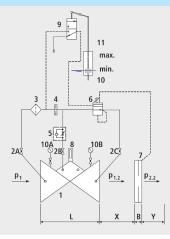


# Flow limitation valve MBV with float control

1306







### **Components**

- 1: Main valve
- 2: Ball valve (A, B, C)
- 3: Filter
- 4: Orifice
- 5: Throttle check valve
- 6: Control valve
- 7: Differential pressure orifice plate
- 8: Optical position indicator (optional: Electrical position indicator, opening limiter)
- 9: Float valve
- 10: Float
- 11: Float protection pipe (optional)
- 12: Pressure gauge with ball valve
- B: DN 40 to DN 150: 22 mmDN 200 to DN 250: 27 mmDN 300 to DN 400: 29 mm
- X: 5 x DN line
- Y: 3 x DN line

# **Physical characteristics**

- The main valve is a hydraulically operating diaphragm valve. The work energy is the inherent medium.
- Most valve types operate purely hydraulically without any foreign energy.

# **Application**

- To use in drinking water systems (other media after consultation)
- Limitation of an inflow into a water reservoir
- Maintaining the filter flow constant whilst taking into account the water level



## Mode of operation

• The flow—control valve completely hydraulically ensures a pre-determined maximum flow, irrespective of any changes in the operating pressure taking into account the level of water in the reservoir (the float control opens when the water level is low). The nominal flow rate can be progressively varied up to  $\pm 15\%$  via the control valve. The valve closes when the level of water in the reservoir has been reached.

Installation and assembly

be provided.

consideration:

straight line

• Shut-off valves should be fitted on both

• The orifice plate must be installed after the valve. It is recommended that the following measurements are taken into

•  $X = 5 \times DN$ , distance between the valve and the orifice plate in a straight line •  $Y = 3 \times DN$ , distance after the orifice plate and the shut-off component, in a

sides of the valve and a dirt trap should

be installed on the inlet side of the valve.

Depending on the installation situation, a mounting/dismounting adapter and an aeration and ventilation system should

- To calculate the dimensions of the valve
- Counterpressure from the water level in the reservoir
- Required flow rate
- Permissible loss of pressure incl. measuring orifice (usually 0.5 bar over the valve and orifice plate)
- Construction of the valve (straight or angle design)
- For the calculation basis, information on the loss of pressure and the characteristic values of the valve, please refer to the end of Chapter E.

#### **Vantages**

- Maintenance-free, non-rusting valve seat
- Pressed-in seat
- EWS-coating according to RAL GSK

#### **Product information**

- please refer to the following information:
- Maximum and minimum inlet pressure (static and dynamic pressure ratios)

• Available line diameters and lengths

Design

- Design according to DIN EN 1074
- Construction length acc. to DIN EN 558
- Flange mass according to DIN 1092-2, to PN 25 DN 300
- Pressure levels: PN 10 or PN 16 to DN 300, PN 25 to DN 200, higher pressures on request.
- Nominal widths DN 50, DN 80, DN 100 and DN 150 available in angular design
- Nominal widths 1 ½" and 2" with threaded connection (female thread)
- Medium temperature up to 40°C



	DN	PN (bar)	L (mm)	weight (kg)
1306007000	1 1/2"	16	210	11.000
1306008000	2"	16	210	11.000
1306040000	40	16	200	15.750
1306050000	50	16	230	16.250
1306065000	65	16	290	21.300
1306080000	80	16	310	27.400
1306100000	100	16	350	35.400
1306125000	125	16	400	51.500
1306150000	150	16	480	76.000
1306200000	200	10	600	114.600
1306200016	200	16	600	114.600
1306250000	250	10/16	730	247.000
1306300000	300	10/16	850	358.000