

Lins 100 & 60 cm

Automatic trickle vent



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Lins is the third generation of our thermostatically controlled trickle vents that has been on the market since 1995. In addition to certain new features and accessories, Lins has been given a more elegant look in order to better blend into the surroundings.

Lins characteristics:

The separate attachment profile that makes it possible to install very long vents without any risk of air leakage between the vent and the frame/sash. The attachment profile also serves as a drill template during installation, which is why there is no need for a separate drill template with its associated handling. Non-return valve that prevents the hot room air from being sucked out in windy weather.

Minimum flow fuse

To secure a minimum flow, Lins in thermostat mode/snap mode never closes completely but remains 30% open. Regardless of the outdoor temperature, full opening or closing can always be done with the hand control (+open, - close).

Accessories

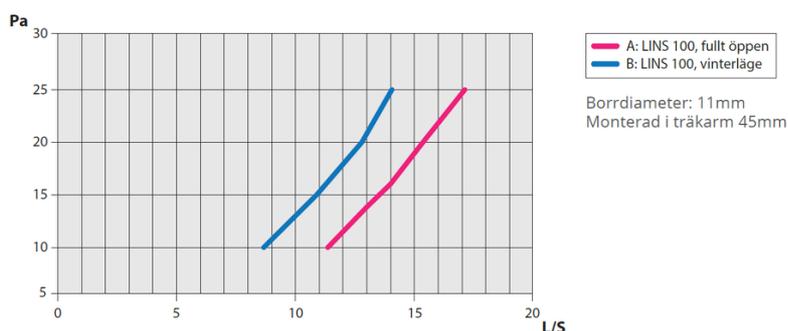
There are outer wall grilles made of anodised or white-lacquered aluminium to cover drill holes, etc., in the window sash and frame.

Standard lengths

60 and 100 cm-long Lins vents are in stock. For larger volumes, other lengths can be supplied.

LINS flow and pressure drop diagram

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The big difference

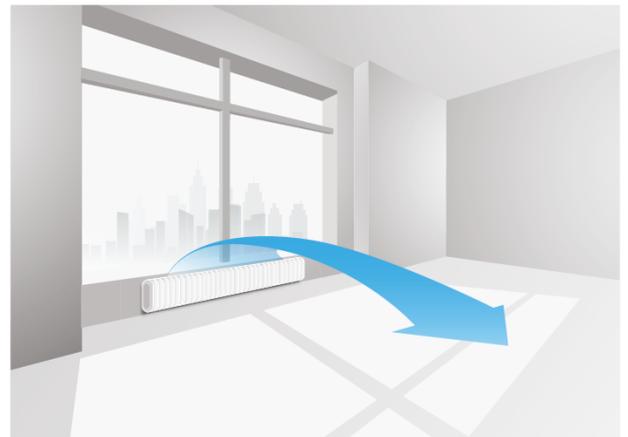
Air intake via a so-called slot air valve

So far, this has been the most common form of fresh air supply because hole-making and valve-fitting can easily be carried out in connection with window manufacturing. The disadvantages of this approach are as follows: The concentrated air opening means that the air velocity becomes high and the air jet often reaches far into the room without having been mixed with the room air, causing a sensation of draught. The valves in this type of installation are often found completely closed.



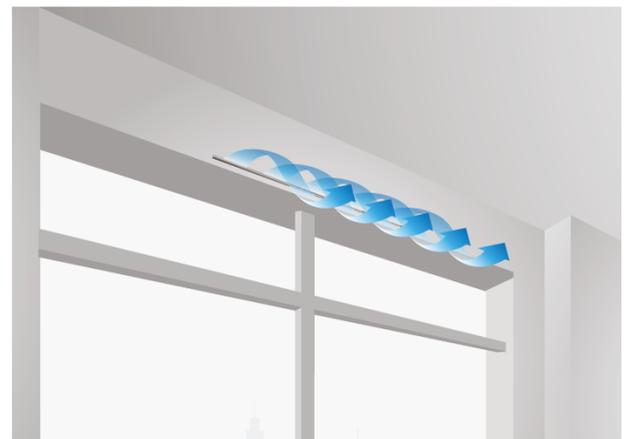
Air intake behind the radiator

The so-called preheated air. This method causes problems in well insulated homes in the autumn and spring when there is normally no need for radiator heating. Without heat on the radiator, the cold air flows out over the floor and is perceived as floor draught. The measure that can be taken here is to increase the heat supply to the radiator, resulting in increased heat consumption.



Air intake with LINS trickle vent

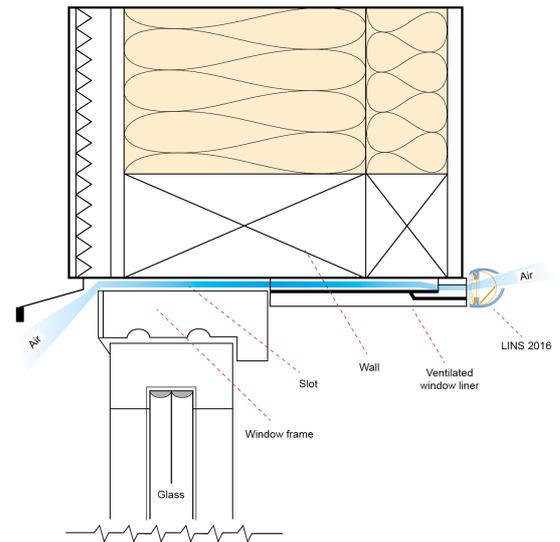
Lins length is selected so as to obtain the lowest possible air velocity (The longer the vent, the lower the air velocity). With this assembly, the air jet is spread over a long distance, and is mixed with the warm air in the room without a sensation of draught. The non-return valve also helps minimise draught problems in windy weather



NEW!

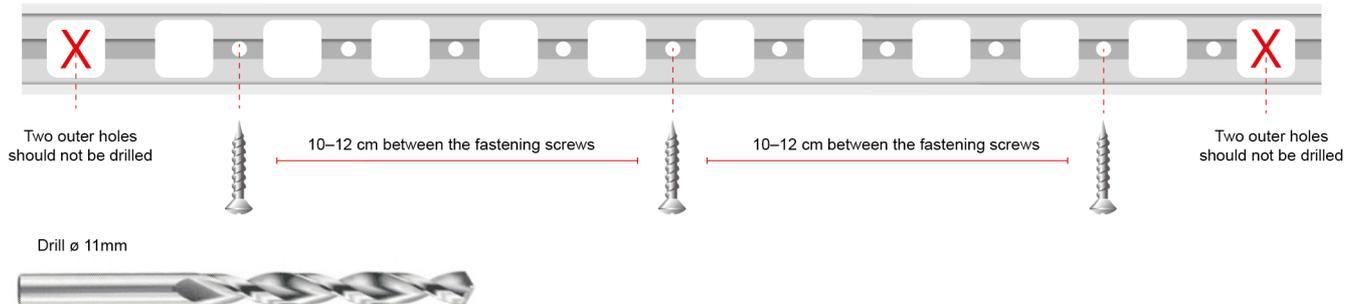
Lins installation without hole-drilling

With our ventilating and sound-absorbing window liner, installation can be done on all types of windows (wood, plastic, aluminium etc.) without making any holes in the window structure. Instead, we use the slot above the window, between the ash and wall section. If the full width of the window is utilised, a 5–7 mm slot is sufficient. From the slot between the window and wall, the air is guided to ducts in the window lining. The design provides very effective attenuation of disturbing noise while at the same time making the installation very discreet. Max. window recess depth 200 mm. The lining is made of pine, and it is primed.



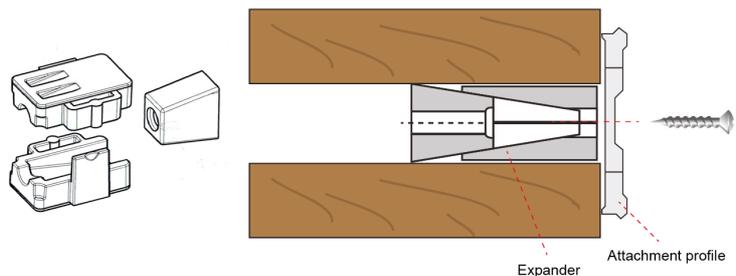
Assembly description

Mounting of attachment profile



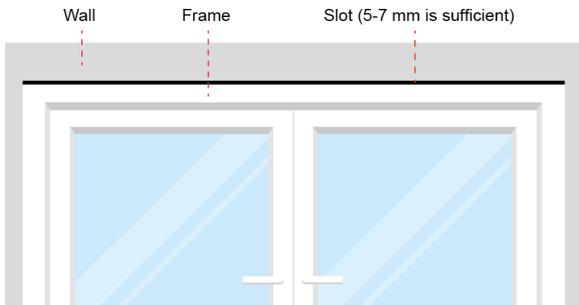
Installation of the attachment profile in milled opening where the slot valve is located

For installation in milled opening (9–12 mm) a special expander bracket (XP 9/12) has been developed. The attachment profile is secured to the expander bracket using the supplied screw and is loosely tightened, after which the expander bracket is inserted into the opening and the screw is tightened.

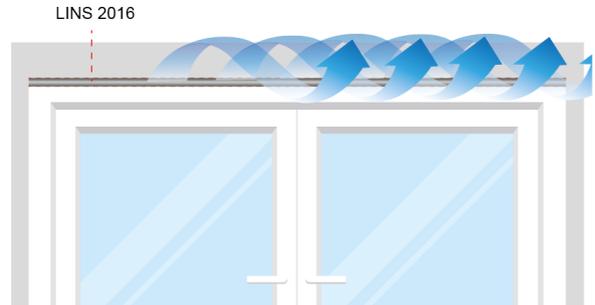


Mounting without holes

1) We use the slot between the sash and wall section.



2) The air is routed to ducts in the window liner.



Valve against attachment profile

The valve is locked to the attachment profile by hanging the valve on the attachment profile, aligning it to the drill holes, and then pushing it inwards/downwards with force, starting from the control side.

