

The new generation

# BiLuVa

**KL 8700**

**KL 5800**

**KL 2900**

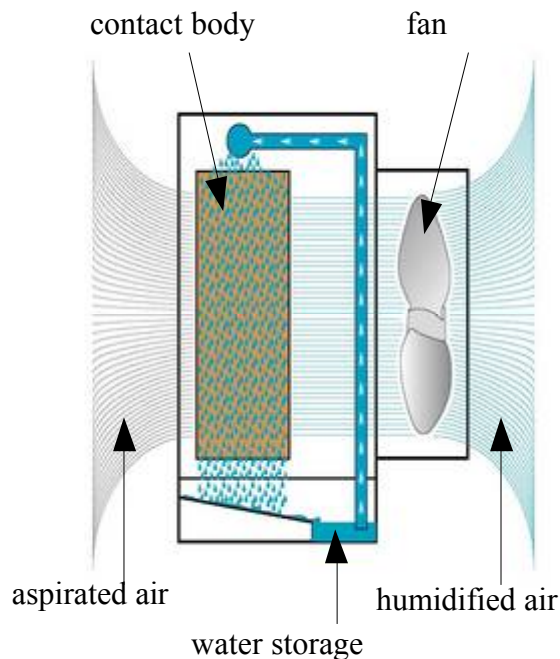


Air humidifying  
based on the evaporating principle

The natural procedure increases the air humidity and improves the room air conditions, working with drinking water quality, i.e. without inserting any water softening or osmosis system. Indispensable in paper processing sectors and in many other industrial fields.

- ➔ extremely compact and powerful
- ➔ no risk of air oversaturation
- ➔ minimal operation expenses
- ➔ regular automatic water change
- ➔ digital controlled moistening system
- ➔ safe and hygienic, cooling and cleaning
- ➔ low noise level
- ➔ easy operation
- ➔ easily to install – wherever needed

## Operating principle



Air humidifying on the basis of evaporating is the natural procedure to improve the air humidity. The room air is drawn in, moistened in the device and again supplied to the room. As no aerosols (lowest air particles) are generated during this process, no air oversaturation is possible. In contrast to other methods, only clean water in molecular form is supplied to the air, so that undesirable deposits are avoided. The preliminary filter of the device absorbs finest dust particles in order to reduce the emission value in the room. Air humidifiers on the basis of the evaporation principle are working extremely economically. The machine care is normally limited to the cleaning and the change of the evaporating pieces and of the preliminary filter.

## Fundamental principles

The BiLuVa-humidifier is delivered ready for use and has to be connected to a single-phase current supply and to a connection for fresh and waste water. The installation and startup of the compact unit can be effected easily without any difficulty. The energy needed for the evaporation is directly taken out of the air. By this means, cool moistened air comes out of the humidifier. Thereby the wished adiabatic cooling is generated that can be used for reducing the room temperature. In case the air extraction rate should be higher than the room volume, this rate is taken as basis for calculating the humidifying output.

## Technical data

**suitable for a max. room volume up to (m³)**

**working temperature dry/humid (°C)**

**casing class**

unit – IP

**dimensions (mm)**

depth with air deflector

depth

height

width

**weight dry/humid (kg)**

**electrical data**

rated voltage (V/Hz)

rated capacity (W)

rated current (A)

**noise development**

LA<sup>1)</sup> to 3m dB (A)

LA<sup>2)</sup> in the room dB (A)

KL 2900	KL 5800	KL 8700
2900	5800	8700
5-40	5-40	5-40
30	30	30
685	718	762
450	450	450
624	763	1022
725	725	725
46/52	55/64	64/72
230/50	230/50	230/50
230	300	410
1,1	1,5	1,8
50	51	60
48	49	57

<sup>1)</sup> At a distance of 3m to the blower and an average absorption factor of  $m\mu=0,10$  (slight moistened room) and absorption space of 1500m<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2)</sup> In the reverberation area of the room according to hint 1.



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