



Image: Symbolic, might differ from-described module.

Compact CHP ready for connection, mainly consisting of:

- serially manufactured Industrial-Gas-Otto-engine
- water-cooled asynchronous generator
- waste-gas heat exchanger integrated in cooling water circuit with energy use
- oil reservoir with automatic oil feeding
- Control with powerful microcontrollers for automatic operation and remote monitoring
- gas pressure-regulator and control-system

Integrated heat exchanger basket, mainly consisting of:

- expansion tank in motor- and cooling circuit
- relief valves in motor- and cooling circuit
- filling valves, cleanout valves and exhaust valves
- plate heat exchanger
- pumps for motor- and cooling circuit

Water and gas connections are executed with compensators. All water-side connections are directed upwards above the heat exchanger basket.

Motor and generator are connected through a pluggable elastic metal-plastics coupler to compensate radial offset, axial offset or angular offset. It is mounted on a framework vibration-cushionedly. Furthermore the framework is uncoupled through

The control cabinet is executed as a separate unit. All regulation and control functions as well as control elements are part of the control cabinet. Assisted by a menu-navigated touch-screen performance data and state data could be readed and adjusted easily.

The drive of the CHP is caused by a water-cooled, supercharged Otto-Gas-Engine. It is a stationary engine designed for permanent operation. A microprocessor-controlled ignition ensures an optimal adaption of the ignition point and the ignition energy to the gas quality (methane number).

Besides an exceedingly high electrical efficiency, a double-staged mixture cooling, including a low temperature circuit and a high temperature circuit, leads to an ideal usage of thermal power from the mixture heat.



Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) mbar 300 Gasquality accorcing "2G All data are related to full maximum backpressure at the air intake gas flow pressure mbar 200 Equipment as well as inst technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined.			
ISO standard power (mech.) kW 54 pilling capacity lubricant radii consumption A ir ation (Lambda) λ 1,0 oil consumption Filling capacity cooling wis pressure (max.) Arrangement of cylinders mm 108 Cooling water recirculated Operating pressure (max.) Bore mm 125 Cooling water temperature (max.) Swept volume I 4,580 Cooling water temperature (max.) Direction of rotation (look on balance wheel) E 13.11 Balance (inflow/exit, max.) compression ratio average effective pressure bar 9,43 56.3 Power data Hz 50 Efficiencies Power Range, electrical kW 25 - 49.5 Thermal Power Range, electrical kW 50 - 100 Total (el. + th.) Load % 100 Power number* Load <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>			
Air ration (Lambda) Arrangement of cylinders Number of Cylinders Bore Bore Stroke Stroke Stroke Swept volume Direction of rotation (look on balance wheel) compression ratio average effective pressure average piston speed Power Range, electrical Power Range, thermical Load Power Range were Load Westancial Mechanical Mechanical Total (el. + th.) Power number* Load Mass flows and volume Mass flows and volume Load Load Waste Jave were Load Combustion air mass flow Combustion air mass flow Combustion air volume flow Load Load Weste gas were Load Combustible wass flow, we Waste gas mass flow, we Waste gas mass flow, we Waste gas were Load Waste gas were Load Load Load Weste gas tempe after heat-exchanger (max.) Load Load Load Weste gas tempe after Load Load Weste gas tempe after Load Load Load Weste gas tempe after Load Load Weste gas tempe after Load Load Load Weste gas tempe after Load Weste gas tempe after Load Load Load Weste gas tempe after Load Weste gas tempe after Load Waste gas tempe after Load Waste gas tempe after Load Waste gas		I	42
Arrangement of cylinders Number of Cylinders Bore Stroke Stroke Swept volume Swept volume Direction of rotation (look on balance wheel) Compression ratio average effective pressure average piston speed Power data Power Range, electrical Power Range, thermical Load Power Range, thermical Mass flows and volume Combustion air mass flow Combustion air rolar	min./max.	I	17 - 25
Number of Cylinders Bore		g/kWh	< 0,3
Bore mm 108 Cooling water recirculated Stroke mm 125 Cooling water temperatur Swept volume	ater	I	50
Stroke Swept volume Swept volume	(.)	bar	2
Swept volume I 4.580 tinks Cooling water temperature parature parature parature space (inflow/exit, max. compression ratio average effective pressure average piston speed I inks to tink parature parature parature space (inflow/exit, max. parature) average effective pressure average piston speed Efficiencies Power data Hz 50 Efficiencies Power Range, electrical Power Range, thermical kW 25 - 49,5 Thermal Mechanical Mechanical Mechanical Mechanical Power Range, thermical Power number* Mechanical Mechanical Mechanical Power number* Load % 100 Power number* Power number* Ignition timing degree 18 Mass flows and volume IsO standard power (mech.) kW 54 Mass flows and volume Iso standard power (mech.) kW 49,5 Combustion air volume flow Generator heat* kW 50,3 Combustion air volume flow Waste gas heat* kW 100,6 Combustible mass flow Generator heat* kW 145,5 Combustible mass flow Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,79 Waste gas mass flow, we Fuel consumption (el.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Waste gas volume flow, we	d quantity min.	l/min	9,1
Direction of rotation (look on balance wheel) compression ratio average effective pressure average effective pressure average piston speed m/s 6,3 Power data Hz 50 Electrical Mechanical Mechanical Power Range, electrical kW 25 - 49,5 Thermal Power Range, thermical kW 50 - 100 Total (el. + th.) Load 9 100 Power number⁴ Informal ISO standard power (mech.) kW 54 Electrical power kW 49,5 Cooling water heat kW 49,5 Combustion air mass flow Waste gas heat⁴ kW 50,3 Combustion air volume flow fuel performance kW 10,6 Combustion air volume flow fuel performance kW 11 + 145,5 Combustion air mass flow Combustion air mass flow Combustion air speed flow fuel performance kW 11 + 145,5 Combustion air speed flow fuel performance kW 11 + 12 to mobility flow fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,70 Waste gas mass flow, we waste gas tempe. after heat-exchanger (max.) *** °C 620 Waste gas tempe. after heat-exchanger (max.) *** °C 620 Waste gas tempe. after heat-exchanger (max.) *** °C 620 Waste gas tempe. after heat-exchanger (max.) *** °C 620 Waste gas tempe. after heat-exchanger (max.) *** °C 620 All data are related to full media temperature: 25 °C or 70 Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) mbar 300 Gasquality accorcing "26 All data are related to full media temperatures and gas flow pressure mbar ≥ 20 Equipment as well as inst gas connection pressure mbar ≥ 20 Equipment as well as inst gas connection pressure mbar ≥ 20 Equipment as well as inst gas connection pressure mbar ≥ 20 Equipment as to be determined the full table as the decircuit (max) be determined the full table are related to full media temperature are reduction has to be determined to the full media temperature are reduction has to be determined to full media temperature are reduction has to be determined to full media temperature are reduction has to be determined to full media temperature.	re min.	°C	80
compression ratio average effective pressure average piston speed m/s 6,3 Power data Hz 50 Power Range, electrical kW 25 - 49,5 Thermal Power Range, thermical kW 50 - 100 Ignition timing degree 18 ISO standard power (mech.) kW 54 Electrical yower was flow and volume Electrical power was flow and volume fleet consumption (mech.) kW 50,3 Combustion air mass flow 2,3 Useable thermal power * kW 100,6 Cemerator heat* kW 48,0 Combustible mass flow Fuel performance kWh/kWh 2,70 Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Waste gas mass flow, we waste gas temperature * °C 620 Waste gas temperature * °C 620 Waste gas temperature * °C 620 Waste gas temperature * °C 85 Technical basic conditions air pressure sair temperature said pas flow pressure are related to full maximum backpressure at the air intake gas flow pressure ecrease heating circuit (max) mbar 300 Efficiencies Felictrical Mechanical Meschiew 1 49,5 Combustible volume Mass flows and volume Load	re max.	°C	88
average effective pressure average piston speed Power data Power data Hz 50 Efficiencies performance Electrical Mechanical Mechanical Power Range, electrical Power Range, thermical Load W 50 - 100 Fower number* Ignition timing Gegree 18 Ignition timing Ignition Ignition timing Ignition Ignition timing Ignition Igni	c.)	K	6
average piston speed Mochanical Mechanical Mechanical Mechanical Mechanical Mechanical Mechanical Mechanical Total (el. + th.)			
Power data Power Range, electrical kW 25 - 49,5 Thermal			
Power data Power Range, electrical kW 25 - 49,5 Thermal Mechanical Thermal Thermal Mechanical Thermal Thermal Mechanical Thermal Thermal Mechanical Thermal Mechanical Thermal Thermal Mechanical Thermal Mass flow end Mass flows and volume Ma			
Power Range, electrical RW 25 - 49.5 Total (el. + th.) Load % 100 Power number* Ignition timing degree 18 ISO standard power (mech.) RW 49.5 Cooling water heat RW 49.5 Cooling water heat RW 49.5 Cooling water heat RW 48.0 Combustion air mass flow Renerator heat* RW 100,6 Combustion air volume flow RW 100,6 Cooling water heat RW 100,6 Cooling water heat RW 100,6 Cooling water heat RW 2.3 Cooling water heat RW 100,6 Cooling water heat RW 2.3 Cooling water flow water gas temperature (mech.) RW 2.70 Cooling water flow water gas was flow, we waste gas was flow, we waste gas was flow, we waste gas was flow, wo waste gas wolume flow, waste gas volume flow, waste gas volume flow, waste gas temperature RW 2.94 Waste gas volume flow, waste gas temperature RW 2.0 Reating water return temperature (max) Reating water return temperature (max) Reating water flow temperature (max) Reating water flo	%	100	50
Power Range, electrical kW 25 - 49,5 Thermal Power Range, thermical kW 50 - 100 Total (el. + th.) Load % 100 Power number* list (el. + th.) Load % 100 Power number* Ignition timing degree 18 ISO standard power (mech.) kW 54 Electrical power kW 49,5 Cooling water heat kW 48,0 Combustion air mass flow Waste gas heat* kW 50,3 Combustion air volume flow and the standard power sheat* kW 2,3 Useable thermal power * kW 100,6 Combustible mass flow Fuel performance kW H₁ 145,5 Combustible wolume flow which which 2,70 Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,70 Fuel consumption (el.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Waste gas mass flow, we waste gas temperature hat a < 60 Waste gas volume flow, which waste gas temperature * °C 620 Temperatures and pressures Waste gas temperature * °C 620 Waste gas temperature * °C 620 Technical basic condition which are related to full media temperature: 25 °C or Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) mbar 300 Gasquality accorcing "2G All data are related to full media temperatures are gas connection pressure mbar ≥ 20 Equipment as well as inst gas connection pressure reduction has to be determined to the determined pressure are reduction has to be determined to the control of the standard pressure are reduction has to be determined to the determined to the determined pressure are reduction has to be determined to the determined pressure are reduction has to be determined.	%	34,0	26,5
Power Range, thermical kW 50 - 100 Total (el. + th.) Power number* lgnition timing degree 18 ISO standard power (mech.) kW 54 Electrical power Cooling water heat kW 49,5 Combustion air mass flow Waste gas heat* kW 50,3 Combustion air volume flow Real performance kW Hi 145,5 Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,70 Fuel consumption (el.) kWh/kWh 2,70 Fuel consumption (el.) kWh/kWh 2,70 Waste gas temperature Waste gas temperature Waste gas temperature Waste gas temperature * Waste gas temperature * Waste gas temperature * Waste gas temperature (max) Power conditions: air pressure decrease heating circuit (max) maximum backpressure at the air intake mbar 15 gas flow pressure Emission value at 5% residual oxygen Mass flows Mass flows and volume Mass flows and volume Mass flows and volume Combustion air volume flow Combustible mass flow Combustible volume flow Waste gas mass flow, we Waste gas mass flow, we Waste gas mass flow, we Waste gas volume flow, we Waste gas volume flow, or Technical basic conditions Technical basic conditions air temperature: 25 °C or All data are related to full maximum backpressure at the air intake mbar 20-100 maximum backpressure and instructions of 2 intake air temperature are	%	35,9	28,0
Load % 100 Power number* Ignition timing degree 18 ISO standard power (mech.) kW 54 Electrical power kW 49,5 Cooling water heat kW 48,0 Waste gas heat* kW 50,3 Generator heat* kW 2,3 Useable thermal power * kW 100,6 Fuel performance kW H _i 145,5 Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,70 Fuel consumption (el.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Own consumption (el.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Own consumption kW 1 - 2 Initial current A < 60 Waste gas temperature * °C 620 Waste gas temperature * °C 85 Waste gas temperature (max.) *** °C 85 Heating water return temperature (max) °C 70 Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) mbar 300 Gasquality accorcing *2G All data are related to full maximum backpressure mbar 10 Emission value at 5% residual oxygen Emission value at 5% residual oxygen	%	69,1	71,6
Ignition timing degree 18 ISO standard power (mech.) kW 54 Electrical power kW 49,5 Cooling water heat kW 48,0 Combustion air mass flow 50,3 Generator heat* kW 2,3 Useable thermal power * kW 100,6 Fuel performance kWh/kWh 2,70 Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Own consumption (el.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Combustible mass flow 60,0 Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Own consumption kWh/kWh 2,94 Combustible mass flow 60,0 Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Combustible mass flow 60,0 Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Combustible wass flow 60,0 Waste gas mass flow, we 60 Waste gas mass flow, we 60 Waste gas volume flow, of 60 Waste gas volume flow, of 60 Fuel consumption kWh/kWh 2,94 Combustible mass flow 60 Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Waste gas mass flow, we 60 Waste gas volume flow, of 60 Waste gas volume flow, of 60 Fuel consumption kWh/kWh 2,94 Waste gas volume flow, of 60 Waste gas temperature 8 Fuel maximum back pressure 8 Fuel maximum backpressure at the air intake 8 Fuel maximum backpressure at the air intake 9 Fuel consumption kWh/kWh 2,94 Waste gas volume flow, of 60 Waste gas volu	%	103,1	98,1
ISO standard power (mech.) Electrical power Cooling water heat kW 49,5 Combustion air mass flow 48,0 Generator heat* kW 50,3 Combustion air volume flow 50,3 Generator heat* kW 2,3 Useable thermal power * kW 100,6 Fuel performance kW H _i 145,5 Fuel consumption (mech.) Fuel consumption (el.) kWh/kWh 2,70 Combustible mass flow 60,40 Combustible mass flow 70,40 Combustible mass flow 70,40 Combustible mass flow 80,40 Combustible mass flow 80,40 Combustible wass flow 80,40 Combustible mass flow 80,40 Combustible wass flow 80,40 Combustible wass flow 80,40 Combustible mass flow 80,40 Combustible wass flow 80,40 Combustible mass flow 80,40 Combustible wass flow 60,40 Combustible wass flow 60,40 Combustible wass flow 60,40 Combustion air volume flow 80,40 Waste gas mass flow, we 80,40 Waste gas volume flow, 90 Waste gas was flow, 90 Waste gas volume flow, 90 Waste gas was flow, 90 Waste gas flow pass flo		0,492	0,370
Electrical power Cooling water heat kW 49,5 Combustion air mass flow Waste gas heat* kW 50,3 Combustion air volume flow Senerator heat* kW 2,3 Useable thermal power * kW 100,6 Fuel performance kW H, 145,5 Fuel consumption (mech.) Fuel consumption (el.) Waste gas mass flow, we own consumption Initial current Waste gas temperature Waste gas temperature * Waste gas temperature * Waste gas temperature * Waste gas tempe. after heat-exchanger (max.) **** Power conditions acc. To Heating water return temperature (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Maxie gas temperature air temperature (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) mbar 300 Gasquality accorcing "2G All data are related to full maximum backpressure mbar 20-100 Emission value at 5% residual oxygen			
Cooling water heat kW 48,0 Combustion air mass flow Waste gas heat* kW 50,3 Combustion air volume flow Generator heat* kW 2,3 Useable thermal power * kW 100,6 Combustible mass flow Fuel performance kW H, 145,5 Combustible volume flow Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,70 Waste gas mass flow, we Own consumption (el.) kW h/kWh 2,94 Waste gas mass flow, dry Own consumption (el.) kW h/kWh 2,94 Waste gas mass flow, dry Initial current A < 60	flows		
Waste gas heat* Generator heat* WW 2,3 Useable thermal power * Fuel performance Fuel consumption (mech.) Fuel consumption (el.) Combustible mass flow Combustible volume flow KW H, 145,5 Fuel consumption (mech.) KWh/kWh 2,70 Fuel consumption (el.) Combustible volume flow KWh/kWh 2,94 Waste gas mass flow, we Waste gas mass flow, we Waste gas volume flow, we Temperatures and pressures Waste gas temperature * Waste gas temperature * Waste gas temperature * C 620 Waste gas volume flow			
Generator heat* kW 2,3 Useable thermal power * kW 100,6 Combustible mass flow Fuel performance kW H _I 145,5 Combustible volume flow Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,70 Waste gas mass flow, we Fuel consumption (el.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Waste gas mass flow, we Own consumption kW 1 - 2 Waste gas mass flow, dry Initial current A < 60	w kg/h	n 177	115
Generator heat* kW 2,3 Useable thermal power * kW 100,6 Combustible mass flow Fuel performance kW H, 145,5 Combustible volume flow Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,70 Waste gas mass flow, we Fuel consumption (el.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Waste gas mass flow, we Own consumption kW 1 - 2 Waste gas mass flow, dry Initial current A < 60	low m³/h	n 149	97
Fuel performance kW H _i 145,5 Combustible volume flow Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,70 Fuel consumption (el.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Waste gas mass flow, we Own consumption kW 1-2 Waste gas mass flow, dry Waste gas volume flow, we Waste gas volume flow, or Waste gas temperature * Power conditions acc. To Power conditions: air pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Maste gas volume flow Waste ga			
Fuel performance kW H _i 145,5 Combustible volume flow Fuel consumption (mech.) kWh/kWh 2,70 Fuel consumption (el.) kWh/kWh 2,94 Waste gas mass flow, we Own consumption kW 1-2 Waste gas mass flow, dry Waste gas volume flow, we Waste gas volume flow, or Waste gas temperature * Power conditions acc. To Power conditions: air pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Maste gas temperature (max) Power conditions: air pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Maste gas volume flow temperature of C 85 Technical basic conditions Power conditions: air pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Maste gas volume flow temperature of C 85 Technical basic conditions Power conditions acc. To Norm conditions: air pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Maste gas volume flow waste gas volume flow waste gas volume flow of C 85 Technical basic conditions Power conditions acc. To Norm conditions: air pressure decrease heating circuit (max) The diameter of C 85 All data are related to full media temperatures and gas flow pressure Tequipment as well as instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined to the diameter of C 100 to the C 1	kg/h	n 11,0	7,0
Fuel consumption (mech.) Fuel consumption (el.) RWh/kWh 2,70 RWh/kWh 2,94 Waste gas mass flow, we waste gas volume flow, waste gas volume flow, waste gas volume flow, waste gas temperature * Waste gas temperature * Waste gas temperature * Waste gas temperature * Waste gas temp. after heat-exchanger (max.) *** Power conditions acc. To heating water return temperature (max) Heating water return temperature (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Maximum backpressure at the air intake mbar 15 maximum backpressure at the air intake mbar 15 maximum backpressure at the air intake mbar 20-100 Emission value at 5% residual oxygen Emission value at 5% residual oxygen	•		3,8
Fuel consumption (el.) Own consumption Own consumption Initial current A < 60 Waste gas mass flow, we waste gas mass flow, or waste gas volume flow, or waste gas temperature * Waste gas temperature (max.) **** C 85 Technical basic conditions acc. To Norm conditions: air pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Maste gas wolume flow, waste gas volume flow, waste gas volume flow, or call or waste gas volume fl		•	•
Own consumption kW 1 - 2 Waste gas mass flow, dry Waste gas volume flow, waste gas volume flow, or Waste gas volume flow, or Waste gas volume flow, or Waste gas temperature * Heating water volume flow waste gas temperature flow gas temperature flow flow for the waste gas temperature (max.) **** °C 620 Fechnical basic conditions flow for the waste gas temperature flow flow flow flow flow flow flow flow	et kg/h	n 188	122
Initial current A < 60 Waste gas volume flow, of Waste gas volume flow, of Waste gas volume flow, of Waste gas temperature * Power conditions acc. To Power conditions: air pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Maximum backpressure at the air intake gas flow pressure Maximum backpressure	_		110
Temperatures and pressures Waste gas temperature * "C 620 Waste gas tempe. after heat-exchanger (max.) *** °C 85 Exchnical basic conditions acc. To reconditions acc. To heating water return temperature (max) Heating water return temperature (max) Heating water flow temperature (max) Power conditions acc. To result to air temperature: 25 °C or ressure decrease heating circuit (max) The proper conditions acc. To result temperature: 25 °C or ressure decrease heating circuit (max) The proper conditions acc. To result temperature: 25 °C or ressure decrease heating circuit (max) The proper conditions acc. To result temperature: 25 °C or result are related to full maximum backpressure at the air intake mbar 15 media temperatures and result temperatures and result temperature are resulted to full maximum backpressure The proper conditions acc. To result temperature: 25 °C or result are related to full maximum backpressure at the air intake mbar 15 media temperatures and reduction pressure technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined.	=		95
Waste gas temperature * Waste gas temp. after heat-exchanger (max.) *** °C 85 Exhaust back pressure Power conditions acc. To		n 125	81
Waste gas temperature * Waste gas temp. after heat-exchanger (max.) *** Waste gas temperature (max.) ** Waste gas temperature (max.) *** Waste gas temperature (max.) ** Waste gas tempe		2/1	0 10
Waste gas temp. after heat-exchanger (max.) *** °C 85 Technical basic condition with the exhaust back pressure mbar 10 Power conditions acc. To Power conditions acc. To Norm conditions: air pressure decrease heating circuit (max) °C 85 air temperature: 25 °C or Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) mbar 300 Gasquality accorcing "2G All data are related to full maximum backpressure at the air intake mbar 15 media temperatures and gas flow pressure mbar ≥ 20 Equipment as well as instead gas connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined.	w (max.)	m³/h	3 - 10
exhaust back pressure mbar 10 Power conditions acc. To Heating water return temperature (max) Heating water flow temperature (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) mbar 300 Gasquality accorcing "2G All data are related to full maximum backpressure at the air intake gas flow pressure mbar 20 Equipment as well as inst technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined.	ions		
Power conditions acc. To Heating water return temperature (max) Heating water flow temperature (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) mbar 300 Gasquality accorcing "2G All data are related to full maximum backpressure at the air intake gas flow pressure mbar 20-100 Equipment as well as inst technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined.	Olis		
Heating water return temperature (max) Heating water flow temperature (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) mbar 300 Gasquality accorcing "2G All data are related to full maximum backpressure at the air intake gas flow pressure mbar 20-100 Emission value at 5% residual oxygen Por Rose (max) mbar 300 Gasquality accorcing "2G All data are related to full media temperatures and technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined.	DIN 100 2046		
Heating water flow temperature (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) Maximum backpressure at the air intake gas flow pressure gas connection pressure mbar 20-100 Equipment as well as inst technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined.			
Pressure decrease heating circuit (max) mbar 300 Gasquality accorcing "2G All data are related to full maximum backpressure at the air intake gas flow pressure mbar ≥ 20 Equipment as well as inst technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined.		. 200/	
All data are related to full maximum backpressure at the air intake gas flow pressure mbar ≥ 20 Equipment as well as inst gas connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined.	air temperature: 25 °C or 298,15 K, rel. Humidity: 30%		
maximum backpressure at the air intake gas flow pressure gas connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined.			
gas flow pressure mbar ≥ 20 Equipment as well as instigated gas connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instruction by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instruction by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instruction by the connection by	•		
gas connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure mbar 20-100 technical instructions of 2 intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined by the connection pressure may be a connected by the	•		
Emission value at 5% residual oxygen reduction has to be determined intake air temperature are reduction has to be determined.	•		
Emission value at 5% residual oxygen reduction has to be determined by the control of the contro	=		
NOx ** mg/Nm³ < 125 * Based on a heating retu	urn temperature of abou	t 50°C	
CO ** mg/Nm³ < 150 ** 1/2 TA Luft			
*** Safety cut-out set at 1	120°C		
Noise emission (in free field conditions at 1 m distance) ****Free field conditions at			
Sound pressure level (SPL) **** dB (A) 60,0			



Generator data			Main dimensions and weights			
Manufacturer		Weier	Module:			
Туре	D	ASGM 250 / 4L	Length (L):	mm	2.427	
			Height (H):	mm	1.625	
Power at Cos φ = 0,8	kVA	65	Width (B):	mm	994	
Voltage	V	400	Weight (approx.)	kg	1.800	
Frequency	Hz	50				
Rated speed	1/min	1.514	Control cabinet			
Nominal current at Cos φ = 0,8	Α	94,0	Height (H)	mm	2.300	
Cos φ		0,86	Width (B)	mm	1.400	
Efficiency (full load)	%	94,7	Depth (T)	mm	750	
Stator circuit		Dreieck	Weight (approx.)	kg	1.350	
Protection class		IP 54				
			Power switch cabinet			
Interfaces			Height (H)	mm	1.800	
			Width (B)	mm	800	
Exhaust outlet	mm	80	Depth (T)	mm	500	
Gas connection	Zoll	1"	Weight (approx.)	kg	150	
Heating circuit flow	DN	40				
Heating circuit return	DN	40				

