



Silencers DSA/FPR – DDA/FPD

Recommended for silencing the exhausts of small and medium sized diesel and petrol engines. The DSA/FPR have twin chambers and provides 25 dB(A) attenuation, and the DDA/FPD have triple chambers and provides 30dB(A) attenuation.

Product Characteristics

Reactive silencers reduce noise by reflecting and cancelling sound waves through internal chambers and tuned geometries. Instead of absorbing sound energy, they use changes in cross-section and flow direction to create destructive interference. They are particularly effective at low and medium frequencies and are commonly used in exhaust systems for engines, compressors, and industrial processes.

DSA/FPR

Twin chambers – provides **25 dB(A) attenuation**

DDA/FPD

Triple chambers – provides **30dB(A) attenuation**

Connections

1,5" to 3", B:S:P: nipple connection
3,5" to 7", flanges acc.to DIN2573 (PN6)
8" and larger, flanges acc.to DIN86044

Material

Standard material: mild steel with black heat-resistant paint.
Other materials upon request: Cor-Ten or Stainless Steel in grades 304L, 316L & 409

Additional options

Alternative configurations are available on request, including mating flange assemblies, lifting lugs, and support feet for both horizontal and vertical installations.

Product Applications

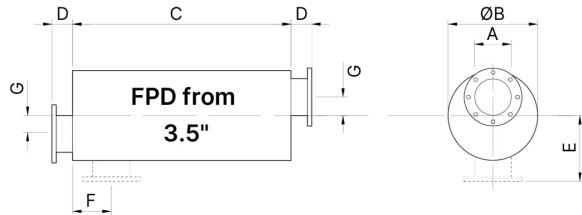
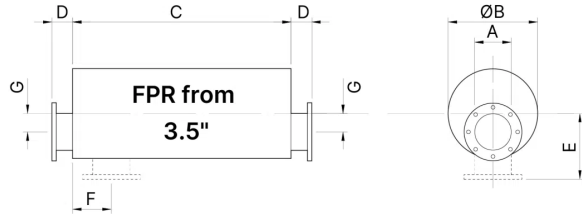
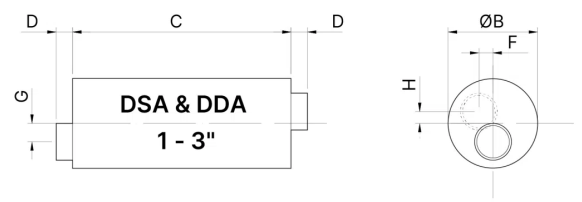
Key features and benefits:

- **Chambered design:** Utilizes expansion chambers, baffles, and resonators to reflect and cancel sound waves.
- **Applications:** Well suited for engine exhausts, generators, compressors, and other equipment with dominant low-frequency noise.
- **Materials:** Typically constructed from robust steel or stainless steel to withstand high temperatures, pressures, and corrosive environments.
- **Performance:** Most effective at attenuating low-frequency noise, where absorptive silencers are less efficient.

Difference from other silencers:

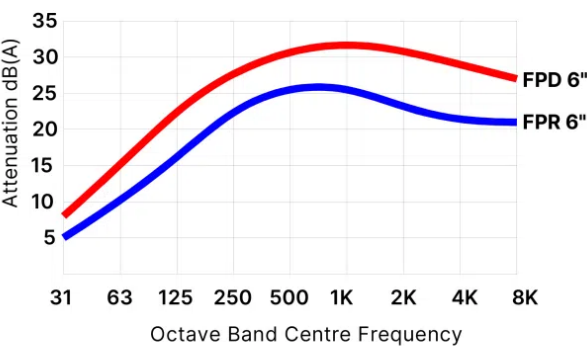
Unlike absorptive silencers, which dissipate sound energy as heat, reactive silencers reflect and interfere with sound waves, making them particularly suitable for low-frequency noise control but generally less effective at higher frequencies.

Technical Specifications



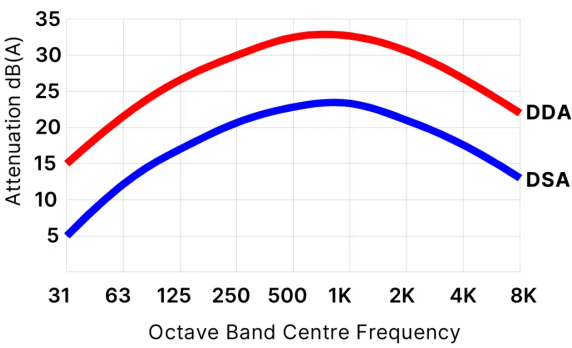
FPD 6" and FPR 6"

Typical Attenuation Curve



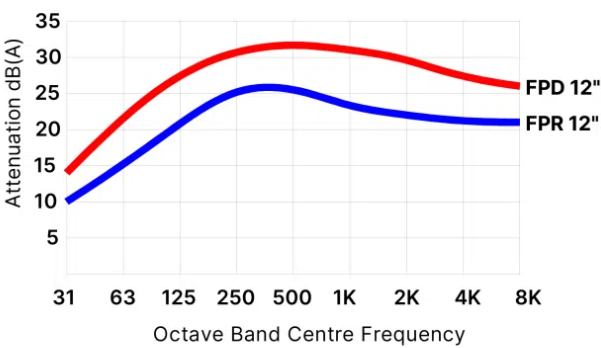
DSA and DDA

Typical Attenuation Curve



FPD 12" and FPR 12"

Typical Attenuation Curve



Dimensions

Type		A	B	C		D	E	F	G	H	Weight	
Connections	B.S.P.Nipple connections	DN (inches)	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	kg	kg
				DSA	DDA						DSA	DDA
		25 (1.0")	89	255	380	16	–	13	15	7	1	2
		38 (1.5")	115	380	560	30	–	21	24	12	3	4
		50 (2.0")	152	510	765	35	–	27	30	14	5	8
		65 (2.5")	178	610	889	38	–	33	38	19	7	12
		75 (3.0")	206	735	1015	48	–	40	46	22	12	15
	DIN2573 (PN6)			FPR	FPD						FPR	FPD
		90 (3.5")	260	800	1000	75	205	70	45	–	23	30
		100 (4.0")	280	900	1200	75	215	75	51	–	26	33
		125 (5.0")	360	900	1200	75	255	90	64	–	43	55
		150 (6.0")	410	1000	1400	75	280	100	77	–	48	67
		175 (7.0")	460	1100	1600	75	305	115	90	–	91	110
	DIN86044	200 (8.0")	510	1300	1800	75	330	125	102	–	105	125
		225 (9.0")	560	1500	2000	75	355	150	112	–	155	180
		250 (10.0")	610	1700	2200	75	380	165	128	–	200	232
		300 (12.0")	710	2300	2800	100	460	190	153	–	355	380
		350 (14.0")	760	2500	3000	100	500	215	178	–	390	422
All dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated												



Contact information

Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	India
+46 176207880 info@vibratec.se	+47 33070750 info@vibratec.no	+45 49132244 info@vibratec.dk	+372 56627990 info@vibratec.ee	+35 8402589117 palvelu@3di.fi	+91 7755996308 rc@vibratec.in

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