

Wide SP-EB

Wide Industry's ventilation louver, type SP-EB,

with self-regulating heating cable, is used where undesirable situations can arise if snow or ice clogs the ventilation louver. At a surface temperature around or below freezing, there may be a risk that fog, rain, or snow sticks to the ventilation louver resulting in clogged intake.

The heating cable is switched on when the outside temperature drops towards the freezing point. The heating cable is routed through the vanes, the drip tray, and the drainage connection. The surface temperature of the louver is controlled to be 4-10 degrees above the air temperature. Wide's louver, with the energy-efficient and self-regulating heating cable, ensures that the ventilation louver, with minimum use of electricity, leads the necessary heat to where it has the best effect.

The material in the louver is seawater-resistant aluminium, type AA6063. Recommended air velocity 2-2.5 m/s.



Wide SP-EB with heating cable has been developed so that the air supply does not fail in winter!



Research Park, Svalbard

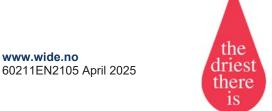




Includes:

- Burglary certification according to EN1627, RC3 and RC4 FG authorized
- Painted surface in optional RAL code
- Flush or Nose execution
- Drainage outside or inside
- Internally mounted filter

Wide Industrier AS, Sagveien 15, 1890 Rakkestad, Norway





Fog and freezing rain

Panels without heat cables become a few tenths of a degree colder than the air temperature, due to the cooling effect of the speed through the air intake. This causes freezing rain and fog to freeze on metal surfaces that are in the air flow. With an integrated heating cable, the surface temperature of the vanes will be kept slightly warmer than the air temperature, thereby preventing the droplets from being deposited as ice crystals and clogging the air intake.

Wet snow

Since the vanes are warmer than the air temperature, the wet snow will not stick to the vanes, but run down into the drip tray in the same way as rainwater. There, an extra loop on the heating cable will keep the drain open so that the meltwater is drained out via a heated drain.

Light "drifting snow"

Light "drifting snow" remains suspended in the air and follows into the air intake. This snow will be partially captured in the first large pocket on the vanes, building up there, and partially deposited on the grooves of the vane surface. The snow that builds up in the pocket will melt and evaporate even on an extra cold winter day. Snow that passes through the ventilation louver can, if necessary, be melted and drained away in the intake chamber.

As additional protection against light drifting snow, Wide can provide a snow barrier. Feel free to contact us for more information about this.

m3/	Max air flow for Wide SP-EB at 2,3 m/s. For higher air flow louvers can be stacked						
3.500	3.000	2.500	2.000	1.500	1.000	500	B/H
10.308	8.801	7.294	5.787	4.280	2.773	1.266	500
13.139	11.218	9.297	7.376	5.456	3.535	1.614	600
15.971	13.636	11.301	8.966	6.631	4.296	1.961	700
18.803	16.054	13.305	10.556	7.807	5.058	2.309	800
21.635	18.472	15.309	12.146	8.983	5.820	2.657	900
24.466	20.889	17.312	13.736	10.159	6.582	3.005	1.000
27.298	23.307	19.316	15.325	11.334	7.343	3.352	1.100
30.130	25.725	21.320	16.915	12.510	8.105	3.700	1.200
32.962	28.143	23.324	18.505	13.686	8.867	4.048	1.300
35.793	30.560	25.328	20.095	14.862	9.629	4.396	1.400
38.625	32.978	27.331	21.684	16.037	10.390	4.743	1.500