

REMKO SLN 40-80

Swimming pool dehumidifier

Operation · Technology · Spare parts



Contents

<i>Dehumidification</i>	4-6
<i>Safety information</i>	6
<i>Unit description</i>	7
<i>Installation</i>	8-9
<i>Commissioning</i>	10
<i>Care and maintenance</i>	11
<i>Troubleshooting</i>	12
<i>Refrigeration circuit</i>	13
<i>Electrical wiring diagrams SLN 40-80</i>	14
<i>Intended use</i>	15
<i>Customer service and warranty</i>	15
<i>Environmental protection and recycling</i>	15
<i>Diagram of unit SLN 40-80</i>	16
<i>Spare parts list SLN 40-80</i>	17
<i>Maintenance log</i>	18
<i>Technical data</i>	19



These operating instructions must be read carefully before commissioning/using the unit!

These instructions are part of the unit and must always be kept near to the site of installation or on the unit.

Subject to changes; errors and typographical errors excepted!

REMKO SLN 40-80

Dehumidification

The interrelated processes occurring during dehumidification are based on physical laws.

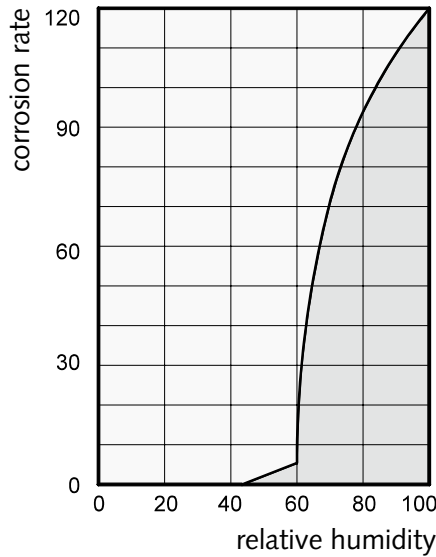
These are illustrated here in simplified form in order to explain the principle of dehumidification.

The use of REMKO dehumidifiers

- No matter how well windows and doors are insulated, damp and moisture can penetrate even through thick concrete walls.
- The water volumes required for binding concrete, mortar, plaster, etc. are diffused out initially after 1-2 months under certain circumstances.
- Even moisture that has penetrated masonry following high water or flooding is only released very slowly.
- This applies similarly to e.g. moisture contained in stored materials.

The moisture (water vapour) escaping from buildings or materials is absorbed by the ambient air. This increases their moisture content and ultimately results in corrosion, mould, rot, peeling of paint coatings and other unwanted moisture damage.

The diagram opposite shows an example of the rate of corrosion, e.g. for metal at different humidity levels.



It can be seen that the rate of corrosion is insignificant below 50% relative humidity and can be disregarded below 40% relative humidity.

The rate of corrosion increases noticeably from 60% relative humidity. This moisture damage limit applies also to numerous other materials, e.g. powders, packaging, wood or electronic units.

Buildings can be dried out in different ways:

1. By heating and air exchange:

The room air is heated to absorb moisture in order to then be discharged to the atmosphere. The total input energy is lost with the discharged, moist air.

2. By dehumidification:

The moist air in an enclosed room is continuously dehumidified according to the condensation principle.

In terms of energy consumption, dehumidification has one decisive advantage:

Energy expenditure is restricted solely to the existing room volume. The mechanical heat released through the dehumidification process is returned to the room.

With correct use, the dehumidifier consumes only about 25% of the energy required for the "heating and ventilation" principle.

Relative humidity

Ambient air is a gas mixture and always contains a certain amount of water in the form of water vapour. This water volume is expressed in g per kg dry air (absolute water content).

1m³ air weighs about 1.2 kg at 20°C

Depending on the temperature, each kg of air is only able to absorb a certain amount of water vapour. When this absorptive capacity is reached, reference is made to "saturated" air; this has a relative humidity of 100%.

Relative humidity is therefore understood to be the ratio between the amount of water vapour currently contained in the air and the maximum water vapour volume at the same temperature.

The ability of air to absorb water vapour increases with increasing temperature. This means that the maximum (= absolute) water content increases with increasing temperature.

Temp. °C	Water vapour content in g/m ³ at a humidity of			
	40%	60%	80%	100%
-5	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.3
+10	3.8	5.6	7.5	9.4
+15	5.1	7.7	10.2	12.8
+20	6.9	10.4	13.8	17.3
+25	9.2	13.8	18.4	23.0
+30	12.9	18.2	24.3	30.3

Condensation of water vapour

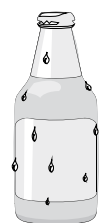
Since the maximum water vapour volume increases when the air is heated, the contained water vapour volume remains the same however, this results in a reduction of the relative humidity.

In contrast, when the air is cooled, the capacity to absorb the maximum water vapour volume reduces, the water vapour volume contained in the air remains the same and the relative humidity increases.

If the temperature falls further, the capacity to absorb the maximum water vapour volume is reduced until it is equal to the contained water vapour volume.

This temperature is called dew-point temperature. When the air is cooled below the dew-point temperature, the contained water vapour volume is larger than the maximum water vapour volume. Water vapour is discharged. This condenses to water. The air is relieved of moisture.

Examples of condensing are misted windows in winter or misting of a cold drinks bottle.



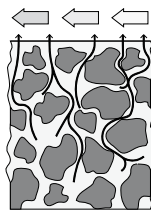
The higher the relative humidity, the higher the dew-point temperature, which is easier to fall below.

Drying materials

Building materials or structures can absorb substantial amounts of water, e.g. bricks 90-190 l/m³, heavy concrete 140-190 l/m³, lime-sand bricks 180-270 l/m³.

The drying out of moist materials, e.g. masonry, takes place as follows:

- The contained moisture moves from the inside of the material to its surface.

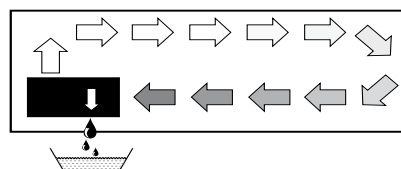


- Evaporation takes place on the surface = transition as water vapour to the ambient air.

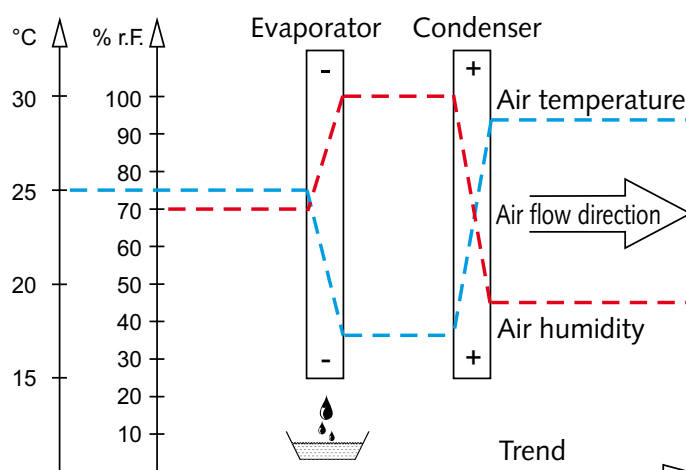
- The air enriched with water vapour continuously circulates through the REMKO dehumidifier. It is dehumidified and leaves the unit at a slightly higher temperature to absorb water vapour from anew.

- In this way, the moisture contained in the material is gradually reduced.
The material dries!

The produced condensate is collected in the unit and discharged.



The air flow is cooled on its way through or via the evaporator to below the dew point. The water vapour condenses and is collected in a condensate trap and discharged.



REMKO SLN 40-80

Heat of condensation

The energy transferred from the condenser to the air is composed of:

1. Heat energy previously removed in the evaporator.
2. Electrical motive energy.
3. Heat of condensation released during condensation of the water vapour.

For the change from a liquid to a gaseous state, energy is necessary. This energy is termed heat of evaporation.

It does not cause any rise of temperature, it is only necessary for the change from a liquid to a gaseous state.

Vice versa, energy is released during

the liquefaction of gas, which is termed heat of condensation.

The amount of heat of evaporation and condensation is the same.

**For water, this is:
2250 kJ/kg (4.18 kJ = 1kcal)**

This shows that a relatively large amount of energy is released through the condensation of water vapour.

If the moisture to be condensed is not introduced through evaporation in the room itself, but from outside, e.g. via ventilation, the heat of condensation released in the process contributes towards room heating. In drying processes, the heat energy is recirculated, which is consumed during evaporation and released during condensation.

The supplied air during dehumidification creates a large amount of heat energy, which is expressed in a rise of temperature.

The time necessary for drying normally does not depend only on the unit capacity, but is rather determined by the rate at which the material or parts of the building release their moisture.

Safety information

The units were subjected to extensive material, functional and quality inspections and tests prior to delivery.

However, the units may constitute a hazard if used by untrained personnel, improperly or not for the intended purpose.

The following information must be observed:

- The units must not be installed and operated in hazardous locations.
- The units must not be installed and operated in atmospheres containing oil, sulphur or salt.

- The units must not be exposed to direct water jets.

- The air openings must always be kept free.

- The air suction grille must always be kept free of dirt and loose objects.

- The units must not be covered during operation.

- Never insert foreign objects into the units.

- All electrical cables outside the units must be protected against damage (e.g. animals, etc.).

- The units must only be installed or mounted in the intended position (horizontal).

- Free and frost protected condensate discharge must always be ensured.

- The unit connections must always comply with the respectively applicable installation regulations.

ATTENTION

The units must be installed and mounted so that they are easily accessible for monitoring, repair and maintenance.

Unit description

The units are designed for universal and problem-free dehumidification.

They are easy to transport and mount/install in adjacent rooms due to their compact size.

The units operate on the condensation principle with hermetically sealed refrigeration system with silent and low maintenance recirculation fan(s).

The fully automatic electronic control, integrated hygostat and connections for local condensate discharge ensure trouble-free, continuous operation.

The units are reliable and easy to use and comply with the fundamental health and safety requirements of the pertinent EU regulations.

The units are used wherever dry rooms are a necessity and damage (e.g. due to mould) is to be avoided.

The units have been designed solely for installation in a suitable adjacent room via a duct connection.

The units are also used for dehumidification of:

- Private swimming pools
- Wellness spas
- Sports studios
- Storage rooms
- Archives
- Museums

Operation

All units are switched on and off by the integrated hygostat.

The hygostat is set at the factory to 60% relative humidity.

The respective unit function is shown on the front display.

The recirculation fan sucks in the humid room air via the lower duct

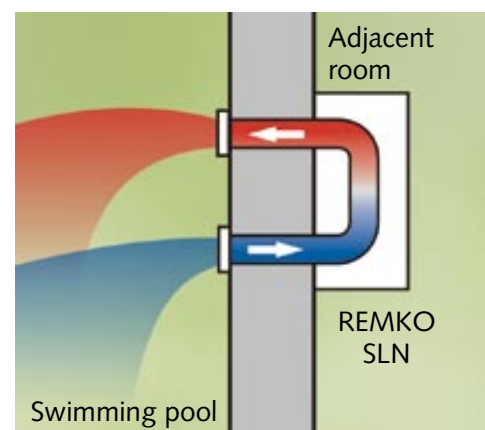
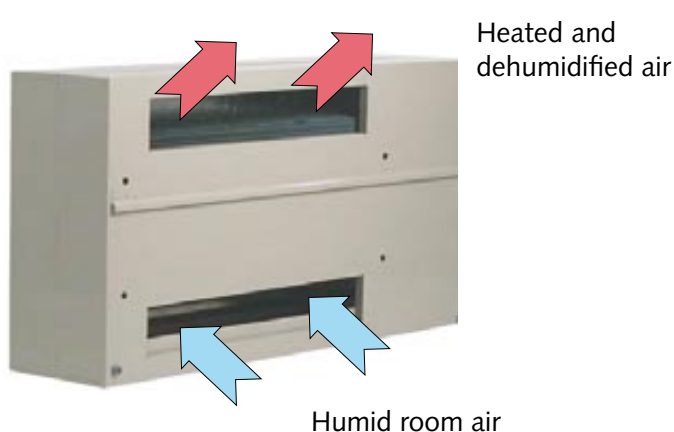
connection with filter.

At the cold *evaporator*, heat is extracted from the room air and cooled to below the dew point. The water vapour contained in the room air deposits as condensate or frost on the evaporator gills.

At the *condenser*, the cooled and dehumidified air is reheated and blown back into the room via the upper duct connection with a slight rise of temperature of about 5°C above room temperature. The conditioned drier air continuously mixes with the room air.

Due to the constant circulation of the room air through the unit, the relative humidity in the room is gradually reduced to the required humidity (% relative humidity).

Functional diagram of SLN 40-80 dehumidifier



REMKO SLN 40-80

Installation

For optimal and reliable unit operation, the following information must be observed in any event:

- Prior to installation of the units in an adjacent room, two duct openings must be provided in the wall/brickwork between the room to be dehumidified and the installation room. The sizes of these openings are shown in the diagram.
- The openings must be made in such a way that the air in the room to be dehumidified is able to be sucked in unhindered through the lower duct (with filter) and blown out through the upper duct.
- For reliable operation, the specified minimum clearances from the unit to the ceiling and to the floor in the installation room must be taken into account.

- Prior to joining the duct connections, the wall connections must be adapted to the necessary lengths. The maximum wall thickness is limited to 240mm.

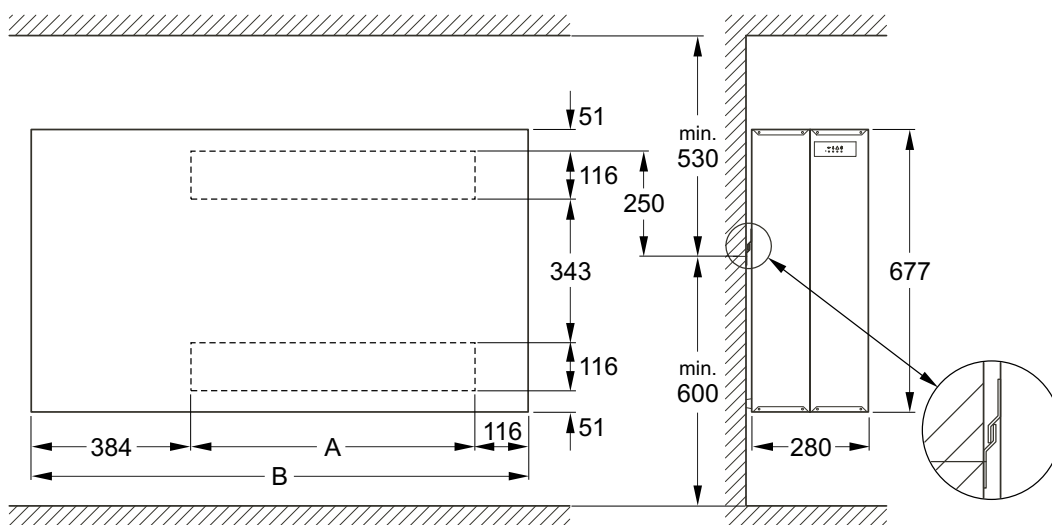


- The recirculation suction filter, grille connections and air inlet grille must be fitted together with the wall connection.
- The two duct connections must be installed in the duct openings.



- The duct section with filter in the lower duct opening where the air of the room to be dehumidified is sucked into the unit must be fitted.
- The unit connection with self-sealing profile lips must be connected to the duct connection located in the wall opening from the adjacent room side.
- The supplied wall bracket must be fixed to the wall in the adjacent room and the unit mounted on the same.

Wall mounting of units



Series	Dimension A	Dimension B	Wall opening
SLN 40	387	887	130 x 410
SLN 60	692	1192	130 x 720
SLN 80	1232	1732	130 x 1260

All dimensions in mm

- Connection to the duct connection already installed in the wall takes place with the self-sealing profile lips located on the unit connection.
- The unit must be mounted or installed horizontally to ensure unhindered condensate drainage.
- The unit should not be installed close to radiators or other heat sources.
- The room to be dehumidified must be closed from the ambient atmosphere.
- Open windows, doors, etc., as well as frequent entering and leaving the room should be avoided as far as possible.
- For optimal room air circulation by the dehumidifier, the supply and exhaust air openings must always be kept free of dirt and other obstacles.

Condensate drain

The condensate drain is located at the bottom of the unit. The condensate drain must be connected to the supplied drain connection.

A solid or flexible ½" drain connection can be connected.

- The drain hose must always be installed with a minimum gradient of 2% to enable the water to drain unhindered from the drip tray.

- Alternatively, a condensate pump (accessory) can also be mounted on the unit in order to pump the produced condensate to a raised outlet.

- For an outlet through the wall, specific preparations are necessary for correct condensate drainage prior to installation of the unit, e.g. the drilling of holes.

- The position of the outlet connection is shown in the diagram below.

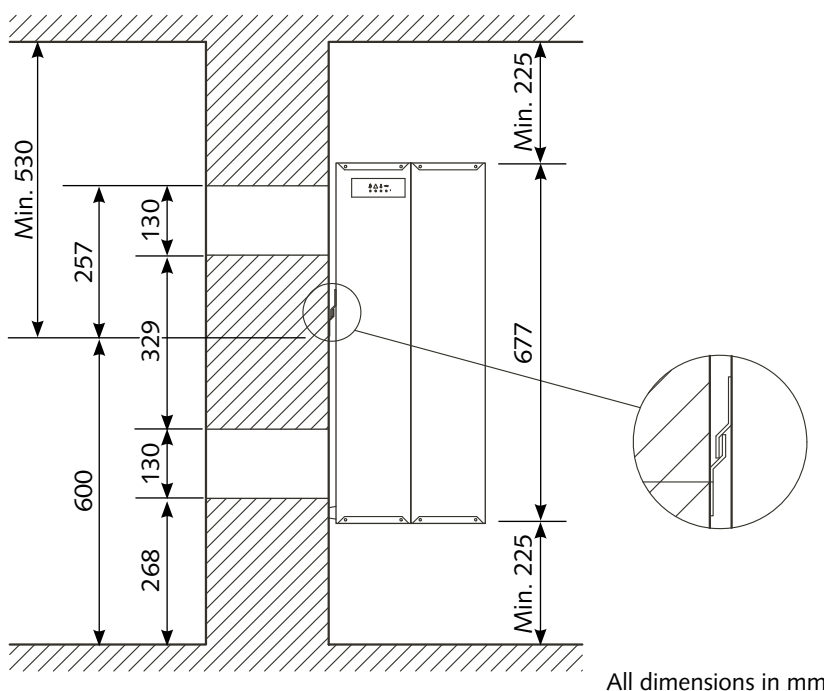
Access to control

Remove the front plate after removing the Allen screws. Lift up the cover and remove from the unit horizontally.

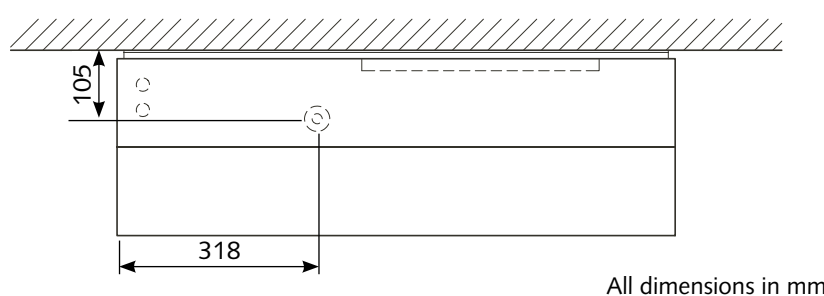
The control is located in a housing above the compressor.

Access to the control takes place by removing the 4 screws on the sides of the housing.

Positioning wall bracket taking the SLN 60 as an example



Positioning condensate drain



REMKO SLN 40-80

Commissioning

Prior to each commissioning or as required, the air inlet and outlet grille must be checked for clogging.

The units operate via an integrated hygostat set to 60% relative humidity (standard value for swimming baths and indoor swimming pools). The unit does not start at room air conditions below 60% relative humidity.

If the relative humidity is above 60%, the unit automatically starts the dehumidification process.

The front housing panel can be removed to make any changes to the hygostat setting.

The hygostat is located next to the evaporator below the compressor housing.

Turning the control knob clockwise *reduces the humidity*, turning anticlockwise *increases the humidity*. An external hygostat (accessory) can be fitted if required.

Connection option, see under "Electrical wiring diagram".

In order to prevent compressor damage, the units are provided with reclosing protection, which prevents immediate reconnection of the compressor after disconnection.

The compressor initially switches on again after a delay of about 30 seconds!

LED display



The units are provided with an electronic control. The following functions are controlled and displayed:


- Safety
- Monitoring
- On/off


The LED display is located on the side of the unit.


NOTE

If the unit is switched on or off via a main switch, all LEDs successively show green and the triangle red.

Symbol legend

 The LED shows a constant „green“ when the unit is connected to the supply.

 The LED shows a constant „green“ when the compressor is operating and the unit is dehumidifying.

 This LED has no function for dehumidification.



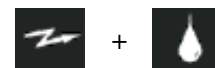
A constant „green“ lightning symbol indicates that the supply is connected to the unit.

Alternating „green“ and „red“ flashing LEDs indicate a unit fault registered via the condenser sensor (overheating).

If the condenser sensor registers an excessive temperature, the compressor is switched off and the unit remains inoperational for 45 minutes.

After lapse of this time, the unit is automatically switched on again. After switching on again, the „red“ triangle symbol no longer flashes, the drop symbols continues to flash.

The lightning symbol shows constant „green“.



A „green“ flashing drop signal and a constant „green“ lightning symbol indicate that the unit is functioning, but has been switched off by the condenser sensor (overheating).

NOTE

Interruption of unit operation for less than 6 minutes compressor operating time will force a restart lockout of about 4 minutes.

NOTE

If the relative humidity is below 60%, the unit will not start, even when the supply is connected.

NOTE

The flashing drop symbol is extinguished when the power is switched off and on again.

Care and maintenance

Fan control

When the hygrostat starts the dehumidifier, the fan(s) is/are switched on together with the compressor.

If constant ventilation is required, i.e. independent of dehumidification, a jumper can be connected between terminals 25 and 26. *The fan or fans then operate in a continuous mode.*

Defrosting

At room temperatures below 20°C, the evaporator will start to frost after a short time.

When the evaporator sensor registers a temperature below 5°C on the evaporator surface, the unit continues to operate for 30 minutes in dehumidification mode. After lapse of this time, the compressor stops and passive defrosting starts in that the fan or fans slowly blow room air over the evaporator and gradually defrost the same in the process.

When the evaporator sensor registers a temperature above 5°C, the compressor is switched on again.

Safety circuit

If the temperature at the condenser should exceed 55°C (e.g. due to fan failure or excessive room temperature (above 36°C)), the compressor automatically stops to avoid being overloaded.

The compressor restarts automatically after 45 minutes. *The drop symbol in the display flashes!*

NOTE

Regular care and maintenance is a basic precondition for a long useful life and trouble-free operation of the unit.

All moving parts are provided with low-maintenance permanent lubrication. The refrigeration system is hermetically sealed and must only be repaired by authorised specialist companies.

- Observe regular care and maintenance intervals.
- Depending on the particular operating conditions, the units should be tested by an expert for reliable operation as necessary, but at least once a year.
- Keep the unit free of dust and other deposits.
- If the unit should become fouled, it can be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner, whereby the condenser should be thoroughly cleaned.
- If the evaporator gills are heavily fouled, they should be cleaned carefully with soapy water.
- Do not use a direct water jet e.g. high pressure cleaner, etc.
- Do not use caustic cleaning agents or those containing solvents.
- Only use suitable cleaning agents to remove heavy fouling.

Cleaning the suction filter

The suction filter should be checked at regular intervals and cleaned if necessary. The filter is fixed in a holder behind the suction openings.

ATTENTION

Regularly check the suction and blow out openings as well as filters for clogging.

- A lightly clogged filter can be cleaned by carefully blowing out or using suction.
- A heavily clogged filter can be washed in a luke warm (maximum 40°C) soap solution. Subsequently rinse thoroughly with clear water and allow to dry!
- It must be ensured that the dust filter is completely dry and undamaged prior to refitting.
- The units must only be operated with the dust filter fitted.

NOTE

Heavily clogged dust filters must be replaced with new ones. Only original spare parts must be used.

Cleaning the condensate water collecting tray

To ensure that the produced condensate water is able to drain freely, the condensate collecting tray and the outlet must be cleaned at regular intervals.

REMKO SLN 40-80

Troubleshooting

Fault	Possible cause	Remedy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit does not start. Lightning symbol in display does not light. 	No supply voltage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check supply connection and local fuses or switches.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit does not start. The lightning symbol shows constant „green“. 	<p>Room humidity too low.</p> <p>The unit is outside its operating limits of 10 – 36°C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the integrated or external hygostat by setting it to a low relative humidity, e.g. < 40%. If the unit does not switch on again, the integrated or external hygostat must be checked for a fault. Check the room conditions and change if necessary.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compressor does not start. The triangle symbol in the display flashes constant „red“. 	<p>The compressor was automatically switched off due to excessive temperature.</p> <p>Lack of ventilation.</p> <p>Excessive ambient temperature.</p> <p>Clogged filter/suction.</p>	<p>If the unit does not start after 45 minutes, the following must be checked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that the fan/fans is/are operating. Check whether the suction filter is clogged. Check that the suction and blow out openings are free. Check whether the condenser gills are fouled Check whether the room temperature is possibly above 36°C. If the room temperature is above 36°C, the unit must be switched off.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lightning symbol in the display shows constant „green“. The drop symbol in the display flashes constant „green“. 	Indicates that the unit is operating, but has switched off due to overheating.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indication can be cancelled by disconnecting and reconnecting the supply.



NOTE

If no result is achieved after carrying out all functional checks, an authorised service station should be contacted.



ATTENTION

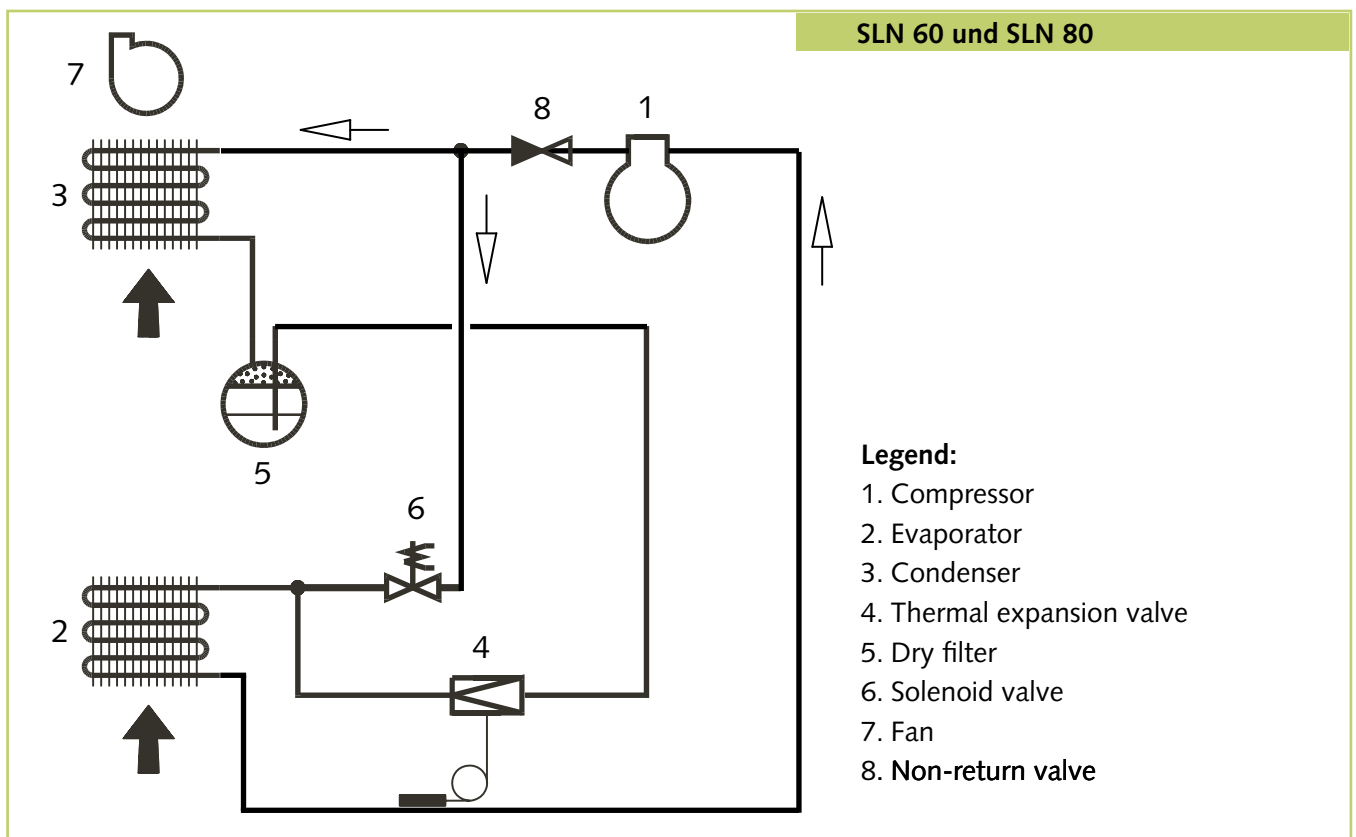
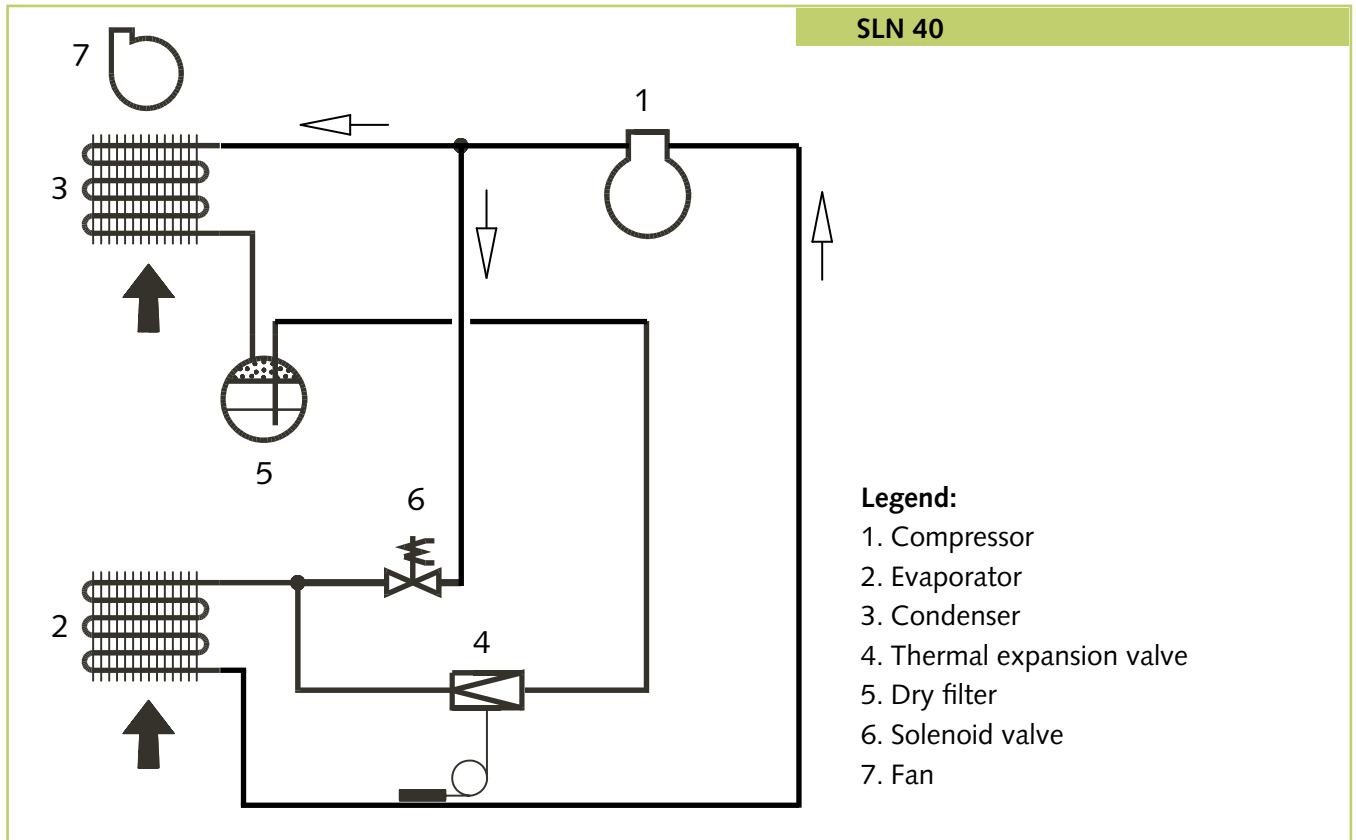
Only an authorised specialised company may carry out work on the refrigeration system and electrical equipment!



ATTENTION

Prior to carrying out maintenance or repairs, the unit must always be disconnected from the supply.

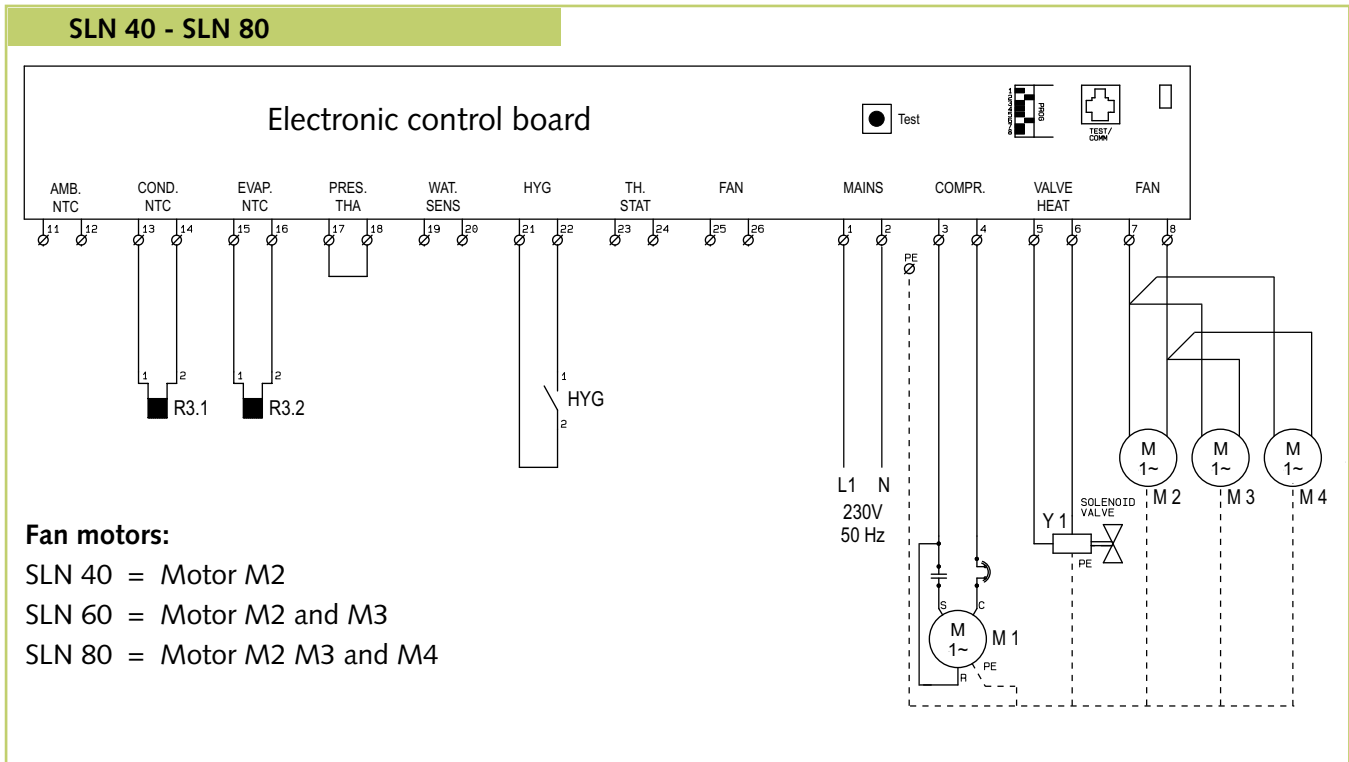
Refrigeration circuit



We reserve the right to make dimensional and design changes in the interest of technical advances.

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Electrical wiring diagram



Legend:

- HYG = Hygrostat
- M 1 = Compressor
- M 2 = Fan motor 1
- M 3 = Fan motor 2
- M 4 = Fan motor 3
- Y 1 = Solenoid valve
- R3.1 = Condenser sensor
- R3.2 = Evaporator sensor

Constant ventilation:

If constant air circulation is required, i.e. independent of dehumidification, a jumper can be connected between terminals **25 and 26**.

The fan or fans then operate without any control and monitoring in a continuous mode.

External hygrostat:

Recommended for frequent humidity variation is the installation of an external hygrostat which is available as an accessory.

Disconnect the integrated hygrostat at terminals **21 and 22**.

Install the external hygrostat at a suitable location in the room to be dehumidified and connect to terminals **21 and 22**.

The output voltage on terminals **21 and 22** is **12V**.

⚠ ATTENTION

Prior to carrying out maintenance or repairs, the unit must always be disconnected from the supply.

💡 NOTE

A disconnect switch should be installed in the supply connection at a suitable and easily accessible location.

💡 NOTE

Only authorised specialists may install and carry out maintenance work on the units!

Intended use

The units are designed and equipped for dehumidification purposes.

The manufacturer is not liable for any damage attributed to failure to observe the manufacturer's instructions or applicable statutory requirements or unauthorised changes to the unit.

NOTE

*Use for any other purpose than that described in these operating instructions is not permitted.
Failure to observe this rule will invalidate all liability and warranty.*

ATTENTION

*Copyright
Any copying of this document in whole or part or use for purposes other than the intended is strictly forbidden without the prior written permission of
REMKO GmbH & Co. KG.*

Customer service and warranty

A precondition for any warranty claims is that the dealer or his customer has completed and returned the enclosed "**Warranty Document**" to REMKO GmbH & Co. KG at the time of sale and commissioning of the units.

The units have been repeatedly tested for perfect functioning. If malfunctions should occur that cannot be remedied by troubleshooting, your specialised dealer or contract partner should be contacted.

NOTE

Only authorised specialists may carry out adjustments and maintenance.

Important information on recycling

The units are operated with environmentally-friendly and ozone neutral refrigerant R407C. In accordance with legal and locally applicable requirements, the mixture of refrigerant and oil contained in the unit must be disposed of properly.



Environmental protection and recycling

Disposal of packaging

Think of the environment when disposing of the packaging material.

Our units are carefully packed for transport and delivered in sturdy cardboard packaging on a wooden pallet, if necessary.

The packaging materials are environmentally-friendly and can be recycled.

By reusing packaging material, you make a valuable contribution towards waste reduction and the conservation of raw materials.

Only dispose of packaging material at the facilities provided.

Disposal of old unit

Our production is subject to constant quality controls.

Only high-quality materials are used, the majority of which are recyclable.

Make your contribution towards environmental protection by disposing of your old unit in an environmentally-friendly manner.

Only dispose of your old unit at an authorised recycling facility or similar.



REMKO SLN 40-80

Diagram of unit SLN 40 - 80

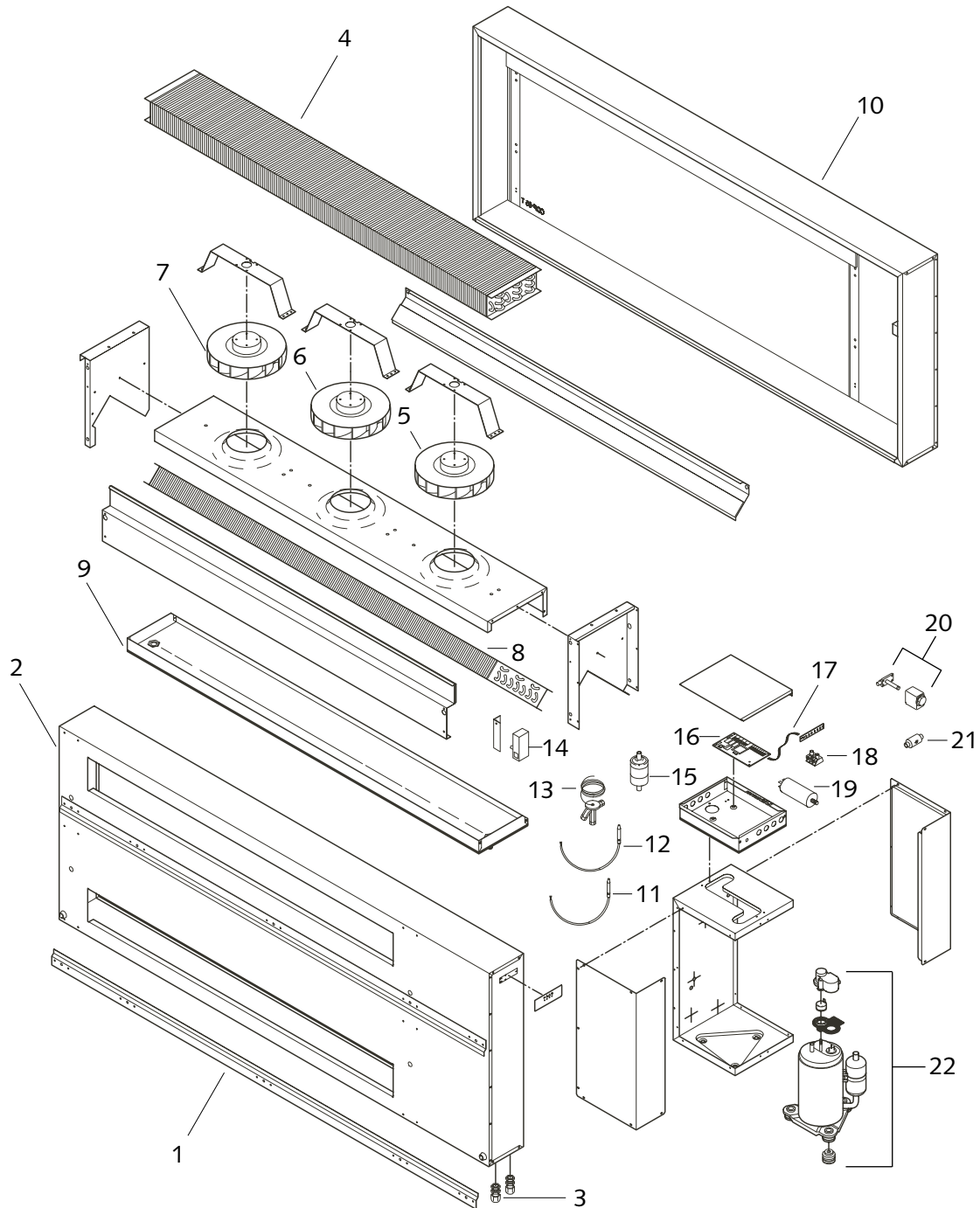


Fig. REMKO SLN 80

We reserve the right to make dimensional and design changes in the interest of technical advances.

Spare parts list

No.	Designation	SLN 40	SLN 60	SLN 80
		EDP No.	EDP No.	EDP No.
1	Wall bracket	1109144	1109165	1109177
2	Housing rear	1109188	1109189	1109190
3	Cable gland	1109129	1109129	1109129
4	Condenser	1109146	1109167	1109179
5	Fan complete with 80mm cable	1109147	1109147	1109147
6	Fan complete with 1200mm cable	— —	1109168	1109168
7	Fan complete with 1600mm cable	— —	— —	1109180
8	Evaporator	1109148	1109169	1109181
9	Condensate tray, complete	1109149	1109170	1109182
10	Front panel	1109194	1109195	1109196
11	Evaporator sensor (metal)	1109160	1109160	1109111
12	Condenser sensor	1109161	1109161	1109161
13	Thermo valve	1109158	1109173	1109185
14	Hygostat	1109115	1109115	1109115
15	Dry filter	1109157	1109157	1109157
16	Control board	1109152	1109152	1109152
17	Diode board with cable	1109154	1109154	1109154
18	Terminal, two-pole	1109155	1109155	1109155
19	Capacitor	1109156	1109156	1109156
20	Solenoid valve, complete	1109110	1109110	1109110
21	Non-return valve	— —	1109176	1109176
22	Compressor, complete	1109162	1109174	1109186
-	Recirculation suction filter	1109191	1109192	1109193

When ordering spare parts, please always also quote the serial number (see (see rating plate)!

REMKO SLN 40-80



Maintenance log

Model: Serial No.:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Unit cleaned – externally																				
Unit cleaned – internally																				
Condenser cleaned																				
Evaporator cleaned																				
Fan function checked																				
Unit checked for damage																				
Protective devices checked																				
All fixing screws checked																				
Electrical safety check																				
Test run																				

Remarks:

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.....

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1. Date: Signature	2. Date: Signature	3. Date: Signature	4. Date: Signature	5. Date: Signature
6. Date: Signature	7. Date: Signature	8. Date: Signature	9. Date: Signature	10. Date: Signature
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The unit must only be serviced by authorised specialists in compliance with the statutory requirements.

Technical Data

Series		SLN 40	SLN 60	SLN 80
Daily dehumidification capacity at 30°C and 80% relative humidity	Litre/day	50.4	70.8	100.8
Daily dehumidification capacity at 30°C and 60% relative humidity	Litre/day	32.2	43.2	64.0
Operating temperature range	°C	10 to 36		
Humidity operating range	% rel. humidity	40 to 100		
Air capacity	m ³ /h	250	500	750
Power supply	V/Hz	230/1~/50		
Max. power consumption	kW	0.72	1.05	1.65
Max. rated power consumption	A	2.8	4.3	7.2
Refrigerant		R407C		
Refrigerant quantity	kg	0.6	0.95	1.6
Sound pressure level L _{pA} 1m ¹⁾	dB (A)	44	46	48
Depth	mm	290	290	290
Width	mm	890	1200	1735
Height	mm	680	680	680
Weight	kg	57	68	95
EDP No.		615405	615605	615805

1) Measurement of emitted noise DIN 45635 - 13 - KL 3, measured at duct openings

REMKO EUROPE-WIDE

... and somewhere near you!

Take advantage of our experience and consulting services



Consulting

With intensive training seminars, we keep our consultants up to date with the latest technical knowledge. This has given us the reputation of being more than just a good, reliable supplier: REMKO, a partner that helps solve problems.

Sales

REMKO not only provides an extensive sales network in Germany and abroad, but also unusually highly qualified sales experts.

REMKO sales representatives are more than just salespeople: they must also be customer consultants in air conditioning and heating technology.

Customer Service

Our products are designed for precise and reliable operation. If a malfunction appears, however, REMKO Customer Care is on the job. Our extensive network of experienced specialist retailers guarantees our customers a fast and reliable service at all times.

REMKO GmbH & Co. KG
Air Conditioning and
Heating Technology

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