

Why remove air from liquid systems?

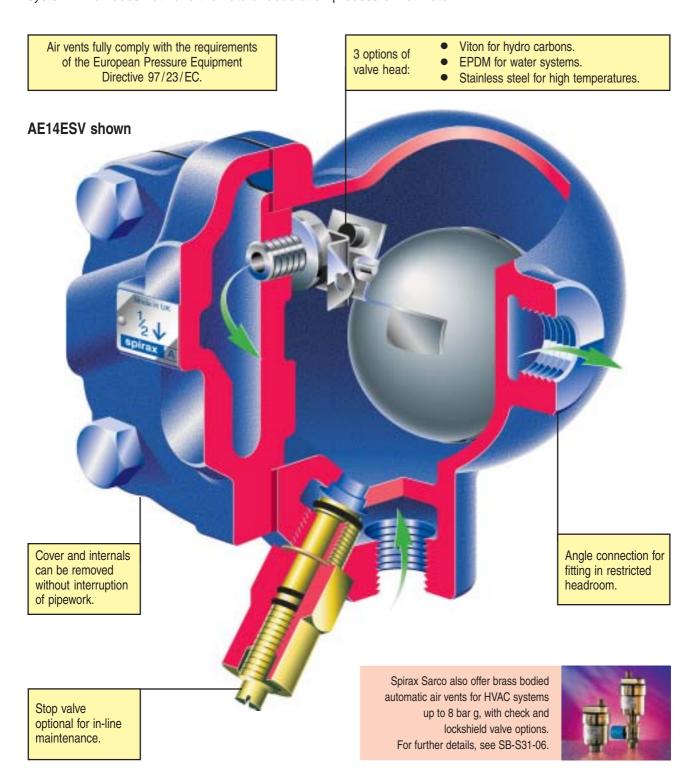
The removal of air and other incondensable gases is essential if water-filled systems or liquid lines are to work correctly.

A build up of air or gas can cause excessive noise, set up corrosion and lead to increased maintenance costs.

It can cause air locks which inhibit the filling of the system or the priming of pumps. It can seriously affect the accuracy of the flow measurement meters and regulating valves. In extreme conditions it may even put a plant temporarily out of commission.

The presence of air and other incondensable gases also presents a very real barrier to heat transfer efficiency. A film of air 1 mm thick, presents the same barrier to heat transfer, as a wall of copper 13 m thick!

Entrapped air in any water system is an enemy to thermal efficiency. It is particularly damaging in a chilled water system which does not have the natural deaeration process of hot water.



Product range and options

Material		Cast iron			SG iron			Carbo	n steel		Stainles	s steel		Austenitic stainless steel
Туре		AE 10S	AE 14	AE 14E	AE 14S	AE 14SV	AE 14ESV	AE 44	AE 44S	AE 36A	AES 14	AES 14E	AES 14S	AE 50S
	½" inlet ¼" outlet									•				
	3/4" inlet 1/2" outlet													•
Sizes	DN15 - 1/2"		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
	DN20 - 3/4"	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
	DN25 - 1"								•					
	Screwed	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•
Connections	Socket weld										•	•	•	
	Flanged							•	•					
	Viton		•			•		•			•			
Valve head	EPDM			•			•			•		•		
	Stainless steel	•			•				•				•	•
Pressure / temperature limits	Maximum differential pressure	6 bar	14 bar	14 bar	14 bar	14 bar	14 bar	21 bar	3.5 bar to 21 bar	8 bar	14 bar	14 bar	14 bar	30 bar
	Maximum operating temperature	200°C	200°C	127°C	250°C	200°C	127°C	200°C	400°C	110°C	200°C	127°C	225°C	427°C
Options	Check valve									•				
	Stop valve					•	•							
	Screen										•	•	•	

Why choose automatic air vents?

Manual air vents may be used to good effect during the initial charging of a system, but afterwards their effectiveness rapidly declines.

Air or gas in a plant may take time to reach a vent point and these tend to be in inaccessible places. This makes manual venting a tiresome and frequently neglected task.

Automatic air vents provide the complete answer. The Spirax Sarco range covers all duties from the smallest low pressure hot water heating system to the largest product line.

How do they work?

Spirax Sarco automatic air vents utilise a simple, but well proven, float and lever valve assembly which opens to air and gases and closes tightly against water. Once fitted they require no adjustment, either on start-up or during subsequent running.

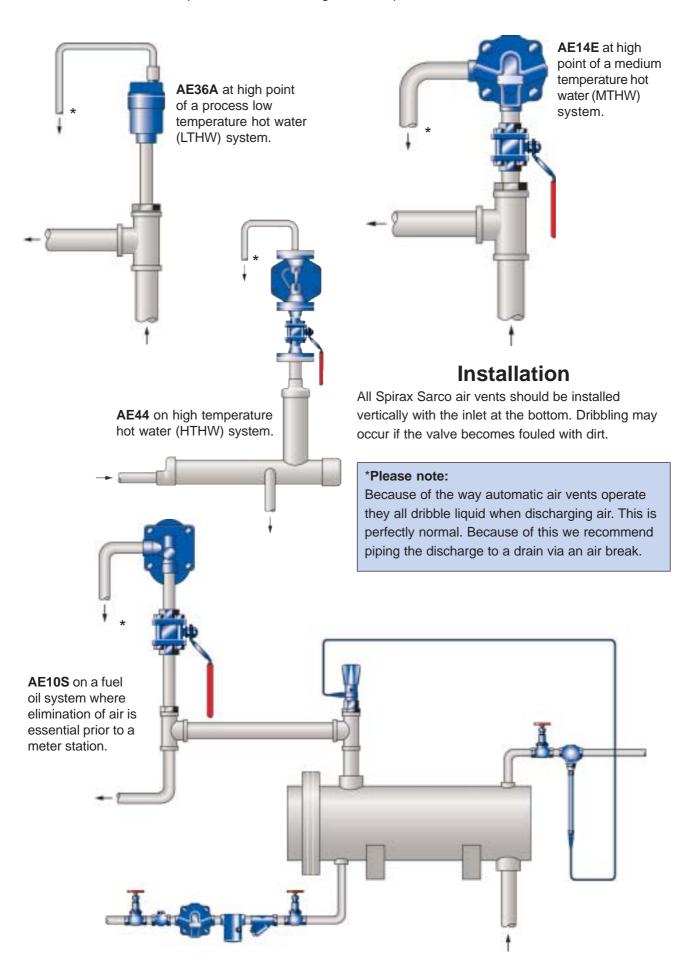
Operation is totally automatic over a variety of light or heavy duty applications.

User benefits

- Air vents fully comply with the requirements of the European Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC.
- Reliable, leak free operation for soft seated options.
- Check valve and stop valve options available.
- Compact body design.
- Simple lever and float operation.
- Can be easily cleaned and maintained.
- Spirax Sarco's guarantee of worldwide knowledge, service and technical support.

Typical applications

Although Spirax Sarco automatic air vents are most commonly used on water systems, they may also be used on other liquid systems where the specific gravity and viscosity of the liquid is suitable. Please consult Spirax Sarco before using them on liquids other than water.



AE10S



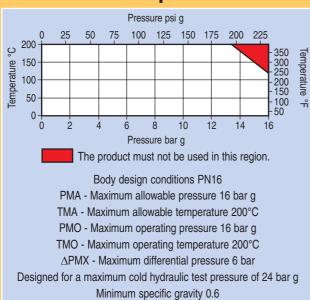
Sizes and pipe connections

3/4" screwed BSP or NPT

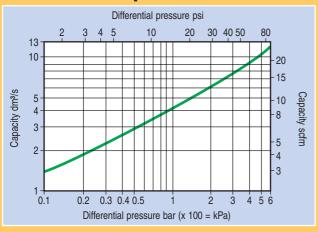
Materials

Body and cover	Cast iron	DIN 1691 GG 25	
Cover bolts	Steel	BS 3692 Gr. 8.8	
Cover gasket	Reinforced exfoliated graphite		
Valve head	Stainless steel		
Internals	Stainless steel		

Pressure / temperature limits



Capacities



AE14E
AE14S
AE14SV
AE14ESV
AE14SV
shown

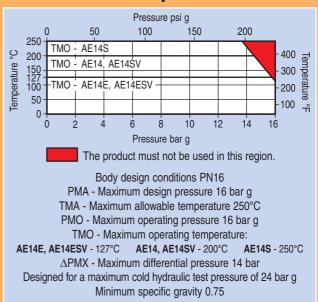
Sizes and pipe connections

Inlet 1/2", 3/4" screwed BSP or NPT

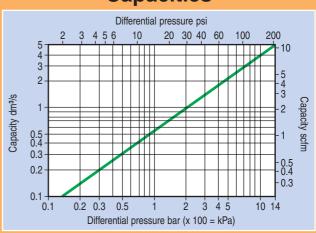
Materials

Body and cover	SG iron	DIN 1693 GGG 40
Cover bolts	Steel	BS 3692 Gr. 8.8
Cover gasket	Synthetic fibre Asbestos fre	e BS 7531 Gr. X
	AE14, AE14SV Rubber	Viton
Valve head	AE14E, AE14ESV EPDM	1
	AE14S Stainless steel	AISI 440B
Internals	Stainless steel	
Stop valve	Brass BS	2874 CZ 121 3Pb
Stop valve gasket	Copper	BS 2870 C101

Pressure / temperature limits



Capacities



AE44 AE44S



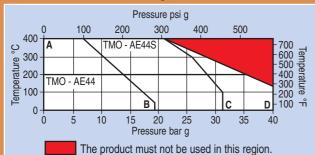
Sizes and pipe connections

DN15, DN20 and DN25 (DN25 AE44S only) flanged EN 1092 PN40, ANSI 150 or 300, JIS / KS 20K

Materials

Body and cover	Carbon s	teel	DIN 17245 GSC 25N		
Cover studs and nuts	Chrome moly steel		24CrMo5 and 21CrMoV57		
Cover gasket	Reinforced exfoliated graphite				
Valve head	AE44	Rubber	Viton		
vaive nead	AE44S	Stainless	steel		
Internals	Stainless	steel			

Pressure / temperature limits



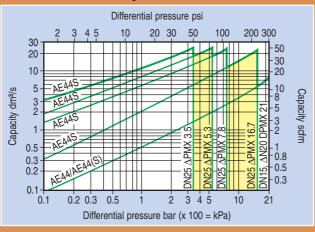
A-B ANSI 150 A-C JIS / KS 20K A-D PN40 / ANSI 300

Body design conditions PN40
PMA - Maximum allowable pressure 40 bar g
TMA - Maximum allowable temperature 400°C
PMO - For maximum operating pressure see graph above
TMO - Maximum operating temperature:

AE44 - 200°C AE44S - 400°C

APMX - Maximum differential pressure:
DN15 / DN20 AE44 - 21 bar AE44S-21 - 21 bar
DN25 AE44S-3.5 - 3.5 bar AE44S-3.3 - 5.3 bar
AE44S-7.8 - 7.8 bar AE44S-16.7 - 16.7 bar
Designed for a maximum cold hydraulic test pressure of 60 bar g
Minimum specific gravity 0.75

Capacities



AE36A



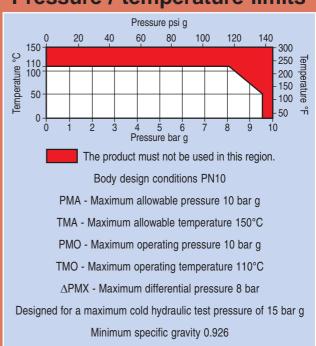
Sizes and pipe connections

Inlet ½" screwed BSP or NPT Outlet ¼" screwed BSP or NPT

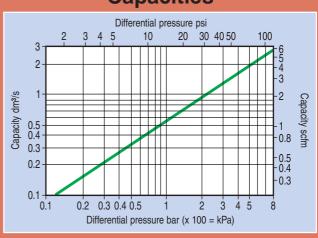
Materials

Body and cap	Stainless steel	ASTM A351 CF3M
Cap 'O' ring	Green Viton 75	
Float	Acetal co-polymer /	carbon steel
Valve head	EPDM	
Internals	Stainless steel	
Check valve	Stainless steel	

Pressure / temperature limits



Capacities



AES14E AES14S



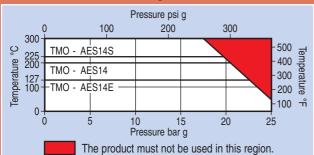
Sizes and pipe connections

½" and ¾" screwed BSP or NPT and socket weld ends.

Materials

Body and cover		Austenitic stainless steel (316)	EN 10213-4 (1.4408) ASTM A351 CF8M	
Cover bolts		Stainless steel	BS EN 3506 A2-7	
Cover gasket		Reinforced exfoliated graphite		
Valve	AES14	Viton		
head	AES14S	Stainless steel	AISI 440B	
	AES14E	EPDM		
Internals		Stainless steel		

Pressure / temperature limits



Body design conditions PN25

PMA - Maximum allowable pressure 25 bar g

TMA - Maximum allowable temperature 300°C

PMO - Maximum operating pressure 25 bar g

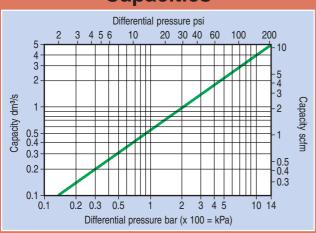
TMO - Maximum operating temperature:

 ΔPMX - Maximum differential pressure 14 bar

Designed for a maximum cold hydraulic test pressure of 37.5 bar g

Minimum specific gravity of liquid 0.75

Capacities



AE50S



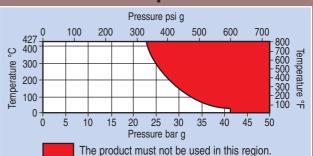
Sizes and pipe connections

Inlet ½" screwed BSP or NPT Outlet ¼" screwed BSP or NPT

Materials

Bowl	Austenitic stainless steel	ASTM A240 304L
Cover	Austenitic stainless steel	ASTM A182 304L
Inlet connection	Austenitic stainless steel	AISI 304
Float	Austenitic stainless steel	AISI 316L
Valve seat	Austenitic stainless steel	ASTM A276 316
Internals	Austenitic stainless steel	
Valve head	Stainless steel	X30 Cr 13

Pressure / temperature limits



Body design conditions ANSI 300

PMA - Maximum allowable pressure 41.4 bar g

TMA - Maximum allowable temperature 427°C

PMO - Maximum operating pressure 41.4 bar g

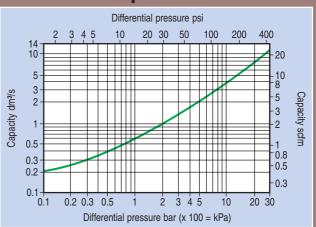
TMO - Maximum operating temperature 427°C

ΔPMX - Maximum differential pressure 30 bar g

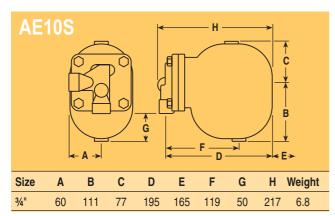
Designed for a maximum cold hydraulic test pressure of 63 bar g

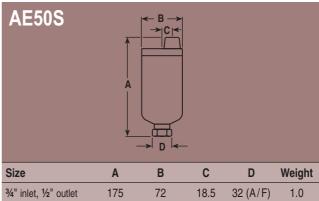
Minimum specific gravity 0.65

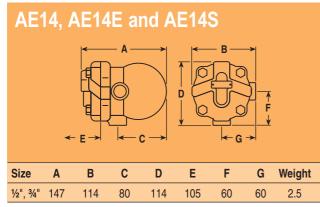
Capacities

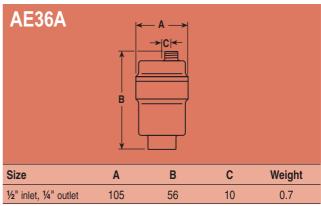


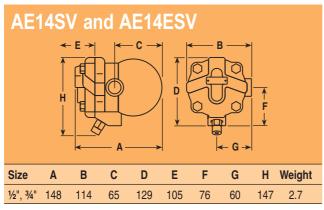
Dimensions / weights (approximate) in mm and kg

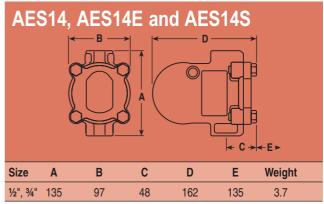


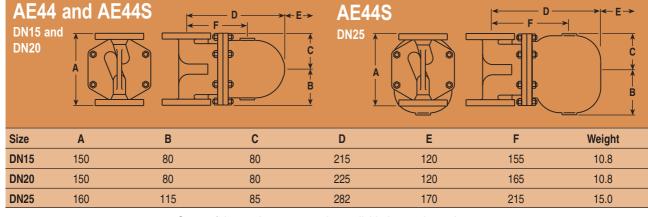












Some of the products may not be available in certain markets.

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