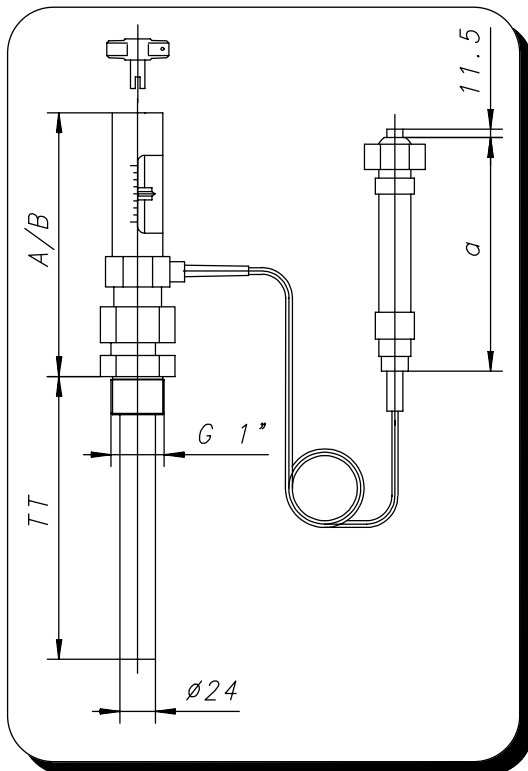




**AKO Heat Sensor
Type Series 230.xxxx-xxx**



Heat Sensors (thermostats) consist of sensor, adjustment with over-temperature security and capillary piping from the sensor to the actuator. The mode of operation is based on the liquid expansion. The heat sensor, used in the tube, in the tank, in the air channel and room, where the temperature has to be kept constant, the capillary piping and the actuator form a closed system and are filled with a chosen expansion liquid according to the respective requirements. The liquid which expands in the heat sensor with the rise of temperature forces its way over the capillary tube in the actuator by means of removing a plunger piston, which is made tight externally by means of a flexible metallic tube, at which the piston rod, which comes out of the actuator, moves the valve rod against a spring and a closing valve throttles or closes (an opening valve opens). When the temperature drops, the expansion liquid shrinks, at which the regulating valve, free from the closing pressure, opens correspondingly (the opening valve closes). The expansion (i.e. the stroke) is done proportionally to the heat ballast taken up by the heat sensor and there is no further need of energy. Heat sensors can be adjusted on the spot to any desired temperature by means of an adjusting equipment. The heat sensor with its double nipple or its flange is inserted in the piping or in the channel where the measuring of the desired temperature has to be done. The positioner will be screwed on to the valve, by means of a nut, after having mounted the valve and after having inserted the heat sensor at the measuring point. Please make sure that the capillary tube at the heat sensor and positioner is on no account be separated. The system would then be useless immediately. We also manufacture ribbed tube sensor and helical sensors.

Heat sensor						overtemperature-security °C			adjustable range °C			stroke in mm 1 °C (K _r -value)			max.stroke kg	
						medium			medium			medium				
Part-no.	TT	a	G	d	A/B	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3		
230.0300A000	300	175	1"	24	220	58	38	35	120 °C	70 °C	65 °C	0,27	0,41	0,46	16	0,95
230.0300A001	300	175	1"	24	220	58	38	35				0,19	0,28	0,31	16	1,2
230.0300A002	300	200	1"	24	220	58	38	35				0,27	0,41	0,46	22	1,0
230.0300A003	300	200	1"	24	220	58	38	35				0,19	0,28	0,31	22	1,25
230.0400A000	400	175	1"	24	220	38	27	25	70 °C	50 °C	45 °C	0,42	0,59	0,65	16	1,1
230.0400A001	400	175	1"	24	220	38	27	25				0,27	0,40	0,44	16	1,3
230.0400A002	400	200	1"	24	220	38	27	25				0,42	0,59	0,65	22	1,15
230.0400A003	400	200	1"	24	220	38	27	25				0,27	0,40	0,44	22	1,33
230.0500A000	500	175	1"	24	220	31	21	19	60 °C	40 °C	35 °C	0,51	0,76	0,85	16	1,3
230.0500A001	500	175	1"	24	220	31	21	19				0,35	0,52	0,57	16	1,5
230.0500A002	500	200	1"	24	220	31	21	19				0,51	0,76	0,85	22	1,35
230.0500A003	500	200	1"	24	220	31	21	19				0,35	0,52	0,57	22	1,55

- capillary tubes do have standard length of 2 m. Extension lengths available up to 10 m
- against aggressive mediums the diving pocket can be equipped with other materials (e.g. stainless steel)
- The adjusting range in °C is standard. Other adjusting ranges are also possible.