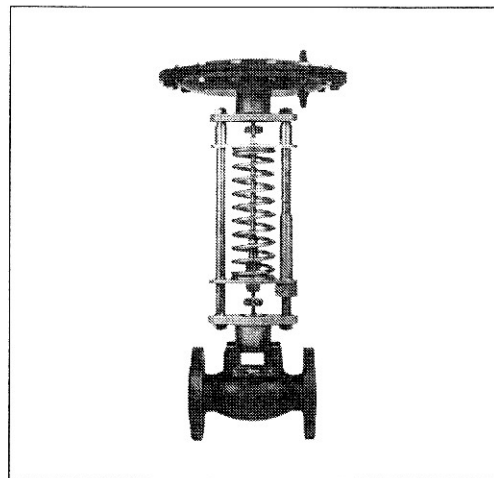


Application



- For block heating, district heating systems and large central heating systems
  - Self-acting
- Pressure controls can be used as:
- differential pressure controls
  - flow limiters
  - constant flow controls

IVD-IVF/IVFS controls are self-acting proportional controls for large central heating, district heating and industrial heating systems.  
The control consists of IVD control section and single-seated IVF/IVFS valve.

Depending on control spindle orientation, the control can be used as:

1. Differential pressure control or flow limiter. Valve closes on rising differential pressure.
2. Constant flow control. Valve opens on rising differential pressure.

As a differential pressure control IVD-IVF/IVFS maintains constant differential pressure between two measuring points independent of pressure fluctuation and varying flow volume.

As a flow limiter IVD-IVF/IVFS ensures that required max. flow volume is not exceeded. As a constant flow control IVD-IVF/IVFS ensures that flow volume does not fall below required minimum.

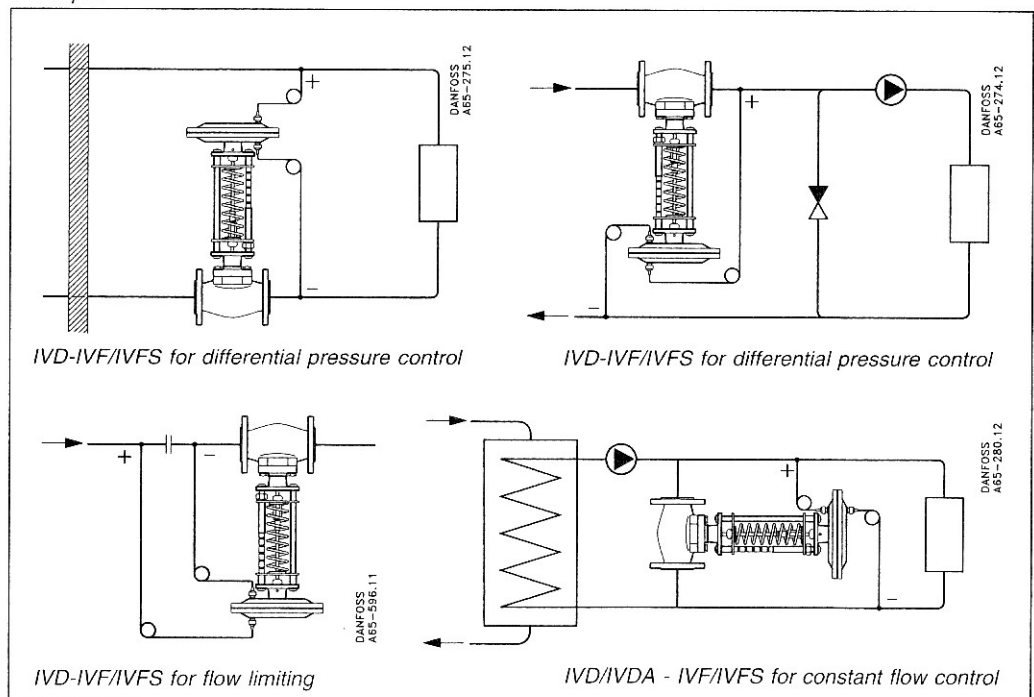
For example, by installing IVD-IVF/IVFS in bypass line between heating system supply and return undesired pressure rises on falling load will be avoided, and flow volume in main line will be held to required minimum (advantageous for pump and boiler).

Used as constant flow control IVDA has a larger setting range than IVD

IVD/IVDA

- Sized for pressure stage PN 16/PN 25
- IVF
- Sized for pressure stage PN 16
- Connection flange: DN 15 - DN 50
- IVFS
- Sized for pressure stage PN 25
- Connection flange: DN 15 - DN 50

Principle





Ordering

Control spindle with setting element

Type	Setting range	Comments	Code No. <sup>1)</sup> PN 16	Code No. <sup>1)</sup> PN 25
IVD	0 - 0.5 bar	0 - 0.2 bar as constant flow control	065-7280	065-7285
IVDA	0 - 0.5 bar	Constant flow control only	065-7281	
IVD	0.2 - 2.5 bar	Differential pressure control only	065-7284	065-7287

<sup>1)</sup> Including two impulse tubes and two nipples

IVF and IVFS valves with flanged connection

Connection flange DIN 2501	$k_v$ <sup>1)</sup>	$\Delta p_{max}$	Code No. IVF	Code No. IVFS
15 mm	0.63 m <sup>3</sup> /h	10 bar	065-7206	065-1210
15 mm	1.0 m <sup>3</sup> /h		065-7208	065-1211
15 mm	2.5 m <sup>3</sup> /h	8 bar <sup>2)</sup>	065-7212	065-1213
15 mm	4.0 m <sup>3</sup> /h	8 bar <sup>3)</sup>	065-7215	065-1215
20 mm	6.3 m <sup>3</sup> /h		065-7220	065-1220
25 mm	10 m <sup>3</sup> /h		065-7225	065-1225
32 mm	16 m <sup>3</sup> /h		065-7232	065-1232
40 mm	20 m <sup>3</sup> /h		065-7240	065-1240
50 mm	25 m <sup>3</sup> /h		065-7250	065-1250

<sup>1)</sup> Max. leakage loss with closed valve 0.05 % of  $k_v$ .

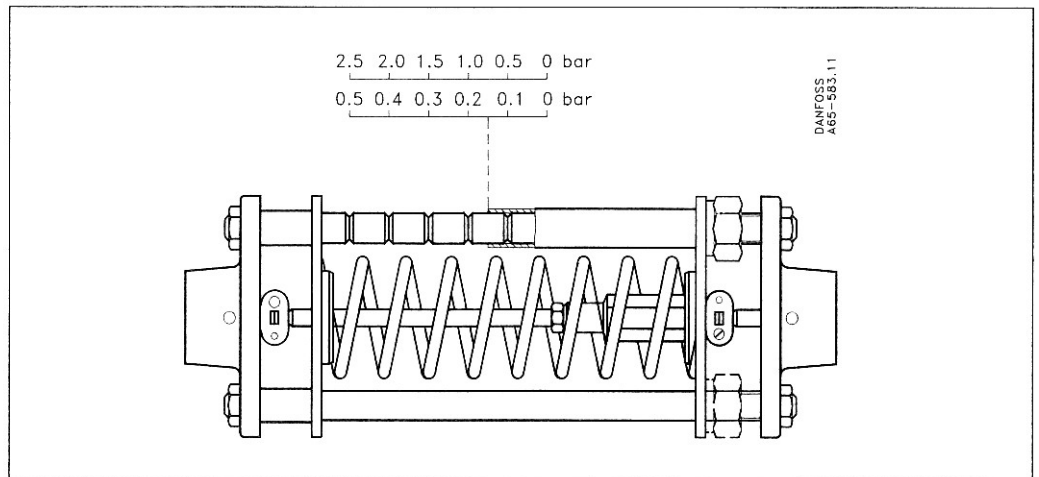
<sup>2)</sup> At settings above 0.1 bar - at settings below 0.1 bar  $\Delta p_{max} = 6.3$  bar

<sup>3)</sup> Valve is pressure-relieved

Accessories and spare parts

Type	Code No.
Impulse tube 1.5 m long (two supplied with each IVD and IVDA)	060-0072
Brass-dipped nipple For impulse tube line connection (2 nipples included)	631X4700
Temperature break Should be used if medium temperature is more than 170 °C	065-0030
Teflon ring for valve body gland	065-0090
Control diaphragm including gland	065-7279
Gland for diaphragm	065-7278

Setting



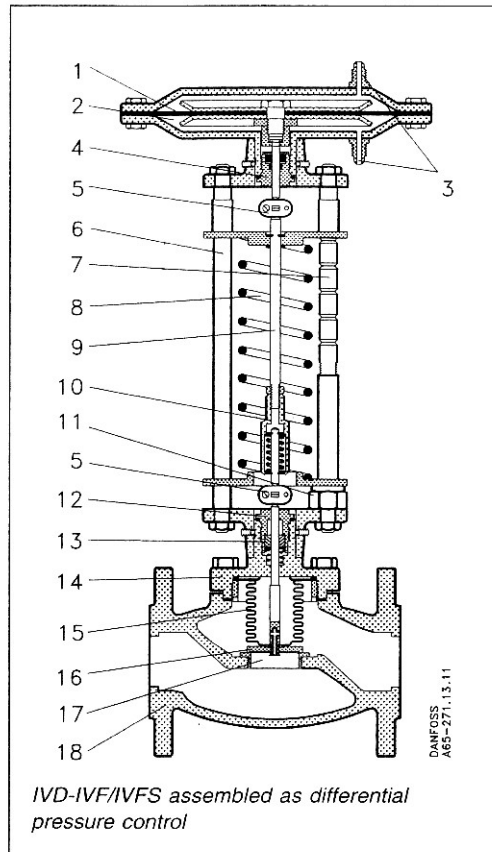
IVD-IVF/IVFS is set by turning setting nut, 12, see "Design". If the system is not equipped with pressure gauges, setting can be carried out using above scale. Values given are indicative only.

Note: Both setting nuts on IVD, 0.2 - 2.5 bar (see "Design", 11) must be set to avoid overload of setting part.



Design

- 1. Control diaphragm
- 2. Diaphragm unit
- 3. Nipples for impulse tubes
- 4. Gland
- 5. Operation unit
- 6. Stay bolt
- 7. Setting marking
- 8. Setting spring
- 9. Spindle
- 10. Pressure stem
- 11. Setting nut
- 12. Gland
- 13. Teflon rings
- 14. Cover
- 15. Auxiliary bellows
- 16. Valve plate
- 17. Valve seat
- 18. Valve body



Materials

Parts in contact with water

IVF

Valve body and cover: GG-25, DIN 1691,  
w-no.: 0.6025

IVFS

Valve body and cover: GGG 40.3, DIN 1693,  
w-no.: 0.7040

IVF/IVFS

Spindle: 17 CrMo, DIN 17440,  
w-no.: 1.4122

Valve seat and plate: 17 CrMo, hardened  
DIN 17440,  
w-no.: 1.4122

Bellows: CrNi steel, DIN 17440,  
w-no.: 1.4301

Diaphragm: EPDM-rubber  
Gland: PTFE-rings

Installation

The control can be installed in any position in supply or return line, provided flow is always in cast-in arrow direction.



Data

*IVD*

Max. operating pressure ..... 16 or 25 bar <sup>1)</sup>  
 Max. operating temperature ..... 180 °C <sup>2)</sup>  
 Connection for  
 impulse tube ..... 7/16–20 UNF flare

When IVD/IVF-IVFS is applied in systems using steam as medium, below conditions must be fulfilled:  
 Pure chloride (Cl<sup>-</sup>): ..... < 10 mg/l  
 Pure oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>): ..... < 0.02 ppm

IVD cannot be used as constant flow control in systems where pump pressure is more than 20 kPa (0.2 bar). Consequently you will have to choose IVDA (Code no. 065-7281) at pump pressures above 20 kPa (0.2 bar)

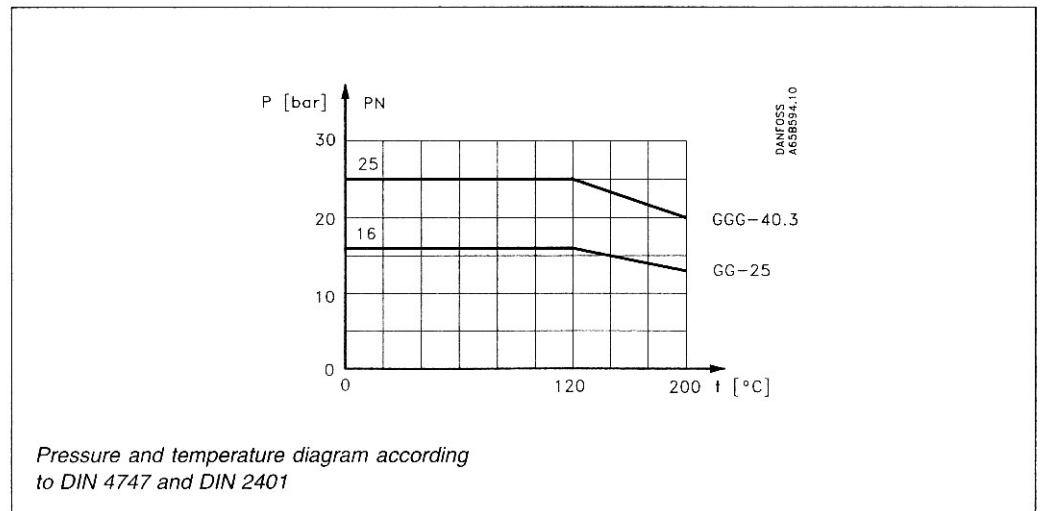
*IVF*

Max. operating pressure of flow temperature up to 120 °C ..... 16 bar <sup>3)</sup>  
 Max. operating pressure of flow temp. above 120 °C and steam ..... 13 bar <sup>3)</sup>  
 Max. flow temperature ..... 180 °C

*IVFS*

Max. operating pressure of flow temperature up to 120 °C ..... 25 bar <sup>3)</sup>  
 Max. operating pressure of flow temp. above 120 °C and steam ..... 20 bar <sup>3)</sup>  
 Max. flow temperature ..... 180 °C

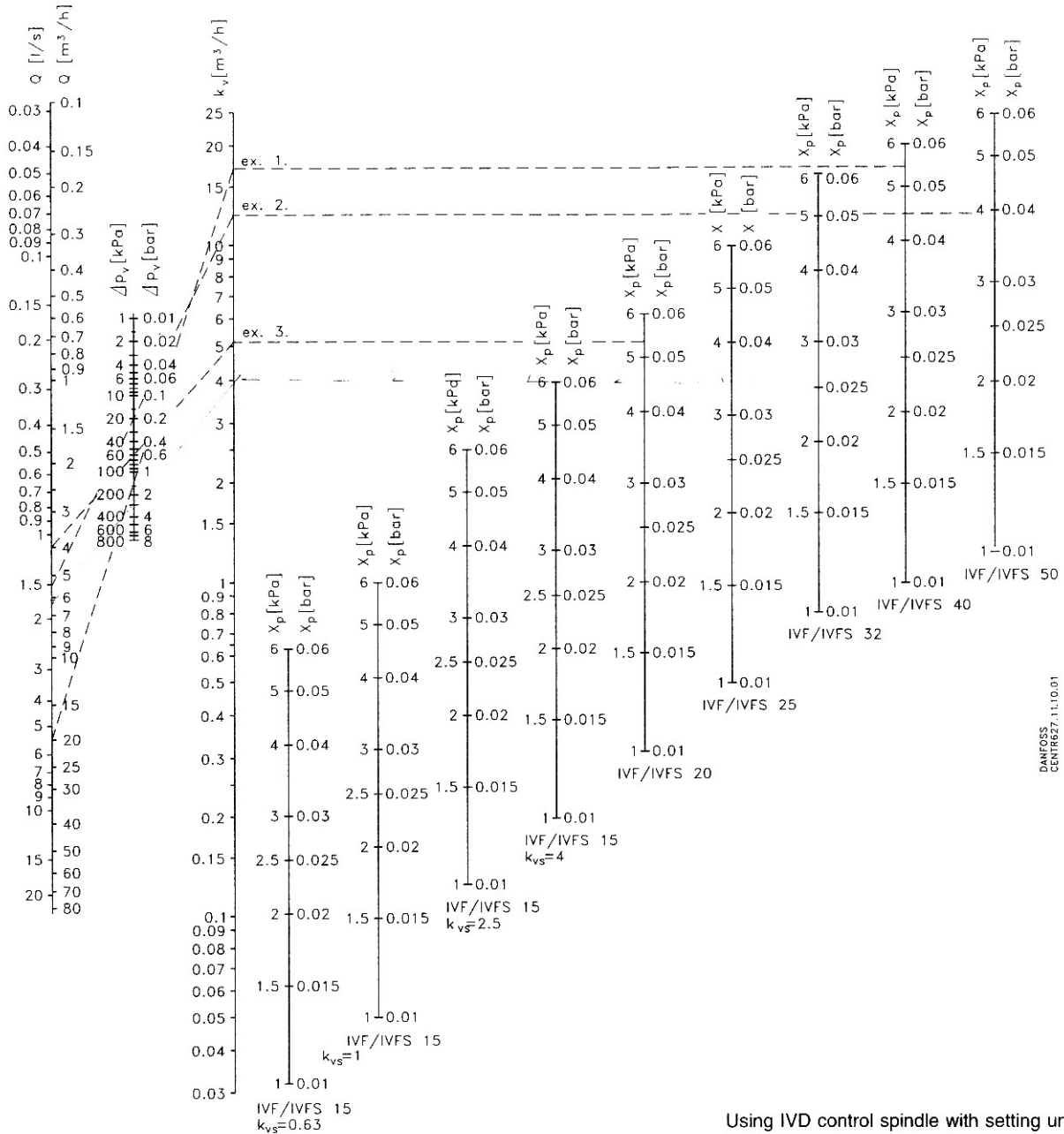
- 1) Pressure must be the same on both sides of diaphragm during test
- 2) If the impulse tubes are connected to lines in which the temperature of the medium is more than 170 °C, a temperature break must be used - see "Accessories and spare parts", page 2.
- 3) According to DIN 4747 and DIN 2401, see diagram





Sizing

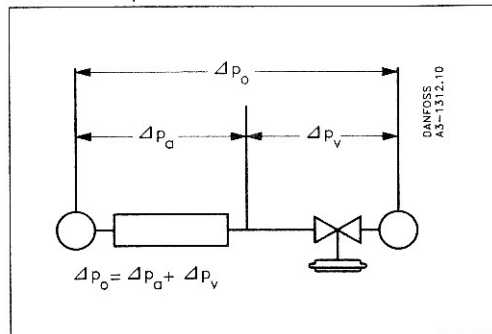
IVD/IVDA-IVF/IVFS diagram



Using IVD control spindle with setting unit, Code No. 065-7284 and 065-7287, together with above IVF/IVFS valves, determined  $X_p$ -value must be multiplied by 5.

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**Example 1**  
Differential pressure control

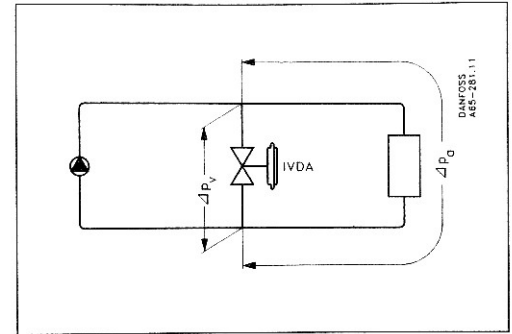


**Given**  
 $Q = 20 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  (5.5 l/s)  
 $\Delta p_0 = 160 \text{ kPa}$  (1.6 bar)  
 $\Delta p_a = 20 \text{ kPa}$  (0.2 bar)  
 $\Delta p_v = 160 - 20 = 140 \text{ kPa}$   
 (1.6 - 0.2 = 1.4 bar)

**Required**  
 Correct valve size  
 Proportional band  $X_p$

**Method**  
 Connect points  $Q = 20 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  and  $\Delta p_v = 140 \text{ kPa}$  (1.4 bar). Intersection with  $k_v$ -axis will give the necessary  $k_v$ -value of  $17 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ . From this point, take a line horizontally to the right to intersect  $X_p$ -axis and find valve size, here IVF/IVFS 40.  
 The control has  $X_p$ -value of 5.5 kPa (0.055 bar), i.e. differential pressure across systems must rise to 25.5 kPa (0.255 bar) before valve closes.

**Example 2**  
Constant flow control



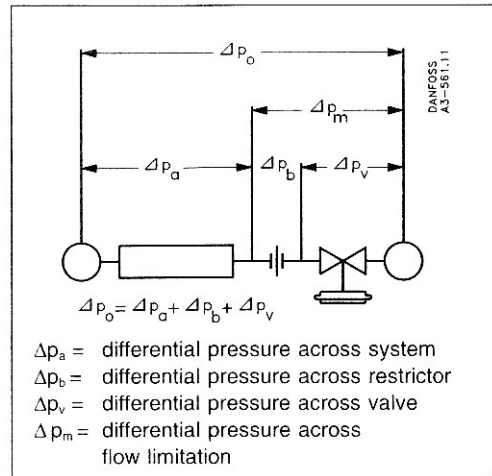
**Given**  
 $Q_a = 7 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  at max. load  
 $\Delta p_a = 15 \text{ kPa}$  (0.15 bar) at max. load

**Required**  
 With closed radiator valves, max.  $\Delta p_a$  must be limited to 20 kPa (0.20 bar).  
 Pump characteristic indicates that  $Q = 5.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  at  $\Delta p_a = 20 \text{ kPa}$  (0.20 bar) (permissible system pressure rise)

**Method**  
 Connect points  $Q = 5.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  and  $\Delta p_v = 20 \text{ kPa}$  (0.20 bar). Intersection with  $k_v$ -axis will give the necessary  $k_v$ -value of valve  $\approx 12 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ . From this point, take a line horizontally to the right to intersect  $X_p$ -axis and find valve size with  $X_p \leq 20 - 15 = 5 \text{ kPa}$  (0.05 bar), here both IVF/IVFS 40 and IVF/IVFS 50 have  $X_p \leq 5 \text{ kPa}$  (0.05 bar).

Choose the smallest valve, i.e. IVD-IVF/IVFS 40. At max. load, i.e.  $\Delta p_a = 15 \text{ kPa}$  (0.15 bar), valve will be closed. At min. load valve will open so that pressure rises only to permissible value of 0.20 bar and passes  $5.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ .

**Example 3**  
Flow limitation



Sizing is determined on the basis of measurement across restrictor with fixed or adjustable  $k_v$ -value.

**Given**

$Q = 4 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  (required max. flow)  
 $\Delta p_m = \Delta p_b + \Delta p_v = 1 \text{ bar}$  (differential pressure across restrictor and pressure controller)

**Required**

- a) Restrictor  $k_v$ -value
- b) Valve size (pressure control)
- c) Control accuracy

**a) Restrictor value**

At pressure drop across restrictor  $\Delta p_b = 0,4 \text{ bar}$ , the restrictor  $k_v$ -value is calculated as follows:

$$k_v = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{\Delta p_b}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{0.4}} \approx 6.3 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$$

**b) Valve size**

Pressure drop across valve  $\Delta p_v = \Delta p_m - \Delta p_b = 1 - 0.4 = 0.6 \text{ bar}$  in the sizing diagram. Connect points  $Q = 4 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  and  $\Delta p_v = 0.6 \text{ bar}$ . Intersection with  $k_v$ -axis will give the necessary  $k_v$ -value of valve  $\approx 5.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ . From this point take a line horizontally to intersect  $X_p$ -axis and find valve size IVF 20 with  $X_p = 0.053 \text{ bar}$ .

**c) Control accuracy**

Control accuracy depends on the differential pressure across restrictor and valve  $\Delta p_m$  being constant. At a certain differential pressure increase the control accuracy can be expressed as a excess of required flow.

Example: At a doubled differential pressure across restrictor and valve, i.e.  $\Delta p_m = 2 \text{ bar}$ , the major part of the pressure increase, i.e.  $1 \text{ bar}$ , will be used by the IVF-valve, i.e.  $\Delta p_v = 0.6 + 1 = 1.6 \text{ bar}$ . The diagram includes the new  $k_v$ -value of the valve  $= 3 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  (not shown), i.e. a IVF 20 valve has a  $X_p = 0.038 \text{ bar}$ . Thus the pressure increase across the restrictor  $\Delta X_p = X_{p1} - X_{p2} = 0.053 - 0.038 = 0.015 \text{ bar}$  has increased the restrictor flow as follows:

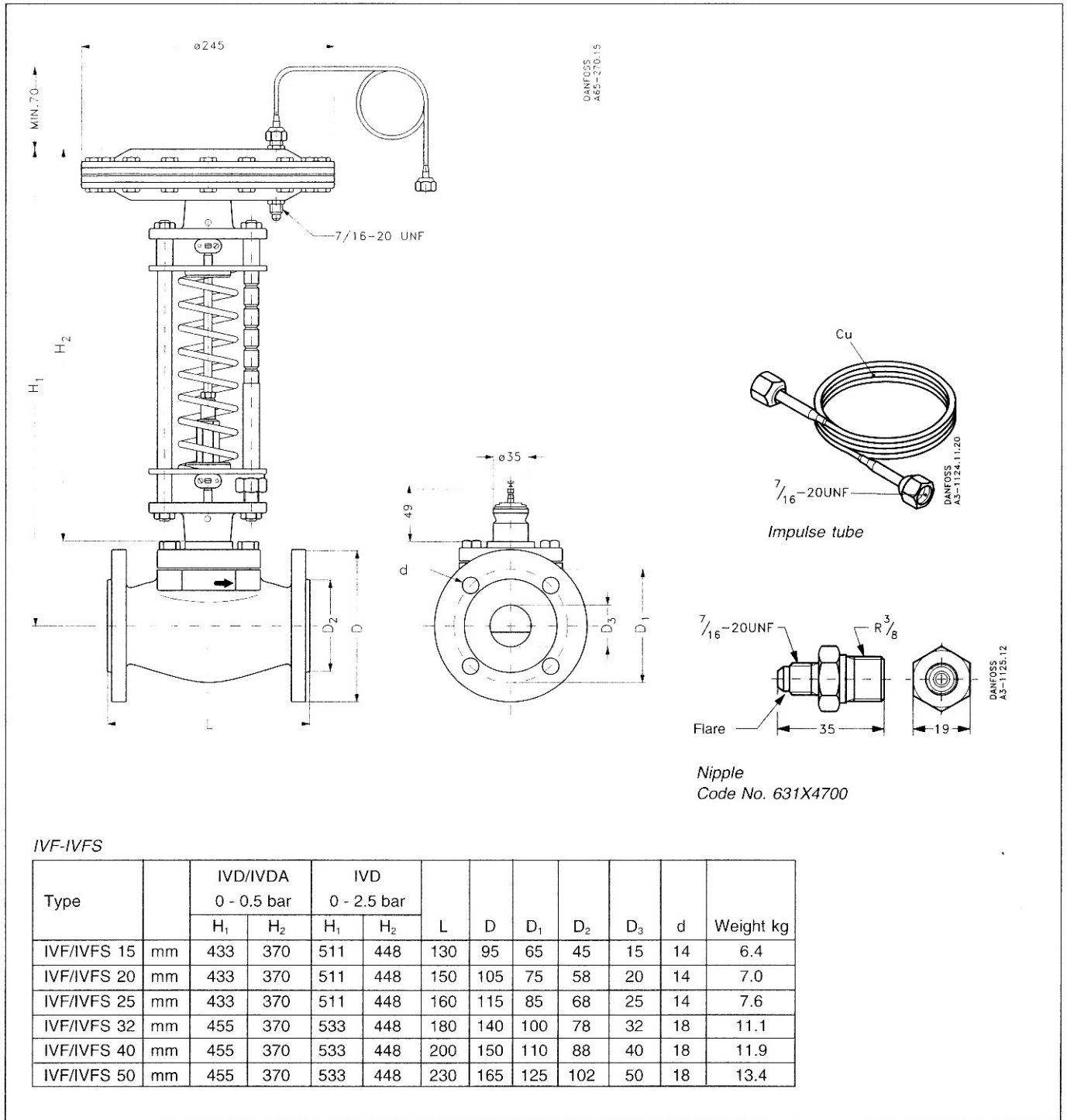
$$\Delta Q = \left( \sqrt{\frac{\Delta p_{b2}}{\Delta p_{b1}}} - 1 \right) \times 100 \text{ [%]}$$

$$(\Delta p_{b2} = \Delta p_{b1} + \Delta X_p = 0.4 + 0.015 = 0.415 \text{ bar})$$

$$\Delta Q = \left( \sqrt{\frac{0.415}{0.4}} - 1 \right) \times 100 = 1.9\%$$



Dimensions



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