



Downstream pressure controlled regulator without auxiliary power, Model T9

The task of downstream pressure controlled regulators (pressure reducing valves) is to control a varying or constant upstream pressure of a medium to a constant outlet pressure (reduced pressure) which is independent of the upstream pressure.

The regulator, model T 9, is suitable for compressible media, such as compressed air, natural gas and for incompressible media such as water and oil, etc.

Regulation (pressure reduction) occurs by throttling the free cross-section between the seat and the cone. The downstream pressure presses on the differential piston via a pulse line. This means that any change in pressure on the exit side is immediately converted into a displacement of the valve cone. The regulator is well suited to intermittent applications. With zero consumption on the exit side, the regulator closes reliably through a slight rise in pressure.

With the model T 9 the max. reduction ratio of 25 : 1 should not be exceeded.

The lowest downstream pressure is 0.5 bar (under 0.5 bar only with enlarged control unit), highest downstream pressure is 10 bar.

Mass flow:

A mass flow graph for compressed air at 0°C is given on page 4. A prerequisite is critical flow, i.e. low pressure p_2 (bar_{abs}) / high pressure p_1 (bar_{abs}) = 0.527

With non-critical flow the indicated forward flow must be multiplied with an appropriate multiplier.

$\frac{p_2}{p_1}$ bar _{abs}	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.85	0.90
Multiplier	1	0.933	0.819	0.733	0.617

The velocity of the compressed air in the pipe-work must not exceed 20 m/s.

Examples :

Compressed air : $p_1 = 9 \text{ bar}$; $p_2 = 3 \text{ bar}$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{4 \text{ bar}_{\text{abs}}}{10 \text{ bar}_{\text{abs}}} = 0.4 \leq \text{critical}, Q = 2700 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}}$$

Air at 0°C and 1013 mbar

A line gives a regulator *DN 50*

Piping : for 270 m³/h and ~ 20 m/s = *DN 65*

A mass flow graph is given for water at 20°C on page 5. **The velocity of the water in the piping must not exceed 2 m/s.**

Water : $p_1 = 9 \text{ bar}$; $p_2 = 6 \text{ bar}$

$$\Delta p = 3 \text{ bar}_{\text{abs}} ; G = 60 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$$

A line gives a regulator *DN 65*

Piping : for 60 m³/h and ~ 2 m/s = *DN 100*

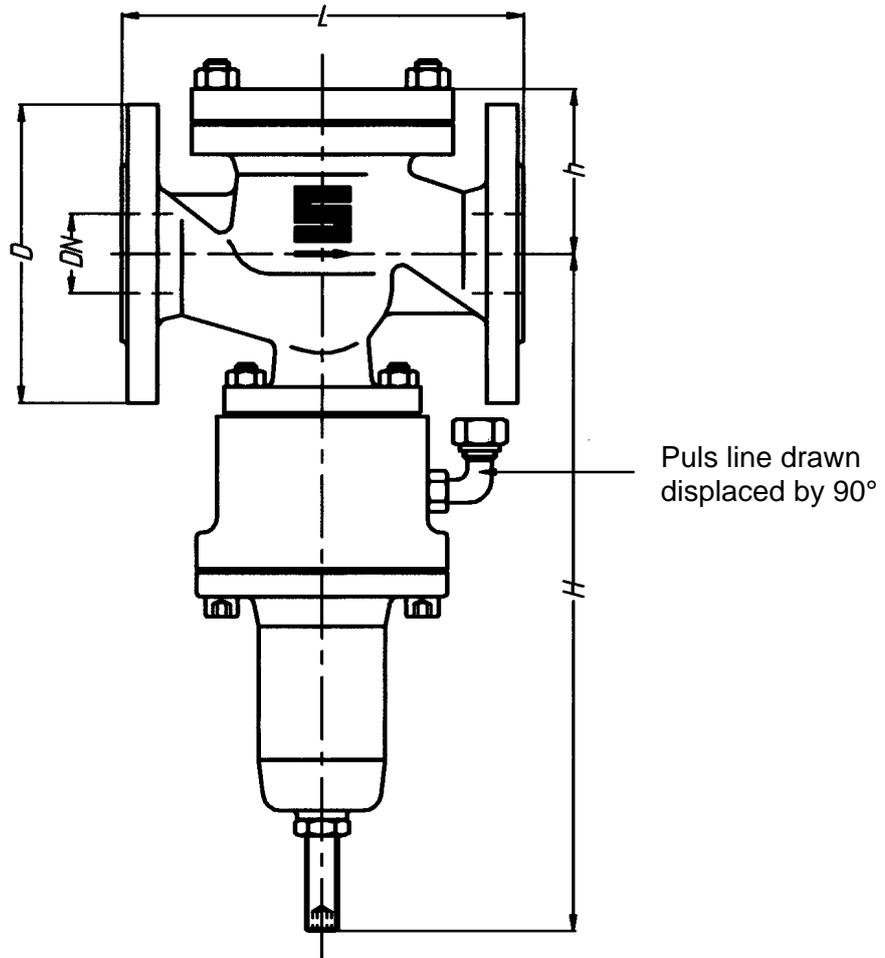
For enquiries and orders we would like the following details :

- Upstream pressure
- Downstream pressure (reduced pressure)
- Medium
- Temperature
- Mass flow (forward flow)

Installation notes :

A strainer should normally be installed in the upstream pressure line. Dirt between the seat and cone prevents proper sealing for zero consumption, particularly with compressed air due to the narrow gaps between the seat and cone. It is practicable to install a shut-off valve on the upstream pressure side.

Model T9



DN	Flanges PN16				Flanges PN40				L	H	h
	D	k	z	i	D	k	z	i			
15	95	65	4	14	95	65	4	14	130	310	90
20	105	75	4	14	105	75	4	14	150	310	90
25	115	85	4	14	115	85	4	14	160	310	90
32	140	100	4	18	140	100	4	18	180	330	120
40	150	110	4	18	150	110	4	18	200	330	120
50	165	125	4	18	165	125	4	18	230	435	130
65	185	145	4	18	185	145	8	18	290	465	155
80	200	160	8	18	200	160	8	18	310	630	180
100	220	180	8	18	235	190	8	23	350	655	180
125	250	210	8	18	270	220	8	26	400	660	210
150	285	240	8	22	300	250	8	26	480	680	235
200	340	295	12	22	375	320	12	29	600	740	285

Dimensions in mm

Installation lengths to EN 558-1

DN	15	20	25	32	40	50	65	80	100
GGG	10,5	10,5	12,0	14,5	15,5	28,5	37,0	56,5	69,0
GS/VA	12,5	12,5	13,5	16,0	18,5	32,5	40,0	66,0	78,0

Weights ~ kg/piece

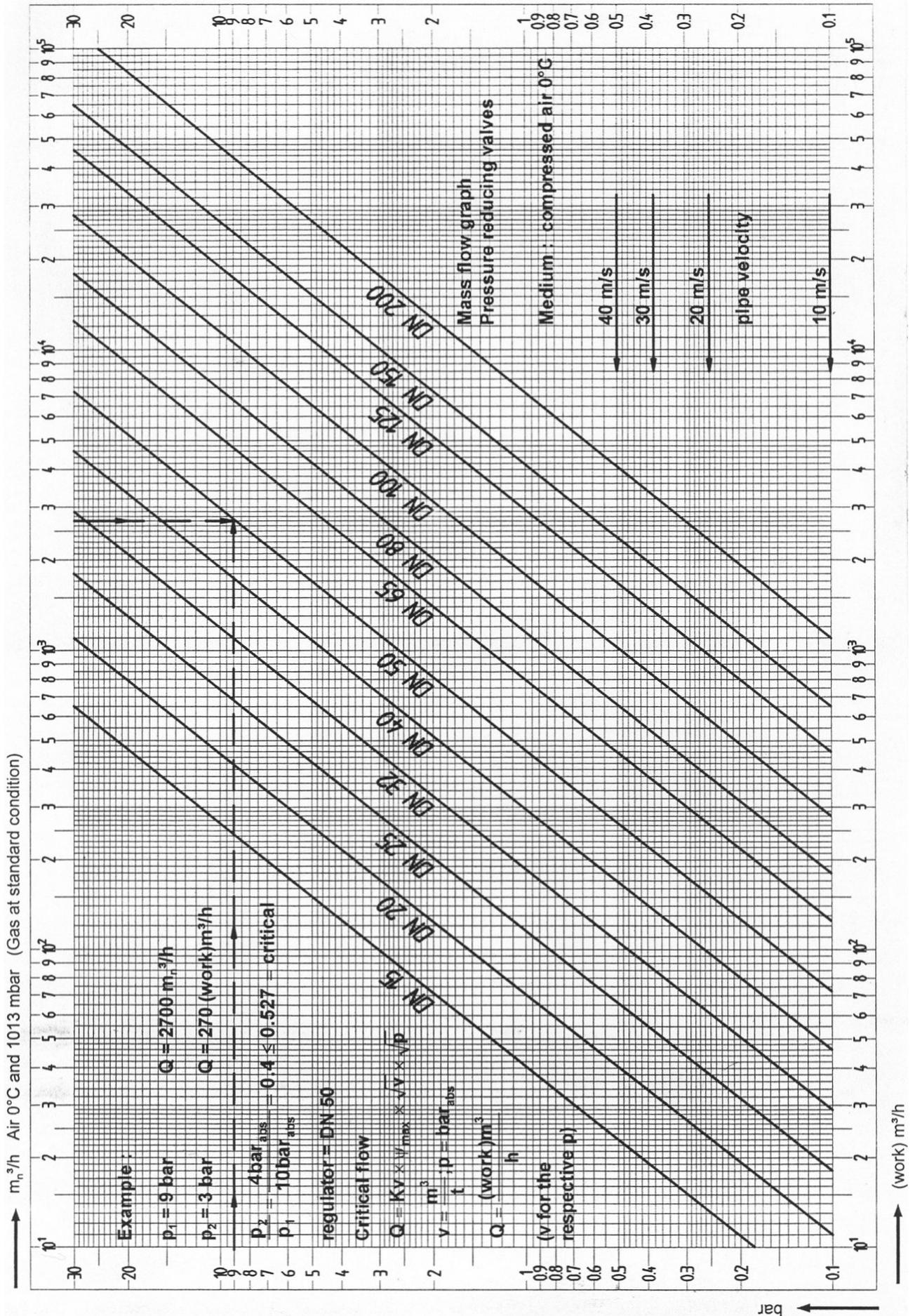


Pressure reducing valve T9

without auxiliary power, for liquids and gases
 PN16 - DN15-200 PN40 - DN15-200

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Mass flow graph for T9



Mass flow graph for T9

