

# To install the TBXZ-1-40 water trap, GOLD/COMPACT

## 1. Installation for subatmospheric pressure

Connect the water trap to the unit section that has a condensate drain connection and where the pressure is below atmospheric (fan located downstream of the section). A condensate drain connection and subatmospheric pressure can be found in a plate heat exchanger or in coil heat exchangers, for example.

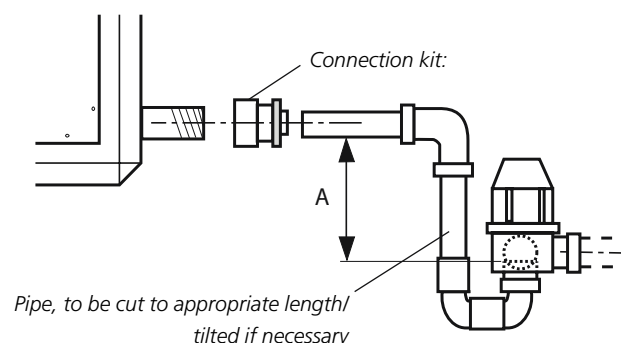
The water trap can be turned to the right or left. The non-return valve should always be in vertical position.

The condensate discharge line from the water trap should carry liquid out to the floor drain in such a way that no damage to adjacent unit sections or the building structure will arise.

**The height A** (distance between the runoff level of the unit section and the runoff level of the water trap) must be at least equally as great in mm as the subatmospheric pressure in the unit is in Pa/10 (Example: 250 Pa subatmospheric pressure/10 = 25 mm).

If the space available is restricted, the pipes can be cut or tilted as long as the above necessary conditions are met.

When you place an order for a water trap from Swegon, a connection kit designed to fit the condensate connection is also included. See drawing.



## 2. Installation for positive pressure

Connect the water trap to the unit section that has a condensate drain connection and where the pressure is above atmospheric (fan located upstream of the section). A condensate drain connection and air pressure above atmospheric can be found in coil heat exchangers for the GOLD SD or air coolers, for example.

Remove the blanking plate and the table tennis ball from inside the non-return valve, so that the air will be able to pass freely through it.

Refit the blanking plate.

Install the pipe and T-connection supplied as shown in the drawing.

Adjust the length of the pipe from the T-connection, if necessary, by cutting the pipe (or a corresponding pipe), so that it will discharge fluid out to the floor drain. See below and drawing.

**The height A** (distance between the surface of water and pipe end) must be at least equally as great in mm as the positive pressure, in the relevant unit section, it is in Pa/10 (Example: 250 Pa positive pressure/10 = 25 mm).

