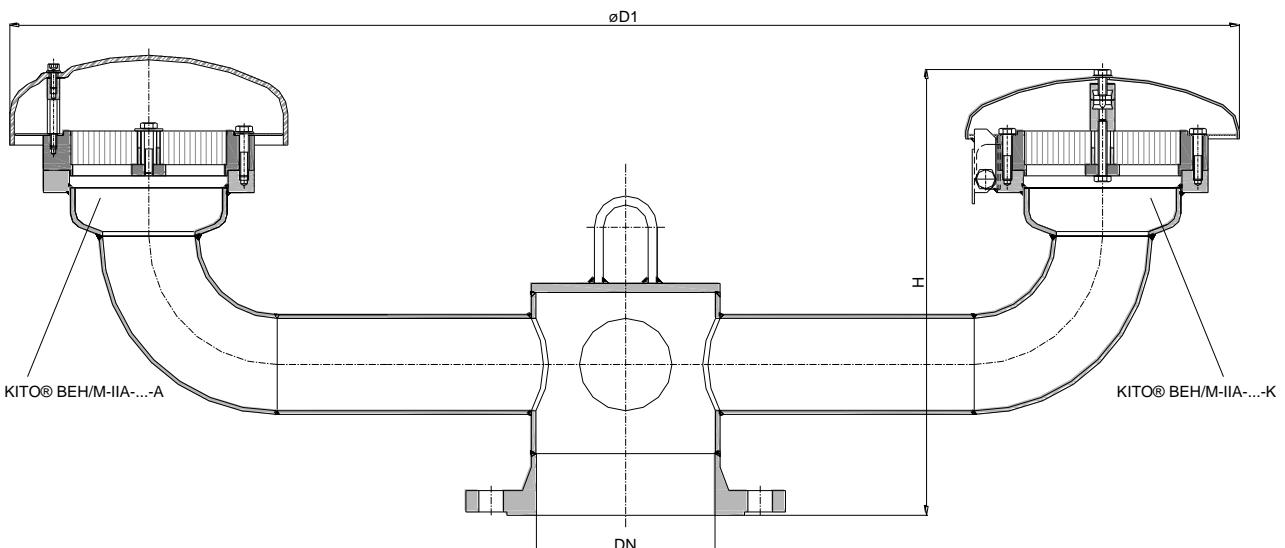
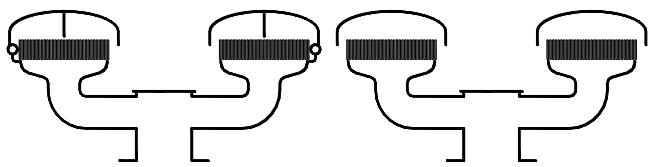
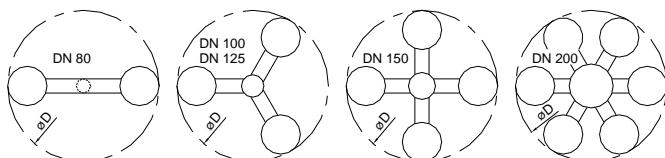


**Hooded Tank Vent**  
**KITO® BEH/M-IIA-...-K**  
**KITO® BEH/M-IIA-...-A**



**arrangement of the KITO® flame arrester elements**



Example to order:

**KITO® BEH/M-IIA-80-K**  
 (design with weather hood from 1.4571 and flange connection DN 80)

**Type examination certificate to DIN EN ISO 16852**  
**CEx -designation in accordance to ATEX-Guideline 94/9/EC**

DN	ANSI	D1	H	number of KITO® flame arrester elements	kg*
<b>80 PN 16</b>	<b>3"</b>	940	390	2	28
<b>100 PN 16</b>	<b>4"</b>	1054	400	3	45
<b>125 PN 16</b>	<b>5"</b>	1054	400	3	
<b>150 PN 16</b>	<b>6"</b>	1234	400	4	59
<b>200 PN 10</b>	<b>8"</b>	1634	415	6	99

Dimensions in mm

\* weight refers to the standard design

Design subject to change

performance curves : B 0.5.8 N

Standard design

Application

housing : steel, stainless steel mat. no. 1.4571  
 KITO® flame arrester element : completely interchangeable  
 KITO® casing / grid : stainless steel mat. no. 1.4308 / 1.4310, 1.4408 / 1.4571

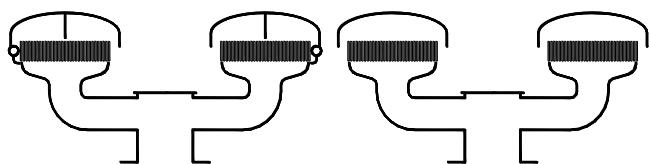
As breather/venting safety device incorporating an explosion and endurance burning flame arrester for installation on storage tanks containing particular categories of inflammable liquids providing for reliable and safe operation whilst ensuring protection against any possible flashback.

weather hood :  
 KITO® BEH/M-IIA-...-K : stainless steel mat. no. 1.4571, hood can fold automatically as a result of folding mechanism and fusing element

Approved for all materials of the explosion group IIA with a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) > 0.9.

KITO® BEH/M-IIA-...-A : PMMA

protective screen : PA6  
 flange connection : DIN EN 1092-1 form B1  
ANSI 150 lbs. RF

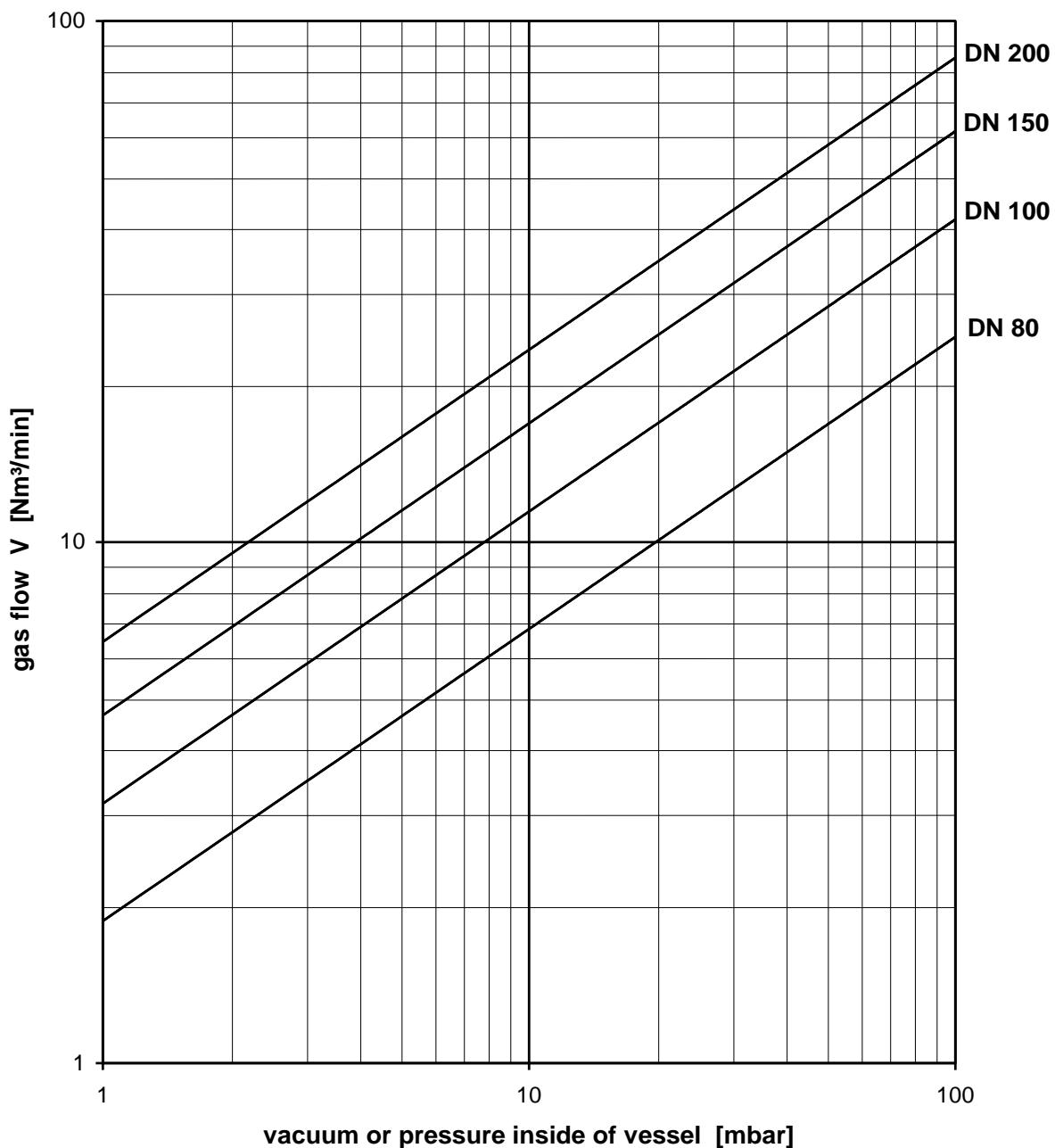


**Hooded Tank Vent**  
**KITO® BEH/M-IIA-...-K**  
**KITO® BEH/M-IIA-...-A**  
**B 5.8 N**

The flow capacity  $V$  refers to a density of air with  $\rho = 1.29 \text{ kg/m}^3$  at  $T = 273 \text{ K}$  and a pressure of  $p = 1.013 \text{ mbar}$

The flow capacity for gases with different densities can be calculated sufficiently accurate by the following approximation equation:

$$V = V_b \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\rho_b}{1.29}} \text{ resp. } V_b = V \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1.29}{\rho_b}}$$



Design subject to change