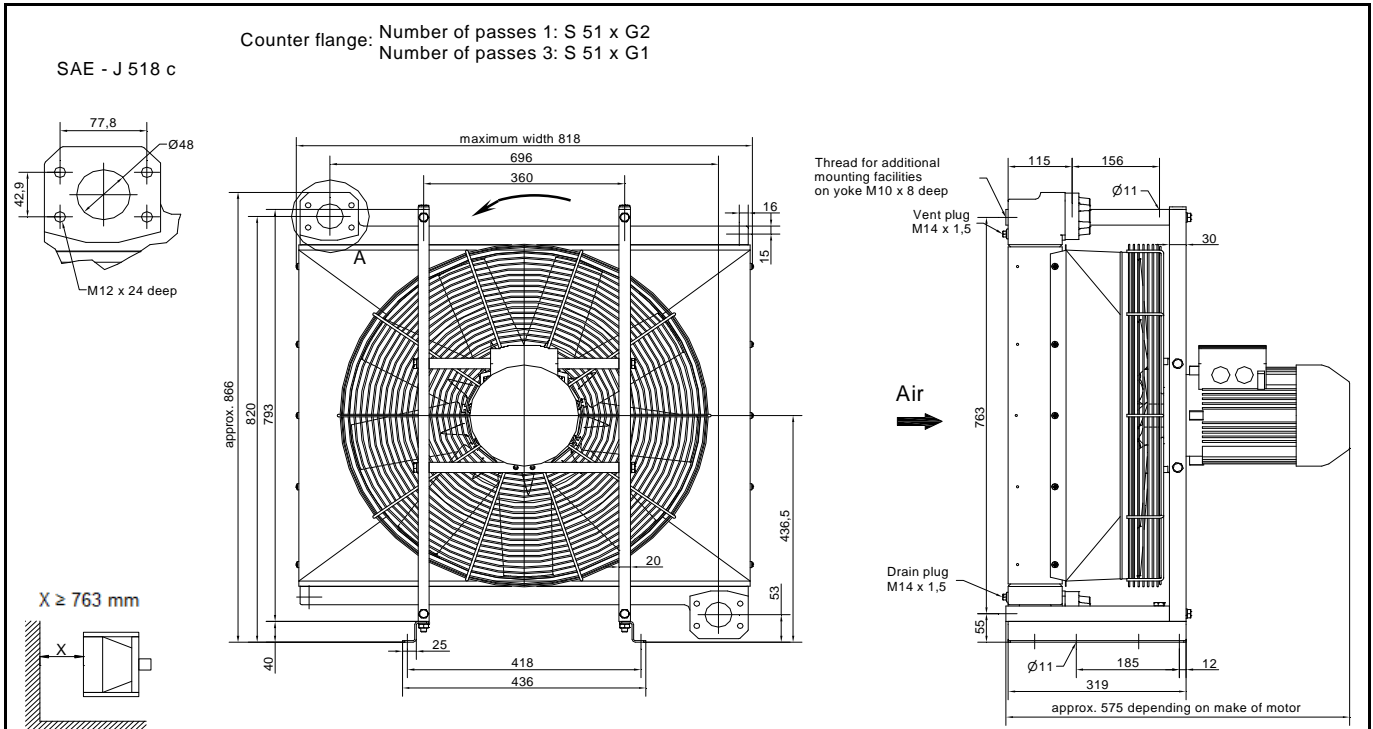


OKAN 2.79 Size 10 AC



Datasheet Oil / Air - Cooling Unit
OKAN 2.7910.2.□□ - □□.□□.□□

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At surface temperatures of more than 80°C, protection against accidental contact should be guaranteed in the working area!

Details are subject to modification without notice!

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| Application | Cooling of oil, HFA,HFB, HFC, HFD - fluids up to $\nu \approx 100 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ ($\triangleq 100 \text{ cSt}$), Water/Glycol 65:35, no water without corrosion preventive (min. 2 %). Cooling medium: Air | | | | |
| Technical data | Type: | 2.7910.2.□□ - | 51.□□ | 31.□□ | 11.□□ |
| | Face area | m ² | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| | Fan speed | 1/min | 1500 | 1000 | 750 |
| | Fan load | kW | 1,61 | 0,44 | 0,15 |
| | Air flow | kg/s | 3 | 1,9 | 1,4 |
| | Motor power | kW | 3,0 [IE2] | 1,1 [IE2] | 0,55 [IE1] |
| | Motor class | | 400VD / 690VY 50Hz 460VD 60 Hz | 230VD / 400VY 50Hz 460VY 60 Hz | |
| | Motor frame size / type / flange | | 100L / IM B14 / C160 | 90L / IM B14 / C140 | |
| | degree of protection / insulation (motor) | | IP 55 / F(155) - B(130) | | |
| | Total weight with motor | kg | 87 | 77,7 | 75,2 |
| | Weight without motor | kg | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| | Oil content | l | 9,7 | 9,7 | 9,7 |
| | Noise level 1m/7m * | db(A) | 91 / 79 | 80 / 68 | 74 / 62 |
| | Standard-Cooler | Type: ZNo. | 2.7910.2.11-51.01.00 210 002 747 0 | 2.7910.2.11-31.00.00 210 002 010 0 | 2.7910.2.11-11.00.00 210 002 513 0 |
| Max. working pressure | 16 bar | | | | |
| Max. working temp. | Oil and hydraulic fluids 100 °C ** water/glycol, emulsion 90 °C | | Ambient temperature -10°C until +40°C ** | | |
| Material | Cooler: Aluminium Fan: Plastic | Fan shroud: Steel (zinc plated) Other parts: Steel (zinc plated) | | | |
| Installation instruction | Refer to: Datasheet, operation and assembly manual. Ensure there is an unhindered flow of air to and from the cooler. Provide ventilation and exhaust in room where cooler is installed. Avoid a pulsating oil flow and pressure surges. | | | | |
| Hint | * May vary by ± 4 db due to room characteristics, own frequencies, oil connections, viscosities etc. ** Please contact our technical support department at different temperatures. | | | | |

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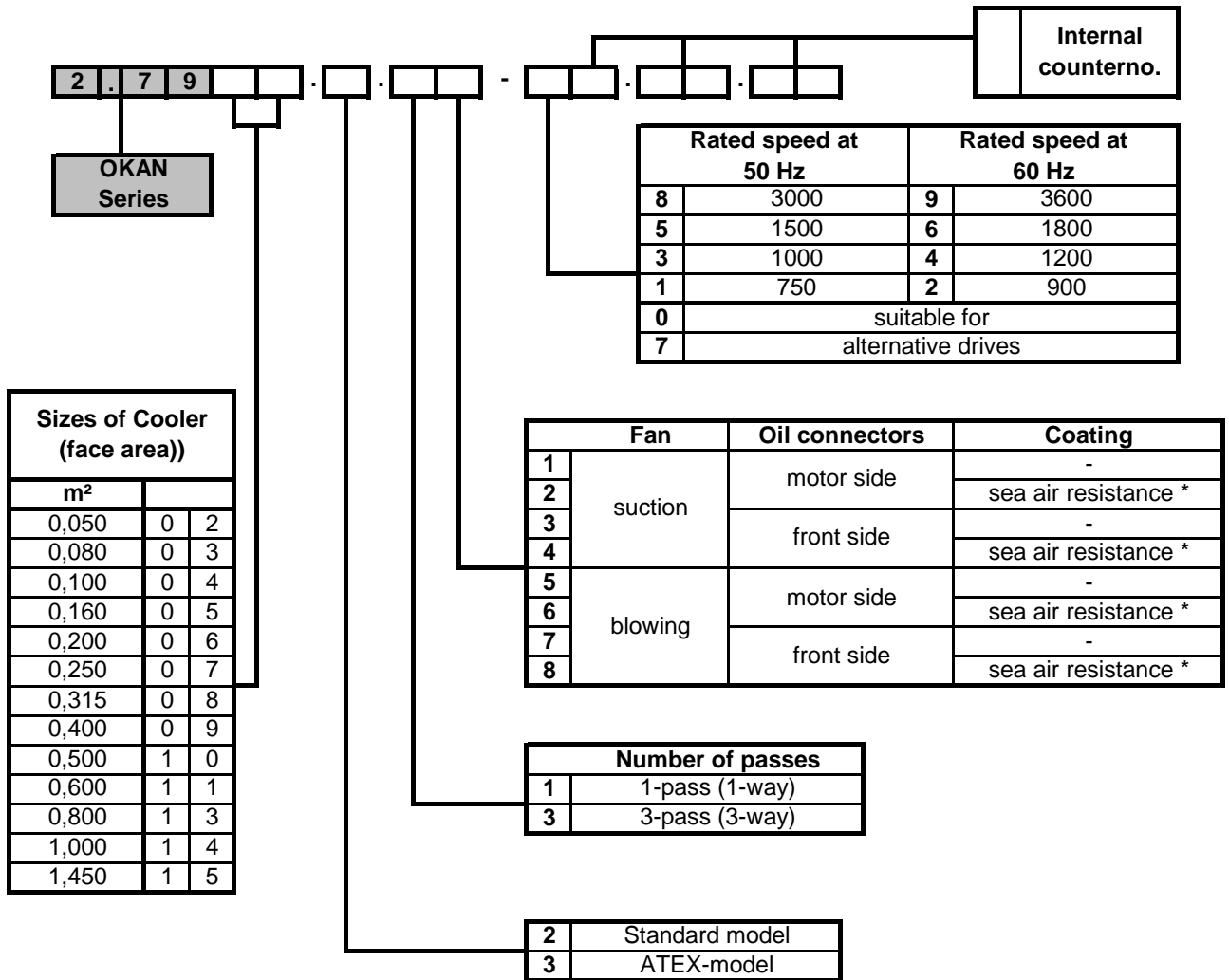
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|
| <p>Introduction</p> | <p>1. Following data are known: Dissipation loss P_V [kW] Oil flow $V_{\dot{O}i}$ [l/min] Cooler oil inlet temperature $t_{\dot{O}iE}$ [°C] Cooling air temperature t_{LE} [°C] Air flow (see technical data) G_L [kg/s] In hydraulic systems, the dissipation loss is approximately 20 – 25 % of drive power.</p> <p>2. From the following can be calculated: Entry - Temperature - Difference $ETD = t_{\dot{O}iE} - t_{LE}$ [K] Specific cooling capacity $P_{01} = P_V / ETD$ [kW/K]</p> <p>3. After selection of cooling unit can be calculated: Air heating $\Delta t_L = P_V / G_L$ [K] Oil cooling $\Delta t_{\dot{O}L} = 36 \cdot P_V / V_{\dot{O}i}$ [K]</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Example</p> | <p>Given: $P_V = 62 \text{ kW}$; $V_{\dot{O}i} = 150 \text{ l/min}$; $t_{\dot{O}iE} = 80 \text{ °C}$; $t_{LE} = 30 \text{ °C}$</p> <p>Calculated: $ETD = 80 - 30 = 50 \text{ K}$ $P_{01} = \frac{62 \text{ kW}}{50 \text{ K}} = 1,24 \text{ kW/K}$</p> <p>Select: 2.7910.2.11 - 51.□□ (see performance diagram) $P_{01} = 1,3 \text{ kW/K}$; $P_V = ETD \cdot P_{01} = 50 \text{ K} \cdot 1,3 \text{ kW/K} = 65 \text{ kW}$</p> <p>Calculated: $\Delta t_{\dot{O}i} = \frac{36 \cdot 65}{150} = 15,6 \text{ K}$; $\Delta t_L = \frac{65}{3} = 21,7 \text{ K}$</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Performance diagram</p> | <p>The graph plots specific cooling capacity P_{01} [kW/K] on the y-axis (0 to 1.8) against oil flow $V_{\dot{O}i}$ [l/min] on the x-axis (10 to 800). Six curves represent different models, showing that P_{01} increases with $V_{\dot{O}i}$ and is higher for models with higher inlet temperatures (e.g., 51 vs 11).</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Pressure loss diagram</p> | <p>The graph plots pressure loss $\Delta p_{\dot{O}i}$ [bar] on the y-axis (0 to 2.5) against oil flow $V_{\dot{O}i}$ [l/min] on the x-axis (10 to 800). Two curves are shown: 2.7910.2.31- (higher pressure loss) and 2.7910.2.11- (lower pressure loss). Both show an increase in pressure loss with flow rate.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>$\Delta p_{\dot{O}i}$ - Correction</p> | <p>The Δp -value obtained from the curves applies for $\nu = 32 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ($\approx 32 \text{ cSt}$). For differing viscosities, the Δp -value has to be multiplied by the factor f.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>10</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>32</td><td>40</td><td>50</td><td>60</td><td>80</td><td>100</td><td>150</td><td>200</td><td>250</td><td>300</td><td>400</td><td>500</td><td>mm²/s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0,5</td><td>0,65</td><td>0,75</td><td>1,0</td><td>1,2</td><td>1,4</td><td>1,6</td><td>2,1</td><td>2,7</td><td>4,0</td><td>5,5</td><td>7,3</td><td>9,5</td><td>16</td><td>30</td><td>f</td> </tr> </table> | 10 | 15 | 20 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 400 | 500 | mm ² /s | 0,5 | 0,65 | 0,75 | 1,0 | 1,2 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 2,1 | 2,7 | 4,0 | 5,5 | 7,3 | 9,5 | 16 | 30 | f |
| 10 | 15 | 20 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 400 | 500 | mm ² /s | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0,5 | 0,65 | 0,75 | 1,0 | 1,2 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 2,1 | 2,7 | 4,0 | 5,5 | 7,3 | 9,5 | 16 | 30 | f | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Model code



Oil / Air - Cooling Unit
OKAN 2.79 AC / 2.81 AC

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| Sizes of Cooler (face area) | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| m ² | | |
| 0,050 | 0 | 2 |
| 0,080 | 0 | 3 |
| 0,100 | 0 | 4 |
| 0,160 | 0 | 5 |
| 0,200 | 0 | 6 |
| 0,250 | 0 | 7 |
| 0,315 | 0 | 8 |
| 0,400 | 0 | 9 |
| 0,500 | 1 | 0 |
| 0,600 | 1 | 1 |
| 0,800 | 1 | 3 |
| 1,000 | 1 | 4 |
| 1,450 | 1 | 5 |

| Rated speed at 50 Hz | | Rated speed at 60 Hz | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------|
| 8 | 3000 | 9 | 3600 |
| 5 | 1500 | 6 | 1800 |
| 3 | 1000 | 4 | 1200 |
| 1 | 750 | 2 | 900 |
| 0 | suitable for | | |
| 7 | alternative drives | | |

| | Fan | Oil connectors | Coating |
|---|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | suction | motor side | - |
| 2 | | | sea air resistance * |
| 3 | | front side | - |
| 4 | sea air resistance * | | |
| 5 | blowing | motor side | - |
| 6 | | | sea air resistance * |
| 7 | | front side | - |
| 8 | sea air resistance * | | |

| Number of passes | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 1-pass (1-way) |
| 3 | 3-pass (3-way) |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 2 | Standard model |
| 3 | ATEX-model |

Example 2.7908.2.12-54.88.29

2 . 7 9 0 8 . 2 . 1 4 - 5 4 . 8 8 . 2 9

OKAN 2.79
Size: 08
Standard model: 2
Number of passes: 1-pass (1-way)
Fan suction, Oil connectors fronte side, Painting sea air resistance
Rated speed: 1500 rpm
Internal counter-no.

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Standard equipment | Oil / Air - Cooling Unit including SAE - flanges (mounted), documentation |
| Coating | * sea air resistant coating = C3 according DIN ISO 12944/2, C5M on request; |

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