481

Pressure reducing valves made of stainless steel with male union joints

→ Series 481













■ MATERIAL





■ SPECIFICATION



1/2" - 2"







up to 30 bar Outlet pressure: 0,5 to 15 bar depending on version

■ SUITABLE FOR

Warm water

■ EXAMPLES OF USE

For the protection of:

- domestic water supply systems
- commercial and industrial plants

against too high supply pressure.

Pressure reducers are used, if within a piping system despite of varying pressures on the inlet side a certain pressure must not be exceeded on the outlet side.

- potable water supply according to DIN 1988
- process water supply in industrial- and building technology
- snow-making equipment
- fire-fighting equipment and sprinkler systems
- shipbuilding industry and offshore plants
- secondary areas in the food-, pharmaceutical- and cosmeticsindustries.

■ APPROVALS

DIN-DVGW type examination

Type approval ACS

Type approval WRAS

GOST-R

Requirements

DIN DVGW guidelines **DIN EN 1567** DIN 1988 DIN EN ISO 3822 PED 97/23/EC

Classification society

Germanischer Lloyd Lloyd's Register EMEA LR EMEA American Bureau of Shipping ABS Bureau Veritas

■ MATERIALS

Component	Material	DIN EN	ASTM / AISI
Inlet body	Stainless steel	1.4408	ASTM A 351 CF-8M
Outlet body	Stainless steel	1.4408	ASTM A 351 CF-8M
Internal parts	Stainless steel	1.4408	ASTM A 351 CF-8M
	Stainless steel	1.4571	AISI 316 Ti
Spring	Spring steel with anti-rust protection	1.1200	
Strainer	Stainless steel	1.4301	AISI 304



m with diaphragm

High-quality, heat-resistant moulded elastomere, fabric-reinforced diaphragm.

Pressure adjustment by means of non-rising spindle.

Valve insert with balanced single seat valve completely made of stainless steel.

Complete valve insert SP/HP (order code: 481 Insert-DN..-seal) available as replacement part can be exchanged without removing the valve.

Complete valve insert LP (order code: 481 LP Insert-DN..-seal) available as replacement part can be exchanged without removing the valve.

Built-in dirt trap made of stainless steel.

Mesh size:

DN 15 to DN 32 DN 40 and DN 50 0,60 mm

0,75 mm

■ MEDIUM

GF

gaseous and liquid

for water and distilled water, neutral and non-sticking liquids, compressed air and neutral gases; optionally with FPM elastomere seals for non-neutral media i.e. oils, fuels, oil-laden

compressed air etc.

■ TYPE OF LIFTING MECHANISM

0

without lifting device

■ OUTLET PRESSURE RANGES

SP	Standard version	Inlet pressure: up to 25 bar	Outlet pressure: from 1 to 8 bar (DVGW 6 bar)
HP	High-pressure version	Inlet pressure: up to 30 bar	Outlet pressure: from 5 to 15 bar
LP	Low-pressure version	Inlet pressure: up to 25 bar	Outlet pressure: from 0,5 to 2 bar

Fixed setting at a required outlet pressure against surcharge.

■ AVAILABLE NOMINAL DIAMETERS AND CONNECTION SIZES

Nominal diamet	er DN 15	20	25	32	40	50
Inlet threaded connection	1/2" (15)	3/4" (20)	1" (25)	1 1/4" (32)	1 1/2" (40)	2" (50)
Outlet thre	eaded 1/2" (15)	3/4" (20)	1" (25)	1 1/4" (32)	1 1/2" (40)	2" (50)

■ TYPE OF CONNECTION INLET / OUTLET THREADED CONNECTIONS

BSP-Tm / BSP-Tm Standard threaded connections Male thread BSP-T / Male thread BSP-T DIN EN 10226, ISO 7-1 / DIN EN
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■ SEALS

EPDM	Ethylene propylene diene	Elastomere moulded diaphragm and seals approvals according to drinking water directive	-10°C to +95°C	
Against surcharge				
FKM	Fluorocarbon	Elastomere moulded diaphragm and seals	–10°C to +95°C	

■ OPTIONS

Against surcharge	
Pressure gauges 36, 39 or 40	Chapter Accessories
Pressure gauges 41, 42 or 43 made of stainless steel	Chapter Accessories

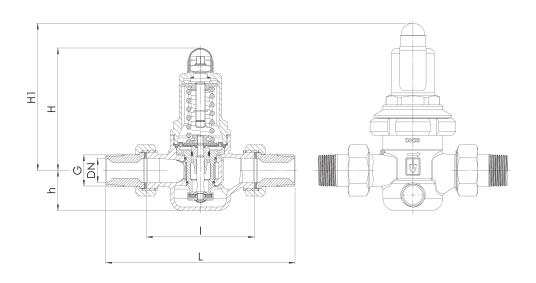


■ NOMINAL DIAMETERS, CONNECTIONS, INSTALLATION DIMENSIONS

Series 481: Connection, installation dimensions, ranges of adjustment									
Connection	DN	15	20	25	32	40	50		
Inlet DIN EN 10226	G	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"		
Outlet DIN EN 10226	G	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"		
Inlet pressure SP, LP up to	bar	25	25	25	25	25	25		
Inlet pressure HP up to	bar	30	30	30	30	30	30		
Outlet pressure	bar	0,5 - 2	0,5 - 2	0,5 - 2	0,5 - 2	0,5 - 2	0,5 - 2		
		1 - 8	1 - 8	1 - 8	1 - 8	1 - 8	1 - 8		
		5 - 15	5 - 15	5 - 15	5 - 15	5 - 15	5 - 15		
Installation dimensions	L	142	158	180	193	226	252		
in mm	1	80	90	100	105	130	140		
	H (H1)	102 (128¹)	102 (128¹)	130 (150¹)	130 (150¹)	165 (185¹)	165 (185¹)		
	h	33	33	45	45	70	70		
Weight	kg	1,2 (1,5¹)	1,3 (1,6¹)	2,3 (2,81)	2,5 (3,0 ¹)	5,2 (5,9 ¹)	5,7 (6,4 ¹)		
Kv value	m³/h	2,5 - 3,3	3,6 - 4,5	6,2 - 7,8	8,7 - 9,6	12 - 14	14,5 - 19		
Max. capacity (water)	m³/h	7	9	16	18	30	35		

¹for type 481mGFO-LP

■ MAIN DIMENSIONS, INSTALLATION DIMENSIONS



■ INDIVIDUAL SELECTION / VALVE CONFIGURATION

Series	Series Valve Medium Lifting Outlet Nomi version device pressure diame		Lifting	Outlet	Nominal diameter			tion type		tion size	Seal	Options	Optional:	Quan- tity
		DN	Inlet	Outlet	Inlet	Outlet			setting	,				
481	m	GF	0	SP	25	BSP-T m	BSP-T m	25	25	EPDM	Manometer 41		5	
481	m	GF	0	LP	40	BSP-T m	BSP-T m	40	40	FKM		1,5	2	
481	m	GF	0			BSP-T m	BSP-T m							
481	m	GF	0			BSP-T m	BSP-T m							

In this table you can configure a valve according to your individual requirements (similar to the *example* shown, which should be deleted before you enter your own data). Please complete the table by hand using the abbreviations in this datasheet and then fax it to: +49(0)7141.4889488 Please do not forget to add your personal data so that our sales team can contact you.

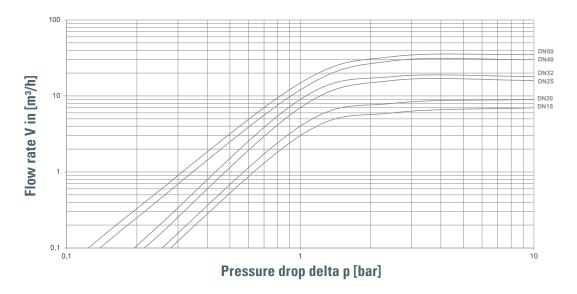


■ CAPACITY CHARTS

Series 481:

Dimensioning by pressure loss on the outlet pressure side

Flow chart water



Dimensioning by flow velocity

For Liquids

With help of the chart you can determine the nominal diameter (DN) for a given flow volume V (m³/h). According to DVGW-guidelines (DIN 1988) a flow velocity of 2 m/s in domestic water supply systems should not be exceeded.

For compressed air and other gaseous media:

The usual flow velocity for compressed air is 10 - 20 m/s. For gaseous media the flow volume V should always be shown in actual cubic meters/hour. If the flow volume is given in standard cubic meters, these should be converted into actual cubic meters before using the diagram.

$$V\left(m^{3}/h\right) = \frac{V_{\text{Norm}}\left(Nm^{3}/h\right)}{p_{\text{absolut}}\left(bar\right)} = \frac{V_{\text{Norm}}}{p_{\ddot{\upsilon}} + 1}$$

Actual cubic meters are based on the prevailing pressure of the medium on the outlet side of the pressure reducer.

