Balancing valves

130 series

CALEFFI
01251/23 EN
replaces 01251/20 EN

Function

Balancing valves are hydraulic devices used for accurately regulating the flow rate of the thermal medium supplying the terminal emitters of a system.
Correct balancing of the hydraulic circuits is essential to guarantee system operation according to design specifications, high thermal comfort and low energy consumption.

On 130 series threaded valves, the flow rate is measured with a Venturi device, housed inside the valve body. This devices guarantees balancing accuracy and is extremely practical to use during setting.

For threaded versions only

Product range

130 series Balancing valve with Venturi device Threaded version ___ sizes DN 15 (1/2”), DN 20 (3/4”), DN 25 (1”), DN 32 (1 1/4”), DN 40 (1 1/2”), DN 50 (2”)
130 series Balancing valve. Flanged version ___ sizes DN 65, DN 80, DN 100, DN 125, DN 150, DN 200, DN 250, DN 300

130 series Shell insulation for threaded balancing valves with Venturi device

Technical specifications

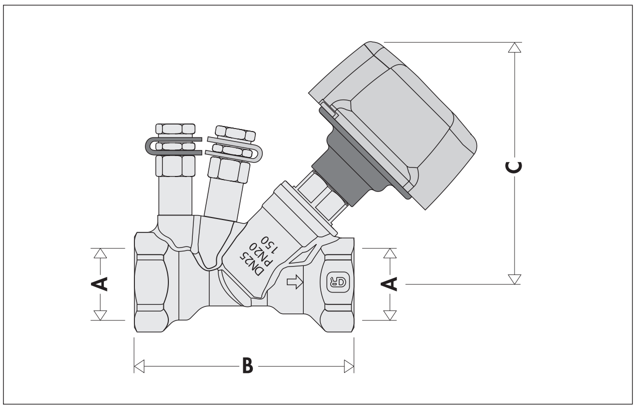
series 130	threaded	130 flanged
Materials		
Body:	dezincification-resistant alloy CR EN 12165 CW602N	cast iron EN-GJL-250
Cover:	dezincification-resistant alloy CR EN 12165 CW511L	cast iron EN-GJL-250 DN 250–DN 300: ductile cast iron EN GJS 400-15
Control stem:	dezincification-resistant alloy CR EN 12164 CW724R	brass EN 12164 CW614N
Obturator:	stainless steel (AISI 303)	DN 65-200 composite, DN 250–300: ductile cast iron EN-JGS 400-15
Seal seat:	dezincification-resistant alloy CR EN 12165 CW602N	cast iron EN-GJL-250, DN250–300: ductile cast iron EN-JGS 400-15
Hydraulic seals:	EPDM	DN 65-200 EPDM, DN 250–300 FKM
Knob/handwheel:	PA6G30	PA
Pressure test ports:	brass body with EPDM seal elements	brass body with EPDM seal elements
Performance		
Medium:	water, non-hazardous glycol solutions excluded from the guidelines of directive 67/548/EC	water, non-hazardous glycol solutions excluded from the guidelines of directive 67/548/EC
Max. percentage of glycol:	50 %	50 %
Maximum working pressure:	16 bar	16 bar
Working temperature range:	-20–120 °C	-10–120 °C
Accuracy:	± 10 %	see specific instruction sheet
Number of adjustment turns:	5	DN 65-DN 80: **9**; DN 100: **8**; DN 125: **7.5**; DN 150: **8.5**; DN 200: **13**; DN 250: **12**; DN 300: **13**
Connections		
- main:	1/2”–2” F (ISO 228-1)	DN 65, 80, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300; PN 16 - EN 1092-2
- valve body pressure test ports:	1/4“ F (ISO 228-1)	1/4" F (ISO 228-1)

Technical specifications of insulation

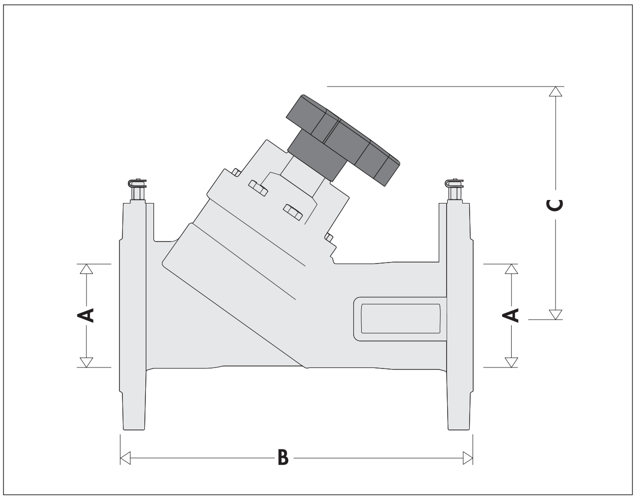
Material

Material:	closed cell expanded PE-X
Thickness:	15 mm
Density: - inner part:	30 kg/m^3
- outer part:	80 kg/m^3
Thermal conductivity (ISO 2581):	- at 0 °C: 0,038 W/(m·K) - at 40 °C: 0,045 W/(m·K)
Coefficient of resistance to water vapour diffusion (DIN 52615):	>1,300
Working temperature range:	0–100 °C
Reaction to fire (DIN 4102):	class B2

Dimensions



Code	DN	A	B	C	Mass (kg)
130400	15	1/2"	77	104	0,57
130500	20	3/4"	82	104	0,61
130600	25	1"	97	107	0,75
130700	32	1 1/4"	115	114	1,05
130800	40	1 1/2"	129	120	1,27
130900	50	2"	152	132	1,85

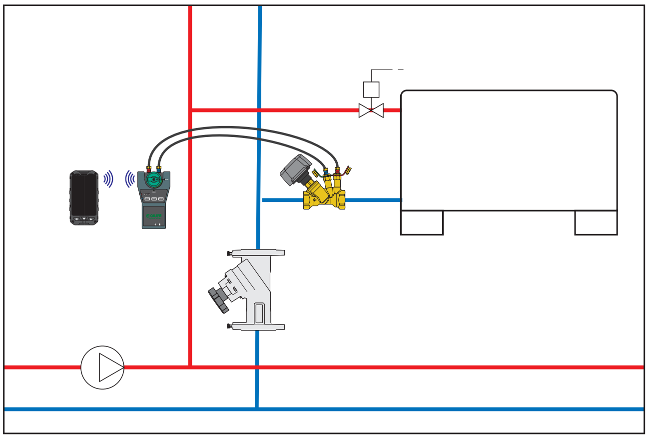


Code	A	B	C	Mass (kg)
130063	DN 65	290	195	12,6
130083	DN 80	310	212	15,6
130103	DN 100	350	228	21,3
130123	DN 125	400	251	30
130153	DN 150	480	287	43,5
130203	DN 200	600	500	84
130253	DN 250	730	460	146
130303	DN 300	850	600	200

Advantages of balanced circuits

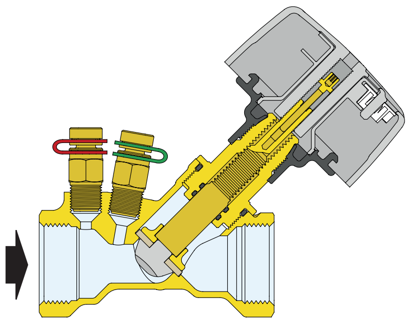
Balanced circuits have the following principal benefits:

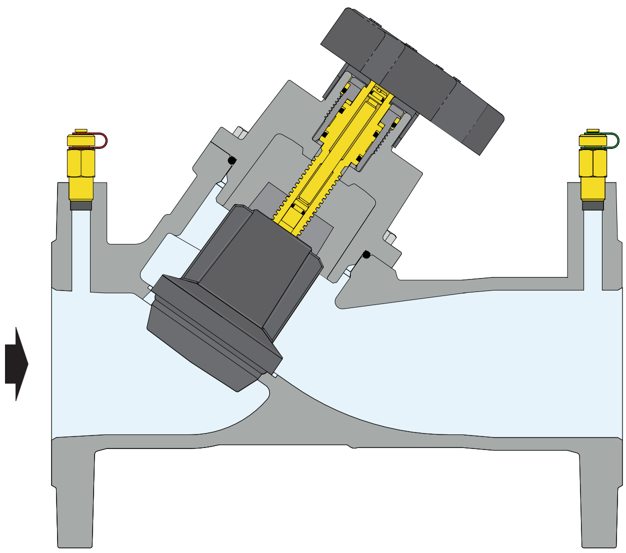
1. The terminals of the system operate correctly in heating, cooling and dehumidification modes without wasting energy and provide better comfort.
2. The motor pumps run in their highest efficiency zone, thereby reducing the risk of overheating and premature wear.
3. Excessively high medium flow speeds, which can result in noise and abrasion, are avoided.
4. The differential pressures acting on the regulation valves are limited in value, thus preventing faulty operation.



Operating principle

The balancing valve is a hydraulic device that regulates the flow rate of the medium passing through it.
Regulation is performed using a knob that governs the movement of an obturator, to regulate the flow of the medium. The flow rate is controlled according to the Δp value, which is measured with two piezometric connections suitably positioned on the valve.

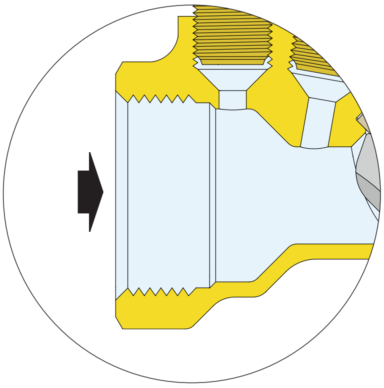




130 series threaded connections

Construction details

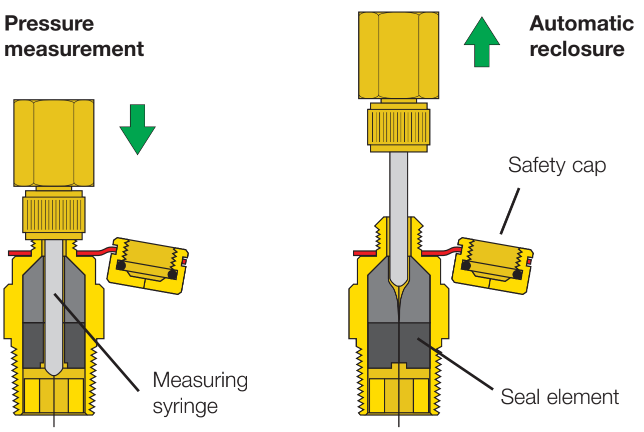
Venturi device for flow rate measurement
The 130 series valves of size from 1/2" to 2" are equipped with a flow rate measuring device based on the Venturi principle. It is housed in the valve body and is located upstream of the valve's obturator, as shown in the figure below.



This system provides the following benefits:

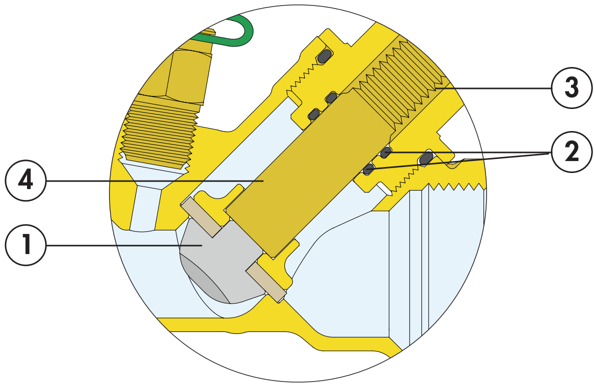
1. Provides stable measurement during flow rate regulation. Balancing valves normally have their pressure test ports upstream and downstream of the valve obturator. This means that when the valve is closed to less than 50 % of its full opening, the turbulence created downstream of the obturator causes instability in the pressure signal, causing significant measurement errors.
2. The valves can be installed without leaving excessively long straight sections of pipe downstream.
3. The Venturi system makes for a faster process of measurement and manual circuit balancing. The flow rate is now only a function of the Δp measured upstream and downstream from the fixed orifice of the Venturi meter, upstream from the obturator, and no longer through the entire valve. In practical terms, the only data required for measuring the flow rate in the valves is now Δp, and no longer Δp and the knob position.
4. It makes the flow rate pass through the valve quieter. This is a considerable benefit when we consider the fact that the threaded balancing valve is frequently used in terminals such as fan coil units, installed directly in dwellings.

Quick-fit pressure test ports
The valves are equipped with quick-fit pressure test ports. Measurement is fast and precise with this type of port, using Caleffi 100 series syringe fittings. When removing the measuring syringe, the port closes automatically, preventing water leakage.



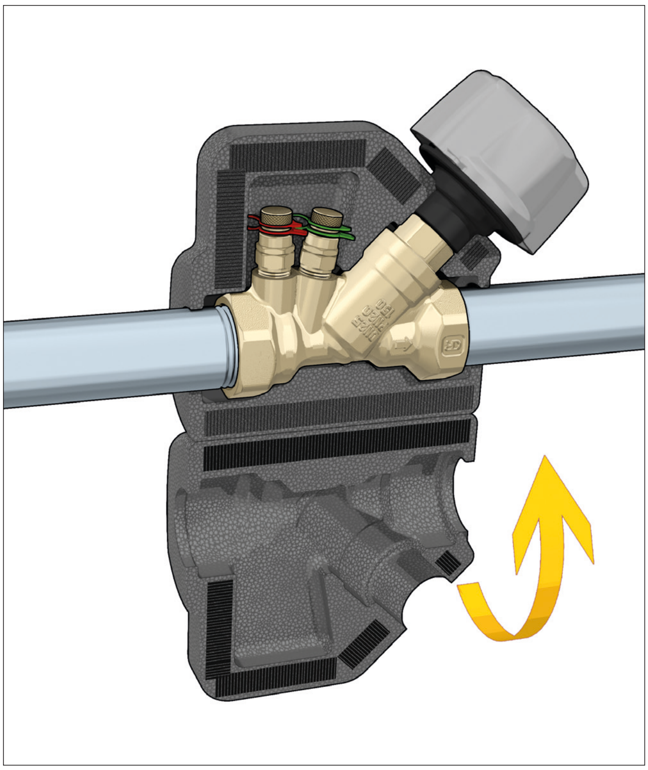
Corrosion-proof materials
130 series balancing valves are made using dezincification resistant alloy, a material that is highly resistant to corrosion and ensures the best performance over time.

Stainless steel obturator
The valve obturator (1) is made of stainless steel. This material offers high resistance to corrosion and deterioration due to friction caused by the continuous flow of water.



Double internal O-Ring
The double O-Ring hydraulic seal (2) prevents the water from coming into contact with the screw thread (3). This mechanism allows the stem (4) to slide linearly in order to accurately adjust the setting of the obturator (1). Keeping the sliding between the valve stem and body hydraulically insulated keeps the flow rate regulation action and the operation of the knob intact over time.

Insulation
For the threaded balancing valve there is also, available as an accessory, hot pre-formed shell insulation, with Velcro closing. It ensures perfect thermal insulation and tightness against water vapour getting inside from the ambient when using chilled water.



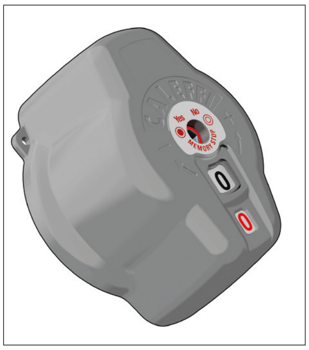
Control knob

The shape of the adjustment knob is the outcome of research into ergonomics to ensure the greatest operator comfort and accurate adjustment.

- The adjustment range with 5 complete turns offers great accuracy in balancing hydraulic circuits.
- The micrometric scale graduations are large and clear, making it easy to refine the flow rate adjustment.
- The knob is made of high-resistance, corrosion-proof reinforced polymer.

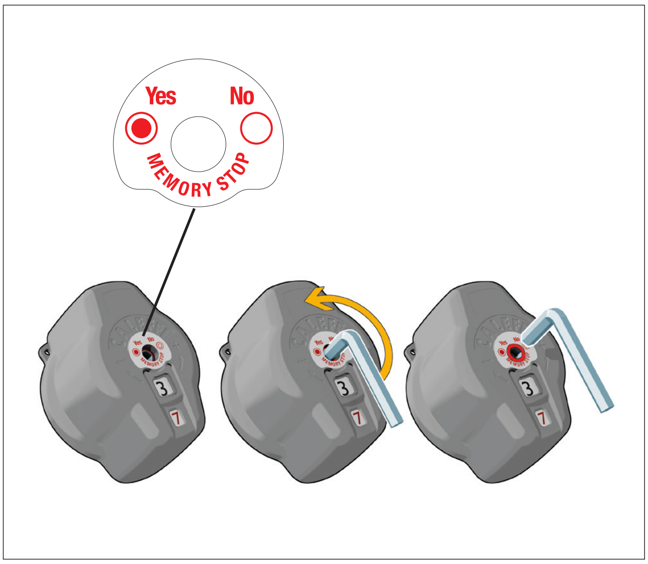
Reference scale for adjustment

Each 360° clockwise turn of the knob moves the red indicator by one step, from position 0 (valve closed) to position 6 (fully open valve). In addition, the decimal graduations of the black micrometric scale enable further refining of the adjustment.

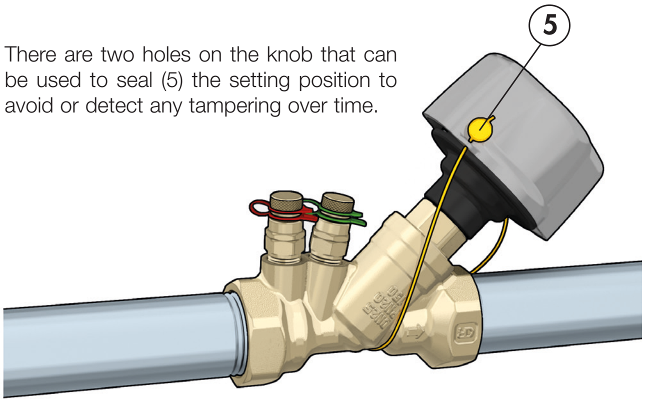


Memory stop/Sealing locking

The valves are equipped with an adjustment position memory system that, after full closure which can be necessary for various reasons, allows easy re-opening at the initial position.
Insert a 2,5 mm hexagonal spanner in the hole, turn counter-clockwise until the red indicator, initially not visible, is aligned with the top edge of the knob, without forcing it.



There are two holes on the knob that can be used to seal (5) the setting position to avoid or detect any tampering over time.



USING AND SETTING THE BALANCING VALVE

The balancing valve is used considering the fluid dynamic characteristics produced by the relationship between the head loss, flow rate and adjustment position of the obturator control knob.

Pre-adjustment

Knowing the value of the pressure drop Δp that needs to be created by the valve with a certain flow rate G, you can obtain the adjustment position number for the knob (PRESETTING). To make this choice you can use the characteristic diagram for each valve size. Or, analytically, you can calculate the corresponding Kv by applying the formula:

$$Kv = \frac{G}{\sqrt{\Delta p}} \qquad (1,1)$$

where: G = flow rate in m^3/h
Δp = pressure drop in bar
(1 bar = 100 kPa, 10.000 mm w.g.)
Kv = flow rate in m^3/h through the valve, which corresponds to a pressure drop of 1 bar

and you compare the value obtained with the typical values for each valve size.
It is recommended to choose the valve size so it is pre-set on a medium opening position in order to have room for both opening and closing.

Flow rate measurement

Connect a differential pressure measuring station to the valve's Venturi device pressure test ports. Reading the Δp on the measuring device, you can refer to the characteristic Venturi diagram for the valve being used to obtain the flow rate G.
Or, analytically, you can calculate the flow rate by applying the equation:

$$G = Kv_{Venturi} \times \sqrt{\Delta p_{Venturi}} \qquad (1.2)$$

Note: The diagram used in this phase is not the one used for pre-adjustment as it refers to the characteristics of $\Delta p_{Venturi}$-Flow rate of the Venturi device located upstream from the valve, and not those of the entire valve (including the obturator), which instead are indicated in the diagrams used for pre-adjustment.

Manual flow rate adjustment

To manually set the flow rate through the valve, adjust the position of the knob until the differential pressure, indicated by the measurement device, corresponds to the desired flow rate on the characteristic Venturi diagram of the valve that you are using.
Or analytically calculate the head loss of the Venturi device by applying the equation:

$$\Delta p_{Venturi} = \frac{G^2}{Kv_{Venturi}^2} \qquad (1.3)$$

Then turn the adjustment knob to reach the value of Δp calculated theoretically with the formula (1.3) indicated above.

Note: The diagram used in this phase is not the one used for pre-adjustment as it refers to the characteristics of $\Delta p_{Venturi}$ - Flow rate of the Venturi device inserted in the valve, and not those of the entire valve (including the obturator), which instead are indicated in the diagrams used for pre-adjustment.

Correction for liquids with different densities

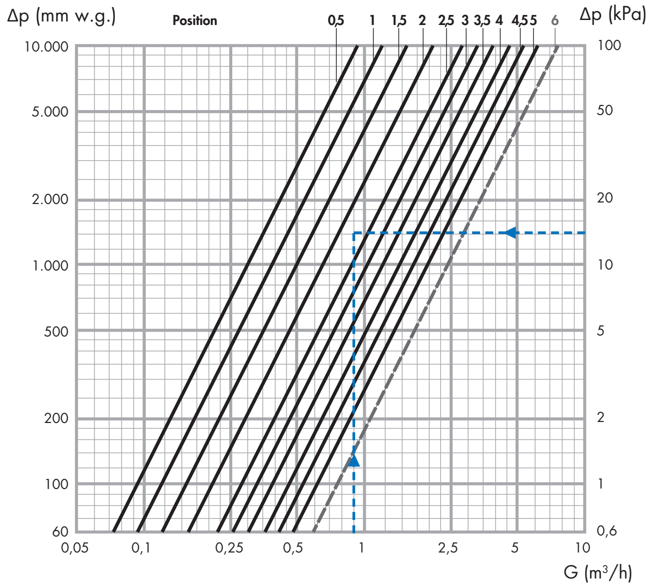
The following notes apply to liquids with viscosity ≤ 3°E (water and glycol mixtures, for example).
If using liquids with densities other than that of water at 20 °C (ρ = 1 kg/dm^3), the measured pressure drop Δp may be corrected using the formula:

$$\Delta p' = \Delta p / \rho'$$

where: Δp' = reference pressure drop
Δp = measured pressure drop
ρ' = liquid density in kg/dm^3

The value Δp' is used when pre-adjusting or measuring the flow rate using the diagrams or the formulas.

Code 130600 1"



DN 25	Position										Kvs
Size 1"	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	5	6
Kv (m³/h)	0,93	1,19	1,52	2,07	2,60	3,30	3,88	4,61	5,29	6,10	7,63

Example of pre-adjustment

A flow rate G = 900 l/h must create a pressure drop Δp = 14 kPa. Choosing the diagram for the valve code 130600 size 1" gives an adjustment position ≈ 2,3 (blue line).

Or, analytically, applying the formula (1.1) gives the value $Kv = 0{,}9 / \sqrt{0{,}14} = 2{,}40$.

From the table for the valve code 130600 1", choose a corresponding adjustment position ≈ 2,3 (value that matches or is nearest the required one).

Example of correction for liquid with different density

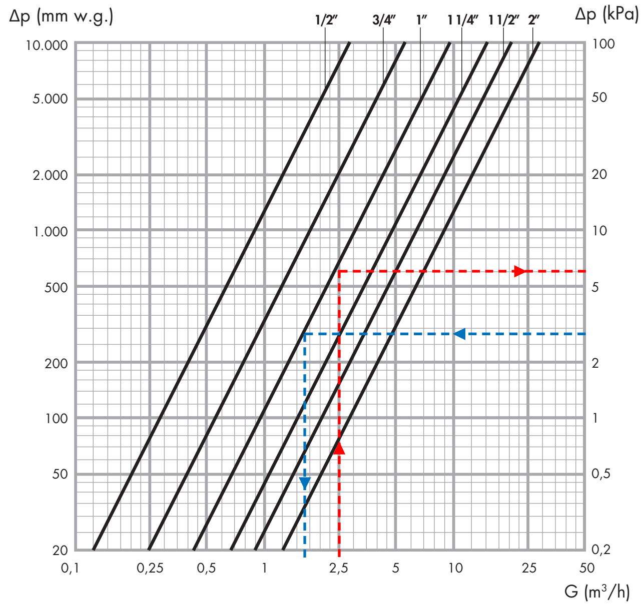
Liquid density ρ' = 1,1 Kg/dm³

Measured (or desired) pressure drop Δp = 14 kPa.

Reference pressure drop Δp' = 14/1,1 = 12,72 kPa

With this value, use the graph or the formula (1.1) to obtain the adjustment position for the flow rate G (new position ≈ 2,5).

Venturi



DN	15	20	25	32	40	50
Size	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"
Kv Venturi (m³/h)	2,80	5,50	9,64	15,20	20,50	28,20

Example of flow rate measurement

Reading a $\Delta p_{Venturi}$ of 3 kPa on a 1" valve, using the characteristic Venturi diagram for the valve concerned, on the x-axis we read a flow rate value equal to ≈ 1,7 m³/h (blue line).

Whereas, if we want to proceed analytically, using the equation (1.2), the measurement of a $\Delta p_{Venturi}$ equal to 3 kPa, considering that $Kv_{Venturi}$ for the 1" valve 130600 is equal to 9,64, leads to calculating a flow rate $G = 9{,}64 \times \sqrt{0{,}03} = 1{,}67$ m³/h.

Example of correction for liquid with different density

Liquid density ρ' = 1,1 Kg/dm³

Measured pressure drop $\Delta p_{Venturi}$ = 3 kPa

Reference pressure drop Δp' = 3/1,1 = 2,72 kPa

With this value use the Venturi diagram for the valve or the formula (1.2) to obtain the corresponding flow rate G (= 1,59 m³/h).

Example of manual flow rate adjustment

Considering a 1" valve, we would like to adjust the flow rate on a value of 2500 l/h.

Turn the valve knob to the fully open position, then gradually close the valve while monitoring the $\Delta p_{Venturi}$ reading on the measuring device. As shown in the diagram alongside, on reaching the differential value of ≈ 6,7 kPa (red line), the flow rate of the medium flowing through the valve will be 2500 l/h as desired.

Using the analytical method with a flow rate G = 2500 l/h and with $Kv_{Venturi}$ = 9,64 for the 1" valve 130600 concerned, using the formula (1.3) gives $\Delta p_{Venturi} = 2{,}5^2/9{,}64^2 = 6{,}72$ kPa. Adjust the valve accordingly to reach the calculated $\Delta p_{Venturi}$.

Example of correction for liquid with different density

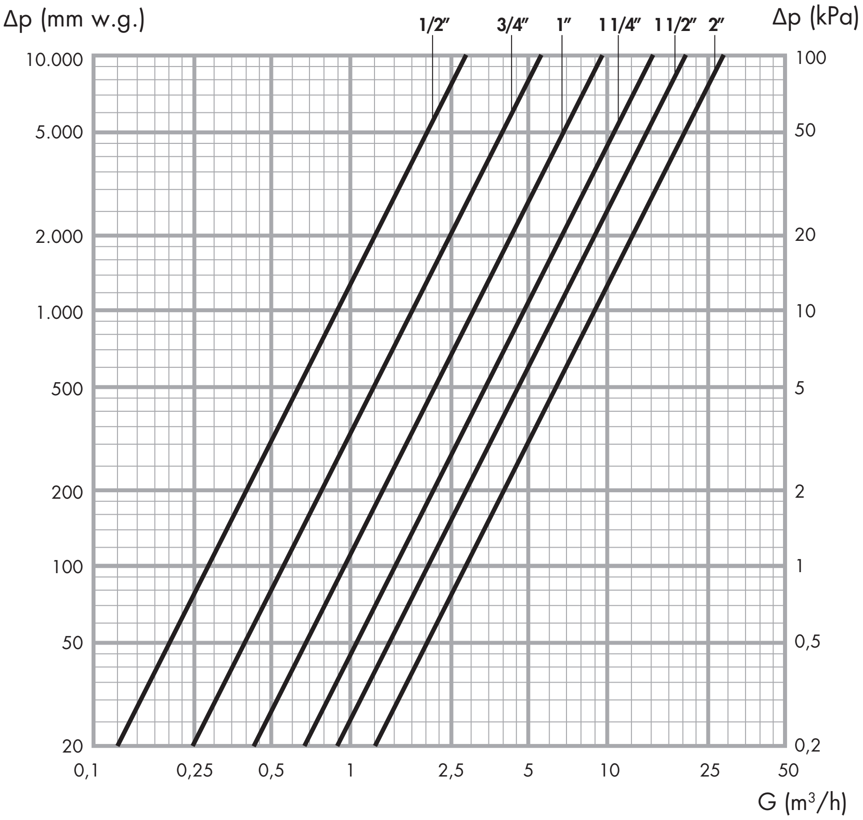
Desired liquid flow rate G = 2.500 l/h.

With the formula (1.3) or the Venturi graph, we obtain the reference pressure drop $\Delta p' = 2{,}5^2/9{,}64^2 = 6{,}72$ kPa.

If the density of the liquid used is ρ' = 1,1 kg/dm³ the pressure drop $\Delta p_{Venturi}$ that we must read on the measuring device for the desired flow rate will be given by the equation:

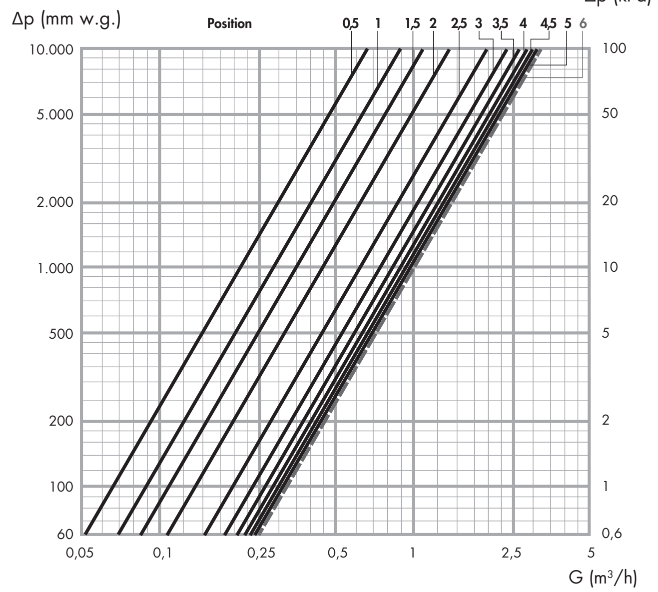
$\Delta p_{Venturi} = \rho' \times \Delta p' = 1{,}1 \times 6{,}72 = 7{,}39$ kPa.

Venturi



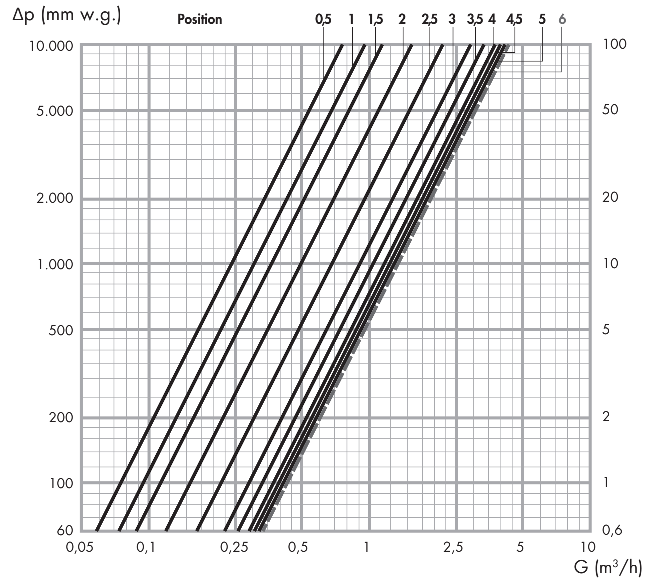
DN	15	20	25	32	40	50
Size	1/2″	3/4″	1″	1 1/4″	1 1/2″	2″
Kv Venturi (m^3/h)	2,80	5,50	9,64	15,20	20,50	28,20

Code 130400 1/2"



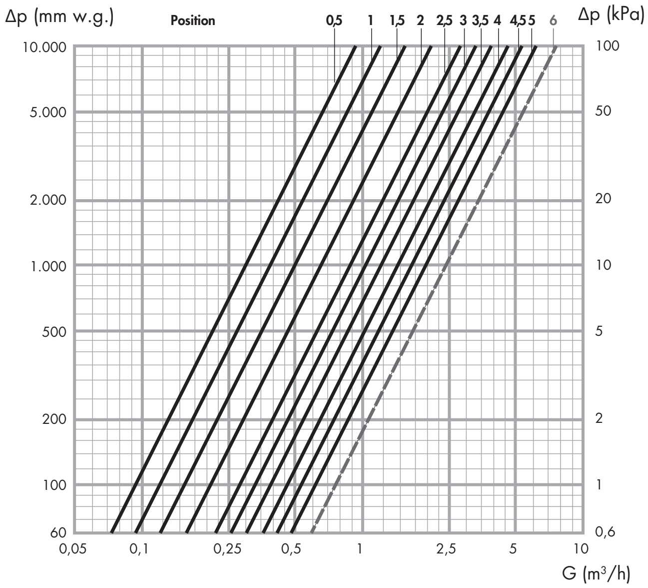
DN 15	Position										Kvs
Size 1/2″	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	5	6
Kv (m^3/h)	0,66	0,89	1,07	1,37	1,96	2,33	2,60	2,79	2,95	3,06	3,17

Code 130500 3/4"



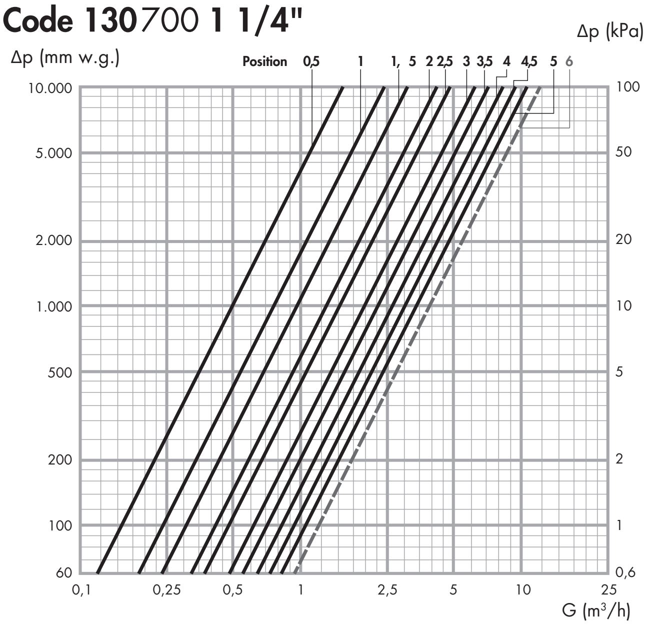
DN 20	Position										Kvs
Size 3/4″	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	5	6
Kv (m^3/h)	0,73	0,95	1,14	1,57	2,18	2,78	3,31	3,73	3,95	4,15	4,46

Code 130600 1"



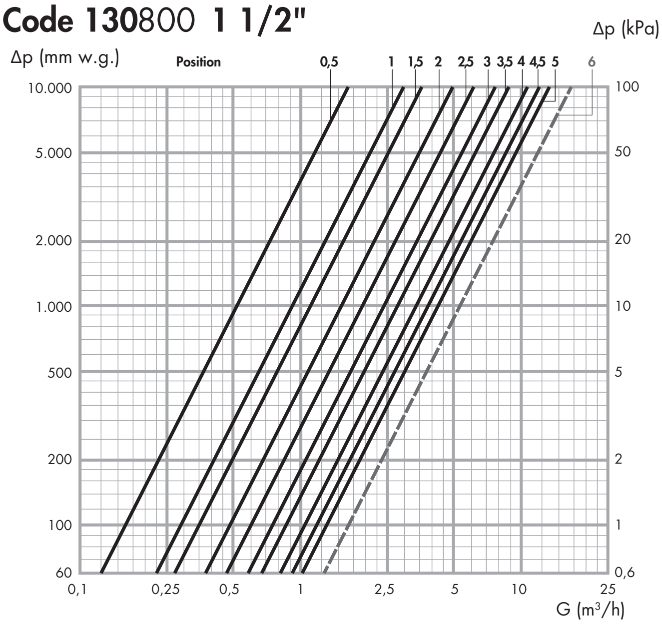
DN 25	Position										Kvs
Size 1"	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	5	6
Kv (m^3/h)	0,93	1,19	1,52	2,07	2,60	3,30	3,88	4,61	5,29	6,10	7,63

Code 130700 1 1/4"



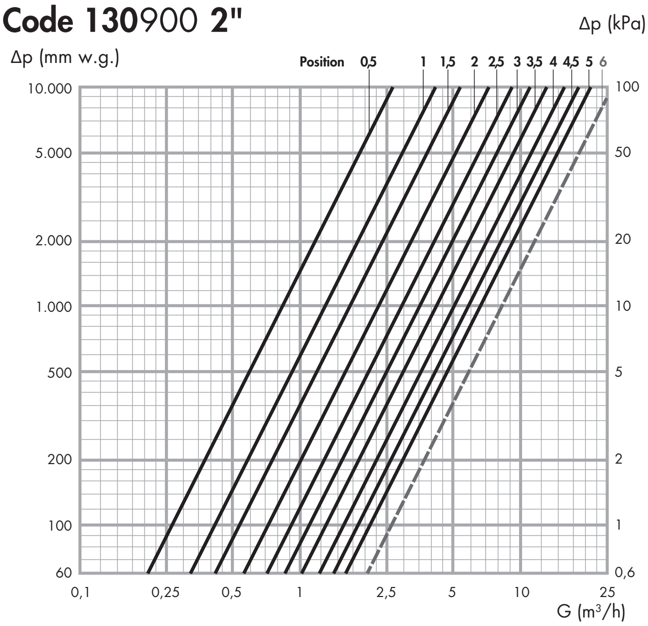
DN 32	Position										Kvs
Size 1 1/4"	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	5	6
Kv (m^3/h)	1,52	2,47	3,18	4,22	4,91	6,23	7,15	8,28	9,16	10,37	12,10

Code 130800 1 1/2"



DN 40	Position										Kvs
Size 1 1/2"	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	5	6
Kv (m^3/h)	1,63	2,79	3,50	4,95	5,97	7,50	8,58	10,58	11,77	13,78	17,00

Code 130900 2"



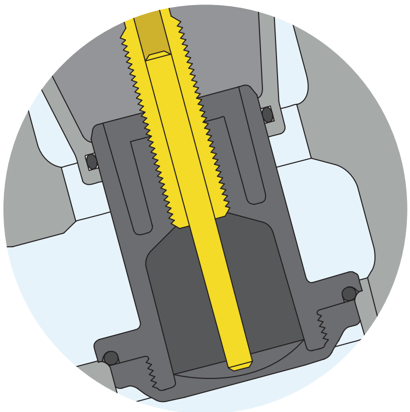
DN 50	Position										Kvs
Size 2"	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	5	6
Kv (m^3/h)	2,66	4,18	5,32	7,28	9,20	11,30	13,20	15,90	18,20	21,10	26,30

130 series flanged connections

Construction details

Obturator

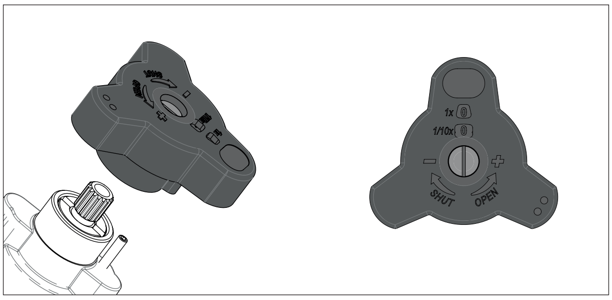
The obturator for this series of valves is made of composite material or ductile cast iron. These materials are particularly resistant to abrasion due to the flow of water.

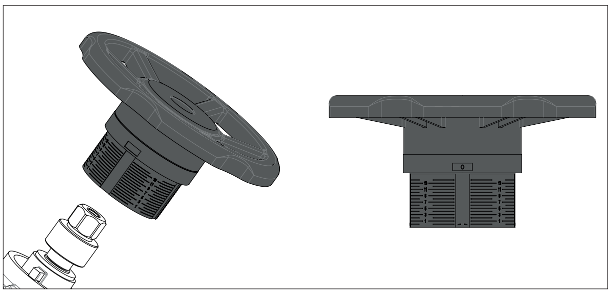


Control knob

The shape of the adjustment knob is the outcome of research into ergonomics which ensures the greatest operator comfort and accurate adjustment.

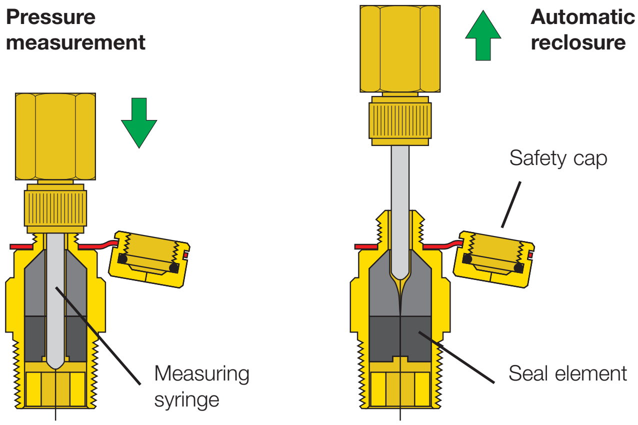
- The adjustment range with several complete turns permits great accuracy when balancing hydraulic circuits.
- The micrometric scale graduations are large and clear, making it easy to refine the flow rate adjustment.
- - The knob is made of corrosion-proof polyamide, for sizes DN 65–DN 150; it is made of polyamide as a handwheel for sizes DN 200–DN 300, for easier adjustment of medium/large sized devices.





Quick-fit pressure test ports

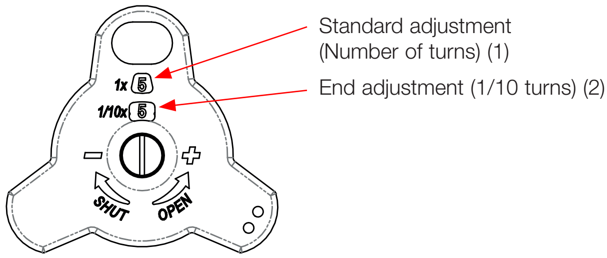
The valves are equipped with quick-fit pressure test ports. Measurement is fast and precise with this type of port, using Caleffi 100 series syringe fittings. When removing the measuring syringe, the port closes automatically, preventing water leakage.

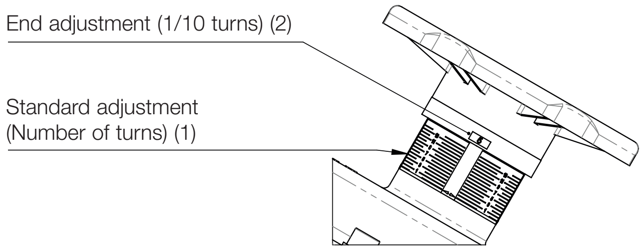


Reference scale for adjustment

The opening position is indicated by two numbered indicators:

- Standard adjustment indicator (number of turns) (1).
- End adjustment indicator (1/10 turns). The numerical position represents 1/10 of an opening/closing turn of the valve with respect to the turn indicator (2).





Memory stop

The valves are equipped with an adjustment position memory system that, after full closure, which may be necessary for various reasons, allows easy re-opening at the initial position.
Locking the position to be saved needs no special tools and is protected, to avoid improper use.
Unscrew the threaded protective cap with a screwdriver, then insert the screwdriver in the knob and fully turn the internal screw clockwise

USING AND SETTING THE BALANCING VALVE

The balancing valve is used considering the fluid dynamic characteristic produced by the relationship between the head loss measured at the piezometric connections, the flow rate and the obturator adjustment position.

Pre-adjustment

If you know the value of the pressure drop Δp that needs to be created by the valve with a certain flow rate G, you can obtain the adjustment position number for the knob (PRESETTING).
To make this choice you can use the characteristic diagram for each valve size.
Or, analytically, you can calculate the corresponding Kv by applying the formula:

$$Kv = \frac{G}{\sqrt{\Delta p}} \quad (1.1)$$

where: G = flow rate in m^3/h
Δp = pressure drop in bar

(1 bar = 100 kPa = 10.000 mm w.g.)
Kv = flow rate in m^3/h for a pressure drop of 1 bar

and you compare the value obtained with the typical values for each valve size.
It is recommended to choose the valve size so it is pre-set on a medium opening position in order to have room for both opening and closing.

Flow rate measurement

By measuring Dp on the valve for a given adjustment position you can obtain the flow rate G flowing through the valve. You can use the diagram or, analytically, you can calculate the flow rate by applying the equation:

$$G = Kv \cdot \sqrt{\Delta p} \quad (1.2)$$

Correction for liquids of different density

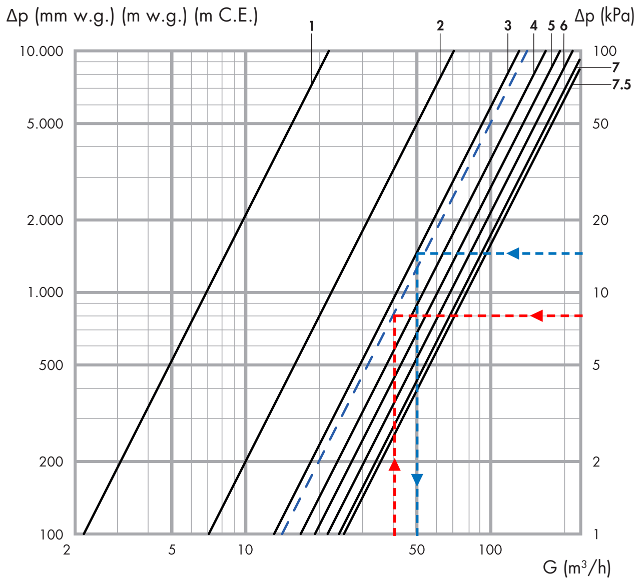
The following notes apply to liquids with viscosity ≤ 3°E (water and glycol mixtures, for example).
If using liquids with densities other than that of water at 20 °C (ρ = 1 kg/dm^3), the measured pressure drop Δp may be corrected using the formula:

$$\Delta p' = \frac{\Delta p}{\rho'}$$

where: Δp' = reference pressure drop
Δp = measured pressure drop
ρ' = liquid density in kg/dm^3

The value Dp' is used when pre-adjusting or measuring the flow rate using the diagrams or the formulas.

Code 130123 DN 125



	Position							Kvs
DN 125	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7,5
Kv (m^3/h)	22,1	71,7	132,4	170,0	194,2	219,0	243,4	255,2

Example of pre-adjustment

A flow rate G = 40 m^3/h must create a pressure drop Δp = 8 kPa.
Choosing the diagram for the valve code 130123 DN 125 gives an adjustment position ≈ 3,3 (blue line).

Or, analytically, the formula (1.1) gives the value $Kv = 40 / \sqrt{0,08} = 141,42$.
From the table for the valve code 130123 DN 125, choose a corresponding adjustment position ≈ 3.3 (value nearest the one required)

Example of correction for liquid with different density

Liquid density ρ' = 1,1 Kg/dm^3
Measured (or desired) pressure drop Δp = 8 kPa.
Reference pressure drop Δp' = 8/1,1 = 7,27 kPa
With this value, use the diagram or the formula (1.1) to obtain the corresponding adjustment position for the flow rate G.

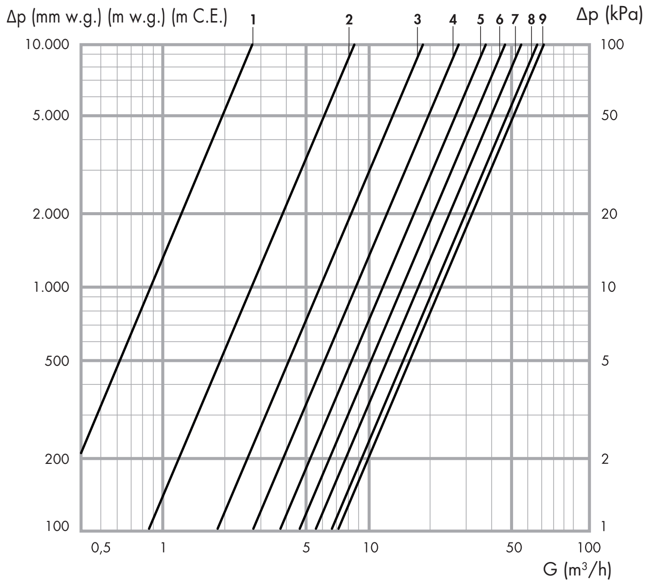
Example of flow rate measurement

You have the valve code 130123 DN 125 with the adjustment knob positioned on 3 (corresponding to Kv = 132.4 in the table) and you measure a head loss Δp= 15 kPa.
Using the diagram, you obtain a flow rate value of G of approximately 51 m^3/h (red line).
$G = 132,4 \times \sqrt{0,15} \approx 51,27\ m^3/h$

Example of correction for liquid with different density

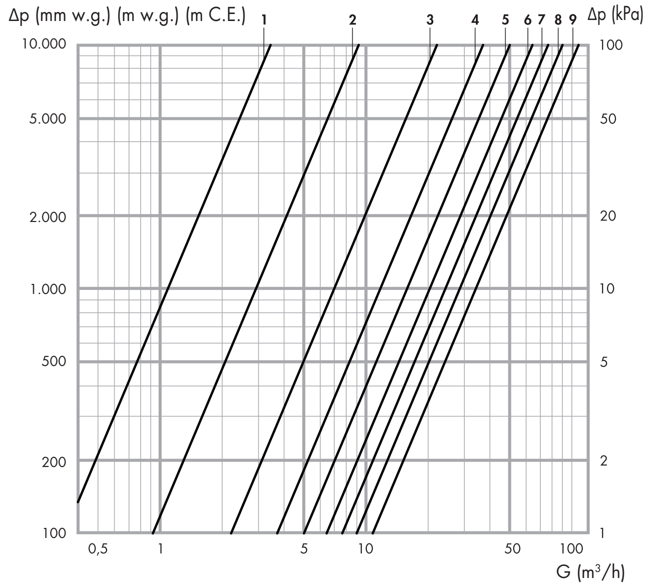
Liquid density ρ' = 1,1 Kg/dm^3
Measured pressure drop Δp = 15 kPa
Reference pressure drop Δp' = 15/1,1 = 13,63 kPa
With this value, use the diagram for the valve used or the formula (1.2) and obtain the corresponding flow rate G.

Code 130063 DN 65



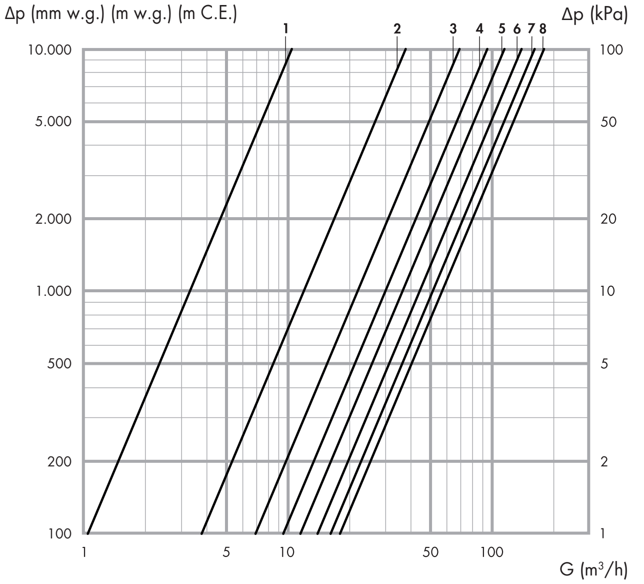
	Position								Kvs
DN 65	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kv (m^3/h)	2,7	8,6	18,5	27,7	37,5	46,6	55,8	66,7	71,8

Code 130083 DN 80



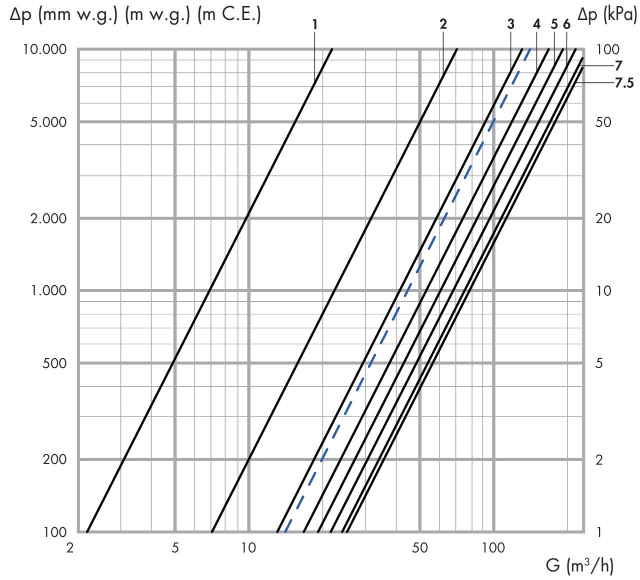
	Position								Kvs
DN 80	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kv (m^3/h)	3,5	9,3	22,2	37,1	50,2	64,5	77	90,5	108

Code 130103 DN 100



	Position							Kvs
DN 100	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kv (m^3/h)	10,5	38,0	69,9	95,6	115,7	140,6	163,3	181

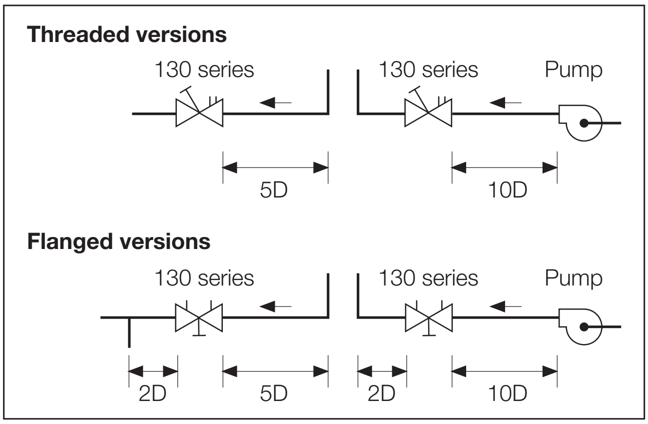
Code 130123 DN 125



	Position							Kvs
DN 125	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7,5
Kv (m^3/h)	22,1	71,7	132,4	170,0	194,2	219,0	243,4	255,2

Installation

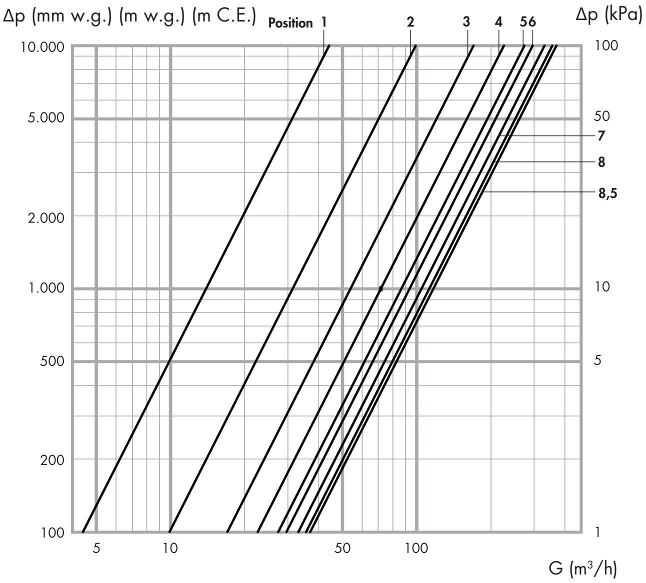
The balancing valves must be installed in such a way as to ensure free access to the pressure test ports, drain cocks and the adjustment knob. The valves can be fitted on either horizontal or vertical pipes. We recommend keeping the upstream and downstream sections of pipe straight, as shown in the illustrations below, to ensure accurate flow measurement. It is necessary to respect the flow direction shown on the valve body.



Circuit sizing with balancing valves

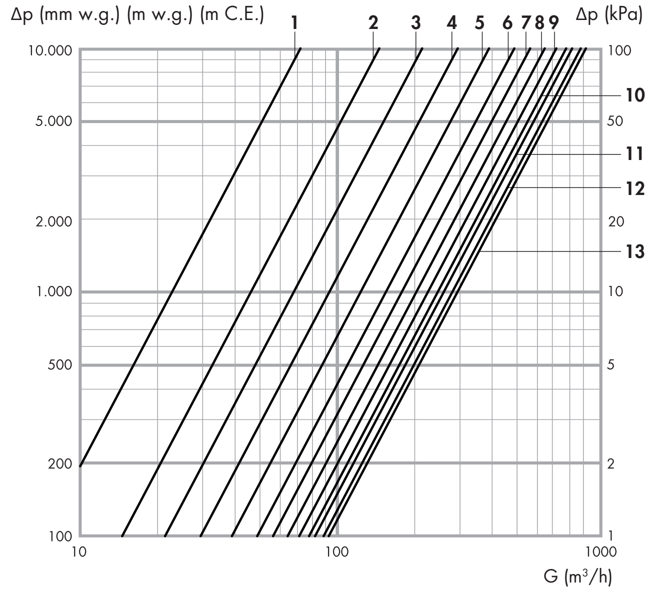
To obtain more detailed information on sizing a circuit with balancing valves, please refer to the 2nd volume of the Caleffi Handbooks. It gives numerical examples and notes on the application of the devices in circuits.

Code 130153 DN 150



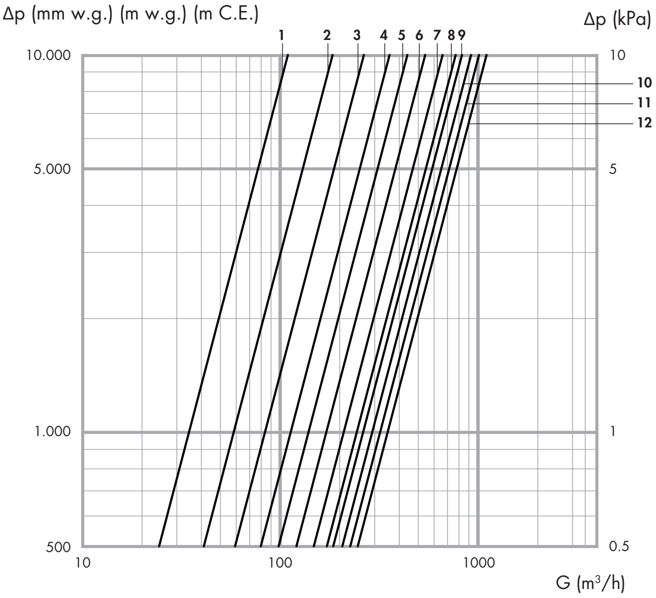
DN 150	Position 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Kvs 8,5
Kv (m³/h)	44,1	99,2	170,6	226,7	274,0	303,7	331,5	357,8	370,5

Code 130203 DN 200



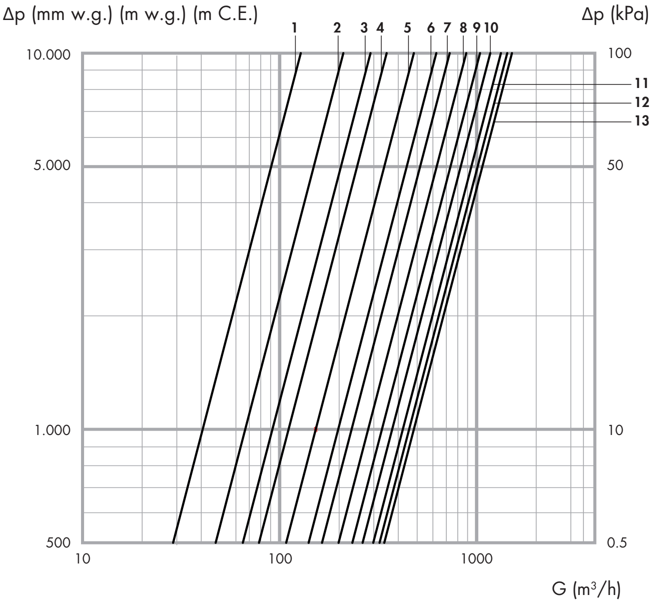
DN 200	Position 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Kvs 13
Kv (m³/h)	71,9	145,5	213,5	294,1	388,6	487,3	562,1	640	711,1	776,1	818,7	884,2	927,1

Code 130253 DN 250



DN 250	Position 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Kvs 12
Kv (m³/h)	109	184	264	356	438,8	538,6	661,7	770	826,7	920	1010	1102,5

Code 130303 DN 300



DN 300	Position 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Kvs 13
Kv (m³/h)	128	211	290,3	350,5	481,2	624,1	731	886,9	1042,1	1177,2	1330	1429	1516

Accessories

100010

tech. broch. 01041

Pair of fittings with fast-plug syringe for connection of pressure test ports to measuring instruments.
Female 1/4” threaded connection.
Maximum working pressure: 10 bar.
Maximum working temperature: 110 °C.

Accessories

Electronic flow rate and differential pressure measuring station 130 series

The electronic measuring station makes it possible to measure the water flow rate in heating and cooling systems.
The system consists of a Δp measuring sensor and a remote control unit (terminal) with the Caleffi Smart Balancing application. The terminal can be supplied already in the package or you can use your own Android® device by downloading the special app. The sensor measures the differential pressure and communicates with the terminal via Bluetooth®.
It can also be used to measure the flow rate of series 130 and 142 series balancing valves, and of the 149 unit.
Can be used for measuring Δp on automatic flow rate regulators.
The software also contains data for the most widely available balancing valves.

CE

Product range

Code 130006 Electronic flow rate and differential pressure measuring station complete with remote control unit
Code 130005 Electronic flow rate and differential pressure meter without remote control unit, with Android® application

Technical specifications

Range of measurement

Differential pressure:	0–1.000 kPa
Static pressure:	< 1000 kPa
System temperature:	-30–120 °C

Measurement accuracy

Differential pressure:	< 0,1 % of full scale

Sensor

Battery capacity:	6600 mAh
Operating time:	35 hours of continuous operation
Charging time:	6 hours
IP class:	IP 65

Ambient temperature of the instrument

During operation and charging:	0–40 °C
During storage:	-20–60 °C
Ambient humidity:	maximum 90 % relative humidity
Sensor weight:	540 g
Full case:	2.8 kg

Characteristic components

- Measuring sensor
- 2 measuring pipes
- 2 measuring needles
- Touchscreen terminal with active licence and accessories
- Sensor battery charger
- Terminal battery charger
- Communication cable between terminal and PC
- Instructions with licence to download the Android® application (for code 130005)
- Instruction manual
- CD containing the instruction manual, measurement and balancing software, valve database and the report viewing tool.
- Calibration protocol. The sensor is supplied with a specific calibration protocol drawn up by a certified laboratory.

Operating principle

The operator chooses the balancing valve from the list on the terminal (manufacturer, model, size and position with the corresponding Kv). The valve data and the measured Δp provide the basis for calculating the flow rate that is displayed on the terminal screen. If the valve on which you are taking the measurement is not available in the database, it is still possible to enter the Kv value manually.

Methods of measurement

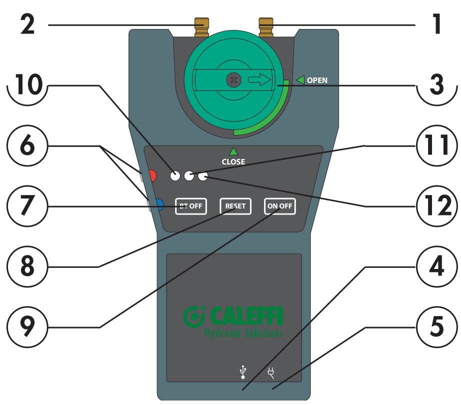
The complete device allows to choose 3 methods of measurement:

1) Measurement with set position. The display shows the flow rate calculated by the device in relation to the chosen valve and assigned position.

2) Measurement with set flow rate. The position is calculated to assign to the valve in order to obtain the desired flow rate.

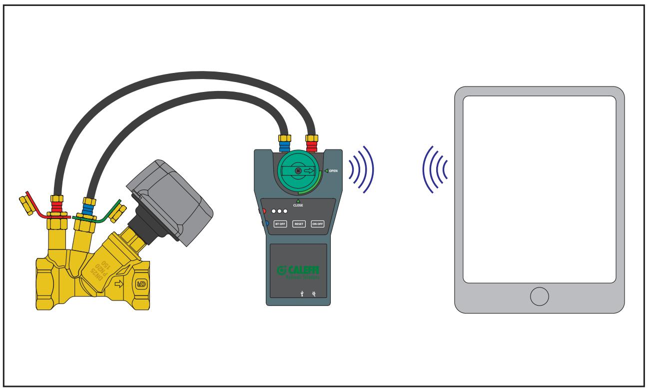
3) Simple Δp measurement. The screen shows the differential pressure value measured by the sensor.

Characteristic components of the Δp meter



1. Upstream pressure test port
2. Downstream pressure test port
3. Setting by-pass knob
4. Mini USB port
5. Socket for charging
6. Ports for temperature probes *(optional)*
7. Bluetooth OFF
8. Reset button
9. ON/OFF button
10. Bluetooth ON indicator
11. Battery charging indicator
12. ON/OFF indicator

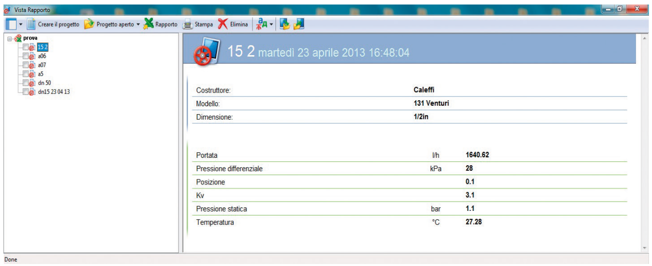
Transmission via Bluetooth to Smartphone/Tablet with Android® application

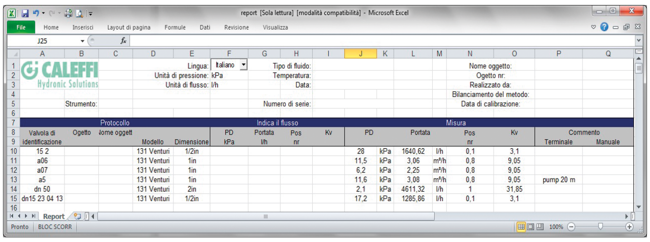


Follow the procedure described in the package to download the Caleffi Smart Balancing app to your terminal running the Android® operating system (Smartphone or Tablet).
It includes all the data relating to Caleffi balancing valves and the main balancing valves that are commercially available.

The device allows you to carry out measurements using the methods described above, view the results and save them.
In addition it enables a graphic display of the results.

PC connection
The values obtained with the measurements, and the corresponding valve data, can be saved and viewed directly on the terminal screen or sent to a PC for later processing.



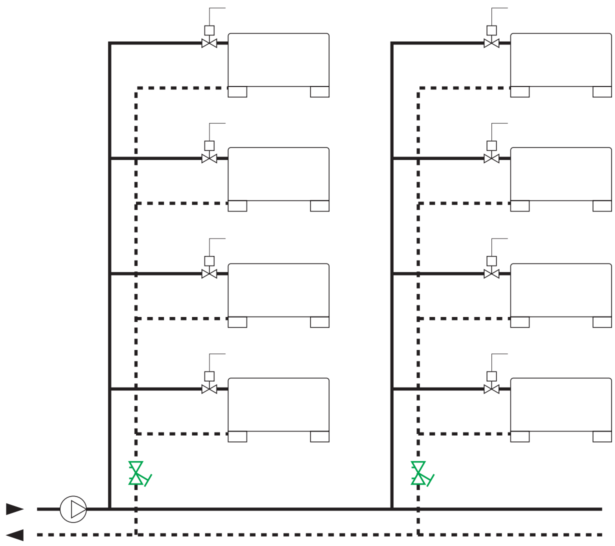


SPECIFICATION SUMMARY

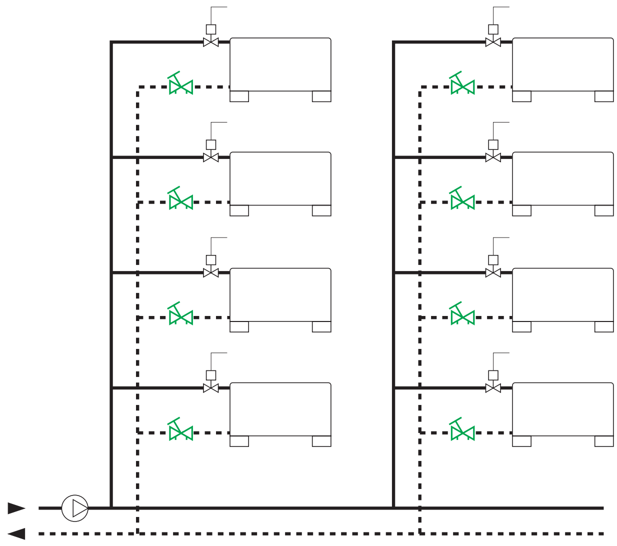
Code 130006
Electronic flow rate and differential pressure meter with remote control unit and Bluetooth® transmission. Supplied with shut-off valves and connection fittings. Differential pressure 0–1000 kPa. Static pressure: < 1000 kPa. System temperature: -30–120 °C.

Code 130005
Electronic flow rate and differential pressure meter without remote control unit, with Android® application. Supplied with shut-off valves and connection fittings. Differential pressure 0–1000 kPa. Static pressure: < 1000 kPa. System temperature: -30–120 °C.

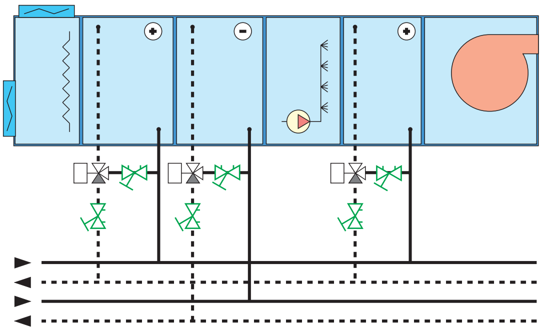
Application diagrams



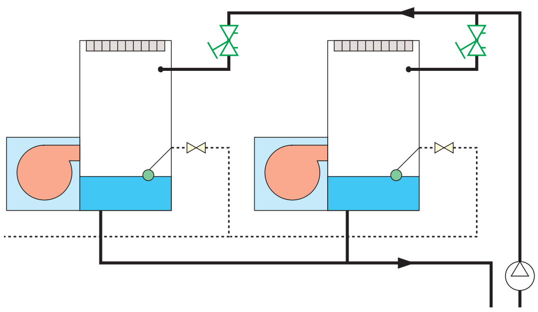
To adjust the flow rate to each riser



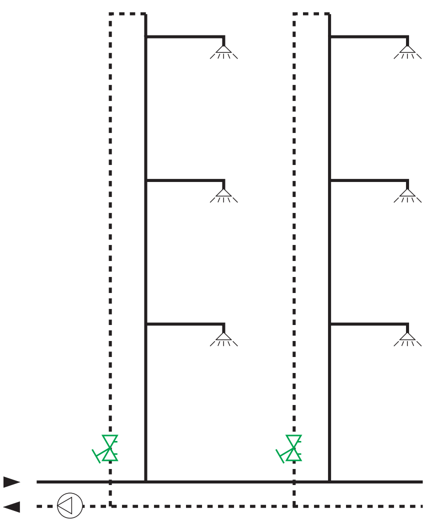
To adjust the flow rate to each terminal



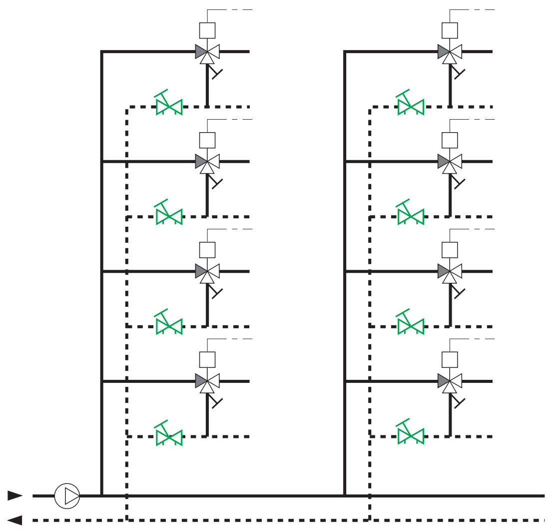
To balance circuits serving air conditioning units



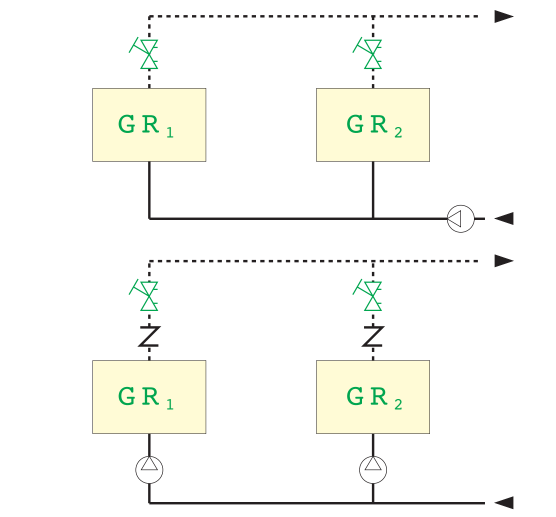
To balance circuits that serve cooling towers



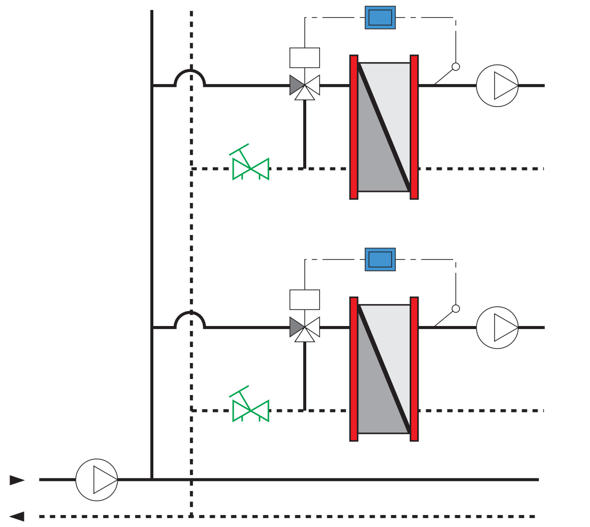
To balance domestic water distribution circuits



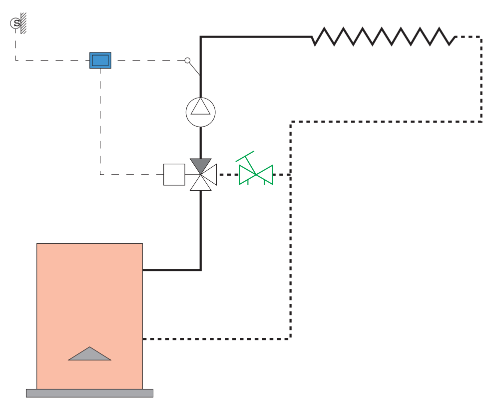
To balance zone branches in circuits with three-way valves



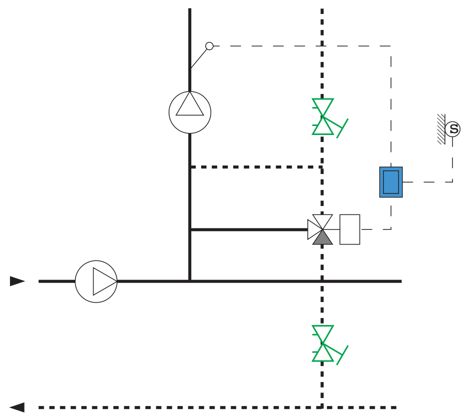
To balance the circuits that serve chiller unit evaporators or condensers



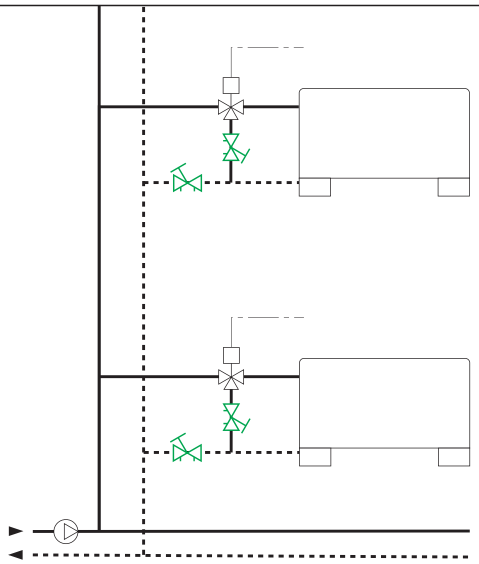
To balance the various substations in district heating systems



To balance the by-pass line of outside compensated temperature regulation circuits



To balance circuits in primary secondary coupling.



To balance by-pass and direct lines in circuits with three-way valves

SPECIFICATION SUMMARY

130 series threaded version

Balancing valve with Venturi device, threaded version. Size DN 15 (from DN15 to DN 50). Main connections 1/2" (from 1/2" to 2”) F (ISO 228-1). Quick-fit pressure test port connections, valve body 1/4” F (ISO 228-1). Body, control stem and seal seat made of dezincification resistant alloy, stainless steel obturator. EPDM hydraulic seals. PA6G30 control knob. Medium water and glycol solutions; maximum percentage of glycol 50 %. Maximum working pressure 16 bar. Working temperature range -20–120 °C. Accuracy ±10 %. Knob with micrometric indicator. Number of adjustment turns 5. Locking/sealing and saving the adjustment position. Complete with quick-fit pressure test ports made of brass with EPDM seal elements.

130 series flanged version

Balancing valve, flanged version. Size DN 65 (from DN 65 to DN 300). Quick-fit pressure test ports connections, valve body 1/4” F (ISO 228-1). Body and cover in grey cast iron (DN 65–DN 200) or ductile cast iron (DN 250–DN 300). Control stem in brass, obturator in composite (DN 65–DN200) or ductile cast iron (DN 250–DN 300). EPDM hydraulic seals (DN 65 - DN 200), in FKM (DN 250 - DN 300). Knob in PA (DN 65–DN150), handwheel in PA (DN 200–DN 300). Medium water and glycol solutions; maximum percentage of glycol 50 %. Maximum working pressure 16 bar. Working temperature range -10–120 °C. Adjustment position memory. Complete with quick-fit pressure test ports made of brass with EPDM seal elements.

130 Series insulation

Hot pre-formed shell insulation for balancing valves with threaded connections, 130 series. For heating and air-conditioning. Material closed cell expanded PE-X . Thickness: 15 mm. Density: inner part 30 kg/m³, outer part 80 kg/m³; thermal conductivity (ISO 2581): at 0 °C 0,038 W/(m·K), at 40 °C 0,045 W/(m·K). Coefficient of resistance to water vapour diffusion (DIN 52615): >1300. Working temperature range: 0–100 °C. Reaction to fire (DIN 4102): class B2.

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