GB-1

Characteristics

- Closing force 400 N, 500 N and 800 N
- · For heating or cooling valves
- · Sturdy and reliable
- Temperature range 0 to 160°C (-30 to 280°C on request)

Applications

The temperature controller, which consists of a thermostat and a valve, is used for controlling the temperature in central heating systems, district heating systems, industrial plants or industrial processes and in marine systems. It can be used for the control of cold or hot water, steam or oil in heating as well as cooling systems.

Function

The adjusting cylinder of the thermostat is set at the required temperature for the heating medium in °C. This setting can be fixed, if required. The temperature control is carried out by the thermostatically controlled valve reducing or increasing the flow of the heating (or cooling) medium. The sensor and the capillary tube, which are filled with a liquid, constitute - together with the adjusting cylinder - a closed system.

If the temperature of a medium to be heated is above the required level, the temperature of the sensor liquid rises and expands, causing the piston of the thermostat to act upon the valve, reducing the flow of the heating medium.

If the temperature of the medium to be heated is below the required level, the temperature of the sensor liquid falls, reducing the volume of the liquid, so that the piston allows the valve to open under its internal spring, thus increasing the flow of the heating medium.

The neutral zone of a thermostat is the temperature difference which can occur at the sensor without any movement of the valve spindle. This represents the sensitivity of the control system to temperature changes:

 $V2 = 2.5^{\circ}C$, $V4 = 2^{\circ}C$ and $V8 = 1.5^{\circ}C$.

Design

Thermostat

A thermostat consists of a sensor and a capillary tube, filled with liquid, and an adjusting cylinder.

The thermostat type designations and technical data are specified in fig. 2. With temperatures above 170°C, a cooling unit must be fitted between the valve and the thermostat - see fig. 1. The thermostat is self-acting and works on the principle of liquid expansion, it is sturdy in its design, and works with a large closing force.

Sensor

The following sensor types are available - see fig. 4:

- 4.1. Rod sensor in copper or stainless steel and spiral sensor in copper with threaded connection according to ISO R7/1.
- 4.2. Spiral sensor (copper only) with air duct flange.
- 4.3. Rod/spiral sensor with steel flange DN 50, PN 40 and DN 50, PN 160.
- 4.4. Sensor without connection. Usually used with capillary pack box for temperature control in tanks.

Capillary Tube

The capillary tube is made of copper, stainless steel, or of PVC-coated copper - see fig. 3, but can also be delivered with a flexible iron tube protection.

Valve

A wide range of valve types for heating as well as cooling systems can be delivered. See the "Quick Choice" leaflet no. 9.0.00 and datasheets for the valves in question.



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GB-2

Choice of Temperature Control

The selection of the correct temperature controller is determined by the sizing of the valve and thermostat respectively, which may be chosen by using the "Quick Choice" leaflet no. 9.0.00.

The designation of the thermostat is determined by using 3 elements, e.g. thermostat type V4.05, where V indicates type V thermostat, 4 is Clorius production number, and 05 relates to the travel of the thermostat spindle in mm by a temperature change of 1°C - see also fig. 2.

Fig. 1 indicates whether the temperature of the heating medium necessitates a cooling unit, and how the thermostat is to be mounted in relation to the valve; for a temperature range -30°C to 170°C the thermostat may be installed both above and below the valve.

Fig. 2 shows the type number of the thermostat, its closing force in N and its setting range in °C.

Fig. 3 shows the choices of length and material for the capillary tubes.

Fig. 4 shows the different types of sensors.

Fig. 5 shows the time coefficients for the sensors

Fig. 6 shows the choices of sensor materials, etc.

Fig. 7 shows the dimensions and weights of the sensors etc.

Fig. 1. Temperature Limits

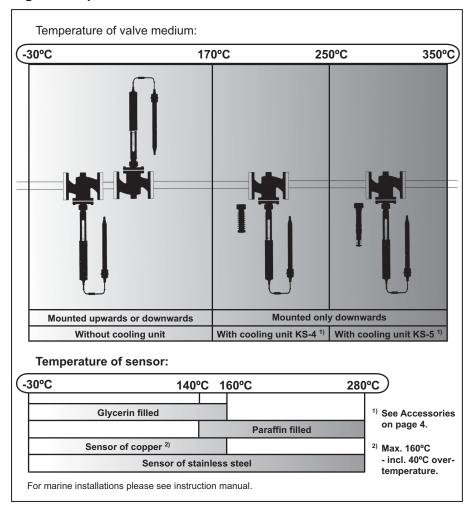


Fig. 2. Thermostat Types

Tankaria di Bata			Thermostat Types									
Technical Data	V2.05	V4.03	V4.05	V4.10	V8.09	V8.18						
Max. closing force			400	500	500	500	800	800				
		0-60	0-160	0-120	0-60	0-120	0-60					
Setting range for standard thermostats 1)		°C	30-90		40-160	30-90	40-160	30-90				
			60-120			60-120		60-120				
Neutral zone	°C	2.5	2	2	2	1.5	1.5					
For valves with rated travel up to:		mm	10	21	21	21	21	21				
Travel (amplification)		-30 to 160°C ²⁾	0.5	0.3	0.5	1	0.9	1.8				
in range:	mm/°C	140 to 280°C 3)	0.7	0.33	0.7	1.33	1.2	2.4				
1) Setting ranges from -30 to	280°C on	request Excess te	mp. safety ran	ge: 40°C	²⁾ Glycerine		3) Paraffin					

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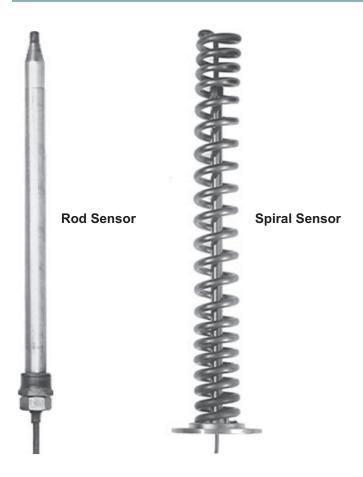


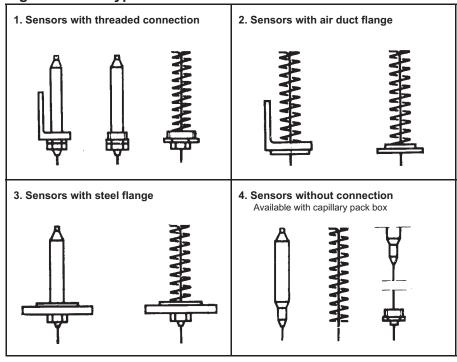
Fig. 3. Capillary Tubes

Choice of capillary tube, length and material, is determined according to the table below, independent of the choice of the thermostat type.

Length	Copper	PVC-coated copper	Stainless steel		
3 m	•	•	•		
4.5 m			•		
6 m	•	•	•		
7.5 m			•		
9 m	•	•	•		
10.5 m			•		
12 m	•	•	•		
13.5 m			•		
15 m	•	•	•		
16.5 m			•		
18 m	•	•	•		
19.5 m			•		
21 m	•	•	•		



Fig. 4. Sensor Types



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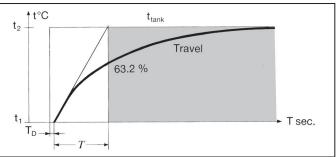


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Fig. 5. Time Coefficient for Sensors

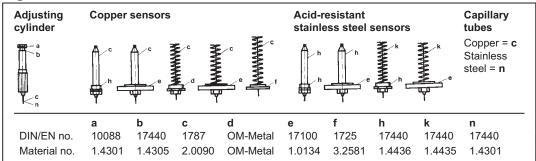
The time coefficients for rod and spiral sensors are measured in water flowing at a velocity of 1 m/sec., for air duct spiral sensors in air at a velocity of 4 m/sec.

In the table the time lag T_D and time coefficient T are indicated in sec.



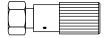
	Copper						esistant	stainles	s steel	Copper with sensor pocket			
Type Rod sensor		Spiral sensor		Spiral sensor for air duct	Rod sensor		Spiral sensor		Rod sensor		Liquid in sensor		
	T _D	T	T _D	T	T	T _D	T	T _D	T	T _D	T	pocket	
V2.05	10	85	3	20	360	10	85	3	20	20	210	Hot oil	
V4.03	6	120	3	20	360	6	90	3	20	20	250	Hot oil	
V4.05	6	130	2	20	360	6	100	2	20	20	200	Hot oil	
V4.10	8	165	2	20	360	8	150	2	25	25	300	Hot oil	
V8.09	8	165	2	30	600	9	220	2	30	25	450	Hot oil	
V8.18						9	280	10	65			·	

Fig. 6. Sensor Material etc.



Accessories

Manual Adjusting Device



With stuffing box. For tightening and manual operation of the valves, when an actuator has not been fitted, e.g. during periods of construction.

Cooling Unit KS-4



Cooling unit protecting the stuffing box of the motor/thermostat. To be applied at valve temperatures between 170°C and 250°C.

Cooling Unit KS-5



Cooling unit with built-in bellows gland. Replaces the stuffing box of thermostat. Must be applied by valve temperatures between 250°C and 350°C.

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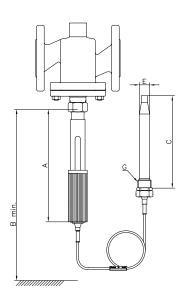


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Fig. 7. Dimensions and Weights

The measurements G and H are pipe threads according to ISO R7/1. All other measurements are mm.			Thermostat / Sensor material											
Weight: Net. c = Copper sensor.		Type V2.05		Type V4.03		Type V4.05		Type V4.10		Type V8.09		Type V8.18		
s = Acid-resistant stainless steel sensor.		С	s	С	s	С	s	С	s	С	s	С	s	
Adjusting cylinder Weights: see below	A B	305 405	305 405	385 525	385 525	385 525	385 525	385 525	385 525	560 740	560 740		560 740	
Sensor with threaded connection	C D E F G	210 235 22 49 R ³ / ₄ R2	190 170 22 49 R ³ / ₄ R2	210 235 22 49 R1 R2	190 170 22 49 R1 R2	390 235 22 49 R1 R2	380 250 22 49 R1 R2	490 325 28 49 R1 R2	515 325 25 49 R1 R2	710 425 28 49 R2 R2	745 435 25 49 R2 R2		800 810 34 49 R2 R2	
Weight incl. G-connection Weight incl. H-connection	kg kg	1.8 2.3	1.8 2.3	2.4 2.9	2.4 2.9	2.6 3.1	2.6 3.1	3.3 3.8	3.3 3.8	6.3 6.3	6.3 6.3		7.3 7.3	
Sensors with air duct flange	F I L M kg	49 430 60 95 1.8		49 430 60 95 2.4		49 430 60 95 2.6		49 430 60 95 3.3		49 450 60 95 5.8				
Sensor with steel flange DN 50, PN 40	E F N O P R S T kg	22 49 200 225 4x18 125 165 22 5.3	22 49 180 160 4x18 125 165 22 5.3	22 49 200 225 4x18 125 165 22 5.9	22 49 180 160 4x18 125 165 22 5.9	22 49 380 225 4x18 125 165 22 6.1	22 49 360 240 4x18 125 165 22 6.1	28 49 480 315 4x18 125 165 22 6.8	25 49 505 315 4x18 125 165 22 6.8	28 49 700 415 4x18 125 165 22 9.3	25 49 735 425 4x18 125 165 22 9.3		34 49 790 800 4x18 125 165 22 10.3	
Sensor with steel flange DN 50, PN 160	E F N O P R S T kg	22 49 180 205 4x27 145 195 45 11.3	22 49 160 140 4x27 145 195 45 11.3	22 49 180 205 4x27 145 195 45 11.9	22 49 160 140 4x27 145 195 45 11.9	22 49 360 205 4x27 145 195 45 12.1	22 49 340 220 4x27 145 195 45 12.1	28 49 460 295 4x27 145 195 45 12.8	25 49 485 295 4x27 145 195 45 12.8	28 49 680 395 4x27 145 195 45 15.3	25 49 715 405 4x27 145 195 45 15.3		34 49 770 780 4x27 145 195 45 16.3	
Sensors without connection Available with capillary pack box in stainless steel (1.4436)	E F G H U V kg ¹⁾ kg ²⁾ kg ³⁾	22 49 R1 R2 250 290 1.6 1.6 1.8 2.3	22 49 R1 R2 230 220 1.6 1.6 1.8 2.3	22 49 R1 R2 250 290 2.2 2.2 2.4 2.9	22 49 R1 R2 230 220 2.2 2.2 2.4 2.9	22 49 R1 R2 430 290 2.3 2.4 2.6 3.1	22 49 R1 R2 410 310 2.3 2.4 2.6 3.1	28 49 R1 R2 535 375 3 3.1 3.3 3.8	25 49 R1 R2 555 370 3 3.1 3.3 3.8	28 49 R2 R2 750 470 5.5 5.6 6.3 6.3	25 49 R2 R2 785 490 5.5 5.6 6.3 6.3		34 49 R2 R2 840 860 6.5 6.6 7.3 7.3	

Dimensional Sketch



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