

OVERVIEW

KU9 SERIES

KU9: Series of ceiling cone diffusers, with diameter from 100 to 315mm, composed by an external cone and by a central adjustable single cone that may be adjusted for horizontal or vertical throw.

CHARACTERISTICS:

External cone in aluminum for standard versions, in carbon steel for the versions with panel, central cone in steel sheet, regulation screw in carbon steel.

Standard finish painted white RAL 9010 or RAL 9003, different paints on $\ensuremath{^{\mbox{\tiny E}}}$ request.

The KU9 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

KU9 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 cone 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 cone 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	C mm	E mm	H mm	S mm	F mm	P mm	Ak horizontal throw m²	Ak vertical throw m²	
100	98	230	75	70	198	596	0,0080	0,00752	
150	148	335	105	100	288	596	0,0130	0,01310	
160	158	335	105	100	288	596	0,0160	0,01630	
200	198	423	118	110	370	596	0,0223	0,02360	
250	248	517	130	120	461	596	0,0363	0,03990	
300	298	640	146	126	576	596	0,0600	0,06804	
315	313	640	146	126	576	596	0,0710	0,08119	





VERSION WITH AUTOMATIC REGULATION WITH THERMOSTATIC SPRING

KU9 CT SERIES

The KU9 CT diffusers allow to automatically regulate the cone 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 central cone 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.











QUICK SELECTION

KU9 **SERIES**

		Air flow rate																		
Mode	l	m³/h	75	100	125	150	200	250	300	350	400	500	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000
A _k [m²]		l/s	(21)	(28)	(35)	(42)	(56)	(69)	(83)	(97)	(111)	(139)	(167)	(222)	(278)	(333)	(389)	(444)	(500)	(556)
	L _{WA}	[dB(A)	<20	26	32	36	44	49												
KU9	V _k	[m/s]	2,6	3,5	4,4	5,3	7	8,6												
100	Δp_t	[Pa]	6	10	16	23	41	63												
(0,008)	L 0,2	[m]	1,7	2,2	2,7	3,2	4,1	5												
	L _{WA}	[dB(A)		<20	20	25	32	37	42	46	49									
KU9	V _k	[m/s]		2,2	2,7	3,2	4,3	5,3	6,4	7,5	8,5									
150	Δp _t	[Pa]		3	4	6	10	15	22	30	40									
(0,013)	L 0,2	[m]		1,7	2,1	2,5	3,1	3,7	4,4	5	5,6									
	L_{WA}	[dB(A)		<20	<20	20	27	32	37	41	44	50								
KU9	V _k	[m/s]		1,8	2,2	2,6	3,5	4,3	5,2	6,1	6,9	8,7								
160	Δp_t	[Pa]		2	3	5	8	12	18	24	32	50								
(0,016)	L 0,2	[m]		1,6	1,9	2,2	2,8	3,4	3,9	4,5	5	6								
	L_{WA}	[dB(A)				<20	21	25	30	34	37	42	46							
KU9	V _k	[m/s]				1,9	2,5	3,1	3,7	4,3	5	6,2	7,5							
200	Δp_t	[Pa]				2	4	5	8	11	14	22	32							
(0,022)	L 0,2	[m]				1,9	2,4	2,9	3,3	3,8	4,2	5	5,9							
	L_{WA}	[dB(A)					<20	<20	22	25	28	33	37	43	48					
KU9	V _k	[m/s]					1,5	1,9	2,3	2,7	3,1	3,8	4,6	6,1	7,7					
250	Δp_t	[Pa]					2	3	4	6	7	12	17	30	47					
(0,036)	L 0,2	[m]					2	2,3	2,7	3	3,4	4	4,7	5,8	6,9					
	L_{WA}	[dB(A)					<20	<20	<20	21	24	28	31	36	40	43	46	48		
KU9	V _k	[m/s]					0,9	1,2	1,4	1,6	1,9	2,3	2,8	3,7	4,6	5,6	6,5	7,4		
300	Δp_{t}	[Pa]					1	1	2	3	4	6	8	14	22	32	44	57		
(0,06)	L 0,2	[m]					1,7	2	2,3	2,5	2,8	3,3	3,8	4,7	5,6	6,4	7,2	7,9		
	L_{WA}	[dB(A)					<20	<20	<20	22	24	28	30	35	39	42	44	46	48	50
KU9	V _k	[m/s]					0,8	1	1,2	1,4	1,6	2	2,4	3,1	3,9	4,7	5,5	6,3	7	7,8
315	Δp_t	[Pa]					1	1	2	2	3	4	6	11	18	26	35	46	58	71
(0,071)	L 0,2	[m]					1,6	1,9	2,1	2,4	2,6	3,1	3,6	4,4	5,2	6	6,7	7,4	8,1	8,7

	10	≤ L	wA	<	30
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30 ≤ LwA < 40

40 ≤ LwA < 50

- Data valid for: - Supply air
- Isotherm conditions
- Throw with ceiling effect
- <u>Terminology:</u> 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 KU9 100

KU9 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 KU9 100

KU9 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 KU9 150

KU9 SERIES









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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 KU9 150

KU9 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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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 KU9 160

KU9 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 KU9 160

KU9 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 KU9 200

KU9 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 KU9 200

KU9 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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ISO 5219 1984: *Air distribution and air diffusion -Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.*



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Laboratory. Aerodynamic testing and rating of air terminal devices.





PERFORMANCE KU9 250

KU9 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 KU9 250

KU9 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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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 -

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PERFORMANCE KU9 300

KU9 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 KU9 300

KU9 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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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 KU9 315

KU9 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 KU9 315

KU9 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 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.

HOW TO ORDER

KU9 SERIES

Avaiable diameters							
with thermostatic spring							
160							
200							
250							
315							

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	Α	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

(*) steel on request

PLENUM FOR CIRCULAR DIFFUSER

HOW TO ORDER

PP 60 SERIES

