

# STAINLESS STEEL LOW PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE LPRV ELITE

## MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

The stainless steel LPRV elite low-pressure reducer is intended for the pressure reduction of the fluids such as water, air, clear liquids not in charge of and the compatible gases until 200 mbar. The construction of the valve is in stainless steel with tightness in FPM. The setting of the downstream pressure is made by means of the screw. The pressure gauge allows the direct reading of the reduced pressure. The flow is one-way indicated by an arrow on the body. The LPRV valve suits with compatible fluids free of particles. It must be necessarily protected by a streamer installed upstream.

## AVAILABLE MODELS

Stainless steel LPRV : G 1/2" to 2"

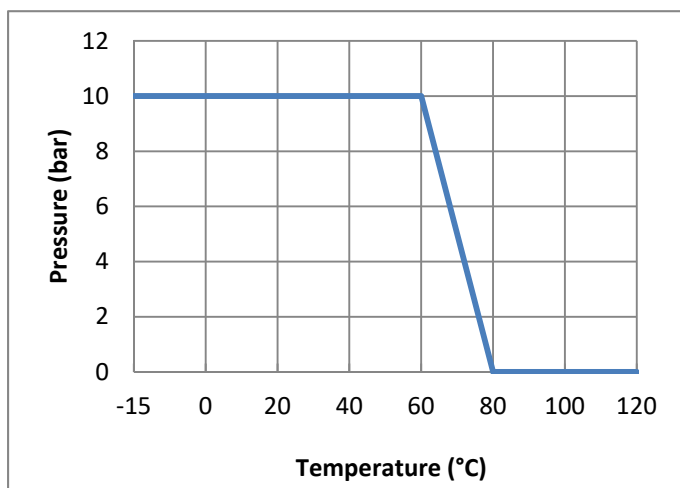
Stainless steel LPRV flanges : PN 16 DN 15 to DN 50 (Option: ANSI 150 and NPT)

BSP screwed end connections.

Downstream pressure range : 0,2 - 1,5 bar

## LIMITS OF USE

|                                    |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Max allowed fluid pressure : PS    | 10 bar        |
| P downstream mini :                | 0,2 bar       |
| P downstream maxi :                | 1,5 bar       |
| Max allowed fluid temperature : TS | -15°C / +80°C |



Flange type

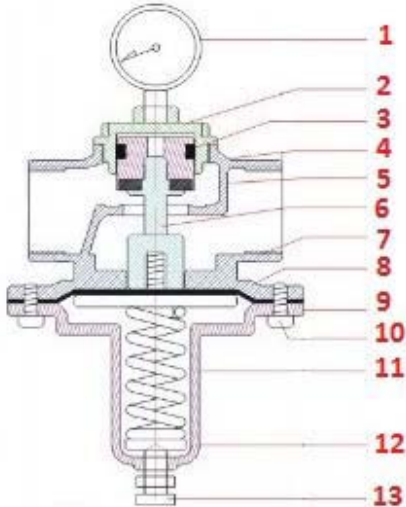
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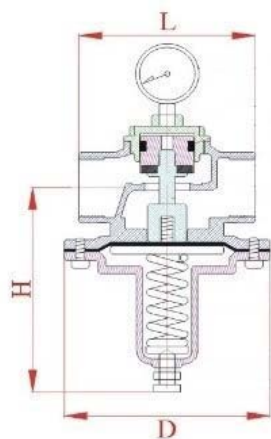
## REGULATIONS AND STANDARD OF CONSTRUCTIONS

| Item                               | Standard                      | ON   | Item       | Standard    |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|------------|-------------|
| Pressure equipment directive 97/23 | DN 15 to 25 : A3 § 3 excluded |      | Conception | ANSI B16.34 |
|                                    | DN 32 to 50 : category II     | 0035 | Test final | API 598     |
| BSP theard                         | ISO 228                       |      | Flanges    | EN 1092-1   |

## CONSTRUCTION

| N° | Item            | Material                    | Thread type   |
|----|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1  | Gauge Ø 63      | All stainless steel - 1/4 " |  |
| 2  | Upper cover     | Stainless steel 1.4408      |   |
| 3  | U-ring          | FPM                         |   |
| 4  | Shaft           | Stainless steel 1.4408      |   |
| 5  | Sealing spacer  | FPM                         |   |
| 6  | Seat            | Stainless steel 1.4408      |   |
| 7  | Body            | Stainless steel 1.4408      |   |
| 8  | Diaphragm       | FPM                         |   |
| 9  | Body            | Stainless steel 1.4408      |   |
| 10 | screw           | Stainless steel 1.4301      |   |
| 11 | Spring          | Spring steel                |   |
| 12 | Spring washer   | Brass                       |   |
| 13 | Adjusting screw | Stainless steel 1.4301      |   |

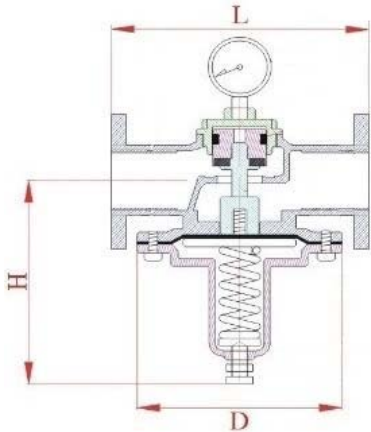
## DIMENSIONS (mm)

| DN | L   | H   | D   | Gauge connection | Weight (kg) | Thread type  |
|----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|-------------|--|
| 15 | 70  | 110 | 105 | G 1/4"           | 0,8         |  |
| 20 | 85  | 125 | 105 |                  | 1           |  |
| 25 | 90  | 125 | 105 |                  | 1,05        |  |
| 40 | 115 | 155 | 145 |                  | 2,3         |  |
| 50 | 120 | 155 | 145 |                  | 2,5         |  |

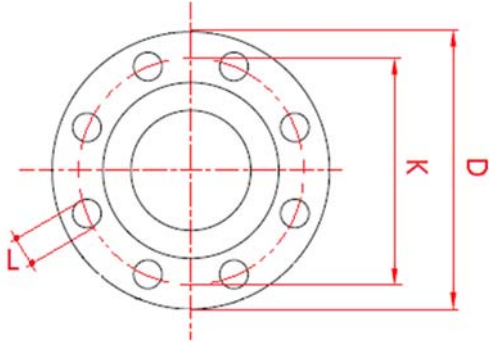
\* Completely unscrewed reticule adjusting screw

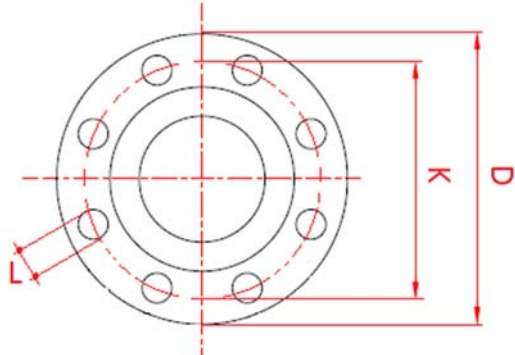
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| DN | L   | H   | D   | Gauge connection | Weight (kg) | Flange type  |
|----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|-------------|--|
| 15 | 150 | 110 | 105 | G 1/4"           | 2,5         |  |
| 20 | 150 | 125 | 105 |                  | 3,5         |  |
| 25 | 150 | 125 | 105 |                  | 5,6         |  |
| 40 | 190 | 155 | 145 |                  | 8,7         |  |
| 50 | 190 | 155 | 145 |                  | 13,5        |  |

\* Completely unscrewed reticule adjusting screw

| DN | D   | K   | L  | Qty | ∅   | Flanges EN 1092-1 PN16 Dimensions   |
|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|---|
| 15 | 95  | 65  | 14 | 4   | M12 |  |
| 20 | 105 | 75  | 14 | 4   | M12 |   |
| 25 | 115 | 85  | 14 | 4   | M12 |   |
| 40 | 150 | 110 | 19 | 4   | M16 |   |
| 50 | 165 | 125 | 19 | 4   | M16 |   |

| DN | D    | K     | L    | Qty | ∅   | Flanges ANSI 150 Dimensions  |
|----|------|-------|------|-----|-----|--|
| 15 | 88,9 | 60,5  | 15,8 | 4   | M14 |  |
| 20 | 98,6 | 69,9  | 15,8 | 4   | M14 |  |
| 25 | 108  | 79,4  | 15,8 | 4   | M14 |  |
| 40 | 127  | 98,4  | 15,8 | 4   | M14 |  |
| 50 | 152  | 120,4 | 19   | 4   | M16 |  |

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## SIZING

**Selection of the size :** You should not necessarily choose an overflow valve with a size equal to pipe's size. To set the LPRV size, you must calculate it by using abacuses and formulae of calculation presented below.

**Flow coefficients Kv (m<sup>3</sup>/h) of LPRV :**

| DN | 15  | 20  | 25  | 40   | 50 |
|----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|
| Kv | 1,4 | 5,3 | 6,6 | 12,5 | 15 |

**Formula of calculation for a liquid:**

$$Kv = Q \times \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\Delta P}}$$

*Kv : flow coefficient in m<sup>3</sup>/h.*

*Q : flow in m<sup>3</sup>/h*

*ΔP : Difference of pressure upstream-downstream in bar*

*ρ : Volumic weight kg/dm<sup>3</sup>*

**Formula of calculation for a gas :**

$$\text{Si } P_2 > P_1/2 \quad Kv = \frac{Q}{445} \times \sqrt{\frac{d \times T}{\Delta P \times P_2}}$$

$$\text{Si } P_2 < P_1/2 \quad Kv = \frac{Q}{240 \times P_1} \times \sqrt{d \times T}$$

|           |                                  |                           |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Kv</i> | <i>Flow coefficient</i>          | <i>m<sup>3</sup>/h</i>    |
| <i>Q</i>  | <i>Flowrate in</i>               | <i>Nm<sup>3</sup>/h</i>   |
| <i>d</i>  | <i>Volumic weight</i>            | <i>Kg / m<sup>3</sup></i> |
| <i>T</i>  | <i>Absolute temperature</i>      | <i>°K (°C +273)</i>       |
| <i>P1</i> | <i>Upstream pressure (abs)</i>   | <i>bar</i>                |
| <i>P2</i> | <i>Downstream pressure (abs)</i> | <i>bar</i>                |
| <i>ΔP</i> | <i>Pressure Différencial</i>     | <i>bar</i>                |

**Minimal gap from pressure :** The reducer of low pressure LPRV has got its own pressure loss, that gives a minimal gap between upstream and downstream pressures. This gap valve is from 15 to 20 % of the upstream pressure.

**Double pressure reduction :** A pressure reduction of a very high pressure to a very low pressure is possible in theory. The LPRV authorizes a maximum ΔP of 10 bar. However a noisy functioning is to be expected. It is advised to plan a pressure reduction in 2 steps by using two pressure reducers. The calculation of the intermediate pressure is made as follows:

$$P \text{ intermédiaire} = \sqrt{P \text{ upstream} \times P \text{ downstream}}$$

**Variation of upstream flowrate :** When the upstream flowrate fluctuates in a too wide range, it is possible that the pressure downstream regarding to the setted pressure either that this it takes some time to recover the setted pressure.

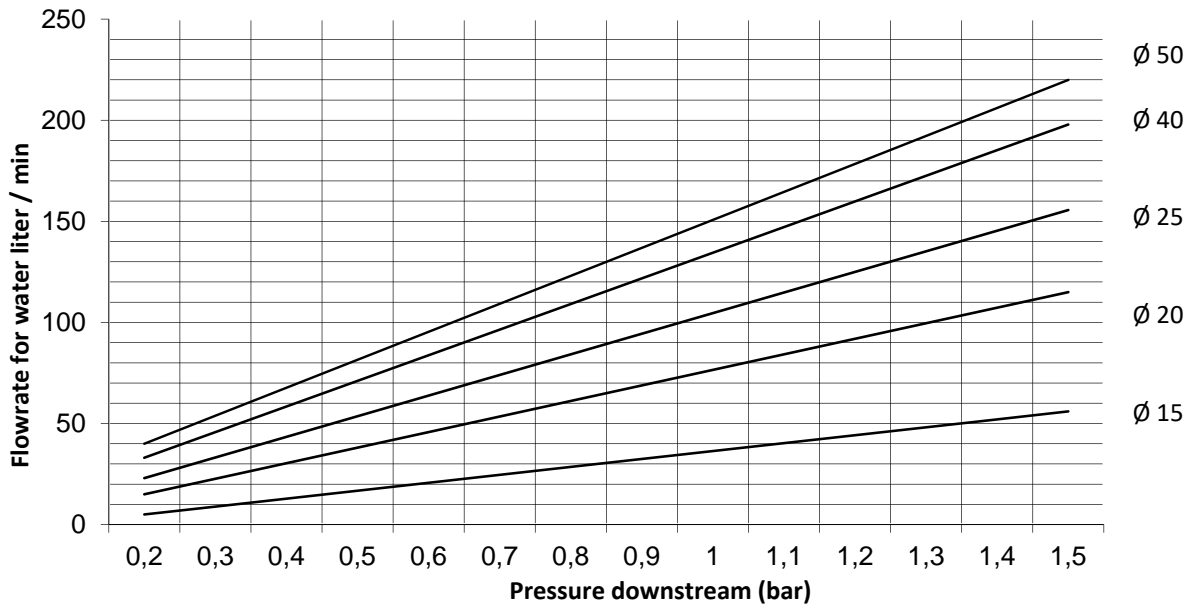
**Variation also fluctuate of the upstream pressure :** When the upstream pressure fluctuates, the pressure downstream also fluctuates in the same way. If at the same time, the flowrate also comes to change, the stability of the downstream pressure becomes more difficult. If such variation is not acceptable for the intended use, it is necessary to prefer the choice of a control valve linked to in a transmitter of pressure settled downstream.

**Phenomenon of pumping :** When the low pressure reducer is too big for the flow rate to be assured, an unstable operation of the device is to be expected (phenomenon says of "pumping"). Thus it is essential to size the pressure reducing valve neither too big, nor too small.

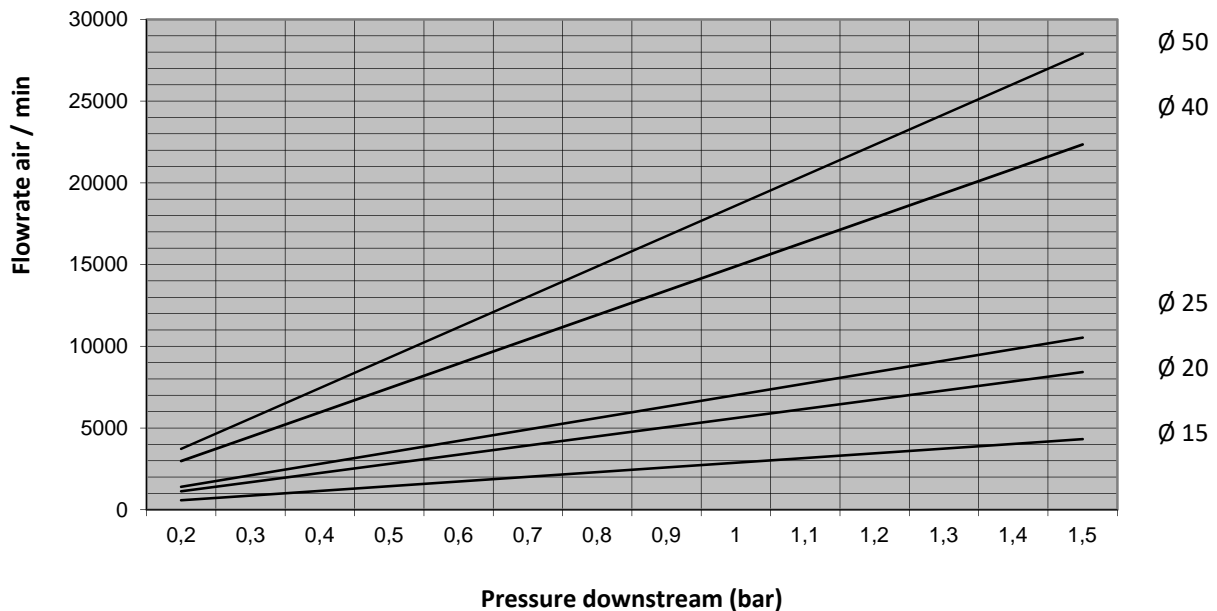
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**TABLE OF FLOWRATE FOR WATER**



**TABLE OF FLOWRATE FOR COMPRESSED AIR**

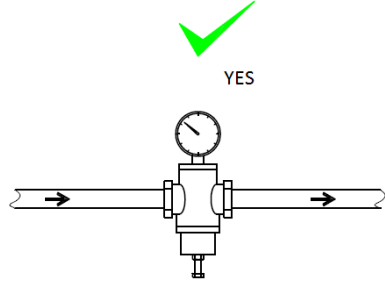
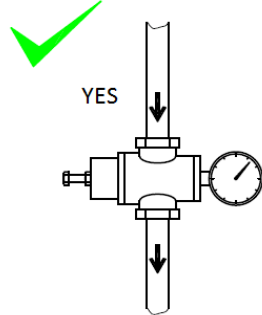
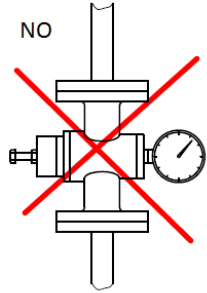


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## INSTALLATION

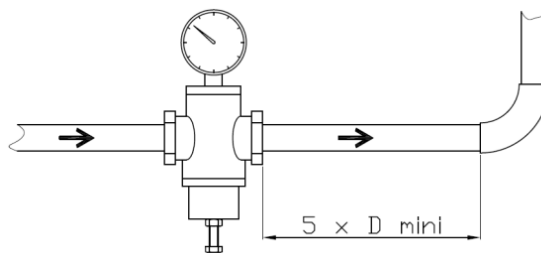
**Position of mounting** : The usual position of mounting of the LPRV is vertical on horizontal piping, manometer upward. mounting on vertical piping : Although not recommended this mounting is possible for diameters DN 15 for DN 50, only on downward flow.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| Horizontal mounting:<br>Any diameters   | Vertical mounting :   |   |
|   | Authorized only on downward<br>flow and DN15 to DN50                              | Forbidden on ascending flow or<br>diameters superior to DN50                        |

**Convergent and divergent** : If the diameter of the LPRV is lower than the diameter of the piping (see § sizing), install upstream a convergent.

For a use on a gas, It is necessary to plan at the exit of the LPRV a bigger sized pipe to that of the entrance and to link it by a divergent, The relaxed gas needing a bigger pipe's section.

**Length of tranquillizing** : To assure a good stability of the downstream pressure and reduce the turbulences at the exit of the LPRV, plan before any of accident piping or device, A straight piping length at least equal to 5 x DN and 10 x DN if possible. In the case of a double pressure reduction, plan an identical length between both valves.



**Upstream isolation** : Plan a stop valve upstream to the LPRV. This one is not necessarily tight in zero flowrate and cannot be considered as an isolation valve.

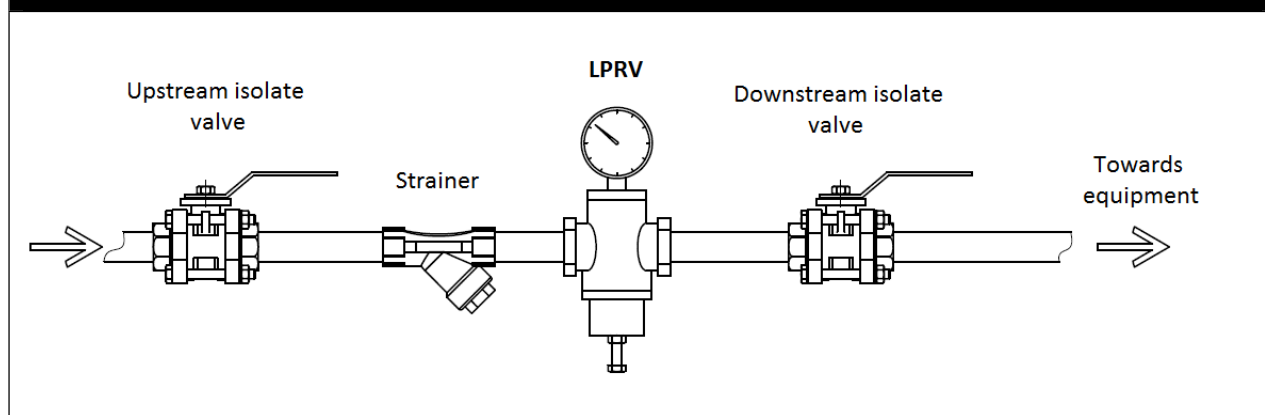
**Upstream filtration** : To protect the mechanism about 5/10 ° intern impurities, plan a filter of protection upstream to the LPRV with a threshold of filtration.

**Safety valve** : For the pressure reduction of on a gas : the low pressure reducer LPRV not being necessarily tight in zero flowrate, the upstream pressures and downstream could balance each other. Plan a safety valve to protect downstream equipments to the LPRV.

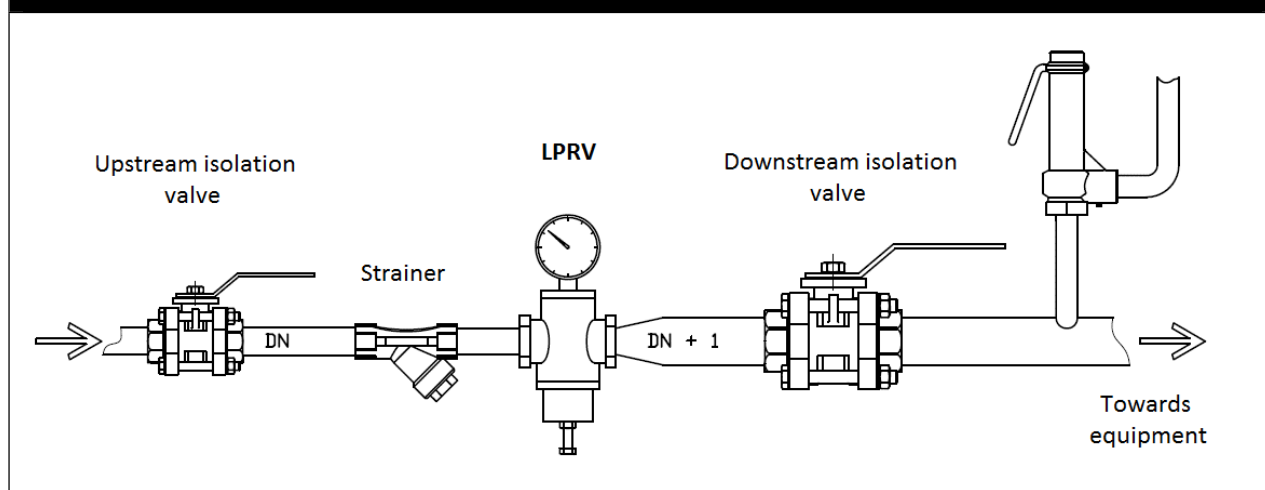
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Example of a pressure reducing system for a liquid :



Example of a pressure reducing system for a gas :



## OPTIONS

Thread NPT according to ANSI B1.20

ANSI 150 flanges according to ANSI B16.5

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## INSTRUCTIONS OF MOUNTING AND MAINTENANCE

### 1 - Mounting

Verify that the range of pressure indicated on the body is adequate with regard to the use. Before any installation, isolate the upstream pipe and the downstream, depressurize the pipe and bring the installation at room temperature. Install a valve of isolation in the upstream and an other one in the downstream. Install also a strainer upstream. Clean carefully the pipe of any particle by rinsing with water or a blowing with air. Install the reducer LPRV by respecting the sense of the arrow indicated on the body and with the pressure gauge upward. Make the tightness of the grip of pressure gauge. Open slowly the upstream valve and the downstream. Use the adjusting screw item (13) and read the indication of the pressure on the manometer to adjust the pressure downstream looked for.

### 2 - Maintenance

Before any intervention, isolate the upstream pipings and the downstream by using valve intended for that purpose. Depressurize the pipe and bring the installation at room temperature. Unscrew completely the adjusting screw item (13). Remove screen the cork of the upstream strainer and clean or replace it. For a complete visit of the device, unscrew the parts (2) and (10). Verify the state of sealing parts (3), (5) and (8). Replace them if needed. Verify also the state of the spring item (11). Replace it if it is broken or strongly corroded. Clean all the internal parts. Reassemble all the internal parts, in the inverse order of the dismantling. Put back the device in service by opening slowly the upstream valve then the downstream valve. Adjust the upstream pressure by means of the screw item (13).

## SPARE PARTS

| DN   | Kit of sealing FPM | Spring 0,2 – 1,5 bar |
|------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Item | 3, 5, 8            | 11                   |
| 15   | 981800             | Consult us           |
| 20   | 981801             | Consult us           |
| 25   | 981802             | Consult us           |
| 40   | 981803             | Consult us           |
| 50   | 981804             | Consult us           |

| Spare pressure gauge item 1 |
|-----------------------------|
| 0,2 – 1,5 bar               |
| M1616002                    |

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