

MASTER®

TRAINING

MASTER®

2007/2008

DESA Poland Sp. z o.o.

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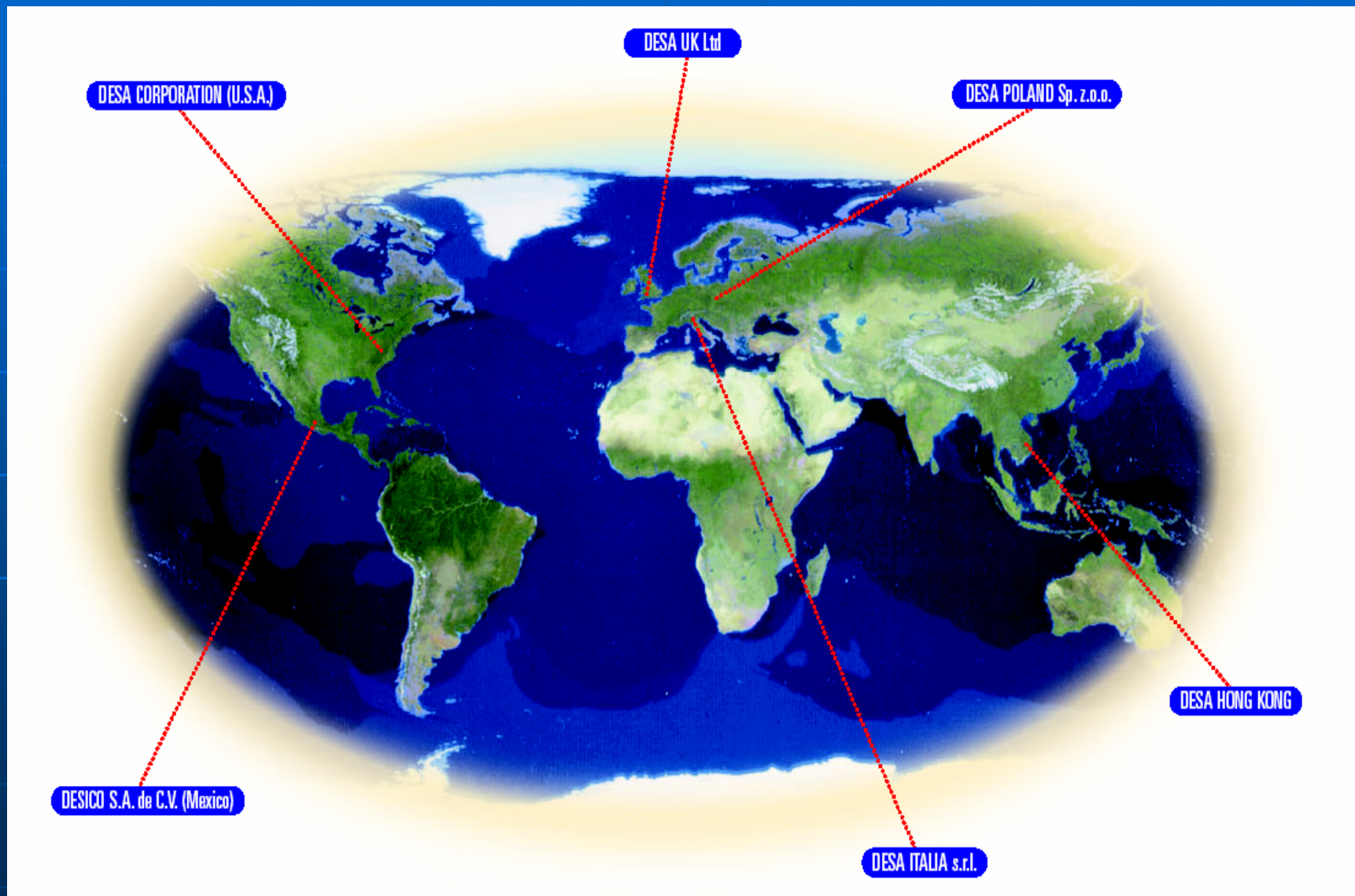
www.masterheaters.eu



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Plan :

- 1. Company's introduction**
- 2. Channels of distribution**
- 3. Theoretical grounds**
- 4. Assortment**
- 5. Calculation of dehumidifier capacity**
- 6. Comparison BV 70 - Gryp**
- 7. Comparison Master vs Sial vs ITM**
- 8. Warranty period for spare parts**
- 9. Discussion, questions etc.**



DESA POLAND sales on all markets of Eastern and Southern Europe :

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DESA POLAND



warehouse



spare parts warehouse



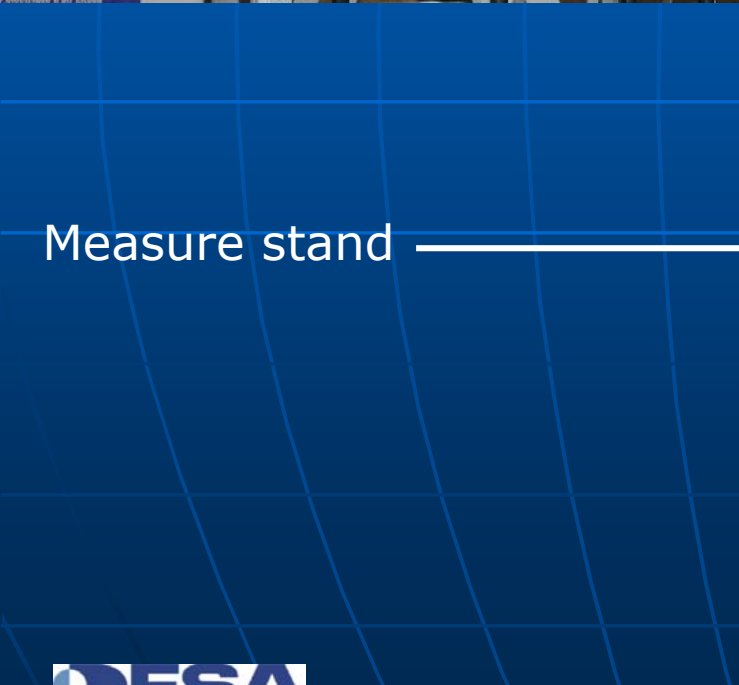
Electric heaters – assembling lines

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Electric panels



Measure stand



STRATEGY

**THE COMPANY WANTS
TO DEVELOP THROUGH
THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW PRODUCTS
AND TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS,
SAVING THE LEADER POSITION AS WELL
AS EXPANDING ON NEW MARKETS.**

CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION

- **Building industry**
- **Agriculture**
- **Production Industry**
- **Households**
- **Army**
- **Special events/shows**
- **Natural disasters**

FUEL CHARACTERISTICS

SOURCES OF ENERGY - PARTITION

✓ **DIESEL OIL**

✓ **HEATING OIL**

✓ **PROPANE-BUTANE GAS**

✓ **ELECTRIC VOLTAGE**

✓ **BIODIESEL & WASTE OIL**

CALCULATION OF HEAT CAPACITY

Before choosing the heater it is necessary to define minimal heat capacity to heat a given space.

Heat capacity calculation:

$$Q = V \times \Delta T \times k \quad [\text{kcal/h}]$$

key :

Q heat capacity (heating demand) [kW, kcal/h]

V space volume (length, width, height) [m³]

ΔT temperature increment - difference between minimum and required temperature inside the building [°C]

k coefficient of building isolation

k = 3,0 – 4,0	wooden building or corrugated sheet building, badly isolated
k = 2,0 – 2,9	simple construction, one brick layer
k = 1,0 – 1,9	standard building, double brick layer – medium isolation
k = 0,6 – 0,9	well isolated building – two brick layers with isolation, new windows

Conversion kcal/h <-> kW

1 kW = 860 kcal/h

REQUIRED THERMAL POWER TABLE

$$Q = V \times \Delta T \times k \quad [\text{kcal/h}]$$

$$Q = \text{kcal/h} / 860 \quad [\text{kW}]$$

12°C			V - volume of area to be heated [m ³]																								
			40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	720	760	800	840	880	920	960	1000
k - dispersion coefficient	W	0,6	0,3	0,7	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8
		0,8	0,4	0,9	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11
		1,0	0,6	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14
	M	1,2	0,7	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	17
		1,4	0,8	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	16	17	18	19	20
		1,6	0,9	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	22
		1,8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	P	2,0	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28
		2,2	1	2	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	31
		2,4	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	17	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	32	33
		2,6	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13	15	16	17	19	20	22	23	25	26	28	29	30	31	33	34	36
	N	2,8	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	13	14	16	17	19	20	22	23	25	27	28	30	31	33	34	36	38	39
		3,0	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17	18	20	22	23	25	27	28	30	32	33	35	37	39	40	42
		3,2	2	4	5	7	9	11	13	14	16	18	20	21	23	25	27	29	30	32	34	36	38	39	41	43	45
		3,4	2	4	6	8	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	47
		3,6	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
3,8		2	4	6	8	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	45	47	49	51	53	
4,0		2	4	7	9	11	13	16	18	20	22	25	27	29	31	33	36	38	40	42	45	47	49	51	54	56	

16°C			V - volume of area to be heated [m ³]																							
			40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	720	760	800	840	880	920	960
k - dispersion coefficient	W	0,6	0,4	0,9	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	11
		0,8	0,6	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	14
		1,0	0,7	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	16	17	18
	M	1,2	0,9	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		1,4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		1,6	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27	29
		1,8	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	17	19	20	21	23	24	25	27	28	29	31	32
	P	2,0	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13	15	16	18	19	21	22	24	25	27	28	30	31	33	34	36
		2,2	2	3	5	7	8	10	11	13	15	16	18	20	21	23	25	26	28	29	31	33	34	36	38	41
		2,4	2	4	5	7	9	11	13	14	16	18	20	21	23	25	27	29	30	32	34	36	38	39	41	45
		2,6	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	48
	N	2,8	2	4	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48	52
		3,0	2	4	7	9	11	13	16	18	20	22	25	27	29	31	33	36	38	40	42	45	47	49	51	56
		3,2	2	5	7	10	12	14	17	19	21	24	26	29	31	33	36	38	40	43	45	48	50	52	55	60
		3,4	3	5	8	10	13	15	18	20	23	25	28	30	33	35	38	40	43	46	48	51	53	56	58	63
		3,6	3	5	8	11	13	16	19	21	24	27	29	32	35	38	40	43	46	48	51	54	56	59	62	67
3,8		3	6	8	11	14	17	20	23	25	28	31	34	37	40	42	45	48	51	54	57	59	62	65	71	
4,0		3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	65	68	74	

20°C			V - volume of area to be heated [m ³]																								
			40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	720	760	800	840	880	920	960	1000
k - dispersion coefficient	W	0,6	0,6	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14
		0,8	0,7	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	16	17	18	19
		1,0	0,9	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	23
	M	1,2	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28
		1,4	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	29	30	31	33
		1,6	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13	15	16	18	19	21	22	24	25	27	28	30	31	33	34	36	37
		1,8	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17	18	20	22	23	25	27	28	30	32	33	35	37	39	40	42
		2,0	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
	P	2,2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51
		2,4	2	4	7	9	11	13	16	18	20	22	25	27	29	31	33	36	38	40	42	45	47	49	51	54	56
		2,6	2	5	7	10	12	15	17	19	22	24	27	29	31	34	36	39	41	44	46	48	51	53	56	58	60
		2,8	3	5	8	10	13	16	18	21	23	26	29	31	34	36	39	42	44	47	49	52	55	57	60	63	65
		3,0	3	6	8	11	14	17	20	22	25	28	31	33	36	39	42	45	47	50	53	56	59	61	64	67	70
	N	3,2	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	65	68	71	74
		3,4	3	6	9	13	16	19	22	25	28	32	35	38	41	44	47	51	54	57	60	63	66	70	73	76	79
		3,6	3	7	10	13	17	20	23	27	30	33	37	40	44	47	50	54	57	60	64	67	70	74	77	80	84
		3,8	4	7	11	14	18	21	25	28	32	35	39	42	46	49	53	57	60	64	67	71	74	78	81	85	88
		4,0	4	7	11	15	19	22	26	30	33	37	41	45	48	52	56	60	63	67	71	74	78	82	86	89	93

EXAMPLE : for the volume $V=1800\text{m}^3$, coefficient of $k=2,4$ and desired temperature increment $\Delta T=16^\circ\text{C}$ we should apply thermal power of $V=1000\text{m}^3$ and $V=800\text{m}^3$ for the same coefficient

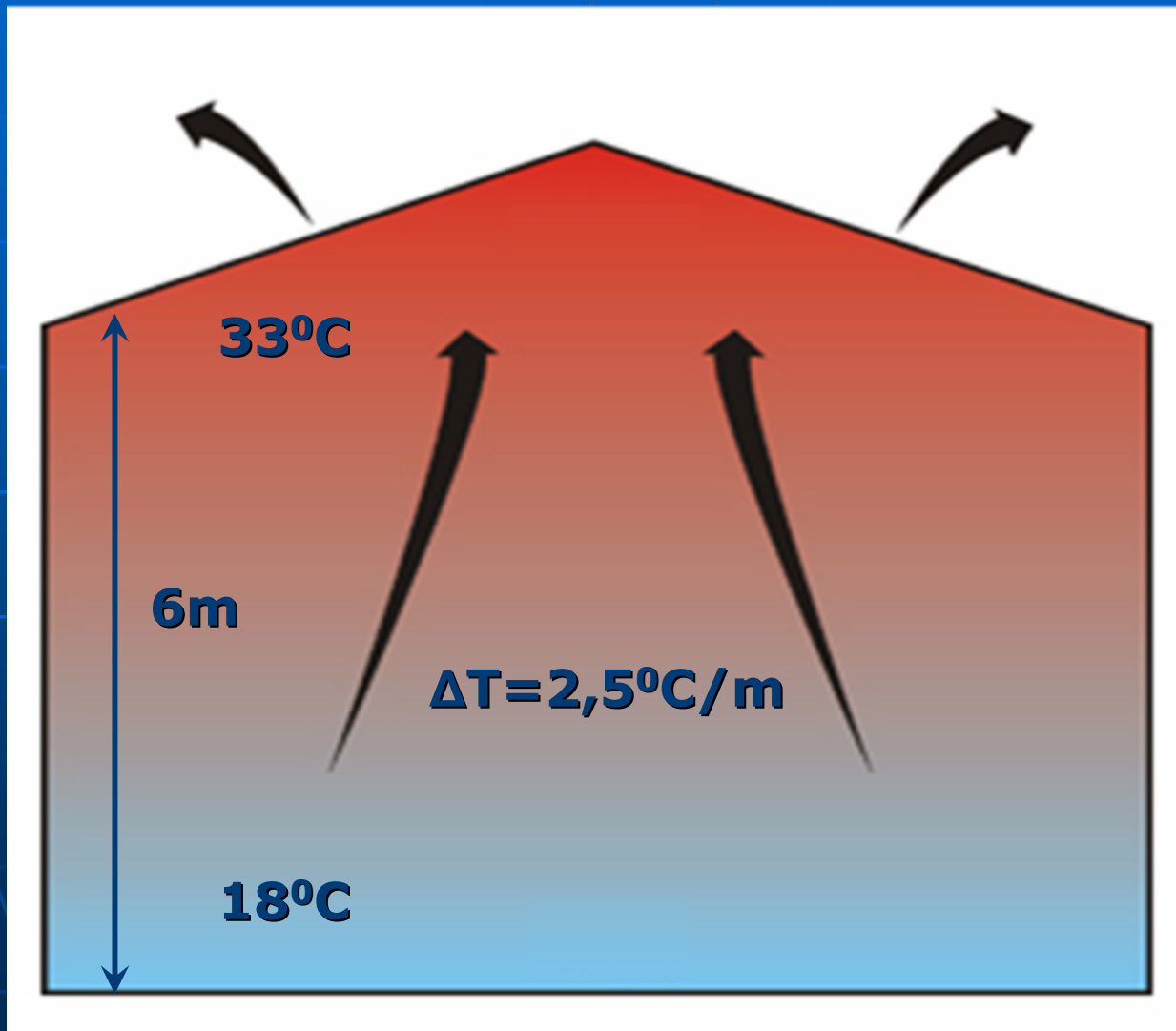
$$Q_{1800} = Q_{1000} + Q_{800}$$

Q - minimum thermal power V - volume of area to be heated ΔT - temperature increment k - dispersion coefficient

Dispersion coefficient description

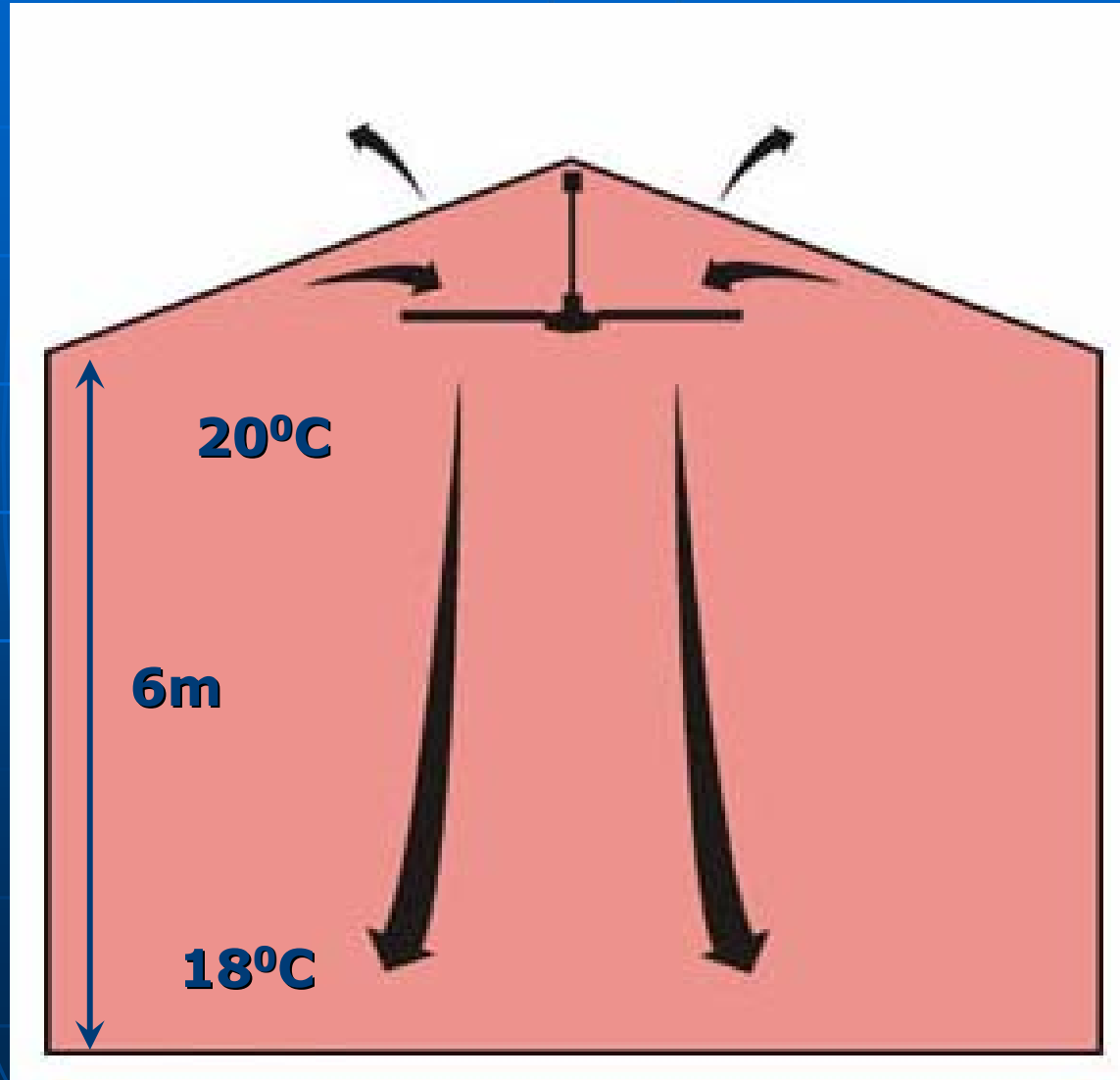
W - well insulated M - moderately insulated P - poorly insulated N - non insulated

Temperature range in large buildings (warehouses etc.)

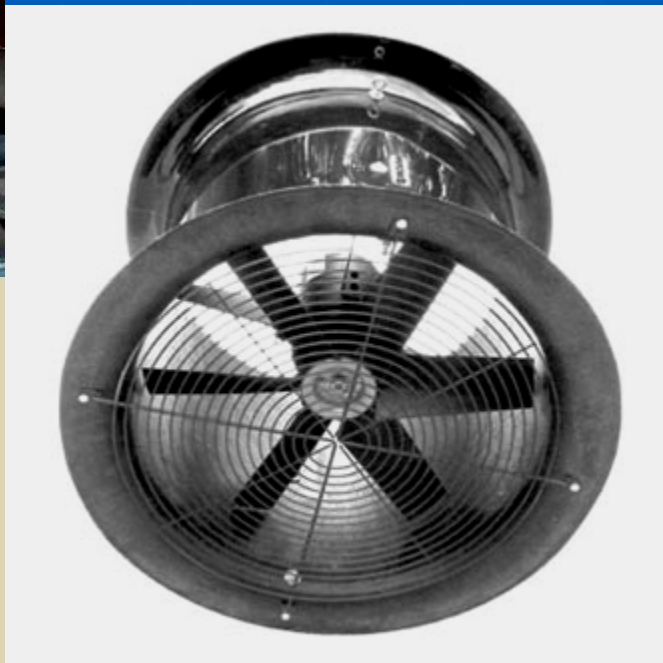


Temperature range after blend fans applicated

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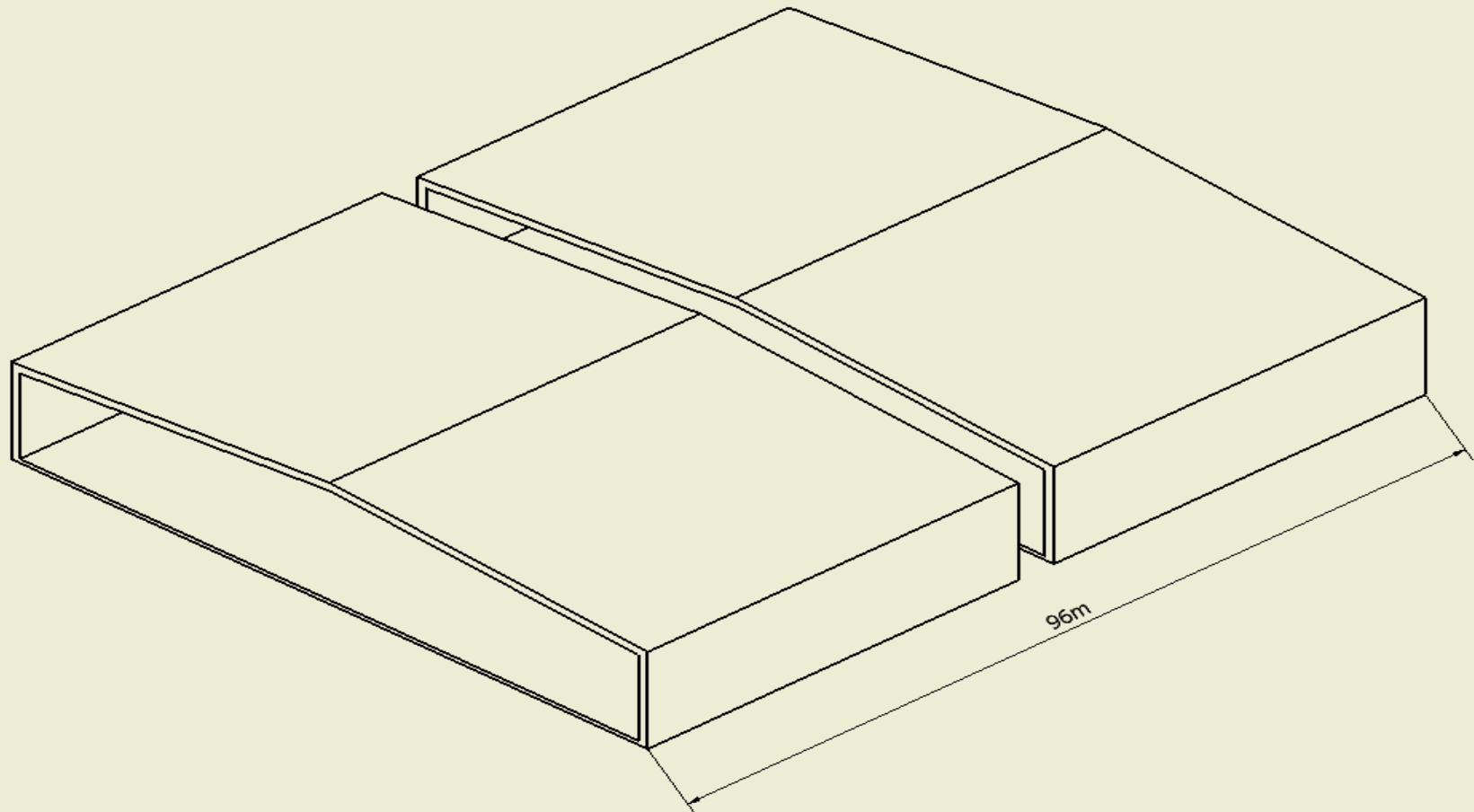
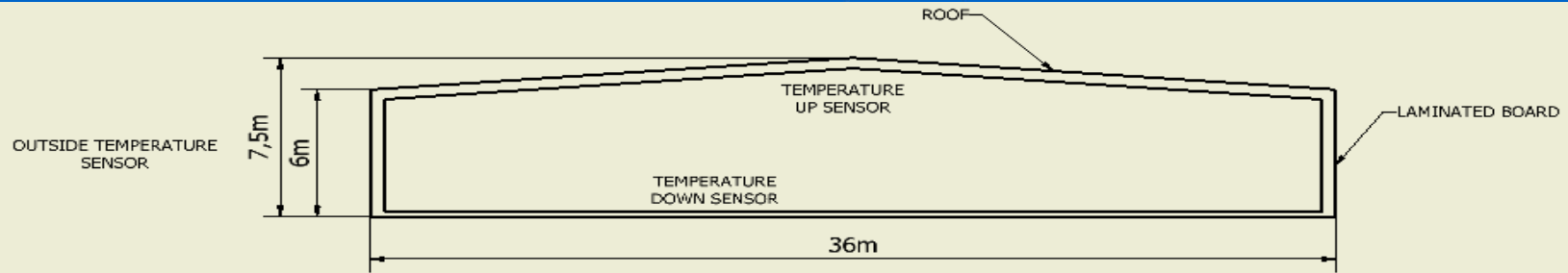


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Desa Poland warehouse

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Date	Temperature outside		Temperaure inside warehouse			
	T _{MIN}	T _{MAX}	up sensor		down sensor	
			T _{MIN}	T _{MAX}	T _{MIN}	T _{MAX}
2006-01-02	-7,1	6,2	6,8	12,8	6,1	8,2
2006-01-03	-0,5	2,1	7,8	13,2	6,3	8,2
2006-01-05	0,2	7,6	8,0	8,3	6,7	6,9
2006-01-06	-3,4	0,6	7,5	13,5	5,0	8,7
2006-01-09	-9,0	-0,2	5,5	14,5	4,5	9,4
2006-01-10	-8,5	-0,9	5,9	13,9	4,9	8,9
2006-01-11	-7,3	-0,1	5,9	13,6	5,0	9,0
2006-01-12	-6,0	9,4	7,6	12,9	5,8	8,5
2006-01-16	-10,9	3,1	4,6	13,7	3,7	9,1
2006-01-17	-12,0	-1,7	4,2	13,5	2,5	6,5
2006-01-19	-11,9	3,7	7,6	8,0	3,7	3,5
2006-01-20	-9,9	3,1	10,1	9,1	1,7	2,4
2006-01-23	-25,3	-2,8	1,3	11,7	0,4	6,6
2006-01-24	-22,4	-2,7	1,1	10,5	0,0	2,9
2006-01-26	-19,4	-4,1	1,0	9,7	-4,1	2,9
2006-01-27	-17,6	-1,7	1,9	6,4	1,0	3,7
2006-01-30	-18,5	-0,0	1,5	11,6	0,4	4,6

Table with measured temperatures in warehouse (without heating)–

January 2006

Calculation of heat capacity for Desa's Poland warehouse

$$Q = \frac{V \cdot \Delta T \cdot k}{860} = \frac{20736 \cdot 12 \cdot 1,4}{860} = 405,1 [kW]$$

Q heat capacity (heating demand) [kW, kcal/h]

V space volume (length, width, height) [m³]

ΔT difference between minimum and required temperature inside the building [°C]

k coefficient of building isolation

k = 1,0 – 1,9 standard building, double brick layer – medium isolation

Comments to result:

$\Delta T = 12$ – average min. temperature in January $3,2^{\circ}\text{C}$; for warehousemen 15°C is enough

$k = 1,4$ look at the table – good isolation in our warehouse

Required capacity is 405 kW

We have two optional applications :

1. $2 \times \text{BG 200}$ (220kW)
2. $2 \times \text{BV 680}$ (220kW)



We don't have air ducts so perfect solution for Desa is second option.

Additionally, we can use eight hoses and put hot air in eight different places in warehouse.

We have a reserve of capacity – $2 \times 220 \text{ kW} = 440 \text{ kW}$

CONDITION 1

Minimum oxygen in the air $\geq 17\%$

CONDITION 2

... kW x 30 = Minimum fresh air in m³/h

CONDITION 3

0,003 x ... kW = Minimum ventilation inlet in m²

MACHINES

**OIL
HEATERS**

**ELECTRIC
HEATERS**

**GAS
HEATERS**

DEHUMIDIFIERS

- **DIRECT FIRED
HEATERS (WITHOUT
FLUE EXIT PIPE)**
- **INDIRECT FIRED
HEATERS
(WITH FLUE EXIT
PIPE)**

MASTER®

DIRECT FIRED HEATERS

LOW PRESSURE MODELS

B 35 CED

B 70 CED

B 100 CED

B 150 CED



B 230

B 360



BS 230

BS 360



HIGH PRESSURE MODELS



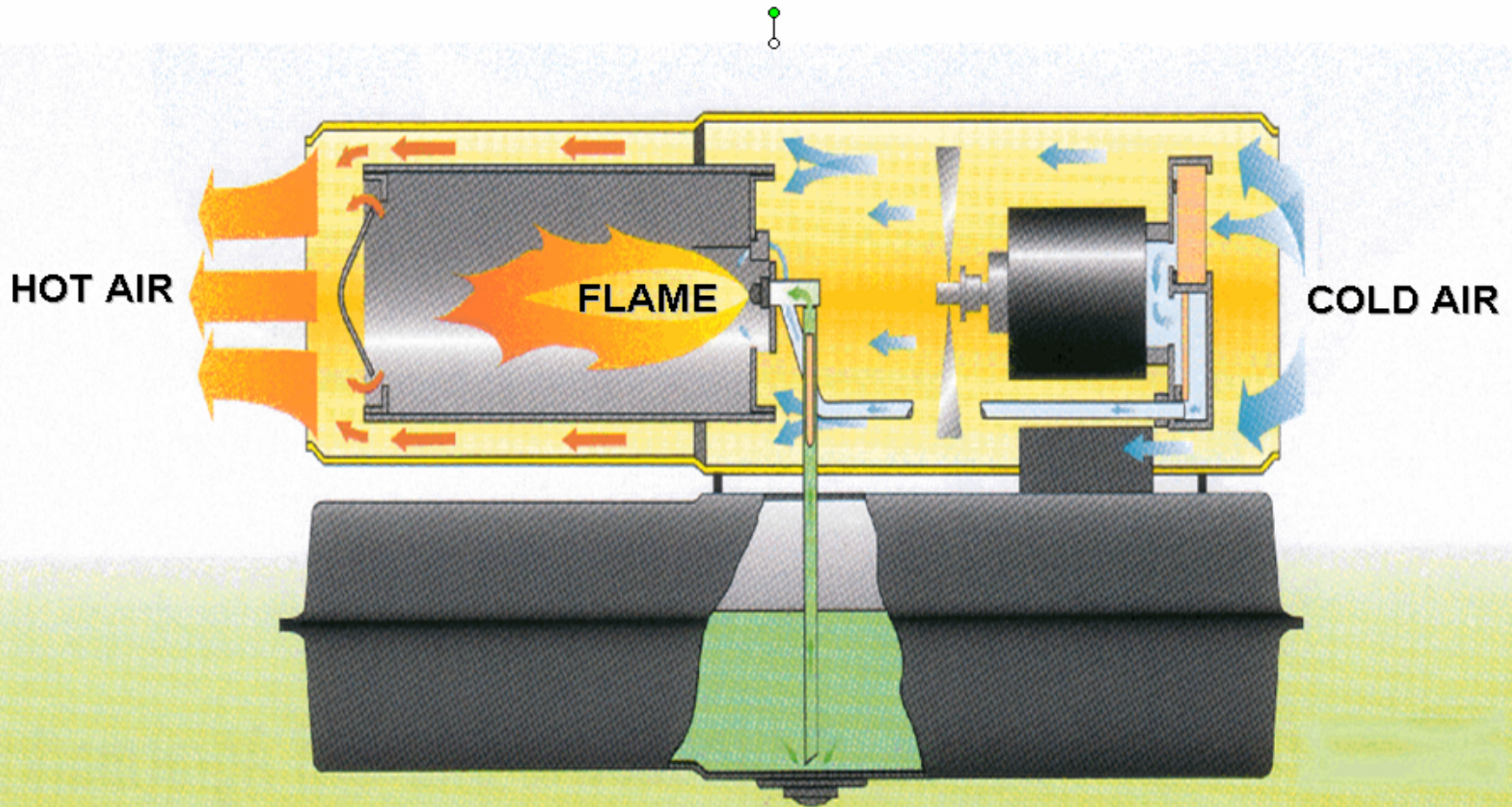


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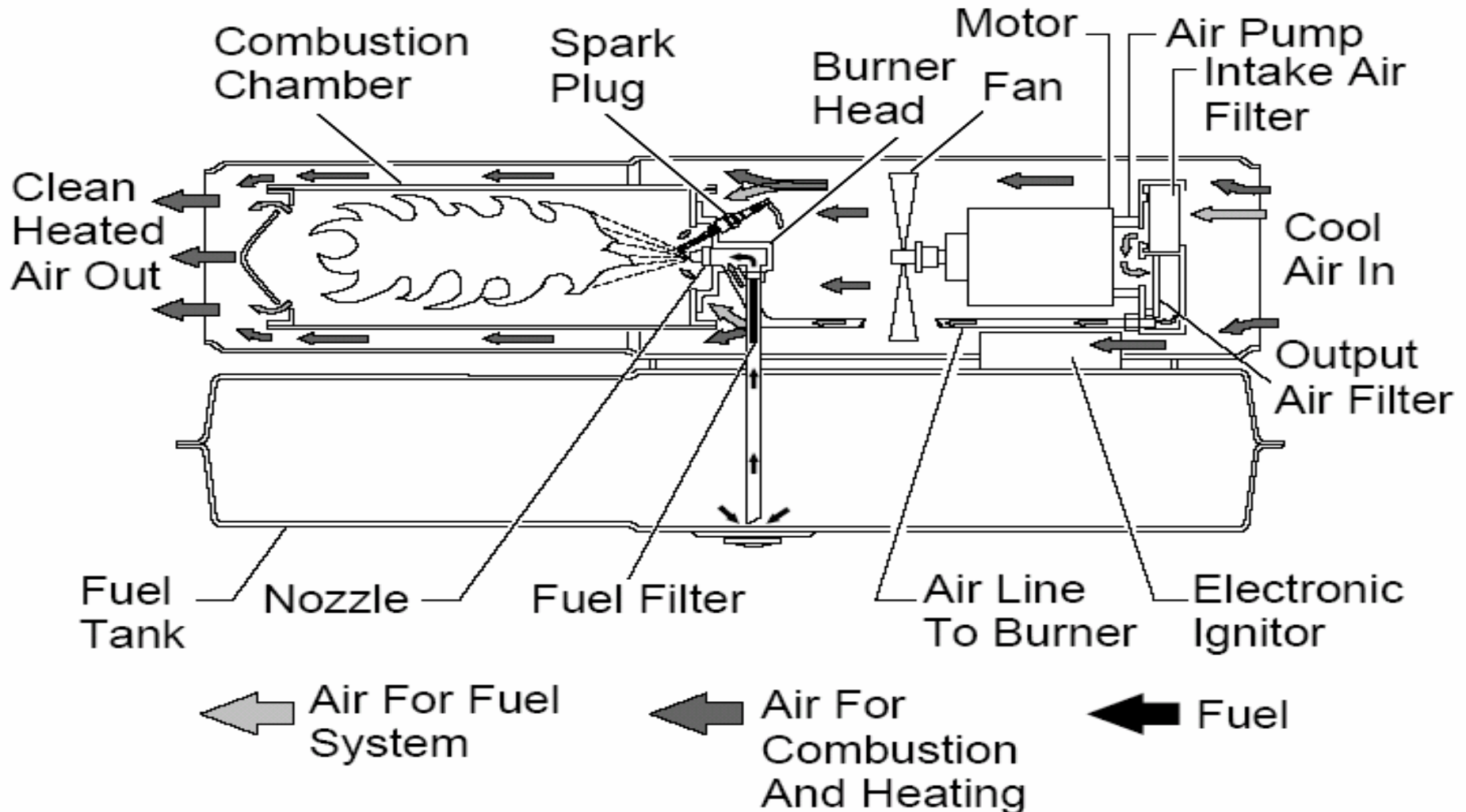
BASIC TECHNICAL DATA

model	capacity	air displacement	fuel consumption	tank capacity	thermostat
	[kW] / [kcal/h]	[m ³ /h]	[kg/h]	[l]	TH 2
B 35 CED	10 / 8 600	240	0,86	15	TH 2
B 70 CED	20 / 17 200	384	1,7	19	TH 2
B 100 CED	29 / 25 000	720	2,15	43,5	TH 2
B 150 CED	44 / 38 000	852	3,72	43,5	TH 2
B/BS 230	65 / 56 000	1800	3,9	65/ -	TH 5
B/BS 360	105 / 90 300	3300	8,8	105/ -	TH 5

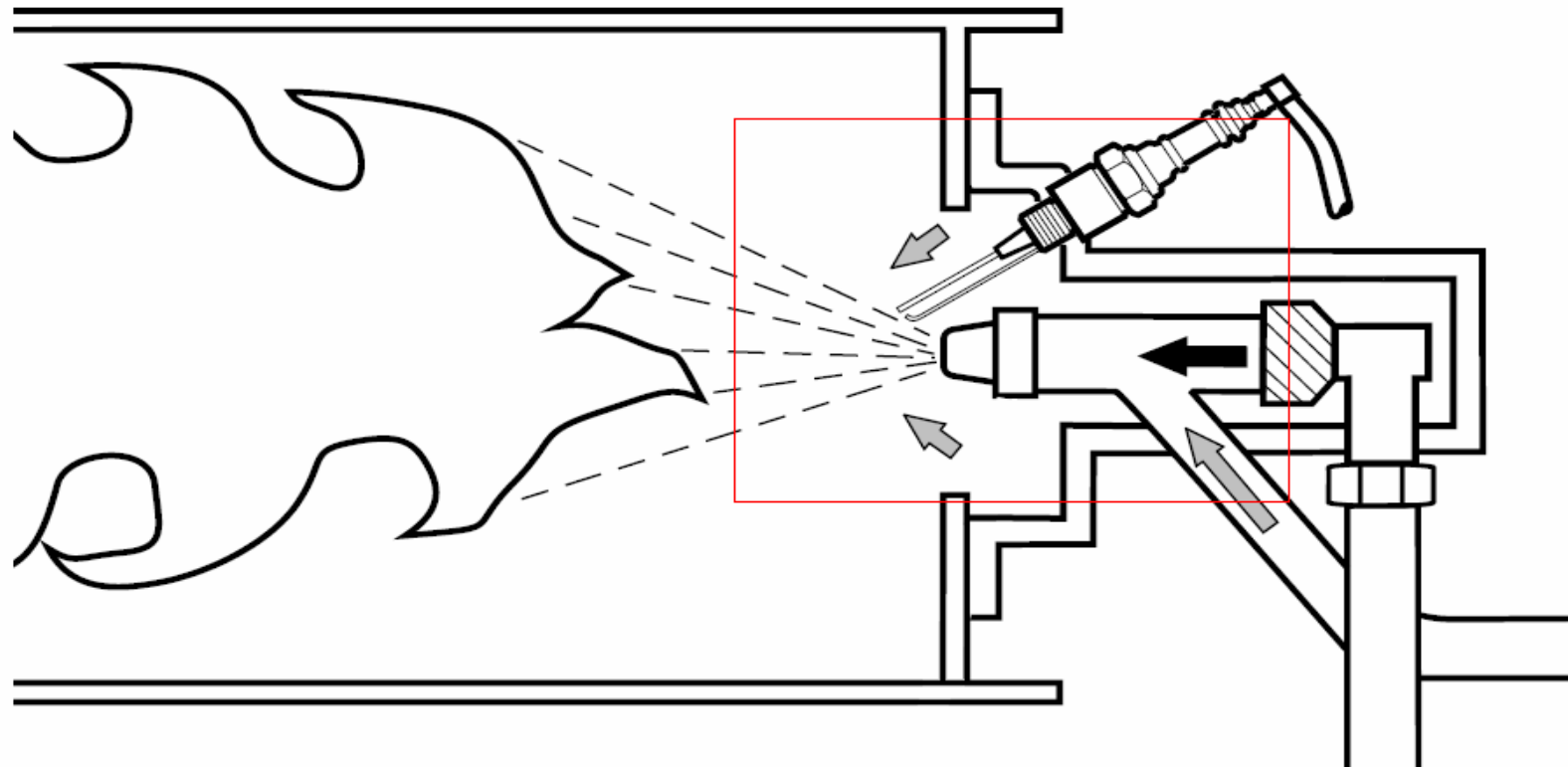
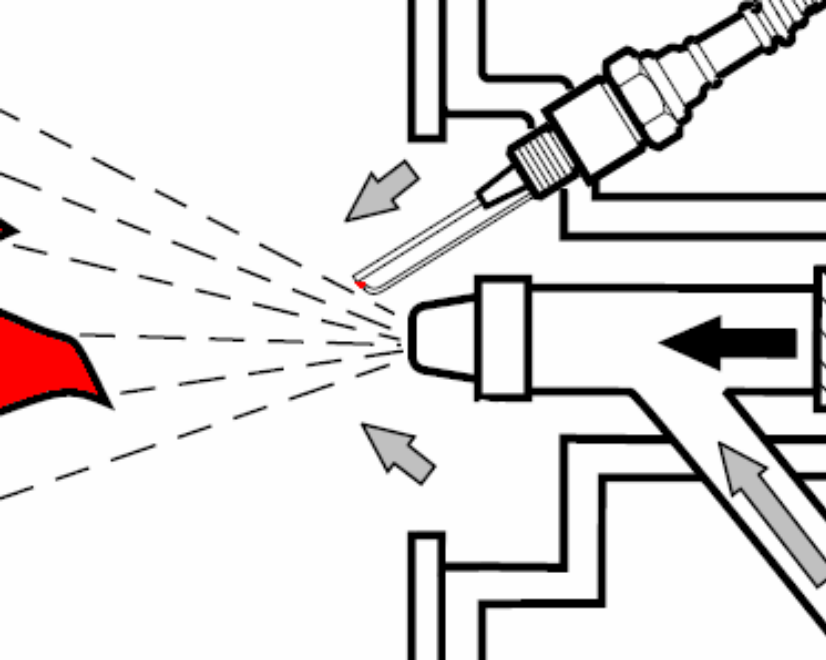
COMBUSTION SYSTEM – AIR FLOW



CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION



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CIRCULATION – WORK SYSTEMS



AIR

- Air pump
- Air filters
- Nozzle



ELECTRICAL

- Motor
- Spark
- Transformer
- Photocell



FUEL

- Fuel tank
- Fuel filter
- Fuel lines



COMBUSTION

- Head of burner
- Combustion chamber
- Heat shield
- Afterburner



Characteristic and advantages:

- Fuel : diesel oil or furnace oil
 - Full electronic
 - Very big tank
 - Low fuel consumption
 - Hot air and exhaust gases exit through one way out
- Required good ventilation
 - Full automatic control with room thermostat
 - Lower sensitivity for voltage changes
 - Efficiency almost 100%
 - Solid and simple construction
- Outside housing does not heat
 - Big airflow
 - Easy in use
 - Portable

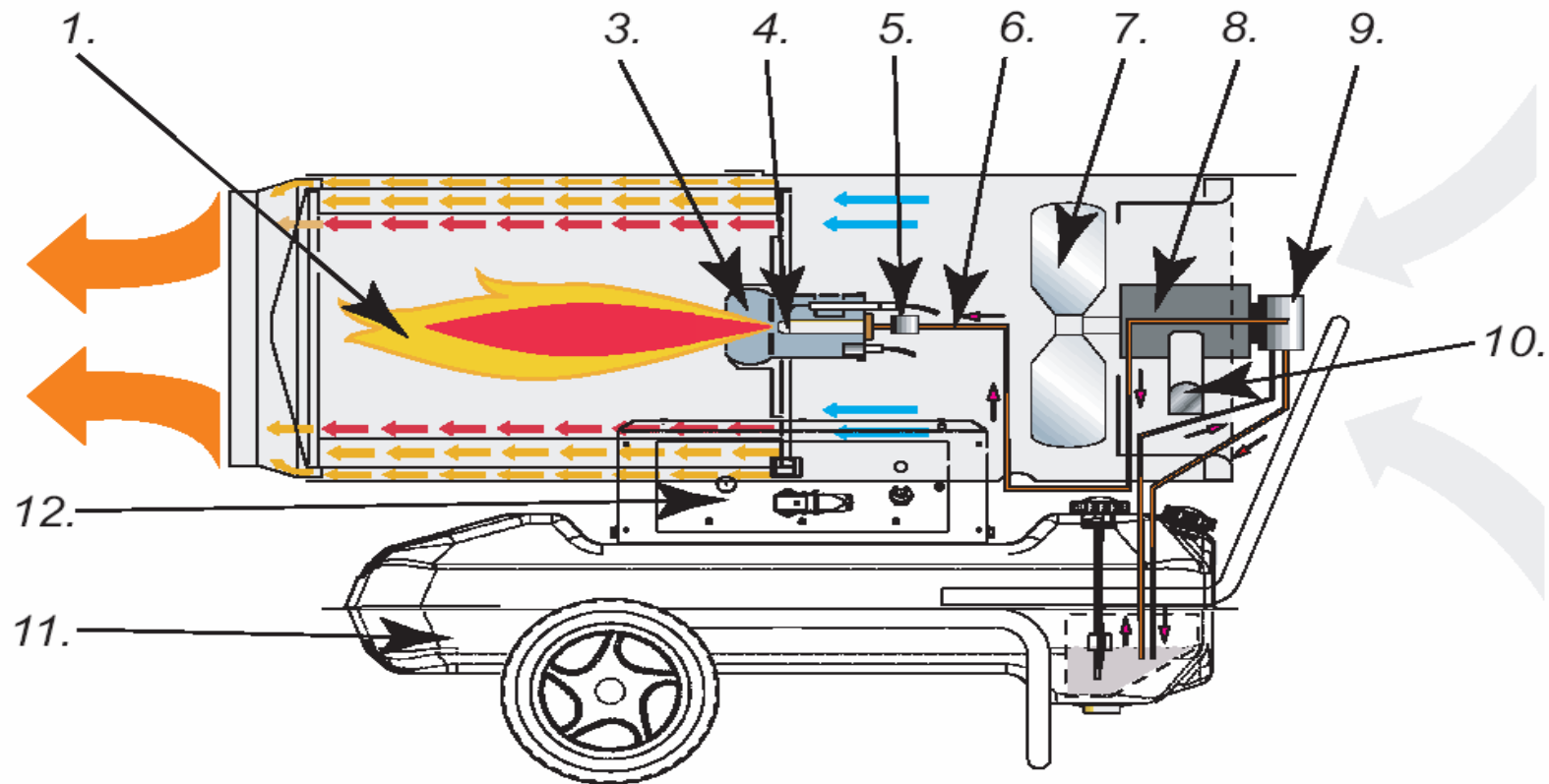
Application :

- Agriculture, industry, construction,
 - Stocks, halls, garages, etc..
 - Open and half-open spaces
 - Very big buildings
 - Places where there are no people



HIGH PRESSURE DIRECT HEATERS





Heater functioning diagram

1. Combustion chamber, **3.** Burner, **4.** Nozzle, **5.** Electric fuel valve
6. Fuel circuit, **7.** Fan, **8.** Motor, **9.** Fuel pump,
10. Cable winding bracket, **11.** Fuel tank, **12.** Control panel.

CIRCULATION – WORK SYSTEMS

AIR

- Nozzle
- Fan

ELECTRICAL

- Motor
- Ignition electrodes
- Control box
- Transformer
- Photocell

FUEL

- Fuel pump
- Fuel tank
- Fuel filter
- Fuel pipes

COMBUSTION

- Head of burner
- Combustion chamber
- Heat shields
- Afterburner

Application :

- Agriculture, industry, construction,
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Characteristic and advantages:

- Fuel : diesel oil or furnace oil
- Full electronic
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- Required good ventilation
- Full automatic control with room thermostat
- Lower sensitivity for voltage changes
- Efficiency almost 100%
- Solid and simple construction



- Outside housing does not heat
 - Big airflow
 - Easy in use
 - Portable

MASTER®

INDIRECT FIRED HEATERS



BV 70 / BV 77

BV 110

BV 170

BV 290



BV 300

BV 360

BV 460

BV 680



**CABINET
HEATERS**



INDIRECT FIRED HEATERS



Model	Capacity	Air displacement	Fuel consumption	Tank capacity	Thermostat
	[kW] / [kcal/h]	[m ³]	[kg/h]	[dm ³]	TH 5
BV 70	17 / 15 000	550	1,47	40	TH 5
BV 110	33 / 28 000	1800	2,71	65	TH 5
BV/BVS 170	47 / 40 400	1800	3,90	65/ -	TH 5
BV/BVS 290	81 / 70 000	3300	6,80	105/ -	TH 5



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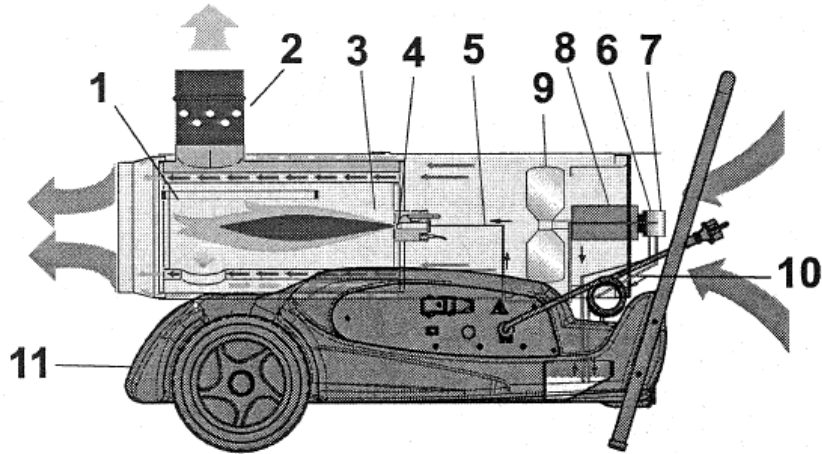
NEW BV 77



Max Capacity	20 KW 17.400 Kcal/h
Fuel	Oil
Fuel Consumption	1.67 Kg/h
Autonomy of Operation	21 h
Range Temperature from a distance of 20 cm at 20 °C environment	110 °C
Diameter Flue Tube	120 mm
Air Displacement	550 m ³ /h
Voltage/Frequency	230 V / 50 Hz
Energy Consumption	300 W

ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL

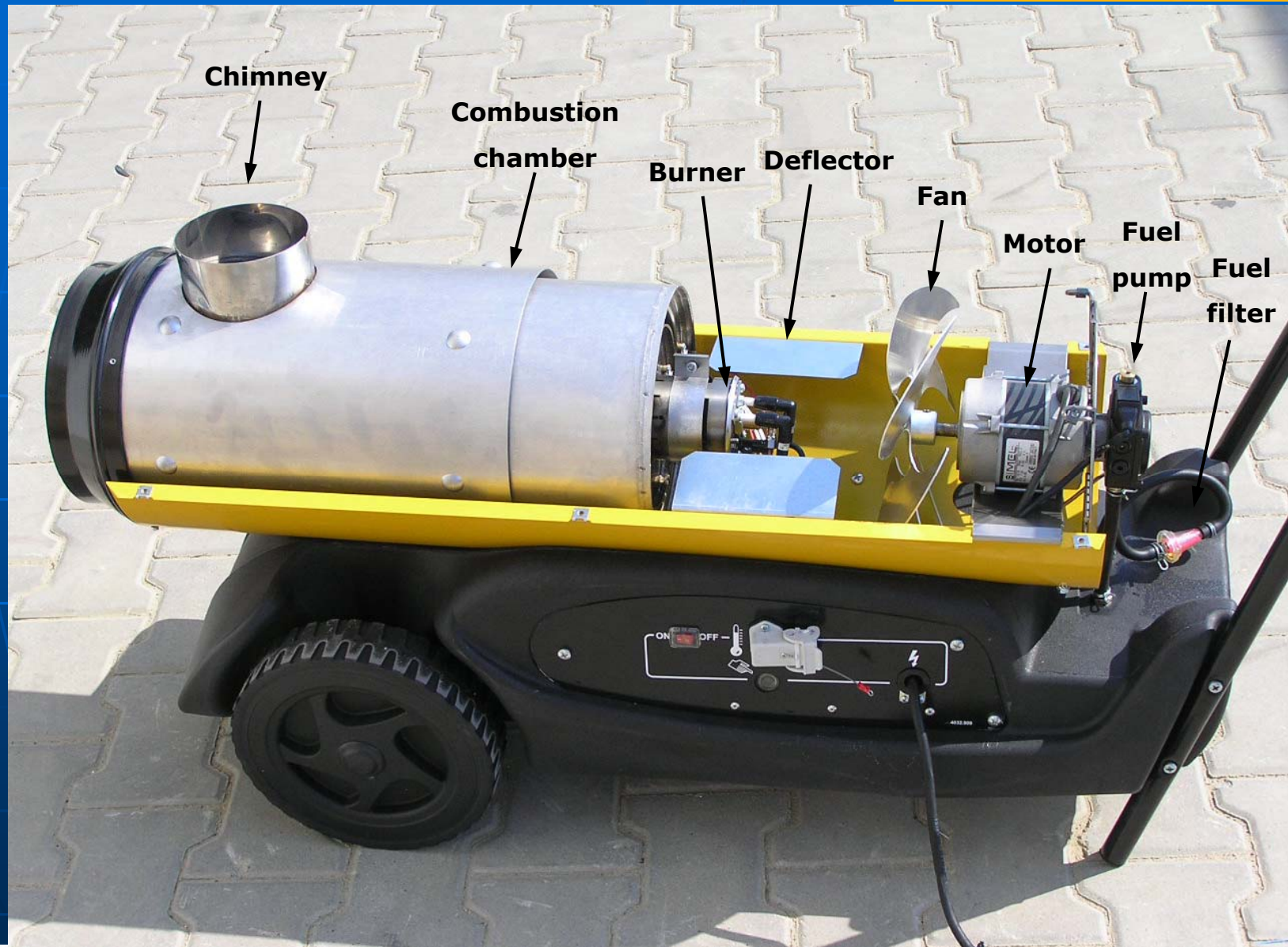
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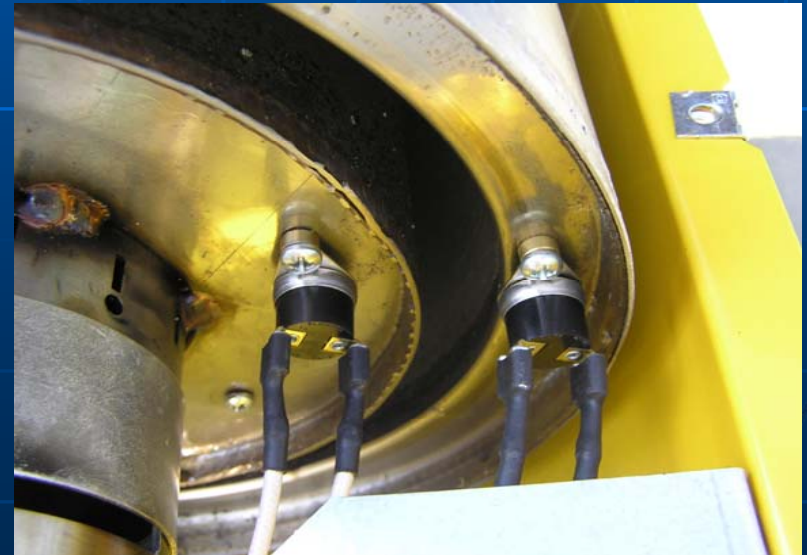
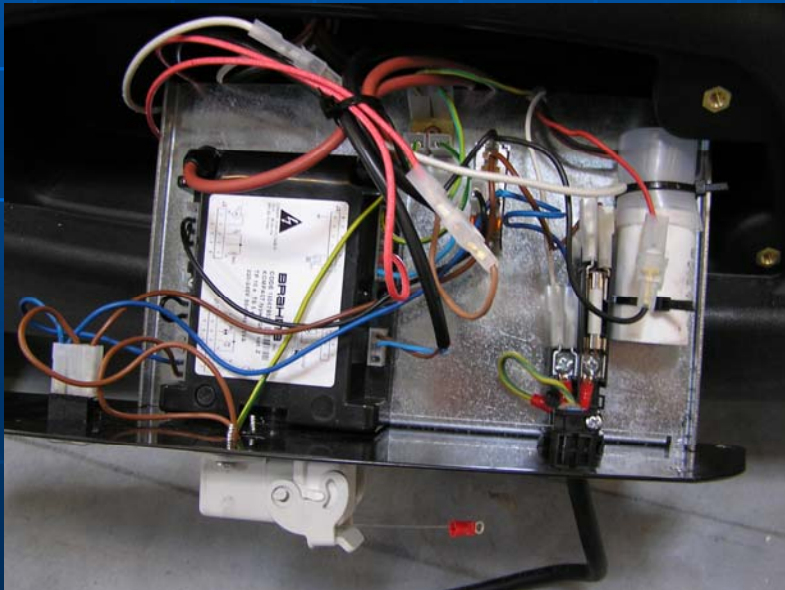


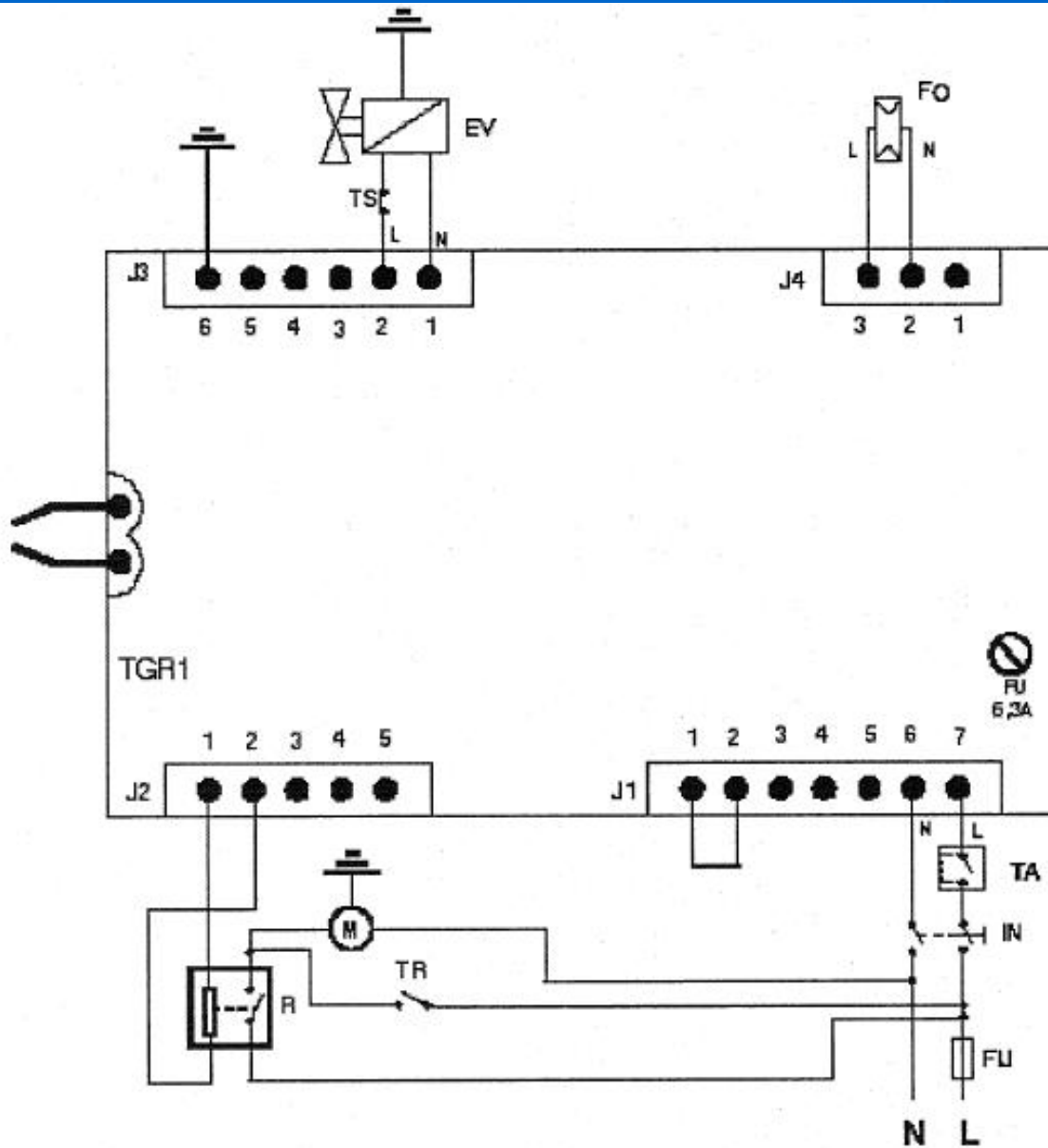
Figur 1 - Heater functioning diagram.

1. Combustion chamber, 2. Anti-wind flue connection, 3. Burner, 4. Nozzle, 5. Fuel circuit, 6. Electric fuel valve, 7. Fuel pump, 8. Motor, 9. Fan, 10. Filter, 11. Fuel tank.

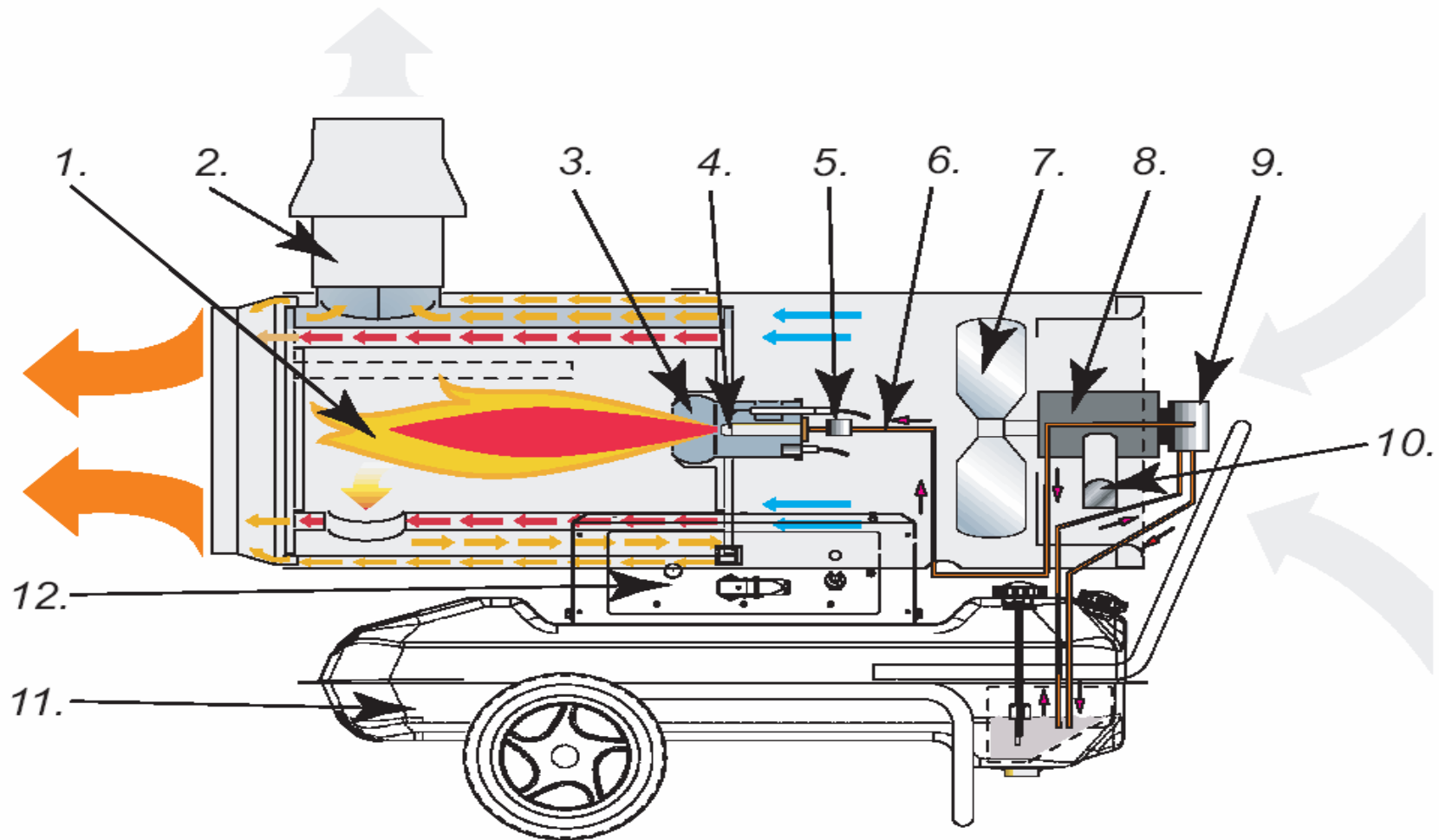








FU – fuse,
EV – electrovalve,
FO – photocell,
M – electric motor,
IN – switch,
TA – thermostat plug,
R – relay,
TGR1 – control box,
TR – cool-off thermostat,
TS – over-heat thermostat



Heater functioning diagram.

1. Combustion chamber, **2.** Anti-wind flue connection, **3.** Burner, **4.** Nozzle, **5.** Electric fuel valve, **6.** Fuel circuit, **7.** Fan, **8.** Motor, **9.** Fuel pump, **10.** Cable winding bracket, **11.** Fuel tank, **12.** Control panel.

CIRCULATION – WORK SYSTEMS

AIR

- Nozzle
- Fan

ELECTRICAL

- Motor
- Ignition electrodes
- Control box
- Transformer
- Photocell

FUEL

- Fuel pump
- Fuel tank
- Fuel filter
- Fuel pipes

COMBUSTION

- Head of burner
- Combustion chamber
- Heat shields
- Afterburner

Application:

- Agriculture, construction, industry
- Stocks, halls, garages, etc.
- Open and half-open places
- Big buildings
- Crowded places, where food is stored and heat without exhaust gases is needed

Characteristics:

- Diesel fuel
- Clean, warm air and high efficiency
- Built-in photocell - switch
- Easy in use and service thanks to accessible spare parts
- Outside housing does not heat
- Burning system enables fully clean burning
- Fully automatic control with room thermostat
- Big airflow
- Built-in overheating switch



Comparison BV (old and new)



New

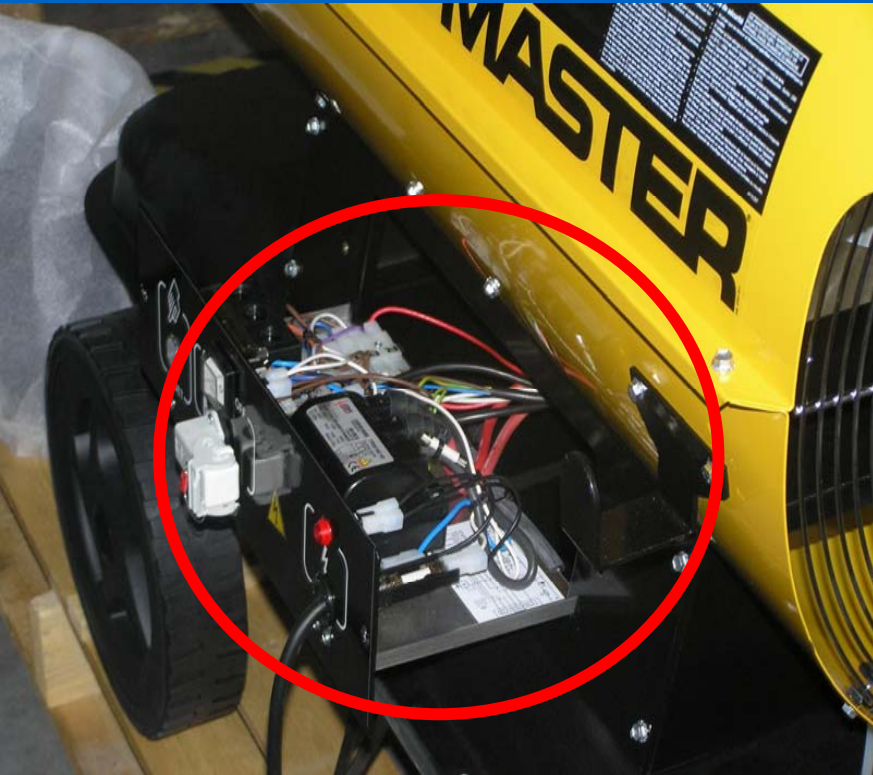


Old



Inclined tank for easy refueling and better transportation
Zinc coated tank

New



Old



Shelf for electric components – perfect solution for servicemen



Gauge fuel level

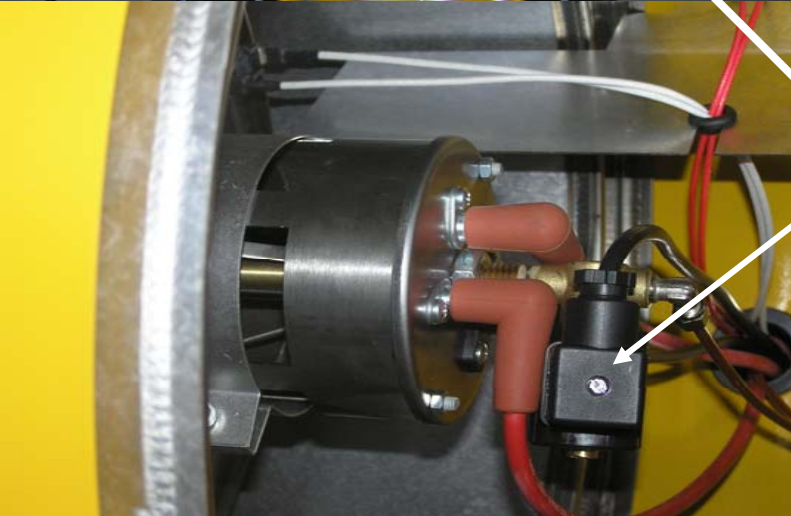
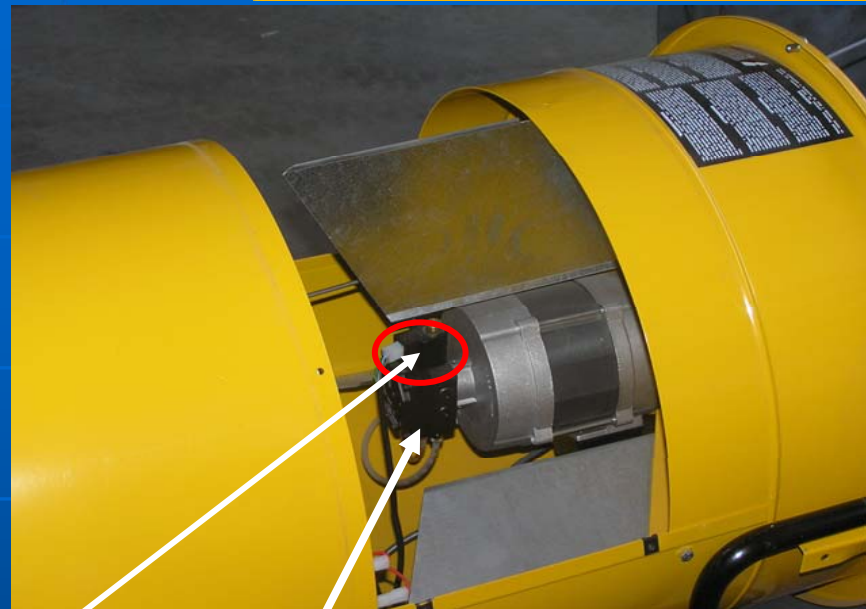


new

old



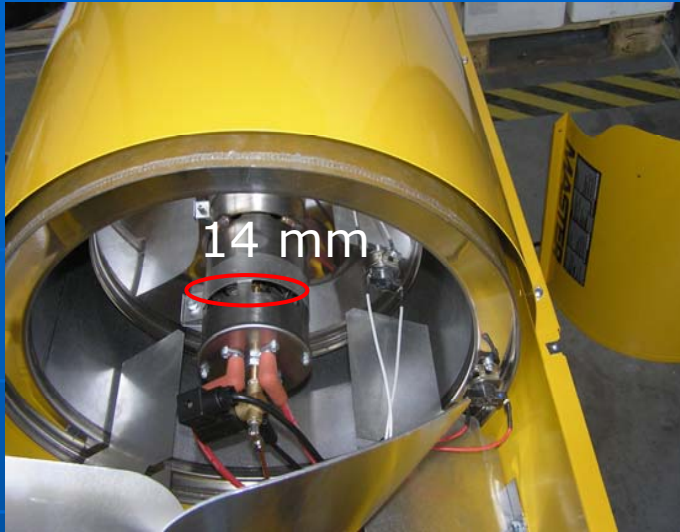
Bigger wheels (for better transportation) and already mounted on all models



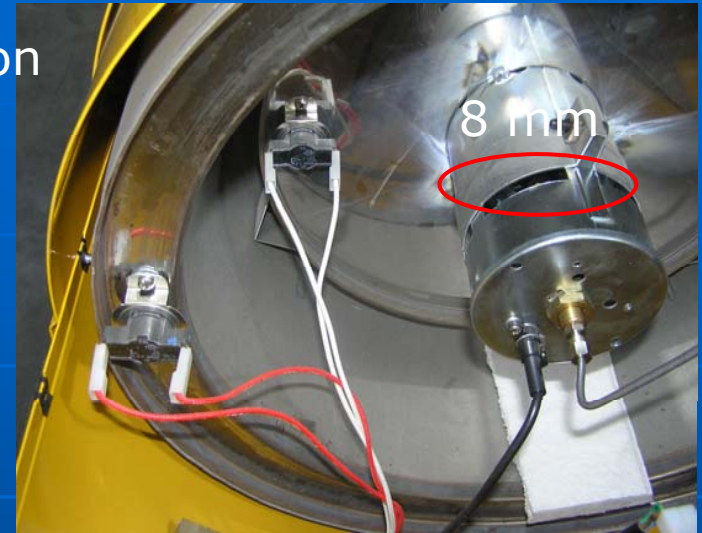
Electro-valve on burner head

External fuel pump – perfect solution for servicemen

MASTER®



Other size regulation
of combustion air
shutter



Higher efficiency
electric motor –
smaller rated
current



Temperature conditions for animal houses

■ Birth houses

- 20 – 30 minutes before birth 36 – 38 °C
- Direct Heaters

■ Piglets

- 3,5 month or younger
- 34 – 36 °C
- Indirect heaters

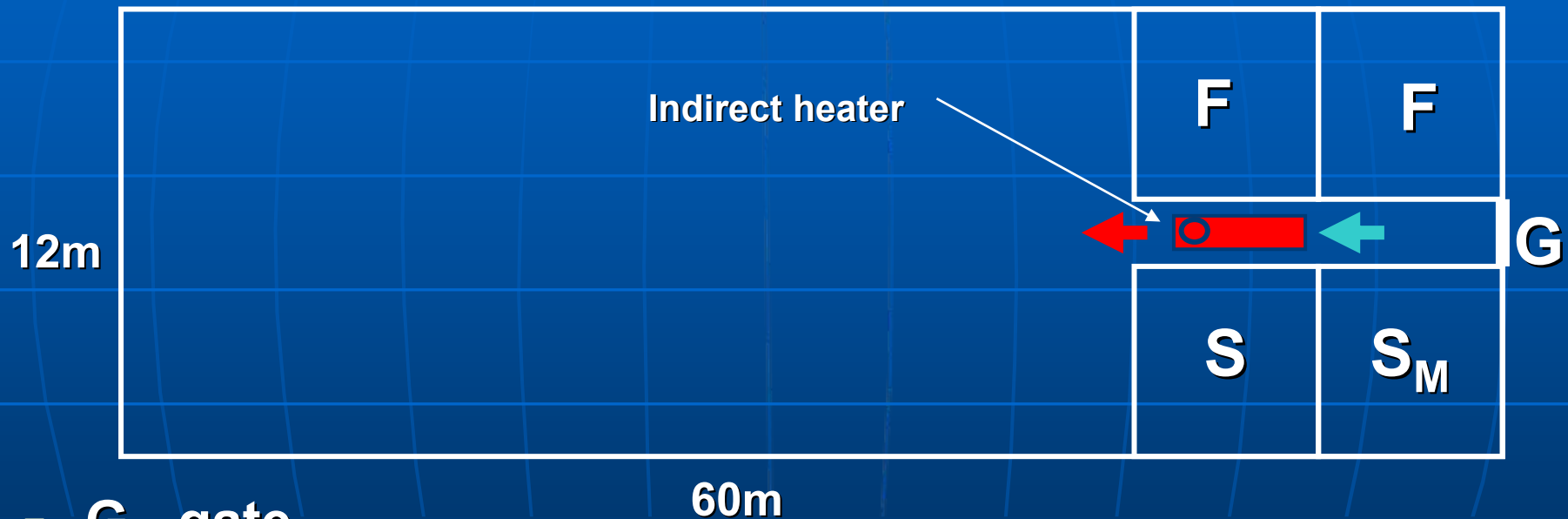
■ Swineries

- Before kill
- 24 – 26 °C
- Indirect heaters



Chickencoops – chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys

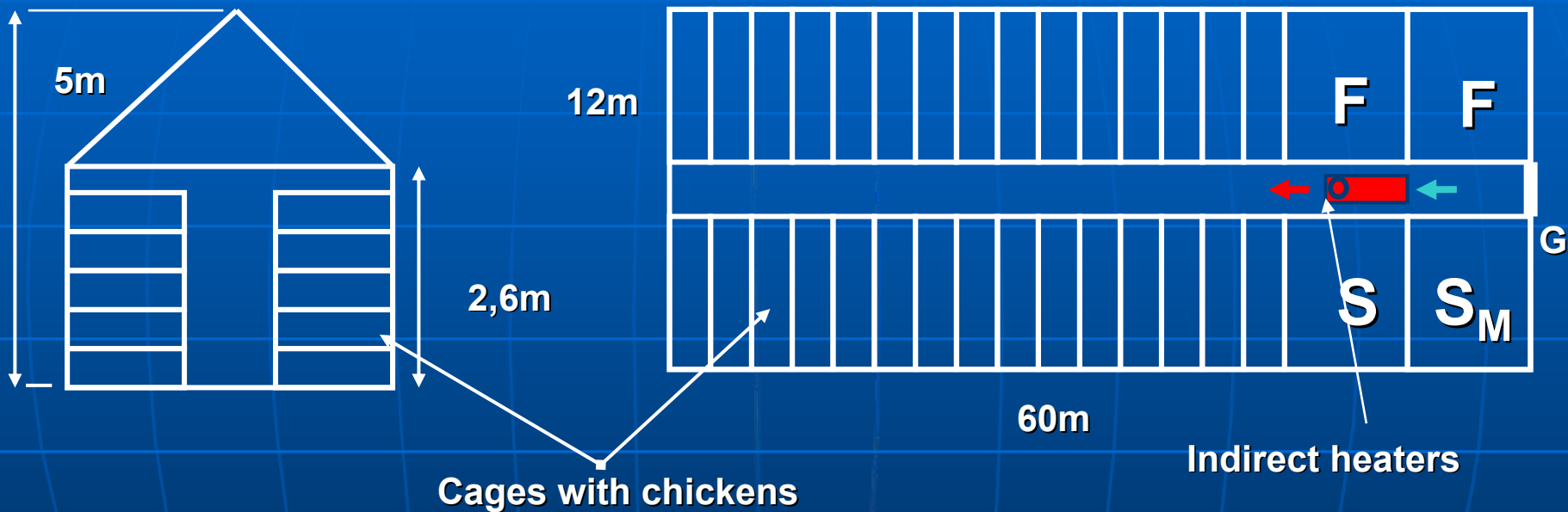
Attention!!! – lots of dust and bedding



- G - gate
- F - feeding stuff
- S - store
- S_M - store with medicines

Chickencoops – lay chickens

- **Small dust** (blend fans)



- G - gate
- F - feeding stuff
- S - store
- S_M - store with medicines

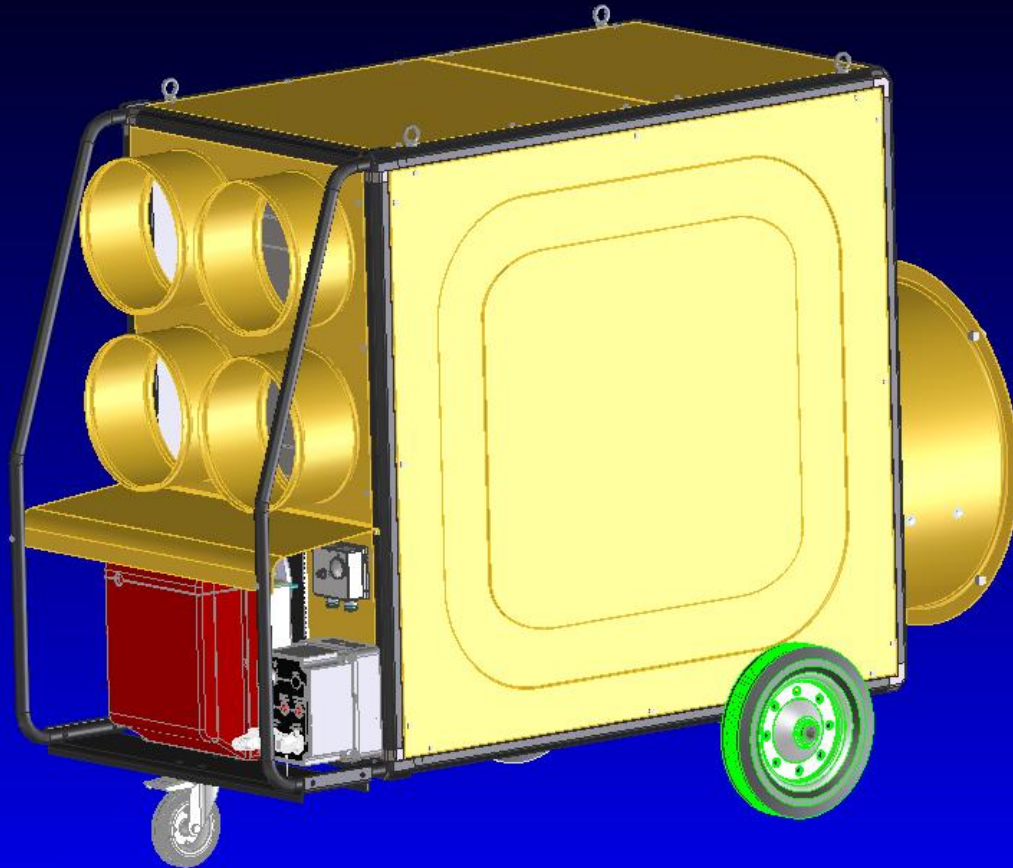
VENTED OIL HEATERS

MASTER®

Model	CAPACITY [kW]	Air displacement [m ³ /h]
BV 300	81	5 000
BV 360	105	6 000
BV 460 E	134/115 000	8 000
BV 680E	220/189 200	12 500



MASTER®



BV 470 E^{CE}

4514.000

Max capacity	134 kW
Power supply	230V ~ 50Hz
Ampere	7,2 A
Fuel	diesel
Fuel consumption	10,2 kg/h
Gross weight	215 kg



5 904542 921227 >

DESA

Made in EU

EUROPE B. V. Roosendaal, Netherlands

ITALIA Srl Pastrengo, Italy

POLAND Sp. z o. o. Poznań, Poland

U.K. Ltd Willington, England

IPX4

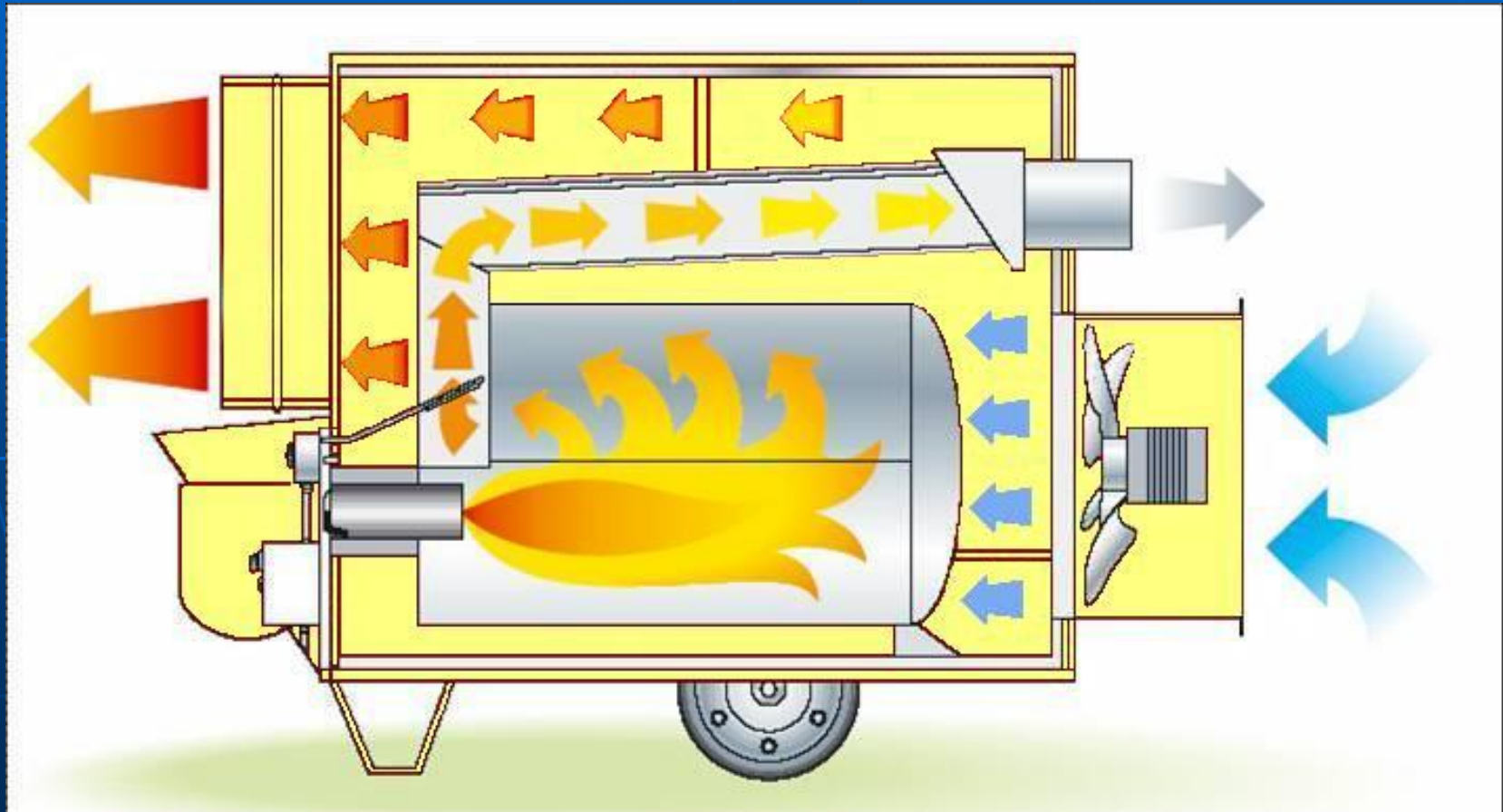


DESA
POLAND Sp. z o. o.

ul. Magazynowa 5A, 62-023 GADKI, tel. +48 (0) 61 654 40 00, fax. +48 (0) 61 654 40 01, www.desapoland.pl, e-mail: office@desapoland.pl

OPERATION AND CONSTRUCTION

BV 300 , BV 360, BV 460, BV 680



CONSTRUCTION OF BV 460 E, BV 680 E HEATERS



HEATERS

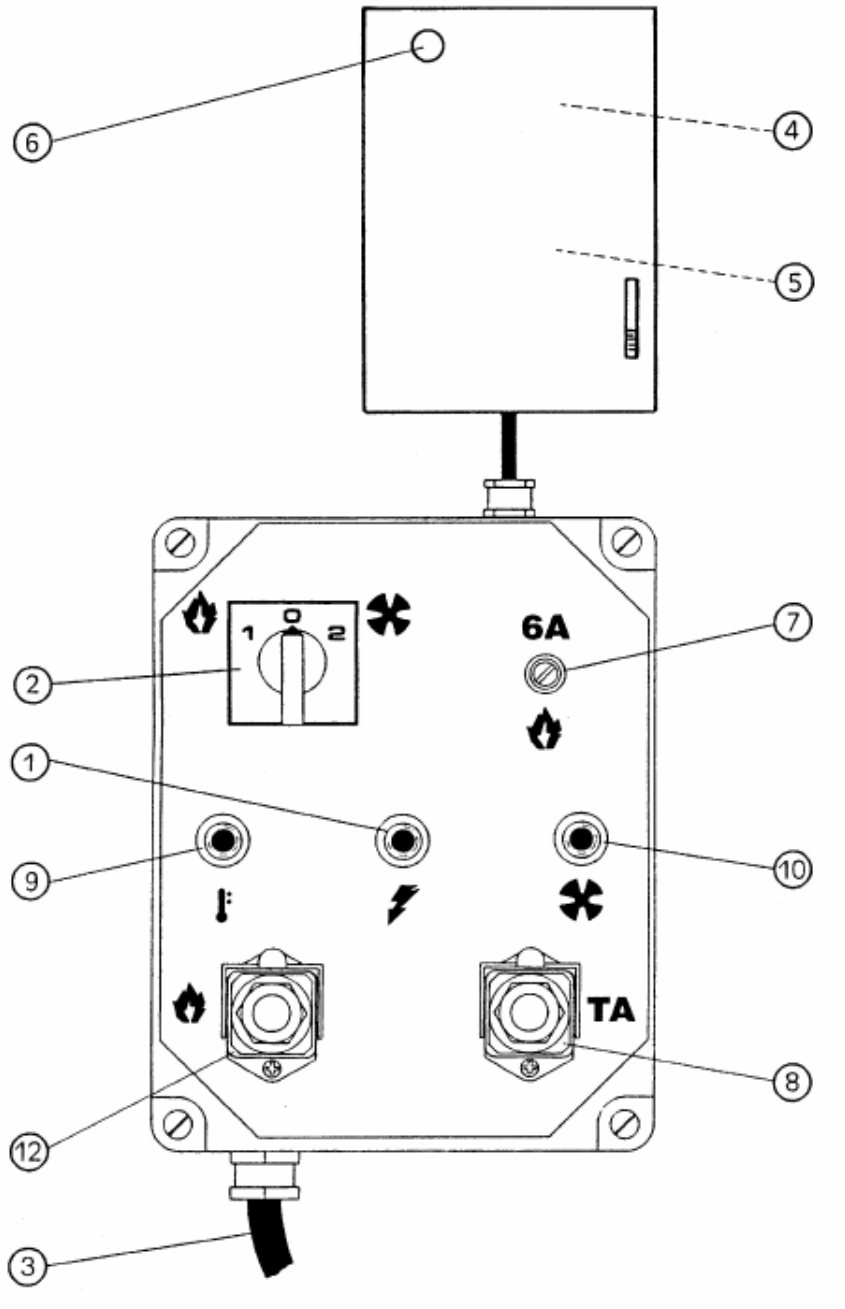
- Motor and fan
- Heat exchanger
- Combustion chamber
- Control panel
- Safety thermostats
- Fuel filter



BURNER

- Motor
- Control box
- Fuel pump
- Photocell
- Ignition electrodes
- Nozzle

CONTROL BOARD



- 1 CONTROL LAMP
- 2 CONTROL KNOB HEAT - STOP - VENTILATION ONLY
- 3 POWER CORD
- 4 FAN THERMOSTAT, F
- 5 OVERHEAT SAFETY THERMOSTAT, L1
- 6 LIMIT THERMOSTAT WITH MANUAL RESTART, L2
- 7 BURNER FUSE HOLDER
- 8 CABLE FASTENER FOR ROOM THERMOSTAT
- 9 OVERHEAT THERMOSTAT CONTROL LAMP, L2
- 10 FAN STOP CONTROL LAMP (OVERLOAD)
- 12 BURNER PLUG

Characteristics:

- ✓ Standard photocell cut-off
- ✓ Overheat and post-ventilation thermostats
- ✓ Possible connection to an optional room thermostat
- ✓ Stainless steel combustion chamber
- ✓ Heat exchanger
- ✓ Durable external painted finish
- ✓ Standard trolley
- ✓ Standard pre-heater
- ✓ Strong and long lasting construction
- ✓ Housing remains cool to the touch
- ✓ Easy maintenance
- ✓ High air flow



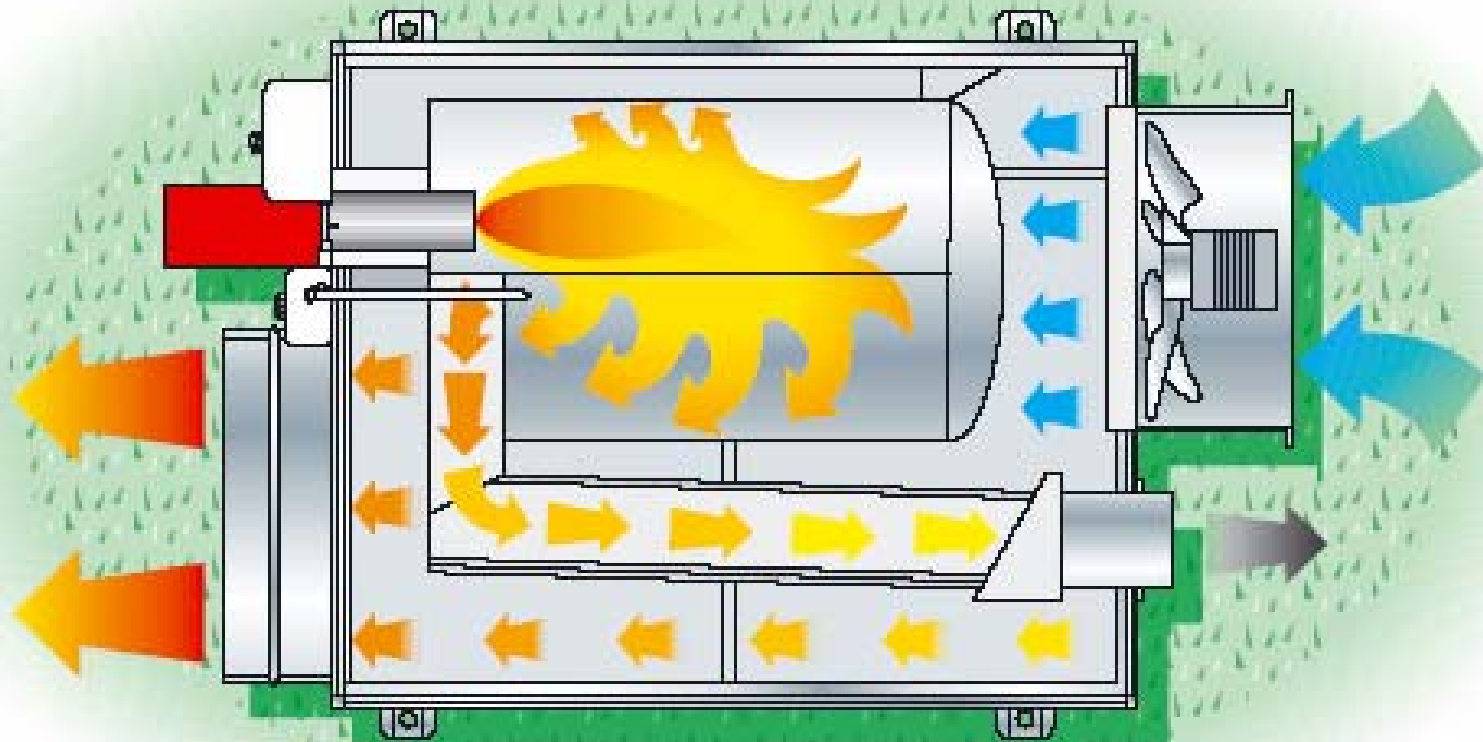
MASTER®



GREEN

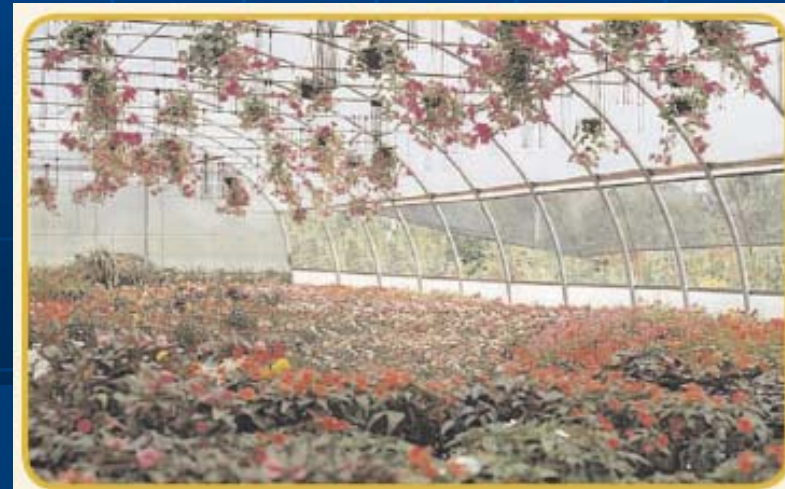
Model	Capacity	Air displacement	Fuel consumption	Flue tube Ø	Blast opening Ø
	[kW] / [kcal/h]	[m ³]	[kg/h]	[mm]	[mm]
GREEN 70	81 / 70 000	5000	6,8	150	450
GREEN 115	134 / 115 000	8000	11,3	200	600
GREEN 200	220 / 190 000	12 500	18,6	200	700

GREEN



Characteristics:

- ✓ Separate oil burner
- ✓ Standard photocell cut off
- ✓ Fan limited thermostat with automatic reset
- ✓ Limited thermostat with manual reset
- ✓ Possible connection to an optional room thermostat
- ✓ Summer-Winter switch for ventilation only
- ✓ Stainless steel combustion chamber
- ✓ Heat exchanger with high efficiency
- ✓ External coated steel frame
- ✓ Natural and LPG gas burner on request



Greenhouses

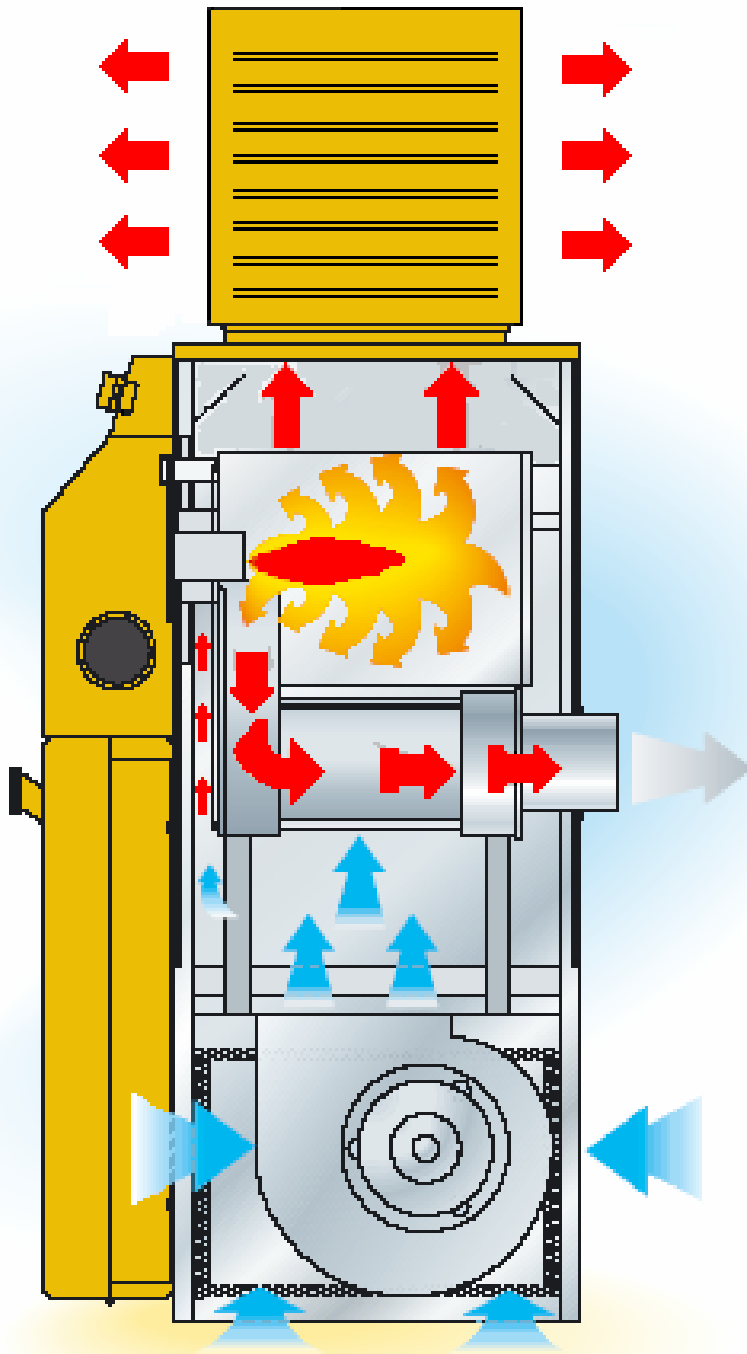
MASTER®





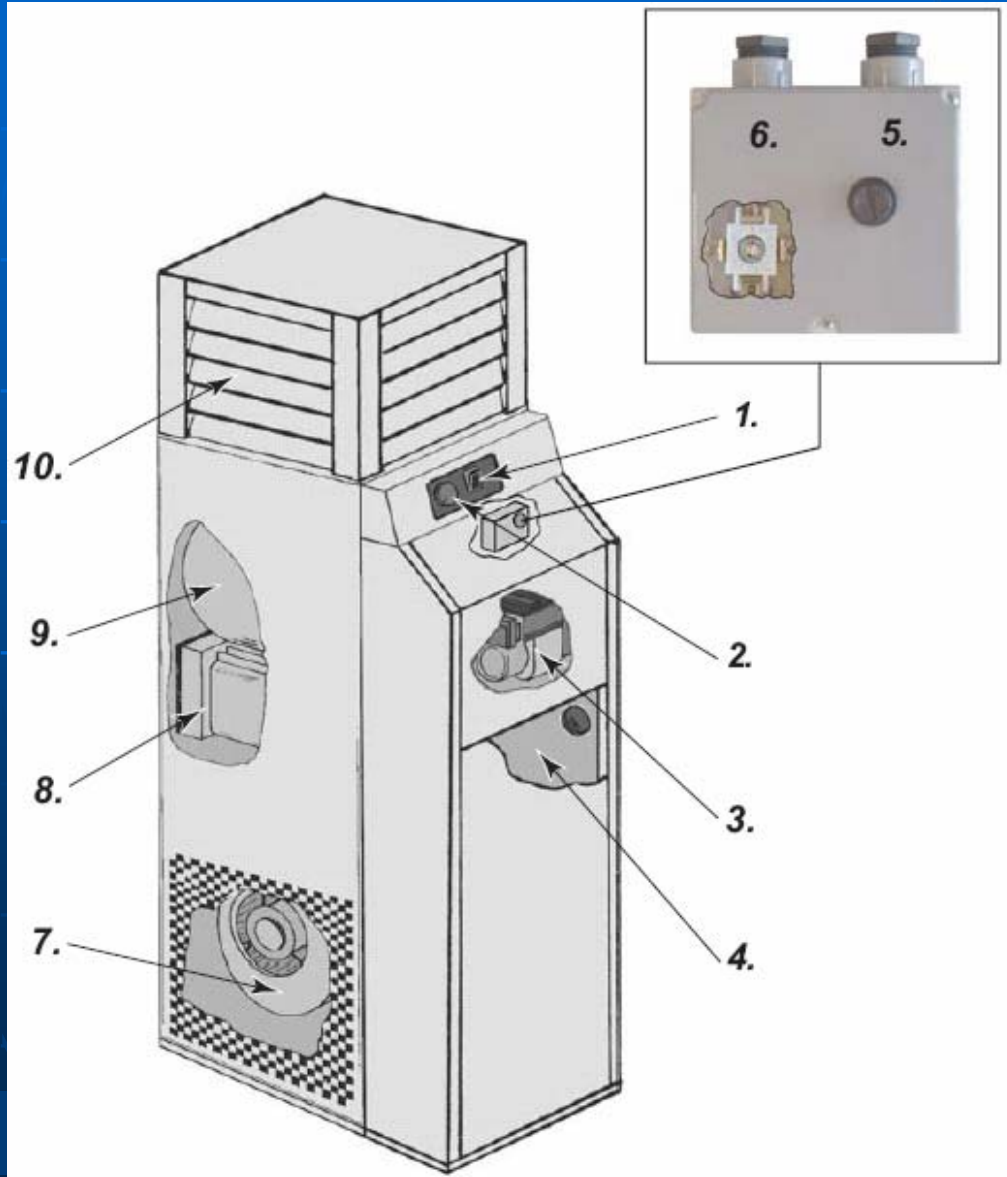
CABINET OIL HEATERS BF TYPES

Model	Capacity	Air displacement	Fuel consumption	Tank capacity	Flue tube Ø
	[kW] / [kcal/h]	[m ³]	[kg/h]	[dm ³]	[mm]
BF 30	35 / 29 900	2400	2,9	65	150
BF 60	70 / 60 000	4000	5,9	65	150



OPERATION

CONSTRUCTION



1. MAIN CONTROL KNOB
2. THERMOSTAT
3. BURNER
4. FUEL TANK
5. OVERHEAT THERMOSTAT (STB)
6. FAN THERMOSTAT
7. CENTRIFUGAL FAN
8. HEAT EXCHANGER
9. COMBUSTION CHAMBER
10. AIR OUTLET HEAD

CHARACTERISTIC :

- ✓ Separate oil burner
- ✓ Standard photocell cut off
- ✓ Fan Limited thermostat with manual reset
- ✓ Built-in room thermostat
- ✓ Summer-Winter switch for ventilation only
- ✓ Centrifugal fan
- ✓ Standard tank
- ✓ Stainless steel combustion chamber
- ✓ Heat exchanger with high efficiency
- ✓ Standard air-outlet head
- ✓ External Varnished Steel Double Plate
- ✓ High air flow



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BG 100

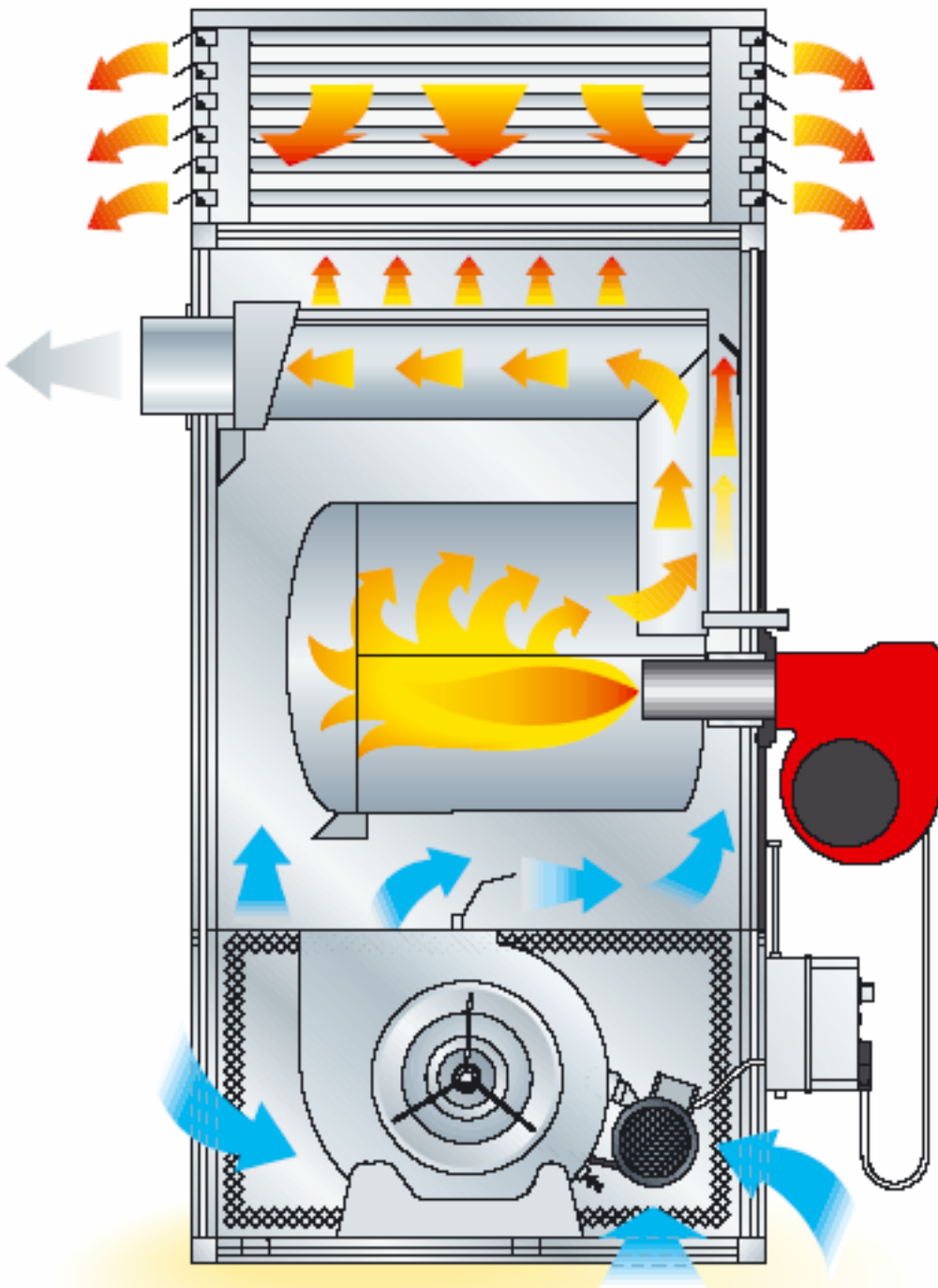
BG 150

BG 200



Model	Capacity	Air flow	Fuel consumption	Flue tube
	[kW] / [kcal/h]	[m ³]	[kg/h]	Ø [mm]
BG 100	115 / 99 000	7600	9,7	180
BG 150	175 / 150 000	10 000	14,7	200
BG 200	220 / 190 000	12 500	18,6	200

MASTER[®]



OPERATION



BI 350

BI 500

MASTER[®]





MASTER®

BI 350

BI 500

Parameters		Model	BI 350	BI 500
		Capacity	[kW]	395
[kcal/h]	340 000		505 000	
Air displacement	[m ³ /h]	24 000	38 000	
Fuel consumption	[kg/h]	33,5	49,75	
Flue tube Ø	[mm]	300	300	
Voltage	V / Hz	3 ~ 400 / 50		
Fan	n°	2	2 + 2	
Static pressure	Pa	260	300	

PROTECTION HOOD FOR THE BURNER



FILTERING PANEL CLEANABLE



HORIZONTAL STRUCTURE ON REQUEST



LIQUID FUEL OR GAS TYPE BURNER



MOVABLE AIR DISTRIBUTING HEAD



MULTIDIRECTIONAL AIR DISTRIBUTING HEAD



CHARACTERISTIC :

- ✓ Separate burner
- ✓ Standard photocell cut off
- ✓ Fan Limited thermostat with automatic reset
- ✓ Summer-Winter switch for ventilation only
- ✓ Centrifugal fans
- ✓ Stainless steel combustion chamber
- ✓ Stainless steel heat exchanger with high efficiency
- ✓ Steel or aluminum structural frame
- ✓ Stainless steel external body
- ✓ Available with oil, natural or LPG gas burner or without burner
- ✓ Capacity range up to 1.200.000 kcal./h on request

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Fuel tank installation in BVS and BS heaters

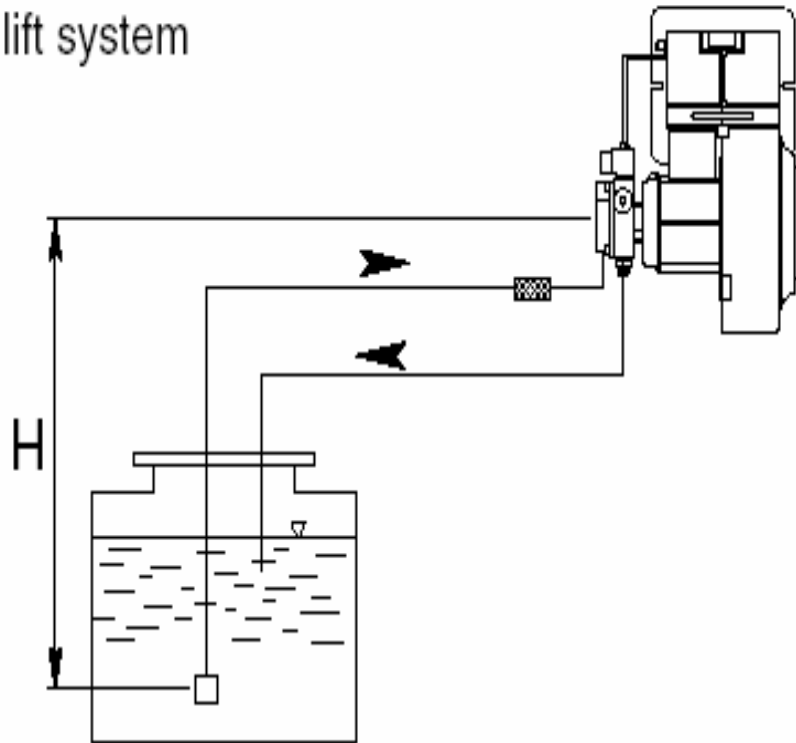
MASTER®

An external fuel tank should be connected to the heater with two fuel pipes – 0,8mm or 10 mm. One fuel pipe leads fuel to the fuel pump and the second one leads off the surplus of the fuel back to the tank. If the fuel tank is placed higher than the burner, the overflow valve should be installed on the fuel leading pipe to avoid too high pump pressure.



If the fuel tank is placed lower than the burner, the length of fuel pipes is:

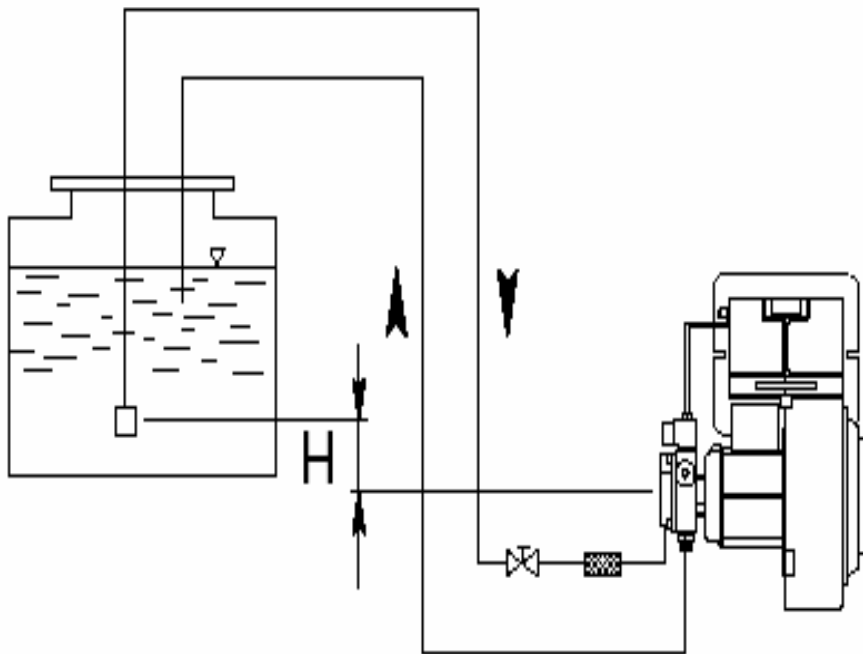
Two-pipe lift system



H (m)	Copper pipe (m)	
	ø 8 mm	ø 10 mm
0,5	23	55
1	21	50
1,5	19	45
2	17	40
2,5	14	34
3	9	28
3,5	4	22

If the fuel tank is placed higher than the burner, the length of fuel pipes is:

Two-pipe siphon feed system



H (m)	Copper pipe (m)	
	ø 8 mm	ø 10 mm
0,5	30	65
1	35	70
1,5	40	75
2	45	80
2,5	50	85
3	55	90
3,5	60	95

Flexible 7,6m coated tubes

MASTER®



4031.406 - Ø 305 mm – BV 460/680,

4031.402 - Ø 407 mm – BV 110/170 E and BVS 170 E

4031.407 - Ø 610 mm – GREEN 70/115, BV 300/360 E

4031.403 - Ø 510 mm – BV 290 E

4031.411 - Ø 710 mm – GREEN 200



Kit for canalization



4031.909 - Ø 400 – BV 110/170 E and BVS 170 E

4031.910 - Ø 465 – BV 290 E and BVS 290 E

Fuel pre-heater



4031.909 – BV 110/170/290 E, BVS 170/290 E,
B 230/360, BS 230/360

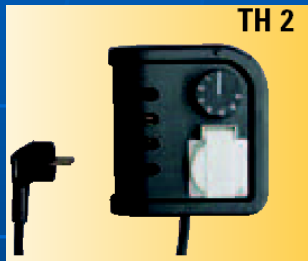
Thermostats

MASTER®



BLP 30/50/70/100 E, XL 9 E-S, B 230/360, BS 230/360,
BV 110/170/290 E, BVS 170/290 E

4150.105



B 35/70/100/150

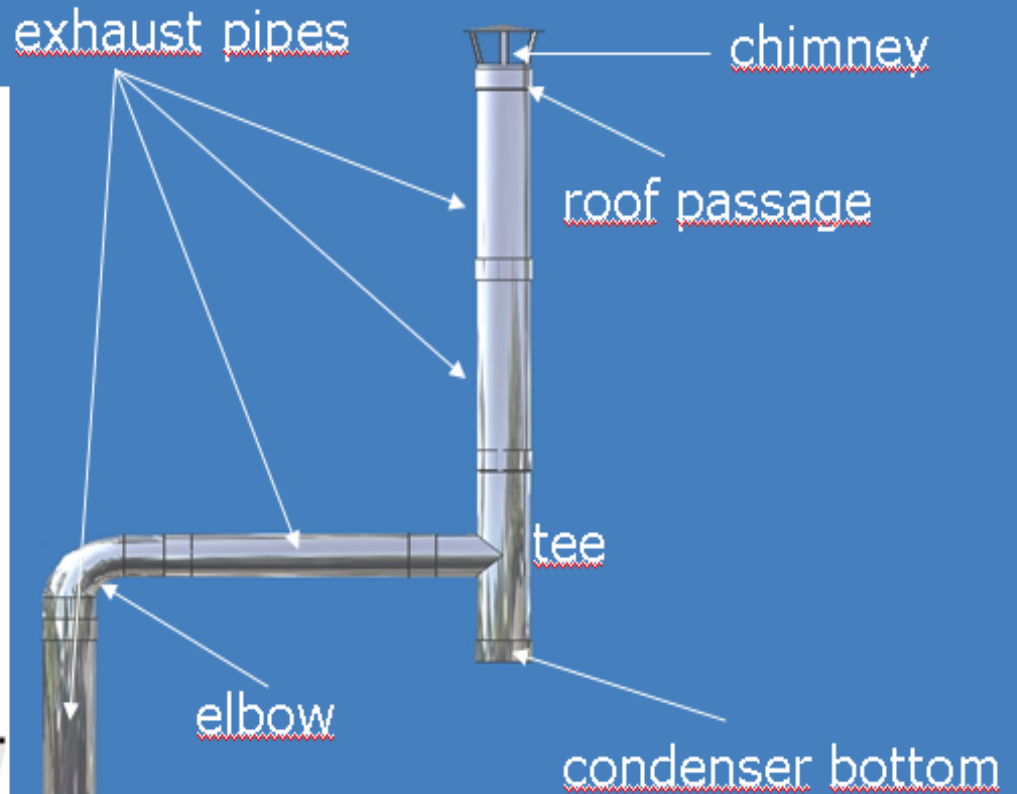
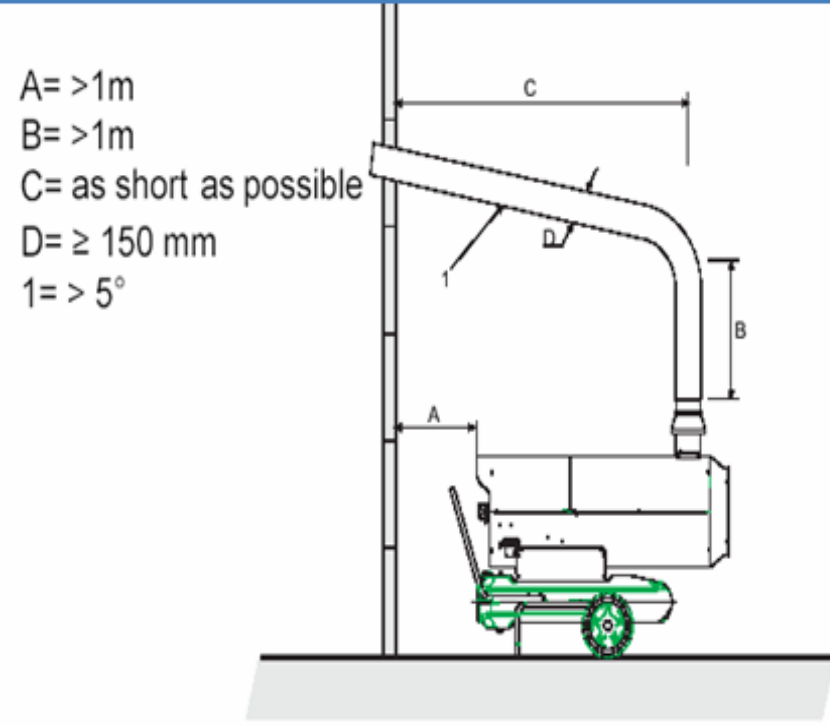
4100.426



BV 300/360/460/680 E, GREEN 70/115/200,
BG 100/150/200,

4150.110

Flue pipes instalation

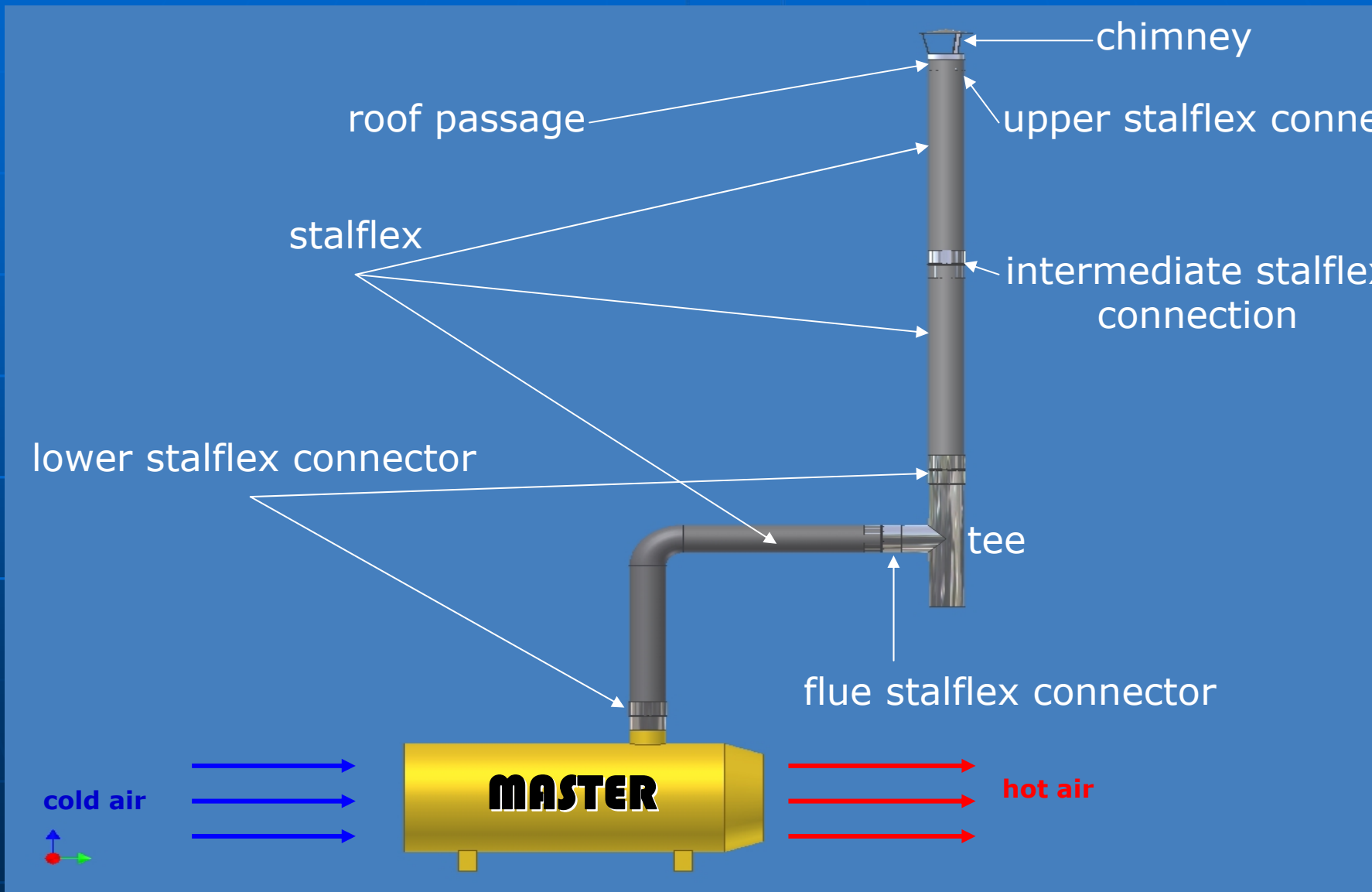


cold air



hot air

Flue pipes instalation

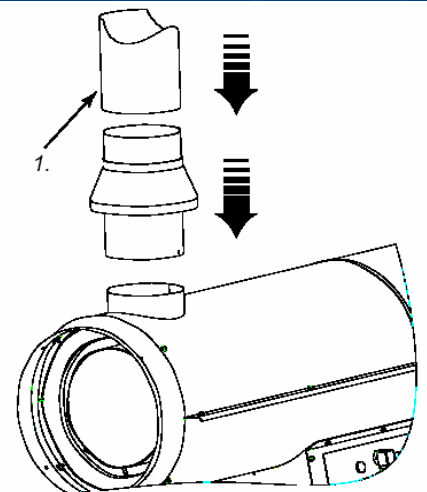


CONNECTION A PIPE TO THE CHIMNEY OF THE HEATER

- minimum length of the pipe before bending is 1 meter
- never bend more than 45°, a bending can be made several times
- when the pipe is through the wall there should be before and after the bend a straight segment of at least 1 meter
- a cap against rain and wind needs to be on top of the pipe
- there is no maximum length when the pipe is going straight up

**ALWAYS CONNECT PIPE
ON THE ORIGINAL
HEATER CHIMNEY!**

1. Ø 150 mm



code	description	suitable for models
4013.263	Exhaust pipe 1m, 120mm	BV 70
4013.243	Exhaust pipe 1m, 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4013.245	Exhaust pipe 1m, 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4515.974	Exhaust pipe 0,5m, 120mm	BV 70
4515.975	Exhaust pipe 0,5m, 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.976	Exhaust pipe 0,5m, 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4013.261	Elbow 87°, 120mm	BV 70
4013.247	Elbow 87°, 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4013.248	Elbow 87°, 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4515.977	Adjustable elbow 0-90°, 120mm	BV 70
4515.950	Adjustable elbow 0-90°, 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.951	Adjustable elbow 0-90°, 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4515.988	Condenser bottom 120mm	BV 70
4515.952	Condenser bottom 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.953	Condenser bottom 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4515.978	Tee 87°, 120mm	BV 70
4515.954	Tee 87°, 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.955	Tee 87°, 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4515.979	Roof passage 120mm	BV 70
4515.956	Roof passage 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.957	Roof passage 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4013.262	Chimney 120mm	BV 70
4013.249	Chimney 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4013.250	Chimney 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680



4515.980	Stalflex 1,5m, 120mm	BV 70
4515.981	Stalflex 6m, 120mm	BV 70
4515.982	Stalflex 9m, 120mm	BV 70
4515.983	Stalflex 12m, 120mm	BV 70
4515.958	Stalflex 1,5m, 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.959	Stalflex 6m, 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.960	Stalflex 9m, 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.961	Stalflex 12m, 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.962	Stalflex 1,5m, 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4515.963	Stalflex 6m, 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4515.964	Stalflex 9m, 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4515.965	Stalflex 12m, 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4515.984	Lower stalflex connector 120mm	BV 70
4515.985	Upper stalflex connector 120mm	BV 70
4515.986	Intermediate stalflex connector 120mm	BV 70
4515.987	Flue stalflex connector 120mm	BV 70
4515.966	Lower stalflex connector 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.967	Upper stalflex connector 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.968	Intermediate stalflex connector 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.969	Flue stalflex connector 150mm	BV 80 / BV 100 / 110 / 160 / 170 / 280 / 290, BVS 170 / 290, BF 30 / 60, GREEN 70
4515.970	Lower stalflex connector 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4515.971	Upper stalflex connector 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4515.972	Intermediate stalflex connector 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680
4515.973	Flue stalflex connector 200mm	GREEN 115 / 200, BV 460 / 680

chimney



roof passage



elbow



adjustable elbow



condenser bottom



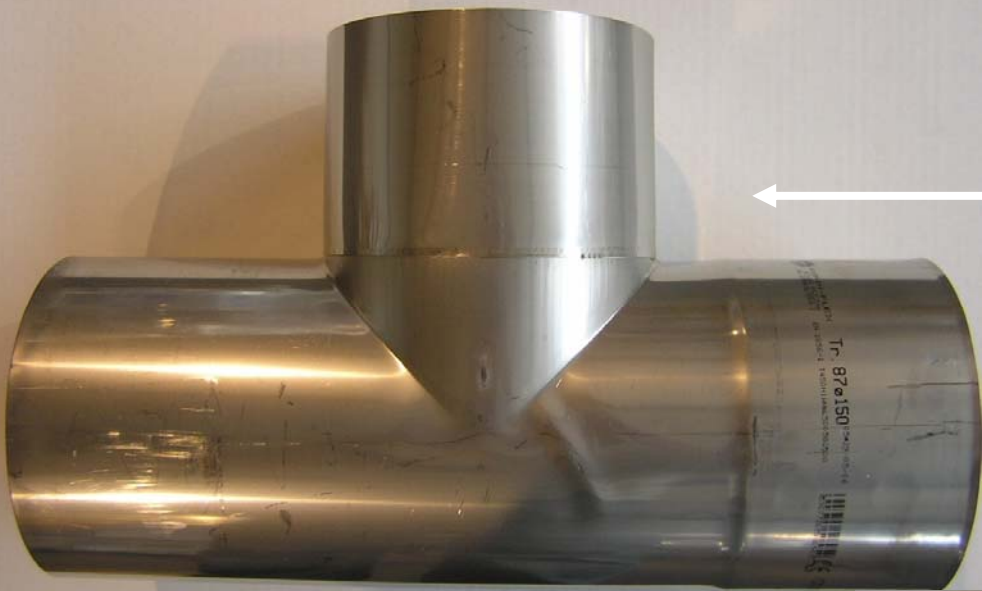
exhaust pipe



stalflex



MASTER[®]



tee

stalflex connector




ORIGI

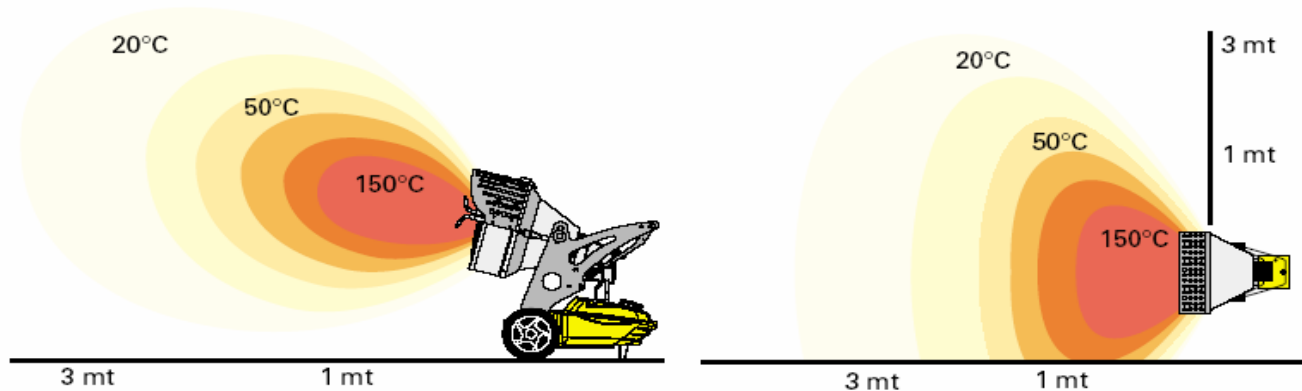
INFRARED OIL HEATER – XL9 E

FEATURES		XL9 E-S	XL9 E
Capacity	kW	29/43	43
Fuel	-	kerosene/diesel	
Fuel consumption	kg / h	3,2	
Energy consumption	A	0,7	0,6
Voltage	V / Hz	230 / 50	
Dimension (l x w x h)	cm	120 x 70,5 x 101	
Weight	kg	64	62

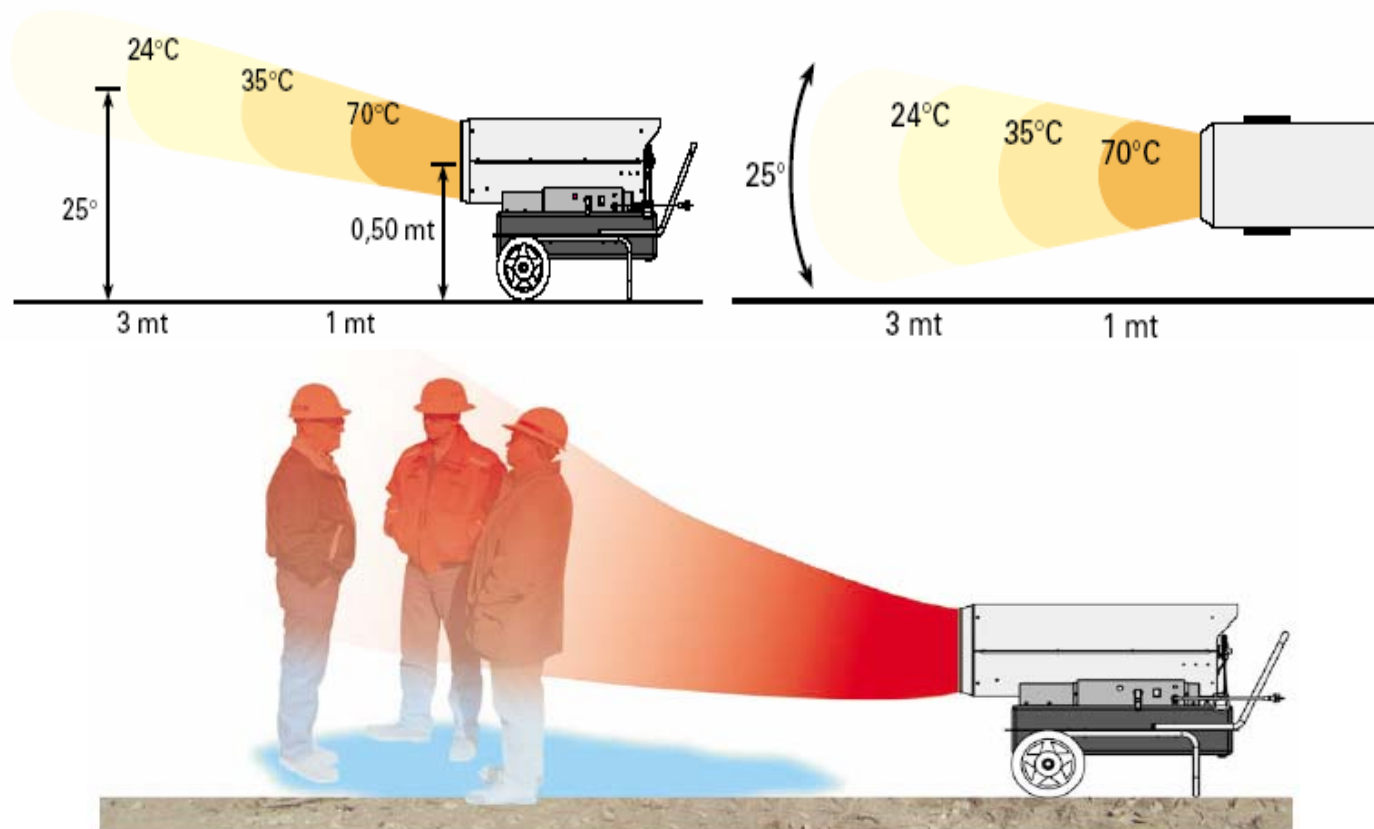


Comparison of heating systems

- Heat from infrared oil heater



Comparison of heating systems - Heat from direct heater



Characteristics:

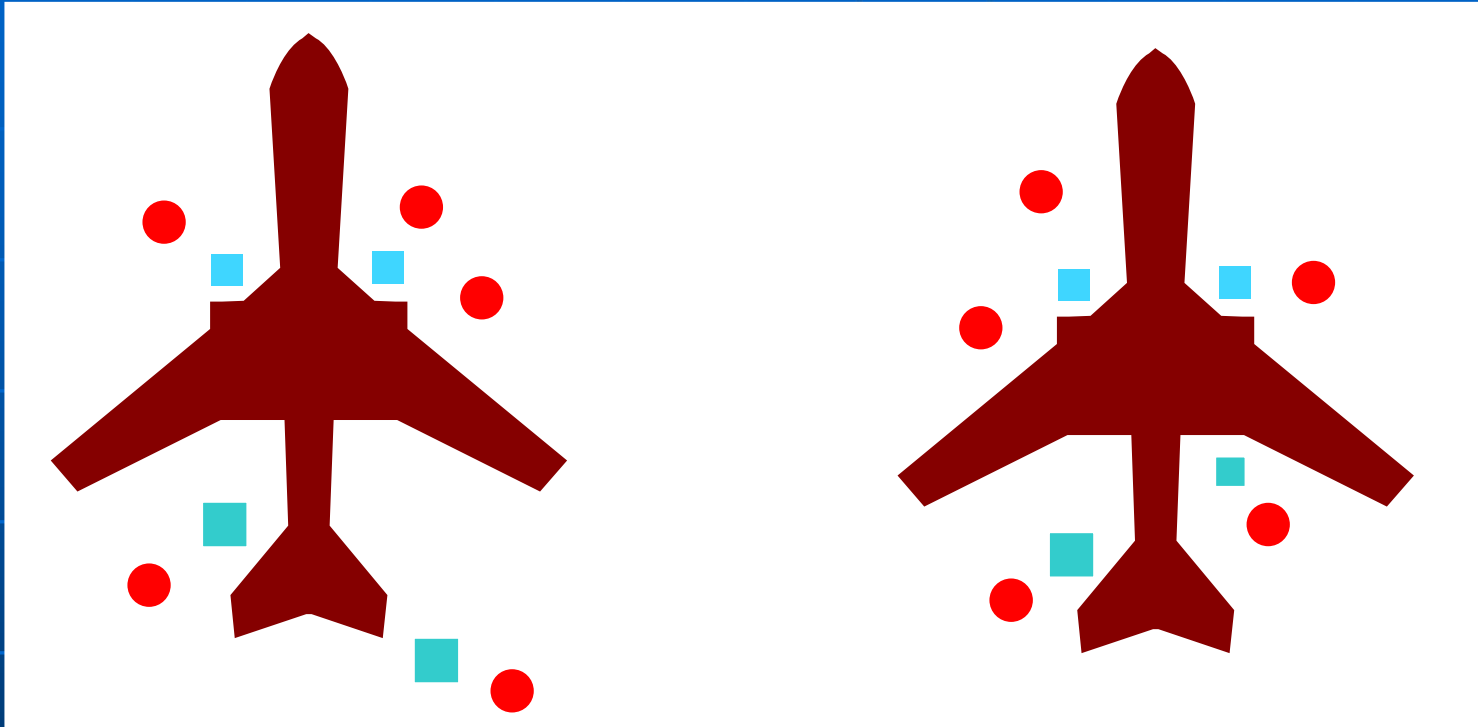
- Radiant heating
- No air flow
- Low noise
- Flame control
- Possible connection to an optional room thermostat
- Post-ventilation
- Combustion chamber made of ceramic fibre
- Standard oil level indicator
- Strong and long lasting construction
- Easy maintenance with European standard components
- Direction adjustable/Reclining



Application – hangar – - heating employees during work

MASTER[®]





● - XL 9 E-S

■ - workers

Application:

- Agriculture, condtruction, industry
- Stocks, halls, garages etc.
- Open and half-open places,
- Heating outdoor concerts and entertainments
- Heating film teams
- Defrosting (for example rail-coach)
- For drying
- Hardening lacquered coating
- Point heating
- Tents heating
- In all others places when we can't use indirects heaters.



UNIVERSAL OIL HEATERS

MASTER®

WA 29



WA 41



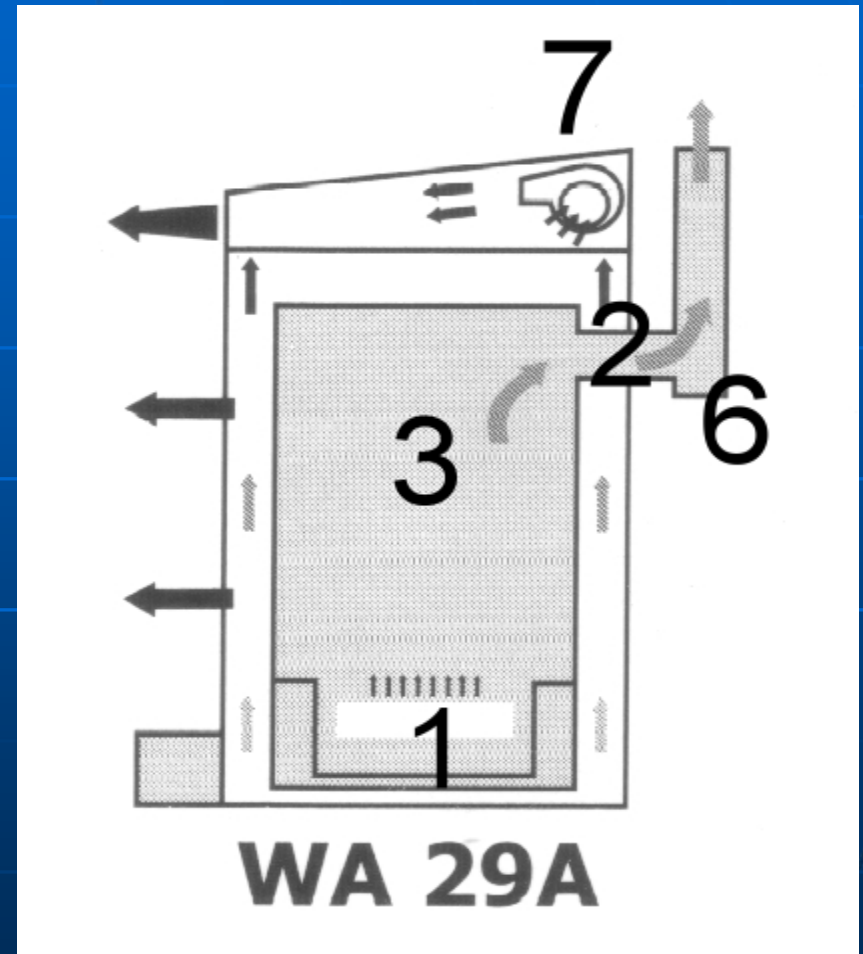
WA 59



Model	Capacity (min / max)	Fuel consumption	Air displacement	Tank capacity	Flue tube Ø
	[kW]	[kg/h]	[m3/h]	[l]	[mm]
WA 29A	19 / 29	2-3	1 000	50	130
WA 41	24 / 41	2.5-4.3	3 000	55	130
WA 59	36 / 59	3.8-6.2	3 000	55	180

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

- 1 – burner
- 2 – exhaust gas exit
- 3 – heat exchanger
- 6 – chimney draught (flue draft) stabilizer
- 7 – centrifugal radial fan



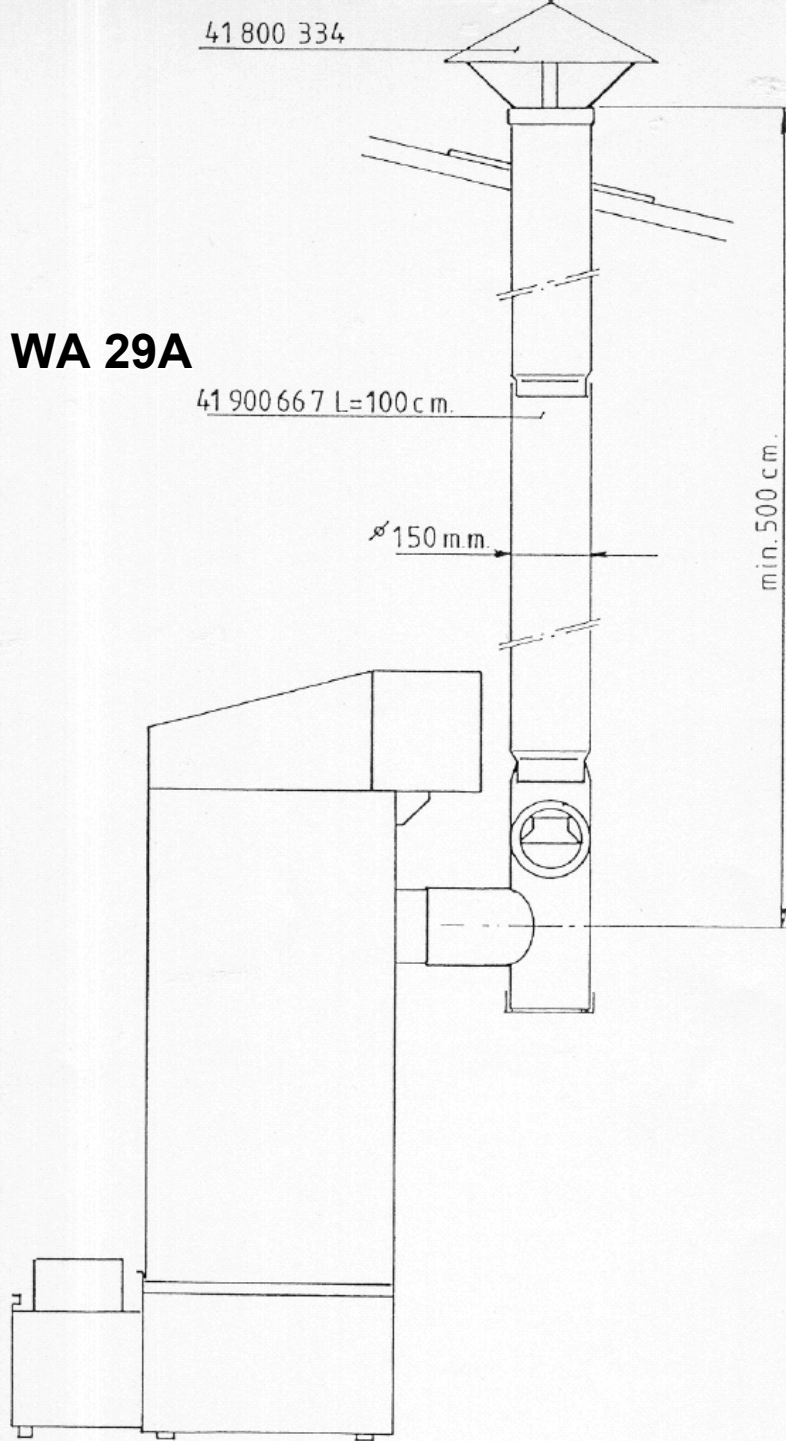
Application :

- ❖ industry - heating and frost protection of halls, stocks and warehouses
- ❖ car industry - heating of garage workshops and body preparation areas
- ❖ agriculture - heating workshops
- ❖ administration buildings

Characteristic and advantages :

- ❖ Economy – cheap fuel
- ❖ No smell during heating
- ❖ High efficiency
- ❖ Temp. regulator (High/low capacity regulator)
- ❖ Built-in burner
- ❖ Thermostat of pump control
- ❖ Overheat security thermostat.
- ❖ Flame failure security thermostat
- ❖ Oil overflow security system
- ❖ Built-in overflow protection for burner dish
- ❖ Inside fuel tank – capacity for one day

WA 29A



FLUE PIPE INSTALLATION

minimum diameter of flue pipe: 150mm

minimum flue height: 5 m or 6 m

all pipes should be vertical if possible, keep horizontal pipes to the absolute minimum

avoid bends in the flue installation if possible

MASTER®

GAS HEATERS

- ❖ BLP 15 M
- ❖ BLP 30 M
- ❖ BLP 50 M
- ❖ BLP 70 M



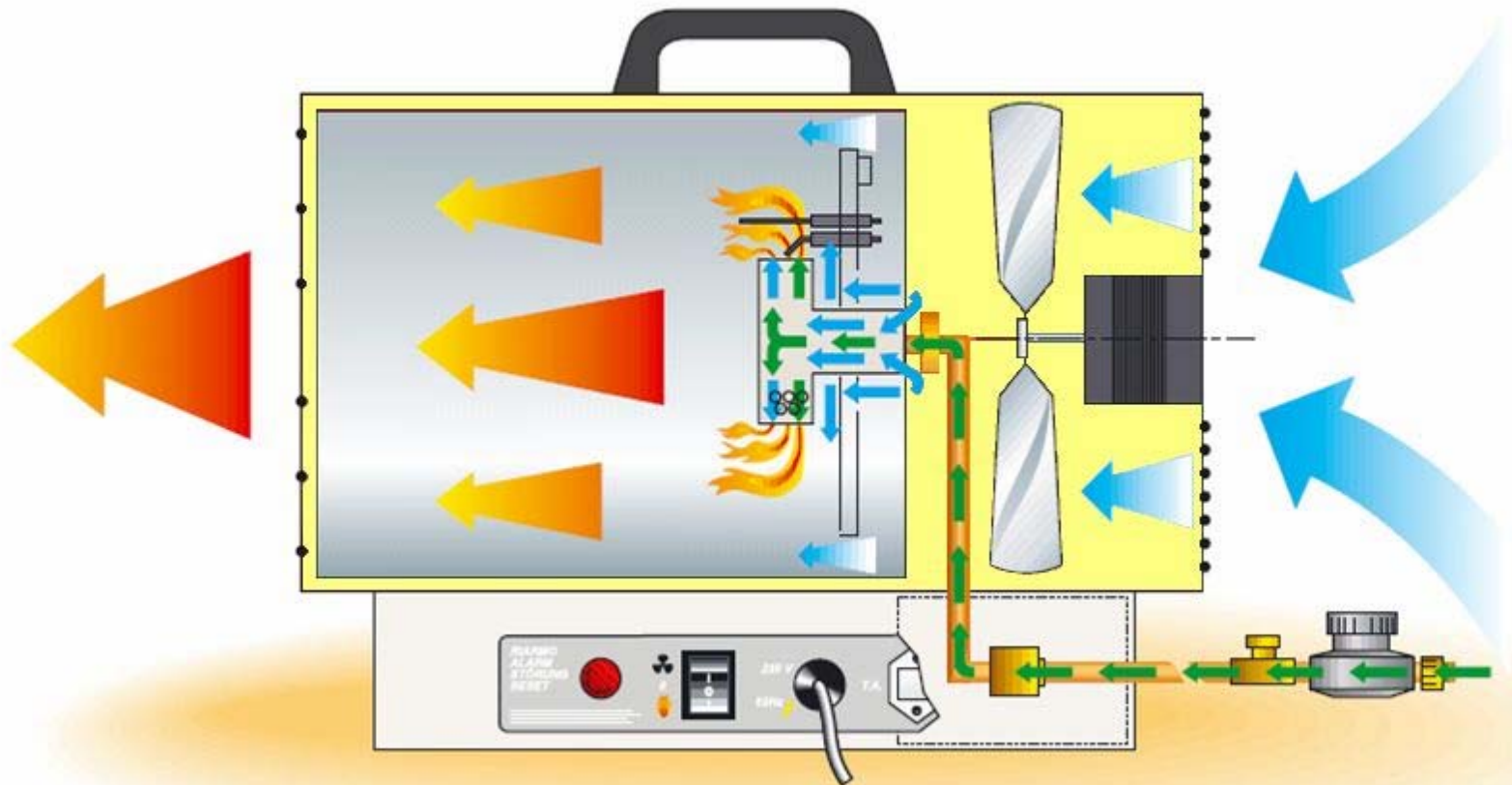
- ❖ BLP 30 E
- ❖ BLP 50 E
- ❖ BLP 70 E

- ❖ BLP 100 E

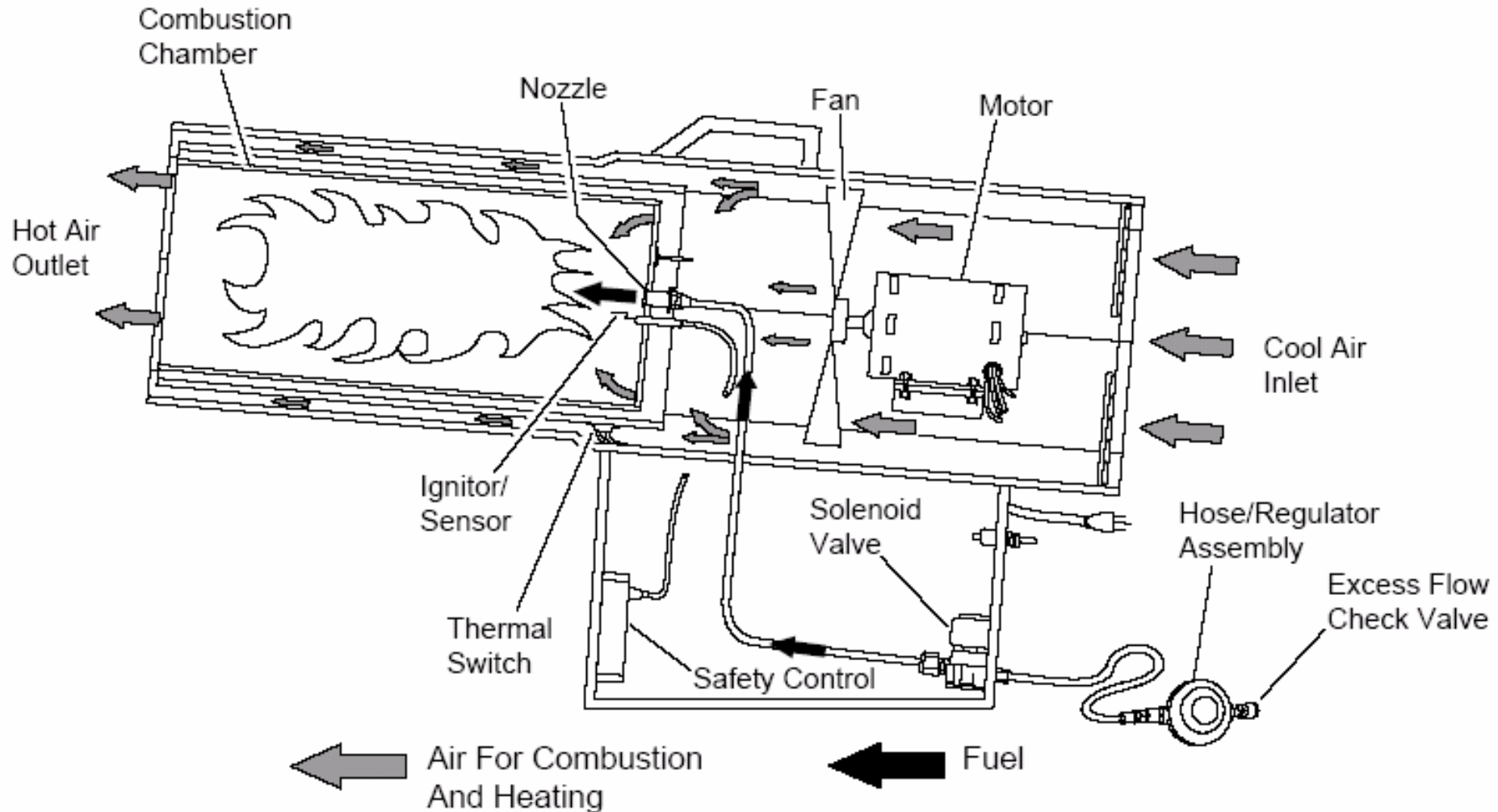


Model	Capacity max	Capacity min	Ignition	Fuel consumption	Air displacement
	[kW] / [kcal/h]			[kg/h]	[m ³ /h]
BLP 15 M	15 / 12 900	11 / 9 460	piezo	1,07	300
BLP 30 M	30 / 25 800	16 / 13 760	piezo	2,14	1000
BLP 50 M	46 / 39 560	31 / 26 660	piezo	3,29	1450
BLP 70 M	69 / 59 340	39 / 33 540	piezo	4,95	2300
BLP 30 E	30 / 25 800	16 / 13 760	electronic	2,14	1000
BLP 50 E	46 / 39 560	31 / 26 660	electronic	3,29	1450
BLP 70 E	69 / 59 340	39 / 33 540	electronic	4,95	2300
BLP 100 E	96,5 / 83 000	32,2 / 28 000	electronic	7,5	3260

OPERATION



CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION



Securities :

- ✓ Electromagnetic valve – stops gas delivery when there is no voltage
- ✓ Additional under-pressure valve on the reducer (reducing valve) – stops gas delivery in case of hose
- ✓ Overheating thermostat – switches off device when it is overheated
- ✓ Thermocouple – when flame distinguish turns off gas delivery

Application :

- Agriculture, building, industry
- Stocks, halls, warehouses, garages, workshops
- Greenhouses – burning oxygen, production of CO₂



Characteristics:

- Possible to connect several bottles
- Low gas consumption, economical in use
- Clean burning
- Possibility to regulate capacity from 60 to 100%
- Use of thermostat in model E
- Efficiency almost 100%
- Easy in service
- Portable



Why do we use gas heaters !?!

Methane



Propane





Gas Glue – usefull in gas heaters – gas connections

Temperature range -55°C to 150°C

Compatible with norm DIN 54454

4515.903 – spare part code

Coupling set to gas heaters

MASTER®



Connector – **4515.902**



Gas tube – **4515.901**



REMEMBER!!!

10 kW of heater capacity = 10 kg of gas

MASTER®

ELECTRIC FAN HEATERS



B 2 EPA
B 3 SEPA
B 3,3 EPA
B 5 EPA
B 9 EPA
B 15 EPA
B 22 EPA



Model		B 2 EPA	B 3 SEPA	B 3,3 EPA	B 5 EPA
Capacity	kW	1-2	1,45-2,9	1,65-3,3	2,5-5
	Kcal/h	860 – 1720	1250 - 2500	1433 – 2866	2150 - 4300
Switch pos.1		Off			
Switch pos.2		Fan			
Switch pos.3	kW	1	1,45	1,65	2,5
Switch pos.4	kW	2	2,9	3,3	5
Max current consumption	A	8,7	12,6	14,5	3×7,2
Voltage	V/Hz	230 / 50	230 / 50	230 / 50	400 / 50
Air displacement	m ³ /h	120	120	510	510
Temperature range	°C	5-35	5-35	5-35	5-35
Internal protection		IPX4			

Securities :

- overheating thermostat
- cooling thermostat



Model		B 9 EPA	B 15 EPA	B 22 EPA
Capacity	kW	4,5-9	7-15	11-22
	Kcal/h	3870 - 7740	6450-12900	9460-18920
Switch pos.1		off		
Switch pos.2		fan		
Switch pos.3	kW	4,5	7,5	11
Switch pos.4	kW	9	15	22
Max current consumption	A	3×13	3×22	3×32
Voltage	V/Hz	400 / 50	400 / 50	400 / 50
Air displacement	m ³ /h	800	1700	2200
Temperature range	°C	5-35	5-35	5-35
Internal protection		IPX4		

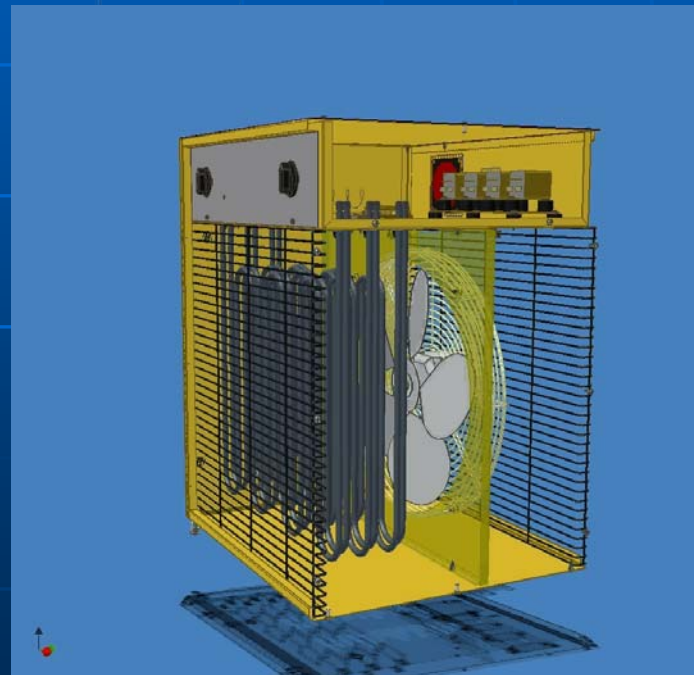
Securities :

- overheating thermostat
- cooling thermostat



OPERATION

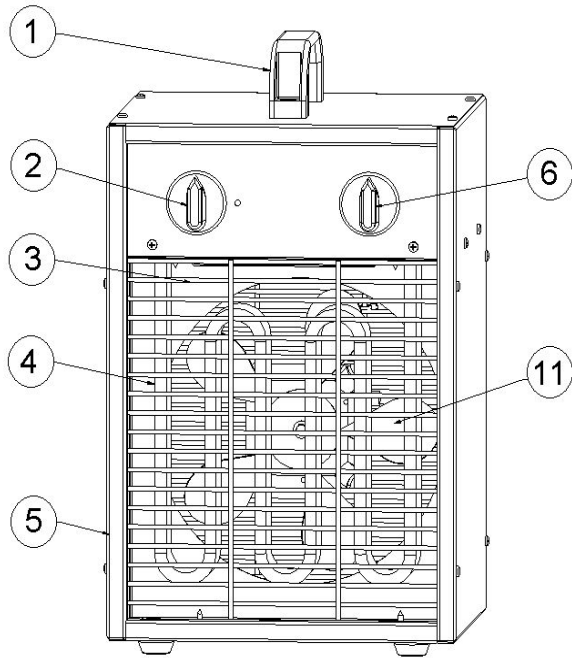
Axial-flow fan sucks the air from the back side of a heater and directs it towards thermoelements. The air warms up at the thermoelements and blows out in front of the heater.



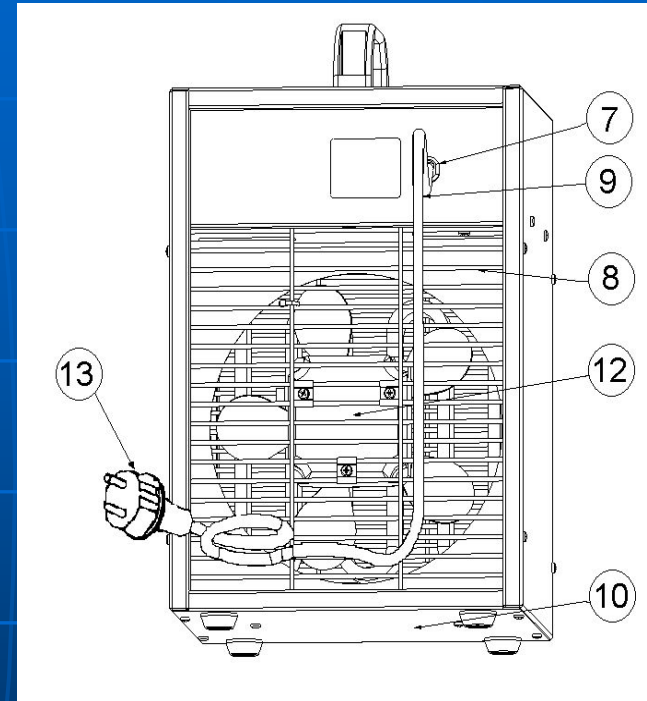
Safeties :

- Overheat thermostat
- Cool-off thermostat

B 2 EPA i B 3,3 EPA



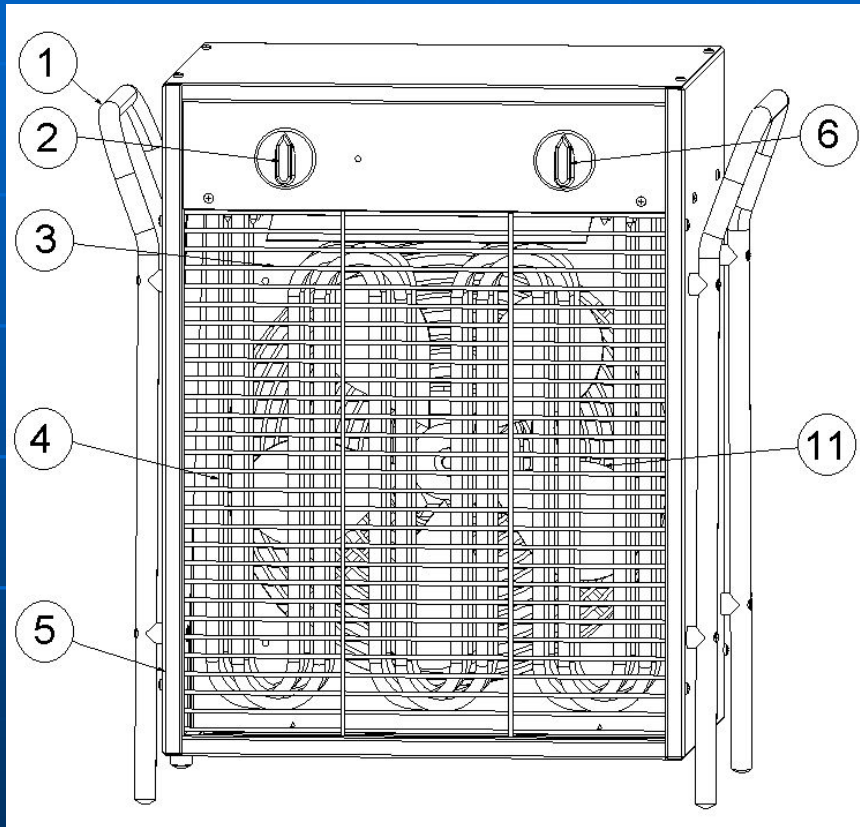
FRONT



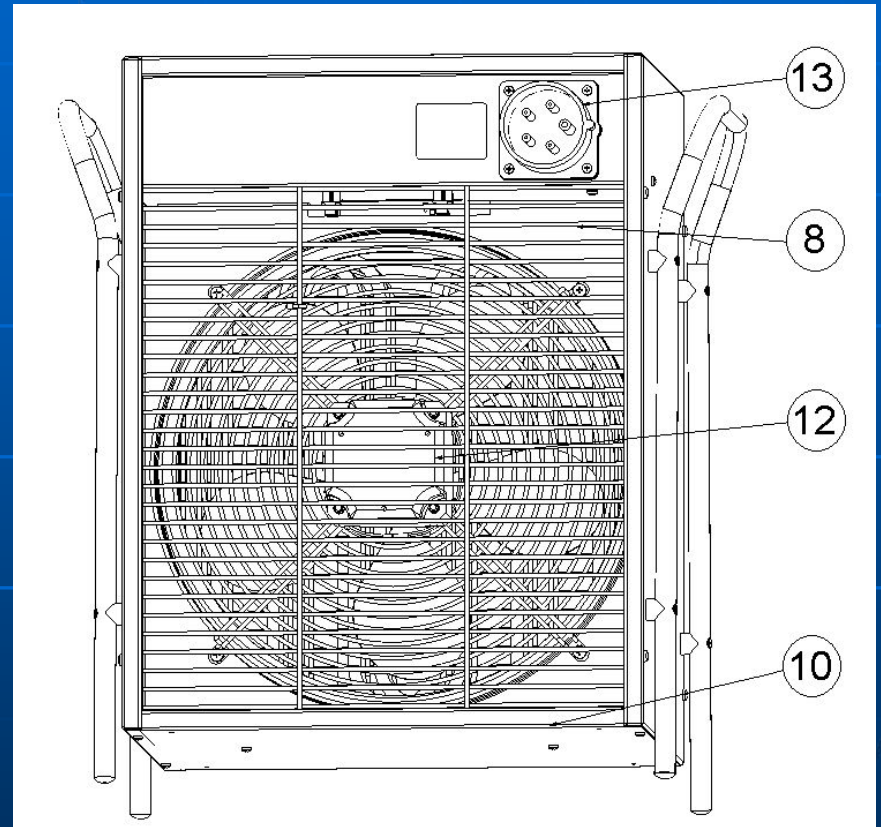
BACK

1. LIFTING EYE
2. THERMOSTAT
3. FRONT PROTECTIVE GRID
4. HEATING ELEMENT
5. CASING
6. SWITCH
7. CABLE PENETRATION
8. BACK PROTECTIVE GRID
9. POWER CORD
10. BASE FOOT
11. FAN
12. MOTOR
13. PLUG

B 15 EPA i B 22 EPA



FRONT



BACK

Application:

- Agriculture, construction, industry in rather small areas
- Stocks, offices, shops, garages, private sector
- Closed areas
- For drying

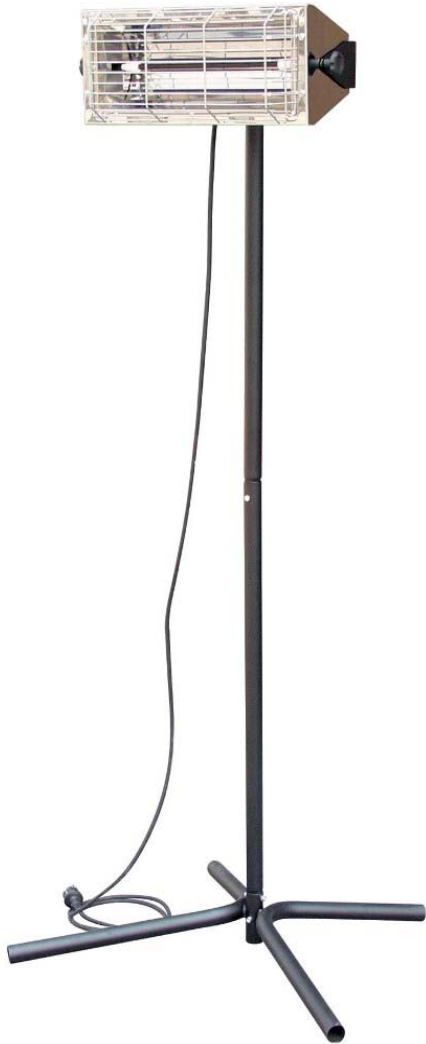
Characteristic :

- 100% efficiency, easy in use, service not necessary
- Quiet, without smell, clean heat
- For badly ventilated areas
- Built-in thermostat and overheating switch
- Heat regulator
- No problems with fuel
- Long-life, all elements are of stainless steel
- Easy to transport
- Easy to use and service



MASTER®

INFRARED ELECTRIC HEATERS



HALL 3000

HALL 1500



HALL 3000 C

TS 3 A



CHARACTERISTICS :

- Easy in use and maintenance
- Radiant heating
- Instant heat
- No oxygen consumption
- No air flow, no dust, no fumes, no odours, no humidity
- Low noise
- 100% Efficiency
- Variable heat settings
- Also for room with low ventilation
- Optional accessories: stand for HALL 1500

APPLICATION:

- Agriculture, construction, industry in rather small areas
- Stocks, offices, shops, garages, cellars, warehouses, private sector
- Closed environments
- Recommended for painters, plasterers, tile setters, plumbers, etc.
- For maximum drying efficiency use with a dehumidifier

MASTER®



Infrared electric and fan electric heaters

MASTER®



MASTER®

DEHUMIDIFIERS

AIR DEHUMIDIFIERS

MASTER®

DESA



Removes humidity from the air
Prevents the formation of mildew

Application:

- home, garages, cellars
- libraries, archives
- rooms with electronic equipment
- while painting and renovation

Description:

- light and small
- active carbon filter prevents build-up bacteria
- machine shuts off automatically
- can be fitted with an outer water tank

Specifications:

Model	DH 711	DH 721
Capacity (RT 30°C, RH 80%)	10 l/24h	20 l/24h
Operating rate	5-35 °C	5-35 °C
Air displacement	130 m ³ /h	240 m ³ /h
Refrigerant	R134a	R134a
Water tank capacity	2,5 l	4,7 l
Voltage	230/50 V/Hz	230/50 V/Hz
Power consumption	200 W	350 W
Dimensions	27 x 33 x 50 cm	30,5 x 33,5 x 58 cm

DESA Poland Sp. z o.o.
ul. Kłosa 8, Stary 62-000 TARNOWO PODGORNE
tel. (+48 61) 654 4000, fax (+48 61) 654 4001
office@desapoland.pl, www.desapoland.pl

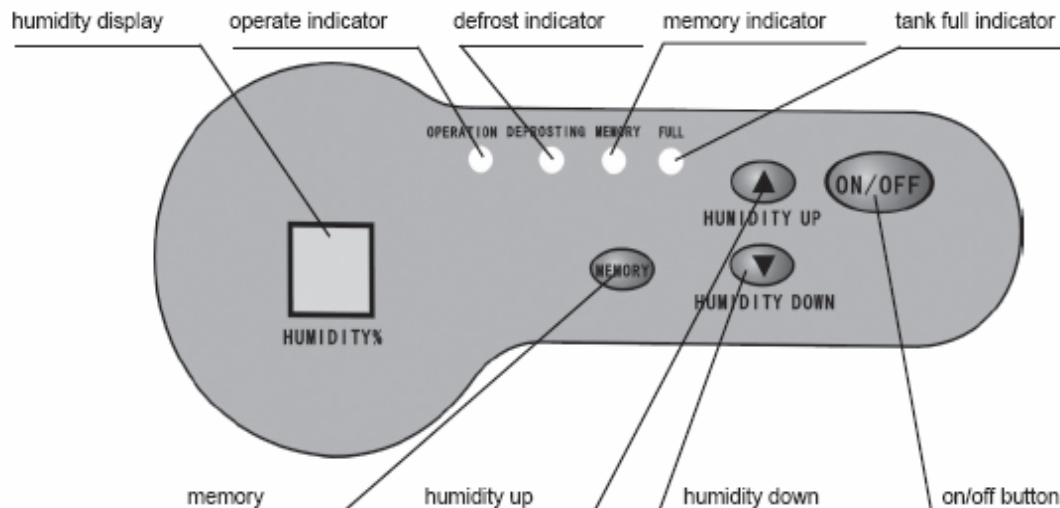
e-mail: office@desapoland.pl

NEW

MASTER®



Model		DH 751
Dehumidifier capacity (30°C / 80% HR)	l/24h	46,7
Operation range – temperature	°C	5 ÷ 35
Operation range – humidity	%	20 ÷ 90
Air flow	m³/h	350
Refrigerant name	-	R407c
Charge refrigerant	g	370
Freezing pressure (max)	MPa	2,5
Steaming pressure (max)	Mpa	1,0
Water tank capacity	l	5,7
Rated power input	W	900
Rated current input	A	4,2
Electrical supply	V/Hz	220 ÷ 240 / ~50
Noise level	dB(A)	≤52
Size	mm	495 x 375 x 825
Net weight	kg	30



Model	Capacity l/24h 80% (30°C)	Air displacement m ³ /h	Temperature range °C	Humidity range %	Condensate tank capacity
DH 41 H	40,6	450	5-40	40 - 95	8
DH 40	40	400	3-40	40 - 100	11



MASTER DH 41 H



MASTER DH 40

DH 41 H vs DH 40

MASTER®



DH 41 – additional thermoelement inside dehumidifier (working in temperature range 5-15 degrees) – better operation of refrigerant system.

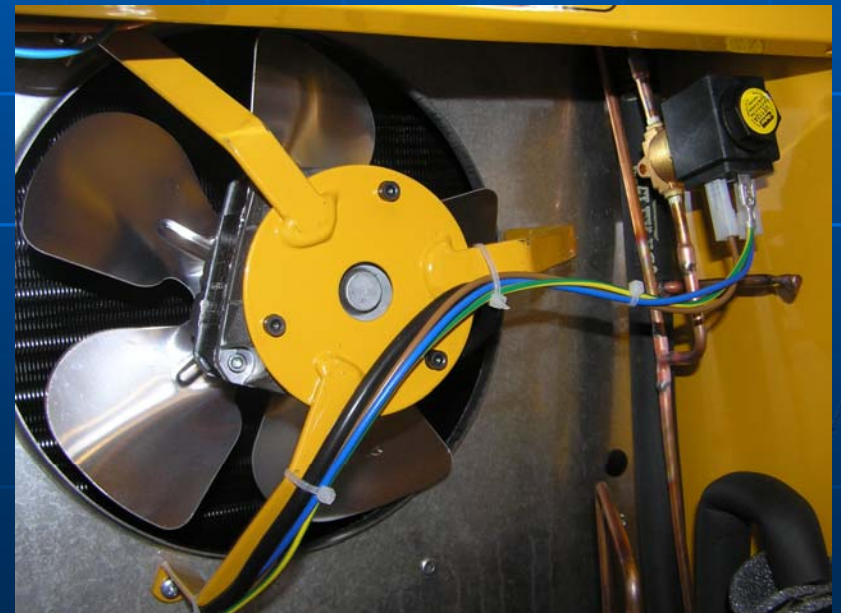
DH 40 – without thermoelement.





Defrosting via air flow
and thermoelement.

Defrosting via hot
gases - electrovalve.

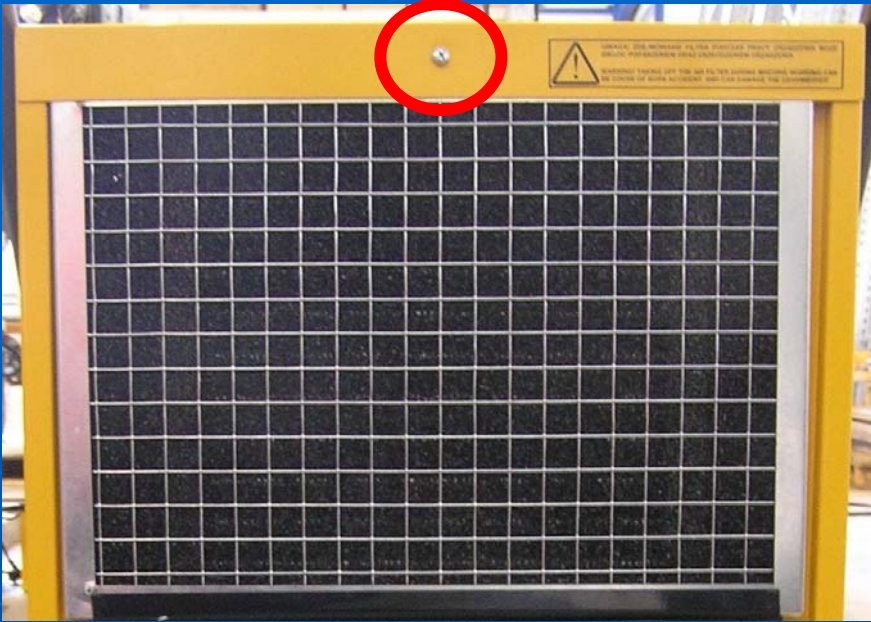




DH 41 has control lamp responsible for signalization of defrosting procedure..

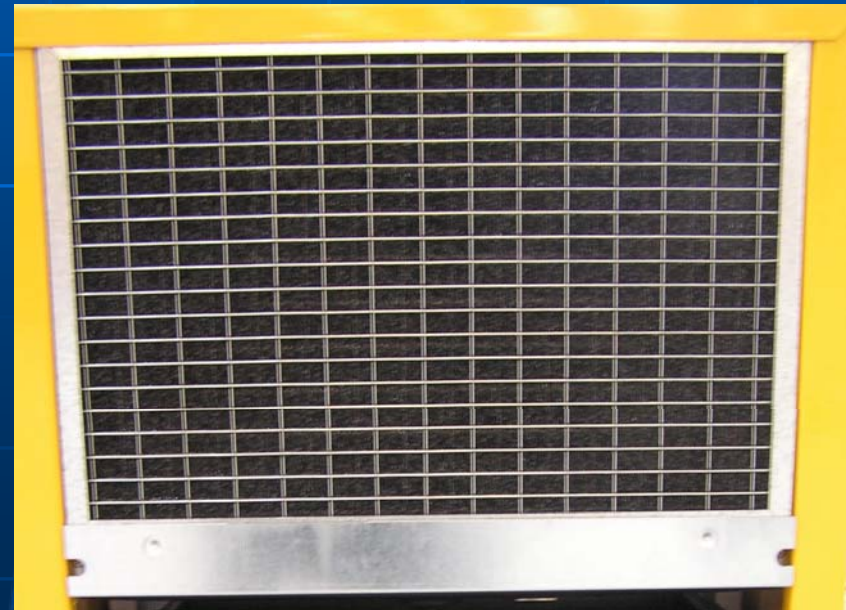
DH 40 is without defrosting control lamp.





DH 41 has fixing screw of air filter

DH 40 doesn't have fixing screw of air filter



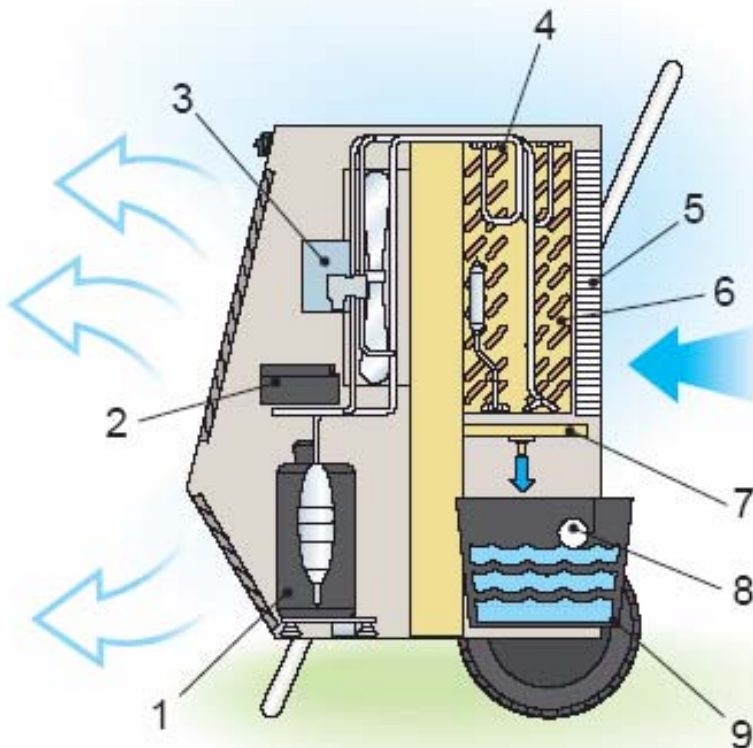


DH 41 has double switch position:
-standard dehumidifying mode;
-dehumidifying with thermoelement

DH 40 doesn't have possibility to choose dehumidifying mode with thermoelement

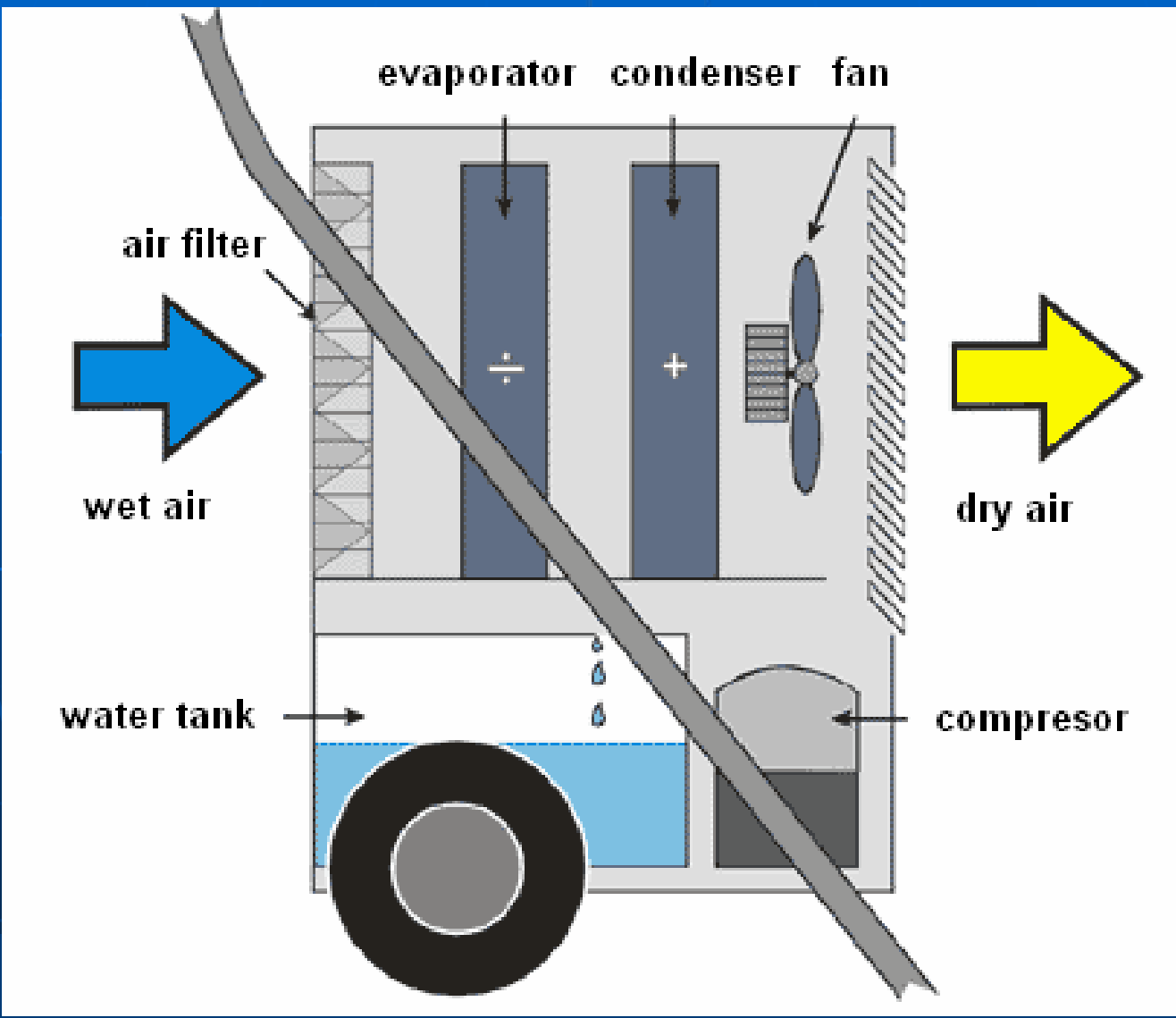


Model	Capacity l/24h 80% (30°C)	Air displacement m ³ /h	Temperature range °C	Humidity range %	Condensate tank capacity
DH 25	22	250	3 - 40	40 - 100	5
DH 55	52	650			11
DH 80	80	900			---



1. Rotary hermetic compressor
2. Regulation element (valve)
3. Fan
4. Condenser
5. Air filter
6. Evaporator
7. Connecting pipe
8. Float
9. Condensate tank

OPERATION



Application :

- Basements, stocks
- Libraries, archives, galleries
- Houses, building sites, parcels
- Objects where food is kept
- During catastrophes, such as floods

Characteristic:

- Quiet
- Low price, low energy consumption
- Easy in use and service
- Portable with massive wheels
- Possible to remove water
- Fully automatic



CAPACITY CALCULATION – short formula

CONDITION OF EFFECTIVE DEHUMIDIFYING:

DEHUMIDIFIER should provide about 2 rates of air change per hour

$$V_{\text{vent}} = \text{area} \times 2$$

area = length x width x height [m³]

V_{vent} – dehumidifier airflow [m³/h]

ATTENTION!!!

To fast dehumidifying process can damage the walls

Dehumidifiers



Humidity increment in volume with small swimming pool

Data:

Room volume: $K = 5 \times 8 \times 2,5 = 100 \text{ m}^3$

Room parameters: $t_i = 26^\circ\text{C}$, $\phi_i = 60\%$

Water surface : $18 \text{ m}^2 (3 \times 6)$

Water temperature: 28°C

Air change coefficient: $n = 2 \text{ exchange/h}$

Quantity of people: $m = 5$

Quiet water



Humidity increments in volume:

Peoples:

$$W_1 = m \times w \text{ [g/h]}$$

m – quantity of people

w – single humidity increment [g/h]

$$W_1 = 5 \times 163 = 815 \text{ [g/h]} = 0,815 \text{ [kg/h]}$$

Activity	Temperature [°C]					
	15	18	20	23	26	29
Rest in sit	26	33	40	58	70	98
Rest in stand	31	42	54	72	91	122
Office work, light work	42	56	72	95	117	147
Stand work, low activity, light work	67	89	110	142	163	200
Stand work, high activity, light work	88	110	128	163	191	227
Sit work in factory, light work	109	135	154	196	226	260
Mechanic, painter, medium work	130	160	182	226	256	300
Restaurant service, very high activity, hard work	168	204	230	274	298	337
Dancing people, very hard work	255	307	342	386	412	460

Water tank:

$$W_2 = \sigma \times A \times (x'' - x) \text{ [kg/h]}$$

A - surface water tank [m²]

x'' - humidity content in air in water temperature [kg/kg] – Molier's diagram **28°C, φ_k = 100%**

x - humidity content in inside air **t_i = 26°C, φ_i = 60%**

σ - mass coefficient

σ = 10 for quiet water, swimming pools in house holds

σ = 20 for medium water movement, indoor swimming pools

σ = 30 for hard water movement, swimming pools with artificial wave

$$W_2 = 10 \times 18 \times (0,024 - 0,0125) = 180 \times 0,0115 = 2,07 \text{ [kg/h]}$$

Ventilation:

$$W_3 = K \times \rho \times n \times (x_z - x_w) \text{ [g/h]}$$

K - room volume [m³]

ρ - air density [kg/ m³]

n - air change coefficient [exchange/h]

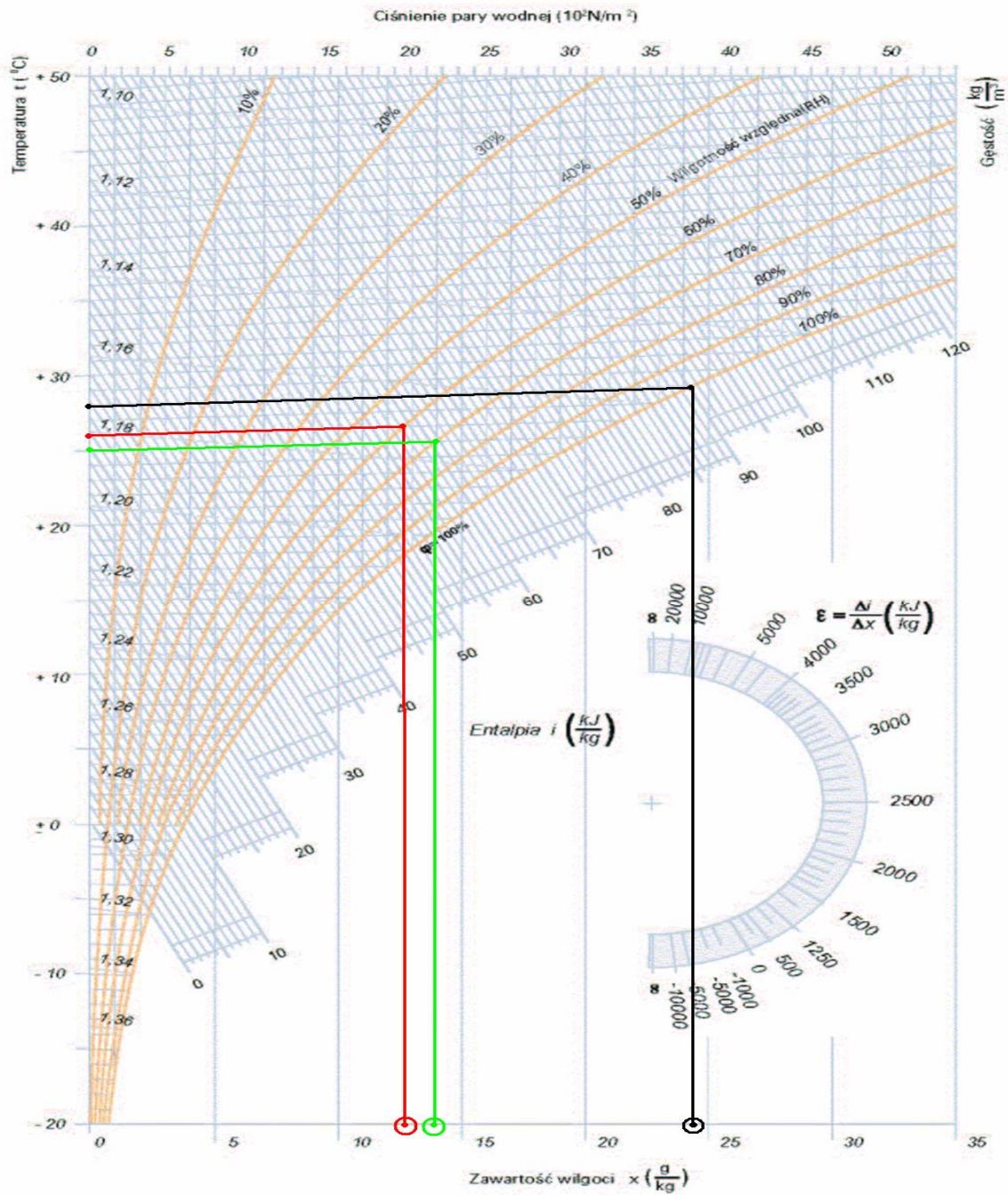
x_z - humidity content in outside air [g/kg] **t_o = 25°C, φ_o = 70%**

x_w - humidity content in inside air [g/kg] **t_i = 26°C, φ_i = 60%**

$$W_3 = 100 \times 1,2 \times 2 \times (0,0137 - 0,0125) = 0,288 \text{ kg/h} = 288 \text{ g/h}$$

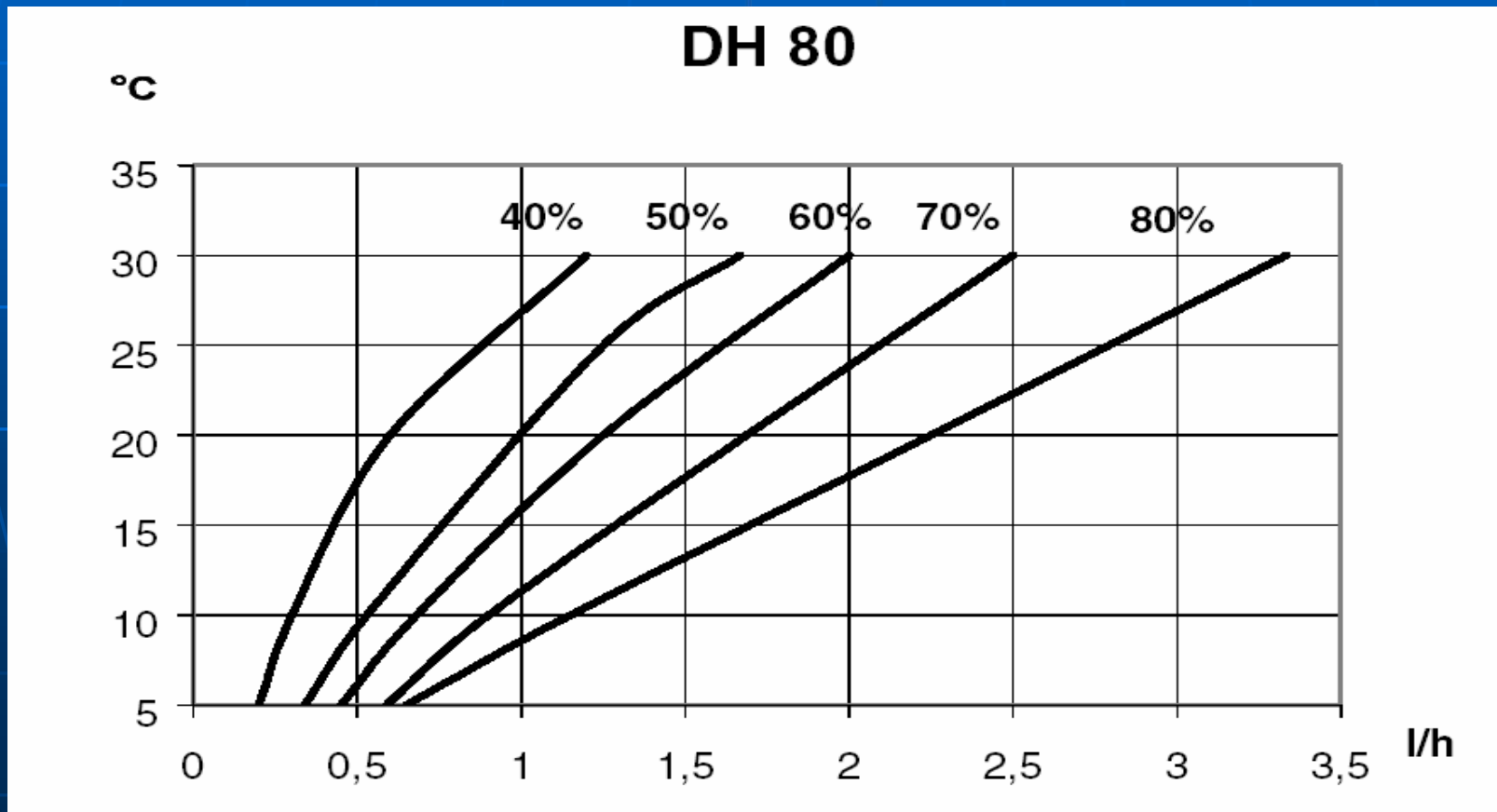
MASTER®





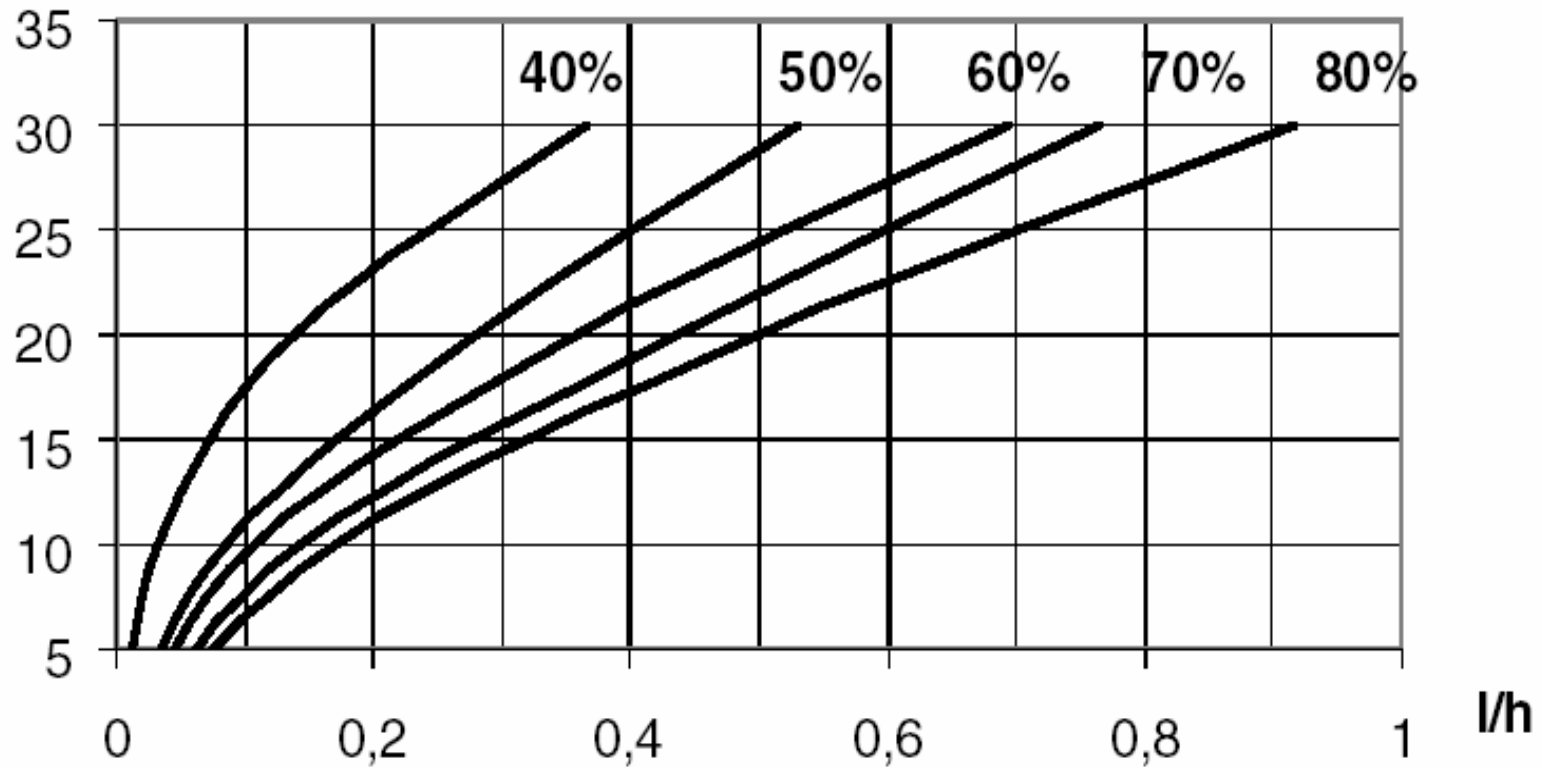
Required dehumidifier capacity

$$W = W_1 + W_2 + W_3 = 0,815 + 2,07 + 0,288 = 3,173 \text{ [kg/h]}$$



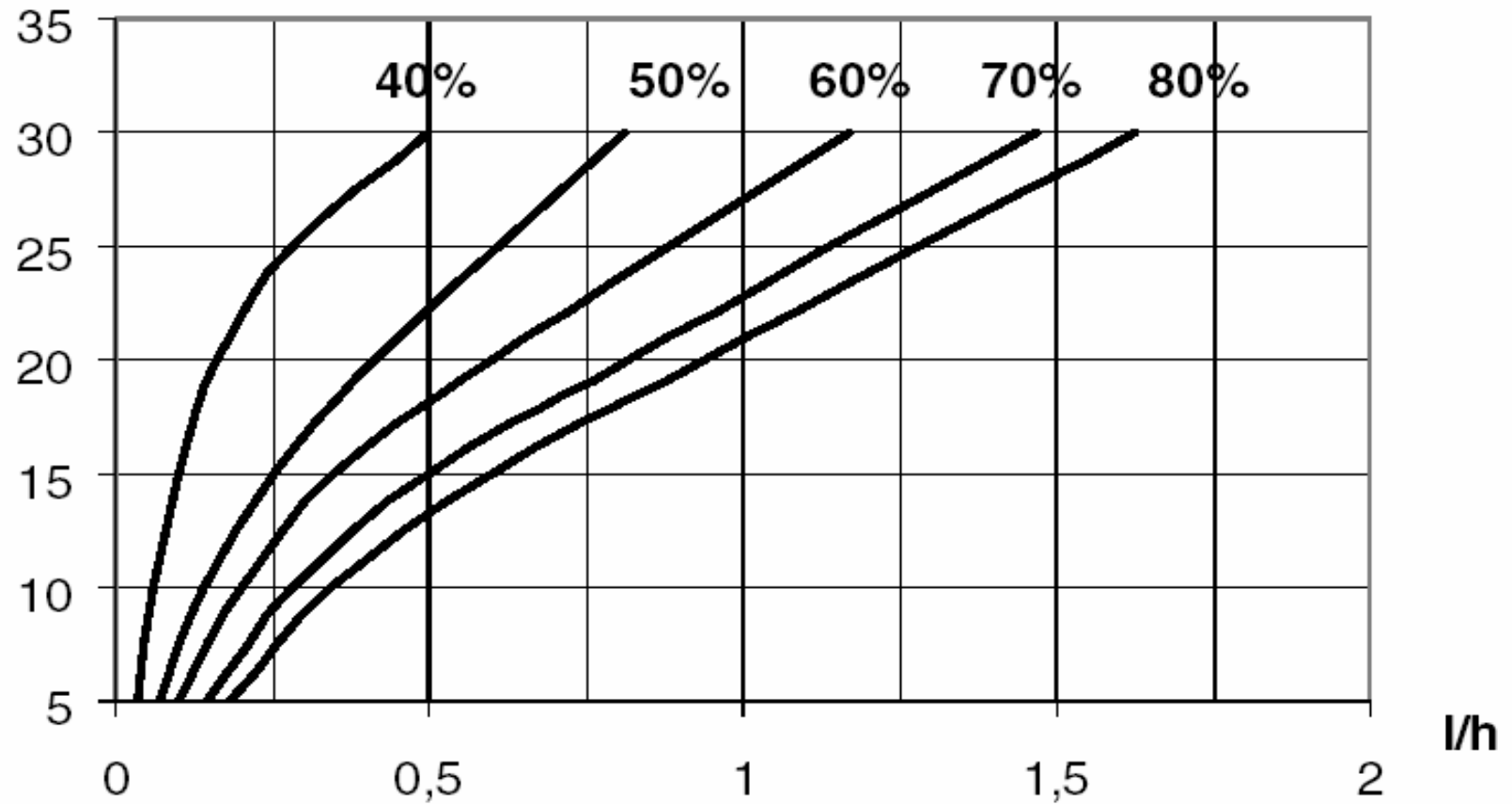
DH 25

°C



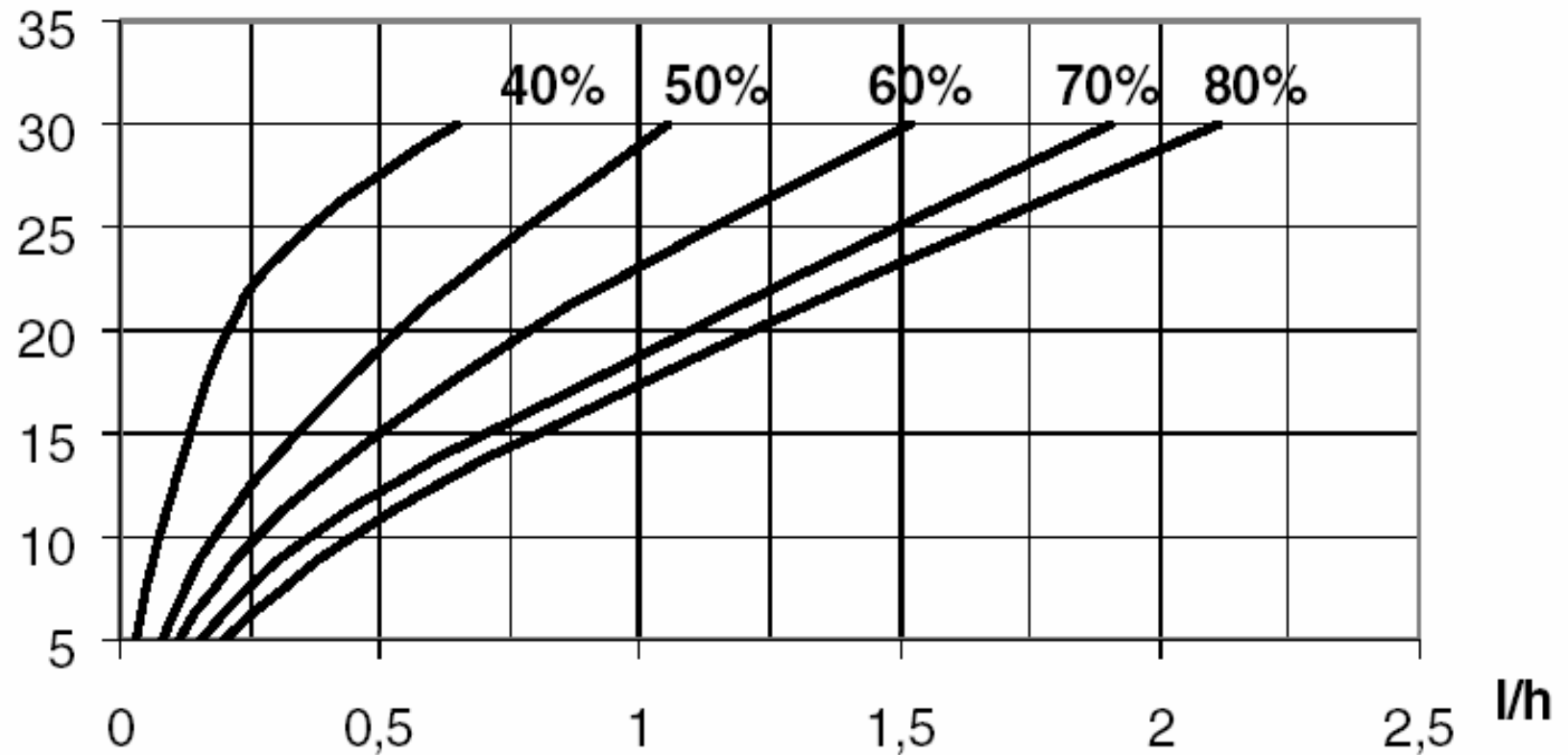
DH 40

°C

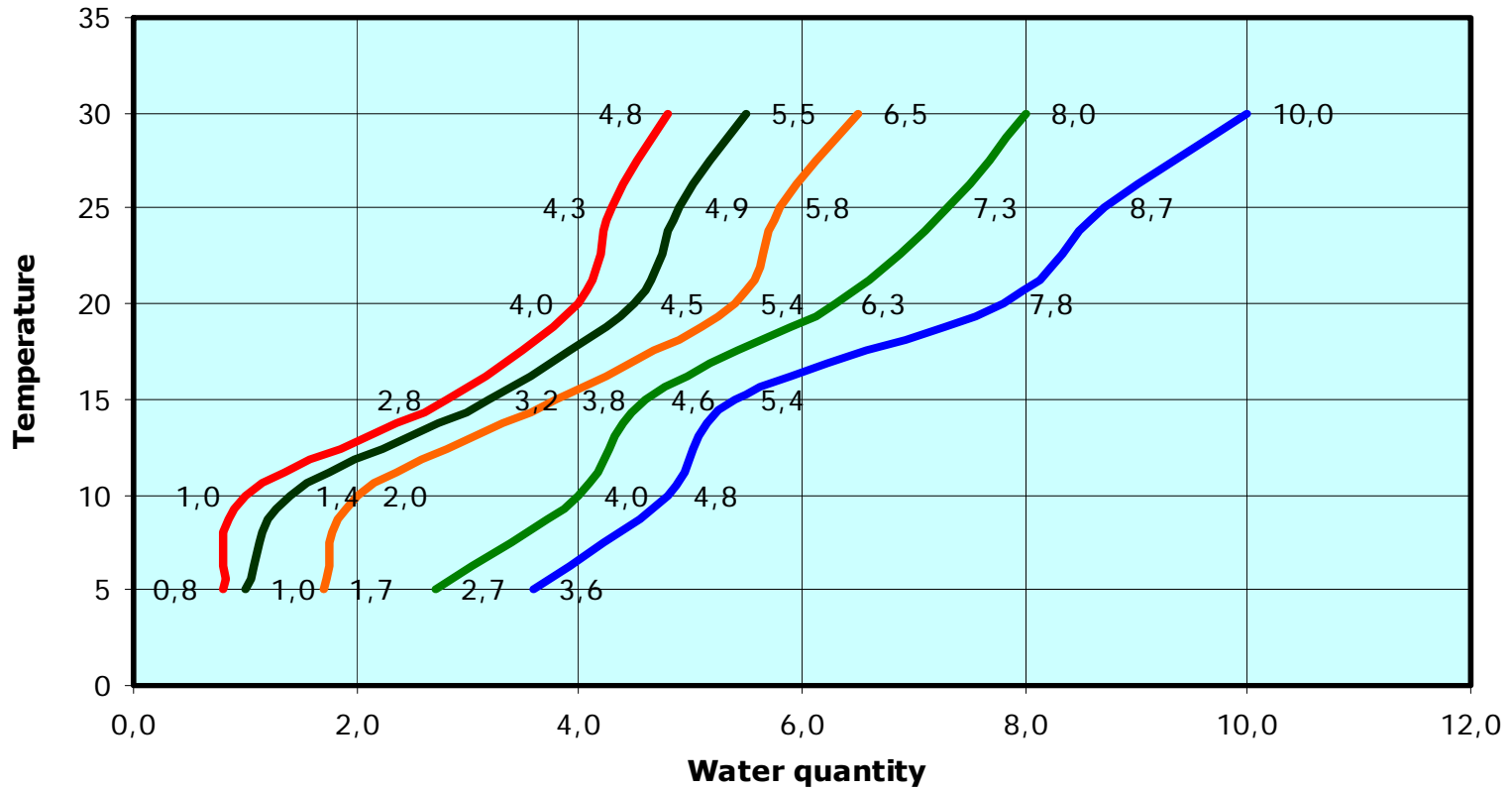


DH 55

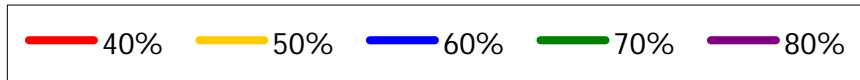
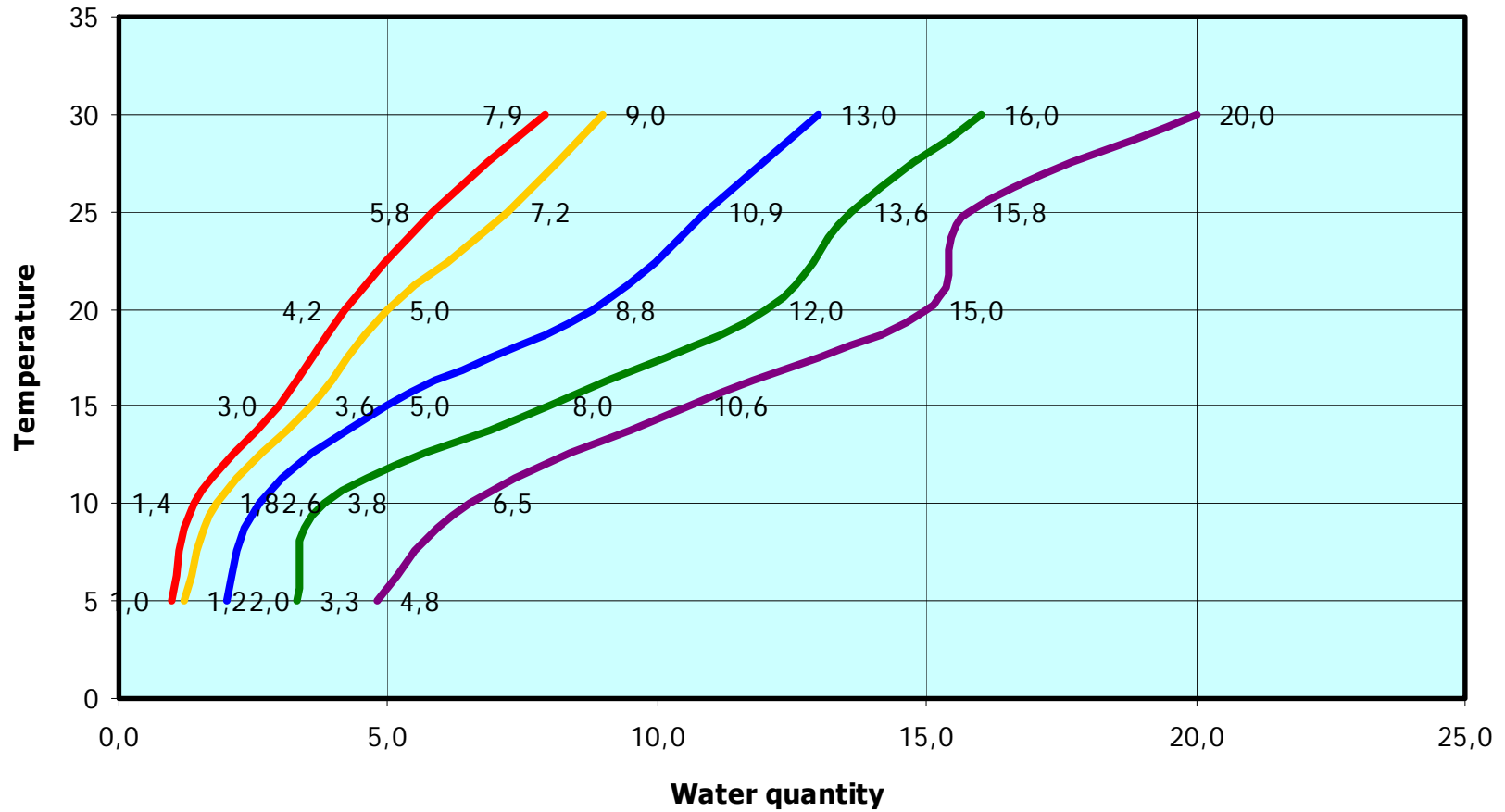
°C



DH-711



DH-721



Comparison Master-Sial

MASTER®

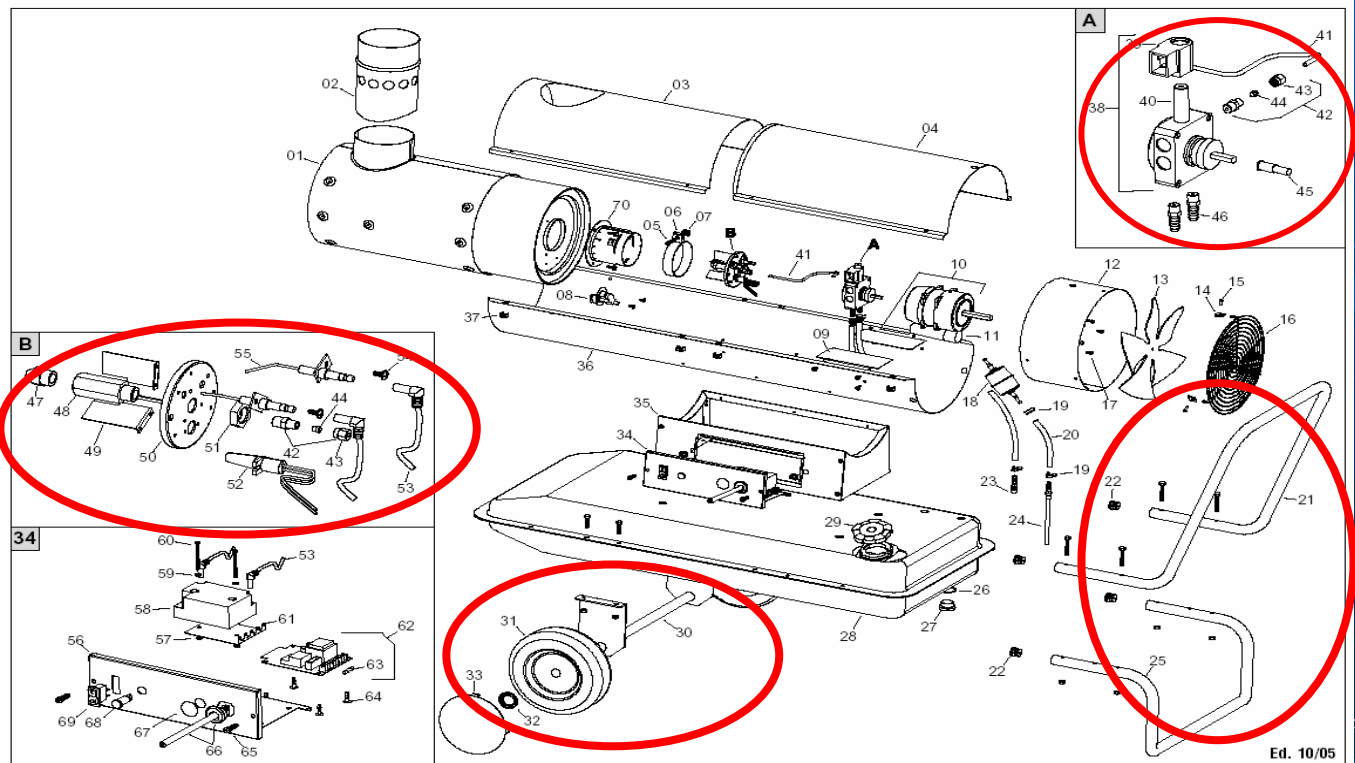
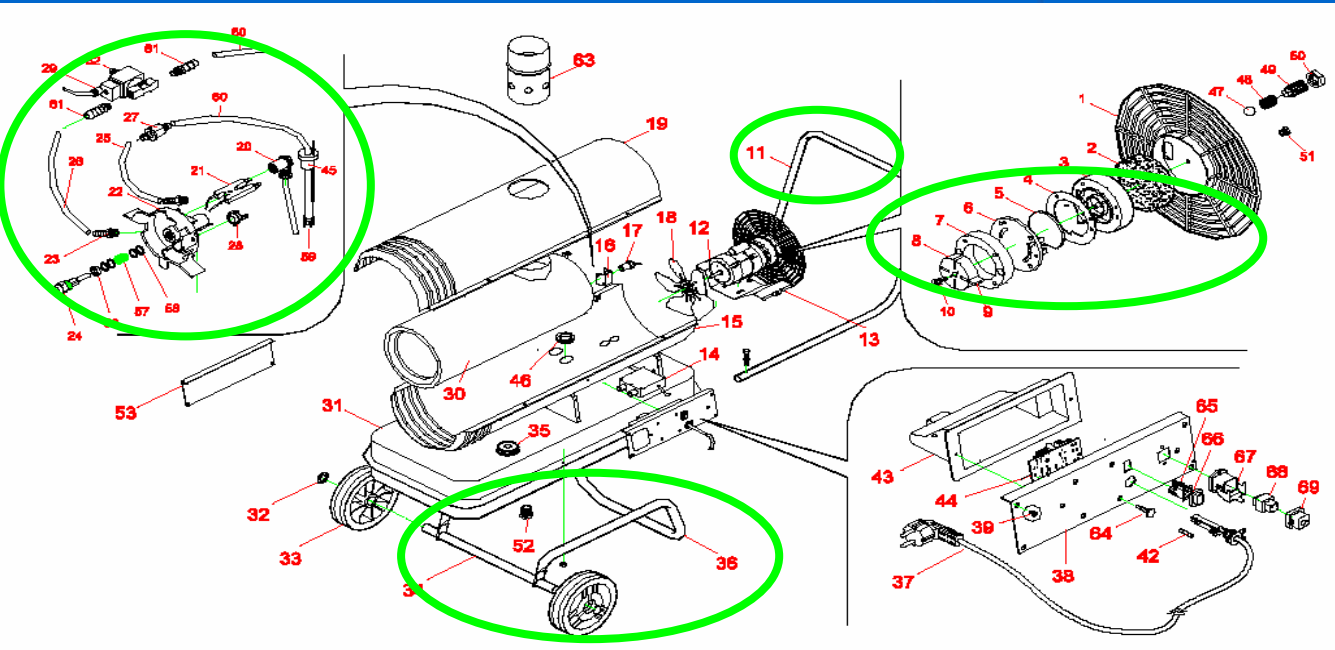
GRYP



BV 70



Gryp 15AP



MASTER BV 70

BV 70	Sial GRYP 15
High pressure burn system	Low pressure burn system
Oil pump	Air pump (erasure, sensitive for contact with water – swell)
Possible to connect outside fuel tank	Not possible to connect outside fuel tank
Better wheels, handles – assembly not needed	Necessary assembly (needed two persons) of wheels and handles, (poor quality)

Model	Capacity	Air displacement	Fuel consumption	Tank capacity
	[kW] / [kcal/h]	[m ³]	[l/h]	[dm ³]
BV 70 E	17 / 15 000	550	1,69	40
GRYP 15AP	14,5 / 12 500	650	1,48	30
BV 110 E	33 / 25 000	1800	3,1	65
GRYP 25AP	26 / 22 400	800	2,59	46

Comparison BLP 30 vs SIAL KID 30 and ITM GRISOU 25

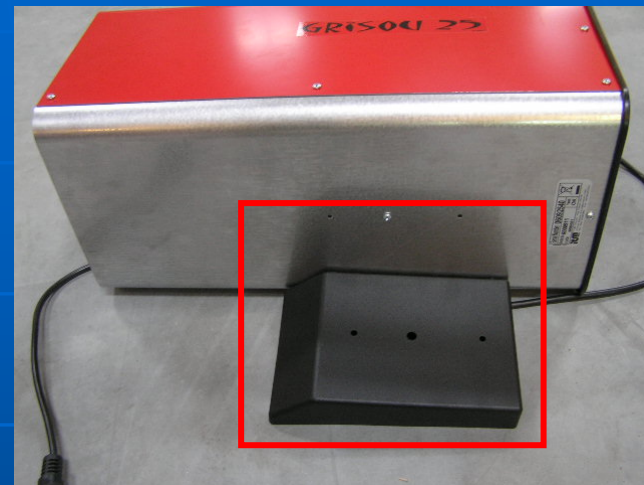


	Capacity max	Capacity min	Ignition	Fuel consumption	Air displacement
Model	[kW] / [kcal/h]			[kg/h]	[m ³ /h]
BLP 30 M	30 / 25 800	16 / 13 760	piezo	2,14	1000
GRISOU 25 - ITM	27 / 23 200	15,14 / 13 020	piezo	1,94	650
KID 30 A - SIAL	31,2 / 26 800	12,4 / 10 700	piezo	2,46	750

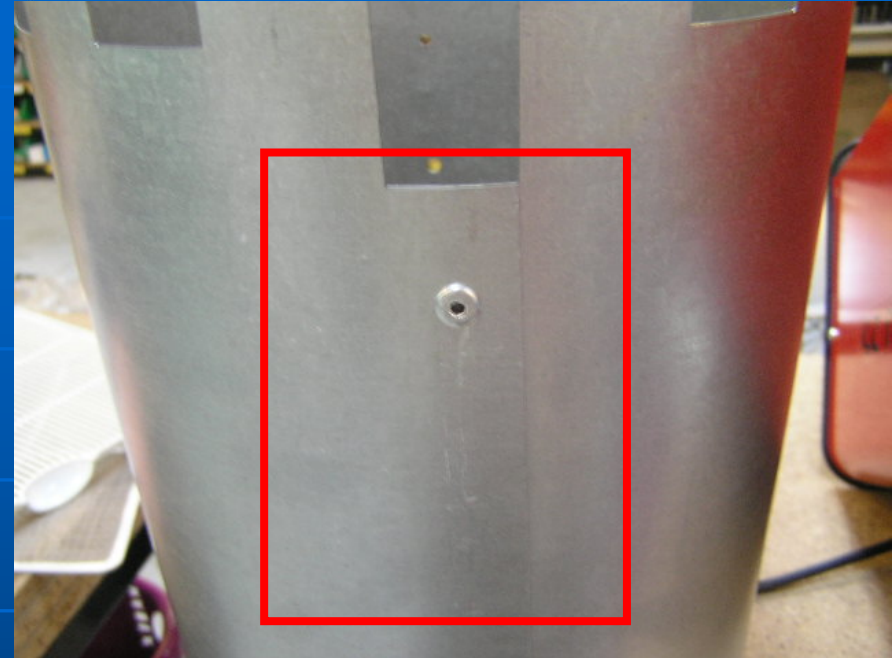
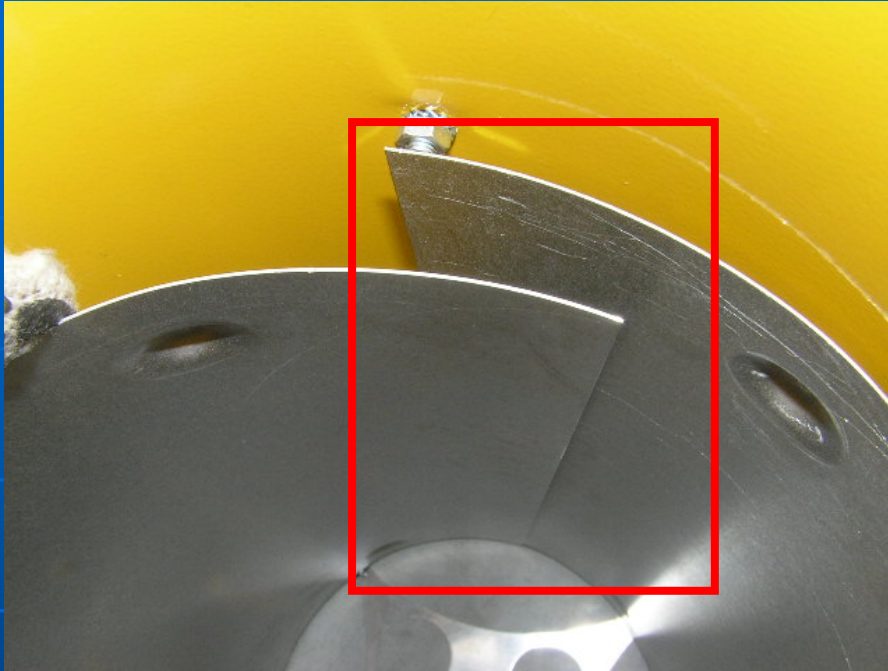




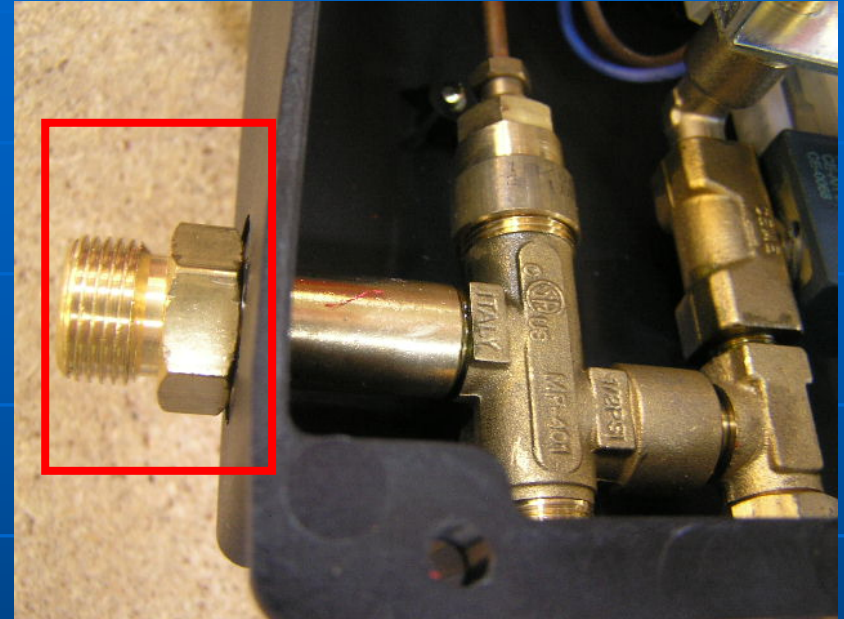
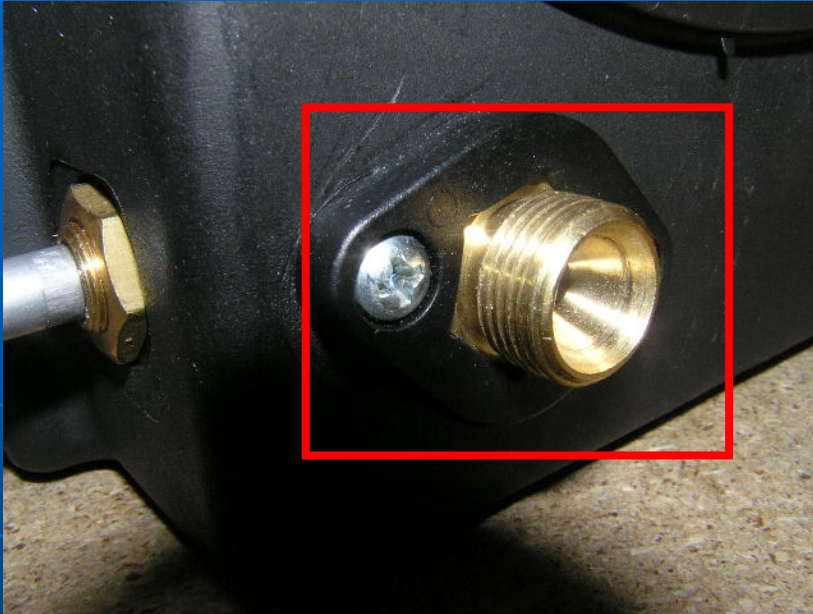
BLP 30 M vs GRISOU 25



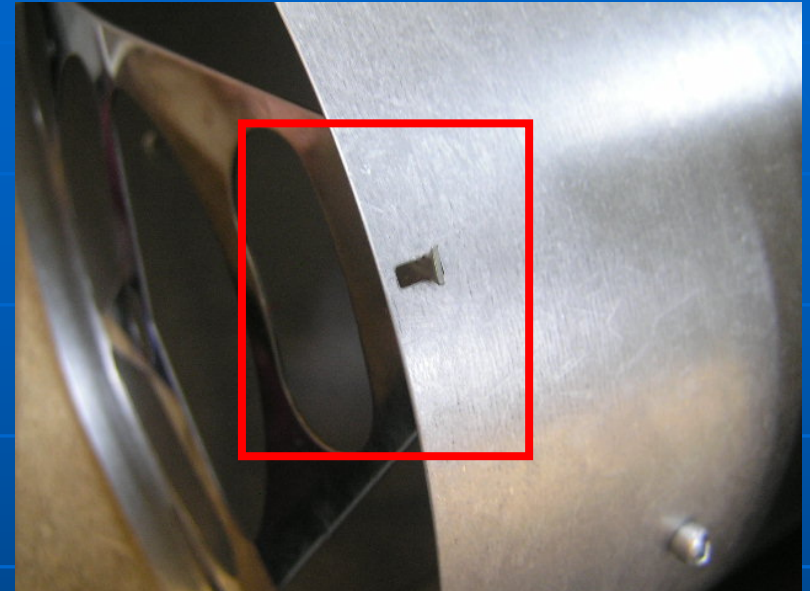
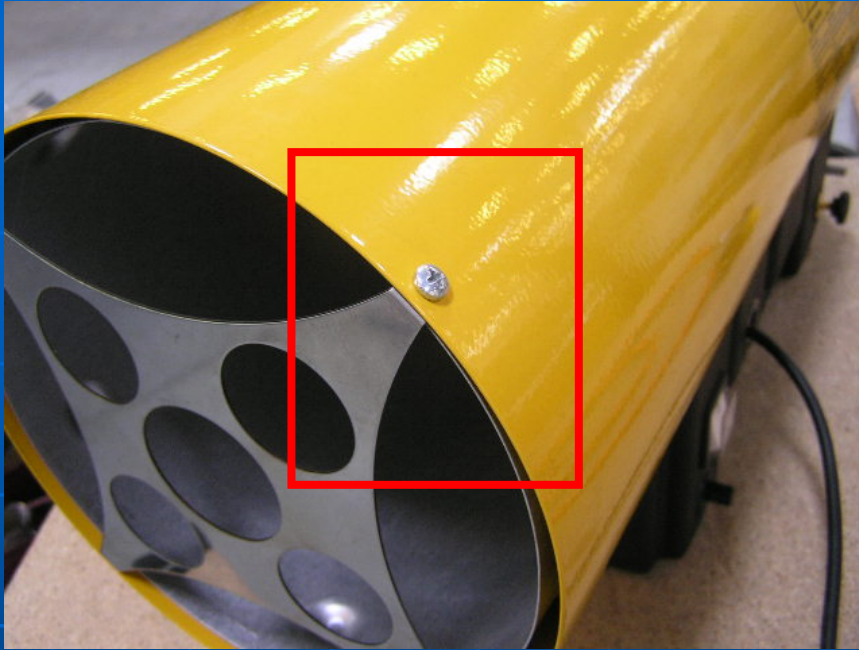
Master has already mounted handle and plastic bottom



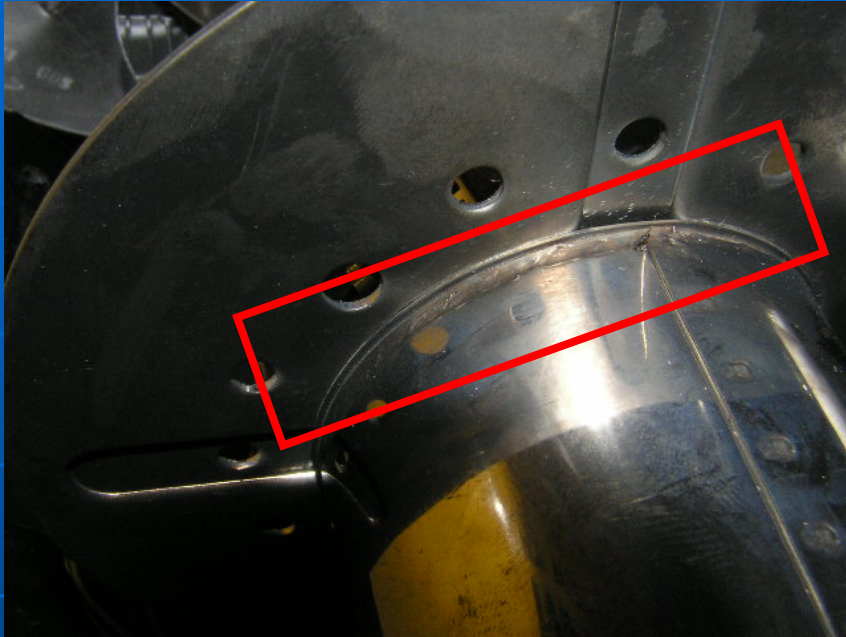
**Master do not have a combustion chamber mounted on rivets
– more practical – better for service**



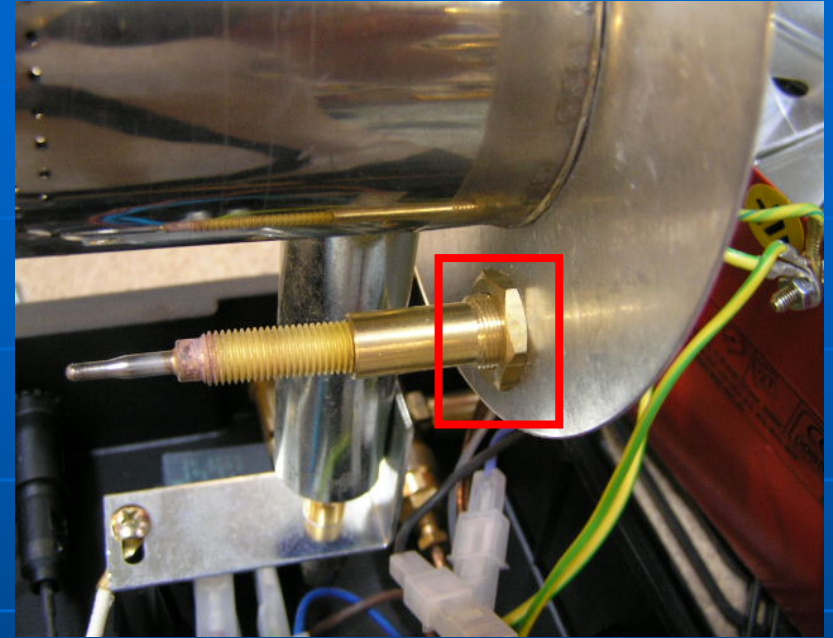
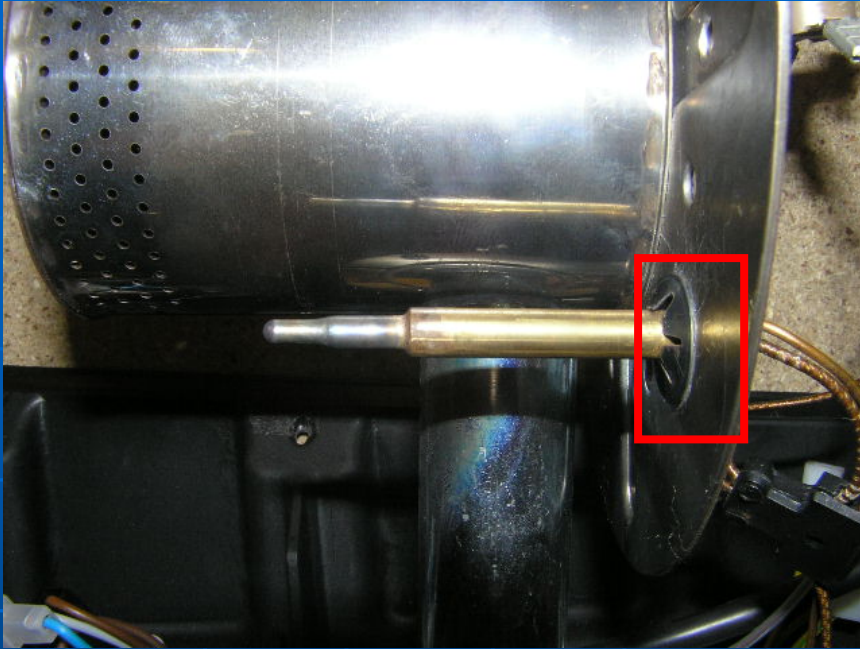
Master has additional protection on gas inlet nozzle



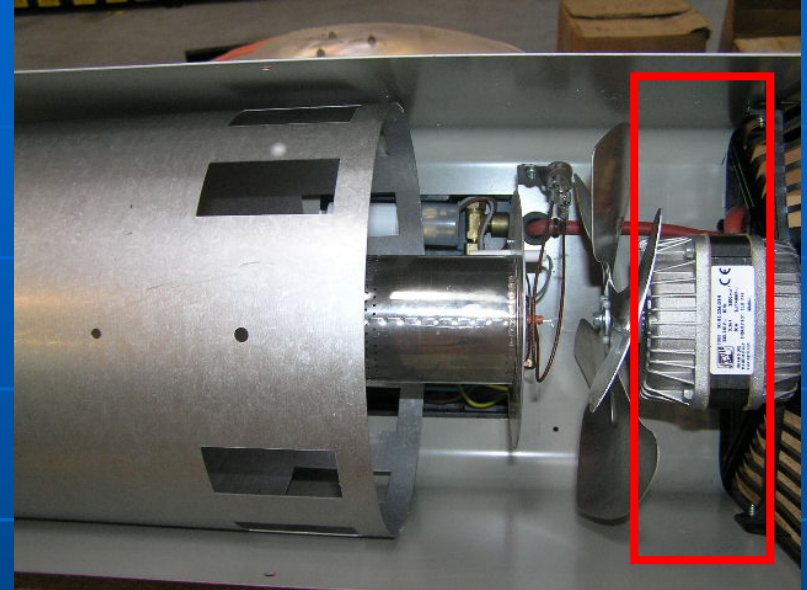
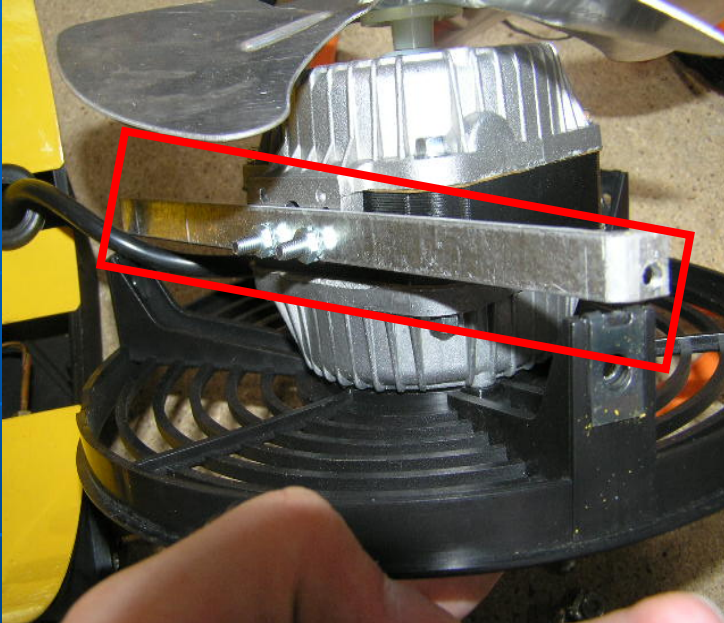
Master has more practical fixing of outlet grid (on screws)



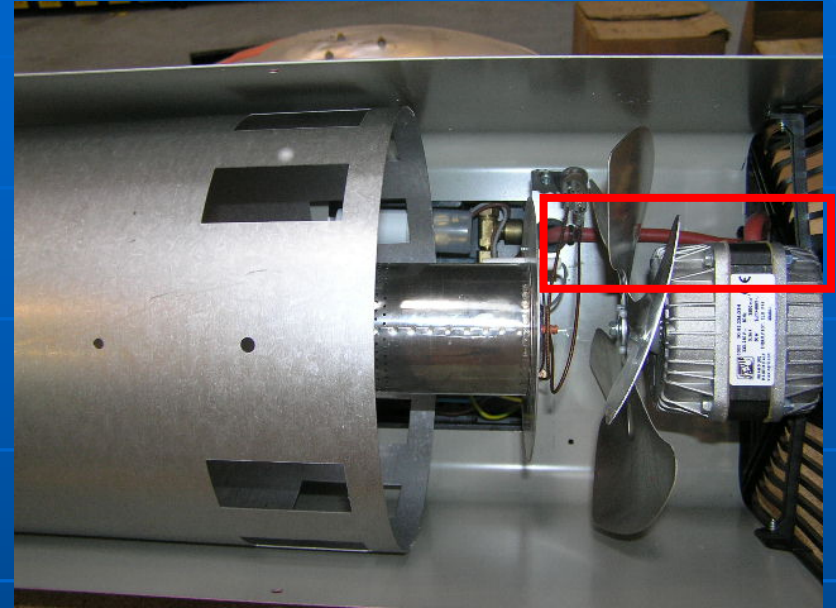
Master has better quality of welding on the gas burner



Master has simpler fixing of interrupted thermocouple – solution better for service

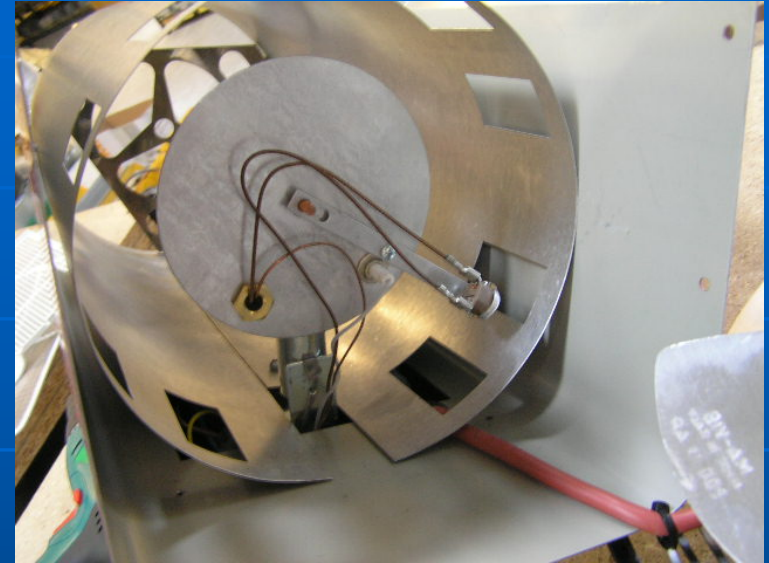
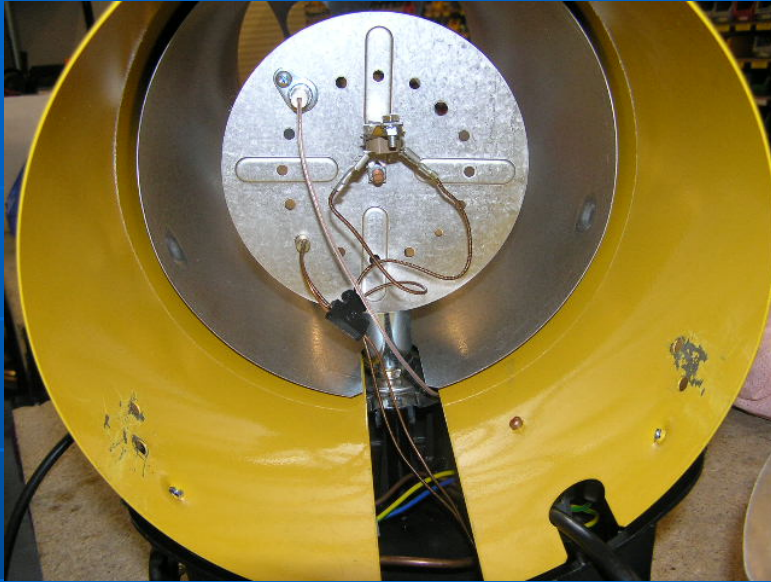


Master has extra metal frame for fixing of electric motor



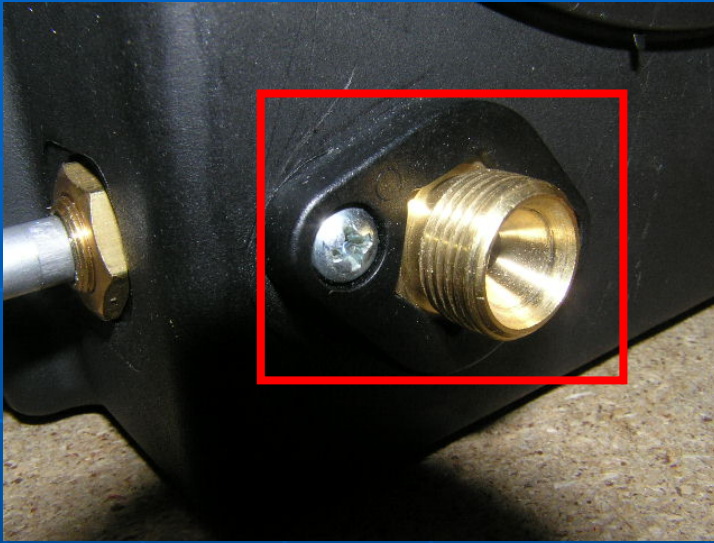
Master has shorter length of power cord for electric motor – lesser risk of mechanical damage for that element

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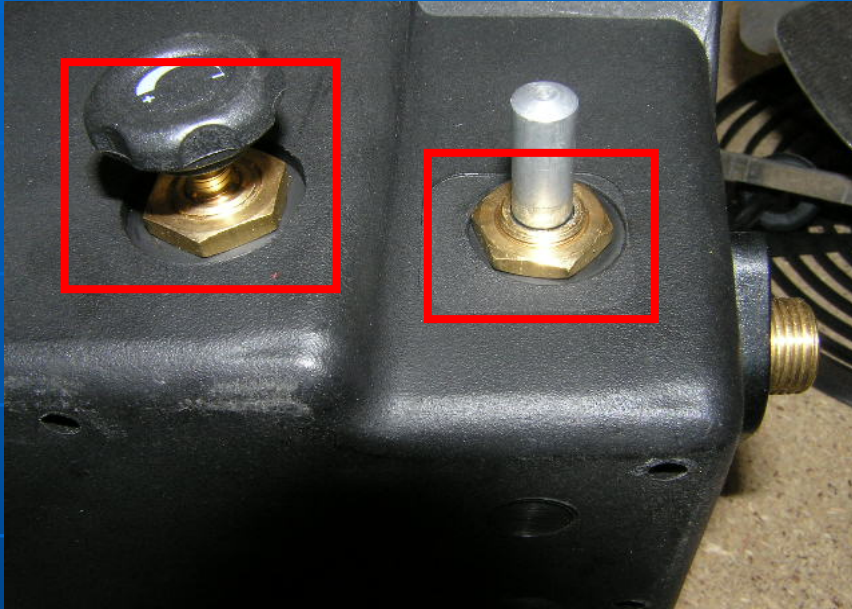


**Master has only one cover, Grisou has cover from two parts
– our solution is more suitable for service**

BLP 30 M vs KID 30

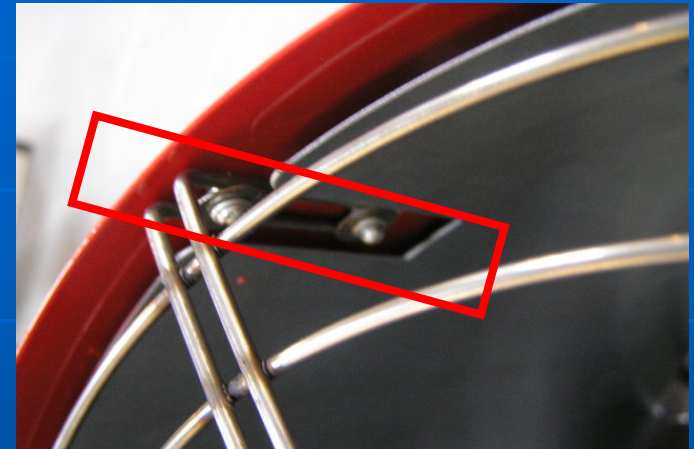
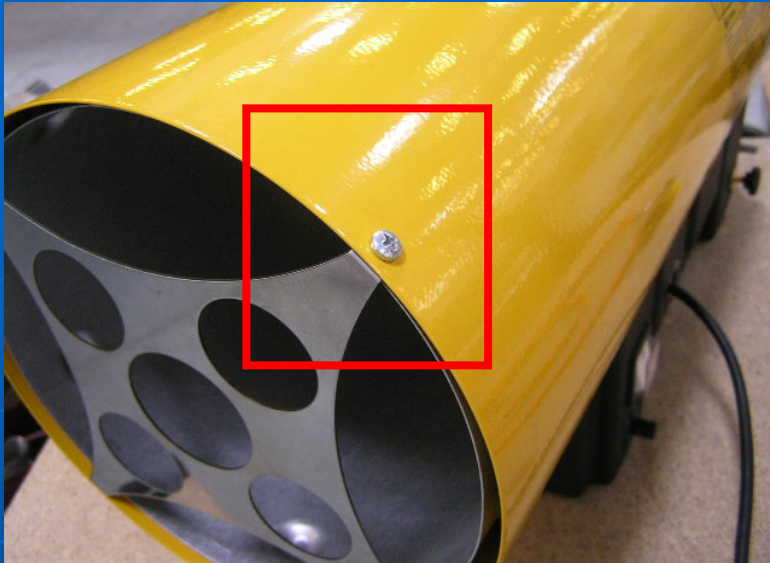


Master has additional protection on gas inlet nozzle

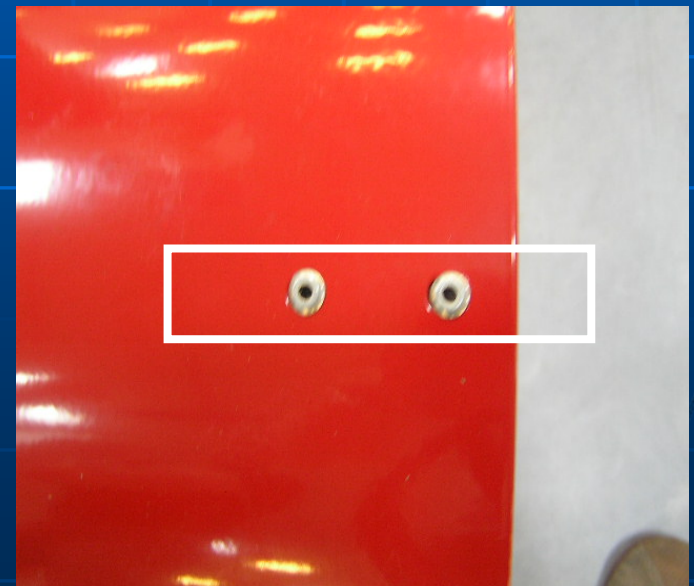


Master has additional nuts on gas cock and safety valve – for better fixing

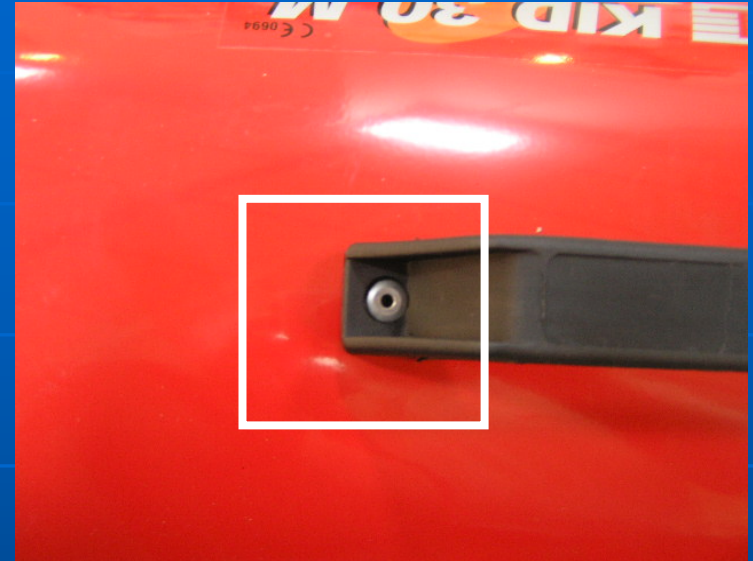
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Master has more practical fixing of outlet grid (on screws) without rivets – servicemen can easily disconnect it.



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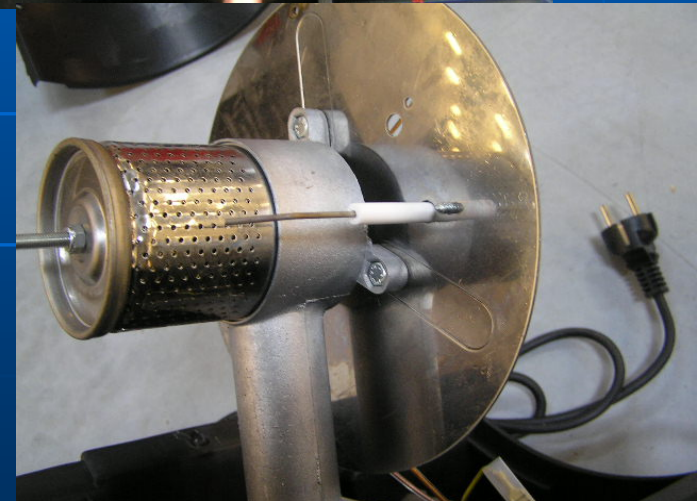
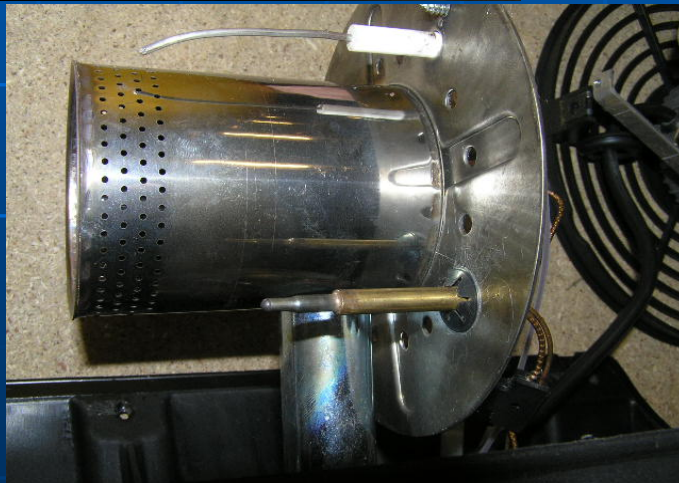
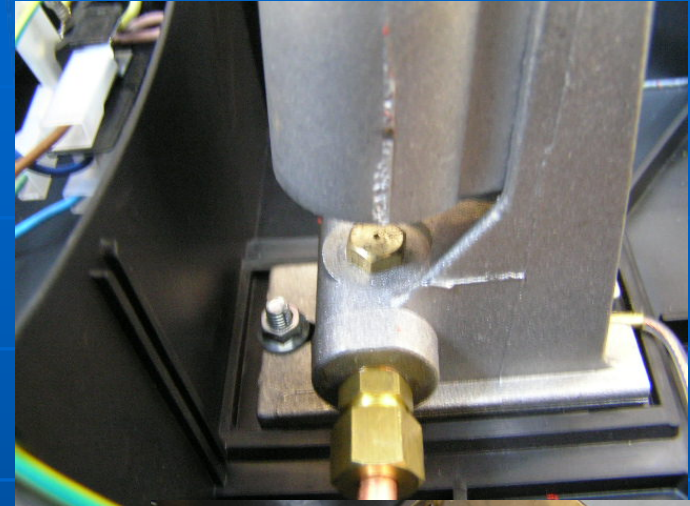


Master has plastic handle mounted on screws not on rivets – more practical

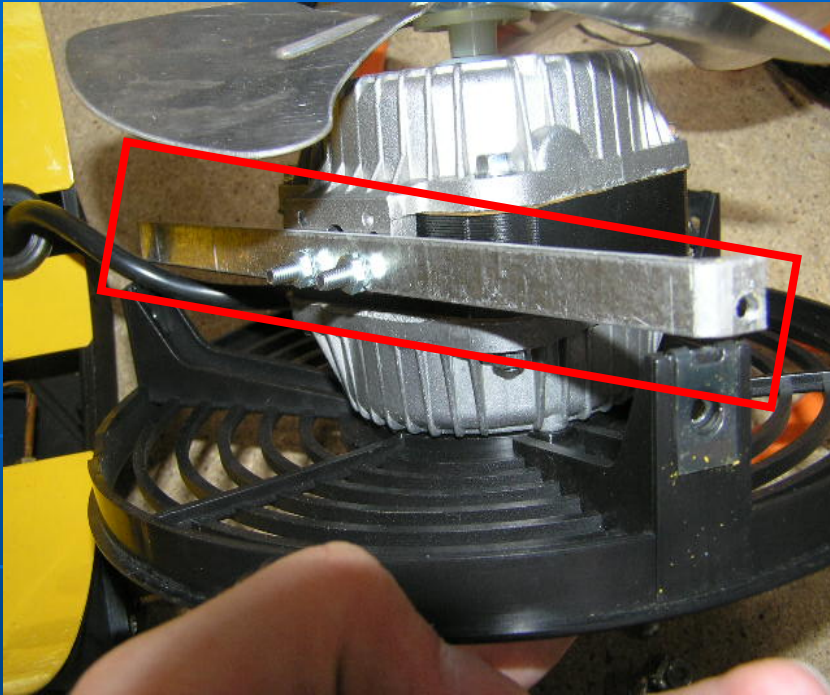


Master has additional under-pressure valve on the reducer (reducing valve) – stops gas delivery in case of broken hose

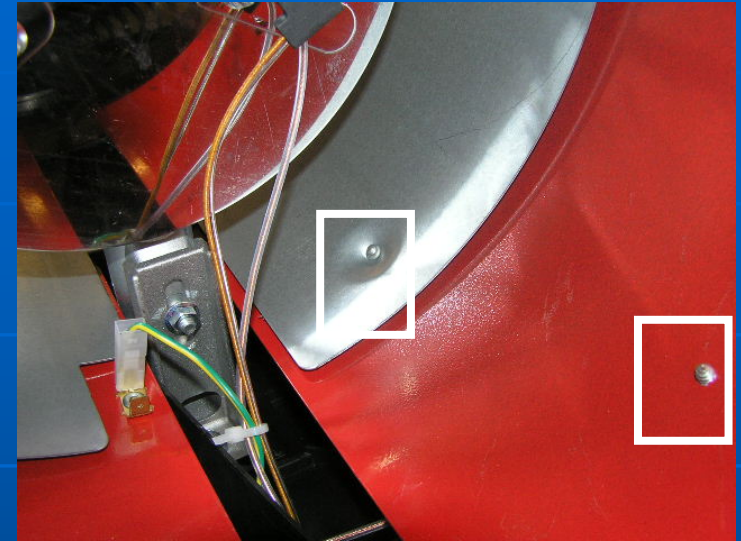
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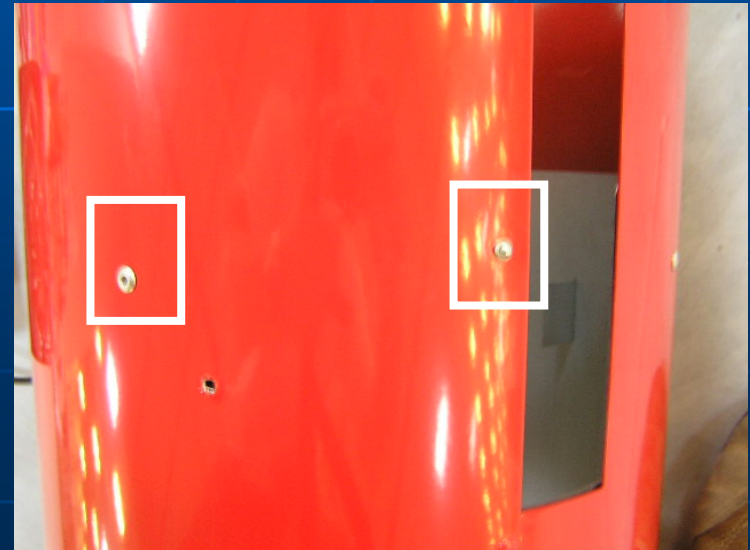
Master has simpler construction of gas burner – easier service



Master has extra metal frame for fixing electric motor



Master do not use rivets for fixing combustion chamber and cover.



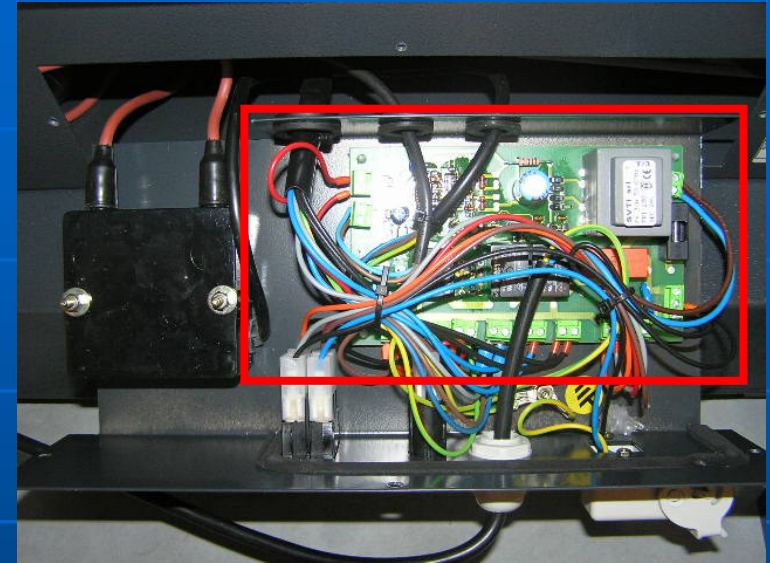
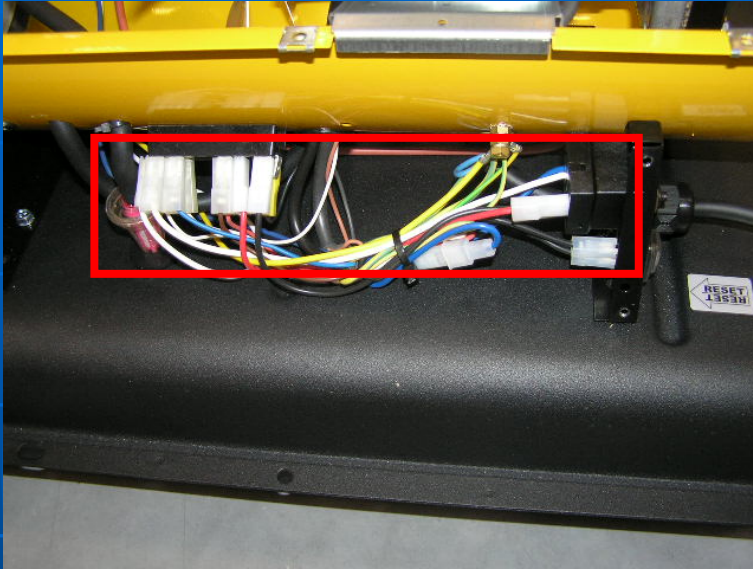
Comparison B 150 CED vs SIAL GRYP 40 and ITM



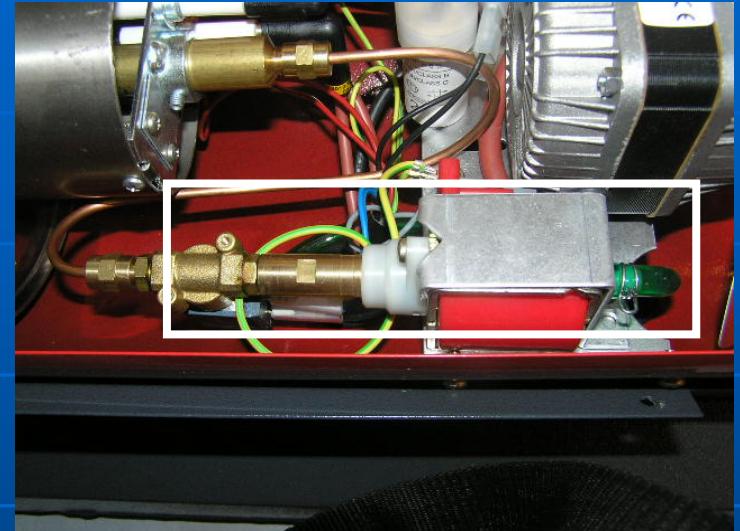
model	capacity	air displacement	fuel consumption	tank capacity
	[kW] / [kcal/h]	[m ³ /h]	[l/h]	[l]
B 150 CED	44 / 38 000	852	about 4,2	43,5
GRYP 40 – SIAL	43 / 37 00	1050	4,25	46
MIZAR 15 - ITM (don't have low pressure models with higher capacity)	16,5 / 14 200	500	about 1,6	20



B 150 CED vs MIZAR 15

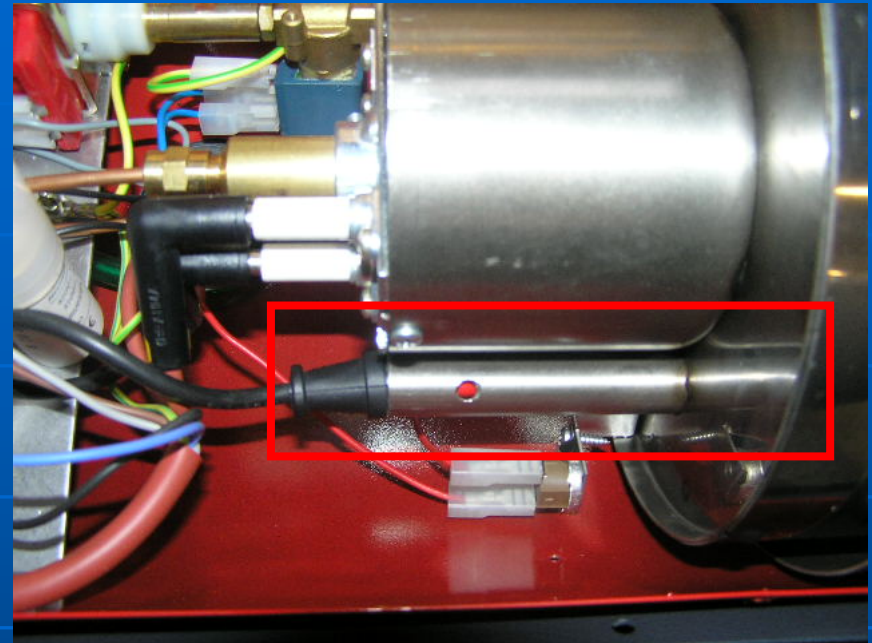
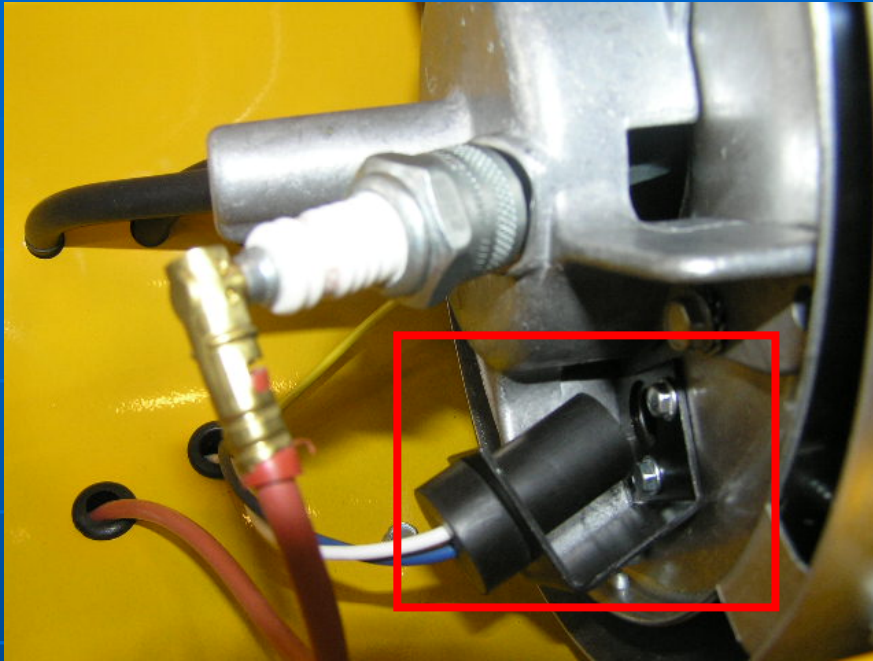


Master doesn't have pc board – less risk of failures because of not stable voltage

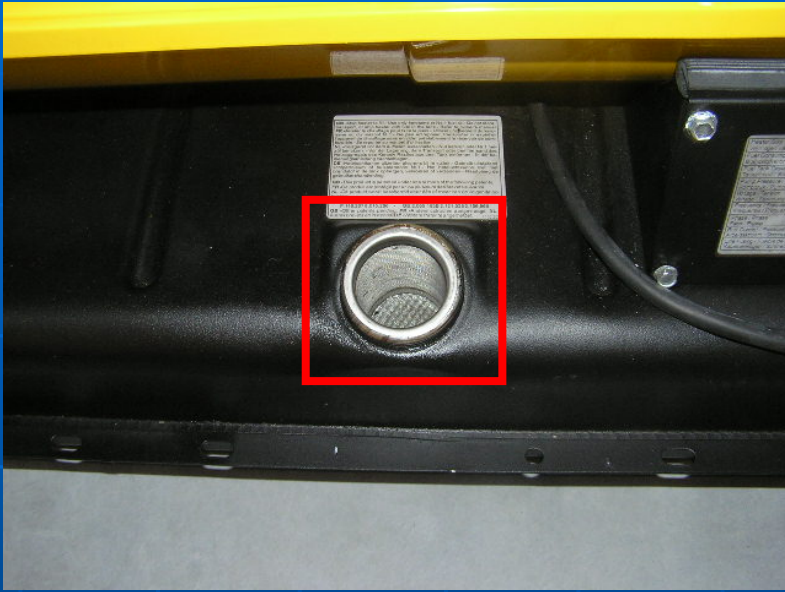


Master has graphite air pump, better solution than electric pump with electrovalve – it can work even on smaller pressure and servicemen can easily repair it – possibility of temporary solutions.

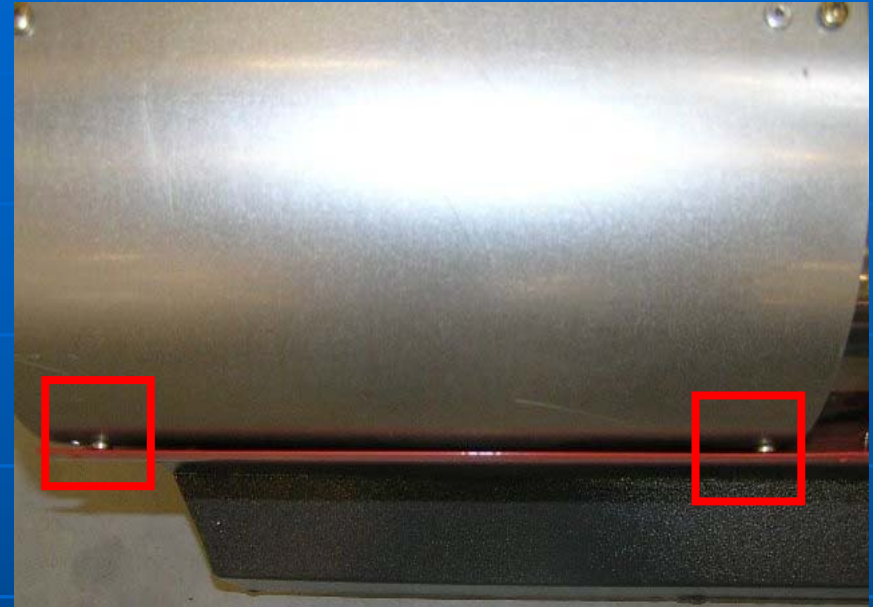
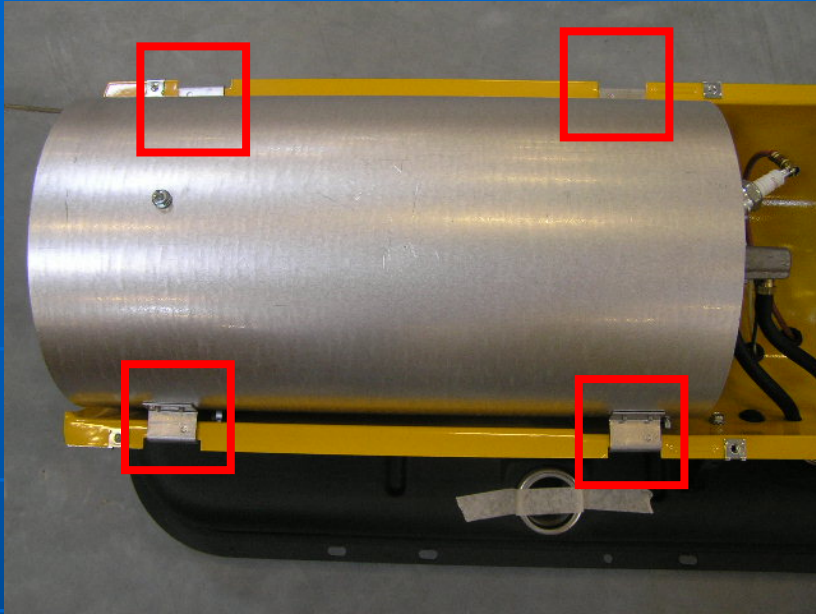
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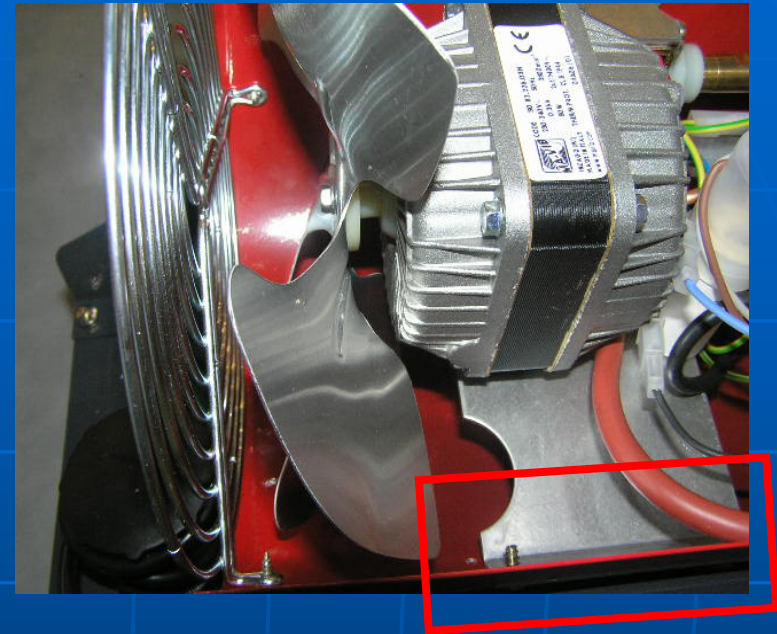
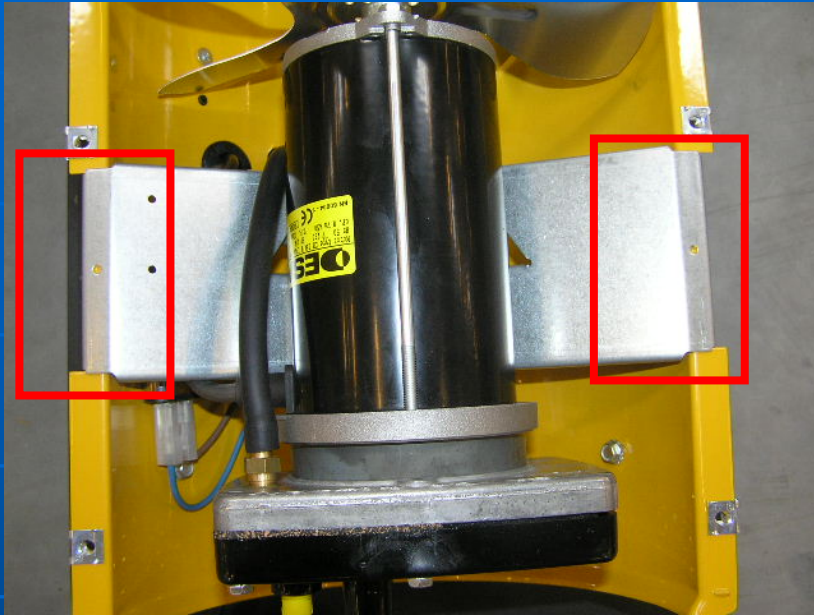
Master has less complicated solution with photocell



Master has fuel filter at the fuel inlet – first possibility to eliminate impurity of fuel

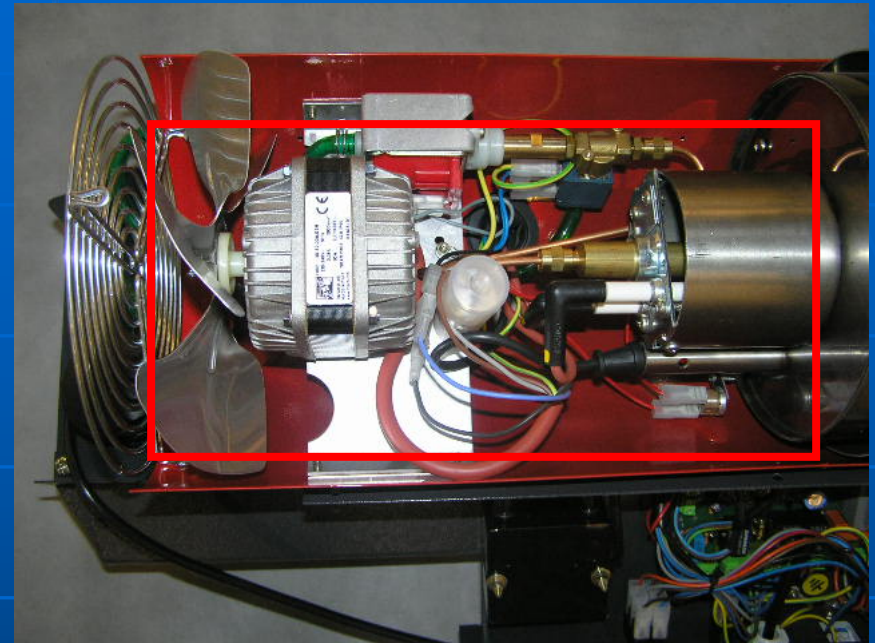
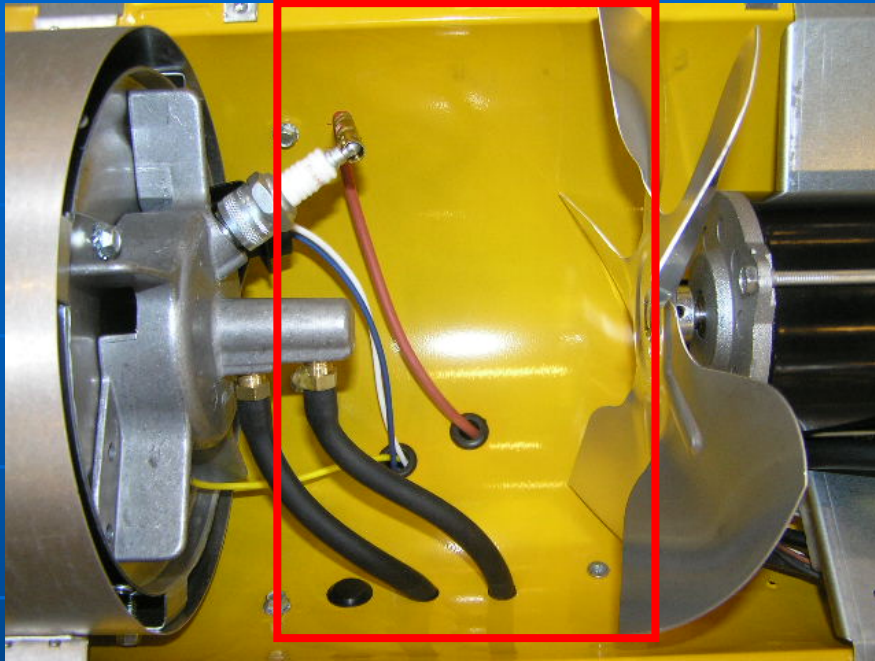


Master has more practical solution with fixing of combustion chamber to the cover – without screws.



Master has more practical solution with fixing of electric motor to the cover – without screws.

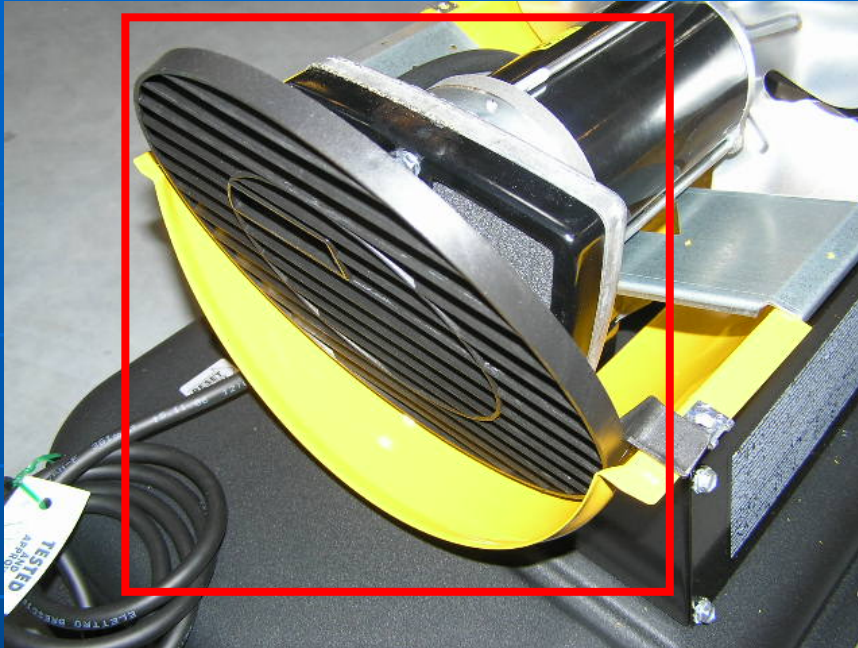
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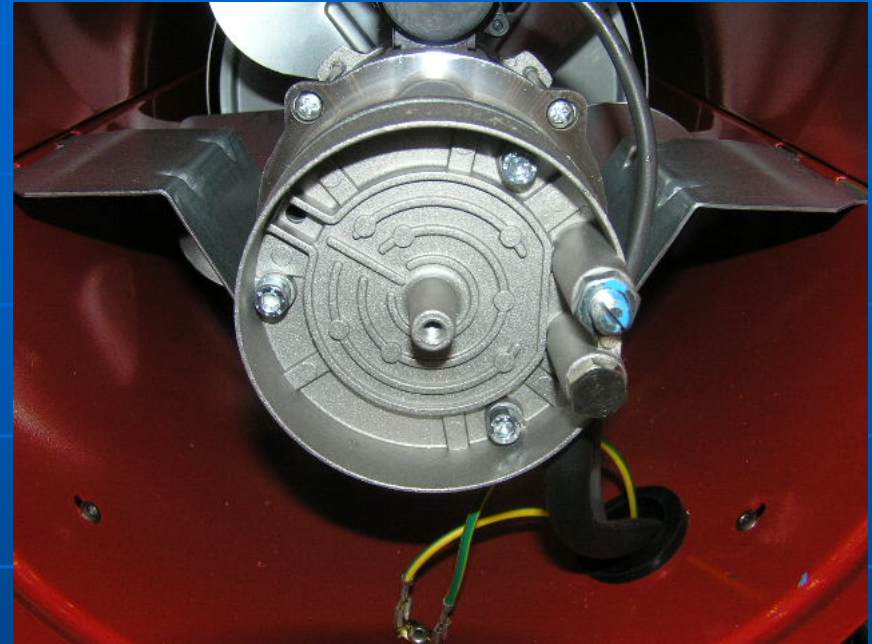
Master has more space inside heater – better solution for repairing

B 150 CED vs GRYP 40

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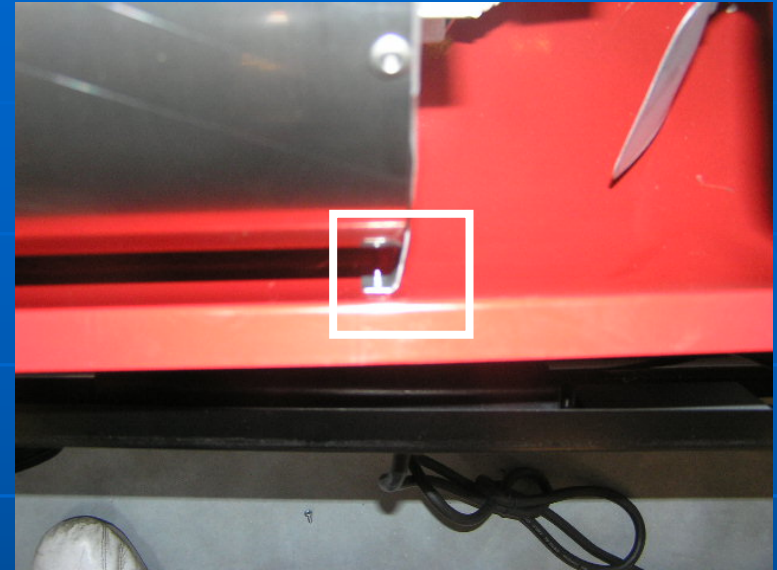
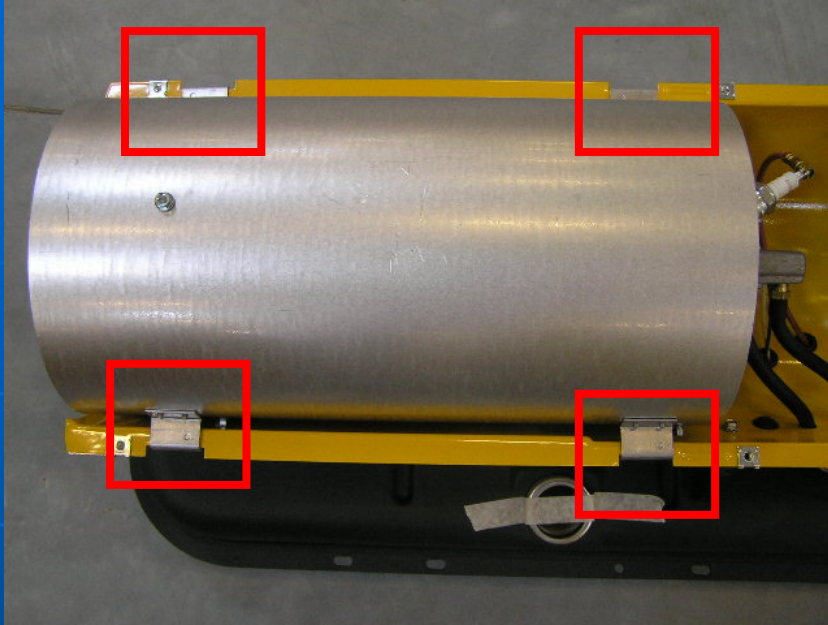


Master has separate: cover for air pump and fan guard. In GRYP cover for pump and fan guard are the same element.

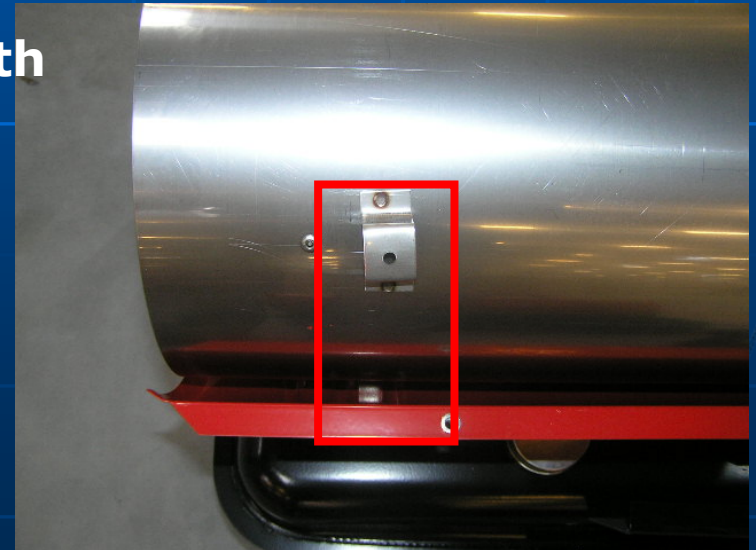


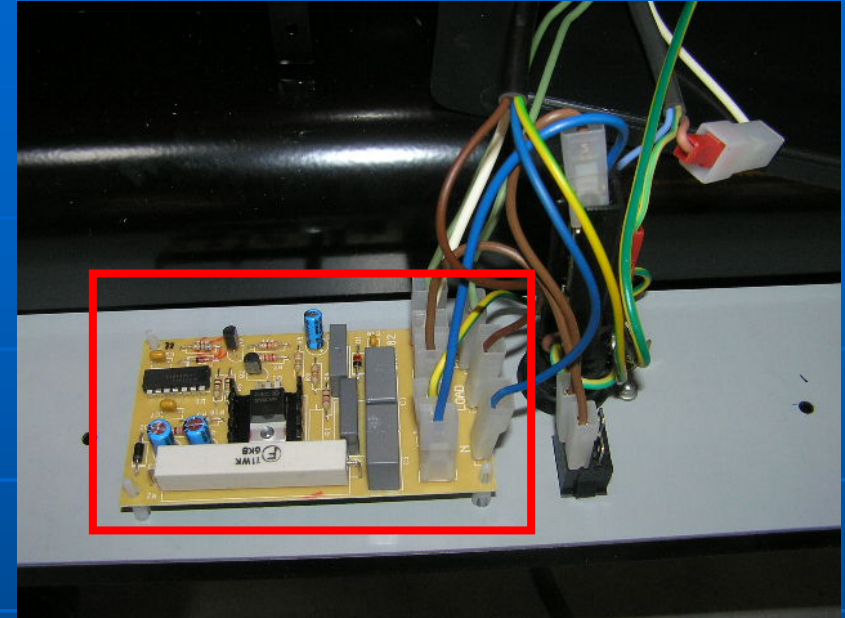
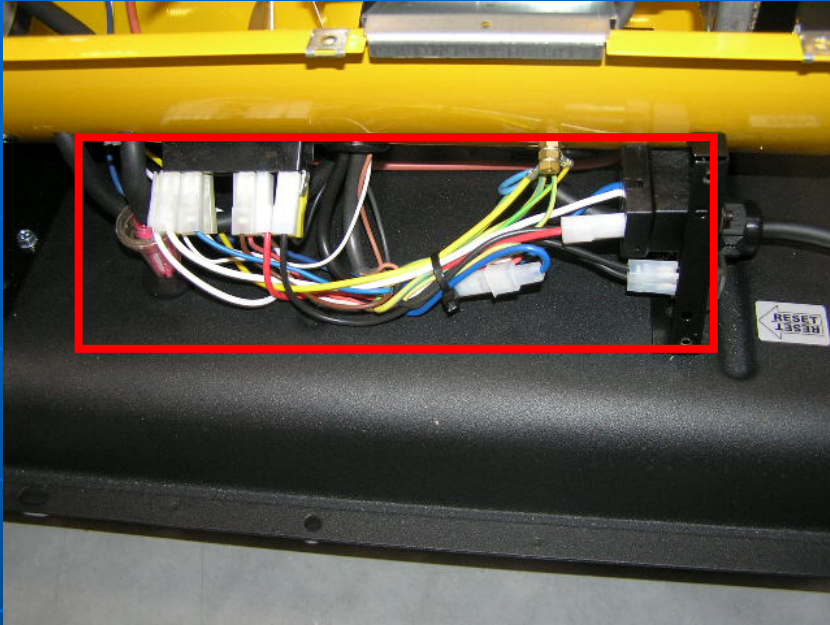
View of air pumps after put-off fan guard

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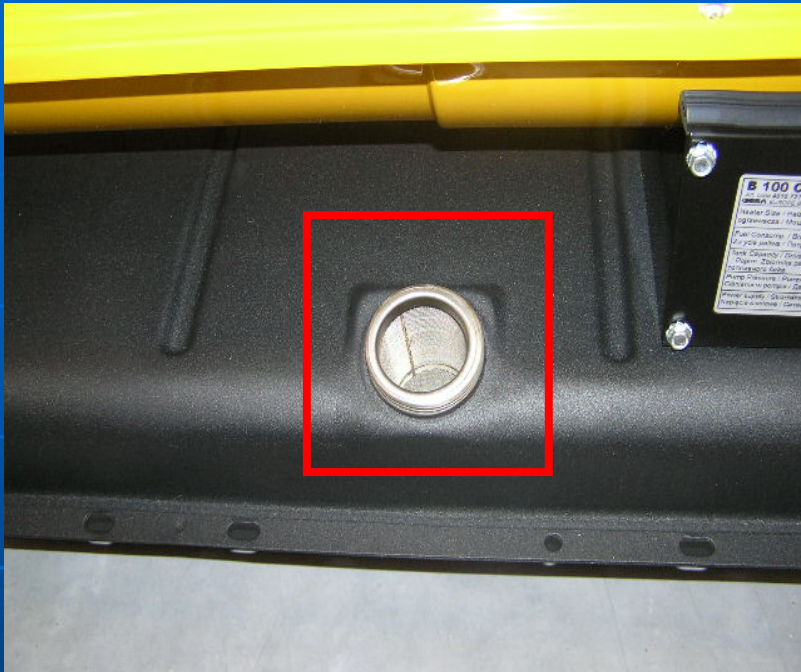
Master has more practical solution with fixing of combustion chamber to the cover – without screws.





**Master doesn't have a pc board – less risk of failures
cause of problems with voltage**

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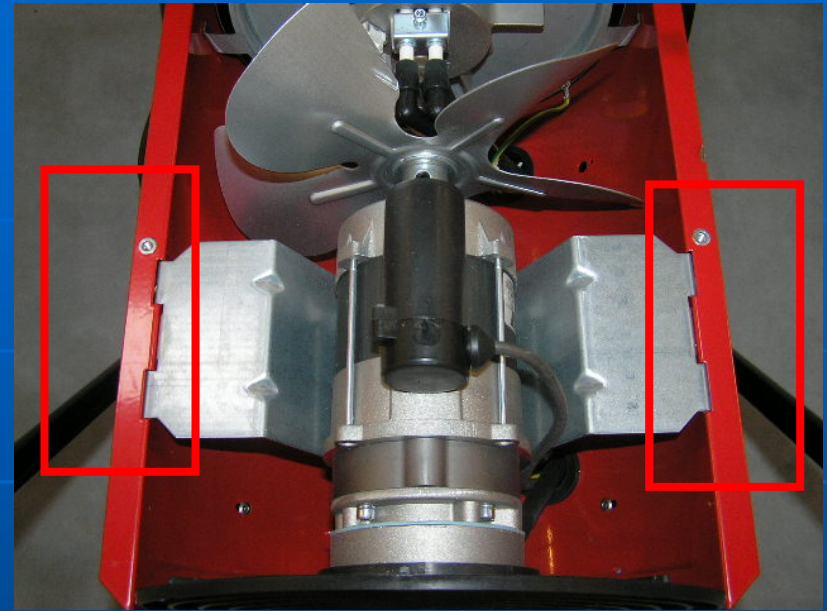
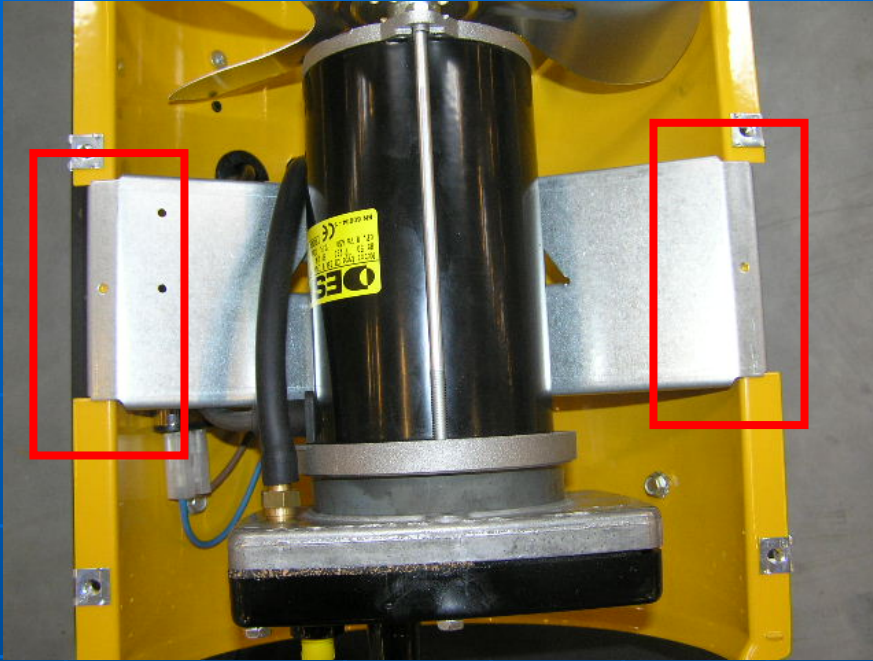
Master has more functional fuel inlet (more space)

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Master has better quality of performance of filter neck screen

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Master has more practical solution with fixing of electric motor to the cover – without screws.

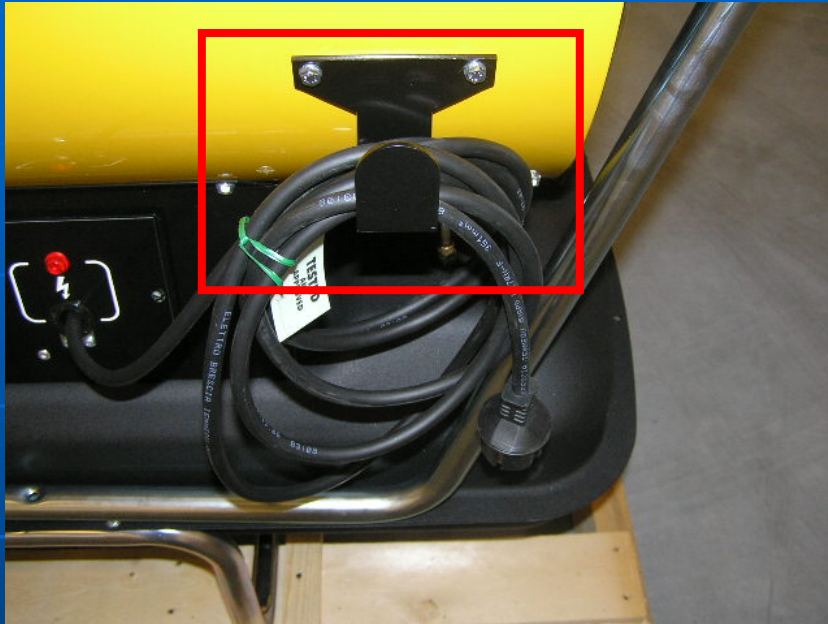
Comparison BV 170 vs SIAL MIRAGE 55 and ITM ANTARES 50



Model	Capacity	Air displacement	Fuel consumption	Tank capacity
	[kW] / [kcal/h]	[m ³]	[kg/h]	[l]
BV 170	47 / 40 400	1800	3,90	65
MIRAGE 55 - SIAL	52,5 / 45 200	2500	4,1	51
STEEL A 500 - ITM	48,5 / 42 000	1900	4	70



BV 170 vs MIRAGE 55



Master has handle for power cord

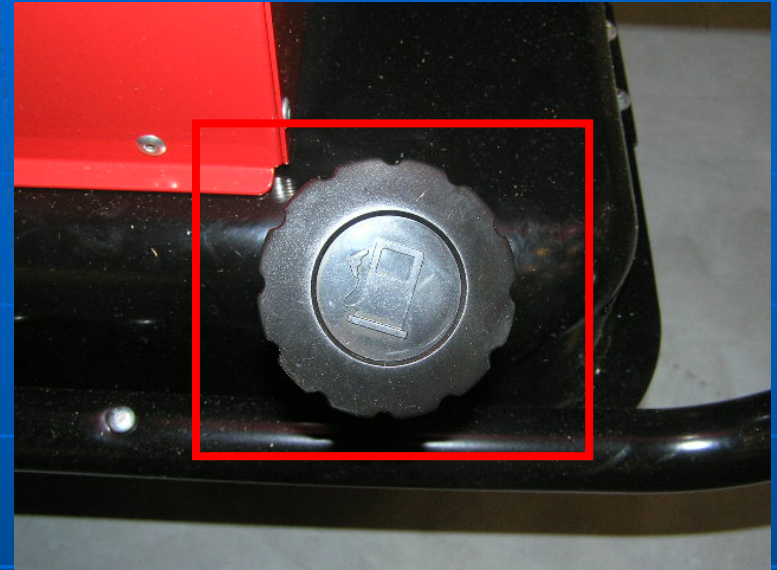


Master has bigger wheel for better transportation

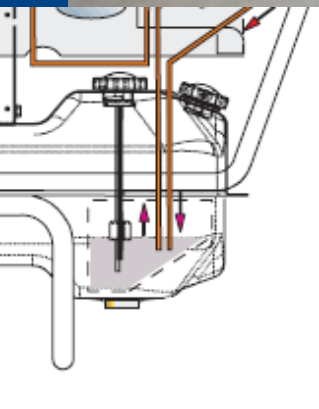
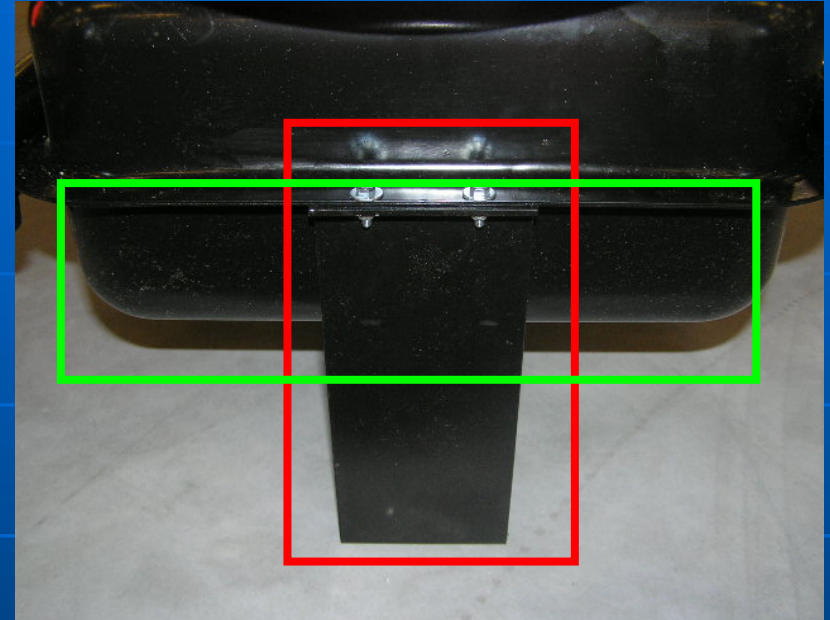
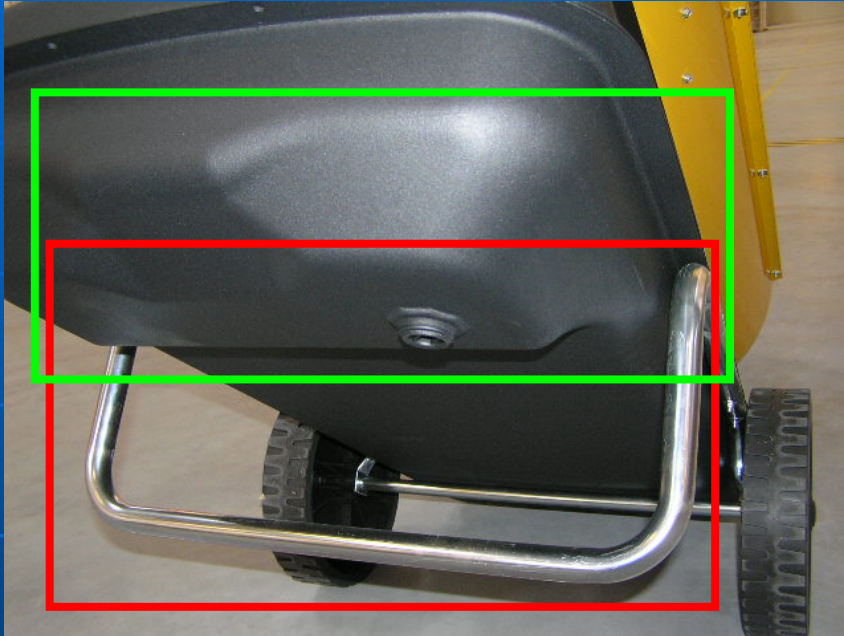
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**Inclined tank for easy refueling and better transportation
(heavy point)**

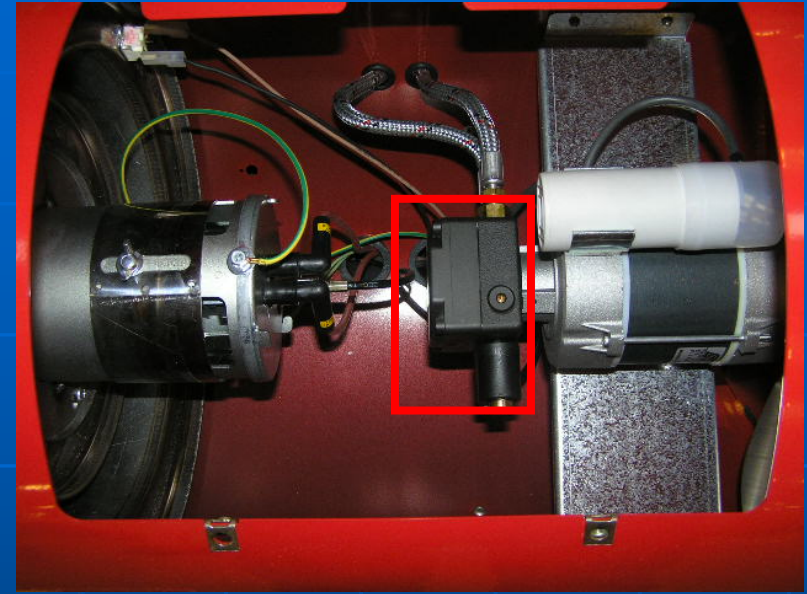
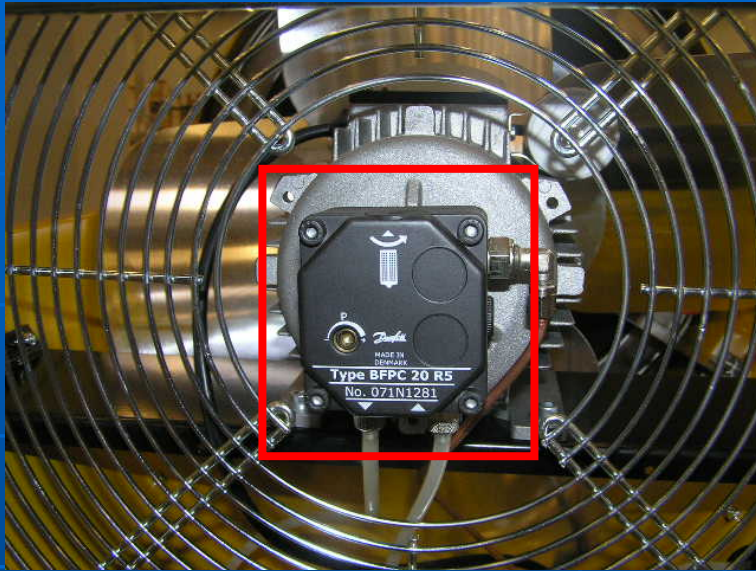


Master has fuel level probe

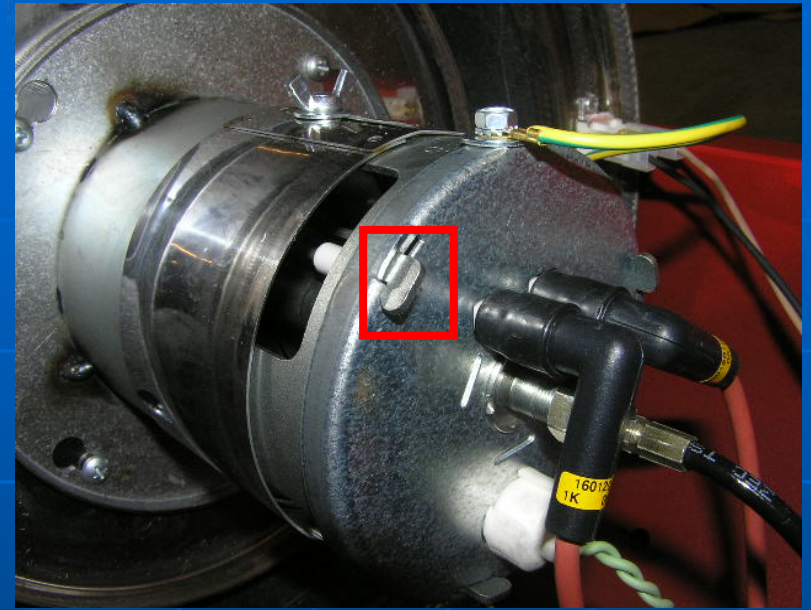


Master has bigger surface of foot frame – more stable.

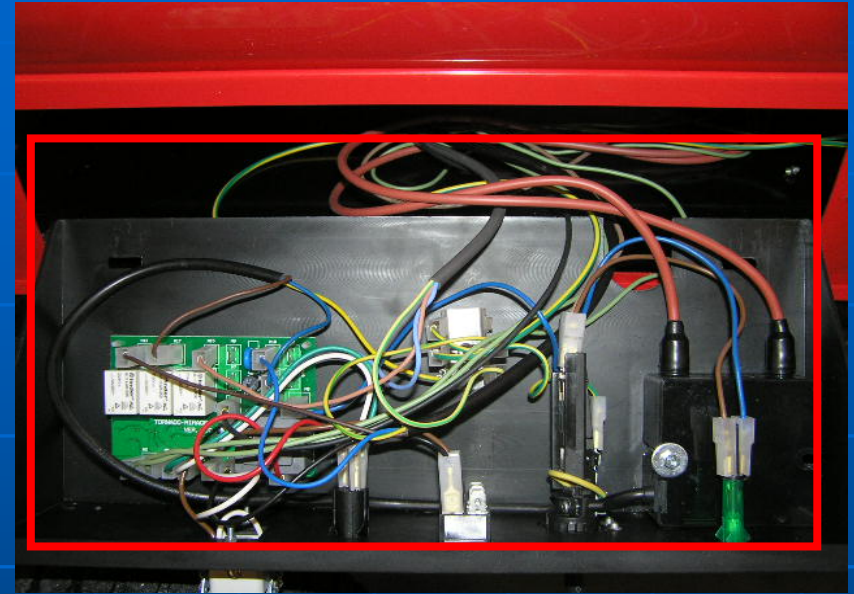
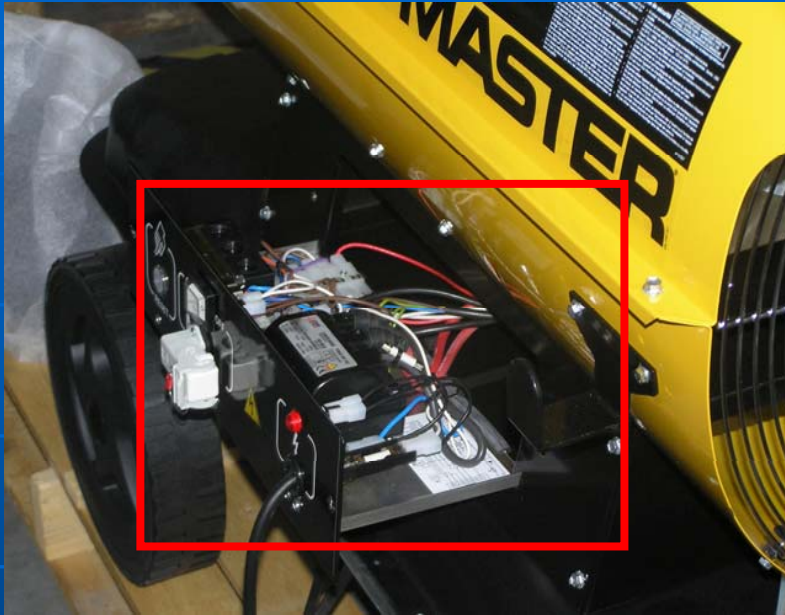
Master has inclined down-back side of the tank – better service (cleaning)



Master has fuel pump outside heater – better solution

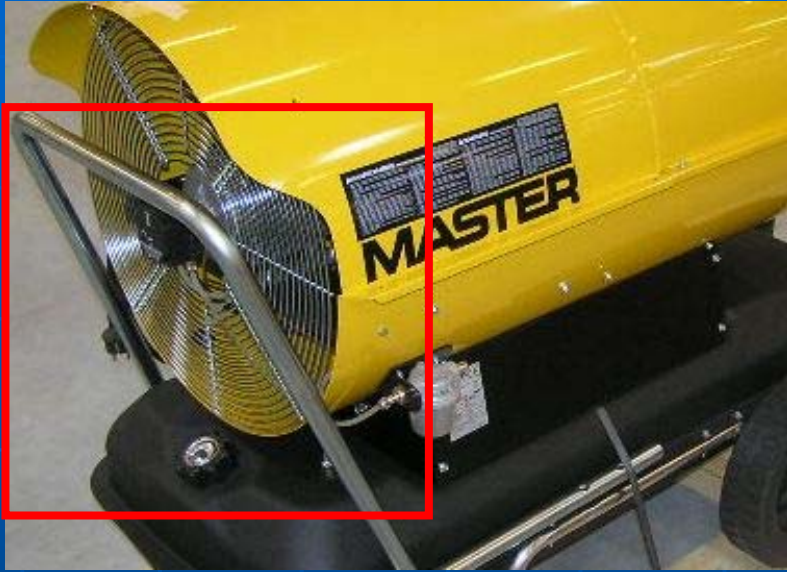


Master has more practical fixing of burner (screws)



Master has shelf for electric components – better for service

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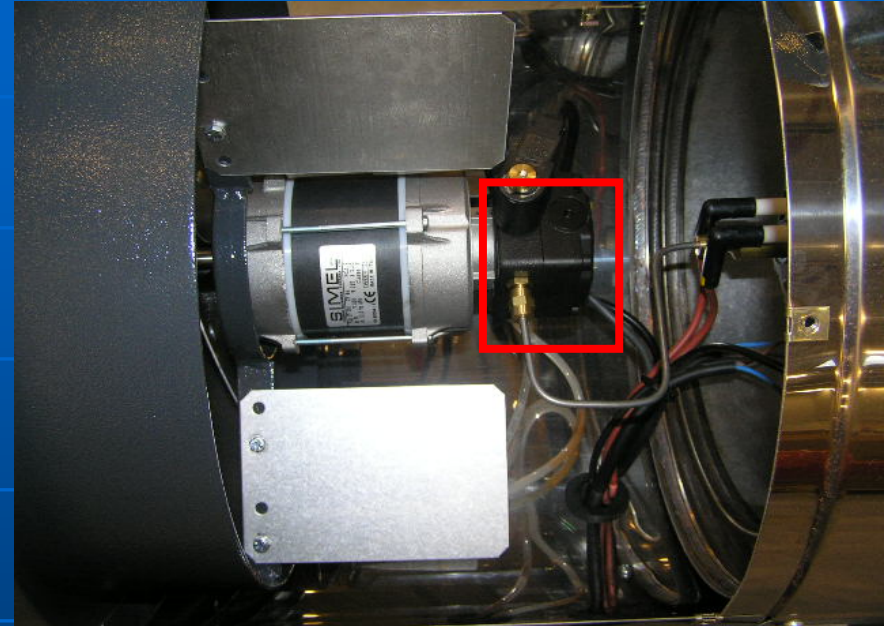
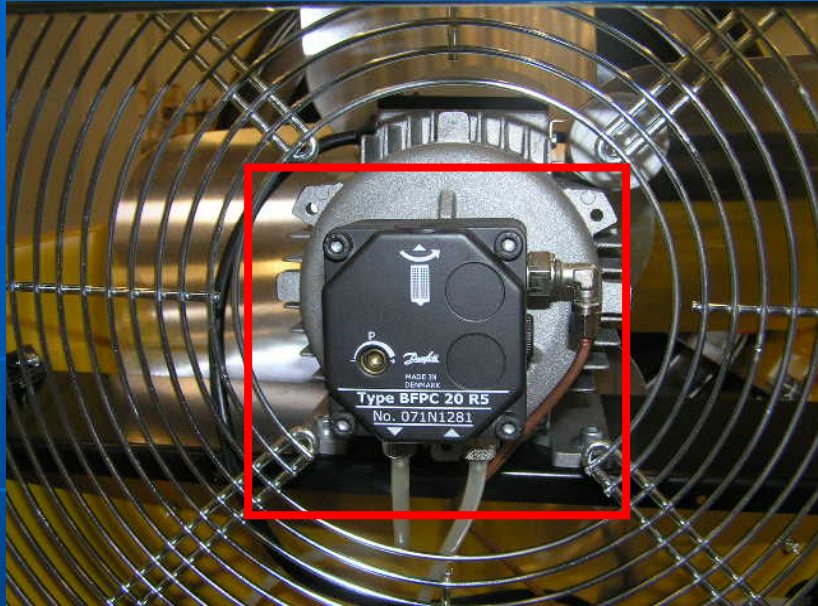


Master has handles at the higher part of heater – more suitable for transportation



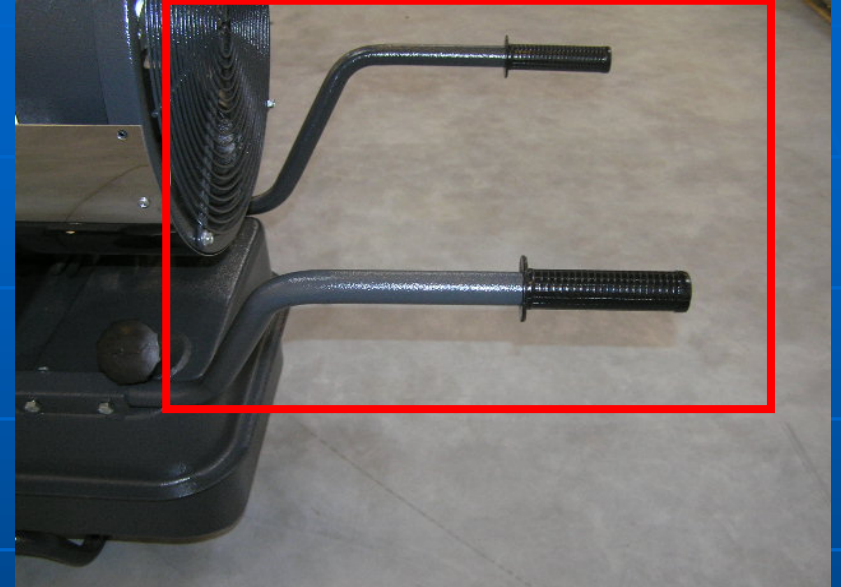
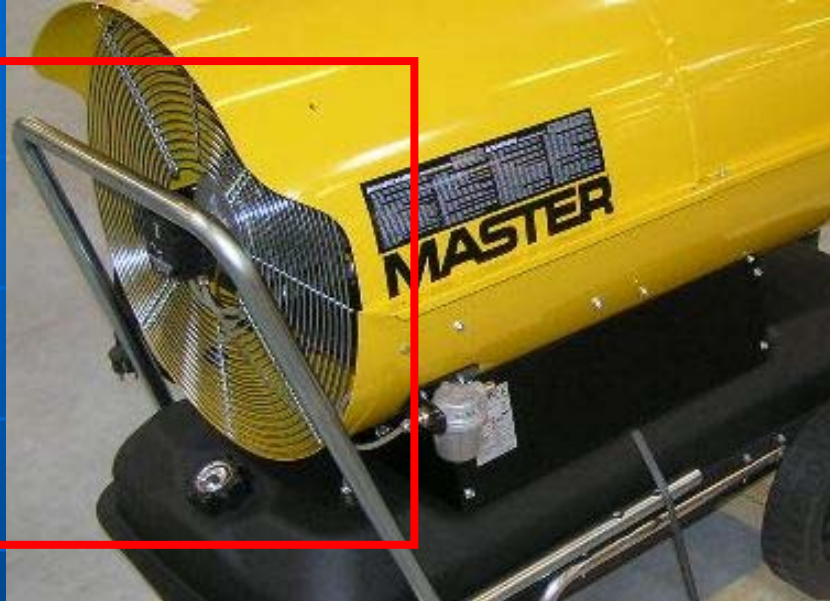
Covers in Master connect on screws not on rivets

BV 170 vs STEEL A 500

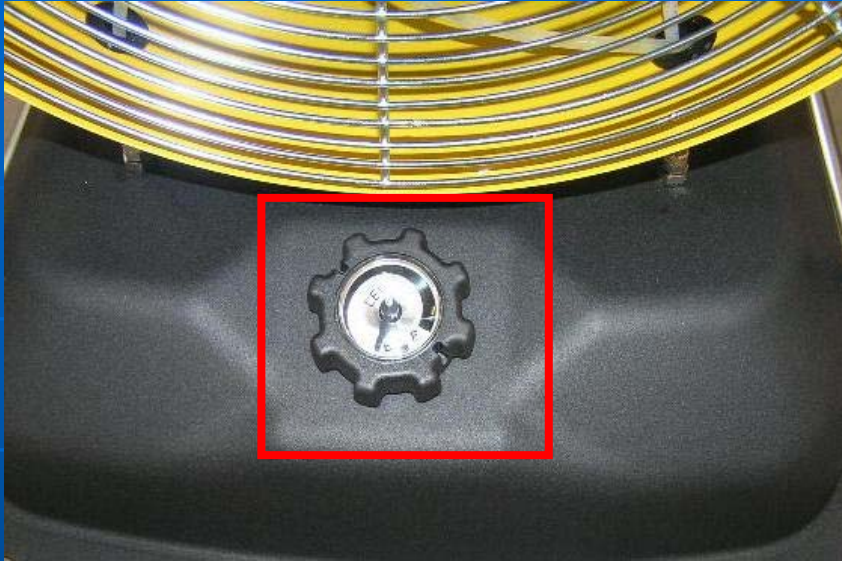


Master has fuel pump outside heater – better solution

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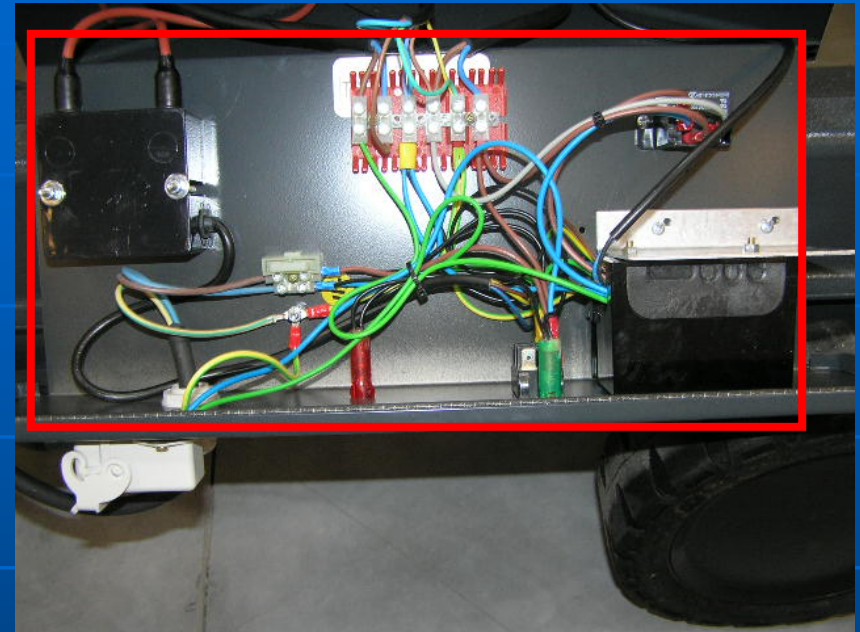
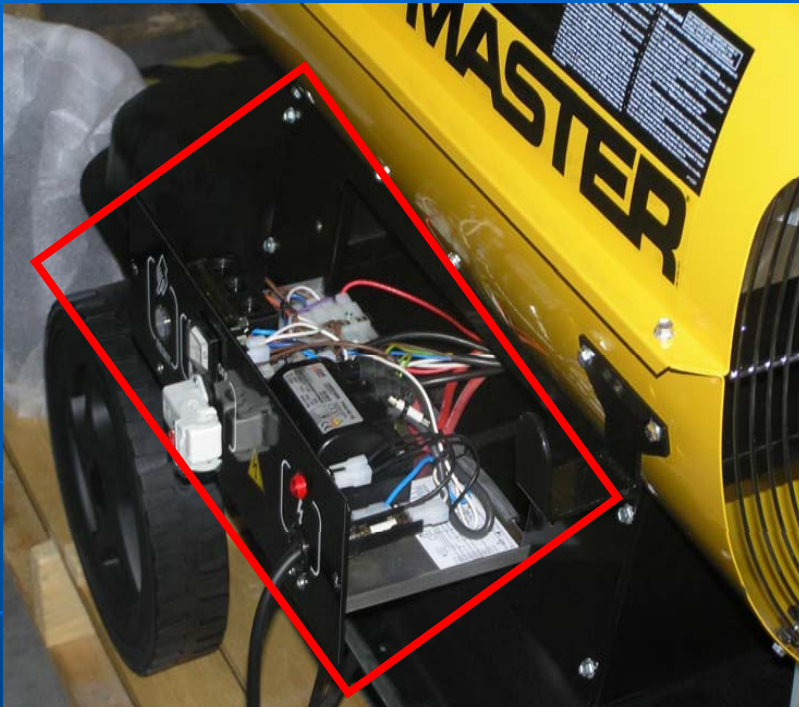
Master has handles at the higher part of heater – more suitable for transportation



Master has fuel level probe

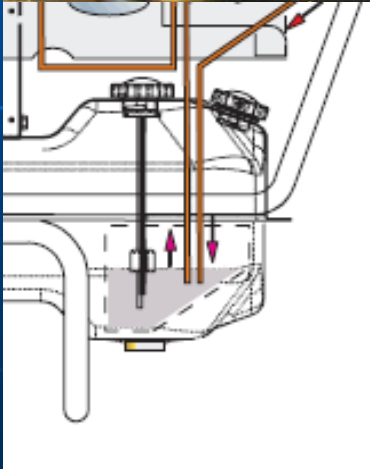
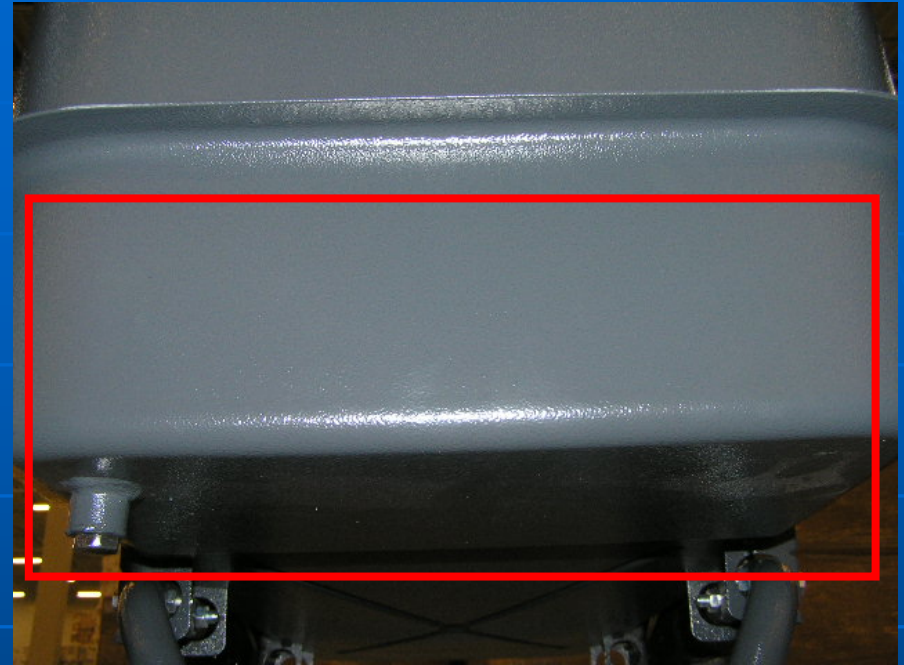


Master has handle for power cord

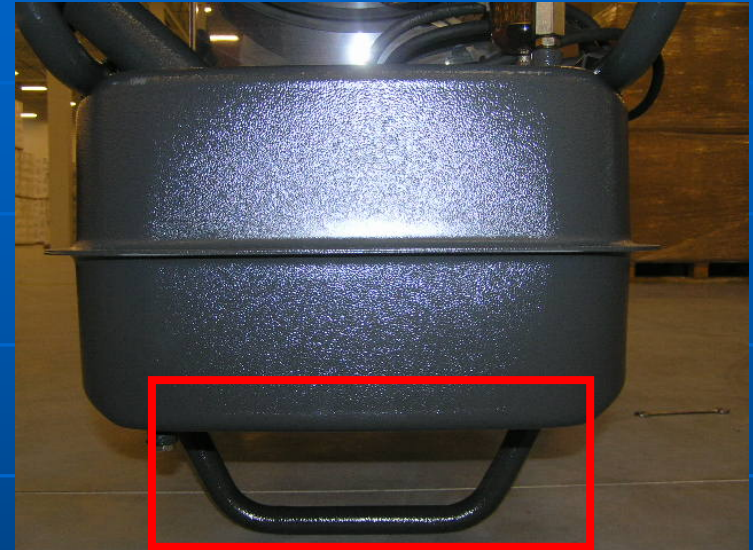


Master has shelf for electric components – better for service

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**Master has inclined down-back side of the tank
– better service (cleaning)**



Master has bigger surface of foot frame – more stable.

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**Inclined tank for easy refueling and better transportation
(heavy point)**



Master has bigger wheel for better transportation

Warranty time for spare parts

MASTER[®]

GROUPS	PART NAME	WARRANTY TIME
IGNITION ELEMENTS	igniters	1
	sparks	1
	electrodes	1
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC ELEMENTS	electric motors	12
	transformers	12
	electronic PC boards	12
	relays	12
	wires	12
	terminals	12
	electric sockets	12
	power supply cords	12
	contact	12
	burner automats	12
	photocells	12
	thermocouples	3
	safety thermostats	12
	control thermostats	12
	electro-valves	12
	heating elements-thermo elements	12
	halogen lamp	12
	switches	12
	fuses	12
	electric control lamps	12
piezo-electric ignitors	12	

FUEL, GAS AND COOLING SYSTEMS	nozzles	1
	fuel pumps	12
	fuel filters	0
	fuel tubes	12
	gas valves	12
	gas armature	12
	cooling installations	12
	compressors	12
AIR SYSTEM		
AIR SYSTEM	air filters	0
	air pumps	12
	fans	12
	combustion chambers	12
	gas burners	12
METAL ELEMENTS		
METAL ELEMENTS	covers	12
	screws	12
	inlet-outlet grills	12
	frames	12
	body pumps	12
	fuel tanks	12
	supports	12

PLASTIC AND RUBBER ELEMENTS	handles	12
	wheels	12
	sealings	12
	inlet grills	12
	covers for switches	12
	taps	12
	pump body	12

LEGEND:

mechanical defects are not subject to warranty regulations

warranty period shorter than 12 months

DESA Poland Sp. z o.o.

DATE.....

PLEASE KEEP THE COPY OF THE WARRANTY CLAIM AND SEND ORIGINAL TO DESA POLAND SP. Z O.O.

1..... AUTHORIZED SERVICE 2..... DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME

..... ADDRESS ADDRESS

..... POSTAL CODE CITY POSTAL CODE CITY

3..... CUSTOMER'S NAME 4..... MODEL NO/YEAR OF PROD. SERIAL NO

..... ADDRESS TELEPHONE 5..... PURCHASE DATE FAILURE DATE

6. REASON CLAIM HANDLED UNDER WARRANTY (short description):

QTY	PART NO	PART NAME USED FOR WARRANTY	DO NOT FILL

IMPORTANT

- ALL THE ABOVE ENTRIES ARE OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE AND, IF NOT SHOWN, CLAIM WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED FOR PAYMENT.
- THE SERVICE POINT IS OBLIGED TO SUBMIT THE WARRANTY CLAIM WITHIN THE PERIOD OF TIME DESCRIBED IN THE AGREEMENT.
- WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER ACCIDENT, NEGLIGENCE, MISUSE OR ABUSE.
- NO ALLOWANCE WILL BE MADE FOR DELIVERY OR PICK-UP.
- A SEPARATE WARRANTY CLAIM MUST BE SUBMITTED FOR EACH PRODUCT REPAIRED.
- DEFECTIVE PARTS ARE TO BE TAGGED AND HELD TILL CREDITED BY DESA PLUS FOR THE PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS. DO NOT RETURN PARTS TO DESA UNLESS WE DECIDE ELSE.



REPAIRS UNDER THE GUARANTEE DO NOT INCLUDE :

- a) mechanical damages caused by a user,
- b) damages due to:
 - improper or incompatible with manuals usage, maintenance and storage,
 - improper or incompatible with manuals installation,
 - using improper fuel,
 - individual repairs,
 - construction changes.
- c) parts which worn out during normal usage, for example: **nozzles, filters, electrodes, thermocouples, ignition plugs, igniters, sealings, etc.**

DESA Poland guarantees availability of the parts long time after the production of a given product is stopped.

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Masterheaters.eu - MASTER Heaters global website - Avant Browser

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**THANK YOU
FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION**