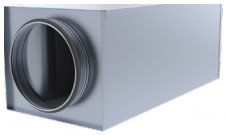
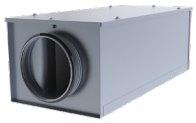
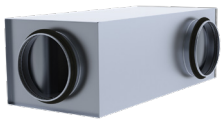
NORDsilencer installation and maintenance instructions

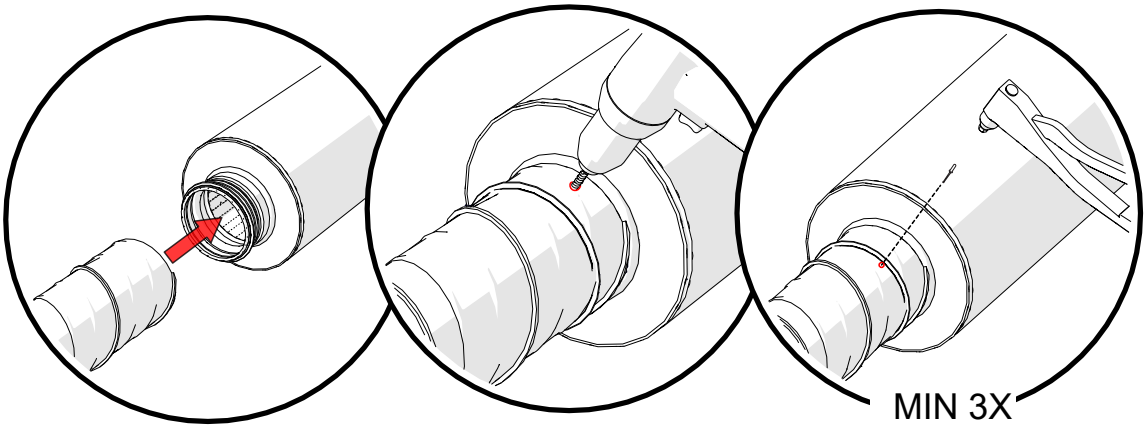
These maintenance and installation instructions apply to silencer models:

NRF/NRP	NRFB/NRPB	NRFV/NRPV	NKE
			
NTF/NTP	**NTFA/NTPA**	**NKL**	**NKU**
			

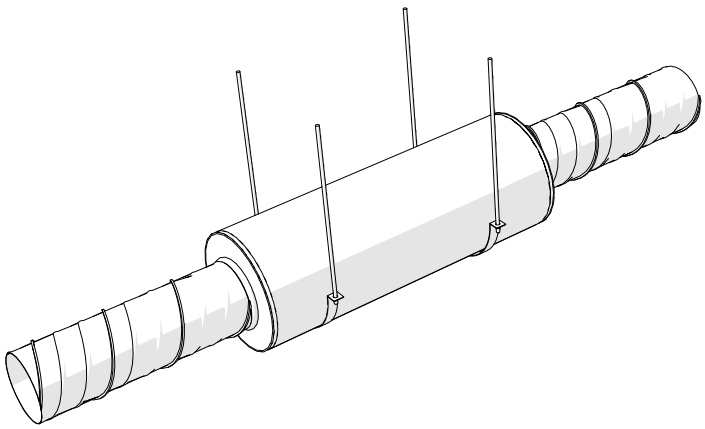
1. Installation

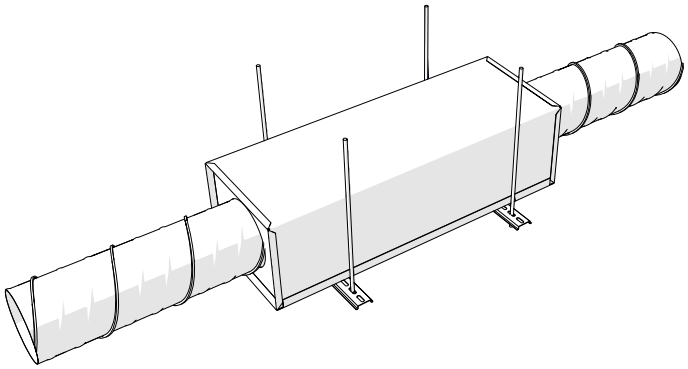
The silencers are attached to the ductwork with rivets from the duct connections.

When installing a round silencer, the coupling with rubber gasket is connected to the round duct and secured with blind rivets (see the installation instructions for round duct).



If necessary, the silencer has to be supported on the structures.

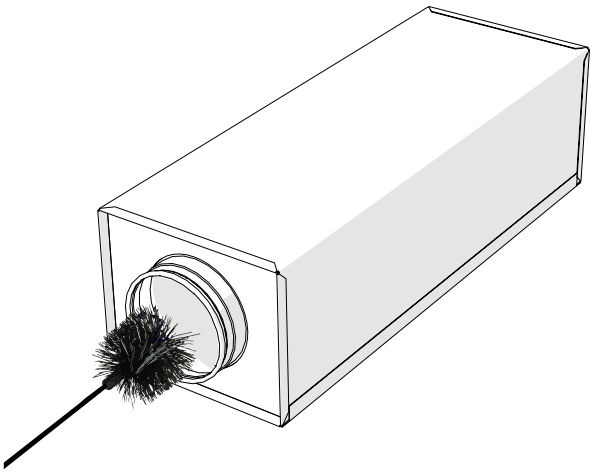


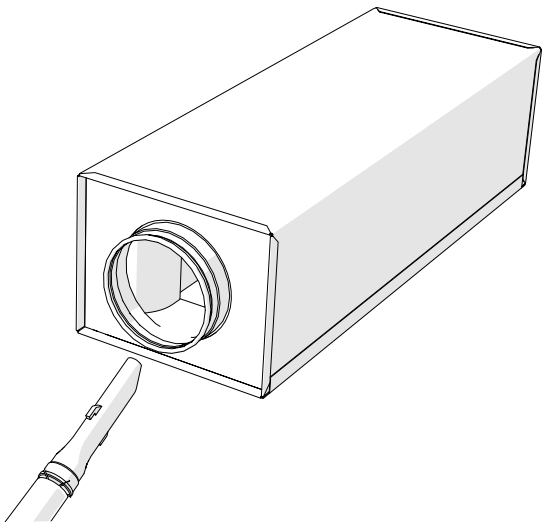


2. Maintenance

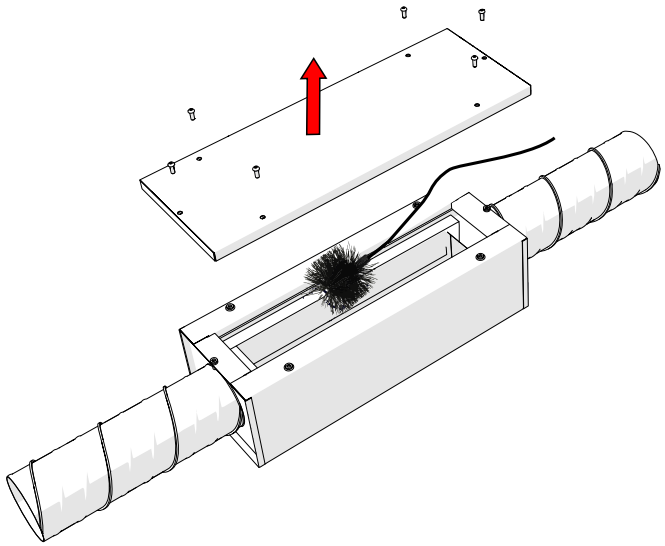
The inner surfaces of the silencers are cleaned with a nylon brush or vacuum cleaner when cleaning the rest of the duct. When sweeping, it must also be taken into account that the sound absorption material surfaces must be handled with care.

The cleaning of the silencers is carried out through access/maintenance doors installed in the ventilation ducts.





Openable models NTPA/NTFA can also be cleaned by removing the access door of the silencer.



NB! Chemical cleaners and wire brushes that can damage materials should be avoided during cleaning.

2.1 Silencers Installed Indoors

Silencers in ventilation systems that are installed indoors are maintenance-free. However, the same cleaning requirements and methods that apply to general ventilation ducts also apply to them.

2.2 Silencers Installed Outdoors or in High Humidity Areas

Duct connections of silencers installed outdoors must all be sealed with appropriate sealant. If at all possible, silencers should also be protected from moisture, rain, and snow by installing suitable air distributors, grilles, or valves.

Duct silencers installed outdoors must be inspected every 6 months. The condition of the connection points must be checked and sealed with sealant if necessary. If rust appears, remove visible rust with a steel brush and repaint with zinc aerosol paint.

2.3 Silencers Installed in C4 or higher Environmental class

Silencers installed in high-temperature or acidic environments are usually made of acid-resistant material. In systems where hot and corrosive vapors circulate, it is important that the inner shell is also made of acid-resistant material