# **RXP 101: Air-volume adding relay**

## How energy efficiency is improved

For the reliable and demand-led control of air in laboratories.

### Areas of application

Synchronisation of room air in laboratories, can also be used in Zone 1 potentially explosive areas.

### Features

- Maximum of 4 inputs for actual values
- Easy adjustment of exact partial air volumes using adjusters
- ATEX certification for use in Zone 1 potentially explosive areas
- Conformity tested as per EN 13463-1 and EN 1127-1 (Ex II 2 G T6)
- Compressed-air connections with Rp 1/8" female thread

### **Technical description**

- Supply pressure 1.3 bar ± 0.1
- Four inputs for:
  - room return air
  - One output for:
    - command variable signal for supply-air controller

Setpoint adjuster for weighting partial volumes and setpoint adjustment  $\Delta V$ 

| Туре   | Function                     | Air capacity          | Air consumption <sup>1)</sup>   | Weight<br>kg      |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| RXP 101 F001                                     | addition of<br>4 air volumes | 400 l <sub>n</sub> /h | 40 l <sub>n</sub> /h            | 0,7               |
| Supply pressure <sup>2)</sup><br>Input pressures | 1,3 bar ± 0,1<br>0,21,0 bar  | Perm                  | issible amb. temp.              | 055 °C            |
| Output pressure<br>Setpoint shift $\Delta V$     | 0,21,0 bar<br>320% <b>Ѷ</b>  |                       | ection diagram<br>nsion drawing | A03187<br>M297100 |
| Control action                                   | A                            | Fitting               | g instructions                  | MV 505207         |

Without transducer; air consumption for transducer connections 3, 4, 5 and 6 is 33 In/h each
See Section 60 on regulations concerning the quality of supply air, especially at low ambient temperatures

#### Operation

Using the adjustment knobs (x3, x4, x5 and x6), the pressure at each of the connections 3, 4, 5 and 6 (e.g. output pressure of an RLP controller) is weighted and then added together with the others. Each of the partial air volumes can, therefore, be multiplied by a certain factor (percentage share of the total volume flow) and then, in the addition unit, be united in correct proportion to the total volume flow. Using the  $\Delta \hat{V}$  adjuster (for setpoint shift), the room supply-air rate can be reduced with respect to the room exhaust-air rate, thereby affecting the under-pressure in the room. If more than four air volumes have to be converged, then a second unit can be connected. If less than four volume flows are cumulated, then the spare connections should not be closed off.

### **Connection diagram**



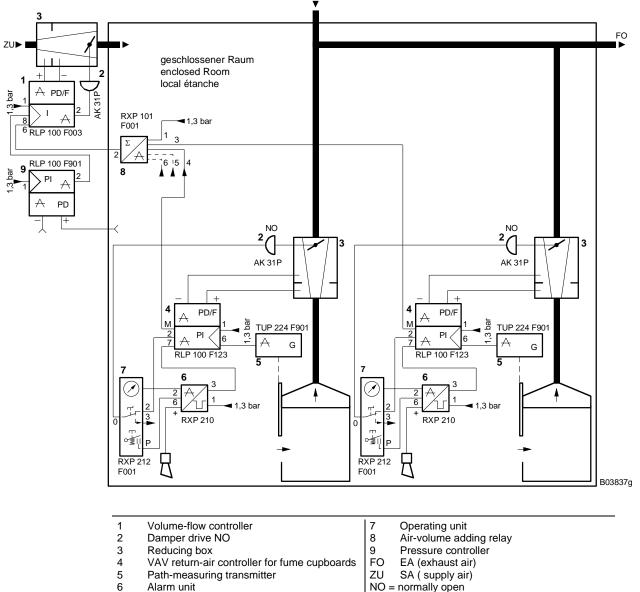


<u>Software</u> A calculation program is available for working out the values to be entered on the adding unit.

**Dimension drawing** 

## Example of use

Volume of return air controlled in proportion to the opening of the fume cupboard's sliding door; with sash sensor, alarm and operating unit and adding relay.



| Reducing box                                 | 9 Pressure controller |  |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| VAV return-air controller for fume cupboards | FO EA (exhaust air)   |  |
| Path-measuring transmitter                   | ZU SA (supply air)    |  |
| Alarm unit                                   | NO = normally open    |  |

Alarm unit

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