



# 10.0 – COOLING EQUIPMENT



## \* PERFORMANCE

WETNESS	OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE		
	30	35	40
35	21,2	25,2	29,3
40	22,0	26,2	30,4
45	22,8	27,2	31,4
50	23,6	28,0	32,4
55	24,3	28,8	33,2
60	25,0	29,6	34,1
65	25,7	30,4	35,0
70	26,4	31,2	35,8

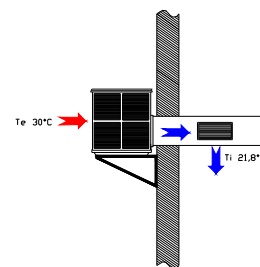
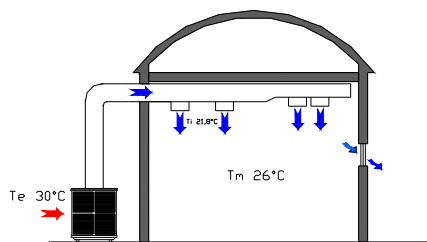
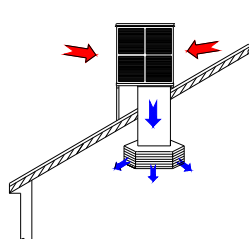
\*Air temperature introduced into the environment

The benefit of natural and refreshing flow of air is known to everyone. When warm air comes into contact with water, part of this water evaporates, absorbing heat from the air which results in natural cooling.

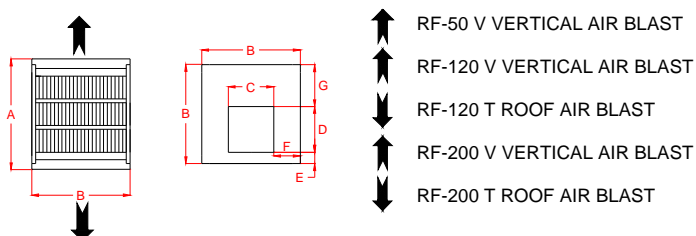
The system is ideal when the internal air temperature needs to be reduced without having to design complex and expensive air conditioning. Perfect for large industrial environments. They system has the following significant advantages:

- No use of gas
- Effective air-filtration
- Function when doors and windows are open
- Significantly reduces electrostatic charge
- Installation and management costs are far less than those of forced air systems

## EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION



## TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS



Type	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Kg	Mc/h	kW	Tens. V
RF 50 V	970	750	390	340	120	180	290	100	4.500	0.6	230
RF 120 V	1100	920	470	400	160	225	365	150	12.000	1.7	230/400
RF 120 T	1100	920	470	400	160	225	365	150	12.000	1.7	230/400
RF 200 V	1400	1170	560	480	200	305	490	200	18.000	2.4	230/400