

**for industrial washing machines and phosphating units**

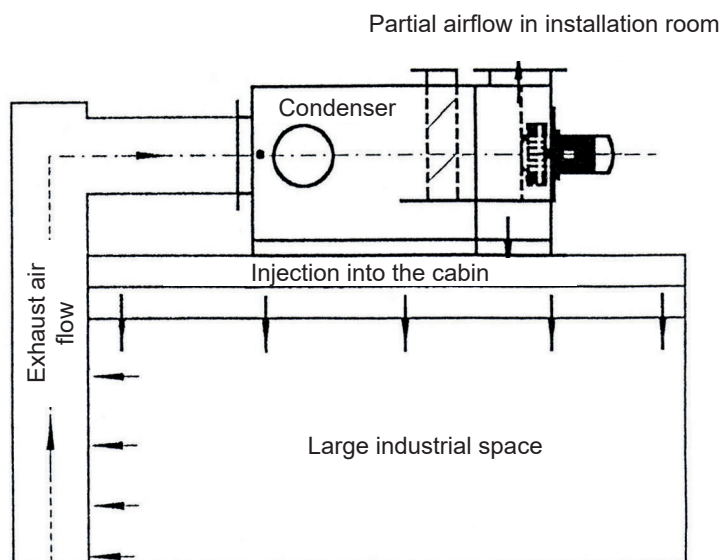
MC produces vent condensers made from plastics or stainless steel for the purposes of recovering aerosols and clouds of steam. Thereby, water consumption and heating needs are substantially decreased.

**Application:** For industrial washing machines with an exhaust air capacity of up to 80,000 m<sup>3</sup>/h

**Advantages:**

- No cooling water consumption since air-cooled
- Ready-to-connect, compact vent condenser, housing made from plastic or stainless steel, with integrated water supply, ventilator rotor, droplet separator and fine filter made from plastic or stainless steel
- Water supply is cooled with indoor air
- No exhaust air pipes required; exhaust air can be discharged into the installation room
- Lowerer heat output required in installation room
- Decreased water consumption of the system when condensate is recirculated into pretreatment

**Function:** With the help of a ventilator, steam is sucked from the washing machine after completion of the washing cycle and from washing units during the washing process. It is then condensed inside of the vent condenser by the spraying of cooling water. The resulting water droplets are then filtered from the fly zone through the droplet separator and retained. Exhaust air can be discharged either into the system or into the installation room (The exhaust air may also be separated so that one part is discharged into the room while the other part is recirculated into the system.). Indoor air is used to cool the water supply.



## Operating and Maintenance Instructions

1. You are advised to check the vent condenser for any damages (transportation damages) prior to its installation. Please report any defects immediately. You are especially advised to check if the droplet separator profiles have shifted positions during transport.
2. Vent condensers are shipped as a compact component. Please make sure that the rotational direction of ventilator and pump match the rotational direction indicated by the arrow.
3. Principally, the vent condenser's suction socket can be connected directly to the system's suction hose.
4. Considering DIN 1988, a fresh water hose has to be connected to the solenoid valve to supply the required water.
5. The condensate hose has to be led leakproof into the system or a water treatment unit via a siphon. The drain's connection to the system also needs to be leakproof.
6. In case there are still steam clouds exiting the system, the optimal air ratio may be regulated with the help of the post-condensation unit. Exhaust air may now either be recirculated into the installation room and/or back into the system.
7. The electronic control system has to be provided by the customer. Principally, the ventilator may not be operated when the pump is not operating as well.  
Water supply is regulated with the help of the solenoid valve and the float switch: the solenoid valve opens when the fluid level sinks, and water is added. As soon as the target level is reached, the float switch stops the water supply.
8. The installation room should be frost-free and UV-opaque for all systems made from plastics. Exhaust air temperature for vent condensers made from PP may not exceed 60°C and 80°C for vent condensers made from stainless steel.
9. Specific maintenance intervals are to be determined with regard to the actual operating mode.  
As a rule of thumb:  
The vent condenser should be checked for its functionality every 3 months and also cleaned, if necessary. Droplet separator profiles and the entire system should be cleaned with water once a year. The condensate overflow has to be checked for possible plugging which is then to be removed immediately.