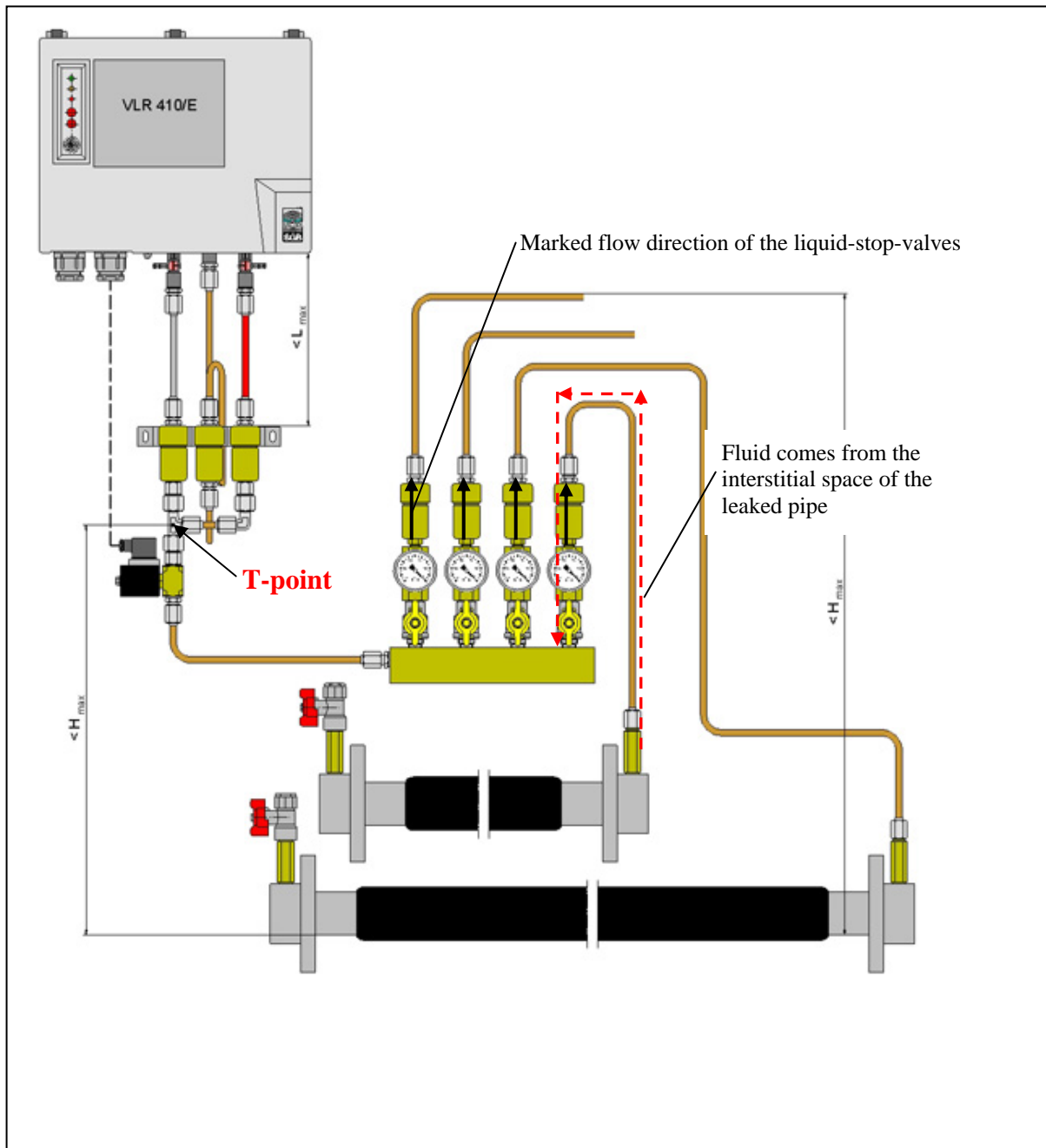


## Installation of the VLR 410/E



- In the case of a leakage the interstitial space of the pipe will be filled with liquid. The leak detector begins to suck the liquid into the manifold.
- The sucked liquid passes the liquid-stop-valve of the manifold **against** the normal flow direction. The manifold will be filled with liquid till the liquid-stop-valves above the manometers close.

- The liquid passes the T-point of the installation kit and will be sucked forward to the liquid-stop-valve (suction line).
- The liquid-stop-valve-closes and cut the leak detector from the interstitial space. So the leak detector cannot build up more under-pressure in the system.
- Because more and more liquid leaks out of the pipe the liquid will enter the measuring line so that that the pressure increases. The leak detector measures the pressure rise and gives the alarm.

**Important hint:** In the case of a leakage at first the liquid-stop-valve at the manifold will be passed by the liquid **against** the normal flow direction. After that the liquid-stop-valves close because the manifold will be filled with liquid. So all other interstitial spaces are cut off and no liquid can enter the interstitial spaces of the other supervised pipes. The most important thing is that the liquid must pass the T-point so that an alarm can be guaranteed.