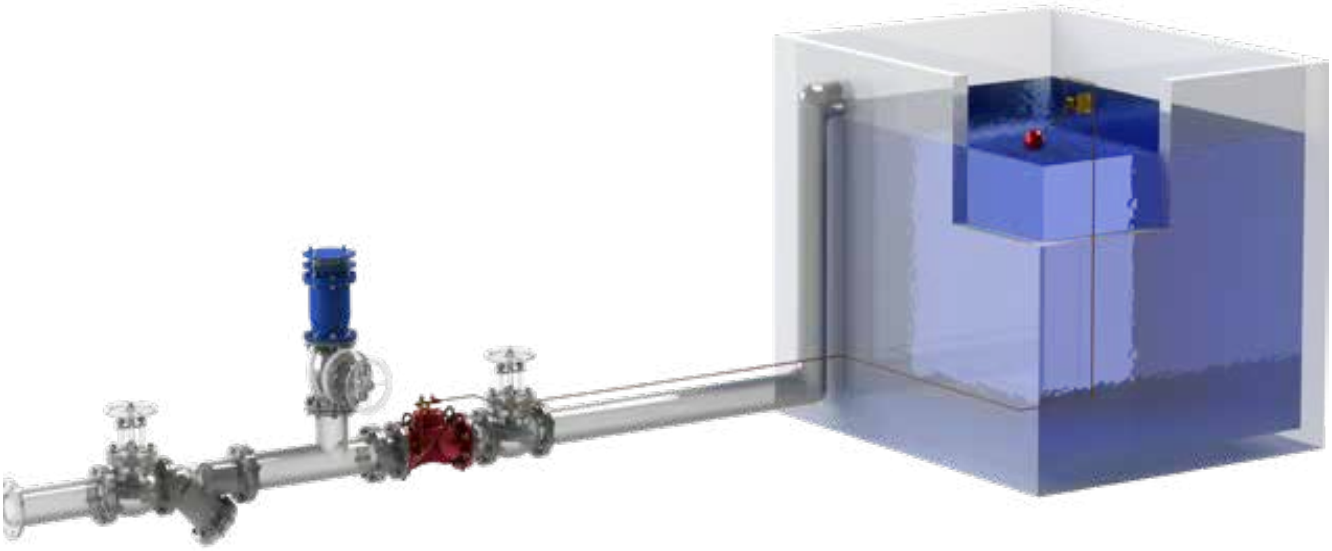
VALMATIC
VALVES & FITTINGS

Valmatic Fig. DFL :*Float Level Control Valve*

The Float Level Control Valve is the hydraulic control valve designed to control water level in reservoirs and tanks continuously. Main valve is controlled by 2-way modulating type float pilot valve manually. Main valve mounted on reservoir and tank upstream is closed as fully sealed without causing surge when water level reaches to maximum level. Valve opening/closing speed may be adjusted in set value. It may be used in the system by mounting horizontal or vertical positions.



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 alve
- PC Pump (Booster) Control Valve
- DPC Deep Well (Submersible) Pump Control Valve
- SA Surge Anticipating Control Valve
- HD Hydraulic Check Valve

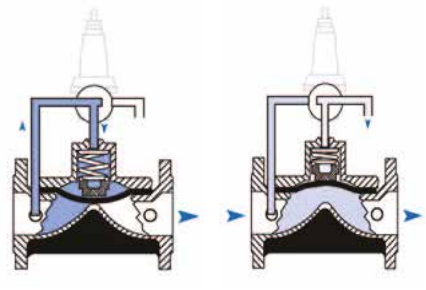
Valmatic hydraulic control valves are automatic valves with direct diaphragm shut-off working with line pressure. It is a comfortable, smooth flow in the minimum pressure loss of the body and diaphragm, which is kept in the foreground in its design.

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.

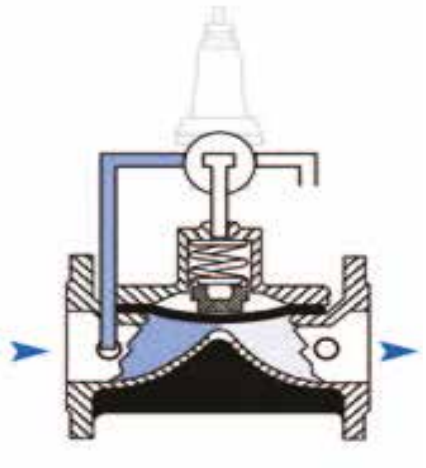


Valve Closing Mode

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.

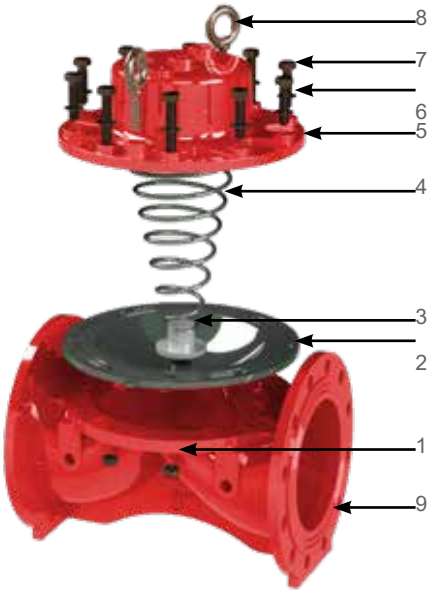
From 2" To 5"

Flanged

Connection	Material	Body	Transmition Pressure
Flanged	GGG40	Globe	PN10-PN16-PN25

AVAILABLE DIAMETERS

mm	50	65	80	100	125	150	200	250	300
inch	2	2½	3	4	5	6	8	10	12



From 6" To 12"

Flanged

#	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

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

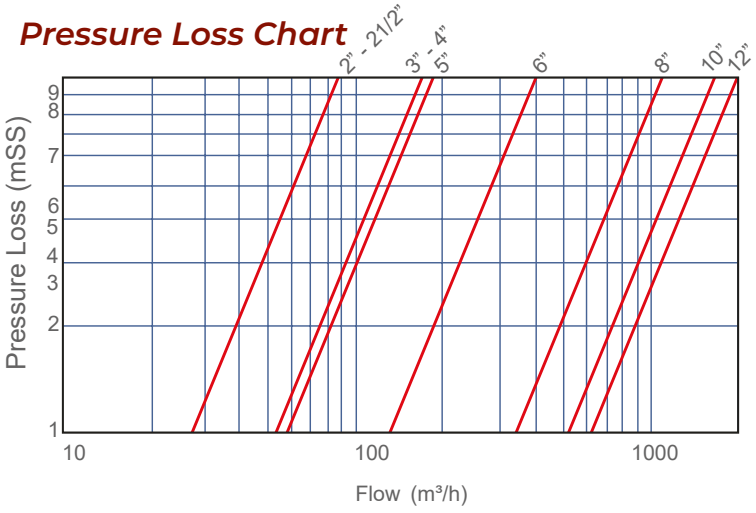
	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm	inch	cm
Valve Diameter	2	50	2½	65	3	80	4	100	5	125	6	150	8	200	10	250	12	300
Kv m³/h@1bar	88		88		174		187		187		419		1139		1698		2276	
Cv gmp@1psi	102		102		201		216		216		484		1316		1961		2629	

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

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