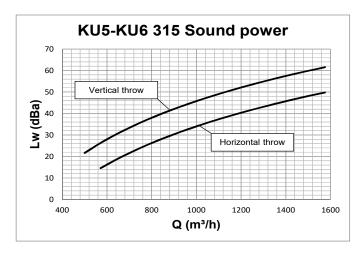


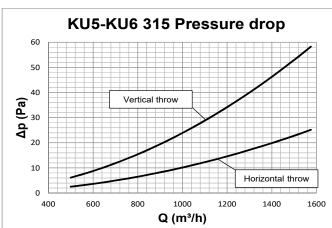




PERFORMANCE KU5 KU6 315

KU5 KU6 SERIES





Data measured in reverberation room in accordance with international standards:

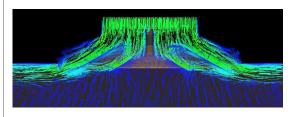
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Precision methods for reverberation rooms

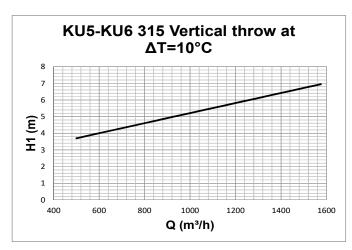
ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

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Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

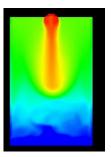
ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.





Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with $\Delta T = 10$ ° C in accordance with the international standard:

ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

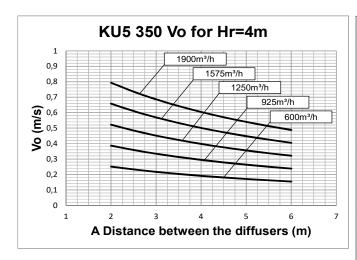


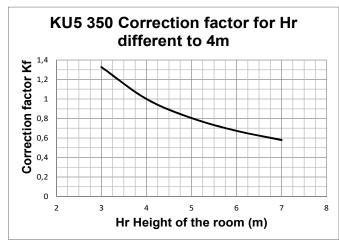


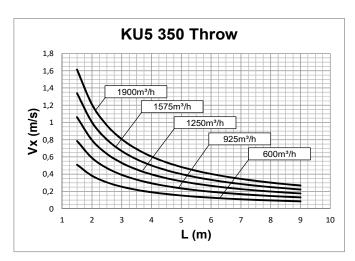


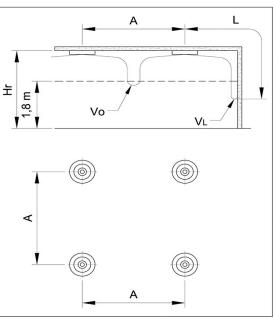
PERFORMANCE KU5 350

KU5 SERIES





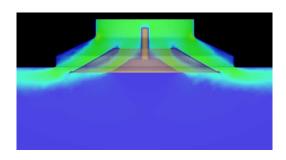




Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream

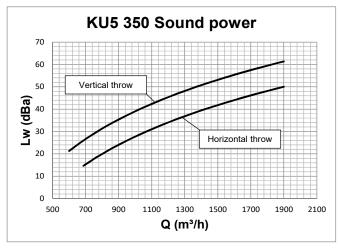


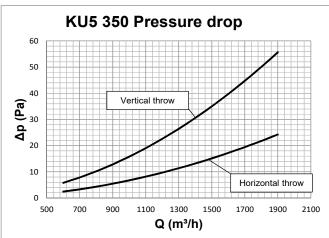


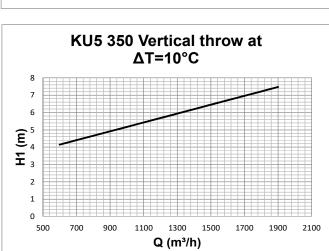


PERFORMANCE KU5 350

KU5 SERIES







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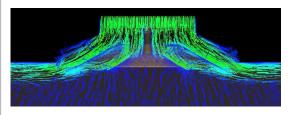
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Precision methods for reverberation rooms

ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

The data presented does not consider the attenuation given by the area of installation. This attenuation is normally between 6 and 10 dBA and is determined by the room size, the shape of the environment and the interior features.

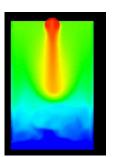
Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.



mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with ΔT = 10 ° C in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.
H1 (m) vertical distance in metres

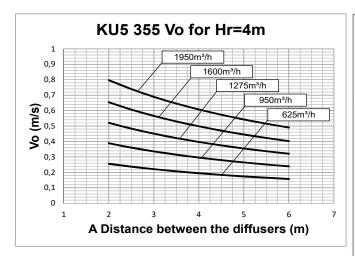
Data obtained from CFD

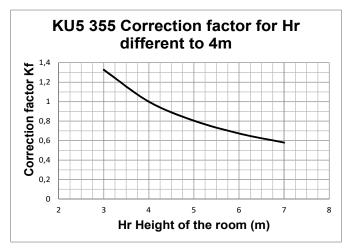


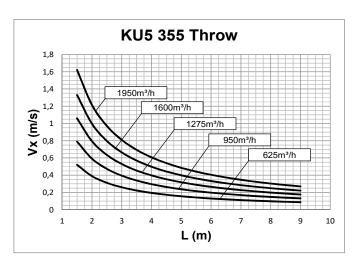


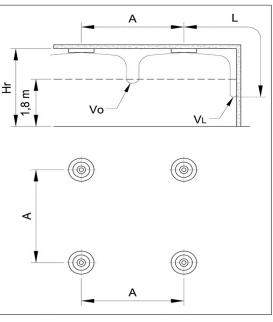
PERFORMANCE KU5 355

KU5 SERIES





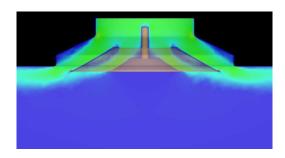




Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream

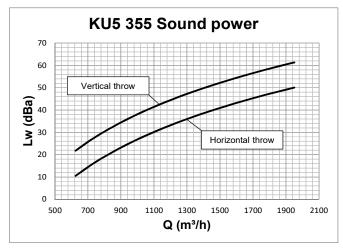


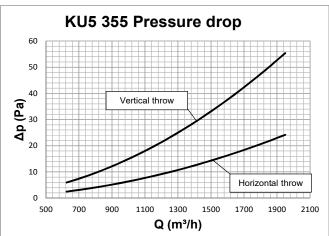


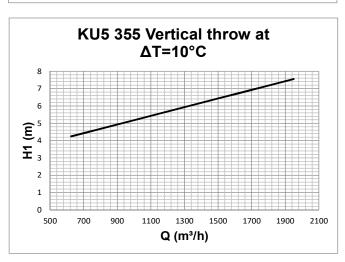


PERFORMANCE KU5 355

KU5 SERIES







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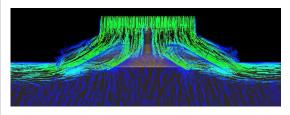
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Precision methods for reverberation rooms

ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

The data presented does not consider the attenuation given by the area of installation. This attenuation is normally between 6 and 10 dBA and is determined by the room size, the shape of the environment and the interior features.

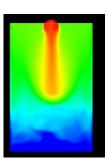
Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.



mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with ΔT = 10 ° C in accordance with the international standard:
ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory.
Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.
H1 (m) vertical distance in metres

Data obtained from CFD

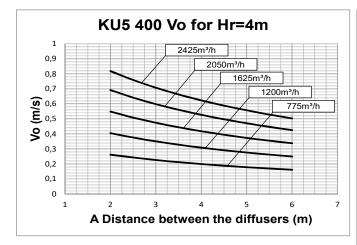


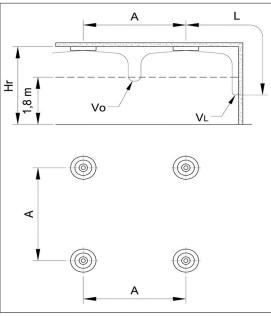


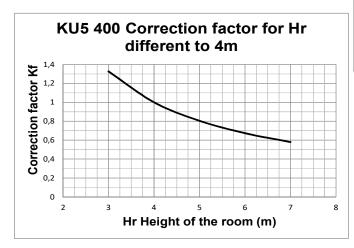


PERFORMANCE KU5 400

KU5 SERIES





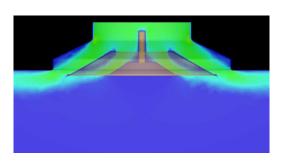


Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream

KU5 400 Throw 1,8 1,6 1,4 2425m3/h 1,2 2050m³/h Vx (m/s) 1 1625m³/h 0,8 1200m³/h 0,6 775m³/h 0,4 9 10 L (m)

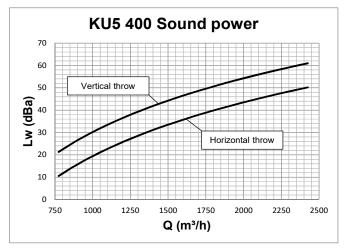


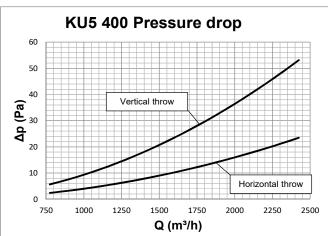


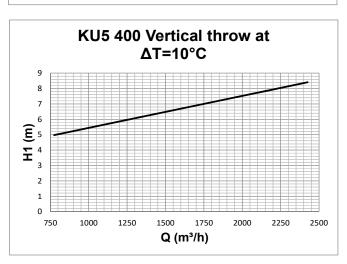


PERFORMANCE KU5 400

KU5 SERIES







Data measured in reverberation room in accordance with international standards:

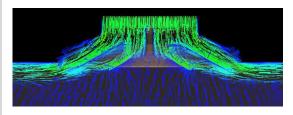
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Precision methods for reverberation rooms

ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

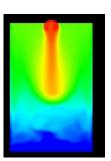
The data presented does not consider the attenuation given by the area of installation. This attenuation is normally between 6 and 10 dBA and is determined by the room size, the shape of the environment and the interior features.

Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.



Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with $\Delta T = 10$ ° C in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

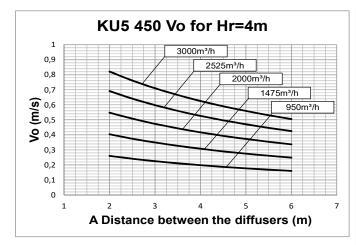


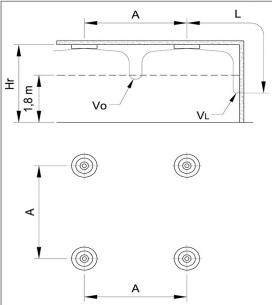


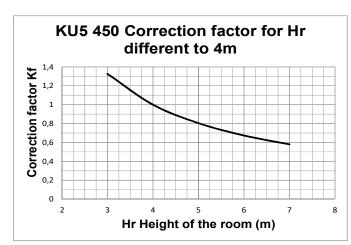


PERFORMANCE KU5 450

KU5 SERIES



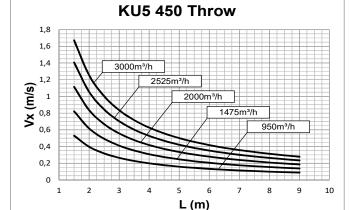


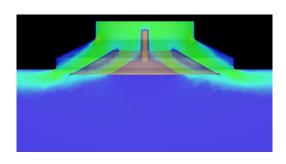


Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream



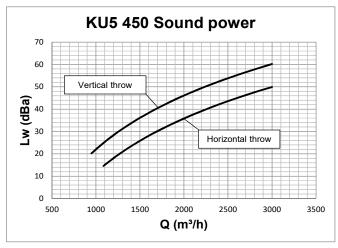


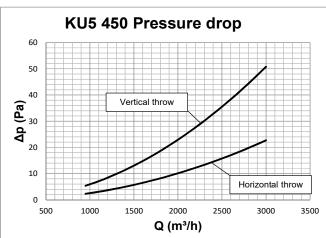


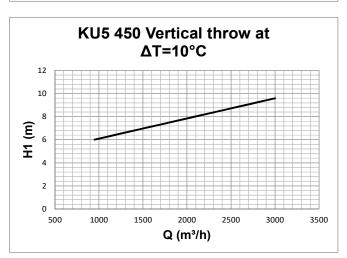


PERFORMANCE KU5 450

KU5 SERIES







Data measured in reverberation room in accordance with international standards:

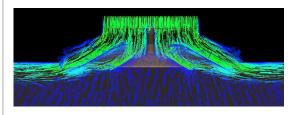
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Precision methods for reverberation rooms

ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

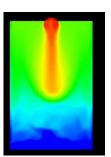
The data presented does not consider the attenuation given by the area of installation. This attenuation is normally between 6 and 10 dBA and is determined by the room size, the shape of the environment and the interior features.

Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.



Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with $\Delta T = 10$ ° C in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices. H1 (m) vertical distance in metres

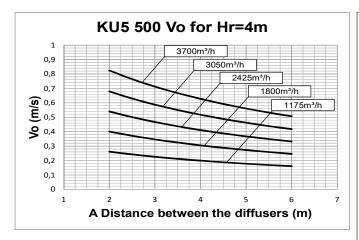


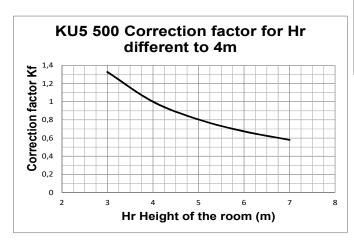


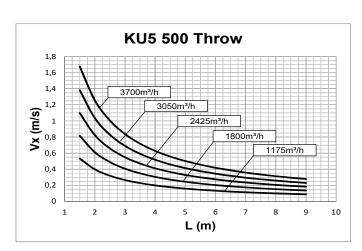


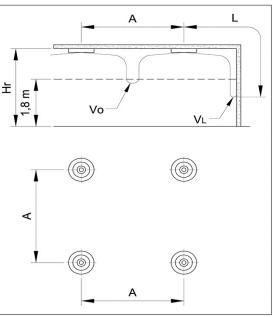
PERFORMANCE KU5 500

KU5 SERIES





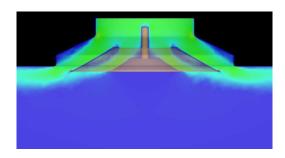




Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream

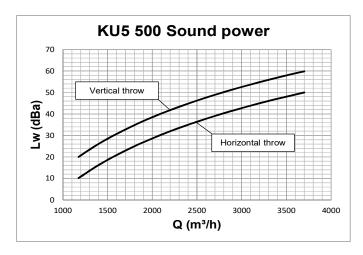


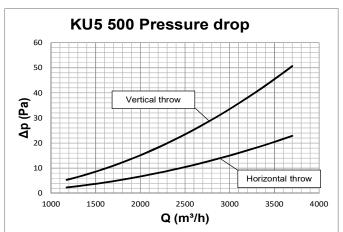




PERFORMANCE KU5 500







Data measured in reverberation room in accordance with international standards:

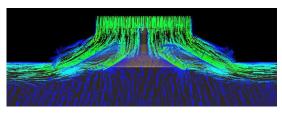
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Precision methods for reverberation rooms

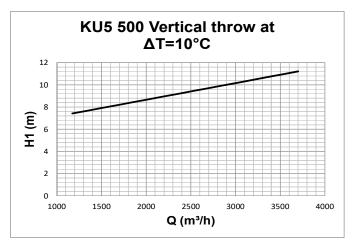
ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

The data presented does not consider the attenuation given by the area of installation. This attenuation is normally between 6 and 10 dBA and is determined by the room size, the shape of the environment and the interior features.

Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

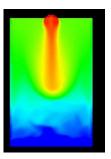
ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.





Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with $\Delta T = 10$ ° C in accordance with the international standard:

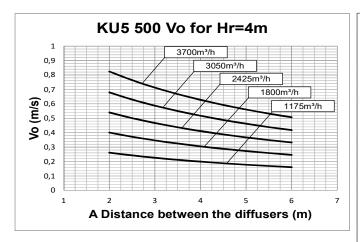
ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

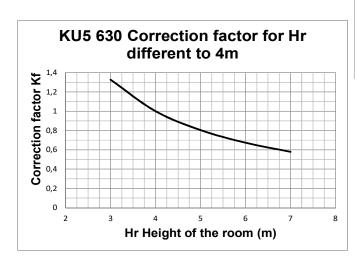


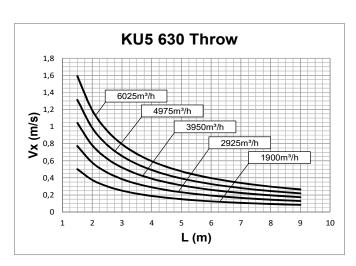


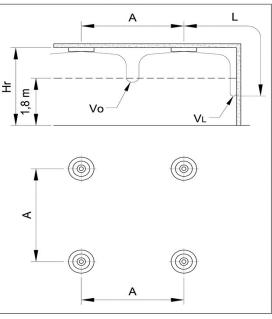
PERFORMANCE KU5 630

KU5 SERIES





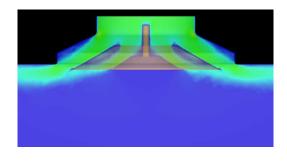




Data obtained from CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in isothermal conditions in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

A (m) distance between the diffusers Vo (m/s) speed at the limit of the occupied zone L (m) horizontal distance in metres from the centre of the diffuser

VL (m/s) maximum speed in the air stream

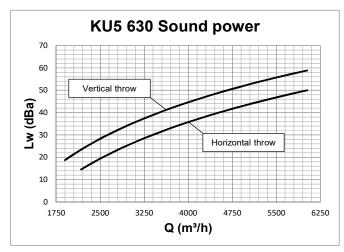


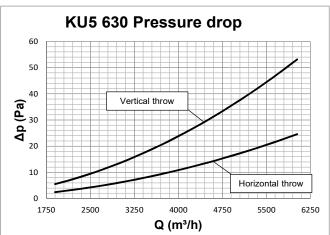


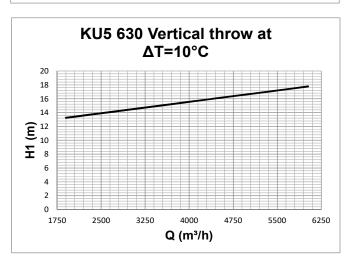


PERFORMANCE KU5 630

KU5 SERIES







Data measured in reverberation room in accordance with international standards:

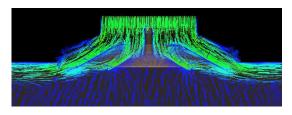
ISO 3741 1999: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Precision methods for reverberation rooms

ISO 5135 1997: Acoustic - determination of sound power levels of noise from air-terminal devices; air terminal units; dampers and valves by measurement in a reverberation room.

The data presented does not consider the attenuation given by the area of installation. This attenuation is normally between 6 and 10 dBA and is determined by the room size, the shape of the environment and the interior features.

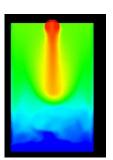
Data obtained by CFD mathematical model in virtual test room operating in accordance with the international standard:

ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.



mathematical model in virtual test room operating in heating conditions with $\Delta T = 10$ ° C in accordance with the international standard: ISO 5219 1984: Air distribution and air diffusion - Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.

Data obtained from CFD

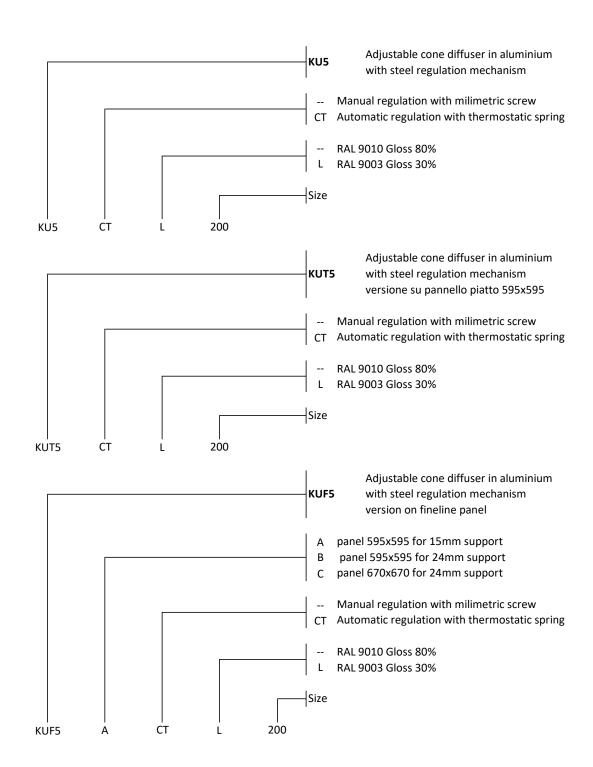






KU5 SERIES

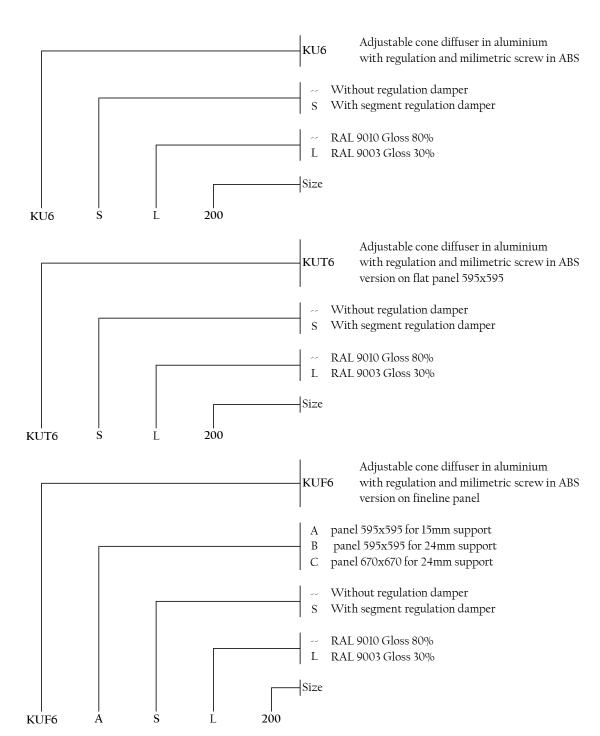
HOW TO ORDER





KU6 SERIES

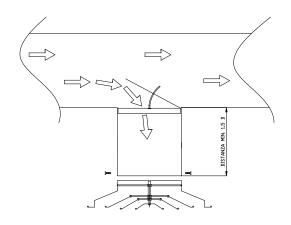
HOW TO ORDER

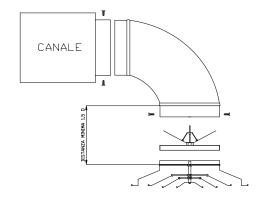




INSTALLATION EXAMPLES

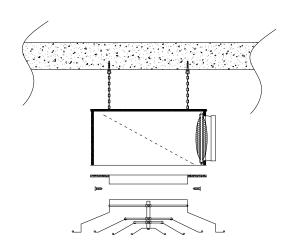
KU5 KU6 SERIES





FITTING TO DUCT

FITTING WITHFLEXIBLE DUCT



FITTING WITH PLENUM





ACCESSORIES

KU5 KU6 SERIES



KU5KD Set of 3 clips for fitting to ceilings of KU5 and KU6 diffusers available for diameters 150 to 355

*

SB

KUDC Connection collar with brackets
available for diameters 160 to 315 included
specify diameter at order stage

specify diameter at order stage



KUSF Connection collar with brackets
with regulation damper included
available for diameters 160 to 315 included
specify diameter at order stage



SF Butterfly damper for KU5 and KU6 diffusers available for all diameters specify diameter at order stage



Collection damper for KU5 and KU6 diffusers available for diameters 100 to 500 included specify diameter at order stage





PLENUM FOR CIRCULAR DIFFUSER

OVERVIEW

PP 60 SERIES

PLENUM:

The PP60 plenums, also named "calm cases", allow the correct entry of air in the neck of the diffuser thus ensuring that the throw of air in the room is homogenous along all the circumference of the diffuser.

Materials:

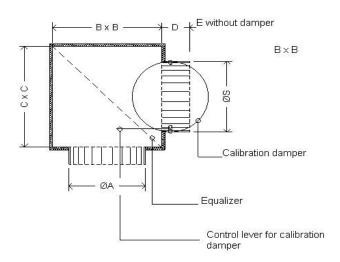
PP 60 standard plenum: galvanized steel sheet. Insulation: expanded polyethylene certified for the reaction to fire according to european class B-s2 d0.

Versions:

Made from insulated steel sheet with expanded polyethylene, ideal for the supply of air, and in simple sheet steel normally used for air extraction.

Accessories:

Regulation damper and equalizing net in the connection of the plenum.



nominal deck diameter	А	В	С	D	E	N° of connections	S [mm]	connection and damper
mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm		mm	material
100	102	200	200	65	65	1	96	steel
150	152	250	250	70	70	1	146	steel
160	162	250	250	90	60	1	156	ABS (*)
200	202	300	300	90	60	1	196	ABS (*)
250	252	350	350	90	60	1	246	ABS (*)
300	302	400	400	90	60	1	296	steel
315	317	400	400	90	60	1	311	steel
350	352	450	450	90	90	1	346	steel
355	357	450	450	90	90	1	346	steel
400	402	500	500	90	90	1	396	steel
450	453	550	550	100	100	1	446	steel
500	503	600	600	100	100	1	496	steel
630	633	730	730	100	100	1	600	steel

(*) steel on request





PLENUM FOR CIRCULAR DIFFUSER

HOW TO ORDER

PP 60 SERIES

