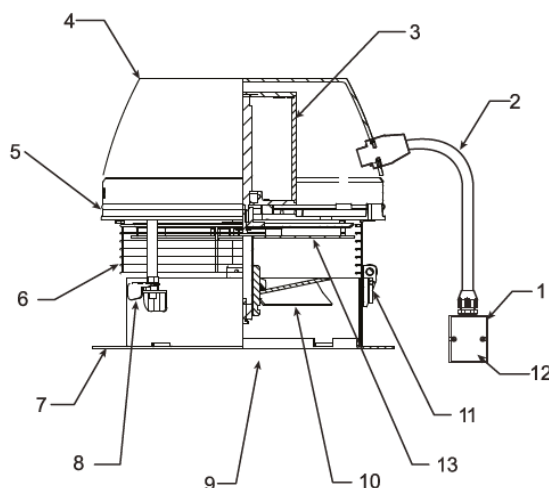
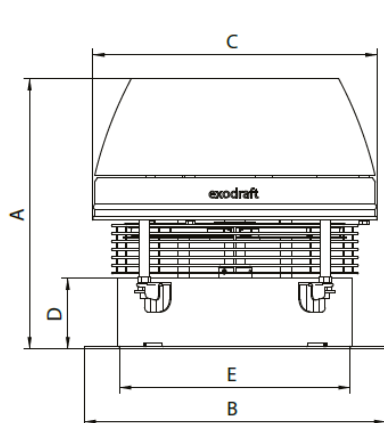


- |   |                                 |    |                        |
|---|---------------------------------|----|------------------------|
| 1 | Capacitor and repair switch box | 7  | Base plate             |
| 2 | Conduit/cord                    | 8  | Locking handle         |
| 3 | Motor                           | 9  | Inlet                  |
| 4 | Motor housing                   | 10 | Axial vane             |
| 5 | Motor plate                     | 11 | Hinge                  |
| 6 | Bird screen                     | 12 | Capacitor (inside box) |
|   |                                 | 13 | Cooling wheel          |

A	B	Ø C	D	Ø E
298	296	275	75	220

Unit of measure: mm  
Hekon art. : EXH-RSHT009

## Technical data



- 1 Capacitor and repair switch box
- 2 Conduit/cord
- 3 Motor
- 4 Motor housing
- 5 Motor plate
- 6 Bird screen
- 7 Base plate
- 8 Locking handle
- 9 Inlet
- 10 Axial vane
- 11 Hinge
- 12 Capacitor (inside box)
- 13 Cooling wheel

Type	Motor data				Weight kg	Dimensions (mm)				
	RPM	V	Amps	kW*		A	B	C ø	D	E ø
RSHT009-4-1	1400	1 x 230	0,4	0,09	12	298	296	275	75	220
RSHT012-4-1	1400	1 x 230	0,6	0,13	15	325	364	344	85	280
RSHT014-4-1	1400	1 x 230	1,2	0,29	19	372	422	395	100	330
RSHT016-4-1	1400	1 x 230	1,8	0,37	22	400	478	441	100	380

Type \ Lw(dB)	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz	8000 Hz	LP dB(A)
RSHT009-4-1	66	61	63	57	58	57	51	37
RSHT012-4-1	72	74	71	65	66	62	54	33
RSHT014-4-1	80	76	72	70	71	68	61	49
RSHT016-4-1	84	81	75	74	73	70	65	52

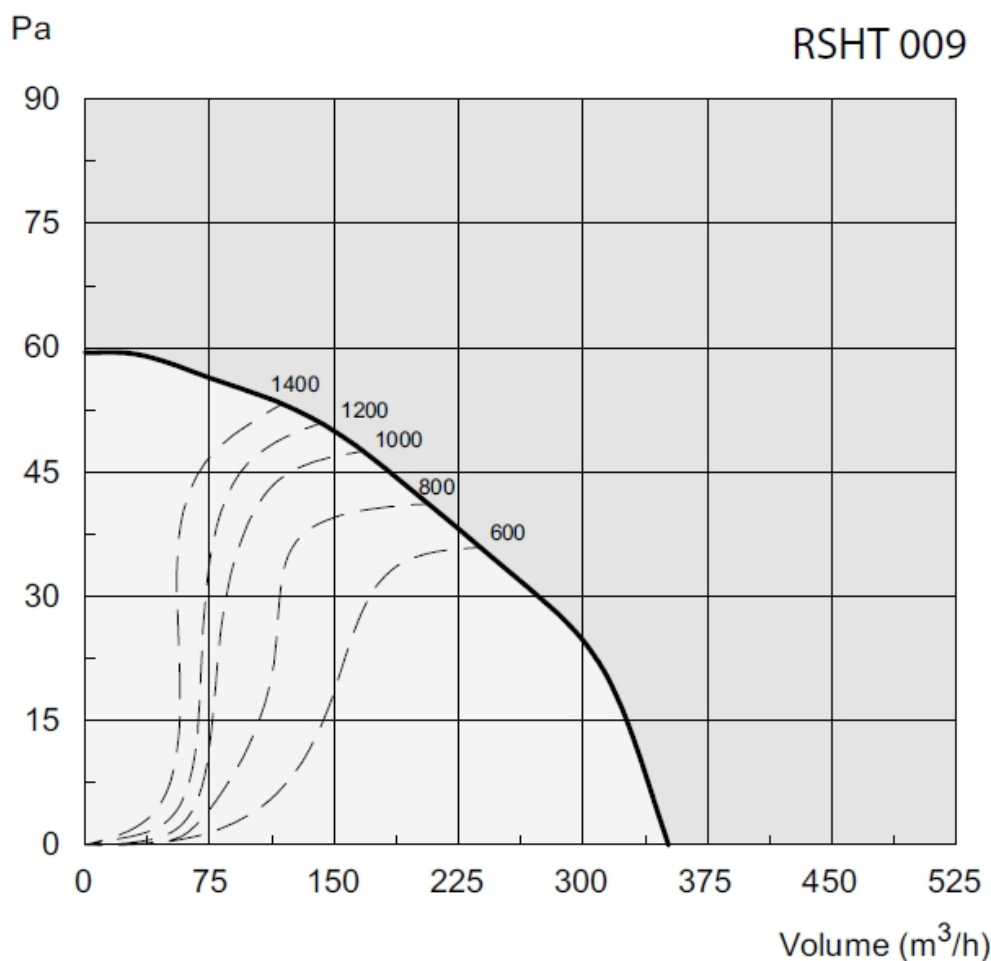
\* Power absorbed with an ambient temperature of 20 °C

The rotational speed of the flue gas fan is steplessly variable on all single phase 230 V versions.

Protection rating IP 54, Insulation class F

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## Capacity diagram



--- Specific Fan Power (SFP) curve  
 — Capacity curve

### SFP

SFP = (joule/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 P1 = consumption (watt)  
 qv = flow (m<sup>3</sup>/h)

$$P1 = \frac{SFP \times qv}{3600}$$

### Capacity curve

The capacity diagrams are measured with a flue gas temperature of 20 °C. The fan's capacity changes with the temperature of the flue gases. The correction of the capacity can be calculated using the following equation:

$$P_{S_{20}} = P_{S_t} \times \frac{(273 + t)}{293}$$

$P_S$  = static pressure  
 t = temperature measured in °C

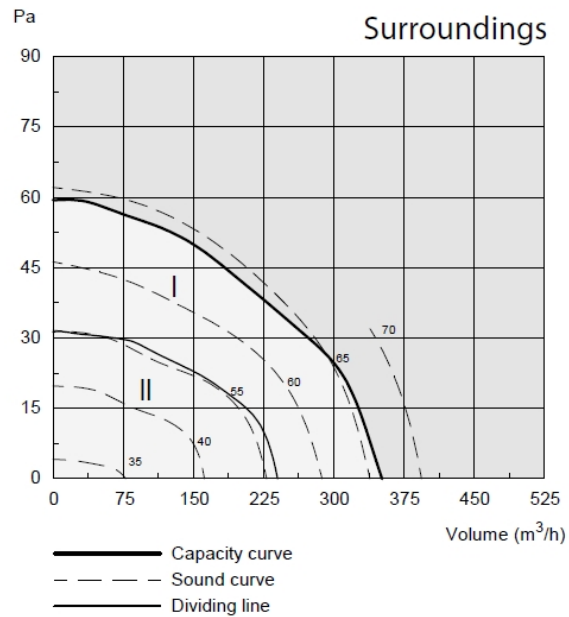
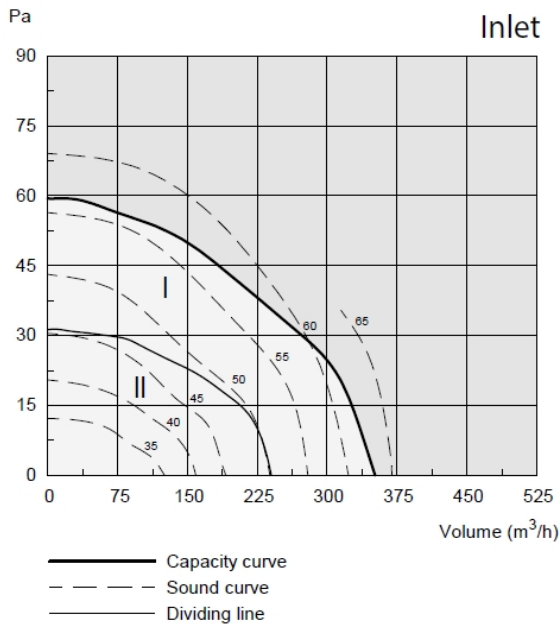
Example: (RSHT012)

System demand: 600 m<sup>3</sup>/h and 32 Pa at 180 °C

Fan selection: 600 m<sup>3</sup>/h and 50 Pa at 20 °C

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## Sound data RSHT 009



**Table 1**

Correction factors for calculating sound output in the **first octave band** to extractor channel and surroundings. [dB]

	Area	63Hz	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz	8000 Hz
Inlet channel ( $K_w$ )	I	16	13	3	-6	-12	-13	-18	-26
	II	18	12	1	-5	-8	-13	-18	-23
Surroundings ( $K_w$ )	I	2	1	-4	-2	-8	-7	-8	-14
	II	12	8	-1	-2	-7	-10	-10	-13

**Table 2**

Correction factors for calculating **A-weighted** sound pressure to surroundings [dB(A)]

	Area	10m							
Pressure ( $K_{pA}$ )	I	-28							
	II	-28							

**Table 3**

**Example:** Sound power output level for inlet channel [dB] = (Readings in Diagram A) + (Correction factor in Table 1)

	Area	63Hz	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz	8000 Hz
Sound power output to inlet channel in the <b>first octave band</b> ( $L_{W1}$ )	I	73	70	60	51	45	44	39	31
	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 4**

**Example:** Sound power output level for surroundings [dB] = (Readings in Diagram B) + (Correction factor in Table 1)

	Area	63Hz	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz	8000 Hz
Sound power output to surroundings in the <b>first octave band</b> ( $L_{W3}$ )	I	65	64	59	61	55	56	55	49
	II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

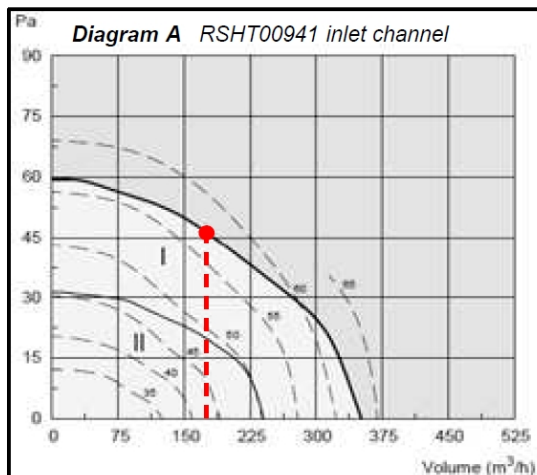
**Table 5**

**Example:** Sound pressure to surroundings [dB(A)] = (Readings in Diagram B) + (Correction factor in Table 2)  
Every time that distance doubles another 6 dB is withdrawn. Example: 20m = 63 - 28 - 6=29

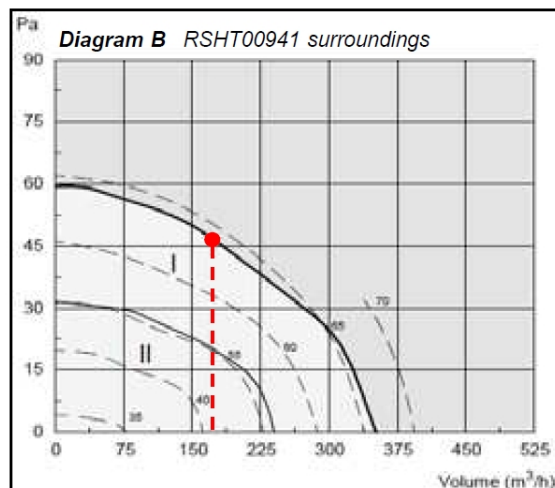
	Area	10m	20m	40m	80m				
A-weighted sound pressure in ( ) meters distance ( $L_{pA3}$ )	I	35	29	23	17				
	II	-	-	-	-				

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**Example:** For the values in **Table 3** is read the factor ( $L_{WA1}$ ) in **Diagram A** at 2/3 of max. flow.  
2/3 of 250 M<sup>3</sup>/h = 167 M<sup>3</sup>/h  
Reading = 57



**Example:** For the values in **Table 4** and **Table 5** is read the factor ( $L_{WA3}$ ) in **Diagram B** at 2/3 of max. flow.  
2/3 of 250 M<sup>3</sup>/h = 167 M<sup>3</sup>/h  
Reading = 63



$K_W$ : Correction factor for calculating sound output in the first octave band.

$K_{pA}$ : Correction factor for calculating A-weighted sound pressure.

$L_{W1}$ : Sound output level for inlet channel

$L_{W3}$ : Sound output level to surroundings

$L_{pA3}$ : Sound pressure level dB(A) at a distance of 10 metres from hemi-spherical sound dissipation in free field and with insulated connection ducts..

I: Upper operating area.

II: Lower operating area.

$L_{WA1}$  can be read from the curve diagram.

$L_{WA3}$  can be read from the curve diagram.

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