MASTER®

2015/2016

PORTABLE HEATERS

MCS GROUP
www.mcsworld.com

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IN PORTABLE HEAT
MASTER
1954

I CHOOSE MASTER PORTABLE HEATERS. WHY?

SAVE MONEY
MASTER heaters are plug and play:
do not need installation

USE THE SAME HEATER
IN DIFFERENT PLACES
MASTER heaters are portable

HEAT ONLY WHAT YOU NEED
MASTER heaters can heat
either large or limited areas

HEAT ONLY WHEN YOU NEED
MASTER heaters warm up very quickly

AVOID OVERHEATING AND OVERSPENDING
MASTER heaters can be controlled
by a remote thermostat

CHOOSE YOUR ENERGY
Choose the cheapest or the cleanest energy
you like: gas, oil, electricity

RESPECT THE ENVIRONMENT
The efficient **MASTER** burning process
minimizes pollution

REDUCE YOUR INVESTMENT BUYING
ONLY THE POWER YOU NEED
Further **MASTER** heaters can be added
if necessary

PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT
MASTER heaters last many years and can be
easily repaired with spare parts available for 10 years

DIRECT OIL HEATERS
LOW PRESSURE, ELECTRONIC

OIL

B 100CEG / B 150CEG

PATENTED

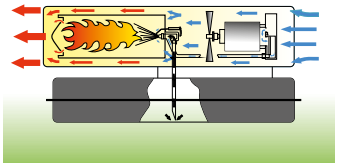
NEW with on board thermostat, digital display and post ventilation

CONTROL PANEL

- High air displacement
- Possible connection to an optional room thermostat
- Two oil filters: oil tank filter and suction filter
- Thermally protected motor
- Overheat thermostat
- Electronic flame control with photocell
- Stainless steel combustion chamber
- Oil tank with level indicator
- Trolley included
- Easy to move
- Easy maintenance
- Strong and long lasting construction
- On board thermostat included
- Digital display
- Post ventilation

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES:

Room thermostat TH 5 with cable
3 m - 4150.105
10 m - 4161.967
Range: 0-36°C, Accuracy: ± 1,5°C



Ventilation of the room is necessary to prevent a deficiency in oxygen supply.

SPECIFICATIONS		B 100CEG	B 150CEG
Heating power	kW	29	44
	Btu/h	99.300	150.500
	kcal/h	25.000	37.900
Air displacement	m³/h	800	900
Fuel autonomy	h	16	10
Thermostat control		on board	on board
Fuel consumption	kg/h	2,3	3,5
Power supply	V/Hz	220-240/50	220-240/50
Electric power	kW	0,23	0,28
Rated current	A	1,0	1,2
Tank capacity	l	44	44
Packaging dimension (l x w x h)	mm	1110 x 400 x 450	1110 x 400 x 450
Net / gross weight	kg	25/28	25/28
Pallet	pcs	10	10

HOW TO CHOOSE THE BEST HEATER FOR YOUR NEEDS

ΔT 30 °C

kW	INFRARED HEATING		SUGGESTED HEATED AREA
	 Oil	 Electric	m²
1,5 kw	-	HALL 1500	4
2,4 kw	-	TS 3A	6
3,3 kw	-	HALL 3000	8
20 kw	XL 6	-	16
43 kw	XL 9	-	25

kW	AIRFLOW HEATING				SUGGESTED HEATED VOLUME			
	 Electric	 Gas	 Direct Oil	 Indirect Oil				
kW					m³	m³	m³	m³
2 kw	B 2EPB	-	-	-	82	38	23	16
3,3 kw	B 3,3EPB	-	-	-	135	63	38	27
5 kw	B 5EPB	-	-	-	205	96	57	41
9 kw	B 9EPB	-	-	-	369	172	103	74
10 kw	-	-	B 35CED	-	410	191	115	82
15 kw	B 15EPB	-	-	-	614	287	172	123
16 kw	-	BLP 17M BLP 17M DC	-	-	655	306	183	131
18 kw	B 18EPR	-	-	-	737	344	206	147
20 kw	-	-	B 70CED	BV 77E	819	382	229	164
22 kw	B 22EPB	-	-	-	901	420	252	180
29 kw	-	-	B 100CED B 100CEG	-	1188	554	333	238
30 kw	B 30EPR RS 30	-	B 130	-	1229	573	344	246
33 kw	-	BLP 33M/ET	-	BV 110E BF 35	1351	631	378	270
40 kw	RS 40	-	-	-	2393	764	458	327
44 kw	-	-	B 150CED B 150CEG	BF 45	1802	841	505	360
47 kw	-	-	-	BV 170E BVS 170E	1925	898	539	385
48 kw	-	-	B 180	CT 50P	1966	917	550	393
53 kw	-	BLP 53M/ET	-	-	2170	1013	608	434
65 kw	-	-	B 230 BS 230	-	2662	1242	745	532
73 kw	-	BLP 73M/ET	-	BF 75	2990	1395	837	598
75 kw	-	-	-	AIR-BUS BV 310	3071	1433	860	614
81 kw	-	-	-	BV 290E BVS 290E	3317	1548	929	663
90 kw	-	-	B 300CED	BF 95	5160	1720	1032	737
103 kw	-	BLP 103ET	-	BF 105	4218	1968	1181	844
111 kw	-	-	B 360 BS 360	-	4546	2121	1273	909
134 kw	-	-	-	AIR-BUS BV 470	5488	2561	1537	1098
220 kw	-	-	-	AIR-BUS BV 690	9010	4204	2523	1802

This chart will help you choosing the best heater for your needs. The selection can be made in two ways: you can either refer to the power required (kW column) and choose the relevant heaters or refer to the room dimension (m³ column) and choose the correct heater according to level of insulation.

This calculation is intended for a temperature increase of 30 degrees: for lower or higher increases, the result will change in proportion. Example: for a temperature increase of 10 degrees it is required only 1/3 of the power indicated in the chart.

- **K=0,5** Well insulated buildings (houses and offices)
- **K=1,5** Moderately insulated buildings (garages)
- **K=2,5** Poorly insulated buildings (old houses and cellars)
- **K=3,5** Not insulated buildings (wood or corrugated metal buildings, greenhouses)

For a finer calculation you can refer to the following formula:

$$V \times \Delta T \times K/860 = kW$$

V is the volume to be heated in m³
ΔT is the difference betwen the existing and desired temperature in C
K is the dispersion coefficient (from 0,5 to 3,5)

1 kW = 860 kcal/h
1 kcal/h = 3,97 Btu/h
1 kW = 3412 Btu/h
1 Btu/h = 0,252 kcal/h