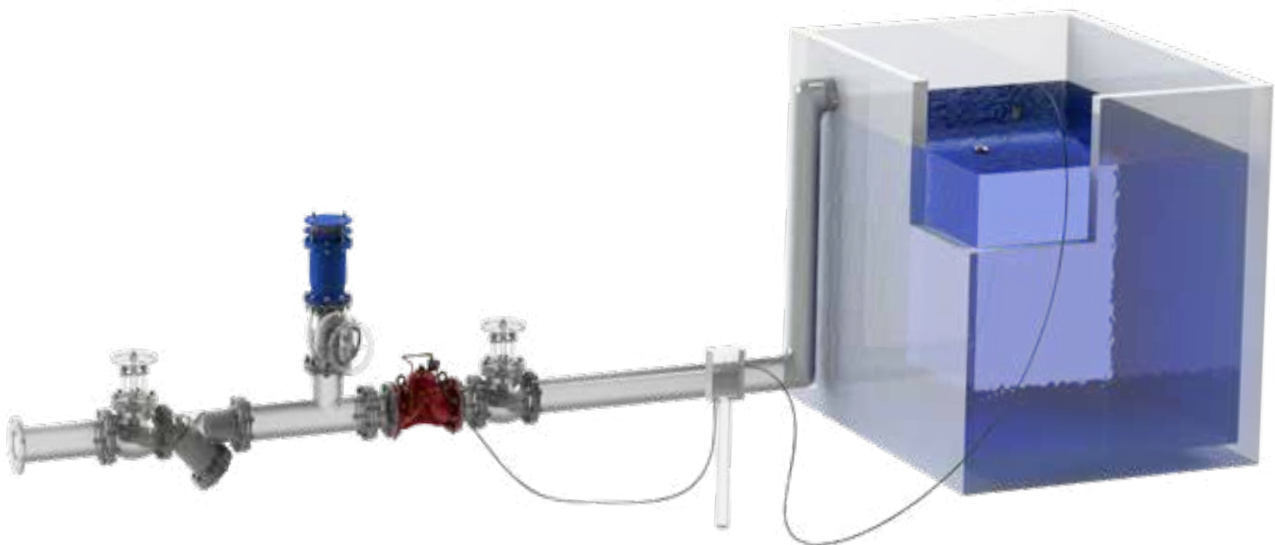
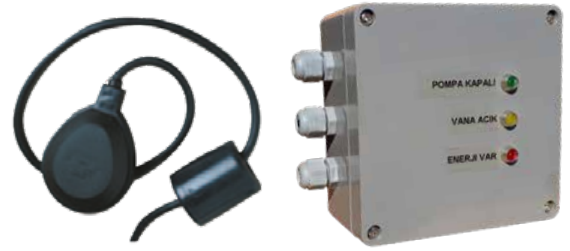


Valmatic Fig. DELFL: Electric Float Level Control Valve

Electric Float Level Control Valve is a valve that constantly controls water level by electric float placed in the tank. When the water level at the bottom falls below the desired value, the electric floater sends a signal to the solenoid coil on the main valve. This allows the valve to open itself fully and keep the reservoir constantly full. When the water level reaches the maximum level, the electric switch sends a signal again to the solenoid coil and the valve closes itself. The valve can be operated on the system horizontally or vertically.



Sample Application



- M** Manually Controlled Valve
- PR** Pressure Reducing Control Valve
- PRPS** Pressure Reducing + Pressure Sustaining Control Valve
- PS** Pressure Sustaining Control Valve
- PREL** Pressure Reducing + Solenoid Controlled Valve
- EL** Solenoid Controlled Valve
- QR** Quick Relief Control Valve
- FL** Float Level Control Valve
- FLEL** Electric Float Level Control Valve
- DIFL** Differential Float Level Control valve
- PC** Pump (Booster) Control Valve
- DPC** Deep Well (Submersible) Pump Control Valve
- SA** Surge Anticipating Control Valve
- HD** Hydraulic Check Valve

Valmatic hydraulic control valves are automatic valves with direct diaphragm shut-off working with line pressure. It is a comfortable, smooth flow in the minimum pressure loss of the body and diaphragm, which is kept in the foreground in its design.

In hydraulic control valves, worn parts such as shafts, bearings and bushings are longevity. The single moving part of valves is the diaphragm.

Valmatic hydraulic control valves, in-line water pump, agricultural irrigation, fire systems, filtration, industrial, etc. designed for use in areas.

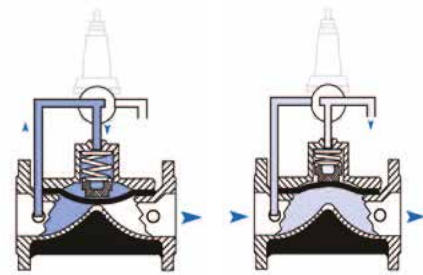


Working Principles

They are automatic control valves which are used hydraulically to perform the desired operations with line pressure without the need of energy sources in the mains line.

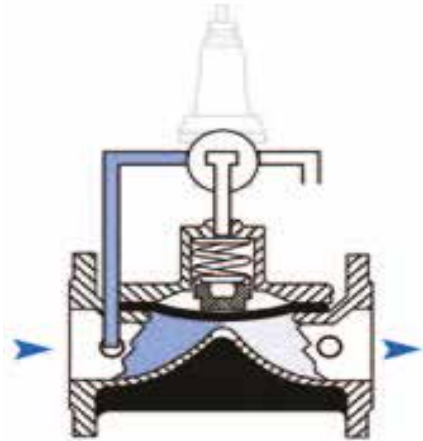
Valve Closing Mode

When the pilot discharge position on the main control valve in the closed position is reached, the pressurized water on the diaphragm of the main control valve is drained. When the line pressure reaches the position of spring force, hydraulic force is applied to the diaphragm of the control valve under water, so that the valve is in full open position.




Valve Opening Mode

When the pilots on the main control valve reach the water pressure diaphragm, the water creates a hydraulic force. The resulting hydraulic force combines the diaphragm with the force applied by the spring to create a complete seal and close.



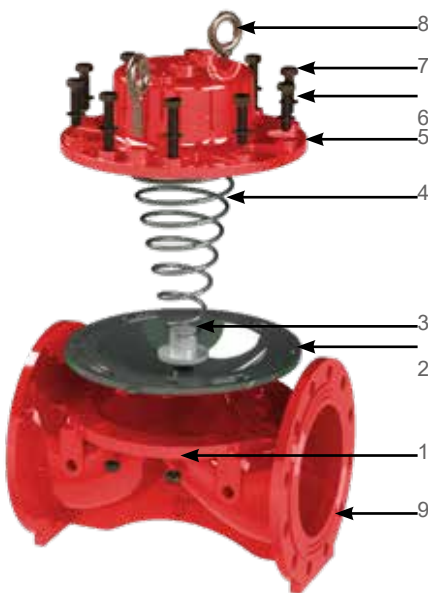
Modulation Mode

These are the pilot valves which are connected to the control valve which allows the main valve to operate in this position. According to the amount of flow and pressure to be adjusted, the water pressure on the diaphragm is controlled constantly, allowing it to operate in a modulated position.



		Connection		Material		Body		Transmission Pressure	
Flanged		Flanged		GGG40		Globe		PN10-PN16-PN25	
	AVAILABLE DIAMETERS								
	mm	50	65	80	100	125	150	200	250
inch	2	2½	3	4	5	6	8	10	12

From 2" To 5"



#	Material Name	Type of Material
1	Body	GGG40
2	Diaphragm	Natural Rubber
3	Spring Seat	Polyamide
4	Spring	SST 302
5	Cover	GGG40
6	Washer	8.8 Coated Steel
7	Bolt	8.8 Coated Steel
8	Lifting Eyebolts	8.8 Coated Steel
9	Nut	8.8 Coated Steel

From 6" To 12"

Technical Specifications

Operating Pressure	Standard	0,7 - 16 bar (10 - 240 psi)
	Low Pressure Range	0,5 - 10 bar (7,5 - 160 psi)
	High Pressure Range	0,7 - 25 bar (10 - 360 psi)
Temperature	Minimum Operating Temp.	- 10 °C (14 °F) DIN 2401/2
	Maximum Operating Temp.	80 °C (176 °F) DIN 2401/2
Connection	Flanged	EN 1092-2, ISO 7005 - 2
	Threaded	ISO (BSP) , ANSI (NPT)
Covering	Standard	Epoxy
	Optional	Polyester
Hydraulic Connections	standard	Reinforced Nylon (Air Brake) Hydraulic Tube SAE J 844
	Optional	Copper DIN1057
Actuator Type	With Single Control Chamber Aperture With Diaphragm	

HYDRAULIC PERFORMANCE

	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm
Valve Diameter	2	50	2½	65	3	80	4	100	5	125	6	150	8	200	10	250	12	300
Kv m³/h@1bar	88		88		174		187		187		419		1139		1698		2276	
Cv gmp@1psi	102		102		201		216		216		484		1316		1961		2629	

$$Kv(Cv)=Q \cdot \sqrt{\frac{G}{\Delta P}}$$

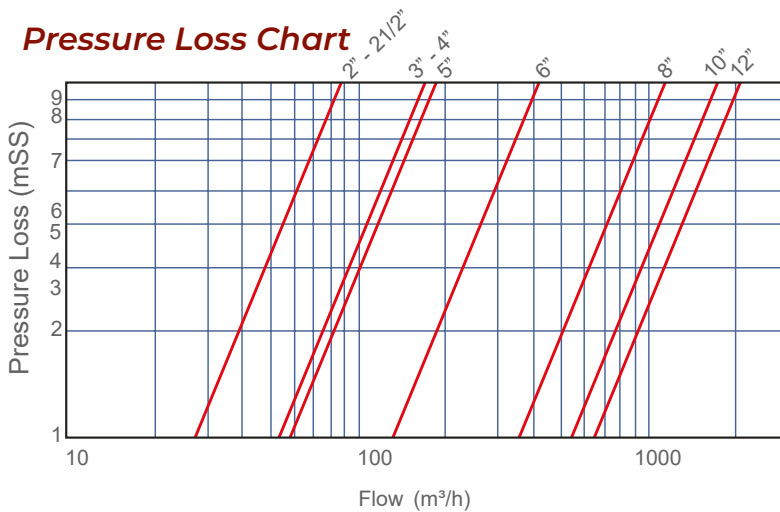
Kv : Valve flow coefficient (flow rate at 1 bar pressure loss m³/h @ 1

Cv : Valve flow coefficient (flow in pressure loss of 1 psi GPM @ 1

Q : Flow (m³/h, gpm)

Cv=1,155Kv **ΔP**: Pressure Loss(bar, psi) **G**: The specific gravity of water(Water=1.0)

Pressure Loss Chart



Cavitation Chart

