

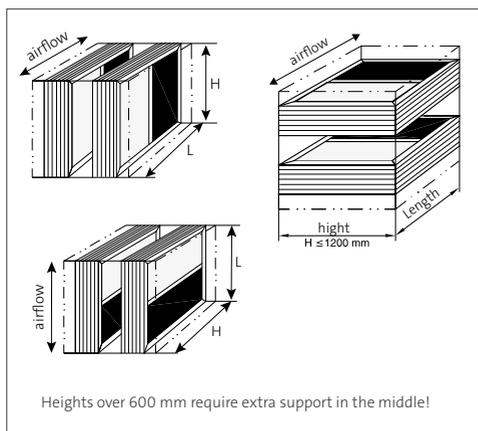
General fitting instructions AGC---

Built-in position:

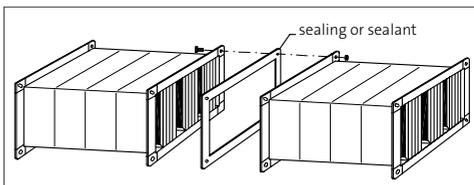
The standard position for the baffles is upright. Lying baffles to a maximum baffle height of 1200 mm are only permitted when penetrating humidity is excluded in principle.

Built-in location:

The baffles should be placed parallel to each other to ensure the absorption sound attenuating surfaces (A) and the resonance sound attenuating surfaces (R) are always opposite each other.



The air flow must flow in the direction of the baffle length L through the spacing S . Between the two outer baffles and the duct, the spacing is $s/2$. The width of the spacing must be kept constant over the length L and the height H .

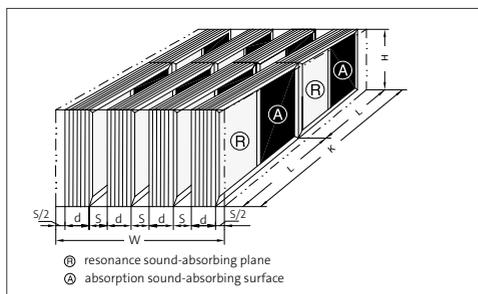


Notes

- If the spacing is increased, the attenuation reduces.
- When the spacing reduces, the pressure loss and the flow noise increase. To compensate the duct-wall thickness, the actual baffle height is 5 mm smaller than the nominal height H .
- When several baffles are fitted on top of each other, the baffle height must be ordered taking this correction into account.
- The nominal height H of the baffles is the order size.

Maximum dimensions sound attenuators:

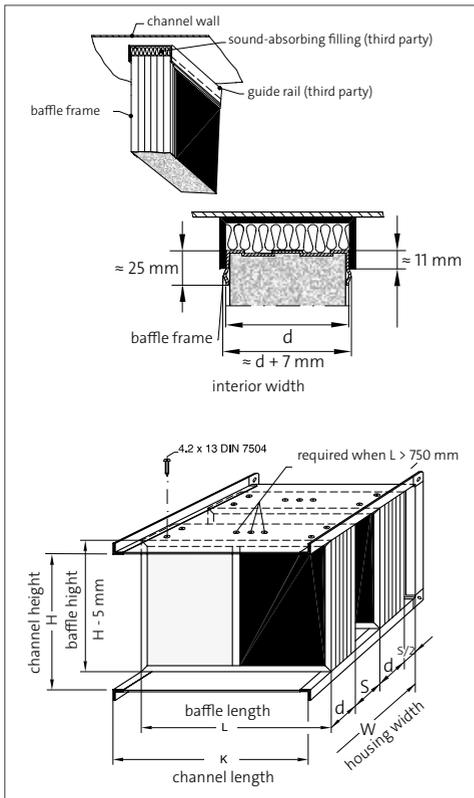
Sound attenuators to a length of 1500 mm can be supplied as one piece. Greater lengths, up to 3000 mm, are supplied in sections that must be assembled on site. From a height of 1000 mm and a length of 750 mm, the sides of the attenuators have removable reinforcement profiles of approx. 32 mm in height. The duct length K must equal at least the sum of the individual baffles. Only baffles of the same length L may be fitted alongside and above each other. Baffle height H and baffle length L may not be interchanged.



Fitting loose baffles in existing air ducts

Baffles can be fitted in a duct with an internal height that equals the nominal baffle height.

When several baffles are fitted on top of each other, the additional baffles must be ordered at a 5 mm greater height H to prevent too great an increase in the free space between the ducts. Remaining free space between the baffle frames and the duct are sealed with a sound attenuating filling. Loose baffles can be fitted with drilling screws in steel-sheet ducts. Fit the baffles tight and vibration-free. If necessary, seal the screws.

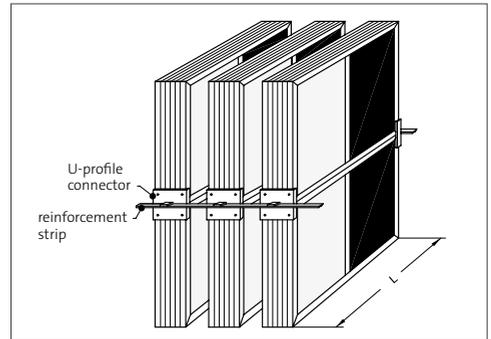


Combine on top of each other:

Loose baffles can be fitted on top of each other up to a total height of approx. 5390 mm.

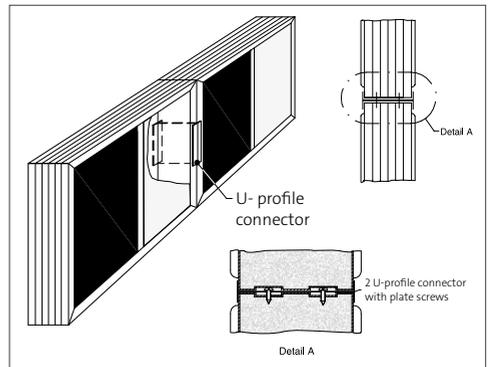
They are connected with U profile connectors.

To keep the spacing S constant at greater heights, the U profile connectors are connected together with a strip.



Combine behind each other:

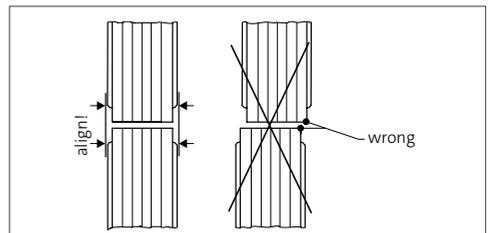
Loose baffles can be fitted behind each other up to a total length of 3000 mm.



Alignment:

Always align the baffles carefully!

Avoid zigzag positioning of the baffles.



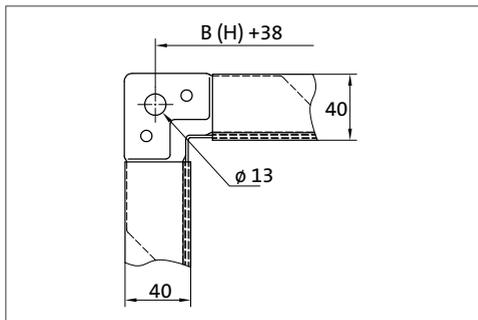
Composite sound attenuators

Frame:

Outer frame profile DW40, fender profiles from steel sheet. Required bolts and nuts (M8 x 20) supplied by third parties.

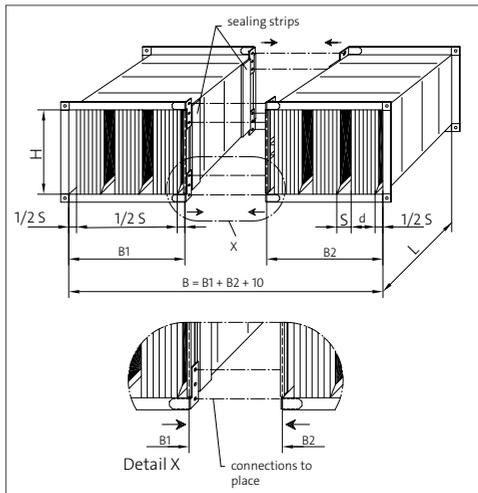
NB:

Both types of housing require the same length L. In both types of housing, the baffle thickness d and the spacing S must be the same. The frame parts that are connected, do not have a DW profile.



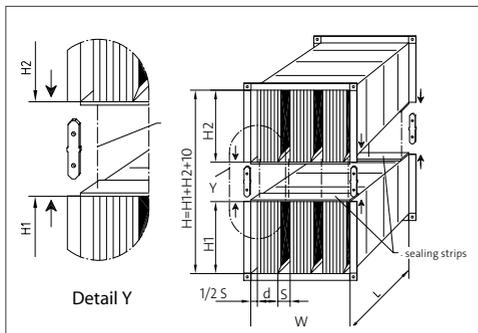
Combine next to each other:

Both types of housing require the same height H . The total width W is always 10 mm greater than the sum of both separate widths $W1 + W2$.



Combine on top of each other:

Both types of housing require the same width B . The total height H is always 10 mm greater than the sum of both separate heights $H1 + H2$. Use connection plates to connect the flange parts together.



Concrete or brickwork:

Build into ducts of concrete or brickwork with guide rails.

