

## Fixed Orifice DZR Brass Commissioning Set

### Description

Fixed orifice DZR brass commissioning set  
 Threaded F/F (ISO 228/1 for DN15 and DN20, ISO7/1 Rp above)  
 Design according BS7350  
 Tolerance on nominal  $K_{vs}$   $\pm 3\%$  (test according BS7350)

PN25 (Max 25bar up to 100°C, max 20bar at 130°C)

#### Working conditions:

Water: -10°C to +130°C  
 below 0°C only for water with added antifreezing fluids  
 over 100°C only for water with added anti-boiling fluids



### Materials of Construction

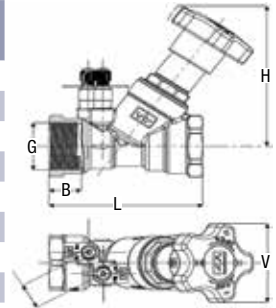
N.	Part	Material	Norm
1	Venturi insert	DZR Brass	EN12164 CW602N
2	Body	DZR Brass	EN12165 CW602N
3	Balancing cone	DZR Brass	EN12164 CW602N
4	Gasket disc	PTFE	–
5	Disc <sup>1</sup>	DZR Brass	EN12164 CW602N
6	Disc O-ring <sup>1</sup>	EPDM Perox	–
7	Disc stem	DZR Brass	EN12164 CW602N
8	Stem O-ring	EPDM Perox	–
9	Union <sup>1</sup>	DZR Brass	EN12165 CW602N
10	Stem	Brass	EN12164 CW617N
11	Bonnet	DZR Brass	EN12164 CW602N
12	Stop spring ring	Spring steel	–
13	Screw	Steel	–
14	Handwheel	ABS (blue)	–
15	Nut	Zinc plated steel	EN10025 Fe42
16	Test point	DZR Brass <sup>2</sup>	EN12164 CW602N

<sup>1</sup>Only on DN32, DN40 and DN50

<sup>2</sup>Test points with EPDM gaskets and polypropylene ties

## Dimensions and Flow Data

	G <sup>1</sup>	H mm	L mm	B mm	ØV mm	I mm	Wgt kg	Flow range l/s	Product Codes
015 <sub>ULF</sub>	½"	103.0	87.8	17.5	70	22	0.558	0.017-0.045	37000011
015 <sub>LF</sub>	½"	103.0	87.8	17.5	70	22	0.556	0.031-0.074	37000022
015	½"	103.0	87.8	17.5	70	22	0.550	0.062-0.148 <sup>2</sup>	37000033
020	¾"	103.0	95.9	19.0	70	22	0.620	0.138-0.325 <sup>2</sup>	37000044
025	1"	103.0	100.0	22.5	70	22	0.751	0.258-0.603 <sup>2</sup>	37000055
032	1¼"	123.3	117.5	24.8	70	22	1.191	0.540-1.250 <sup>2</sup>	37000066
040	1½"	125.4	127.0	24.8	70	22	1.446	0.810-1.880 <sup>2</sup>	37000077
050	2"	135.6	145.3	29.2	70	22	2.064	1.520-3.510 <sup>2</sup>	37000088

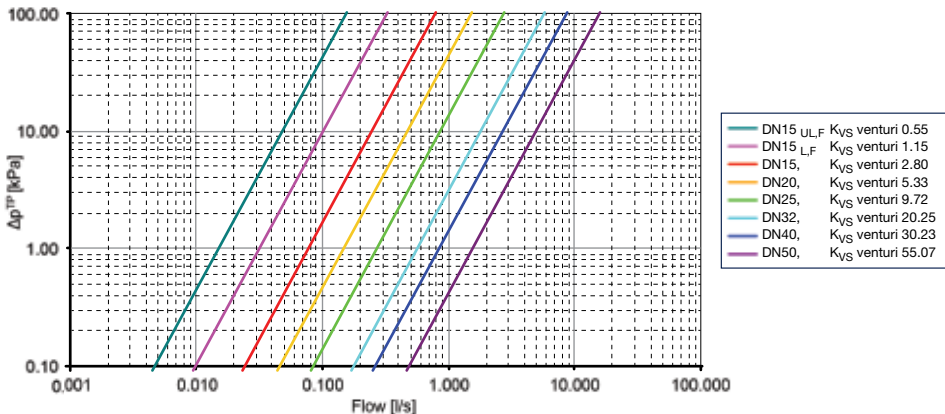


<sup>1</sup>ISO 228/1 for DN15 and DN20, ISO7/1 Rp above

<sup>2</sup>Suggested flow range applicability (BS7350).

If used with measuring manometers different from those proposed by BSS please verify that sensibility of the measuring device is compatible with indicated minimum flow (see flow measurement paragraph)

## Flow Measurement



Formula linking flow Q (in l/s) and  $\Delta p$  measured at test points (in kPa).

Minimum flow that can be measured for each diameter may be calculated by using in the formula minimum  $\Delta p$  that can be measured by used manometer.

Valves are anyway designed for best performances when used on range previously suggested and as indicated by BS7350.

## Headloss Calculation

Handwheel position	Kv (m <sup>3</sup> /h @ 1bar)							
	015 <sub>ULF</sub>	015 <sub>LF</sub>	015	020	025	032	040	050
0.5	0.153	0.138	0.41	0.41	1.47	2.56	2.72	5.36
0.7	0.178	0.161	0.41	0.47	1.73	2.92	3.12	6.54
1.0	0.245	0.248	0.53	0.58	2.09	3.42	3.69	8.35
1.3	0.286	0.341	0.62	0.70	2.44	3.88	4.29	10.54
1.5	0.307	0.381	0.70	0.78	2.70	4.18	4.82	12.37
1.7	0.335	0.433	0.78	0.86	3.01	4.54	5.71	14.39
2.0	0.385	0.507	0.86	0.97	3.57	5.42	7.78	17.45
2.3	0.442	0.579	0.95	1.08	4.18	6.76	10.45	20.20
2.5	0.447	0.602	1.02	1.20	4.57	7.92	12.29	21.73
2.7	0.456	0.643	1.14	1.40	4.87	9.05	14.13	23.06
3.0	0.487	0.716	1.38	1.94	5.27	10.56	16.34	24.84
3.3	0.500	0.747	1.63	2.54	5.61	11.58	17.88	26.44
3.5	0.514	0.771	1.76	2.93	5.74	12.06	18.63	27.44
3.7	0.515	0.800	1.83	3.24	5.88	12.40	19.17	28.42
4.0	0.522	0.824	1.89	3.51	6.14	12.54	19.59	29.72
4.4	0.523	0.852	1.92	3.67	6.24	–	–	–

### Calculation of flow rate

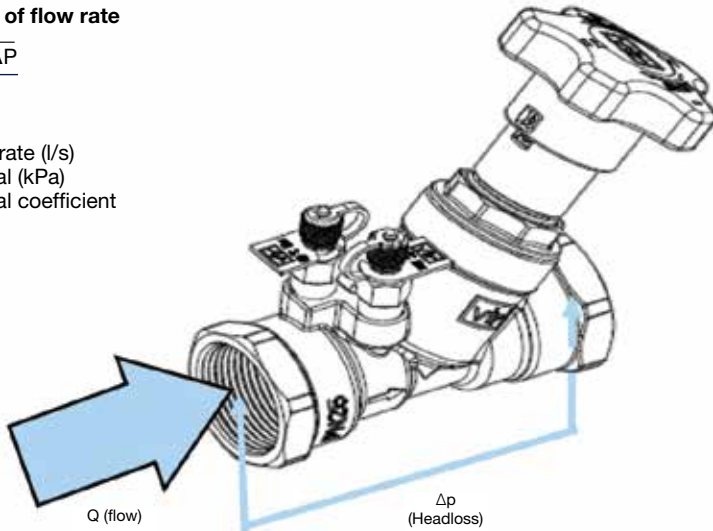
$$Q = \frac{Kvs\sqrt{\Delta P}}{36}$$

where

Q = flow rate (l/s)

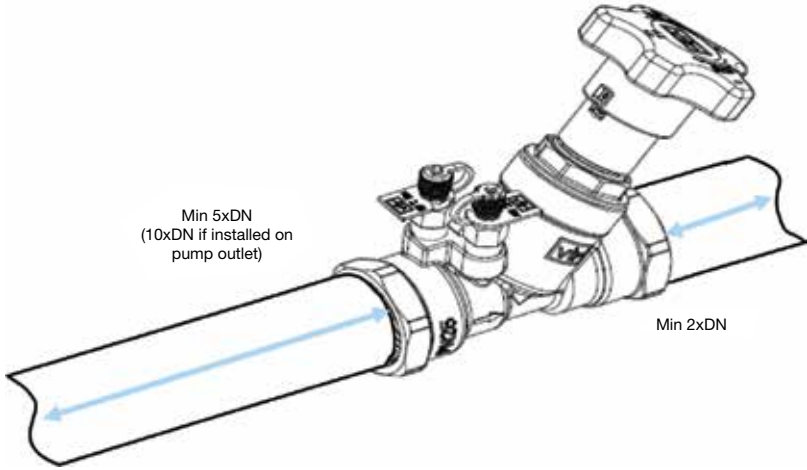
ΔP = Signal (kPa)

Kvs = Signal coefficient

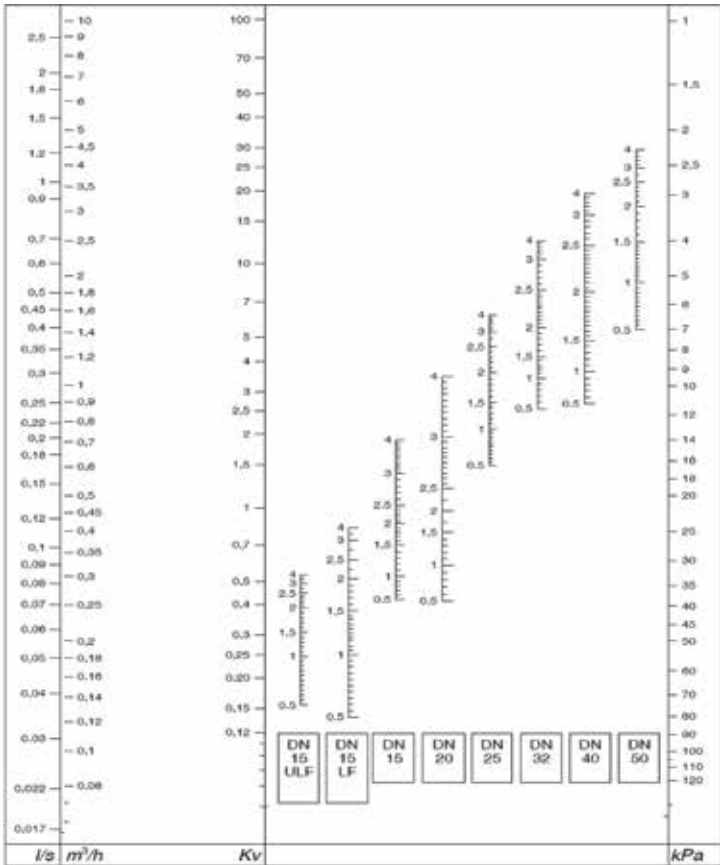


# Installation

To obtain the best performances valve must be installed on a pipe with its same nominal size preceded and followed by straight pipe lengths as per figure indications.

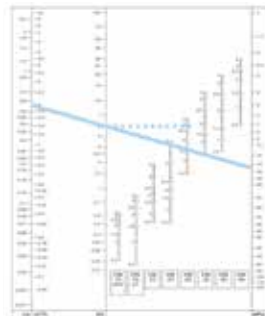


## Presetting of 9515



By using diagram above is possible to esteem the presetting position of the valve with given design flowrate and headloss:

- 1) draw a straight line joining design flowrate and design headloss;
- 2) determine design  $K_v$  value as intersection of drawn line and  $K_v$  axis;
- 3) draw a straight horizontal line from intersection previously identified and the specific valve DN Axis;
- 4) intersection determines handwheel position to use for presetting.



In the example for a design flowrate of  $2m^3/h$  and design  $\Delta p$   $15kPa$  handwheel position of 2,9 is determined for a DN25 valve