Pressure Balanced Float Valve : Model FW


## -Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | FW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 65 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 150 |
|  | inch | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/2 | 2 | 2-1/2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | above 0 to 1.0 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 1.75 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## -Basic Application:

These float valves use the weight and buoyancy of their float to keep water levels constant inside water reservoir tanks.

## -Features:

1. Our Float valves come with an adjustable lever that can be adjusted as required, to maintain the desired water level.
2. Our Float valves come with a built-in stainless steel strainer to protect the valve seat and to prevent it from clogging, jamming or overflowing.
3. Our Float valves' unique design can be fitted with a wave suppression pipe to provide wave suppression when requested.
4. Bronze prevents rust contamination of potable water.
5. The polyethylene float never pollutes the drinking water.
6 . The smooth operation of the pressurebalanced mechanism minimizes vibration noise known as water hammer.

## OFlow Characteristics:



Pressure Balanced Float Valve : Model FW

-Dimensions:

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{2}$ | J | H | Allowance of J | G | Allowance of G | Length of Lever arm | Float <br> d | Connection Standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 1/2 | 25 | 30 | 27.5 | 15 | 27 | (348) | (316) | 110 | 200 | $\pm 20$ | (140) | $\pm 20$ | 180 | 100 | JIS B 2061 |
| 20 | 3/4 | 40 | 35 | 33 | 20 | 37.5 | (422) | (386) | 120 | 239 | $\pm 20$ | (150) | $\pm 20$ | 210 | 120 |  |
| 25 | 1 | 50 | 35 | 36.5 | 25 | 53 | (470) | (405) | 100 | 224 | $\pm 20$ | (170) | $\pm 20$ | 235 | 120 |  |
| 32 | 1-1/4 | 50 | 22 | 60 | 25 | 54.5 | (450) | (424) | 100 | 220 | $\pm 25$ | (145) | $\pm 25$ | 235 | 120 | $\begin{gathered} \text { JIS B } 0203 \\ \& \\ \text { BS21 } \end{gathered}$ |
| 40 | 1-1/2 | 55 | 23 | 62 | 27 | 60 | (495) | (472) | 120 | 257 | $\pm 25$ | (160) | $\pm 25$ | 280 | 120 |  |
| 50 | 2 | 68 | 26 | 72 | 28 | 69 | (550) | (526) | 130 | 282 | $\pm 25$ | (170) | $\pm 25$ | 280 | 150 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 90 | 30 | 80.5 | 46 | 74 | (743) | (700) | 150 | 344 | $\pm 30$ | (220) | $\pm 30$ | 510 | 150 | $\text { JIS B } 0202$ |
| 80 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 87 | 53 | 85 | (890) | (820) | 160 | 374 | $\pm 30$ | (250) | $\pm 30$ | 615 | 180 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 130 | 30 | 105 | 70 | 102 | (995) | (960) | 220 | 400 | $\pm 30$ | (310) | $\pm 30$ | 725 | 180 | BS21 |
| 125 | 5 | 168 | 34 | 132.5 | 92 | 144 | (1300) | (1280) | 200 | 490 | $\pm 30$ | (280) | $\pm 30$ | 800 | 180/180 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 168 | 34 | 132.5 | 92 | 144 | (1300) | (1280) | 200 | 490 | $\pm 30$ | (280) | $\pm 30$ | 800 | 180/180 | JIS B 2239 |

OMaterials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel |
| Lever Arm | Stainless Steel(Size:15,20,25,32,40,125,150) |
|  | Brass(Size:50) |
|  | Bronze(Size:65,80,100) |
| Floats | Polyethylene |
| Valve Spindle | Brass |
| Adjustable Connector | Brass |
| Disc | NBR |

※ Copper float is available.


## -Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | FW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 65 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 150 |
|  | inch | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/2 | 2 | 2-1/2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | above 0 to 1.0 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 1.75 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## -Basic Application:

These float valves use the weight and buoyancy of their float to keep water levels constant inside water reservoir tanks.

## -Features:

1. Our Float valves come with an adjustable lever that can be adjusted as required, to maintain the desired water level.
2. Our Float valves come with a built-in stainless steel strainer to protect the valve seat and to prevent it from clogging, jamming or overflowing.
3. Our Float valves' unique design can be fitted with a wave suppression pipe to provide wave suppression when requested.
4. Bronze prevents rust contamination of potable water.
5. The polyethylene float never pollutes the drinking water.
6 . The smooth operation of the pressurebalanced mechanism minimizes vibration noise known as water hammer.

## OFlow Characteristics:



## Pressure Balanced Float Valve : Model FW(W)



ODimensions:

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{2}$ | J | H | Allowance of J | G | Allowance of G |  | Float <br> d | Connection Standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 1/2 | 25 | 30 | 27.5 | 15 | 27 | (348) | (316) | 110 | 200 | $\pm 20$ | (140) | $\pm 20$ | 180 | 100 | JIS B 2061 |
| 20 | 3/4 | 40 | 35 | 33 | 20 | 37.5 | (422) | (386) | 120 | 239 | $\pm 20$ | (150) | $\pm 20$ | 210 | 120 |  |
| 25 | 1 | 50 | 35 | 36.5 | 25 | 53 | (470) | (405) | 100 | 224 | $\pm 20$ | (170) | $\pm 20$ | 235 | 120 |  |
| 32 | 1-1/4 | 50 | 22 | 60 | 25 | 54.5 | (450) | (424) | 100 | 220 | $\pm 25$ | (145) | $\pm 25$ | 235 | 120 | $\begin{gathered} \text { JIS B } 0203 \\ \& \\ \text { BS21 } \end{gathered}$ |
| 40 | 1-1/2 | 55 | 23 | 62 | 27 | 60 | (495) | (472) | 120 | 257 | $\pm 25$ | (160) | $\pm 25$ | 280 | 120 |  |
| 50 | 2 | 68 | 26 | 72 | 28 | 69 | (550) | (526) | 130 | 282 | $\pm 25$ | (170) | $\pm 25$ | 280 | 150 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 90 | 30 | 80.5 | 46 | 74 | (743) | (700) | 150 | 344 | $\pm 30$ | (220) | $\pm 30$ | 510 | 150 | JIS B 0202 <br> \& BS21 <br>  <br> JIS B 2239 |
| 80 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 87 | 53 | 85 | (890) | (820) | 160 | 374 | $\pm 30$ | (250) | $\pm 30$ | 615 | 180 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 130 | 30 | 105 | 70 | 102 | (995) | (960) | 220 | 400 | $\pm 30$ | (310) | $\pm 30$ | 725 | 180 |  |
| 125 | 5 | 168 | 34 | 132.5 | 92 | 144 | (1300) | (1280) | 200 | 490 | $\pm 30$ | (280) | $\pm 30$ | 800 | 180/180 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 168 | 34 | 132.5 | 92 | 144 | (1300) | (1280) | 200 | 490 | $\pm 30$ | (280) | $\pm 30$ | 800 | 180/180 |  |

-Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Lever Arm | Stainless Steel |
| Floats | Copper / Polyethylene |
| Valve Spindle | Brass |
| Adjustable Connector | Brass |
| Disc | EPDM / NBR |

※FLUORINE-COATING is applied on the inner body.


FWSP meets BS1212 standard.
-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | FWSP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 65 | 80 | 100 | 150 | 200 |
|  | inch | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/2 | 2 | 2-1/2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | above 0 to 1.6 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 2.4 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## -Basic Application:

OFlow Characteristics:
Float valves use the weight and buoyancy of their float to keep water levels constant inside water reservoir tanks.

## -Features:

1. The unique design of smaller double floats helps to increase water storage capacity and reduce water tank height requirements.
2. Higher working pressure provides a tightness of seat that prevents leakage, overflow, and high maintenance costs.
3. The double float design provides a double-safety feature. Even if one of the floats leak, the other will still function.
4. KKK Float Valves come with an adjustable lever that can be adjusted as required.
5. KKK Float Valves come with a built-in stainless steel strainer to protect the valve seat and to prevent it from clogging, jamming or overflowing.
6. KKK Float Valves' unique design can be
 fitted with a wave suppression pipe to provide wave suppression when requested.
7. Bronze prevents rust contamination of potable water.
8. The Polyethylene float never pollutes the drinking water.

Pressure Balanced Float Valve : Model FWSP

-Dimensions:
unit:mm

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | L1 | L2 | $J$ | H | Allowance of $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ to H | G | Allowance of G |  | Upper float | Lower float | Connection Standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 1/2 | 25 | 30 | 27.5 | 15 | 27 | (395) | (150) | 80 | 95 | $\pm 20$ | (300) | $\pm 30$ | 150 | 120 | - | JIS B 2061 |
| 20 | 3/4 | 40 | 35 | 33 | 20 | 37.5 | (485) | (130) | 90 | 110 | $\pm 20$ | (365) | $\pm 30$ | 180 | 150 | - |  |
| 25 | 1 | 50 | 35 | 36.5 | 25 | 53 | (475) | (110) | 100 | 125 | $\pm 20$ | (390) | $\pm 30$ | 200 | 150 | - |  |
| 32 | 1-1/4 | 50 | 22 | 60 | 25 | 54.5 | (555) | (20) | 140 | 165 | $\pm 25$ | (400) | $\pm 35$ | 255 | 150 | 120 | $\begin{gathered} \text { JIS B } 0203 \\ \& \\ \text { BS21 } \end{gathered}$ |
| 40 | 1-1/2 | 55 | 23 | 62 | 27 | 60 | (585) | (15) | 150 | 177 | $\pm 25$ | (445) | $\pm 35$ | 300 | 150 | 120 |  |
| 50 | 2 | 68 | 26 | 72 | 28 | 69 | (625) | (65) | 165 | 193 | $\pm 25$ | (485) | $\pm 35$ | 350 | 150 | 120 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 90 | 28 | 80.5 | 46 | 74 | (830) | (140) | 180 | 226 | $\pm 30$ | (600) | $\pm 45$ | 432 | 150 | 120 | $\begin{gathered} \text { JIS B } 0202 \\ \& \\ \text { BS21 } \end{gathered}$ |
| 80 | 3 | 100 | 28 | 87 | 53 | 85 | (840) | (180) | 230 | 283 | $\pm 30$ | (690) | $\pm 45$ | 482 | 150 | 150 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 130 | 30 | 87 | 53 | 119 | (930) | (120) | 280 | 333 | $\pm 30$ | (730) | $\pm 60$ | 534 | 150 | 150 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 130 | 32 | 105 | 70 | 140 | (1065) | (100) | 430 | 500 | $\pm 30$ | (890) | $\pm 60$ | 750 | 180 | 150 |  |
| (200) | 8 | 260 | 40 | 132.5 | 92 | 144 | (1300) | (300) | 430 | 522 | $\pm 40$ | (1260) | $\pm 80$ | 1050 | 180 | 180 |  |

Rough estimate

## -Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel |
| Lever Arm | Stainless Steel |
| Floats | Polyethylene |
| Valve Spindle | Bronze |
| Adjustable Connector | Brass |
| Disc | EPDM/NBR |

## Pressure Balanced Float Valve : Model FWFP



FW100 meets BS1212 standard.
-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | FWFP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 65 | 80 | 100 | 150 | 200 |
|  | inch | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/2 | 2 | 2-1/2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | above 0 to 1.6 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 2.4 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## -Basic Application:

Float valves use the weight and buoyancy of their float to keep water levels constant inside water reservoir tanks.

## -Features:

1. The unique design of smaller double floats helps to increase water storage capacity and reduce water tank height requirements.
2. Higher working pressure provides a tightness of seat that prevents leakage, overflow, and high maintenance costs.
3. The double float design provides a double-safety feature. Even if one of the floats leak, the other will still function.
4. KKK Float Valves come with an adjustable lever that can be adjusted as required.
5. KKK Float Valves come with a built-in stainless steel strainer to protect the valve seat and to prevent it from clogging, jamming or overflowing.
6. KKK Float Valves' unique design can be

Flow Characteristics:
 fitted with a wave suppression pipe to provide wave suppression when requested.
7. Bronze prevents rust contamination of potable water.
8. The Polyethylene float never pollutes the drinking water.

Pressure Balanced Float Valve : Model FWFP

-Dimensions:
unit:mm

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | L1 | L2 | J | H | Allowance of $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ to H | G | Allowance of G | Length of lever arm | Upper float | Lower float | Connection Standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 1/2 | 25 | 16 | 27.5 | 15 | 27 | (381) | (136) | 80 | 95 | $\pm 20$ | (300) | $\pm 30$ | 150 | 120 | - | JIS B 2061 |
| 20 | 3/4 | 40 | 18 | 33 | 20 | 37.5 | (468) | (113) | 90 | 110 | $\pm 20$ | (365) | $\pm 30$ | 180 | 150 | - |  |
| 25 | 1 | 50 | 18 | 36.5 | 25 | 53 | (458) | (93) | 100 | 125 | $\pm 20$ | (390) | $\pm 30$ | 200 | 150 | - |  |
| 32 | 1-1/4 | 50 | 20 | 60 | 25 | 54.5 | (555) | (20) | 140 | 165 | $\pm 25$ | (400) | $\pm 35$ | 255 | 150 | 120 | $\begin{gathered} \text { JIS B } 0203 \\ \text { \& } \\ \text { BS21 } \end{gathered}$ |
| 40 | 1-1/2 | 55 | 20 | 62 | 27 | 60 | (585) | (15) | 150 | 177 | $\pm 25$ | (445) | $\pm 35$ | 300 | 150 | 120 |  |
| 50 | 2 | 68 | 26 | 72 | 28 | 69 | (628) | (68) | 165 | 193 | $\pm 25$ | (485) | $\pm 35$ | 350 | 150 | 120 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 90 | 28 | 80.5 | 46 | 74 | (833) | (143) | 180 | 226 | $\pm 30$ | (600) | $\pm 45$ | 432 | 150 | 120 | $\begin{gathered} \text { ISO7005-3 } \\ \text { (BS 4504) } \\ \text { PN16 } \end{gathered}$ |
| 80 | 3 | 100 | 28 | 87 | 53 | 85 | (843) | (183) | 230 | 283 | $\pm 30$ | (690) | $\pm 45$ | 482 | 150 | 150 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 130 | 30 | 87 | 53 | 119 | (930) | (120) | 280 | 333 | $\pm 30$ | (730) | $\pm 60$ | 534 | 150 | 150 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 130 | 32 | 105 | 70 | 140 | (1080) | (100) | 430 | 500 | $\pm 30$ | (890) | $\pm 60$ | 750 | 180 | 150 |  |
| (200) | 8 | 260 | 40 | 132.5 | 92 | 144 | (1300) | (300) | 430 | 522 | $\pm 40$ | (1260) | $\pm 80$ | 1050 | 180 | 180 |  |

-Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel |
| Lever Arm | Stainless Steel |
| Floats | Polyethylene |
| Valve Spindle | Bronze |
| Adjustable Connector | Brass |
| Flange | Stainless Steel |
| Disc | EPDM/NBR |

※Copper float is available.

Float Valve for rain, underground, sea, river water : Model FWRP

-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | FWRP (Standard and High Durability type) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 40 | 50 | 65 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 200 |
|  | inch | 1-1/2 | 2 | 2-1/2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | above 0 to 1.6 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 2.4 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## -Basic Application:

The flow path of this float valve is specially designed to solve the trouble caused by the kind of fluid. It is recommended to use for rain, underground, sea and river ${ }^{* 1}$ water.
${ }^{* 1}$ Depending on the condition, primary filtration will be required.

## -Features:

1. By the design of the clogging prevention and the discharge flow control, standard and high durability type can be used in various of water.
2. Higher working pressure can be used for wide range of applications.
3. The small air-gap design provides more storage volume for rain water reservoir and etc. where the ceiling height is limited place.
4. Our float valves are equipped with an adjustable air-gap adaptor that can be set as required.
5. Standard type is applicable for rain, underground water.
6. High durability type is applicable for sea, river water by optional fluorine coating.
7. Bronze material has been chosen by its long durability in water.
-Flow Characteristics:


BRONZE VALVES

## Float Valve for rain, underground, sea, river water : Model FWRP



## -Dimensions: Standard type

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | L1 | L2 | H | Allowance of L1 to H | G | Allowance of G | Length of lever arm | Upper float | Lower float | Connection Standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 1-1/2 | 55 | 20 | 62 | 27 | 60 | (585) | (15) | 177 | $\pm 25$ | (445) | $\pm 35$ | 300 | 150 | 120 | $\begin{gathered} \text { JIS B } 0203 \\ \text { B } 21 \end{gathered}$ |
| 50 | 2 | 68 | 26 | 72 | 28 | 69 | (628) | (68) | 193 | $\pm 25$ | (485) | $\pm 35$ | 350 | 150 | 150 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 90 | 28 | 80.5 | 46 | 74 | (830) | (140) | 226 | $\pm 30$ | (600) | $\pm 45$ | 432 | 150 | 120 | JIS 10K JIS 16K \& PN16 |
| 80 | 3 | 100 | 28 | 87 | 53 | 85 | (840) | (180) | 283 | $\pm 30$ | (690) | $\pm 45$ | 482 | 150 | 150 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 130 | 30 | 87 | 53 | 119 | (930) | (120) | 333 | $\pm 30$ | (730) | $\pm 60$ | 534 | 150 | 150 |  |
| 125 | 5 | 130 | 32 | 105 | 70 | 140 | (1065) | (100) | 500 | $\pm 30$ | (890) | $\pm 60$ | 750 | 180 | 150 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 130 | 32 | 105 | 70 | 140 | (1065) | (100) | 500 | $\pm 30$ | (890) | $\pm 60$ | 750 | 180 | 150 |  |

※Originally, FLUORINE-COATING is applied to the valve seat \& outlet port.
)Rough estimate
-Dimensions: High Durability type

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | L1 | L2 | H | Allowance of $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ to H | G | Allowance of G | Length of lever arm | Upper Lower float float | Connection Standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 4 | 130 | 18 | 100 | 108 | 87 | (980) | (320) | 245 | $\pm 30$ | (700) | $\pm 60$ | 500 | $196 \times 288$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { JIS 16K } \\ \& \\ \text { PN16 } \end{gathered}$ |
| 150 | 6 | 155 | 22 | 135 | 150 | 100 | (1200) | (420) | 300 | $\pm 30$ | (840) | $\pm 60$ | 600 | $260 \times 339$ |  |
| 200 | 8 | 202 | 22 | 204 | 120 | 181 | (1440) | (480) | 351 | $\pm 30$ | (900) | $\pm 60$ | 600 | $407 \times 309$ |  |
| ※Originally, FLUORINE-COATING is applied to the valve seat \& outlet port. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | )Rough estimat |

## OMaterials:

| Description | Material | Floats | Polyethylene |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze | Valve Spindle | Bronze/Brass |
| Flange | Sus304 | Adjustable Connector | Brass |
| Lever Arm | Stainless Steel | Disc | EPDM/NBR |

FLOAT VALVES: FWSP/FP INSTALLATION DIAGRAM
-Dimensions:
Dimensions:

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | J | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 2 | 68 | 26 | 72 | 28 | 69 | $(628)$ | $(68)$ | 165 | 193 |
| 65 | $2-1 / 2$ | 90 | 28 | 80.5 | 46 | 74 | $(833)$ | $(143)$ | 180 | 226 |
| 80 | 3 | 100 | 28 | 87 | 53 | 85 | $(843)$ | $(183)$ | 230 | 283 |
| 100 | 4 | 130 | 30 | 87 | 53 | 119 | $(930)$ | $(120)$ | 280 | 280 |
| 150 | 6 | 130 | 32 | 105 | 70 | 140 | $(1080)$ | $(112)$ | 430 | 500 |


| Nom.size |  | Allowance of Li to H | G | Allowance of G | Length of lever arm | Upper float | Lower float | Connection Standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 2 | $\pm 25$ | (485) | $\pm 35$ | 350 | 150 | 120 | $\begin{gathered} \text { ISO7005-3 } \\ \text { (BS 4504) } \\ \text { PN16 } \end{gathered}$ |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | $\pm 30$ | (600) | $\pm 45$ | 432 | 150 | 120 |  |
| 80 | 3 | $\pm 30$ | (690) | $\pm 45$ | 482 | 150 | 150 |  |
| 100 | 4 | $\pm 30$ | (730) | $\pm 60$ | 534 | 150 | 150 |  |
| 150 | 6 | $\pm 30$ | (890) | $\pm 60$ | 750 | 180 | 150 |  |

Typical Application: For all tanks without main control system. Notice: Perforated strainner is packaged in the carton box.


## FLOAT VALVES: FW INSTALLATION DIAGRAM

## ODimensions:

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{2}$ | J | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 1/2 | 25 | 30 | 27.5 | 15 | 27 | (370) | (353) | 50 | 98 |
| 20 | 3/4 | 40 | 35 | 33 | 20 | 37.5 | (420) | (400) | 50 | 103 |
| 25 | 1 | 50 | 35 | 36.5 | 25 | 53 | (490) | (466) | 50 | 110 |
| 32 | 1-1/4 | 50 | 22 | 60 | 25 | 54.5 | (477) | (424) | 100 | 180 |
| 40 | 1-1/2 | 55 | 23 | 62 | 27 | 60 | (541) | (471) | 100 | 186 |
| 50 | 2 | 68 | 26 | 72 | 28 | 69 | (599) | (526) | 100 | 188 |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 90 | 28 | 80.5 | 46 | 74 | (758) | (724) | 100 | 195 |
| 80 | 3 | 100 | 28 | 87 | 53 | 85 | (900) | (875) | 120 | 243 |
| 100 | 4 | 130 | 30 | 105 | 70 | 102 | (994) | (972) | 140 | 266 |
| 125 | 5 | 168 | 32 | 132.5 | 92 | 144 | (1300) | ) (1280) | 350 | 490 |
| 150 | 6 | 168 | 32 | 132.5 | 92 | 144 | (1300) | ) (1280) | 350 | 490 |
| Nom.size |  | Allowance of J |  | G | Allowance of G | Length of Lever arm |  | Float d | Connection Standard |  |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 1/2 | $\pm 20$ |  | (100) | $\pm 20$ | 150 |  | 100 | JIS B 2061 |  |
| 20 | 3/4 | $\pm 20$ |  | (100) | $\pm 20$ | 150 |  | 120 |  |  |  |
| 25 | 1 | $\pm 20$ |  | (130) | $\pm 20$ | 200 |  | 120 |  |  |  |
| 32 | 1-1/4 | $\pm 25$ |  | (200) | $\pm 25$ | 235 |  | 120 | JIS B 0203 |  |
| 40 | 1-1/2 | $\pm 25$ |  | (220) | $\pm 25$ | 280 |  | 120 |  |  |  |
| 50 | 2 | $\pm 25$ |  | (240) | $\pm 25$ | 280 |  | 150 | BS21 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | $\pm 30$ |  | (190) | $\pm 30$ | 450 |  | 150 | $\begin{gathered} \text { JIS B } 0202 \\ \text { \& } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 80 | 3 | $\pm 30$ |  | (190) | $\pm 30$ | 550 |  | 180 |  |  |  |
| 100 | 4 | $\pm 30$ |  | (200) | $\pm 30$ | 600 |  | 180 | BS21 |  |
| 125 | 5 | $\pm 30$ |  | (450) | $\pm 30$ | 800 |  | 80/180 |  |  |
| 150 | 6 | $\pm 30$ |  | (450) | $\pm 30$ | 800 |  | 80/180 | JIS | 2239 |



Float Valve for combination method of drink water: Model FWHR


## -Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | FWHR |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 |
|  | inch | $1 / 2$ | $3 / 4$ | 1 | $1-1 / 4$ | $1-1 / 2$ | 2 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | 0 to 0.75 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure | 1.75 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## -Basic Application:

These float valves are specially designed for the drinking water as a part of the combination method of rain water and drinking water system.

## -Features:

1. FWHR designed for rain water reservoir tank combination method.
2. Model FWHR come with a built-in stainless steel strainer to protect the valve seat and preventing it from clogging, jamming or overflowing.
3. Bronze prevents rust contamination of drinking water.
4. The polyethylene float never pollutes the drinking water.

## -Flow Characteristics:



Float Valve for combination method of drink water : Model FWHR


- Dimensions:



## OMaterials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Valve Spindle | Brass |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel |
| Disk | NBR |
| Adjustable bolt | Stainless Steel |
| Lever Arm | Brass |
| Float | Polyethylene |

Float Valve : Model SL, SH

-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | SL |  |  | SH |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 10 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
|  | inch | $3 / 8$ | $1 / 2$ | $3 / 4$ | $1 / 2$ | $3 / 4$ | 1 |
| Applicable Fluid | Water |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | 0 to 0.75 MPa (SL10~20mm, SH25mm) | 0 to 1.0MPa (SH15~20mm) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure | 1.75 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## - Basic Application:

These float valves use the weight and buoyancy of their float to keep water levels constant inside water reservoir tanks.

## - Flow Characteristics:



## - Features:

1. SL10~20mm are single fulcrum type.
2. SH15~25mm are double fulcrum type.
3. Bronze prevents rust contamination of potable water.
4. The polyethylene float never pollutes the drinking water.



## ODimensions:



## OMaterials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Lever Arm | Brass |
| Float | Polyethylene |
| Disc | NBR |

※Copper, Stainless Steel float are available.

-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | SY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 65 | 80 | 100 |
|  | inch | $1 / 2$ | $3 / 4$ | 1 | $1-1 / 2$ | 2 | $2-1 / 2$ | 3 | 4 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | above 0 to 1.0 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure | 1.75 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## -Basic Application:

These float valves use the weight and buoyancy of their float to keep water levels constant inside water reservoir tanks. SY float valves cannot only be used with tap water, but can also be used with special fluids, such as pure water, seawater etc.

## -Features:

1. The S.S316 stainless steel body and parts prevent stains and rust.
2. Lost wax casting provides the benefits of thin walls and lightness.
3. SY $15 \sim 25$ are double fulcrum type valves.
4. SY40-100 are pressure-balanced, double-linked types with built-in strainers. They don't fluctuate with water pressure.
5. SY can minimize water waves with a wide skirt.
※ S.S.316=316S31(BS),S31600(ASTM)

## -Flow Characteristics:



Stainless Steel Float Valve : Model SY


## ODimensions:

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | L | H | F | Allowance of E | G | Length of <br> Lever arm | Float | Connection Standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 1/2 | 30 | 35 | 33 | 41 | 70 | (363) | 111 | PJ1/2 | $\pm 20$ | (277) | 150 | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JIS B } 2061 \\ & \text { ※ } \end{aligned}$ |
| 20 | 3/4 | 40 | 35 | 40 | 51 | 85 | (462) | 136 | PJ3/4 | $\pm 20$ | (361) | 210 | 120 |  |
| 25 | 1 | 50 | 38 | 50 | 55 | 100 | (586) | 155 | PJ1 | $\pm 20$ | (474) | 280 | 150 |  |
| 40 | 1-1/2 | 68 | 23 | 56 | 41 | 100 | (566) | 141 | R1-1/2 | $\pm 25$ | (389) | 280 | 120 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { JIS B } 0203 \\ \text { \& } \\ \text { BS21 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 50 | 2 | 68 | 26 | 56 | 47 | 100 | (598) | 147 | R2 | $\pm 25$ | (417) | 280 | 150 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 120 | 24 | 88 | 76 | 130 | (890) | 206 | $\begin{gathered} 2-1 / 2 \\ \mathrm{JIS} 10 \mathrm{~K} \end{gathered}$ | $\pm 30$ | (593) | 432 | 180 | JIS B 2240 |
| 80 | 3 | 120 | 24 | 88 | 76 | 140 | (930) | 216 | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { JIS10K F } \end{gathered}$ | $\pm 30$ | (654) | 482 | 180 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 140 | 24 | 104.5 | 87 | 150 | (1007) | 237 | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { JIS } 10 \mathrm{~K} F \end{gathered}$ | $\pm 30$ | (654) | 534 | 180 |  |

※ JIS B 2061 thread is able to use for BS21 thread.

OMaterials: 15 to 25 mm

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | S.S.316 |
| Guide | S.S.316 |
| Disc / Option | FKM / NBR,EPDM,PTFE |
| Lever A | S.S.316 |
| Rink | S.S.316 |
| Lever B | S.S.316 |
| Lever Arm | S.S.316 |
| Float | S.S.316L/S.S.316(25mm) |

※S.S.316=316S31(BS),S31600(ASTM)
S.S.316L=316S11(BS),S31603(ASTM)
※ Casting Material: 316C16(BS) equivalent CF8M(ASTM)
-Materials: $\mathbf{4 0}$ to $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathrm{mm}$

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | S.S.316 |
| Valve Spindle | S.S.316 |
| Strainer | S.S.316 |
| Lever A | S.S.316 |
| Joint | S.S.316 |
| Cylinder | S.S.316 |
| Disc / Option | FKM / NBR,EPDM,PTFE |
| Guide | S.S.316 |
| Lever B | S.S.316 |
| Lever Arm | S.S.316 |
| Float |  | S.S.316L(40mm)/S.S.316

※S.S.316=316S31(BS),S31600(ASTM)
S.S.316L=316S11(BS),S31603(ASTM) ※ Casting Material: 316C16(BS) equivalent

CF8M(ASTM)

Stainless Steel Float Valve : Model SYS



## -Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | SYS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
|  | inch | $3 / 8$ | $1 / 2$ | $3 / 4$ | 1 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | above 0 to 0.75 MPa |  |  |  |  |
| 1.75 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  |  |  |  |  |

## -Basic Application:

These float valves use the weight and buoyancy of their float to keep water levels constant inside water reservoir tanks. SY float valves cannot only be used with tap water, but can also be used with special fluids, such as pure water, seawater etc.

## -Features:

1. The S.S. 316 stainless steel body and parts prevent stains and rust.
2. Lost wax casting provides the benefits of thin walls and lightness.
3. SYS 10~25 are single fulcrum type valves.
※ S.S.316=316S31(BS),S31600(ASTM)
-Flow Characteristics:


THREADED END JIS(BSP) 10 mm


## ODimensions:

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | L | H | F | Allowance of E | G | Length of Lever arm | Float | Connection Standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 3/8 | 20 | 19 | 25 | 13 | (48) | (218) | 61 | G3/8 | $( \pm 10)$ | (148) | 90 | \$50×L90 | JIS B 0202 \& BS21 |
| 15 | 1/2 | 30 | 35 | 33 | 38 | 70 | (367) | 108 | PJ1/2 | $\pm 20$ | (228) | 180 | 100 |  |
| 20 | 3/4 | 40 | 35 | 40 | 51 | 85 | (418) | 136 | PJ3/4 | $\pm 20$ | (293) | 200 | 120 | J B 2061 |
| 25 | 1 | 50 | 38 | 50 | 51 | 90 | (539) | 141 | PJ1 | $\pm 20$ | (360) | 280 | 150 |  |

※ JIS B 2061 is able to use BS21.

OMaterials: 15 to 25mm

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | S.S.316 |
| Lever | S.S.316 |
| Disc / Option | FKM / NBR,EPDM,PTFE |
| Guide | S.S.316 |
| Lever Arm | S.S.316 |
| Float | S.S.316 |

※ S.S.316=316S31(BS),S31600(ASTM)
※ Casting Material: 316C16(BS) equivalent
: CF8M(ASTM)

## Pilot valve of level differential operating type: Model FWDL


-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | FWDL |  | Applicable Fulid | Water |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 | 20 | Working Temperature | above 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | inch | $1 / 2$ | $3 / 4$ | Working Pressure (inlet) | above 0 to 1.6 MPa |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  | Shell Test Pressure | 2.4 MPa |
| Level of Adjustable |  |  |  |  |  |

## - Basic Application:

Model FWDL is used as a pilot valve with Model D series to reduce the energy costs of pumps by setting the water level suitable for water consumption.

## -Features:

1. The specially designed level differential pilot valve helps to increase water storage capacity and to circulate the water inside a tank.
2. The water level can be easily adjusted as required by shortening or lengthening the turnbuckle of valve arms.
3. The valve comes with a built-in stainless steel perforated strainer to protect the valve seat and prevent it from clogging, jamming, or overflowing.
4. The angle patterned pilot valve triggers self-cleaning of the system on every run.
5. Bronze protects potable water from red rust and rust contamination.
6. The polyethylene float never pollutes the drinking water.

Pilot valve of level differential operating type: Model FWDL


## -Dimensions:

unit:mm

| Nom.size |  | B | (C) | D | E | Minimum Adjusted Water Level |  |  |  |  | MAXimum Adjusted Water Level(EX-FACTORY) |  |  |  |  | d | Connection Standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  | H1 | (H2) | (G1) | (G2) | (L) | H1 | (H2) | (G1) | (G2) | (L) |  |  |
| 15 | 33 | 17 | 33 | 47.5 | R1/2 | $120 \pm 30$ | 100 | 217 | 207 | 588 | $280 \pm 30$ | 60 | 377 | 121 | 492 | 120 | $\begin{gathered} \text { JIS B } 0203 \\ \& \\ \text { BS21 } \end{gathered}$ |
| 20 | 40 | 18 | 33 | 47.5 | R3/4 | $120 \pm 30$ | 100 | 217 | 207 | 596 | $280 \pm 30$ | 60 | 377 | 121 | 500 | 120 |  |

-Materials:

| Description | Material | Description | Material |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze | Guide | Bronze |  |
| Valve Spindle | Brass | Lever B | Brass |  |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel | Lever Arm | Stainless Steel |  |
| Lever A | Bronze | Float | Polyethylene |  |
| Bolt | Stainless Steel | Joint A | Brass |  |
| Cylinder | Brass | Joint B | Brass |  |
| Disc | EPDM |  |  |  |

## BRONZE VALVES

Pressure Balanced Float Valves For Pilot: Operating Principles

## FWDL Operating Principles:

## Close Position: See Fig. 1

The FWDL is kept in the close position by the balancing mechanism when acted upon by the buoyancy of the float (used for valve closing) and the inlet pressure.

## Water Level Drops:

When the water level starts dropping, the float begins to rest less and less on the water surface, until 100 mm at which point it is practically hanging in the air. This is due to its pressure balancing mechanism.

## Open Position : See Fig. 2

When the water level drops more than 100 mm , the weight of the float will exceed FWDL's pressure balance, and the valve will open to start water flow.

## Water Level Rises:

The main valve will open when FWDL starts the flow.
The water level in the tank will start to rise.

## Back to Close Position: See Fig. 1

When the water level rises higher, the float (now used for valve closing) will start floating on the water. Then the FWD valve will close at the preset high water level.


FIG1. case of non flowing
$\mathrm{F}_{1}=\mathrm{P}_{1} \times \mathrm{S}_{1}=\mathrm{F}_{2}=\mathrm{P}_{1} \times \mathrm{S}_{2}$
$\checkmark$
Pilot Valve is closed by $\mathrm{F}_{3}$.
(Buoyancy of float)


FIG2. case of flowing
$F_{1}=P_{1} \times S_{1}=F_{2}=P_{1} \times S_{2}$
$\checkmark$
Pilot Valve is opened by $\mathrm{F}_{3}$. (Float weight)

Pressure Balanced Float Valves For Pilot: Operating Principles

## MODEL: DS PILOT VALVE(FWDL) INSTALLATION DIAGRAM



A:150mm (minimum) B:170mm C:100mm

## Advantages

1. FWDL pilot valve is designed to close tight when the water level reaches a preset maximum height (for first time operation). Afterwards, it opens whenever the water level drops approx. 100 mm . Thus, FWDL provides accurate water level control in tanks.
2. FWDL provides a large water storage capacity.
3. FWDL can be installed at any height.
4. FWDL has no guide. This prevents water contamination from worms or dust from outside the tank.
5. FWDL can be easily removed for maintenance purposes.
6. Below is the standard installation in Japan.

## MODEL:DS INSTALLATION EXAMPLE

(FWDL)


## MODEL:DS INSTALLATION DIAGRAM (FWDL)



No. 1


No. 3


No. 2


No. 4

## MODEL:DL INSTALLATION DIAGRAM (FWDL)

Constant Head Valve


No. 1

## Main Valve and Pilot Valve Combination System :

## By selecting FW series, dust and insects and rainwater will

FLOAT VALVES PILOT: FWDL $15 \mathrm{~mm} / 1 / 2 "$ SYSTEM DIAGRAM not be subject to intrusion from the hole for the pilot vaive.


MODEL: DS


MODEL: DS(flange)


MODEL: DX


MODEL: DRWP


APPLICATION for Portable and New Water system.
$\mathrm{A}: 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ (minimum) $\mathrm{B}: 170 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{C}: 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ (level differential)
Typical Application: For big tanks in basements in order to save on electricity for pumps and to minimize flow-noise during the night. (Tank capacity: above100 tons)
Recommendations: For pilot pipe, using sus $304 / 316$ Sch 40 pipe with size of $15 \mathrm{~mm} / 1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{OD}=21.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ pipes. (hole opening for pilot pipe penetrating, is 25 mm silicon sealing + pipe covering made of thin sus plate with headless allentkey screw)
-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | FWD |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 | 20 |
|  | inch | $1 / 2$ | $3 / 4$ |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |
| Working Temperature | 0.05 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | above 0 to 1.6 MPa |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 2.4 MPa |  |

## -Basic Application:

The FWD unit is used along with the DH unit in order to reduce the energy costs of pumps as well as conserve and refresh water by monitoring water levels that can greatly differ.

## -Features:

1. The specially designed level differential pilot valve helps to increase water storage capacity and to circulate the water inside a tank.
2. The water level can be easily adjusted as required by shortening or lengthening the riser (vertical) pipe of the pilot valves.
3. The valve comes with a built-in stainless steel perforated strainer to protect the valve seat and prevent it from clogging, jamming or overflowing.
4. The angle-patterned pilot valve triggers self-cleaning of the seat on every run.
5. Bronze protects potable water from red rust contamination.

6 . The polyethylene float never pollutes the drinking water.
7. The valve is designed to use chains for adjusting the level difference, a wide level difference minimizes the number of times the pumps turn on or off, therefore it is able to save on electricity costs for the pumps.

Pressure Balanced Float Valves For Pilot: Model FWD


## -Dimensions:

THREADED END JIS(BSP) $\mathbf{1 5} \mathbf{m m}$ to $\mathbf{2 0 m m}$

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | L | H | F | Allowance of E | $J$ | G | Length of Lever arm | Float d1 | Float d2 | Connection Standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 1/2 | 33 | 17 | 33 | 47.5 | 117 | (400) | 168 | R1/2 | $\pm 30$ | (200~500) | (285) | 250 | 100 | 120 | JIS B 0203 |
| 20 | 3/4 | 40 | 18 | 33 | 47.5 | 117 | (408) | 168 | R3/4 | $\pm 30$ | (200~500) | (285) | 250 | 100 | 120 | BS21 |

## -Materials:

| Description | Material | Description | Material |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze | Disc | EPDM |  |
| Valve Spindle | Bronze | Guide | Bronze |  |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel | Lever B | Brass |  |
| Lever A | Bronze | Lever Arm | Stainless Steel |  |
| Link | Stainless Steel | Float | Polyethylene |  |
| Cylinder | Bronze |  |  |  |

Pressure Balanced Float Valves For Pilot: Operating Principles

## FWD Operating Principles:

## Close Position: See Fig. 1

The FWD is kept in the close position by the balancing mechanism when acted upon by the buoyancy of float A (used for valve closing) and the inlet pressure.

## Water Level Drops: See Fig. 2

When the water level drops, float A will remain hanging in the air because of FWD's pressure-balancing mechanism. Meanwhile, float B (used for valve opening), which is connected to float A by a chain, keeps floating on the water.

## Open Position: See Fig. 3

When the chain is pulled to tension, the weight of float B (used for valve opening) will exceed FWD's pressure balance and the FWD valve will open to start water flow.

## Water Level Rises: See Fig. 2

The main valve will open when FWD starts to flow. The water level in the tank will start to rise.

## FWD Back to Close Position: See Fig. 1

Float B (used for valve opening) keeps floating on the water. When the water level rises higher, Float A (used for valve closing) will start floating on the water. Then the FWD valve will close.



FIG3.open position

FIG2. water level drops/rises

Main Valve and Pilot Valve Combination System :
Bu selecting FW series, dust and insects and rainwater will
FLOAT VALVES PILOT: FWD 15mm/ 1/2" SYSTEM DIAGRAM
not be subject to intrusion from the hole for the pilot value.


MODEL: DS


MODEL: DS(flange)


APPLICATION for Portable and New Water system.
A: 150 mm (minimum) B: 170 mm C: $500,1000,1500,2000 \mathrm{~mm}$
Typical Application: For tall tanks on rooftops or for big reservoirs to circulate dead water, save on pump electricity, lengthen pump life, and minimize flow-noise during the night. (Top tank size: 1 to $2.5 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ / Big reservoirs: above 100 tons)
Recommendations: For pilot pipe, using sus $304 / 316$ Sch 40 pipe with size of $15 \mathrm{~mm} / 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ OD=21.7mm pipes. (hole opening for pilot pipe penetrating is Min. 35 mm , rubber bush + silicon sealing + pipe covering socket with headless allentkey screw)

Pilot Operated Float Valves for pilot : Installation Diagram

## MODEL : DS INSTALLATION DIAGRAM (FWD)



No. 1


No. 3


No. 2


No. 4

Pilot Operated : Operating Principles

## MODEL : DS PILOT VALVE(FWD) INSTALLATION DIAGRAM



A: 150 mm (minimum) $\mathrm{B}: 170 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{C}: 500,1000,1500,2000 \mathrm{~mm}$

## Advantages

1. The FWD pilot valve is designed to close tight when the water level reaches a preset maximum height (for the first time operation). Afterwards, it opens whenever the water level drops approx. $500,1000,1500$ or 2000 mm . Thus FWD provides accurate water level control in the tank.
2. FWD provides large water storage capacity.
3. The FWD pilot valve is designed with a float attached at the end of a chain. Large water differential between the valve opening and closing can be achieved according to the chain length.
4. The FWD can be installed at any height.
5. The FWD has no guide. This prevents water contamination from worms or dust from outside the tank.
6. FWD can be removed easily for maintenance purposes.
7. FWD can reduce a lot of pump noise and pump electricity consumption, thus lengthening the pump's life.

## MODEL:DS INSTALLATION EXAMPLE (FWD)



## Caution

Please make sure to install FWD as such that during FWD operation, the float to open the valve and chain (of $500,1000,2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) won' t wind into any nearby pipes, etc.

Primary Pressure Sustaining Valve :


## -Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | DPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 20 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 65 | 80 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 |
|  | inch | 3/4 | 1 | 1-1/2 | 2 | 2-1/2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | 0.05 to $1.6 \mathrm{MPa} /(0.05 \text { to } 0.5 \mathrm{MPa})^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Set PressureRange |  | ※0.05 to $0.1 \mathrm{MPa}\left(^{*}\right.$ ), 0.1 to 0.35 MPa (*) $^{*}, 0.35$ to 0.55 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | $2.4 \mathrm{MPa} /(1.0 \mathrm{MPa})^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

※Choice of spring range. ( )* or ( ${ }^{*}$ ) shows the body material of plastic.

## -Basic Application:

DPS are installed generally before the water meter to recover the essential water distribution efficiency by sustaining primary pressure.

## -Features:

1. Model DPS is specially developed to stabilize supply pressure at the water distribution network.
2. Nominal size $20 \sim 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ are pilot valve integrated type for space saving.
3. Every size of Model DPS are designed as full bore.
4. The primary pressure setting is easy to change on site by adjusting thread or bolt.
5. Bronze/ lead free bronze prevents red rust contamination of potable water.

## Primary Pressure Sustaining Valve :

Model DPS


ODimensions: Threaded end

| Connection Standard:JIS B 0203 \& BS21 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.size | L | H1 | H2 | END |  |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | $3 / 4$ | 105.5 | 82 | 22 | $3 / 4$ " |
| 25 | 1 | 114.5 | 84.5 | 26 | 1 " |
| 40 | $1-1 / 2$ | 140 | 120 | 38 | $1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 50 | 2 | 140 | 308 | 37 | $2 "$ |



-Dimensions: Flanged end nit:mm
Connection Standard:JIS B 2240 \& ISO7005-3(BS4504)

| Nom.size |  | L | H1 | H2 | FLANGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 250 | 396 | 87.5 | JIS10K |
| 80 | 3 | 280 | 423 | 92.5 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 340 | 447 | 105 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 460 | 540 | 140 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 642 | 735 | 222.5 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 630 | 670 | 200 |  |
| 300 | 12 | 750 | 735 | 222.5 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 254 | 401 | 92.5 | PN16 |
| 80 | 3 | 284 | 430.5 | 100 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 348 | 452 | 110 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 464 | 542.5 | 142.5 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 650 | 742.5 | 230 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 630 | 672.5 | 202.5 |  |
| 300 | 12 | 750 | 742.5 | 230 |  |

Model DPS

## -Materials of bronze valve:

| Description | Material | Description | Material | Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze | Strainer holder | Brass | Guide | Bronze |
| Cover | Bronze | Resister A | Brass/Plastic | Strainer | Stainless Steel |
| Diaphragm | EPDM | Resister B | Brass/Plastic | Vaccum holder | Brass |
| Spring | Stainless Steel | Cap | Brass | Resister C | Brass |
| Adjustable Spindle | Brass | Orifice | Bronze | Seat | Stainless Steel |

## -Flow Characteristics:




## Primary Pressure Sustaining Valve :

Model DPS

## About primary pressure sustaining valve 1:

Most of waterworks utility in many countries where the economic development / growth are advancing, are facing following problems.

Large-scale companies (=large water consumers) which have been newly joined in the existing same water distribution block, have starting their business activity one after another.
In addition, the water usage of the individual by the improvement of living level is also increasing year by year.

Due to such a phenomenon, 'the residents complaint against the unstable water supply pressure and amount', and 'non-revenue water' has been highlighted as a problem related to the water-distribution.
And the high investment cost is required to solve them.
Many water works utilities are facing the problem of 'N.R.W' and higher investment costs for distribution. The total consumption of water in big cities is increasing year by year.

Therefore, the waterworks utility shall sequentially advance the new pipe laying and the replacement or the installation of the water distribution pump to solve the above problem.
For example, huge budget will be necessary for the replacement of pumps at the main distribution pump-station and pipe diameter expansion of the distribution pipe also requires a lot of time.

However, if waterworks utility considers the introduction of the pressure sustaining valve, they will notice that the investment amount is much cheaper compared with the above-mentioned previous, ordinary methods.

And, pressure-sustaining-valve system enables the stabilized water distribution, like a fully automatic controlled blood pressure control system.
Pressure-sustaining-valve starts to act as similar in the autonomic nervous system of the blood pressure control system in our body after installation.
Those can resolve the water distribution and related problems.

## BRONZE VALVES

## About primary pressure sustaining valve 2:

In the water distribution network which lost its water distribution balance due to the water consumption indicates the water shortage, or the lost-timing of watersupply, such as the so-called peak problem.
The above-mentioned problem can be solved by installing pressure-sustainingvalve enables to regain the distribution balance, due to restoring the original water-distribution pressure gradient by the time-sharing of watersupply/distribution.

In addition, the water supply pressure shortage at the water supply end district occured by the extension of the water distribution pipe, which is due to the increase of water supply taps, will be solved by setting a new distribution pressure gradient.

If the lack of water supply pressure at hills district occurred by the overall consumption increase against water supply in the same water distribution block, it will be solved to restore the water supply pressure to the hilly area by changing the distribution pressure gradient at the low zone.

In this way, by just installing pressure-sustaining-valves, the distribution pressure gradient in the water supply network is managed to set and vary at the desirable level.
It enables to achieve the distribution of optimal water distribution pressure.
And optimum re-distribution pressure for the water distribution enables to save energy of the water distribution pump and by choosing a smaller pump diameter and cutting a big budget of updating pumps.
Moreover, previous water leakage becomes a visual water leakage on the ground surface.
Therefore, it can be expected to advance to solve the non-revenue water problems that including the unknown water.

Pump Pressure Relief Valve : Model DPR/ PRWP


## -Operating Conditions:

| MODEL | DPR / PRWP |
| :---: | :---: |
| Applicable Fluid | Water |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | above 0.05 to 1.6 MPa |
| Set Pressure (outlet) ※ 1 | $100 \sim 350 \mathrm{kPa}, 350 \sim 550 \mathrm{kPa}, 550 \sim 750 \mathrm{kPa}, 750 \sim 1200 \mathrm{kPa}$ |
| Shell Test Pressure | 2.4 MPa |

※1 Choice of spring range

## -Basic Application:

Pressure Relief Valves DPR/PRWP are used in pump rooms for sprinkler system to relieve the extra pressure from the fluctuations in pump outlet pressure.

## -Features:

1. PRWP has been designed as wafer style for easy installation by reducing its weight by $50 \%$ and successfully shortening previous installation time by $50 \%$.
2. Main parts are made of bronze and stainless steel to prevent rust contamination.
3. The open degree of the main valve is manipulated by adjustable spindle to control water flow.
4. Simple disassembly and assembly features easy maintenance.
5. DPR/PRWP can be installed either vertically or horizontally.

Pump Pressure Relief Valve : Model DPR/ PRWP



FLANGED END JIS10K(PN16) 65mm to 300 mm
-Dimensions: Flanged end
unit:mm
Connection Standard:JIS B 2240 \& ISO7005-3(BS4504)

| Nom.size |  | L | H1 | H2 | FLANGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 250 | 396 | 87.5 | JIS10K |
| 80 | 3 | 284 | 423 | 92.5 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 344 | 447 | 105 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 460 | 540 | 140 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 510 | 570 | 165 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 630 | 670 | 200 |  |
| 300 | 12 | 750 | 735 | 222.5 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 250 | 401 | 92.5 | PN16 |
| 80 | 3 | 284 | 430.5 | 100 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 344 | 452 | 110 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 460 | 542.5 | 142.5 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 510 | 575 | 170 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 630 | 672.5 | 202.5 |  |
| 300 | 12 | 750 | 742.5 | 230 |  |

unit:mm
Connection Standard:JIS B 2240 \& ISO7005-3(BS4504)

| Nom.size |  | L | H1 | H2 | END |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 160 | (386) | 61 | JIS10K |
| 80 | 3 | 180 | (430) | 66 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 190 | (453) | 78.5 |  |
| 125 | 5 | 225 | (496) | 94 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 230 | (518) | 108 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 310 | (599) | 134 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 250 | (388) | 62.5 | PN16 |
| 80 | 3 | 284 | (434) | 70 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 344 | (455) | 80 |  |
| 125 | 5 | 344 | (498) | 96 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 460 | (518) | 108 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 510 | (601) | 135.5 |  |

-Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Cover | Bronze |
| Diaphragm | EPDM |
| Spring | Stainless Steel |
| Adjustable Spindle | Brass |
| Cap | Brass |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel |
| Seat | Stainless Steel |

-Flow Characteristics:



## Automatic Mixing Valve : Model TM Automatic Selector Valve : Model TS



## -Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | TM |  |  | TS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 | 20 | 25 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
|  | inch | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1 | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water (Cold/Hot) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature Control Range |  | 30 to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\longrightarrow$ |  |  |
| Control Temperature |  | $\square$ |  |  | $68 \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Water Diversion Performance |  | $\square$ |  |  | 0 to $1.5 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{min}(0.75 \mathrm{MPa})$ |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 1.75 MPa |  |  | 2.4 MPa |  |  |
| Flow Rate(L/min) <br> ※Pressure Difference is 0.2 MPa between $\mathrm{P}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{P}_{2}$. |  | 20 | 33 | 80 |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure | Cold Water | 0.02 to 0.6 MPa |  |  | 0 to 1.6MPa |  |  |
|  | Hot Water | $\begin{aligned} & 0.02 \text { to } 0.3 \mathrm{MPa}(15,20 \mathrm{~mm}) \\ & 0.02 \text { to } 0.2 \mathrm{MPa}(25 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

※ Cold Water Pressure $\geq$ Hot Water Pressure

## -Basic Application:

<Automatic Mixing Valves>
Automatic mixing valves are used in hot water supply systems of hotels, beauty salons, heated swimming pools, floor heating units and central heating systems.
<Automatic Selector Valves>
Automatic selector valves are used in boiler systems to prevent heat loss.

## -Features:

1. The automatic mixing valve's thermal wax element automatically adjusts hot/cold water downstream flow to a desired temperature by the actuating of the wax element.
2. The thermal wax element automatically selects the downstream port by desired temperature.
3. The open/close operations are controlled by the thermal wax element directly so there is no wiring required.
4. Bronze prevents rust contamination of the water.

## Automatic Mixing Valve : Model TM Automatic Selector Valve : Model TS


-Dimensions:
Dimensions:

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | $1 / 2$ | 60 | 86 | 15 | 38.5 | 24 |
| 20 | $3 / 4$ | 70 | 96.5 | 17 | 47.5 | 26 |


-Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Disc | Brass |
| Thermo Pellet |  |
| Piston | Stainless Steel |
| Valve Seat | Brass |



Water Hammer Eliminator : Model HA

-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | HA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 20 | 50 |
|  | inch | $3 / 4$ | 2 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | above 0 to 5 MPa |  |
| Shock Elimination Ability |  | 3Pa |  |

## -Basic Application:

The Water Hammer Eliminator HA, the key component of the Assembly, was engineered for use in high-rise buildings to eliminate the back pressure of water hammering caused by stopping of the booster and transfer pumps. It can be widely used for the piping systems in industrial plants, high-rise buildings, water suppliers and hospitals.
A check valve should be installed just after the pump, also ensure that the HA Assemble is installed downstream of the first check valve. When the pump stops, the HA can successfully release water hammer pressure by discharging water from the drain port. The HA drain should be connected to a water tank or discharged to a floor trap connection.

## -Features:

1. HA can successfully eliminate the noise of water hammering in 0.02 seconds.
2. HA is able to release the extra pressure of water-hammer to protect pipes, pumps, valves, fittings and other equipment from damage.
3. HA is more durable than conventional water hammer arrestors.
4. HA doesn`t need extensive water volume or pipe size/length calculations before installation.
5.20 mm HA can be used for 20 mm through 80 mm pipes.
5. 50 mm HA can be used for 100 mm and over pipes.

## Water Hammer Eliminator : Model HA



MODEL HA

- Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Water Hammer Eliminator <br> SIZE: 3/4" \& 2" | Bronze |
| Backup Check Valve | Bronze, SS304 |

- Dimensions: MODEL HA unit:mm

| Connection : JIS B 0203 \& BS21 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.Size | L | Connection |  |
| mm |  |  |  |
| 20 | $3 / 4$ | $(181)$ | Rc 3/4 |
| 50 | 2 | $(214)$ | Rc 2 |

## OLocal Materials:

| Flange, Fitting, and Pipe |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Silent Check Valve | Selected by Locally |
| Ball Valve |  |
| Needle Valve |  |

OSample Dimensions: minimum

| Connection : JIS B 2220 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.Size |  | A | B | C |  |  |
| mm | inch |  | $(750) \mathrm{min}$. |  |  |  |
| 100 | 4 | $(670) \mathrm{min}$. |  |  |  |
| 150 | 6 | $(850) \mathrm{min}$. | $\phi 280$ | $(880) \mathrm{min}$. |  |  |
| Flange |  |  | JIS 10K |  |  |  |


| Connection: ISO7005-1(BS 4504) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.Size |  | A | B | C |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |
| 100 | 4 | $(750) \mathrm{min}$. | $\phi 220$ | $(670) \mathrm{min}$. |
| 150 | 6 | $(850) \mathrm{min}$. | $\phi 285$ | $(880) \mathrm{min}$. |
| Flange |  |  |  | PN16 |

## - Water Hammer Characteristics:

Test Conditions : 1. Velocity in pipe $2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$ 2. Vertical pipe lenght 20m (Nominal size 2", Flow rate 236L/m)



Japanese Industrial Standards Certification Factory

Water Hammer Eliminator: Operating Principles

## HA Operating Principles:

HA allows up to 0.2 bars of pressure difference between the check valve chamber and the relief valve.
HA relief valve starts to discharge water to the atmosphere when the downstream pressure of HA becomes 0.2 bars higher than the upstream pressure

1. Normal Condition (Booster/Transfer Pumps is operating):

Downstream pressure after the check valve is lower than upstream pressure before the check valve.
2. Hammer Condition (Pump is stopped):

The weight of downstream water suddenly causes back flow. Backflow water punches the check valve seat causing the first noise, or shock, of water hammering.
3. Eliminate Condition (Just after first shock):

If the first shock is bigger than 0.2bars, then the HA relief valve unit starts to discharge extra pressurized water to the atmosphere in $2 / 100$ of a second until the downstream pressure becomes the same as upstream pressure.


FIG1.Nominal condition


FIG2.Eliminating condition

## Water Hammer Eliminator : Installation Diagram

## MODEL : HA <br> INSTALLATION PIPINGDIAGRAM

Basically, two HA units should be installed: one after the transfer pump and one after the elbow.

In this case, the pump and riser pipe are very close, so it is not necessary.

If the distance between the pump and the riser is 20 m or more or if more than 3 elbows have been installed in the pipes, then two HA units should be installed.


## Differences Between a Conventional Pump Room and a HA Unit Pump Room

Conventional System

1. FIG. 1 needs a lot of space for the pressure tanks.
2. The pressure tanks need yearly maintenance and are very expensive.
3. The pressure tanks can not prevent water hammering caused by check valve damage.

HA Unit System

1. In FIG.2, not much space is needed for the pump room.
2. One HA unit is enough to replace several pressure tanks!!
3. The HA unit can eliminate water hammering even when a check valve is damaged.

HA Unit: Achieves Extraordinary Cost Savings!!!


Water hammer arrestor


FIG. 2 New style of Pump Room

ALL PHOTOS: CAIRNHILL CREST CONDOMINIUM



In the case of HA units being installed near the pump, flow of inertia causes a vacuum before the check of the HA units. The 5 m distance between the pump and the HA units is called the "Inertia Zone" In this case, please install the optional HA unit.

View of a more compact pump room.



Water Hammer Eliminator: HA-UNIT

## Job Ref. of Major Project

- BII PLAZA TOWER 28.12.2003

Office Tower 3Towers 40F

- Mediterania Garden Residences

Gorgeous Apartment 8T 32F

- Kelapa Gading Square II

Urban Redevelopping 14T 35F

- The Peak Residence

High-Rise Apartment 4T 35+55F

- Central Business Pluit Mega Complex 4T 24F
- Novotel Hotel

Hotel
1T 3F

- Medilranian Lagon

Big Resort

- Meditarenia Resident 2

Gorgeous Apartment 4T 28F

- Jakarta City Tower

Office Tower
1T 33F

- City of Tomorrow Apartment

Gorgeous Condo 2T 20F

- Menara Palma

Office Tower 1T 35F

- Senayan Square

Commercial Tower 1T 23F

- RS. Sentosa

Hospital 1T 7F

- Bellagio Mansion

Deluxe Apartment 1T 34F

- Housing Development Board

Singapore Gov. Flat
Gov. Flat
Ave. 35F
O Marina View Resort
Resort Residence 1T 46F

- Nagoya Lucent Tower

Commercial Tower 1T 46F

- Saeki City Water Resevoir

Water Reservoir

- Meditarania Resident Marina Deluxe Apartment 4T 35F
- The Pakubuwono Residence High-End Apartment 5T 35F
- Sudirman Park Gorgeous Condo 2T 46F
- Pondok Indan Mall II Big Shopping Mall 1T 5F
- Setiabudi Residence Gorgrous Condo
- Lindeteves Gorgeous Condo
- Sudirman Condominium Gorgeous Condo 1T 34F
- Blok M Square Shopping Mall 1T 10F
- Regata Apartment Gorgeous Apartment 4T 32F
- Water Palace Surabaya Deluxe Condo 1T 20F
- Swiss Bell Hotel Hotel 1T 10F
- Suhid Sudirman Apartment Gorgeous Condo 1T 40F
- Senayan City Mega Complex 3T 32F
- Casablanca Mansion Deluxe Apartment 1T 12F
- Taman Palm Deluxe Apartment
- Tubetu Woodworking Plant Factory

- Operating Conditions:

| Product Type |  | Pressure vacuum breaker |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Installation Type |  | In-line |
| Check valve unit |  | mounted |
| MODEL |  | QB |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 |
|  | inch | 1/2 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | 0 to 1.6 MPa |

## - Features:

1. Model QB is designed as a pressure vacuum breaker to install to upstream side of the Kitchen, Toilet and Bath room where the terminal stop functions are incorporated with their shower head.
2. Model QB is an in-line type of the backflow prevention device, and is not only incorporating a check valve function but also incorporating a dynamic check valve chamber. This shows that Model QB has two functions as conventional vacuum breaker and check valve.
3. Model QB can prevent backflow contamination of washing machine, garden sprinkler system etc.

Pressure Vacuum Breaker: Model QB

## - Dimensions:



## - Typical applications:

$\diamond$ Pressure Vacuum Breaker
Causion: *2
From floor/ water level.to QB shall be kept at least 150 mm .


QB 1/2"

- Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Case | Bronze |
| Cap | Bronze |
| Vacuum disc | Silicon |
| Check Valve | Synthetic resin |
| Check disc | Silicon |
| Spring | Stainless Steel |

- Pressure Characteristics:

QB

$\diamond$ Conventional Vacuum Breaker (without check function)

$\diamond$ Pressure Vacuum Breaker (check valve incorporated)


Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventer : Model $B X, C X$

-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | BX,CX |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 80 |
|  | inch | $3 / 4$ | 1 | $1-1 / 4$ | $1-1 / 2$ | 2 | 3 |
| Applicable Fluid | Water, Hot water(without 80 mm$)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | 1.75 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure | Horizontal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Installation | 0.75 MPa CX |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## -Basic Application:

BX: Upstream of booster pumps, Chemical plant pipelines, washing machines, etc.
CX: Upstream of sprinklers, water heaters, branch pipes of individval flats.

## -Features:

1. The length of the valve has been reduced by $50 \%$ over previous models, so space and handling cost will be reduced by $50 \%$.
2. Head loss of the CX has been reduced by $50 \%$ over the BX and other brands throughout the world, so CX will save on pump operation costs.
3. The valves' design of two easy-tight nuts will save on the cost and time of installation and replacement.
4. Since they are designed as safety devices, BX and CX are made so that the manufacturer may also perform maintenance.

Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventer: Model BX,CX

-Dimensions:

| Connection Standard:JIS B0203 \& BS21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.size | L | H | C | D | E |  |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | $3 / 4$ | 127 | 121 | 75 | 46 | min. 26 |
| 25 | 1 | 127 | 121 | 75 | 46 | min. 26 |
| 32 | $1-1 / 4$ | 163 | 175 | 102 | 73 | min. 50 |
| 40 | $1-1 / 2$ | 163 | 175 | 102 | 73 | min.50 |
| 50 | 2 | 183 | 175 | 102 | 73 | min. 50 |

FLANGED END JIS10K(PN16) 80 mm
-Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body A | Bronze/Stainless Steel |
| Body B | Bronze/Stainless Steel |
| Disc | EPDM(PPS/Bronze) |
| Disc Holder | EPDM/(Bronze/Brass) |
| Diaphragm | EPDM/FKM |
| Test Cock | Bronze |


| Nom.size |  | L | H | C | D | E | Flange |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80 | 3 | 362 | 257.5 | 92.5 | 165 | min. 64 | JIS 10K |
|  | 366 | 265 | 100 | 165 | min.64 | PN16 |  |

## OREMARKS FOR INSTALLATION:

Hopper must be fixed to drain pipe

OPressure Characteristics:


## Job Ref. of Major Project

- Tokyo Disney Land
- The University of Tokyo
$B X, C X$
- Tokyo Fire Department Head Office

CX

- Japan Coast Guard Office Tower CX

National Cancer Center CX
Hospital East

- Hakodate National Hospital

CX

- Japan Ground Self Defense Force Camp BX, CX
- U.S. Yokota Air Force

CX

- Tokyo Institute of Technology National University CX
- Nippon Life Insurance Company CX
- U.S. Fleet activities Yokosuka CX
- National Astronomical Observatory of Japan

BX

- Tokyo Disney Sea $B X, C X$
- Kitakyushu Air Port

BX

- Chiba Court Building

CX

- European Union Japan Office Office Tower

CX

- Palece Hotel Tokyo
- Roppongi Hills Large Commercial building CX
- Tokyo Stock Exchange Office Tower CX
- Canon Inc. Office Tower BX

Centoral Japan Railway
Tokyo Station

- Shangri-la Hotel Tokyo

Shiseido Cemical CX
Chemical plant

- Nomura Research Institute Office Tower CX
- Japan IBM Makuhari Building BX
- Bridgestone Corporation Plant CX
- Japanese Red Cross Kyoto
No. 1, 2 Hospital
BX
- The Tokugawa Art Museum
- Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ Sagamihara Building CX
- NTT Communication Building BX
- Nippon Medical School Hospital CX
- Tokyo University of Science
- Kawasaki Medical University
- Keio University

Digital Differential Pressure Gauge : Model DP

-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL | DP |
| :---: | :---: |
| Applicable Fluid | Potable Water |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Working/Storage Temperature | -5 to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (without freezing and condensation) |
| Differential Pressure Range | 100 kPa |
| Max.Differential Pressure | 700 kPa (one-side pressure resistance) |
| Max.Pressure | 2 MPa (both-side pressure resistance) <br> (negative pressure side:- 90 kPa ) |
| Accuracy | $\pm 1.0 \% \mathrm{FF.S}+1$ digit at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Power Source | AA alkaline battery $(\mathrm{LR} 6) \times 2$ |

## -Features:

1. Model DP is a fully digital differential pressure gauge.
2. Model DP is specially designed as function-testing equipment of principle reduced backflow preventors.
3. Model DP is a portable digital gauge with a dry cell power source.
4. Water remaining inside the unit can be easily removed with a pump.
5. Tube ends are designed with quick touch connections.

-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | KRW |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 65 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 150 |
|  | inch | 2-1/2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | above 0 to 1.6 MPa |  |  |  |  |
| Set Pressure (outlet) ※ |  | $65,80,125 \mathrm{~mm}$ : $100 \sim 200 \mathrm{kPa}, 200 \sim 350 \mathrm{kPa}, 350 \sim 650 \mathrm{kPa}, 650 \sim 1200 \mathrm{kPa}$ 100 mm : $100 \sim 400 \mathrm{kPa}, 400 \sim 700 \mathrm{kPa}, 700 \sim 1000 \mathrm{kPa}, 1000 \sim 1200 \mathrm{kPa}$ 150 mm : $100 \sim 200 \mathrm{kPa}, 200 \sim 400 \mathrm{kPa}, 400 \sim 700 \mathrm{kPa}, 700 \sim 1000 \mathrm{kPa}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Set Pressure |  | 200 kPa |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 2.4 MPa |  |  |  |  |
| Rated Flow Rate (L/min) |  | 190 | 430 | 650 | 1100 | 1300 |

※Choice of spring range

## -Basic Application:

Pressure Reducing Valves KRW are used at various places, such as buildings, plants, hot water supply systems, etc.

## -Features:

1. KRW`s special wafer design provides easy installation and reduces its weight by $50 \%$ thereby successfully shortening previous installation time by $50 \%$.
2. KRW uses a balanced pressure mechanism which responds to the changes in water supply pressure.
3. Main parts are made of bronze and stainless steel to prevent rust contamination.
4. Simple disassembly and assembly features easy maintenance.
5. KRW can be installed either vertically or horizontally.

Wafer Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRW

-Dimensions:
Dimensions:

| Nom.size | A | B | C | $\phi \mathrm{D}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{m m}$ | inch |  |  |  | JIS10K | PN16 |
| 65 | $2-1 / 2$ | 120 | $\sim 200$ | $\phi 115$ | 122 | 125 |
| 80 | 3 | 140 | $\sim 270$ | $\phi 133$ | 132 | 142 |
| 100 | 4 | 160 | $\sim 350$ | Oct 177 | 157 | 160 |
| 125 | 5 | 190 | $\sim 400$ | Oct 200 | 188 | 192 |
| 150 | 6 | 230 | $\sim 500$ | Oct 237 | 216 | 216 |

## -Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Valve Spindle | Bronze / Stainless Steel* |
| Diaphragm | EPDM |
| Spring | Oil Temp Wire |
| Cover | FC |
| Adjustable Spindle | Brass |
| Disc | EPDM |

* 65~125mm Bronze 150mm Stainless Steel


## -Caution:

This is a wafer style designed valve. Installation must be between flanges with gaskets and tightened using long bolts and nuts.

## Wafer Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRWP


-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | KRWP |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 65 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 200 |
|  | inch | $2-1 / 2$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Applicable Fluid | Water |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | above 0 to 1.6 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Set Pressure (outlet) ※ 1 | $100 \sim 350 \mathrm{kPa}, 350 \sim 550 \mathrm{kPa}, 550 \sim 750 \mathrm{kPa}, 750 \sim 1200 \mathrm{kPa}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Set Pressure | 200 kPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure | 2.4 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |

※1 Choice of spring range

## -Basic Application:

Pressure Reducing Valves KRWP are used with water distribution pipes, plants, etc. where large flow and space saving is required. ※3

## -Features:

1. KRWP has been designed as wafer style for easy installation by reducing its weight by $50 \%$ and successfully shortening previous installation time by $50 \%$.
2. Main parts are made of bronze and stainless steel to prevent rust contamination.
3. The open degree of the main valve is manipulated by an adjustable spindle to control water flow.
4. Simple disassembly and assembly features easy maintenance.
5. KRWP can be installed either vertically or horizontally.
※3 Direct actuated pressure reducing valves control the downstream pressure during the condition of water flowing and under the valve closing condition.
Pilot operated pressure reducing valves can control the outflow pressure during the water is flowing.

## PATENTED

 ECO VAIVE

MODEL KRWP 150 mm JIS / PN

## -Dimensions:

| Nom.size |  | A | B | $\phi \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mmit:mm |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | inch |  |  | JIS10K | PN16 |
| 80 | $2-1 / 2$ | 140 | $(295)$ | 122 | 125 |
| 100 | 4 | 180 | $(315)$ | 132 | 142 |
| 125 | 5 | 225 | $(320)$ | 188 | 192 |
| 150 | 6 | 230 | $(330)$ | 216 | 216 |
| 200 | 8 | 310 | $(390)$ | 268 | 271 |

## -Caution:

This is a wafer style designed valve. Installation must be between flanges with gaskets and tightened using long bolts and nuts.
In case of vertical installation, make
sure all air inside the diaphragm chamber is completely discharged to the atmosphere.

- Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Cover | Bronze |
| Diaphragm | EPDM |
| Flow Regulator | Bronze |
| Valve Spindle | Stainless Steel |
| Disc | EPDM |
| Valve Seat | Bronze |
| Disc Cap | Bronze |
| Pilot Valve | Bronze |

## OFlow Characteristics:

FIG. KRW 65, 80, 100, 125, 150, 200 mm


## Wafer Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRWP

## -Flow Characteristics:

FIG. KRWP 65, 80, 100, 125, 150, 200 mm


Wafer Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRW
ECO VALVE

## Pressure Reducing Valve Comparison Table

$$
2007.01
$$

| Nominal Size Manufacturer |  |  | KANE | V | Y | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maintenance Size (mm)※1 | 65 mm | A | 400 | 550 | 450 | 500 |
|  | 80 mm | A | 500 | 550 | 450 | 500 |
|  | 100 mm | A | 600 | 600 | 550 | 600 |
| Product Size (mm) ※ ${ }_{1}$$\qquad$ | 65 mm | B | 125 | 175 | 175 | 175 |
|  |  | C | 120 | 215 | 220 | 215 |
|  |  | D | 200 | 280 | 252 | 325 |
|  | Size Ratio |  | 1 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
|  | 80 mm | B | 142 | 185 | 185 | 185 |
|  |  | C | 140 | 230 | 230 | 230 |
|  |  | D | 270 | 285 | 263 | 325 |
|  | Size Ratio |  | 1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
|  | 100 mm | B | 160 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
|  |  | C | 160 | 260 | 270 | 260 |
|  |  |  | 350 | 345 | 318 | 390 |
|  |  |  | 1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Product Weight (kg) ※1 | 65 mm |  | 6.0 | 22.0 | 20.0 | 21.0 |
|  | W eight Ratio |  | 1 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
|  | 80 mm |  | 8.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 |
|  | Weight Ratio |  | 1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
|  | 100 mm |  | 18.0 | 35.0 | 33.0 | 30.0 |
|  | Weight Ratio |  | 1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Installation Man-hour | Man-hour Ratio |  | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Comprehensive <br> Evaluation of Maintenance | Space Saving |  | Good | - | - | - |
|  | Ease of Operation |  | Good | - | - | - |
|  | Maintenace Time |  | Less | - | - | - |
| Service Response | Casting Procedure |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { On-site } \\ \text { Fabrication } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Subcontracted Factory |  |  |
|  | Delivery Period |  | Standard Stock |  |  |  |
|  | Service System |  | Good | - | - | - |
|  | Response Capability |  | Good | - | - | - |
| Environmental Load | By Weight |  | Less | - | - | - |
| Vibration Noise (db) ※ 1 | 65 mm |  | $\bigcirc 80 \mathrm{db}$ | $\bigcirc 70 \mathrm{db}$ | $\leqq 70 \mathrm{db}$ | $\bigcirc 80 \mathrm{db}$ |
|  | 80 mm |  | $\bigcirc 80 \mathrm{db}$ | $\leq 80 \mathrm{db}$ | $\bigcirc$ ¢0db | $\bigcirc 80 \mathrm{db}$ |
|  | 100 mm |  | $\leqq 80 \mathrm{db}$ | $\leqq 90 \mathrm{db}$ | $\leqq 90 \mathrm{db}$ | $\leqq 80 \mathrm{db}$ |
| Material of Main Parts ※ 1 | Body |  | Bronze | Bronze | Bronze | Bronze |
|  | Disc |  | EPDM | NBR | EPDM | NBR |
|  | Diaphragm |  | EPDM | NBR | EPDM | NBR |

※1) According to catalogue data of the above companies.
$※ 2)$ The ratio was evaluated as $K R W=1$.
$※ 3)$ The KRW has a wafer-style connection, while the others are flanged.

Wafer Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRWP

## Pressure Reducing Valve Comparison Table

2007.01

| Manufacturer |  |  | KANE | C | S | W | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating Principles |  |  | Pilot Operated <br> /Wafer Style | Pilot Operated /ANSI150 | Pilot Operated /PN16 | Direct Acting <br> /ANSI125 | Pilot Operated /PN16 |
| Maintenance Size (mm) | 125 mm 150 mm 200 mm | A | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline 600 \\ & -600 \\ & \hline-200 \end{aligned}$ | $\star 1$ |  |  |  |
| Product Size (mm) | 125 mm | B- | 192 -225 -225 | . | - | 254 346 841 | - |
|  | Capacity Ratio |  | 1 | - | - | 5.4 | - |
|  | 150 mm | B | 216 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 286 |
|  |  | C | 230 | 508 | 511 | 384 | 415 |
|  |  | D | 330 | 340 | 270 | 911 | 492 |
|  | Capacity Ratio |  | 1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 5.6 | 3.3 |
|  | 200 mm | B | 271 | 343 | 342 |  | 344 |
|  |  | C | 310 | 645 | 635 |  | 500 |
|  |  | D | 390 | 406 | 365 | - | 584 |
|  | Capacity Ratio |  | 1 | 2.4 | 2.1 | - | 2.7 |
| Product Weight (kg) | 125 mm |  | 28 | . | - | 160 | - |
|  | Weight Ratio |  | 1 | - | - | 5.7 | - |
|  | 150 mm |  | 32 | 129 | 113 | 227 | 75 |
|  | W eight Ratio |  | 1 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 2.3 |
|  | 200 mm |  | 57 | 227 | 227 | - | 125 |
|  | Weight Ratio |  | 1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | - | 2.2 |
| Installtation Man-hours | Man-hou |  | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Comprehensive <br> Evaluation of Maintenance | Space Saving |  | Good | - | - | - | - |
|  | Ease of Operation |  | Good | - | - | - | - |
|  | Maintenance Time |  | Less | - | - | - | . |
| Service Response | Casting Procedure |  | On-site Fabrication | Subcontracted Factory |  |  |  |
|  | Delivery Period |  | Standard Stock |  |  |  |  |
|  | Service System |  | Good | - | - | - | - |
|  | Response Capability |  | Good | - | - | - | - |
| Environmental Load | By Weight |  | Less | - | - | - | - |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Rated Flow } \\ \star 2 \end{gathered}$ | 125 mm | $1 / \mathrm{min}$ | 2200 | - | - | (1000) |  |
|  | 150 mm |  | 2400 | (5300) | (3120) | (1650) | (2000) |
|  | 200 mm |  | 5200 | (8700) | (6300) | - | (3333) |
| Material of Main Parts | Body |  | Bronze | Ductile Iron | Ductile Iron | Cast Iron | Ducyile |
|  | Cover |  | Bronze | Cast Iron | Ductile Iron | Castlron | Ducyile |
|  | Disc |  | EPDM | Buna-N Rubber | EPDM | Hycar | NBR |
|  | Diaphragm |  | EPDM | Nylon Reinforced Buna-N Rubber | EPDM | Hycar | NBR |

$※ 1$ ) According to catalogue data of the above companies.
※2) The ratio was evaluated as KRWP $=1$
$※ 3)$ The KRWP has a wafer-style connection, while the others are flanged.
$\star 1$ :The maintenance size $A$ is estimated to be an additional 250 mm or more over each company`s product size $D$.
$\star 2$ : The rated flows of the other companies other than KANE are estimate values.

Direct actuated Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRY

-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | KRY |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 |
|  | inch | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/2 | 2 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | above 0 to 1.6 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |
| Set Pressure (outlet) ※ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \sim 40 \mathrm{~mm}: 100 \sim 350 \mathrm{kPa}, 350 \sim 550 \mathrm{kPa}, 550 \sim 750 \mathrm{kPa}, 750 \sim 1200 \mathrm{kPa} \\ 50 \mathrm{~mm}: 100 \sim 200 \mathrm{kPa}, 200 \sim 350 \mathrm{kPa}, 350 \sim 650 \mathrm{kPa}, 650 \sim 1200 \mathrm{kPa} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Set Pressure |  | 200 kPa |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 2.4 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rated Flow Rate (L/min) |  | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 120 |

※Choice of spring range

## -Basic Application:

KRY Pressure Reducing Valves are used at various places, such as buildings, plants, hot water supply systems, etc. The KRY valve limits the water supply pressure to keep it below a desired pressure in all cases.

## -Features:

1. Bronze is used in the body, valve spindle, and other parts to resist rust and zinc contamination. Stainless steel materials are also used in the main parts to ensure water purity.
2. KRY uses a balanced pressure mechanism that responds to changes in the water supply pressure to ensure stable secondary pressure.
3. This unit incorporates a strainer which can be cleaned easily by simply removing the strainer cap at the supply side.
4. KRY can be installed either vertically or horizontally.

Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRY


OMaterials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Spindle | Bronze |
| Diaphragm | EPDM |
| Disc | EPDM |
| Disc Cap | Bronze |
| Cover | Bronze |
| Spring | Oil Temp.Wire |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel |
| Strainer Cap | Bronze |
| Adjustable Spindle | Brass |

ODimensions:
unit:mm

| Connection Standard:JIS B 0203 \& BS 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.size | A | B | C | D | E | F |  |  |
| $\mathbf{m m}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | $1 / 2$ | 115 | 32 | 39.5 | 33.2 | $(\sim 109)$ | $\phi 90$ |  |
| 20 | $3 / 4$ | 115 | 32 | 39.5 | 33.2 | $(\sim 109)$ | $\phi 90$ |  |
| 25 | 1 | 115 | 32 | 39.5 | 33.2 | $(\sim 109)$ | $\phi 90$ |  |
| 32 | $1-1 / 4$ | 140 | 48 | 43 | 47.5 | $(\sim 124.5)$ | $\phi 90$ |  |
| 40 | $1-1 / 2$ | 140 | 48 | 43 | 47.5 | $(\sim 124.5)$ | $\phi 90$ |  |
| 50 | 2 | 153 | 53 | 46.5 | $(72.2)$ | $(\sim 122)$ | $\phi 90$ |  |

## -Flow Characteristics:



Each line shows the outflow differentials of inlet pressure.

-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | KRM |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 | 20 | 25 |
|  | inch | $1 / 2$ | $3 / 4$ | 1 |
| Applicable Fluid | Water |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | above 0 to 1.0 MPa |  |  |  |
| Set Pressure (outlet) | $100 \sim 300 \mathrm{kPa}$ |  |  |  |
| Standard Set Pressure | 200 kPa |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure | 2.0 MPa |  |  |  |
| Rated Flow Rate (L/min) | 50 |  |  |  |

## -Basic Application:

KRM Pressure Reducing Valves are used at various places, such as buildings, plants, hot water supply systems, etc. The KRM valve limits the water supply pressure to keep it below a desired pressure in all cases.

## -Features:

1. Bronze is used in the body, valve spindle, and other parts to resist rust and zinc contamination. Stainless steel materials are also used in the main parts to ensure water purity.
2. A balanced pressure mechanism that responds to the change of the water supply pressure is used to ensure stable secondary pressure.
3. This unit incorporates a strainer, so you can clean it easily by simply removing the strainer cap at the supply side.
4. You can install this valve either vertically or horizontally.

Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRM


OMaterials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Spindle | Dzinc |
| Diaphragm | NBR |
| Disc | NBR |
| Disc Cap | Brass |
| Cover | SPCE |
| Spring | Oil Temp.Wire |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel |
| Strainer Cap | Brass |
| Adjustable Spindle | Brass |

## -Dimensions:

| Connection Standard:JIS B 0203 \& BS 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 1/2 | 115 | 32 | 40.5 | 33.2 | (95.5) | ( $\phi 84$ ) |
| 20 | 3/4 | 115 | 32 | 40.5 | 33.2 | (95.5) | ( $\phi 84$ ) |
| 25 | 1 | 115 | 32 | 40.5 | 33.2 | (95.5) | ( $\phi 84$ ) |

## -Flow Characteristics:




## -Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | KRS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 65 | 80 | 100 |
|  | inch | 2-1/2 | 3 | 4 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | above 0 to 1.6 MPa |  |  |
| Set Pressure (outlet) ※ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 65,100 \mathrm{~mm}: 100 \sim 200 \mathrm{kPa}, 200 \sim 350 \mathrm{kPa}, 350 \sim 650 \mathrm{kPa}, 650 \sim 950 \mathrm{kPa}, 950 \sim 1200 \mathrm{kPa} \\ & 80 \mathrm{~mm}: 100 \sim 400 \mathrm{kPa}, 400 \sim 700 \mathrm{kPa}, 700 \sim 950 \mathrm{kPa}, 950 \sim 1200 \mathrm{kPa} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Standard Set Pressure |  | 200 kPa |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 2.4 MPa |  |  |
| Rated Flow Rate (L/min) |  | 190 | 430 | 650 |

※Choice of spring range

## -Basic Application:

Pressure Reducing Valves KRS are used at various places, such as buildings, plants, hot water supply systems, etc., to limit the water supply pressure and keep it below a desired pressure.

## -Features:

1. Bronze is used in the body, valve spindle and other parts to resist rust and zinc contamination.
Stainless steel materials are also used in the main parts to ensure water purity.
2. A balanced pressure mechanism that responds to the change of the water supply pressure is used to provide stable secondary pressure.
3. The built-in strainer can be cleaned easily by removing the strainer cap at the supply side.
4. KRS can be installed either vertically or horizontally.

Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRS


OMaterials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Spindle | Bronze |
| Diaphragm | EPDM |
| Disc | EPDM |
| Disc Cap | Bronze |
| Cover | Bronze/FC* |
| Spring | Oil Temp.Wire |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel** |
| Strainer Cap | Bronze** |
| Adjustable Spindle | Brass |
| ${ }^{*} 65 \mathrm{~mm}$ Bronze $80,100 \mathrm{~mm}$ FC | ${ }^{* * 65 m m ~ o n l y ~}$ |

## ODimensions:

| Connection Standard:JIS B2240 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | F | Flange |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 220 | 120 | 100 | 87.5 | (~188) | ¢ 133 | JIS10K |
| 80 | 3 | 250 | 125 | 125 | 92.5 | ( $\sim 315$ ) | Oct177 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 290 | 145 | 145 | 105 | ( $\sim 351$ ) | Oct200 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 220 | 120 | 100 | 87.5 | ( 188) | ¢ 133 | JIS16K |
| 80 | 3 | 254 | 127 | 127 | 100 | (~315) | Oct177 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 298 | 149 | 149 | 112.5 | ( $\sim 351$ ) | Oct200 |  |

Connection Standard:ISO 7005-3(BS 4504)

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | D | E | F | Flange |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 224 | 122 | 102 | 92.5 | ( 188) | $\phi 133$ | PN16 |
| 80 | 3 | 254 | 127 | 127 | 100 | (~315) | Oct177 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 298 | 149 | 149 | 110 | ( $\sim 351$ | Oct200 |  |

## OFlow Characteristics:



Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRT

-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | KRT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 80 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 |
|  | inch | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | above 0 to 1.6 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Set Pressure (outlet) ※ |  | 100~350kPa, 350~550kPa, 550~750kPa, 750~950kPa, 950~1200kPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Set Pressure |  | 200 kPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 2.4 MPa |  |  |  |  |  |  |

※Choice of spring range

## -Basic Application:

Pressure Reducing Valves KRT are used at water distribution pipes, plants, etc. where large flow is required.

## -Features:

1. KRT is a pilot operated pressure reducing valve, which provides greater water flow with stable pressure.
2. The open degree of the needle valve is adjusted with work conditions of KRT.
3. The main parts of KRT are made of bronze and stainless steel to prevent red rust contamination.
4. Simple disassembly and assembly features easy maintenance.
5. The open degree of the main valve can be adjusted by turning the spindle to restrain water flow.

Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRT

-Dimensions:

|  | Si |  |  |  | unit:mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Connection Standard:JIS B2240 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | Flange |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |
| 80 | 3 | 280 | 200 | 340 | JIS 10K |
| 100 | 4 | 340 | 210 | 350 |  |
| 125 | 5 | 375 | 235 | 375 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 404 | 210 | 265 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 510 | 270 | 350 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 572 | 270 | 350 |  |
| 300 | 12 | 642 | 445 | 465 |  |

## -Flow Characteristics:

## -Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze* $^{*}$ |
| Cover | Bronze $^{*}$ |
| Diaphragm | EPDM |
| Diaphragm Shaft | Stainless Steel |
| Spring | Stainless Steel |
| Valve Seat | Bronze |
| Adjustable Spindle | Brass |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel |
| Guide | Stainless Steel |
| Pilot Valve | Bronze |
| Flow Regulating | Bronze |

*Body materials are changed to cast iron or ductile iron from size of 12 inchs.

| Connection Standard:JIS B2240 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.size |  | A | B | C | Flange |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |
| 150 | 6 | 408 | 210 | 265 | JIS 16K |
| 200 | 8 | 518 | 270 | 350 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 580 | 270 | 350 |  |
| 300 | 12 | 654 | 445 | 465 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | unit:mm |
| Connection Standard:ISO 7005-3(BS 4504) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | A | B | C | Flange |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |
| 150 | 6 | 408 | 210 | 265 | PN16 |
| 200 | 8 | 518 | 270 | 350 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 580 | 270 | 350 |  |
| 300 | 12 | 650 | 445 | 465 |  |



## PILOT OPERATED VALVES

Pressure Reducing Valve : Model RPF


## -Operating Conditions:

| Ductile iron MODEL |  | RPF |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 100* | 150 | 200 |
|  | inch | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Applicable Fluid |  | Water |  |  |
| Working Temperature |  | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) |  | above 0 to 25bar |  |  |
| Set Pressure (outlet) ※ |  | 1.5~2.0bar, 2.0~3.5bar, 3.5~9.0bar, 9.0~12.0bar |  |  |
| Standard Set Pressure |  | 7.0bar |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 37.5bar |  |  |

※Choice of spring range Note: * Model of full bore (flow port and nominal size are the same).

Model RPF are used at water distribution network, water system at buildings, plants, etc. where medium/ large flow, medium/ high pressure are required.

## -Features:

1. RPF is a pilot operated pressure reducing valve, which designed to prevent air remains in the flow stream, for avoid vibration, unstable downstream pressure and etc.
2. The flow rate of RPF can be varied by turning the flow adjusting spindle, during the main valve is not pressurized.
3. The body and cover of RPF ductile iron line up are coated with epoxy resin.
4. Air-vent cock mounted on the cover enables to release the remaining air inside of RPF easily at installation and maintenance.
5. Optionally, perforated strainers can be mounted before the diaphragm seat to protect the valve seat.

Pressure Reducing Valve : Model RPF

-Dimensions of Ductile iron model:

| Connection Standard:ASME B 16.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.size | A | B | C | Flange |  |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |
| $100^{*}$ | 4 | 351 | 245 | 400 | ANSI |
| 150 | 6 | 392 | 245 | 400 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 520 | 330 | 445 |  |


| Connection Standard: JIS B2239 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $100^{*}$ | 4 | 350 | 245 | 400 | JIS16K |
| 150 | 6 | 392 | 245 | 400 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 518 | 330 | 445 |  |
| $100^{*}$ | 4 | 354 | 245 | 400 | JIS20K |
| 150 | 6 | 400 | 245 | 400 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 526 | 330 | 445 |  |


| Connection Standard: BSEN 1092-1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $100^{*}$ | 4 | 346 | 245 | 400 | PN16 |
| 150 | 6 | 388 | 245 | 400 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 514 | 330 | 445 |  |
| $100^{*}$ | 4 | 354 | 245 | 400 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 400 | 245 | 400 | PN25 |
| 200 | 8 | 526 | 330 | 445 |  |

Note: *Full bore model (flow port and nominal size are the same).
-Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Ductile Iron*1 |
| Cover | Ductile Iron*1 |
| Diaphragm | EPDM |
| Diaphragm Shaft | Stainless Steel |
| Spring | Stainless Steel |
| Valve Seat | Stainless Steel |
| Adjustable Spindle | Brass |
| Guide | Bronze |
| Pilot Valve | Bronze |
| Flow Regulator | Bronze |

Note: *1Epoxy resin coated
-Flow Characteristics:


Flow Velocity (m/s)


## BRONZE VALVES

Direct Actuated Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRX/-H


## -Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kominal Size | mm |
|  | 20 |
| Applicable Fluid | $3 / 4$ |
| Working Pressure | Water (Cold $/ \mathrm{Hot})$ |
| Set Pressure (outlet) | $0.1 \sim 0.3 \mathrm{MPa}$ |
| Standard Set Pressure | 0.2 MPa |
| Shell Test Pressure | 2.4 MPa |
| Rated Flow Rate (L/min) | $55 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| Temperature Range | $\sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{KRX}), \sim 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{KRX}-\mathrm{H})$ |
| Connection |  |

## -Features:

1. This valve body was specially designed to minimize water-flow noise. Model KRX is the quietest pressure-reducing valve in Japan. (P1 = 0.6 MPa, P2 = 0.2 MPa , Flow Rate $=55 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{min}: 45 \mathrm{~dB}$ )
2. It is suitable for hotels and condominiums.
3. Model KRX has adopted a union joint connection to shorten maintenance time.

Direct Actuated Pressure Reducing Valve : Model KRX/-H

-Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Spindle | Dzinc |
| Diaphragm | NBR |
| Disc | NBR |
| Cover | SPCE |
| Spring | Oil Temp.Wire |
| Adjustable Spindle | Brass |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel•POM |

## OFlow Characteristics:



-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | FRV |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 15 | 20 | 25 | 50 |
|  | inch | $1 / 2$ | $3 / 4$ | 1 | 2 |
| Applicable Fluid | Water |  |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | 0 to 1.6 MPa |  |  |  |  |

## -Basic Application:

Pressure Ratio Reducing valves are used for water saving by reducing outlet pressure and decreasing water outflow, moreover it can be used where the piping space is too limited to install conventional pressure reducing valves.

## -Features:

1. FRV is the smallest "Pressure Ratio Reducing Valve" in the world.
2. FRV is designed with a union nut and male threaded end so as to provide easy and quick installation.
3. The FRV is much more durable than previous models.
4. The FRV is designed for any inlet pressure to any desired outlet pressure.
5. FRV is the simplest device for water savings.

## Pressure Ratio Reducing Valve : Model FRV


Standard
A, JIS B 0203 \& BS21
B, JIS B 0202 \& BS21)

MODEL FRV
-Flow Characteristics: ratio1:2


Wafer Style Pressure Reducing Valve: Installation Diagram

## MODEL: KRW INSTALLATION DIAGRAM



## MODEL: KRWP INSTALLATION DIAGRAM



Wafer Style Pressure Reducing Valve: Installation Diagram

## MODEL: KRW/KRWP VERTICAL INSTALLATION DIAGRAM



CAUTION:
In case of vertical installation of KRW/KRWP, it is insufficient to discharge air in the main or pilot valve by opening the air releasing cock.
Unfasten several diaphragm bolts and nuts until all the air is discharged. Without the above precaution, serious vibration or noise may occur due to the incomplete discharging of the air inside the main or pilot valve and diaphragm chamber of the main valve.

NOTE:
In the case of vertical KRW/KRWP installation when there is no place to install an air vent on the riser, be sure to install an air vent on the horizontal pipe before the valve.

Wafer Style Pressure Reducing Valve: Installation Diagram

## MODEL: KRW INSTALLATION DIAGRAM


※ Open the stop valve during maintenance.
※ Setting pressure of bypass side $\geqq$ main side $+0.5-1$. 0 bar.

## MODEL: KRWP INSTALLATION DIAGRAM



Conbination Usages of Pressure Reducing Valve : Installation Diagram

## CASE: KRD/ KRY CONBINATION DIAGRAM


※ Open the stop valve during maintenance.
※ Setting pressure of the Direct type $\geqq$ Pilot type +1 bar.

## CASE: KRWP/ KRW CONBINATION DIAGRAM


※ Open the stop valve during maintenance.
$※$ Setting pressure of the Direct type $\geqq$ Pilot type +1 bar.

## MODEL: KRWP SPECIAL INSTALLATION DIAGRAM



## CAUTION:

Don't install KRWP main valves at tilted angles on horizontal pipes.
This may cause serious vibration or noise due to incomplete discharging of the air inside the main or pilot valve and diaphragm chamber of the main valve.

NOTE:
In case there is no space like the above piping, keep a distance of 1.0 to 1.5 m of piping between the elbows and the P.R.V. Install an air vent (size $1^{\prime \prime}$ or above) before the KRWP within a minimum distance of 30 cm .
To prevent unexpected turbulant flow, it is not recommended to install elbows within a distance that is 10 times the bore size.

Wafer Style Pressure Reducing Valve: Flow Characteristics

## How to Use the Flow Characteristics Chart

The flow rate of pressurereducing valve increases as outlet pressure decreases. When the outlet pressure becomes 200 kPa , the flow rate is zero. When outlet pressure becomes 130 kPa , flow rate in $38 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{min}$. When outlet pressure becomes zero, the flow rate reaches the maximum value.


## Pressure Reducing Valve

Model:KRW
Actuation of Model KRW

| Outlet Pressure $\left(P_{2}\right)$ | When Outlet Pressure equals <br> Set pressure $\left(P_{b}\right)$ | When Outlet Pressure is less <br> Inan Set pressure $\left(P_{b}\right)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | $P_{2}=P_{b}$ | $P_{2}<P_{b}$ |
|  | Close | Open |
| When Inlet Pressure is less <br> than Set pressure $\left(P_{b}\right)$ <br> $P_{1}>P_{b}$ |  | Open |

## Pressure Reducing \& Pressure Sustaining Valve

## Model:KRWP

Actuation of Model KRWP

| Outlet Pressure ( $\mathrm{P}_{2}$ ) <br> Inlet Pressure ( $\mathrm{P}_{1}$ ) | When Outlet Pressure equals Set pressure ( $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{b}}$ ) | When Outlet Pressure is less than Set pressure $\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{b}}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{P}_{2}=\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{b}}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{2}<\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{b}}$ |
| When Inlet Pressure is greater than Set pressure ( $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{a}}$ ) $\mathrm{P}_{1}>\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{a}}$ | Close | Open |
| When Inlet Pressure equals or is less than Set pressure $\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{a}}\right)$ $P_{1}<P_{a} ; P_{1}>P_{a}$ | Close | Close |

$\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{a}}$ :Set Sustained Pressure $\quad \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{b}}$ :Set Outlet Pressure

Wafer Style Pressure Reducing Valve: Installation Note

## CAUTIONS: (See installation diagrams)

## 1. Bypass Pipe

A bypass pipe, necessary to facilitate cleaning or maintenance of the pipes, should be installed as shown.
2. Straight Pipe

A straight pipe should be installed before the main valve to secure stable operation of the valve. The length of the straight pipe should be 10 times the pipe bore size to prevent turbulant flow.
3. Air Vent

An air vent should be installed before the main valve to discharge all the air to prevent vibration and noise in the system.

## 4. Pressure Gauge

Pressure gauges should be installed at the inlet side and the outlet side of the main valve, or downstream of the bypass pipe where the gauge can be easily read.

## BRONZE VALVES

Wafer Style Pressure Reducing Valve: Installation Note
5. Maintenance Spaces for KRW,KRWP,DRWP,DHWP,DMWP Maintenance spaces should be as shown below.

MODEL: KRW


| Size | A | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 65 | 400 | 400 |
| 80 | 500 | 400 |
| 100 | 600 | 450 |
| 125 | 700 | 450 |
| 150 | 800 | 500 |

MODEL : KR/DR/DH/DMWP


| Size | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 65 | 600 | 400 | 450 | 450 |
| 80 | 600 | 400 | 450 | 450 |
| 100 | 600 | 450 | 500 | 500 |
| 125 | 600 | 450 | 500 | 500 |
| 150 | 600 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 200 | 700 | 500 | 600 | 600 |

## BRONZE VALVES

Flanged type Pressure Reducing Valve: Installation Note
6. Maintenance Space for KRS,KRT

Maintenance space should be as below:
MODEL : KRS


| Unit: mm |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Size | A |
| 65 | 700 |
| 80 | 700 |
| 100 | 800 |

MODEL : KRT


How to Read Flow Characteristics Charts of Pressure Reducing Valves

1. About Pressure Reducing Valves:

Pressure reducing valves are used to reduce the inlet pressure, no matter how high it is, to an outlet pressure which shall not be higher than a preset value. When all downstream valves are fully closed, there is no flow $(Q)$, and the outlet pressure (P2) equals the value of the preset pressure.
When downstream valves are partially open, liquid starts to flow, and the outlet pressure becomes lower than the preset value. If the downstream valves open wider, the flow rate $(\mathrm{Q})$ increases and the outlet pressure becomes lower.
2. Conditions: (see Fig.1)

| Model: | KRW | Size: | 100 mm |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Inlet Pressure $\left(\mathrm{P}_{1}\right):$ | 600 kPa | Preset Pressure $\left(\mathrm{P}_{2}\right):$ | 400 kPa |

The differential pressure of $P_{1}$ and $P_{2}$ calculation is below:

$$
\mathrm{P}_{1}-\mathrm{P}_{2}=600-400=200 \mathrm{kPa}
$$

Please look at the line $P_{1}=P_{2}+200 \mathrm{kPa}$ on the chart, read the ( 100 mm ) scale for the flow rate.
If the differential pressure is 300 kPa , please look at the line.

$$
\mathrm{P}_{1}=\mathrm{P}_{2}+300 \mathrm{kPa}
$$

If the differential pressure is 500 kPa , please look at the line.

$$
\mathrm{P}_{1}=\mathrm{P}_{2}+300 \mathrm{kPa}
$$

This is because when the differential pressure is over 300 kPa , the flow characteristic line is nearly equal to the $P_{1}=P_{2}+300 \mathrm{kPa}$ line.
3. How to read flow characteristic charts: (an example)

If the flow rate is $0 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{min}$,(Valve V1 is closed), the outlet pressure is 410 kPa . If the flow rate is $400 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{min}$, the outlet pressure is 360 kPa . If the flow rate is $600 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{min}$, the outlet pressure is 340 kPa .


| Inlet Pressure $\mathrm{P}_{1}(\mathrm{kPa})$ | Outlet Pressure $\mathrm{P}_{2}(\mathrm{kPa})$ | Flow Rate $\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{min})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600 | 410 | 0 |
| 600 | 360 | 400 |
| 600 | 340 | 600 |

## BRONZE VALVES

Flow Charactristic Chart of Pressure Reducing Valves: Model KRW

## OFlow Characteristics:



FIG. 1 Flow Characteristics Chart of Pressure Reducing Valves

ECO VALVE Water Pressure Reducing Valve Cavitation Chart


## Water Style Control Valve: KRW/KRWP/DRWP

## Job Ref. of Major Project

- Meditarania Resident Marina
Deluxe Apartment 4T 35F
- Plaza Indonesia Mega Complex ..... 2T 48+47F
- Blok M Square
Shopping Mall ..... 1T 10F
- The Raintree CondominiumGorgeous Condo 3T 18F
- The Metropolitan Condominium Gorgeous Condo 2T 45F
5F
5F
- The Sail Marina Bay
High-End Condo ..... 2T 63+70F
- Marina Sand Integrated Resort(CASINO)
Mega Entertain Complex
- Marunouchi Trust Tower Main BLD
Commercial/Hotel ..... $1 T$ ..... 37F
- N.Y.K Line Building Office Tower ..... 1T 15F
- Oguchi Junior High Schoo
Public School ..... 1T 3F
- Aeon Odaka Shpping MaShopping Mall1T 3F
- Sumitomo Realty \& Development Yotsuya BLD
Office Tower ..... 1T 9F
- Sumitomo Realty \& Development
Chiyoda First BLD
Office Tower ..... 1 T ..... 14F
- Park Homes Shin Urayasu
Deluxe Apartment 1T 14F
- Osaki 1 chome Project
Mega Complex ..... 1T 18F
- Kameria HospitalHospital1T 3F
- Mihama Nuclear Power Plant


## 著名物件納入実績減圧弁：KRS／KRT／KRTS

- 台北国際金融センタ－101
- 台北県政府各庁舎
- 台大会議センター
- 台中新光人寿
- 長栄桂冠ホテル
- 彰化基督病院
- 国泰病院
- 西園病院
- 聖功病院
- 赤十字
- 台湾大学
- 元智大学
- 中華電信
- 士林地方裁判所
- 国泰天母ショッピングセンター
- 西湖清境
- 新竹金竹広場
- 法鼓山
- 統一高島屋デパート
- 婦幼病院
- 精英電胼企業本部
- 亜東技術学院
- 愛•地球博（愛知万博）
- 紅屋町再開発
- 金地国際ビル
- 中関村金融センター
- 善導寺
- 真如苑
- 明基電脳
- 倫飛電脳
- 大都市 H 21
- 新光A8
- 海悦花園
- 宇開発住宅マンション
- 民頓華楼
- 観景住宅華厦
- 園霖ホテル
- 高雄県政府各庁舎
- 興㻑華苑
- 央視大楼
- 銀泰センター
- 玉潭区住宅マンション
－Golden Hill Park Condominium
－Marco Polo Hotel
－Horizon Green
－Meriden Condominium
－Newton Condominium
－（Goverment／Public Utility Board）
－Nee Soon
－Spring Leaf Road
－Jalan Chengkek
－Holland Grove
－Grove Avenue
－Mediterania Garden Residence
－Grand Copthorne Hotel
－Central Business District

Constant Pressure Reducing Pilot Operated Valve : Model KRD-(C/H)


## -Operating Conditions:

| MODEL | $\mathrm{KRD}(\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{H})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | $40,50 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Applicable Fluid | Water(Cold $/ \mathrm{Hot})$ |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{KRD}(\mathrm{C}), 0$ to $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{KRD}(\mathrm{H})$ |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | 0.15 to 1.6 MPa |
| Set Pressure (outlet) | 0.1 to 1.0 MPa |
| Standard Set Pressure | 0.3 MPa |
| Shell Test Pressure | 2.4 MPa |

## -Basic Application:

KRD units are used in hotels, hospitals and condominiums where a stable pressure of cold and hot water supply is required under any conditions.
In cases where water heaters and pumps are used, the increase and decrease of outflow temperature is also caused by the fluctuation of outlet pressure. It is possible to solve the above problems by installing a KRD on all water pipes and hot water pipes before taps and showers.

## -Features:

1. The KRD is a pilot operated pressure reducing valve that provides greater flow with constant pressure.
2. The open degree of the needle valve has been set to maintain a stable outlet pressure to within $6 \%$ of the outlet pressure fluctuation.
3. KRD has low head loss and provides fixed pressure from little flow to great flow.
4. Outlet pressure can be easily set from 0.1 MPa to 1.0 MPa . (Set pressure scale indicated)
5. The main parts of the KRD are made of bronze and stainless steel to prevent rust contamination.

Constant Pressure Reducing Pilot Operated Valve: Model KRD-(C/H)


## -Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Diaphragm | EPDM/FKM |
| Spring | Stainless Steel |
| Cover | Bronze |
| Pipe | PA/Copper |

## ODimensions:

unit:mm

| Connection Standard:JIS B 0203 \& BS21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.size |  |  | L1 | L2 | L3 | H1 |
| H2 | H2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | $1-1 / 2$ | 110 | $(103)$ | $(76)$ | $(187)$ | 25 |
| 50 | 2 | 115 | $(109)$ | $(76)$ | $(187)$ | 50 |

Constant Pressure Reducing Pilot Operated Valve: Model KRD-(C/H)

- Flow Characteristics:


KRD 2


Comparison of KRD 1-1/2 and KRY 1-1/2


Constant Pressure Reducing Pilot Operated Valve: Operating Principles

## KRD Operating Principles:

(Difference between conventional pressure reducing valve and KRD)
KRD operation is almost the same as conventional pressure reducing valve operation. (Conventional refers to direct actuated types)

The main feature is that the KRD is operated by a pilot system.
There is a great difference in response of valve open and close between the KRD pilot valve and that of a direct actuated type of pressure reducing valve.

The KRD successfully reduces the response to minimize fluctuation of outlet pressure.
$\mathrm{F}_{8}\left(\mathrm{P}_{2} \times \mathrm{S}_{2}\right)>\mathrm{F}_{4}$
$※$ pilot Valve is closed
$F_{1}\left(P_{1} \times S_{1}\right)<F_{3}\left(P_{3} \times S_{3}\right)$
※ $P_{3}=P_{1}$


FIG 1. case of non fiowing
$\mathrm{F}_{2}\left(\mathrm{P}_{2} \times \mathrm{S}_{2}\right)<\mathrm{F}_{4}$
※ pilot Valve is opened
$F_{1}\left(P_{1} \times S_{1}\right)>F_{3}\left(P_{3} \times S_{3}\right)$


FIG 2. case of fiowing


## * Differences between a conventional pipe system and the KRD system.

 1. Conventional systems use at least 4 or 5 risers for gravity-fed supply. 2. Conventional systems use zone pressure reducing systems every 3 or 5 floors.3. Conventional pressure reducing can only control outlet pressure within a ( $30 \%$ ) fluctuation. 4. Large valves need a large space for installation and maintenance.
4. Conventional systems may need individual pressure reducing valves for each flat.
6 . The KRD system needs only one riser.
5. The KRD can keep outlet pressure flat.
Benefits of the KRD system:
6. Saves on the cost of riser pipes and their installation costs.
7. Saves on the cost of larger valves such as zone pressure reducers.
8. Saves space and cost for installation and maintenance because of the KRD's size.
9. Saves on the cost of individual pressure reducing valves.



* 

Normally close position of Solenoid valve : Model PM(D)/PML(D)


Model: PM


THREADED END BSPN JIS Rc 1/2, 3/4"
Model: PML



Model: PMLD


Solenoid Valve : Model DK

-Dimensions:

| Connection Standard:JIS B0203 \& BS21 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.size |  | L | H | END |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |
| 15 | $1 / 2$ | 80 | 88 | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 20 | $3 / 4$ | 80 | 88 | $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 25 | 1 | 90 | 97 | 1 " |
| 32 | $1-1 / 4$ | 110 | 106 | $1-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 40 | $1-1 / 2$ | 110 | 106 | $1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 50 | 2 | 120 | 110 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ |

-Materials:

| Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze |
| Diaphragm | EPDM |
| Diaphragm Plate | Stainless Steel |
| Cover | Bronze |
| Spring | Stainless Steel |
| Coil | Copper Wire |


-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL | DK |
| :---: | :---: |
| Working Pressure | 0 to 1.6 MPa |
| Applicable Fluid | Water |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operation | Normally closed |
| Voltages | AC24, 100, 110, 220, 230V DC12, 24V |
| Insulation Grade | B Grade |
| Installation | Avoid direct sunlight |

## -Features:

1. The solenoid valve uses a molded coil, which is free from troubles such as electrical leakage or coil burn.
2. Main parts of solenoid valve are made of bronze or stainless steel to prevent rusting.

## -Flow Characteristics:



Solenoid Valve : Model DM,DMWP

## -Materials:

| Description | Material | Description | Material |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze | Adjustable Spindle | Brass |  |
| Diaphragm | EPDM | Disc | EPDM |  |
| Diaphragm Plate | Stainless Steel | Valve Seat | Bronze |  |
| Cover | Bronze | Guide | Stainless Steel |  |
| Spring | Stainless Steel |  |  |  |

## -Flow Characteristics:





Solenoid Valve : Model DM,DMWP

©Dimensions: Threaded end
unit:mm

| Connection Standard:JIS B0203 \& BS21 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.size |  | L | H1 | H2 | END |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 3/4 | 90 | 135 | 117 | 3/4" |
| 25 | 1 | 100 | 140 | 121 | $1 "$ |
| 32 | 1-1/4 | 110 | 140 | 128 | 1-1/4" |
| 40 | 1-1/2 | 120 | 145 | 129 | 1-1/2" |
| 50 | 2 | 140 | 150 | 136 | 2" |



-Dimensions: Wafer end unitmm

| Nom.size |  | A | B | C |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{m m}$ | inch |  |  | JIS10K | PN16 |
| 65 | $2-1 / 2$ | 160 | $(185)$ | $\phi 122$ | $\phi 125$ |
| 80 | 3 | 180 | $(213)$ | $\phi 132$ | $\phi 142$ |
| 100 | 4 | 190 | $(223)$ | $\phi 157$ | $\phi 160$ |
| 125 | 5 | 225 | $(245)$ | $\phi 188$ | $\phi 192$ |
| 150 | 6 | 230 | $(265)$ | $\phi 216$ | $\phi 216$ |
| 200 | 8 | 310 | $(345)$ | $\phi 268$ | $\phi 271$ |

-Dimensions: Flanged end
unit:mm
Connection Standard:JIS B 2240 \& ISO7005-3(BS4504)

| Nom.size |  | L | H1 | H2 | H3 | FLANGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 250 | 181 | 87.5 | 177 | JIS10K |
| 80 | 3 | 280 | 198 | 92.5 | 195 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 340 | 208 | 105 | 210 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 460 | 265 | 140 | 272 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 510 | 265 | 165 | 272 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 572 | 265 | 200 | 272 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 254 | 181 | 92.5 | 177 | PN16 |
| 80 | 3 | 284 | 198 | 100 | 195 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 344 | 208 | 110 | 210 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 460 | 265 | 142.5 | 272 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 518 | 265 | 170 | 272 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 580 | 265 | 202.5 | 272 |  |



-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL | DM,DMWP |
| :---: | :---: |
| Working Pressure | 0.03 to 1.6 MPa |
| Applicable Fluid | Water |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operation | Normally closed |
| Voltages | AC24, 100, 110, 220, 230V DC12, 24V |
| Insulation Grade | B Grade |
| Installation | Avoid direct sunlight |

## -Features:

1. The solenoid valve uses a molded coil, which is free from troubles such as electrical leakage or coil burn.
2. The pilot system (DM/DMWP ) can prevent water hammering.
3. Main parts of solenoid valve are made of bronze or stainless steel to prevent rusting.
4. A stainless steel strainer is equipped on the main body.
5. Flow rate can be controlled from full open to full close by turning the adjustable spindle. (DM/DMWP)
6. A manually operated valve is mounted for checking or in the case of blackouts. (DM/DMWP)
7. DMWP has been designed as wafer style for easy installation and successfully shortening previous installation space.

Normally Close position of Solenoid valve for Pilot: Operating Principles

## MODEL : PM/PML PILOT SOLENOID VALVE INSTALLATION DIAGRAM



## Advantages

1. Model PM/PML is a solenoid valve which is designed as a pilot valve of float valves.
2. Model PML is designed in angle type and is mounted manual valve opening plug.
3. Using the Model PM/PML and the pilot type of float valve enables dual benefits of the fail-safe at the water tank system. No. 1: If the garbage clogging happens at the valve seat of the PM/PML, the float valve can close itself and shut off the main valve. No. 2: If the pilot float valve becomes malfunction, PM/ PML can close at the timing of which the water reached to the full level.

## MODEL: PML INSTALLATION EXAMPLE (with FWDL)



Pilot Operated Float Valve : Model DS/DRWP

-Operating Conditions:

| MODEL | DS / DRWP |
| :---: | :---: |
| Applicable Fluid | Water |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | above 0.03 to 1.6 MPa |

## -Basic Application:

Pilot operated valves are used in water reservoir tanks to keep the water level constant.


## -Features:

1. The small-bore size of the pilot valve is advantageous in securing water reserve with a small air gap.
2. The water level of the storage tank can be easily adjusted by extending or shortening the length of the pipes.
3. The perforated stainless strainer lengthens diaphragm and seat life with its filtering and dynamic flow speed control.
4. Flow rate can be controlled from full open to full close by turning the adjustable spindle (especially useful in drought conditions).
5. Stainless steel seats avoid damage from dust much more effectively than bronze ones.
6. In comparison with side cover units, the top cover features easy maintenance of internal components.
7. Pilot operated valves are recommended when separately installing the pilot and main valves (even over a long distance).
8. Bronze prevents red rust contamination of potable water.
9. Optionally, pipe covering socket with headless allentkey screw and rubber bush are provided, using sus $304 / 316$ Sch40 pipe with size of $15 \mathrm{~mm} / 1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{OD}=21.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ pipes. (hole opening for pilot pipe penetrating is Min. 35 mm and finishing with silicon sealing)

Pilot Operated Float Valve : Model DS/DRWP

-Dimensions: Flanged end
unit:mm
Connection Standard:JIS B 2240 \& ISO7005-3

| Nom.size |  | L | H1 | H2 | H3 | Flange |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 250 | 267.5 | 87.5 | 139 | JIS 10K |
| 80 | 3 | 280 | 287.5 | 92.5 | 154 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 340 | 315 | 105 | 174 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 460 | 412 | 140 | 231 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 510 | 437 | 165 | 228 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 572 | 473 | 200 | 228 |  |
| 300 | 12 | 642 | 667.5 | 222.5 | 265 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 254 | 272.5 | 92.5 | 139 | PN16 |
| 80 | 3 | 284 | 295 | 100 | 154 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 348 | 320 | 110 | 174 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 464 | 414.5 | 142.5 | 231 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 518 | 442 | 170 | 228 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 580 | 475.5 | 202.5 | 228 |  |
| 300 | 12 | 650 | 675 | 230 | 265 |  |

-Dimensions: Threaded end
unit:mm

| Connection Standard:JIS B 0203 \& BS21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.size | L | H1 | H2 | H3 | END |  |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | $3 / 4$ | 90 | 136 | 19 | 90 | $3 / 4$ " |
| 25 | 1 | 100 | 142 | 21 | 94 | $1 "$ |
| 32 | $1-1 / 4$ | 110 | 154 | 26 | 99 | $1-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 40 | $1-1 / 2$ | 120 | 159 | 30 | 98 | $1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 50 | 2 | 140 | 173 | 37 | 104 | $2 \prime$ |


-Dimensions: Wafer end
unit:mm
Connection Standard:JIS B 2240 \& ISO7005-3(BS4504)

| Nom.size |  | L | H1 | H2 | H3 | $\phi$ D | END |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 140 | (252) | 61 | (191) | 122 | JIS 10K |
| 80 | 3 | 180 | (281) | 66 | (215) | 132 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 190 | (301.5) | 78.5 | (223) | 157 |  |
| 125 | 5 | 225 | (339) | 94 | (245) | 188 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 230 | (373) | 108 | (265) | 216 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 310 | (479) | 134 | (345) | 268 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 140 | (253.5) | 62.5 | (191) | 125 | PN16 |
| 80 | 3 | 180 | (285) | 70 | (215) | 142 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 190 | (303) | 80 | (223) | 160 |  |
| 125 | 5 | 225 | (341) | 96 | (245) | 192 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 230 | (373) | 108 | (265) | 216 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 310 | (480.5) | 135.5 | (345) | 271 |  |

## Pilot Operated Float Valve : Model DS/DRWP

-Materials:

| Description | Material | Description | Material | Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze | Strainer holder | Brass | Vaccum holder | Brass |
| Cover | Bronze | Resister A | Brass / Plastic | Resister C | Brass |
| Diaphragm | EPDM | Resister B $^{*}$ | Brass / Plastic | Seat | Stainless Steel |
| Diaphragm plate | Stainless Steel | Cap | Brass | Spindle | Stainless Steel |
| Spring | Stainless Steel | Orifice | Brass | Disc | EPDM |
| Adjustable Spindle | Brass | Guide | Bronze | Spindle Guide | Stainless Steel |
| Handle | Brass/Bronze | Strainer | Stainless Steel | Valve Lid | Bronze |

※ Size 20, 25mm :Resister E, Size 32, 40, 50mm :Resister B
-Flow Characteristics:

-Optional parts: rubber bush \& pipe cover



Pilot Valve FWD/FWDL Installations for: Model DX/DS/DRWP

Recommendable common installations: Using sus 304/316 Sch40 pipe with size of 15 mm $1 / 2$ " OD=21.7mm pipes or PPR pipe. (hole opening for pilot pipe penetrating, is Min. 35 mm + rubber bush + silicon sealing + cover plate with headless allentkey screw)


Main and Pilot Valve Combination System : Model DS/DL/DRWP


Pilot Operated Float Valves Flanged End : Model DX


## -Operating Conditions:

| MODEL |  | DX |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Size | mm | 80 | 100 | 150 |
|  | inch | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Applicable Fluid | Water |  |  |  |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | 0.03 to 1.6 MPa |  |  |  |
| Shell Test Pressure |  | 2.4 MPa |  |  |

## -Basic Application:

Pilot Operated Float Valves DX are used with water reservoir tanks to keep the water level constant.

## OFeatures:

1. Extremely compact design is advantageous in limited space installation.
2. The water level of the storage tank can easily be adjusted by changing the length of the rod.

## OFlow Characteristics:


3. Perforated strainer lengthens diaphragm life.
4. Flow rate can be controlled from full open to full close by screwing the adjustable spindle (especially useful during droughts).
5. The stainless steel seat prevents damage from dust much more effectively than a bronze one.
6 . In comparison with a side cover, the top cover features easy maintenance of internal components.
7. Bronze prevents red rust contamination of potable water.

Pilot Operated Float Valves Flanged End : Model DX

-Dimensions:
unit:mm

| MODEL <br> Nom.size |  | DX |  |  |  |  | Connection Standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | L | H1 | H2 | H3 | END |  |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80 | 3 | 140 | 281 | 126 | 132 | PN16 | $\begin{gathered} \text { ISO 7005-3 } \\ \text { (BS 4504) } \end{gathered}$ |
| 100 | 4 | 170 | 308 | 137 | 171 |  |  |
| 150 | 6 | 200 | 338 | 167 | 171 |  |  |

-Materials:

| Description | Material | Description | Material |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze | Strainer Holder | Brass |  |
| Cover | Bronze | Cap | Bronze |  |
| Diaphragm | EPDM | Strainer | Stainless Steel |  |
| Guide | Bronze | Orifice | Bronze |  |
| Spring | Stainless Steel | Resistor A | Plastic |  |
| Seat | Stainless Steel | Resistor B | Plastic |  |
| Adjustable Spindle | Brass |  |  |  |

Float Valve With Sustaining Valve : Model DH/DHWP



## -Operating Conditions:

| MODEL | DH / DHWP |
| :---: | :---: |
| Applicable Fulid | Water |
| Working Temperature | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Working Pressure (inlet) | 0.05 to 1.6 MPa |
| Set PressureRange | $※ 0.05$ to $0.1 \mathrm{MPa}, 0.1$ to $0.35 \mathrm{MPa}, 0.35$ to 0.55 MPa |
| Shell Test Pressure | 2.4 MPa |

※Choice of spring range

## -Basic Application:

DH units are used in water reservoir tanks to keep the water level constant.

## -Features:

1. The DH unit is a pilot operated valve with sustaining valve function.
2. The perforated strainer lengthens diaphragm life.
3. Flow rate can be controlled from full open to full close by screwing the adjustable spindle (especially useful in drought conditions).
4. The back pressure setting bolt is fully covered by a brass metal cap to prevent unauthorized third parties from changing the setting.
5. Bronze prevents red rust contamination of potable water.

Float Valve With Sustaining Valve : Model DH/DHWP

-Dimensions: Flanged end
Connection Standard:JIS B 2240 \& ISO7005-3(BS4504)

| Nom.size |  | L | H1 | H2 | FLANGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 250 | 396 | 87.5 | JIS10K |
| 80 | 3 | 280 | 423 | 92.5 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 340 | 447 | 105 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 404 | 482 | 140 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 510 | 570 | 165 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 572 | 670 | 200 |  |
| 300 | 12 | 642 | 735 | 222.5 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 254 | 401 | 92.5 | PN16 |
| 80 | 3 | 284 | 430.5 | 100 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 348 | 452 | 110 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 408 | 484.5 | 142.5 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 518 | 575 | 170 |  |
| 250 | 10 | 580 | 672.5 | 202.5 |  |
| 300 | 12 | 650 | 742.5 | 230 |  |

-Dimensions: Threaded end
unit:mm

| Connection Standard:JIS B 0203 \& BS21 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nom.size |  | L | H1 | H2 | END |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 3/4 | 90 | 267 | 19 | 3/4" |
| 25 | 1 | 100 | 269 | 21 | $1 "$ |
| 32 | 1-1/4 | 110 | 291 | 26 | 1-1/4" |
| 40 | 1-1/2 | 120 | 295 | 30 | 1-1/2" |
| 50 | 2 | 140 | 308 | 37 | 2 " |


-Dimensions: Wafer end unit:mm
Connection Standard:JIS B 2240 \& ISO7005-3(BS4504)

| Nom.size |  | L | H1 | H2 | END |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | inch |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 140 | (386) | 61 | JIS10K |
| 80 | 3 | 180 | (430) | 66 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 190 | (453) | 78.5 |  |
| 125 | 5 | 225 | (496) | 94 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 230 | (518) | 108 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 310 | (599) | 134 |  |
| 65 | 2-1/2 | 140 | (388) | 62.5 | PN16 |
| 80 | 3 | 180 | (435) | 71 |  |
| 100 | 4 | 190 | (455) | 80 |  |
| 125 | 5 | 225 | (498) | 96 |  |
| 150 | 6 | 230 | (518) | 108 |  |
| 200 | 8 | 310 | (601) | 135.5 |  |

Float Valve With Sustaining Valve : Model DH/DHWP

## -Materials:

| Description | Material | Description | Material | Description | Material |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Body | Bronze | Strainer holder | Brass | Guide | Bronze |
| Cover | Bronze | Resister A | Brass/Plastic | Strainer | Stainless Steel |
| Diaphragm | EPDM | Resister B | Brass/Plastic | Vaccum holder | Brass |
| Spring | Stainless Steel | Cap | Brass | Resister C | Brass |
| Adjustable Spindle | Brass | Orifice | Bronze | Seat | Stainless Steel |

## -Flow Characteristics:





Float Valve With Sustaining Valve : Model DH/DHWP

## About pilot operated float valve with sustaining valve:

Many water works utilities are facing the problem of "Peak Cut" and higher investment costs for distribution. The total consumption of water in big cities is increasing year by year.

Water works utilities have to start planning for new pumps or new piping. Replacing equipment in main pump stations, enlarging pipes and changing the pipes to a larger bore is extremely expensive.

But if water works utilities consider using Model DH, they'll find the cost of installing the DH unit is much cheaper than previous methods of investment.

DH can fully support the water works utilities to solve the problem of "Peak-Cut". DH functions exaclty the same way as our body's blood-pressure control. Each DH becomes a nerve in the network of the water supply system.

## Remark:

After installation of a DH unit, every pilot operated float valve must be changed to a DH unit, otherwise peak-cut problems will become worse.

Float Valve With Sustaining Valve : Model DH/DHWP

## CASE. 1 : NORMAL SITUATION Distribution is even.



If the city-mains' pressure is high enough for distribution, 20 mm pipe-sized tanks and 50 mm pipe-sized tanks can get water smoothly and evenly.
At normal night time hours the distribution situation is as above.

Float Valve With Sustaining Valve : Model DH/DHWP

## CASE. 2 : OCCASIONAL SITUATION PEAK-TIME Distribution is uneven.



During peak time, the city-mains' pressure drops significantly.
Water always goes towards the larger bore pipes or ground level at lower places.
This causes uneven distribution.
For example, the 20 mm pipe only gets water after the 50 mm pipe's tank becomes full of water.
This means that occasionally, the 20 mm pipe's tank might be empty!

Float Valve With Sustaining Valve : Model DH/DHWP

## SOLUTION : INSTALL Model DH Pilot Operated Float Valve With Sustaining Valve. Water distribution is under control of DH.



During peak time, city-mains' pressure drops significantly, but the DH unit starts to keep inlet pressure at the desired pressure by closing or opening the main valve.
It's like the blood pressure control system in humans.
Every DH unit continuously opens or closes the main valve regardless of the open or close state of the pilot until the inlet pressure becomes steady.

