

# spirax sarco

TI-S21-07

Cert. No. LRQ 0963008

# 2-Port Self-acting Temperature Control Valve Selection for Heating and Cooling Applications

# How to select a system

#### Valve selection:

Is the application for heating or cooling?

A heating application will require a valve that is normally open and will close with rising temperature. A cooling application will require a valve that is normally closed and will open with rising temperature.

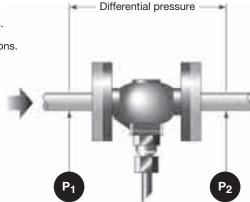
2. Is the valve to be used on steam or water applications?

For **steam applications** use the sizing chart in Table 1 on page 2. For **water heating applications** use the chart in Table 2 on page 3. For **water cooling applications** use the chart in Table 3 on page 4.

- **3. Determine** the pressure upstream of the valve (P<sub>1</sub>) for normal running conditions.
- **4. Determine** the pressure downstream of the valve (P<sub>2</sub>) for normal running conditions.
- **5. Determine** the required flowrate of the steam or water.
- **6. Determine** the size and basic type of control valve using the sizing charts in Tables 1, 2 and 3. A sizing example is illustrated for each of these charts under each of these Tables.

**Please note** that at this point only the valve size and basic valve type has been selected. It is now necessary to refer to Tables 4, 5, and 6 to check the following:

- 7. What body material is required? Pressure temperature limitations for each material (gunmetal, cast iron and cast carbon steel) are shown in Table 4, page 5. Economics may also influence the choice of body material.
- **8.** What end connections are required screwed or flanged? Choices are shown in the valve selection Tables 5 and 6 on pages 6 to 9.
- 9. Normally closed valves may have a bleed which allows a small flow to reach the sensor so that it can react to a temperature rise. This will depend on the application.



**Please note:** the pressures given on the sizing charts are in bar g only

10. What is the maximum differential pressure across the control valve? In a heating application with a normally open valve a rise in temperature at the sensor will cause the valve to close. In order to ensure that the valve closes fully the sensor must be able to overcome the force generated on the valve plug by the maximum differential pressure across the control valve (P<sub>1</sub> max - P<sub>2</sub> min). This is often substantially greater than the normal running pressure drop across the control valve. Similarly, for a cooling application using a normally closed valve, the return spring must be able to close the valve against the maximum differential pressure. The maximum differential pressure for each valve is shown in Tables 5 and 6. The maximum differential pressure of a valve may be increased by incorporating a balancing bellows, details of which are also indicated in Tables 5 and 6 under the column titled 'Balanced'.

#### **Control system selection**

The control system consists of the sensor, capillary tube and actuator. Tables 5 and 6 show which control systems are compatible with each valve:

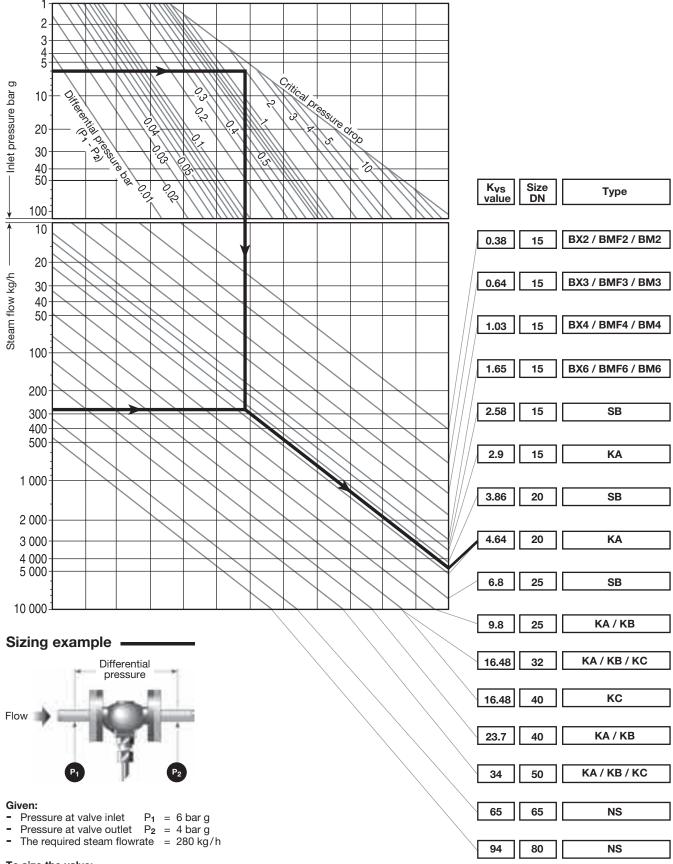
- 11. From Table 7 on page 10, select a temperature range which allows adjustment on both sides of the control point.
- **12.** From Table 7, choose the configuration of the control system to suit the application.
- 13. From Table 7, choose the length of capillary tube.
- **14.** Choose any ancillaries (pockets, mounting brackets etc.) from Table 8, pages 11 and 12.

#### **Typical order information**

1 off Spirax Sarco self-acting temperature control comprising:

- DN20 KA43 control valve flanged to EN 1092 PN40,
- SA121 control system, range 2,
- 2 m capillary tube length,
- Stainless steel pocket.

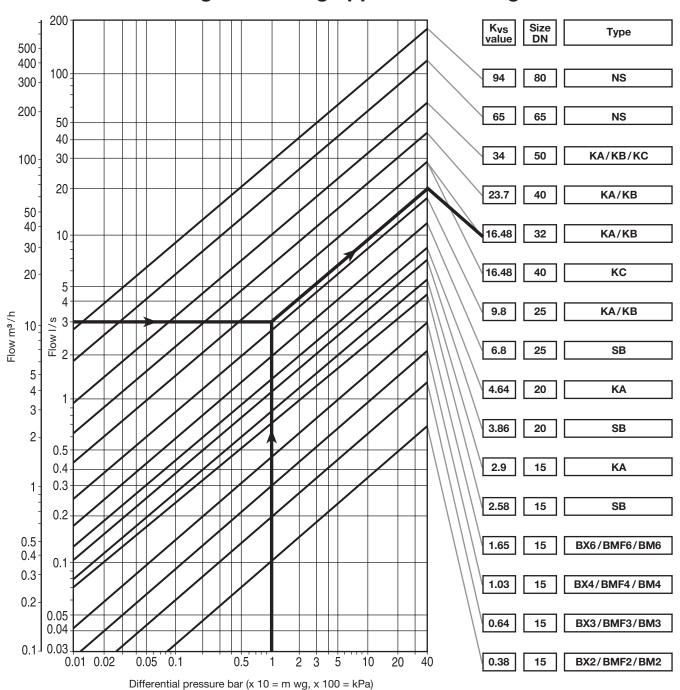
# Table 1 Valve sizing for heating applications using steam



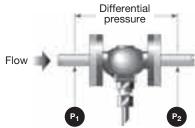
#### To size the valve:

- 1. Determine the differential pressure across the valve  $P_1 P_2 = 6 4 = 2$  bar.
- 2. Enter the upper section of the chart with the inlet pressure (P<sub>1</sub>) at 6 bar g
- and draw a horizontal line to intersect the differential pressure (P<sub>1</sub> P<sub>2</sub>) line at 2 bar. From this intersection draw a vertical line downwards.
- 3. Enter the lower section of the chart with the steam flowrate at 280 kg/h and draw a horizontal line to intersect the vertical line produced in step 2. From this intersection draw a line parallel to the diagonal lines in the direction of the valve selection box.
- 4 From the valve selection boxes choose the valve with the higher K<sub>VS</sub> value i.e. size DN20 'KA' type valve with a K<sub>VS</sub> of 4.64

# Table 2 Valve sizing for heating applications using water



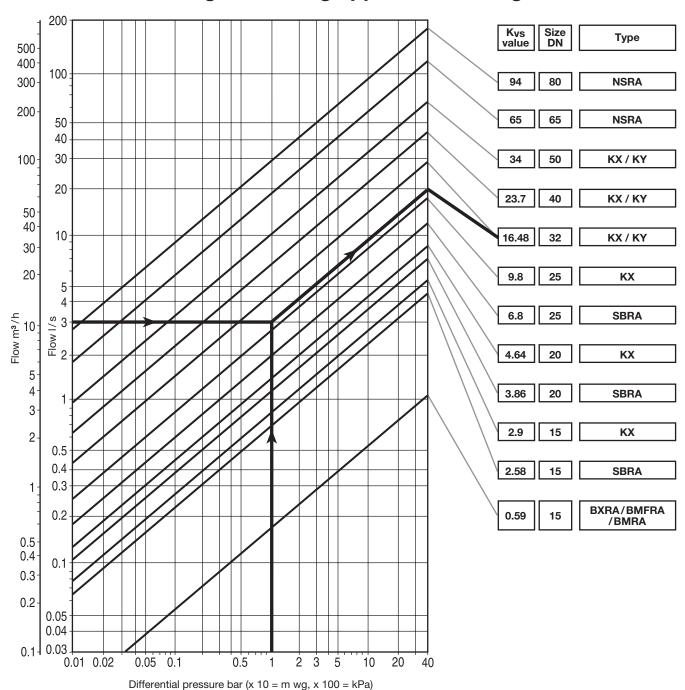
#### Sizing example



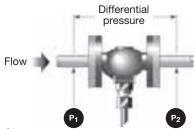
- Pressure at valve inlet P<sub>1</sub> = 14 bar g
  Pressure at valve outlet P<sub>2</sub> = 13 bar g
  The required water flowrate = 3 litres/second

- 1. Determine the differential pressure across the valve  $P_1 P_2 = 14 13 = 1$  bar
- Enter the chart with a flowrate of 3 litres/second and draw a horizontal line to intersect the differential pressure line at 1 bar. From this intersection draw a line parallel to the diagonal lines in the direction of the valve selection boxes.
- 3. From the valve selection boxes choose the valve with the higher Kys value i.e. size DN32 'KA' or 'KB' type valve with a Kys of 16.48

# Table 3 Valve sizing for cooling applications using water



#### Sizing example •



#### Given:

- Pressure at valve inlet  $P_1 = 14$  bar g
- Pressure at valve outlet P<sub>2</sub> = 13 bar g
  The required water flowrate = 3 litres/second

#### To size the valve:

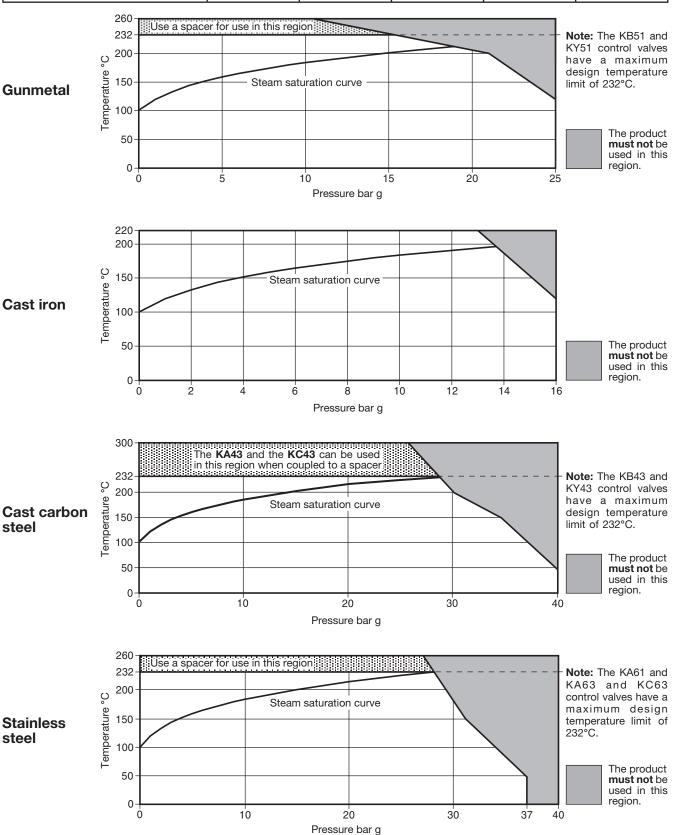
- 1. Determine the differential pressure across the valve  $P_1 P_2 = 14 13 = 1$  bar
- 2. Enter the chart with a flowrate of 3 litres/second and draw a horizontal line to intersect the differential pressure line at 1 bar.
- From this intersection draw a line parallel to the diagonal lines in the direction of the valve selection boxes.

  3. From the valve selection boxes choose the valve with the higher  $K_{VS}$  value i.e. size DN32 'KX' or 'KY' type valve with a  $K_{VS}$  of 16.48

# Table 4 Pressure/temperature limits for different valve materials

Note: Materials for the various valve types are shown in Tables 5 and 6 on the following pages.

Control valve body material	Gunmetal	Cast iron	Cast carl	bon steel	Stainless steel
Body design conditions	PN25	PN16	PN25	PN40	PN40
Maximum design temperature	260°C	220°C	300°C	300°C	260°C
Maximum cold hydraulic test	38 bar g	24 bar g	38 bar g	60 bar g	60 bar g

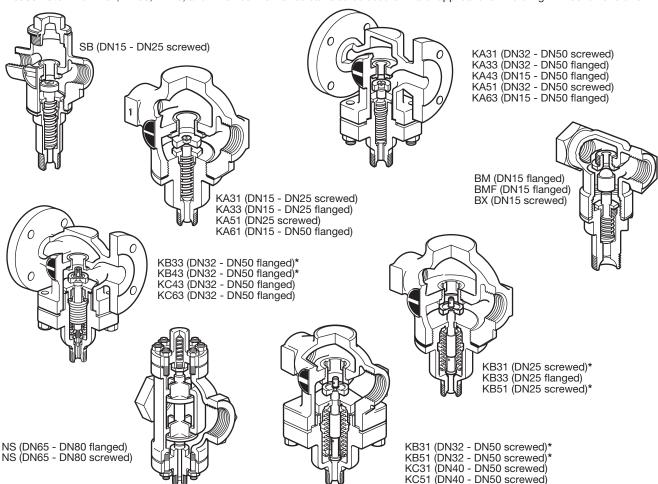


# Valve selection data

# Table 5 Normally open valves for heating applications

For pressure temperature relationships please refer to the pressure/temperature charts in Table 4, page 5.

\*Please note: The KB31, KB33, KB43, and KB51 control valves can also be used on water applications where high ΔP conditions exist.



#### Gunmetal

	Size and p	ipe connections						С	ontro	ol sys	tem o	ption	S
Valve model	Screwed BSP/NPT	Flanged PN25/ANSI 150	Body design rating	Balanced	K <sub>vs</sub>	Maximum ∆P (bar)	Stroke mm	SA121	SA122	SA123	SA128	SA422	SA423
BX2	1/2"		PN25		0.38	17.2	2.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
ВХ3	1/2"		PN25		0.64	17.2	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
BX4	1/2"		PN25		1.03	17.2	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
BX6	1/2"		PN25		1.65	17.2	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1/2"		PN25		2.58	17.2	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
SB	3/4"		PN25		3.86	10.3	4.0	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1"		PN25		6.80	6.8	5.0	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1"		PN25		9.80	4.5	5.6	•	•	•	•	•	•
KA51	11/4"		PN25		16.48	3.0	8.0	•		•		•	•
KAST	11/2"		PN25		23.70	2.0	9.0	•		•		•	•
	2"		PN25		34.00	1.5	9.5	•		•		•	•
KB51*	1"		PN25	•	9.80	10.0	5.6	•	•	•	•	•	•
Balanced by	11/4"		PN25	•	16.48	9.0	8.0	•		•		•	•
phosphor	11/2"		PN25	•	23.70	8.2	9.0	•		•		•	•
bronze bellows	2"		PN25	•	34.00	6.9	9.5	•		•		•	•
KC51 Balanced by	11/2"		PN25	•	16.48	16.0	9.0	•		•		•	•
stainless steel bellows	2"		PN25	•	34.00	13.8	9.5	•		•		•	•
NS double	21/2"	DN65	PN25		65.00	10.0	9.5	•		•		•	•
sealed valve	3"	DN80	PN25		94.00	10.0	9.5	•		•		•	•

#### **Cast iron**

	Size and pi	pe connections						С	ontro	l syst	tem o	ption	
Valve model	Screwed BSP/NPT	Flanged PN16	Body design rating	Balanced	K <sub>VS</sub>	Maximum ∆P (bar)	Stroke mm	SA121	SA122	SA123	SA128	SA422	SA423
BMF2		DN15	PN16		0.38	16.0	2.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
BMF3		DN15	PN16		0.64	16.0	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
BMF4		DN15	PN16		1.03	16.0	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
BMF6		DN15	PN16		1.65	16.0	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1/2"	DN15	PN16		2.90	13.0	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
KA31 screwed	3/4"	DN20	PN16		4.64	10.3	4.0	•	•	•	•	•	•
and KA33	1"	DN25	PN16		9.80	4.5	5.6	•	•	•	•	•	•
flanged	11/4"	DN32	PN16		16.48	3.0	8.0	•		•		•	•
nangeu	11/2"	DN40	PN16		23.70	2.0	9.0	•		•		•	•
	2"	DN50	PN16		34.00	1.5	9.5	•		•		•	•
KB31* screwed	1"	DN25	PN16	•	9.80	10.3	5.6	•	•	•	•	•	•
and KB33*	11/4"	DN32	PN16	•	16.48	9.0	8.0	•		•		•	•
flanged balanced by phosphor	11/2"	DN40	PN16	•	23.70	8.2	9.0	•		•		•	•
bronze bellows	2"	DN50	PN16	•	34.00	6.9	9.5	•		•		•	•
KC31 Balanced by		DN40	PN16	•	16.48	13.0	9.0	•		•		•	•
stainless steel bellows		DN50	PN16	•	34.00	13.0	9.5	•		•		•	•

## Cast carbon steel

		Flanged												
	PN25	PN40	ANSI 300											
BM2	DN15		DN15	PN25		0.38	17.2	2.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
ВМ3	DN15		DN15	PN40		0.64	17.2	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
BM4	DN15		DN15	PN40		1.03	17.2	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
ВМ6	DN15		DN15	PN40		1.65	17.2	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
		DN15	DN15	PN40		2.90	17.0	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
		DN20	DN20	PN40		4.64	10.0	4.0	•	•	•	•	•	•
KA43		DN25	DN25	PN40		9.80	4.5	5.6	•	•	•	•	•	•
KA43		DN32	DN32	PN40		16.48	3.0	8.0	•		•		•	•
		DN40	DN40	PN40		23.70	2.0	9.0	•		•		•	•
		DN50	DN50	PN40		34.00	1.5	9.5	•		•		•	•
KB43*		DN25	DN25	PN40	•	9.80	10.0	5.6	•	•	•	•	•	•
Balanced by		DN32	DN32	PN40	•	16.48	9.0	8.0	•		•		•	•
phosphor		DN40	DN40	PN40	•	23.70	8.2	9.0	•		•		•	•
bronze bellows		DN50	DN50	PN40	•	34.00	6.9	9.5	•		•		•	•
KC43		DN32	DN32	PN40	•	16.48	16.0	8.0	•		•		•	•
Balanced by stainless steel		DN40	DN40	PN40	•	16.48	16.0	9.0	•		•		•	•
bellows		DN50	DN50	PN40	•	34.00	13.8	9.5	•		•		•	•

## Stainless steel

	Screwed BSP/NPT	Flanged PN40/ANSI 300											
	1/2"		PN40		2.90	17.0	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
KA61	3/4"		PN40		4.64	10.0	4.0	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1"		PN40		9.80	4.5	5.6	•	•	•	•	•	•
		DN15	PN40		2.90	17.0	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
		DN20	PN40		4.64	10.0	4.0	•	•	•	•	•	•
KA63		DN25	PN40		9.80	4.5	5.6	•	•	•	•	•	•
KAOS		DN32	PN40		16.48	3.0	8.0	•		•		•	•
		DN40	PN40		23.70	2.0	9.0	•		•		•	•
		DN50	PN40		34.00	1.5	9.5	•		•		•	•
KC63		DN32	PN40	•	16.48	16.0	8.0	•		•		•	•
balanced by stainless steel		DN40	PN40	•	23.70	16.0	9.0	•		•		•	•
bellows		DN50	PN40	•	34.00	13.8	9.5	•		•		•	•

# Valve selection data

# Table 6 Normally closed valves for cooling applications

For pressure temperature relationships please refer to the pressure/temperature charts in Table 4, page 5.

#### **Gunmetal**

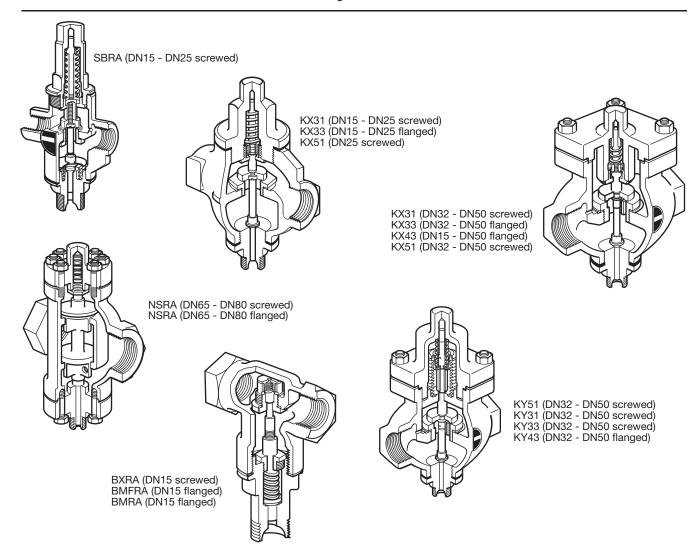
	Size and pi	pe connections							Contro	ol syst	em op	otions	
Valve model	Screwed BSP/NPT	Flanged PN25/ANSI150	Body design rating	Balanced	K <sub>vs</sub>	Maximum ∆P (bar)	Stroke mm	SA121	SA122	SA123	SA128	SA422	SA423
BXRA	1/2"		PN25		0.59	10.3	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
SBRA	1/2"		PN25		2.58	12.0	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
Optional bleed	3/4"		PN25		3.86	7.0	4.0	•	•	•	•	•	•
available	1"		PN25		6.80	4.7	5.0	•	•	•	•	•	•
NRSA Double	21/2"	DN65	PN25		65.00	2.7	9.5	•		•		•	•
seated valve	3"	DN80	PN25		94.00	2.0	9.5	•		•		•	•
KX51	1"		PN25		9.80	3.5	5.6	•	•	•	•	•	•
Optional bleed	11/4"		PN25		16.48	2.3	8.0	•		•		•	•
available	11/2"		PN25		23.70	1.7	9.0	•		•		•	•
available	2"		PN25		34.00	1.1	9.5	•		•		•	•
KY51* Balanced by	11/4"		PN25	•	16.48	9.0	8.0	•		•		•	•
phosphor bronze bellows.	11/2"		PN25	•	23.70	8.2	9.0	•		•		•	•
Optional bleed available	2"		PN25	•	34.00	6.9	9.5	•		•		•	•

#### **Cast iron**

	Size and pipe	connections						C	ontro	l syst	em o	ptions	3
Valve model	Screwed BSP/NPT	Flanged PN16	Body design rating	Balanced	K <sub>vs</sub>	Maximum ∆P (bar)	Stroke mm	SA121	SA122	SA123	SA128	SA422	SA423
BMFRA	1/2"		PN16		0.59	10.3	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
KX31 screwed	1/2"	DN15	PN16		2.90	12.0	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
and	3/4"	DN20	PN16		4.64	7.0	4.0	•	•	•	•	•	•
KX33 flanged.	1"	DN25	PN16		9.80	3.5	5.6	•	•	•	•	•	•
Optional	11/4"	DN32	PN16		16.48	2.3	8.0	•	•	•	•	•	•
bleed	11/2"	DN40	PN16		23.70	1.7	9.0	•	•	•	•	•	•
available	2"	DN50	PN16		34.00	1.1	9.5	•	•	•	•	•	•
KY31* screwed and KY33*	11/4"		PN16	•	16.48	9.0	8.0	•		•		•	•
flanged balanced by phosphor bronze bellows.	1½"		PN16	•	23.70	8.2	9.0	•		•		•	•
Optional bleed available.	2"		PN16	•	34.00	6.9	9.5	•		•		•	•

<sup>\*</sup> Please note: The KY31, KY33, and KY51 can also be used on water applications where high ΔP conditions exist.



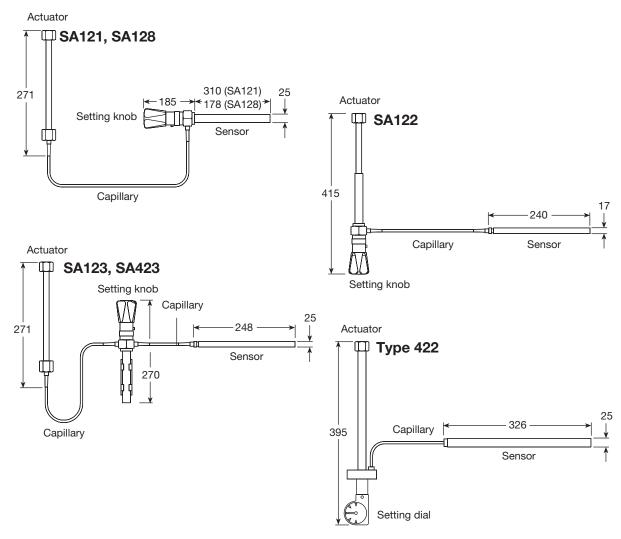


#### **Cast carbon steel**

	Size and pipe	connections						C	ontro	syst	em op	otions	,
Valve model	Flan PN25	ged PN40	Body design rating	Balanced	K <sub>vs</sub>	Maximum ∆P (bar)	Stroke mm	SA121	SA122	SA123	SA128	SA422	SA423
BMRA	DN15		PN25		0.59	10.3	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
		DN15	PN40		2.90	12.0	3.2	•	•	•	•	•	•
		DN20	PN40		4.64	7.0	4.0	•	•	•	•	•	•
KX43		DN25	PN40		9.80	3.5	5.6	•	•	•	•	•	•
Optional bleed		DN32	PN40		16.48	2.3	8.0	•		•		•	•
available		DN40	PN40		23.70	1.7	9.0	•		•		•	•
		DN50	PN40		34.00	1.1	9.5	•		•		•	•
KY43 Balanced by	_	DN32	PN40	•	16.48	9.0	8.0	•		•		•	•
phosphor bronze bellows.		DN40	PN40	•	23.70	8.2	9.0	•		•		•	•
Optional bleed available.		DN50	PN40	•	34.00	6.9	9.5	•		•		•	•

# **Table 7 Control system selection**

The control systems are available in four configurations as shown below. Each type is available with either a dial or knob type temperature adjustment except the Type 422 (dial only). Dimensions are approximate in mm



### **Specifications**

Туре	Range	Temperature	Maximum sensor temperature	Material	Weight kg	Standard capillary tube (m)
SA121	1 2 3	-15 to 50°C 40 to 105°C 95 to 160°C	55°C over set value to max. 190°C	Brass	2.0	2, 4, 8 and 20
SA122	1 2	-20 to 120°C 40 to 170°C	55°C over set value	Brass	1.8	2, 4, 8, and 20
SA123	1 2 3	-15 to 50°C 40 to 105°C 95 to 160°C	55°C over set value	Brass	2.5	2, 4, 8, and 20
SA128	1 2	-20 to 110°C 40 to 170°C	55°C over set value to max. 190°C	Brass	1.8	2, 4, 8, and 20
SA422	1 2	-20 to 120°C 40 to 170°C	55°C over set value	Stainless steel	1.4	2.4 or 4.8*
SA423	1 2 3	-15 to 50°C 40 to 105°C 95 to 160°C	55°C over set value	Stainless steel sensor remainder brass	2.5	2, 4, 8, and 20

<sup>\*</sup>Longer lengths up to 9.6 m are available to special order

# **Table 8 Control system ancillaries**

Mounting options an	d ancillaries	SA121	SA122	Control sy	stem type	SA422	SA423
1" shown	Standard pocket immersion length (mm)	315	258	258	180	326	258
	Size (BSP or NPT)	1"	3/4"	1"	1"	1"	1"
	Wall mounting bracket	•	•	•	•		
34" DO 1" DO DO	Union kit for sensor immersion without pocket	•	•	•	•	•	•
3/4"	Mild steel pocket longer pocket option	•	•	•	•		
	Stainless steel pocket longer pocket option *	•	•	•	•		•
1"	Copper pocket	•	•	•	•		
	Brass pocket	•	•	•	•		
_ <b>_</b>	longer pocket option *		•	•			
	Glass pocket with bracket and rubber bung		•	•			•
	Duct fixing kit	•		•		•	
	Twin sensor adaptor When coupled to a valve allows operation by two actuators.	•	•	•	•	•	•
Twin sensor adaptor  Twin sensor adaptor	Manual actuator						

 $<sup>\</sup>boldsymbol{\ast}$  Special long pockets are available in lengths from 0.5 m to 1 m.



# Table 8 Control system ancillaries (continued)

		ı					
Mounting option	s and ancillaries	SA121	SA122	Control sy SA123	SA128	SA422	SA423
Spacer —	Spacer Each valve has its individual limiting conditions, but when coupled to a control system, these are governed by the brass actuator which is limited to 232°C.  Installing the spacer between the valve and the control system enables the system to operate at a maximum temperature of 350°C.  Note: The maximum temperature under the limiting conditions for each valve should be checked in case it is below 350°C.  Limiting conditions Maximum pressure 25 bar g Maximum temperature 350°C	•	•	•	•	•	•
Manual actuator	Manual actuator When coupled to a valve, it enables the valve to be manually operated.  Manual actuator	•	•	•	•	•	•