

# Lindab **Sliding dampers** SKMTR, SKPTR

Assembly instructions

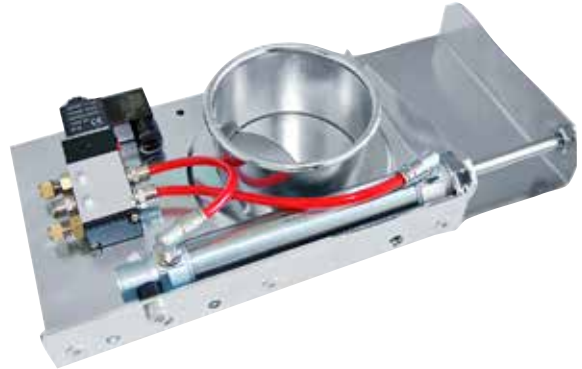
# Sliding dampers

## SKMTR, SKPTR

### SKMTR



### SKPTR



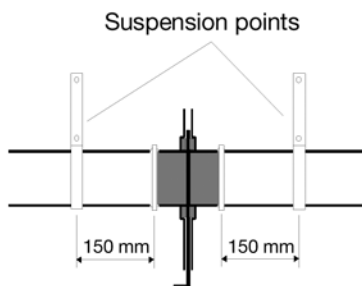
## Assembly

Install the damper as per instructions for straps or flanges.

Check that the space before/beyond the damper allows the damper blade to be fully opened.

When installing SKPTR with automatic opening and closing function, the risk of personal injury must be considered. The damper must therefore be installed outside any possible contact zone, for example min. 2.1 m above the floor.

Connecting conduits must be suspended so that the damper is not exposed to destructive forces. These can cause the damper to jam or stick.



*Example of horizontal installation.*

# Sliding dampers

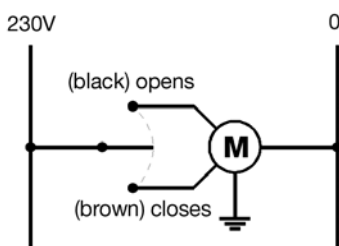
## SKMTR, SKPTR

### Electrical connection

Electrical connection must not be performed before the damper is connected to the pipe system or the pipe connections are covered in some other way.

Electricity must be connected by a qualified electrician. Connection must be carried out in accordance with the adjoining diagram.

The motor must, however, be preceded by a multi-pin switch with a break distance of at least 3 mm.



Wiring diagram

### Example of control for automatic damper

#### Electrical signal to solenoid valve

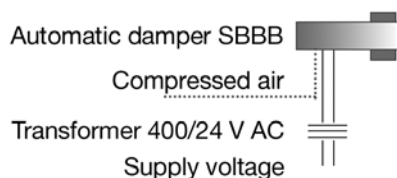
The solenoid valve on the damper is connected to 230 V or 24 V from the governing process (e.g. a processing machine).

Connection:

- Compressed air 5-8 bar is connected by a 6 mm compressed air hose to the solenoid valve.
- The solenoid valve is connected to the required voltage.

Options:

If the supply voltage from processing machines is 400 V, you must use a transformer in order to be able to connect the solenoid valve on the damper to the machine. The transformer is connected to 400 V and supplies 24 V AC to the solenoid valve.



# Sliding dampers

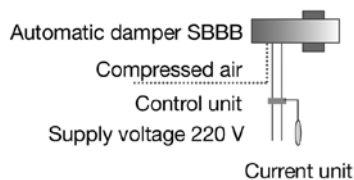
## SKMTR, SKPTR

### Control signal from current sensor

In a current sensor a circuit is closed when the sensor is activated by a suitable electric current. Via control unit the solenoid valve is supplied with 230 V when the sensor is activated. The control unit contains a potentiometer where damper closing can be delayed by up to 30 seconds.

Connection:

- Compressed air 5-8 bar is connected by a 6 mm compressed air hose to the solenoid valve.
- The control unit is connected to 230 V and the solenoid valve (230 V) on the damper is connected to the control unit.
- The current sensor that is to be installed on the power cable to the governing machine is connected to the control unit.



### Commissioning

Check that the damper blade moves easily (must be performed after mechanical installation).

Check that the damper opens and closes as per projected function.

### Maintenance

The damper is maintenance free. If necessary, cleaning can carefully be performed.

### Spare parts

When ordering spare parts, state damper designation and size. See product plate on damper.

### Troubleshooting

Damper blade jams or sticks.

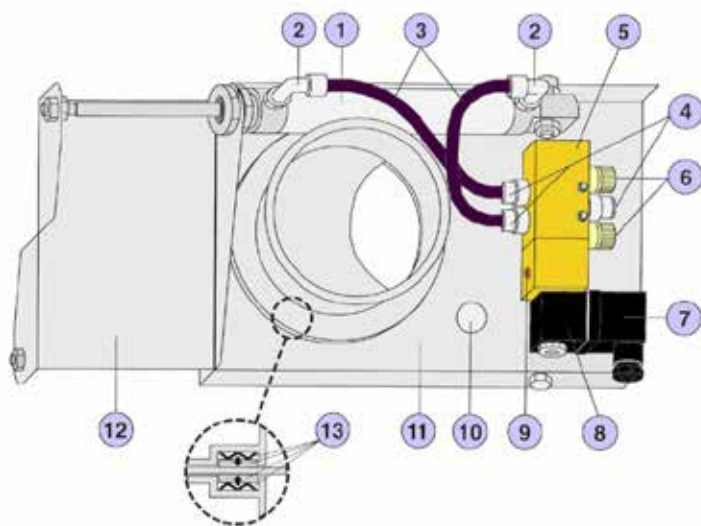
1. The damper needs to be cleaned
2. Breaking forces are affecting the pipe system
3. The blade is damaged
4. Sealing is loose

# Sliding dampers

## SKMTR, SKPTR

### Structure of the automatic damper

1. Pneumatic cylinder
2. Rotating angel connection 1/8" – 6 mm hose
3. Hose 6 mm
4. Connection 1/8" – 6 mm hose
5. Magnetic valve
6. Silencer/adjustment
7. Cable terminal
8. Coil 230V AC or 24V AC/DC (other voltages available on request)
9. Screw for manual operation of Solenoid valve
10. Opening
11. Damper housing
12. Damper blades
13. Sealings



*FM design with damper blade protection (SPZZ)*



## Good Thinking

**At Lindab**, good thinking is a philosophy that guides us in everything we do. We have made it our mission to create a healthy indoor climate – and to simplify the construction of sustainable buildings. We do that by designing innovative products and solutions that are easy to use, as well as offering efficient availability and logistics. We are also working on ways to reduce our impact on our environment and climate. We do that by developing methods to produce our solutions using a minimum of energy and natural resources, and by reducing negative effects on the environment. We use steel in our products. It's one of few materials that can be recycled an infinite number of times without losing any of its properties. That means less carbon emissions in nature and less energy wasted.

**We simplify construction**