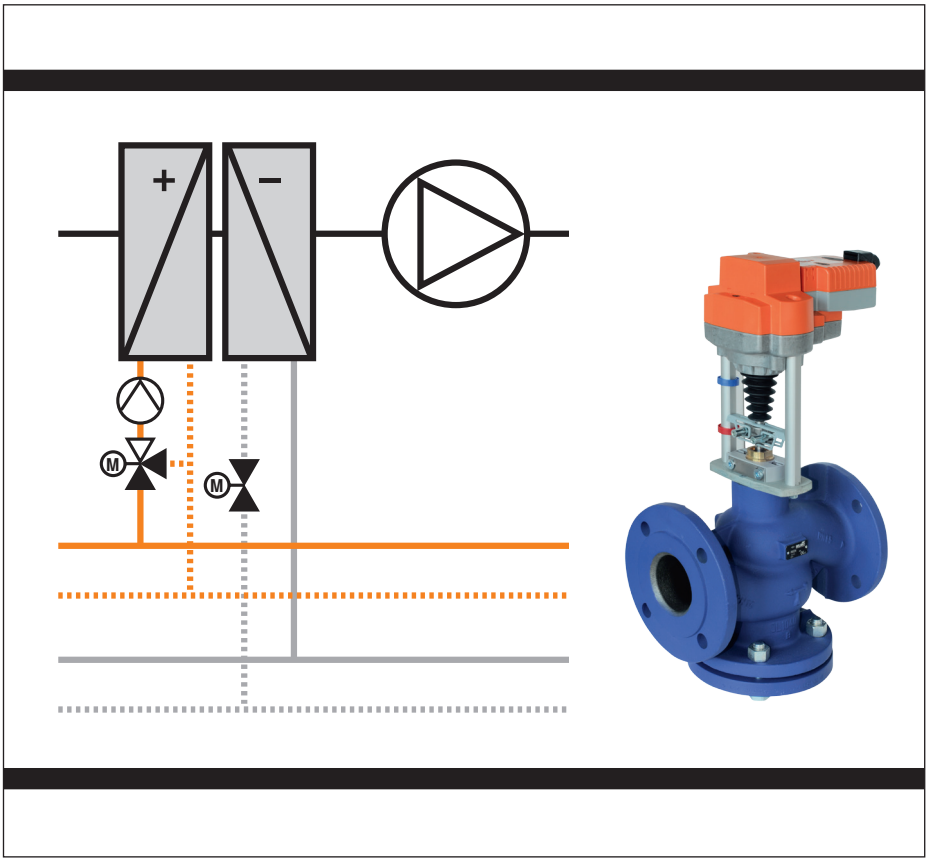


2-way and 3-way globe valves

Table of Contents

Project planning

Relevant information

The data, information and limit values listed on the data sheets for the globe valves and globe valve actuators are to be taken into account and/or complied with, respectively.

Closing pressures

Maximum closing pressures Δp_s are dependent on the valve size and the drive force. The values for all valve-actuator combinations are to be found in the closing pressure table «Overview Valve-actuator combinations».

Pipeline clearances

The minimum clearances between the pipelines and the walls and ceilings required for project planning depend not only on the valve dimensions but also on the selected actuator. The dimensions are defined in the «Globe valves» data sheets.

2-way globe valves

2-way globe valves are to be provided as the preferred throttling devices in the return. This leads to lower thermal loads on the sealing elements in the valve. The prescribed direction of flow must be observed.

3-way globe valves

3-way globe valves are mixing devices. The direction of flow must be observed for all pressure levels. Installation in the supply or return is dependent on the selected hydraulic circuit.
In the case of the diverting circuit, it is recommended that a balancing valve be provided in the bypass line.

Note
The 3-way globe valve may not be used as a diverting valve.

Dirt filter

Globe valves are regulating devices. The use of dirt filters is recommended in order to prolong their service life for performing control tasks.

Shut-off devices

Care must be taken to ensure that sufficient numbers of shut-off devices are installed.

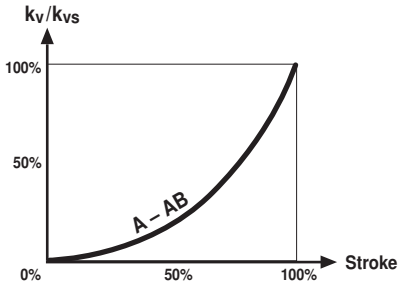
Water quality

The water quality requirements specified in VDI 2035 must be adhered to.

Flow characteristics

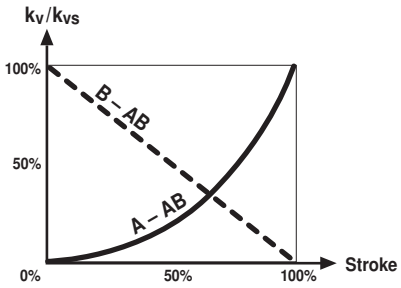
2-way globe valve

The characteristic curve is equal-percentage, with a characteristic curve factor n(gl) = 3. This guarantees stable control characteristics in the elevated partial load range. The curve is linear in the lower opening range between 0 … 30% stroke. This ensures outstanding control characteristics, including in the lower partial load range, see graph on the right.



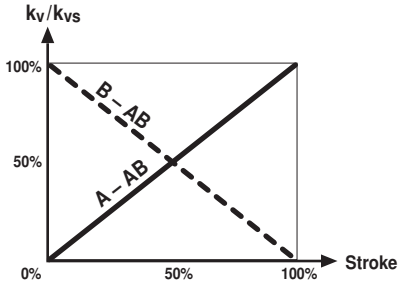
3-way globe valve with equal percentage control path (valves H5..B, H7..R, H7..N, H7..S)

Same behaviour via the control path A–AB as with the 2-way globe valves. The bypass B–AB exhibits the same k_{vs} value as the control path. The characteristic curve in the bypass is linear, see graph on the right.



3-way globe valve with linear control path (valves **H7..W..S, H7..X..S, H7..Y..S)**

Control path A–AB and bypass B–AB both exhibit a linear characteristic curve and the same k_{vs} value, see graph on the right.



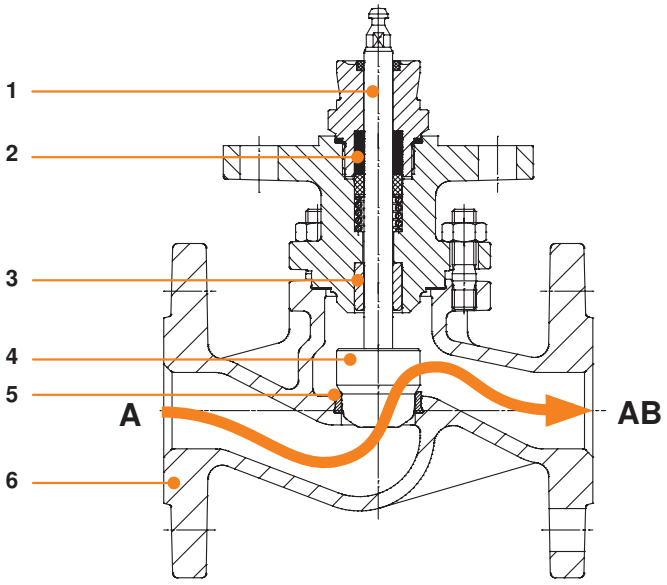
Note
The flow characteristics are achieved by the profiling/geometry of the closing element.

Principles of flow control

Direction of flow

The direction of flow of the medium always runs against the cone which closes the control path.

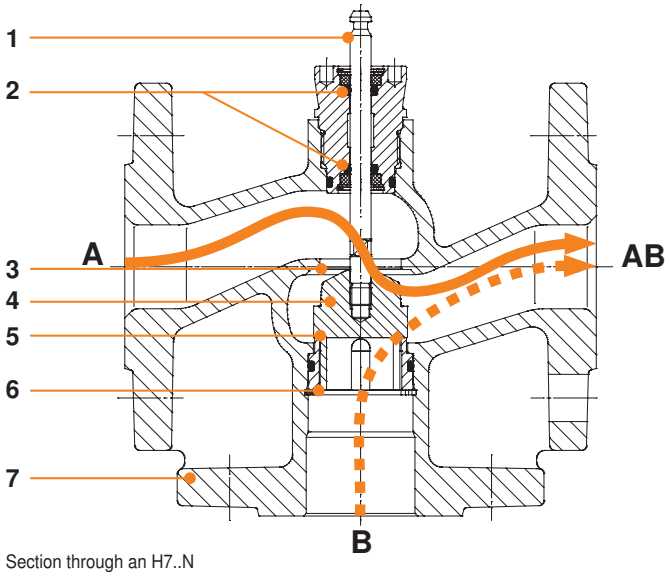
2-way globe valve with closing point at bottom



Section through an H6..S

Legend	
1	Valve stem
2	Stem extension
3	Stem guide
4	Closing element
5	Valve seat (A–AB)
6	Valve

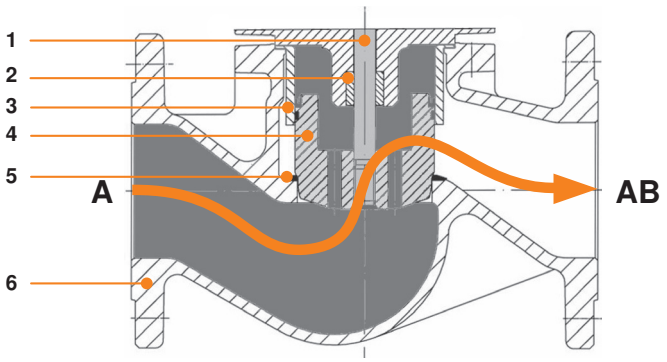
3-way globe valve with closing point at top



Section through an H7..N

Legend	
1	Valve stem
2	Stem extensions
3	Valve seat (A–AB)
4	Closing element
5	Valve seat bypass (B–AB)
6	Axial fastening, closing element
7	Valve

Partial pressure-reduced 2-way globe valve with closing point at bottom



Section through an H6..SP

Legend	
1	Valve stem
2	Stem guide
3	Piston guide
4	Closing element
5	Valve seat (A–AB)
6	Valve

Function

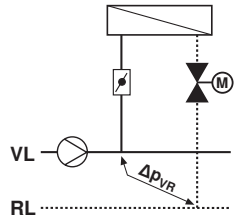
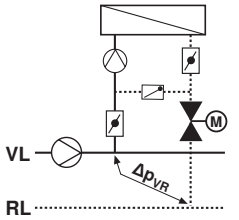
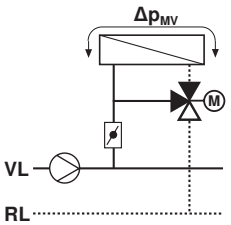
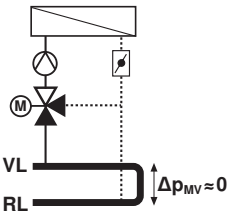
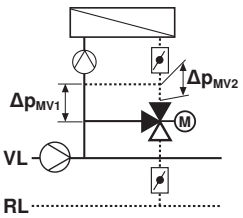
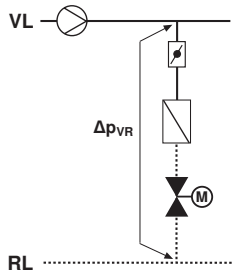
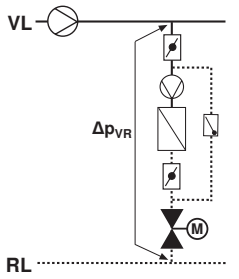
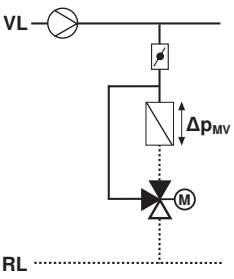
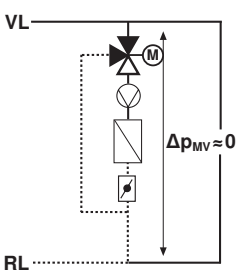
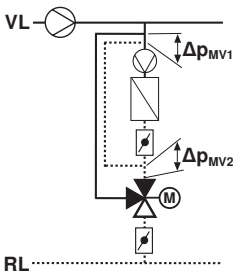
The partial pressure reduction occurs as the result of the supply pressure of the medium (from Port **A**) also having an effect on the opposite side of the closing element through the borehole in the closing element. The actuator therefore only has to deliver the pressure force to ensure that the piston does not leak in its seat. As a result, much greater closing pressures can be achieved than is the case with non-partial pressure-reduced valves.

Hydraulic circuits

Control characteristics

In order to ensure that a valve achieves good control characteristics, thus making it possible to ensure a long service life for the final controlling element, proper configuration of the valve with the correct valve authority is required.
The valve authority a_v is the measure of the control characteristics of the valve in conjunction with the hydraulic network. The valve authority is the ratio between the differential pressure of the completely opened valve at the nominal flow rate and the maximum differential pressure occurring with the closed valve. The greater the valve authority, the better the control characteristics. The smaller the valve authority a_v becomes, the more the operational behaviour of the valve will deviate from the linearity, i.e. the poorer the behaviour of the volumetric flow control. An av of >0.5 is strived for in everyday practice.

Differential pressures Δp_{v100} with globe valve completely open

Circuit	2-way globe valves: H4..B / H6..R / H6..N / H6..S / H6..SP / H6..W..S / H6..X..S		3-way globe valves: H5..B / H7..R / H7..N / H7..S / H7..W..S / H7..X..S / H7..Y..S		
	Throttling circuit	**Injection circuit with throttling device**	**Diverting circuit**	**Mixing circuit**	**Injection circuit with 3-way globe valve**
	$\Delta p_{v100} > \Delta p_{VR\,/\,2}$ **Typical values:** 15 kPa < Δp_{v100} < 200 kPa	$\Delta p_{v100} > \Delta p_{VR\,/\,2}$ **Typical values:** 10 kPa < Δp_{v100} < 150 kPa	$\Delta p_{v100} > \Delta p_{MV}$ **Typical values:** 5 kPa < Δp_{v100} < 50 kPa	$\Delta pv100 > \Delta p_{MV}$ **Typical values:** $\Delta pv100$ > 3 kPa (with depressurised distributor). Other mixing circuits: 3 kPa < Δp_{v100} < 30 kPa	$\Delta p_{MV1} + \Delta p_{MV2} \approx 0$ **Typical values:** Δp_{v100} > 3 kPa
Geographical depiction					
Synoptic depiction					

Legend:

Globe valve, 2-way, with globe valve actuator		VL —— Supply		Δp_{VR}	Differential pressure at the respective branching (supply / return) at nominal load
Globe valve, 3-way, with globe valve actuator		RL ····· Return		Δp_{MV}	Differential pressure in quantity-variable part with nominal load (e.g. exchanger)
Pump		Non-return valve		Balancing valve	

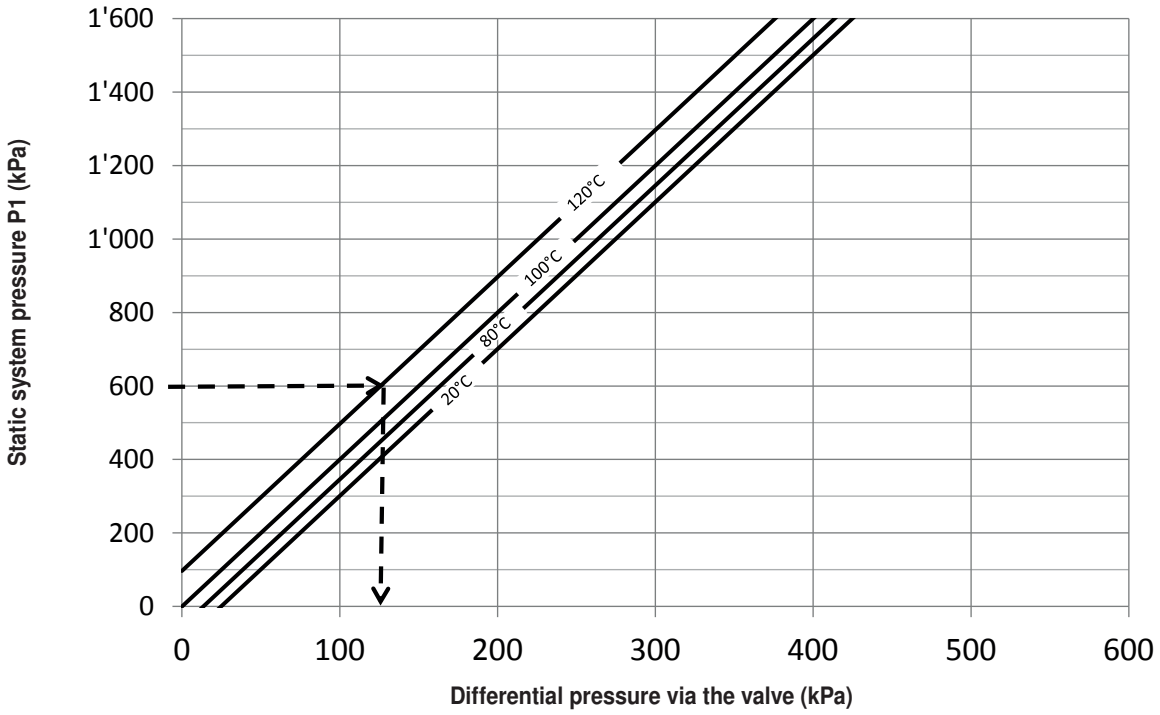
Cavitation diagrams

Cavitation

Cavitation increases wear to the valve cone and seat and may also cause annoying noise. To avoid cavitation we recommend not exceeding the differential pressure values stated in the table "Technical data for globe valves" [1] and complying with the maximum differential pressure values (listed in the tables below) with regard to the static pressures.
Medium speeds of 1-2 m/s are recommended for quiet HVAC system operation

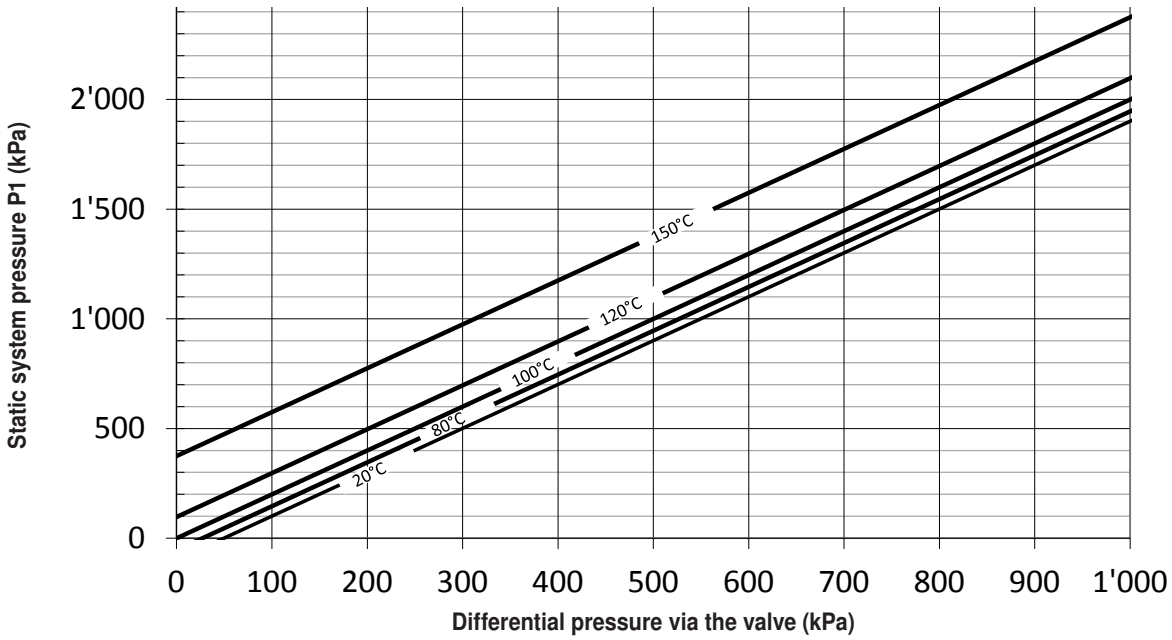
[1] In the Product and Price Catalogue.
Also refer to the valve-actuator combinations overview or the installation instructions

Cavitation diagram for valves up to 120 °C at different water temperatures



Example:
With hot water at 120 °C and a supply pressure of 600 kPa, a maximum differential pressure Δp_{max} of 120 kPa is permissible.

Cavitation diagram for valves up to 150 °C at different water temperatures



Design for use with glycol

Salts were formerly added to the water to reduce its freezing point; this was referred to as brine applications. Nowadays, glycols are used and one speaks of refrigerant agents. Depending on the concentration of the refrigerant agent (type of glycol) used and the medium temperature, the density of the water/glycol mixture varies from 1 … 9%. The volumetric deviation which results from this process is less than the permitted quantity tolerance of the k_{vs} value of the valve (of ±10% in accordance with VDE 2173) and need not as a rule be taken into account, even if glycols require a slightly elevated k_v value.
Depending on the type of glycol, tolerance with the valve materials used must be ensured and the permitted maximum concentration may not be exceeded.

Rounding-off rules

In practice, the desired k_v value never exactly matches the available k_{vs} value of a valve. It is therefore either the next largest or the next smallest valve which is selected when it comes to selecting the valve. This could lead to two situations:

1. The desired k_v value is not exactly between two k_{vs} values. The value is rounded up or down accordingly.

Example: A valve is needed with a kv value of 4.8 m³/h. The kvs values 4 m³/h and 6.3 m³/h are available, and a kvs value of 4 m³/h is then selected.

2. The desired kv value is exactly between two k_{vs} values. We would recommend selecting as follows:
- 2-way valve – the smaller k_{vs} value
- 3-way valve – the larger k_{vs} value

Example: A valve is needed with a kv value of 5.15 m³/h. The kvs values 4 m³/h and 6.3 m³/h are available. Accordingly, a kvs value of 4 m³/h is selected for the 2-way valve and a kvs value of 6.3 m³/h is selected for the 3-way valve.

Design in low-pressure steam applications

Alignment and installation position

Trouble-free operation in steam applications depends on the correct installation position and design of the control valve. The arrangement of the steam pipeline and the positioning of the condensation drain are also decisive.

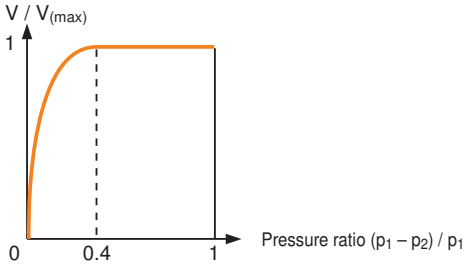
Restrictions

Belimo control valves may only be used in steam applications which involve a subcritical steam-pressure ratio of between 0 and 0.4, and then only with equal percentage valve characteristic curves (medium speed v max. 50 m/s).
Installations with a resulting pressure ratio in the supercritical range between 0.4 and 1 are not permitted with Belimo valves.

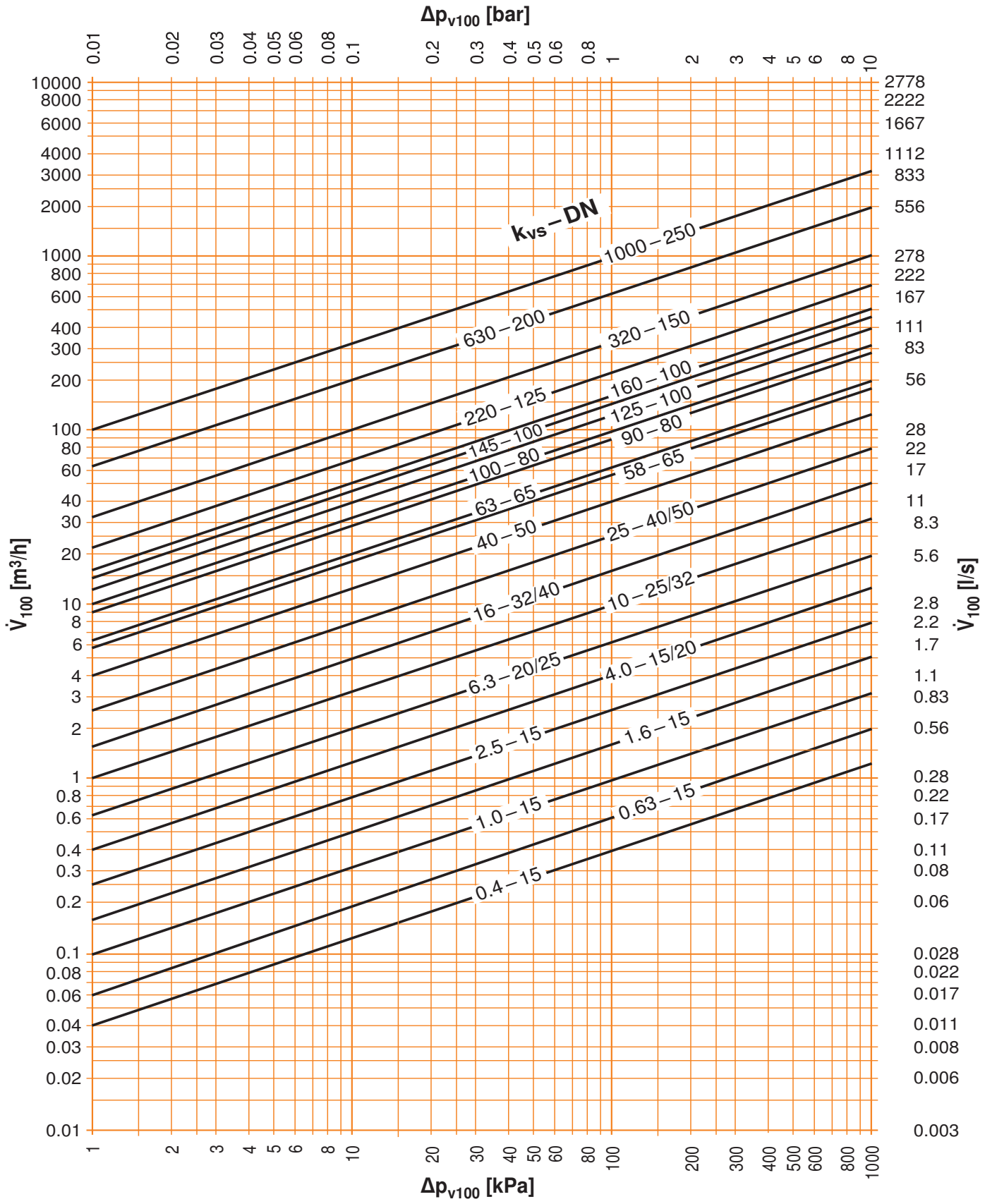
Steam ratio

$$\frac{p_{1(abs)} - p_{2(abs)}}{p_{1(abs)}}$$

Pressure specifications in absolute pressures



Dimensions diagram for 2-way and 3-way globe valves



Δpmax
Maximum permitted differential pressure for long service life across control path A – AB, with reference to the whole opening range.

Δp_{v100}
Differential pressure with globe valve completely open

$\dot{V}_{100}$
Nominal flow rate with Δp_{v100}

Δp_s
Closing pressure at which the globe valve actuator can still seal the fitting tightly, with reference to the particular leakage class.

Formula k_{vs}

$$k_v = \frac{\dot{V}_{100}}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta p_{v100}}{100}}}$$

k_{vs}	[m³/h]
$\dot{V}_{100}$	[m³/h]
Δp_{v100}	[kPa]

Selection of globe valves

Pressure class / permitted pressure p_s		PN6		PN16									PN25		PN40
Max. differential pressure Δp_{max} [kpa]		400		400						1000			1000		1000
Valve design (2-way / 3-way)		⋈	⋈	⋈	⋈	⋈	⋈	⋈	⋈	⋈	⋈	⋈	⋈	⋈	⋈
Flange (ISO 7005-2)															
External thread (ISO228)															
Valve characteristic curve —— Control path A–AB ------- Bypass B–AB		kv H	kv H	kv H	kv H	kv H	kv H	kv H	kv H	kv H	kv H	kv H	kv H	kv H	kv H
Globe valve		**H6..R**	**H7..R**	**H4..B**	**H5..B**	**H6..N**	**H7..N**	**H6..W..S**	**H7..W..S**	**H6..S**	**H7..S**	**H6..SP**	**H6..X..S**	**H7..X..S**	**H7..Y..S**
k_{vs}	**DN**														
0.4	15									■			■		
0.63		■	■	■	■	■	■			■			■		
1		■	■	■	■	■	■			■			■		
1.6		■	■	■	■	■	■			■			■		
2.5		■	■	■	■	■	■			■			■		
4		■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■		■	■	■
	20									■			■		
6.3		■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■		■	■	■
	25									■			■		
10		■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■		■	■	■
	32												■		
16		■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■		■	■	■
	40												■		
25		■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■
	50												■		
40		■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■
58	65	■	■			■	■			■		■	■		
63						■	■			■	■			■	■
90	80	■	■			■	■					■	■		
100						■	■			■	■			■	■
125	100												■		
145		■	■			■	■			■	■	■			
160														■	■
220	125						■			■		■			
320	150						■			■		■			
630	200							■	■						
1000	250							■	■						
Max. closing pressures Δp_s		Depending on the drive force – Values in the closing pressure table «Overview Valve-actuator combinations»													

Selection of globe valve actuators

- For all possible combinations with globe valve actuators and the closing pressures they achieve, see «Overview Valve-actuator combinations»
- For detailed information concerning globe valve actuators, see the data sheets for the globe valve actuators

All-inclusive.

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