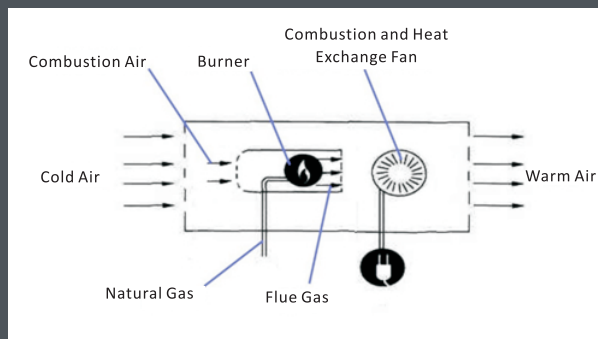


KWDHVS Direct-fired Vacuum Warm Air Heater

HOW IT WORKS

When the thermostat requires heating, the circulating fan (also serving as the combustion fan) starts, and the ignition control system initiates the combustion. The combustion products mix with the circulating air and are then delivered to the heated space, achieving the purpose of heating.



Applications

- Pig Houses (Recommended)
- Poultry Houses (Recommended with caution)

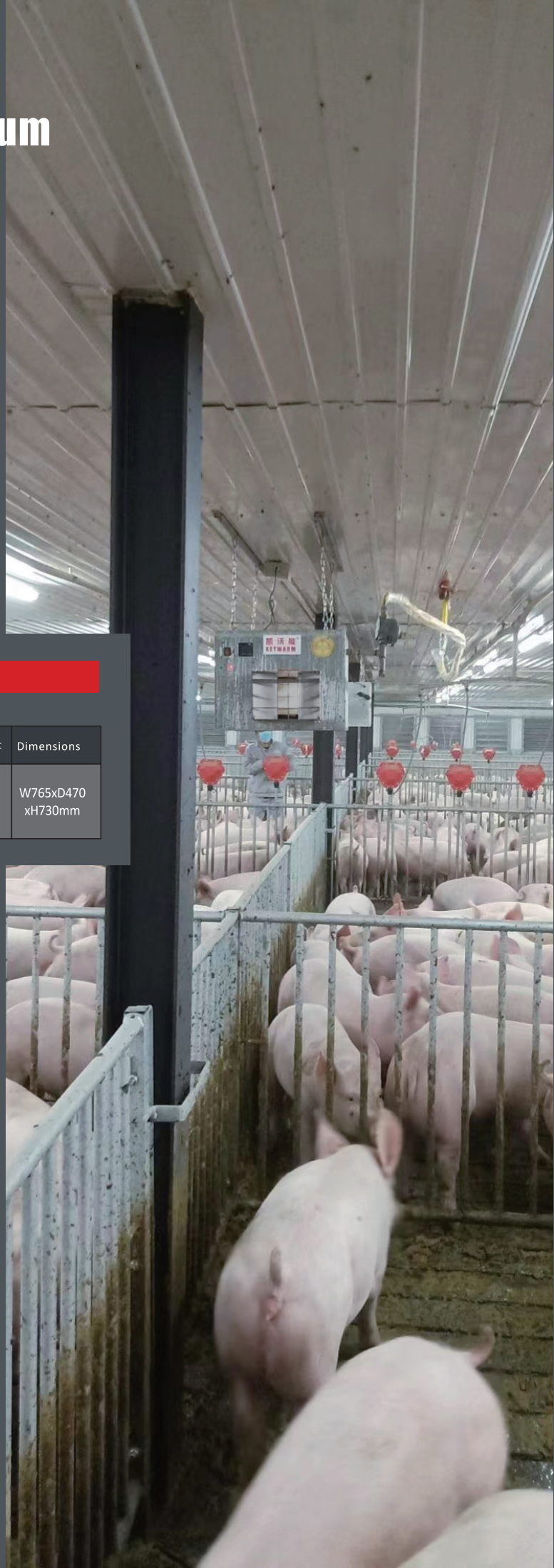
Features

- Natural gas or propane fuel
- Input heat of 70kW, variable power input optional
- Sealed design with aluminum-zinc or stainless steel casing, corrosion-resistant, washable
- Fully sealed motor and potted ignition module, suitable for humid and corrosive environments
- Equipped with external temperature control switch signal, with automatic purge and post-purge function for increased safety and longer lifespan
- Multiple safety protections: air pressure, overheat protection, flame monitoring, power failure protection

Advantages/Benefits

- Variable input power, reducing frequent starts and stops of heaters, temperature fluctuations in livestock and poultry houses, significantly saving energy.
- Simple structure, easy operation.
- High cost-effectiveness.
- Full utilization of heat, no flue loss.
- Comes with temperature control or can be used in conjunction with most climate control systems.
- Reliable, durable, and easy to maintain.

KWDHVS Direct-fired Vacuum Warm Air Heater



Technical Parameters

Model	Input Power	Fuel Consumption		Power Supply	Air Flow	Temperature Rise	Weight	Dimensions
		Natural gas m ³ /h	Propane kg/h					
KWDHVS 70	35-70kW	3.38-6.76	2.74-5.47	220V/50Hz/380W	1,800 m ³ /h	60-110°C	56kg	W765xD470 xH730mm

Installation and Usage Precautions:

Traditional direct-fired vacuum warm air heaters typically combust indoor air, and the combustion by-products, including carbon dioxide, moisture, and incomplete combustion products, are directly discharged into the shed. Combusting 1 kg of propane generates approximately 1.7 kg of water vapor. Therefore, to prevent moisture accumulation from unventilated heaters, it is recommended to match a ventilation capacity of 14.5 m³/h per kilowatt of heater capacity.

It is usually necessary to install a mixing fan near the ceiling to circulate hot air to the floor, reducing temperature gradients and achieving energy savings. The location of the thermostat probe is crucial for temperature uniformity and energy efficiency.