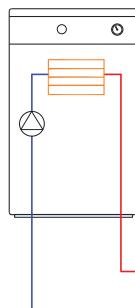
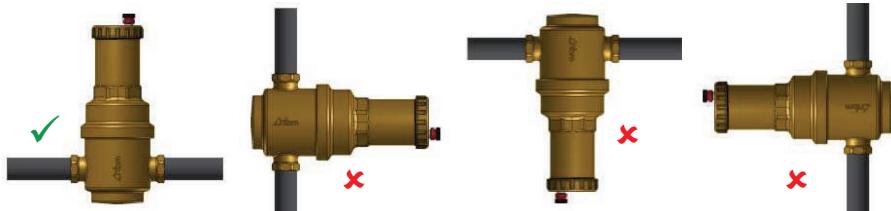
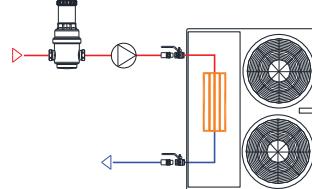


Installation

- Install on the warmest side of the system as this is the area where micro-bubbles form more easily.
- Install on the boiler outlet on heating systems and in the return pipe on cooling systems to chiller units.
- It is recommended to install isolating valves upstream and downstream of the eliminator in order to allow for scheduled maintenance work and filter cleaning.
- The ZILMET micro-bubble eliminator is bi-directional therefore it has the same efficiency irrespective of flow direction.
- The eliminator must be installed vertically in horizontal pipework with the automatic air vent at the top.



Eliminator installed on the flow from the boiler



Eliminator installed on the return to the chiller

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E & O.E

ZILMET

Inline Microbubble Eliminator

Installation and Maintenance Instructions



Introduction

The ZILMET inline eliminators are suitable of eliminating micro bubbles from heating and cooling systems in commercial and public buildings. The eliminators use two separate principles to operate.

ACTIVE: The area where micro-bubbles are formed as a result of strong turbulence and swirling motion. Micro-bubbles collect together to form bigger bubbles.

PASSIVE: The float operated automatic air vent to expel the collected air bubbles.

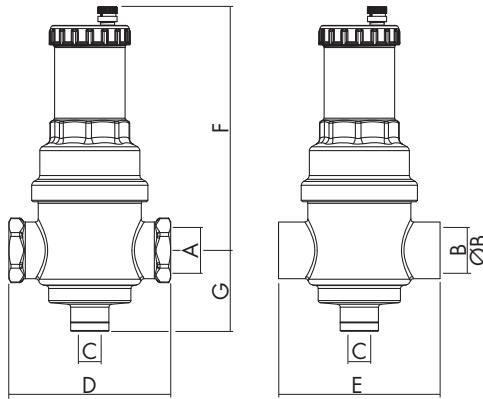
The use of eliminators by removing air from the system helps to prevent unnecessary failures by helping to;

- Increase heating and cooling efficiency
- Reduces the formation of corrosion in all parts of the system.
- Reducing the amount of maintenance required
- Reduces the effects causing system noise.
- Lower running costs.

Products

- Micro-bubble Eliminator with 3/4" NPT Threaded Connections
- Micro-bubble Eliminator with 1" NPT Threaded Connections
- Micro-bubble Eliminator with 1 1/4" NPT Threaded Connections
- Micro-bubble Eliminator with 3/4" Solder Ends to ANSI B16.22
- Micro-bubble Eliminator with 1" Solder Ends to ANSI B16.22
- Micro-bubble Eliminator with 1 1/4" Solder Ends to ANSI B16.22

Dimensions

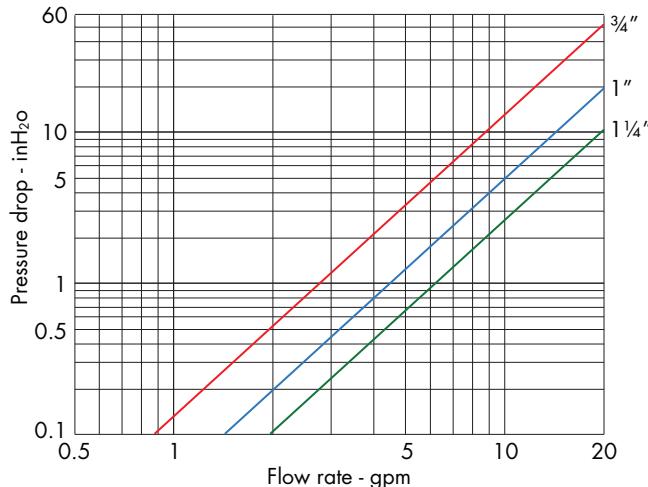


| Size | A | B | ØB | C | D | E | F | G |
|--------|-------------|---------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 3/4" | 3/4"- NPT | 3/4" Solder | 0.88" | 1/2"- NPT | 4.33" | 4.33" | 6.52" | 2.16" |
| 1" | 1"- NPT | 1" Solder | 1.33" | 1/2"- NPT | 4.33" | 4.33" | 6.52" | 2.16" |
| 1 1/4" | 1 1/4"- NPT | 1 1/4" Solder | 1.38" | 1/2"- NPT | 4.33" | 4.33" | 6.52" | 2.16" |

Technical Specification

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Fluid: | Water |
| Maximum glycol percentage: | 50% |
| Maximum temperature: | 230°F |
| Maximum working pressure: | 150 psi |
| Maximum discharge pressure: | 150 psi |

Flow Data and Cv Values



| Size | 3/4" | 1" | 1 1/4" |
|------|-------|-------|--------|
| Cv | 14.65 | 23.65 | 32.56 |

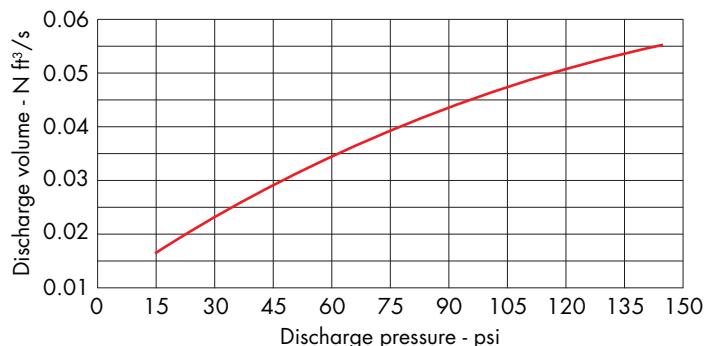
It is recommended to keep the maximum flow velocity of the fluid in the pipework within 4 ft/s.

Higher flow velocities will reduce the efficiency of the eliminator and it's ability to discharge the collected air.

The table opposite shows the corresponding quantity of fluid in gpm corresponding to 4 ft/s.

| Size | gpm |
|--------|------|
| 3/4" | 6.0 |
| 1" | 9.3 |
| 1 1/4" | 15.4 |

Air Discharge Capacity Diagram



NOTE: N ft³/s is the discharge in ft³/s at atmospheric pressure