V232



SPECIFICATIONS

Design two-way, pressure balanced plug valve
Pressure class PN 25 (362 psi)
Flow characteristic EQM
Stroke
Rangeability Kv/Kv _{min} see table
Leakage up to 0,02% of Kv/Cv
ΔPm water max. 800 kPa (116 psi), water
Max. temperature of medium: 150 °C (302 °F)
Min. temperature of medium:20 °C (-4 °F)
Flanges drilling . according to SS 335 and ISO 2084
Materials

Body nodular i	ron SS 0727 (GGG40.3)
Plug and seat	stainless steel SS 2346
Stem	stainless steel SS 2346
Standard packing box	Venta

Two-way Plug Valve, Pressure Balanced PN 25 (362 psi)

V232 can be used in a wide range of applications, such as heating, district heating and air handling systems.

The valve can handle the following types of media:

- Hot and chilled water.
- Water containing phosphate or hydrazine additives.
- Water with antifreeze additives such as glycol.

If the valve is used for media at temperatures below 0 °C (32 °F), it should be equipped with a stem heater in order to prevent ice formation on the valve stem.

Co	onn.	Kvs	Cvs	Item number	Range-		
DN	in.	m³/h		excl. connection	ability		
25	1"	10	11.7	721-3238-000	>200		
32	1¼"	16	18.7	721-3242-000	>200		
40	1½"	25	29.3	721-3246-000	>200		
50	2"	38	44.5	721-3250-000	>200		

Key to Technical specification

- The rangability is the ratio of Kv and Kv_min (Cv and Cv_min).
- Kv (Cv) is the flow through the valve in m³/h at the specified valve lift and at a pressure drop of 100 kPa across the valve.
- Kv_{min}(Cv_{min}) is the minimum controllable flow (m³/h) at a pressure drop of 100 kPa within the range in which the valve characteristics conform to the slope requirements of IEC 534-1.





DESIGN AND CHARACTERISTICS

The V232 uses a patented design to balance the pressure. This means that only a moderate force is required to operate the valve. The design will also handle solid particles in the fluid in an efficient way.

The plug is guided throughout the lift, which reduces the risk for vibrations. The valve closes with the stem up.

The flow characteristics of the V232 is equal percentage modified.

The characteristic makes it possible to control low flow rates down to almost closed position. This is particularly important for achieving good control performance in systems with wide load variations.



CAVITATIONS

Cavitation takes place in a valve when the velocity of the flow between the plug and seat increases to the extent that gas bubbles are created in the water.

When, after the plug and seat, the velocity decreases, the gas bubbles collapse (implode), generating considerable noise and causing considerable wear on the valve.

By means of the cavitation diagram shown in the figure it can be checked if risk of cavitation exists with the working conditions in the pertinent installation. Proceed as follows:

Using the static pressure before the valve (e.g. 1000 kPa), plot a horizontal line to the line for the temperature of the liquid (e.g. 120 °C).



CAVITATIONS



Pressure drop chart at the beginning of cavitation

From the intersection point, plot a vertical line downwards and read off the max. permissible pressure drop across the valve.

If the computed pressure drop exceeds the value read from the diagram there is risk of cavitation.

SPECIFICATION OF ACTUATOR

The ability to close at various differential pressures depends on valve size and available stem force. The later is determined by the selected actuator. The table shows performances for different actuator/valve combinations.

 $\Delta Pc = Permissible pressure differential when the valve is closed.$

Co	nn.	Mi Z	800 \Pc	M400 ДРс				
DN	in.	kPa	psi	kPa	psi			
25	1"	1600	232	600	87			
32	1¼"	1600	232	600	87			
40	1½"	1600	232	600	87			
50	2"	1600	232	600	87			

INSTALLATION

The valve should be mounted with flow direction in accordance with the valve marking.

It is recommended to install the valve in the return pipe, in order to avoid exposing the actuator to high temperatures.

The valve must not be installed with the actuator mounted below the valve.

To ensure that suspended solids will not become jammed between the valve plug and seat, a filter should be installed upstream of the valve, and the pipe system should be flushed before the valve is installed.

INSTALLATION



A. Typical installation without local circulating pump.

To provide a good function, the pressure drop across the valve should be no less than half of the available pressure (ΔP). This corresponds to a valve authority of 50%.

B. Typical installation with local circulating pump.

The K_v (C_v) value of the valve to be selected so that the entire available pressure drop (ΔP) falls across the control valve.

PRESSURE DROP CHART





Part	C	onn.	Dimensions											Weight						
No	A			В		C D		E		F		G		н						
721-	DN	In.	mm	In.	mm	In.	mm	In.	mm	In.	mm	In.	mm	In.	mm	In.	mm	ln.	kg	lb.
3238	25	1"	160	6.30	96	3.78	129.5	5.10	4x14	4x0.55	20	0.79	45	1.77	115	4.53	85	3.35	5.9	13
3242	32	1¼"	180	7.09	100.5	3.96	143	5.63	4x19	4x0.75	20	0.79	58.5	2.30	140	5.51	100	3.94	8.1	18
3246	40	1½"	200	7.87	99	3.90	144.5	5.69	4x19	4x0.75	20	0.79	60	2.36	150	5.91	110	4.33	9.3	21
3250	50	2"	230	9.06	111	4.37	159.5	6.26	4x19	4x0.75	20	0.79	75	2.95	165	6.50	125	4.92	13.5	30

SPARE PARTS

Stuffing box

Standard type S max 150 °C (302 °F) Item number.....1-001-0800-0

On October 1st, 2009, TAC became the Buildings Business of its parent company Schneider Electric. This document reflects the visual identity of Schneider Electric, however there remains references to TAC as a corporate brand in the body copy. As each document is updated, the body copy will be changed to reflect appropriate corporate brand changes. All brand names, trademarks and registered trademarks are the property of their respective owners.