

# D-025<sub>PN 10</sub>



## Combination Air Valve for Wastewater - Short Version

### Description

The D-025 Combination Air Valve combines an air & vacuum orifice and an air release orifice in a single body. The valve is specially designed to operate with liquids carrying solid particles such as wastewater and effluents. The combination air valve discharges air (gases) during the filling or charging of the system, admits air into the system while it is being emptied of liquid and releases accumulated air (gases) from the system while it is under pressure and operating. The valve's unique design enables the separation of the liquid from the sealing mechanism and assures optimum working conditions.

### Applications

- Pump stations for sewage, wastewater & water treatment plants.
- Wastewater, effluent water and sea water supply lines.

### Operation

The air & vacuum component discharges air at high flow rates during the filling of the system and admits air into the system at high flow rates during its drainage and at water column separation. High velocity air will not blow the float shut. Water will lift the float which seals the valve.

At any time during system operation, should internal pressure of the system fall below atmospheric pressure, air will enter the systems. The smooth discharge of air reduces pressure surges and other destructive phenomena.

The intake of air in response to negative pressure protects the system from destructive vacuum conditions and prevents damage caused by water column separation. Air entry is essential to efficiently drain the system.

The air release component releases entrapped air in pressurized systems.

### Without air valves, pockets of accumulated air may cause the following hydraulic disturbances:

- Restriction of effective flow due to a throttling effect as would a partially closed valve. In extreme cases this will cause complete flow stoppage.
- Obstruction of efficient hydraulic transmission due to air flow disturbances.
- Accelerate cavitation damages.
- Pressure transients and surges.
- Corrosion in pipes, fittings and accessories.

Danger of high-energy bursts of compressed air. in flow metering.

### As the system starts to fill, the combination wastewater valve functions according to the following stages:

1. Entrapped air/gas is discharged by the valve
2. When the liquid level reaches the valve's lower portion, the lower float is lifted, pushing the sealing mechanism to its sealing position.
3. The entrapped air is confined in a pocket between the liquid and the sealing mechanism. The air pressure is equal to the system pressure.
4. Increases in system pressure compress the trapped air in the upper section of the conical chamber. The conical shape assures the height of the air gap. This enables separation of the liquid from the sealing mechanism.
5. Entrapped air (gas), accumulating at peaks and along the system, rises to the top of the valve, and displaces the liquid in the valve's body.
6. When the liquid level is lowered to a point where the float is no longer buoyant, the float drops, unsealing the rolling seal. The air release orifice opens and allows part of the air that accumulated in the upper portion of the valve to be released to the atmosphere.
7. Liquid enters the valve. The float rises, pushing the rolling seal to its sealing position. The remaining air gap prevents the wastewater from fouling the mechanism.

### When internal pressure falls below atmospheric pressure (negative pressure):

1. The floats will immediately drop down, opening the air & vacuum and air release orifices.
2. Air will enter into the system.

### Main Features

- Working pressure range: 0.2 - 10 bar.
- Testing pressure: 16 bar.
- Maximum working temperature: 60° C.
- Maximum intermittent temperature: 90° C.
- The unique design of the valve prevents contact between the wastewater and the sealing mechanism by creating an air gap at the top of the valve. These features are achieved by:
  - **The conical body shape:** designed to maintain the maximum distance between the liquid and the sealing mechanism and still obtain minimum body length.
  - **Spring-loaded joint between the stem and the upper float:** vibrations of the lower float will not unseal the air release component. Release of air will occur only after enough air accumulates.
  - **The Rolling Seal Mechanism:** less sensitive to pressure differentials than a direct float seal. It accomplishes this by having a

comparably large orifice for a wide pressure range (up to 10 bar).

• **Funnel-shaped lower body:** designed to ensure that residue wastewater matter will fall back into the system and be carried away by the main pipe.

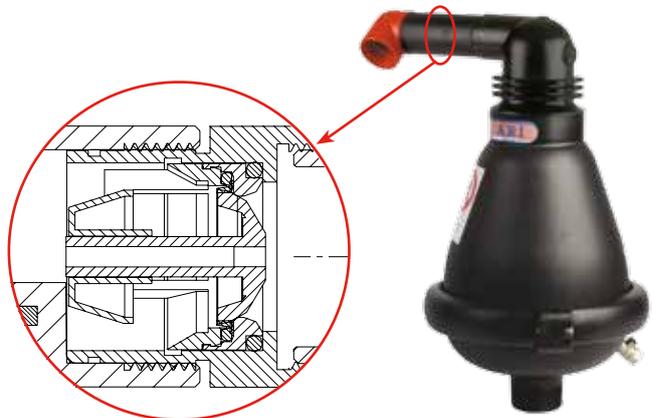
- All inner metal parts made of stainless steel. Float made of composite materials.
- 1 1/2" threaded discharge outlet enables removal of excess fluids.
- Dynamic design allows for high velocity air discharge while preventing premature closure.
- 1/4" ball valve releases trapped pressure and drains the valve body prior to maintenance.

### Valve Selection

- These valves are available in 2", 3", and 4" with a BSP/NPT male threaded connection or flanged, standard upon request.
- Valve is manufactured of composite materials, also available in stainless steel SAE 316 or ductile iron.
- With a One-way, Out-only attachment, allows for air discharge only, prevents air intake.
- With a Vacuum Breaker, In-only attachment, allows for air intake only, prevents air discharge.
- With a Non-Slam discharge-throttling attachment, allows for free air intake, throttles air discharge.

### Note

- The D-025 air valve is intended for use with raw wastewater. For use with aggressive liquids, please consult with our application engineers or with the marketing dept.
- For best suitability, it is recommended to send the fluid chemical properties along with the valve request.
- Upon ordering, please specify: model, size, working pressure, threads standard and type of liquid.

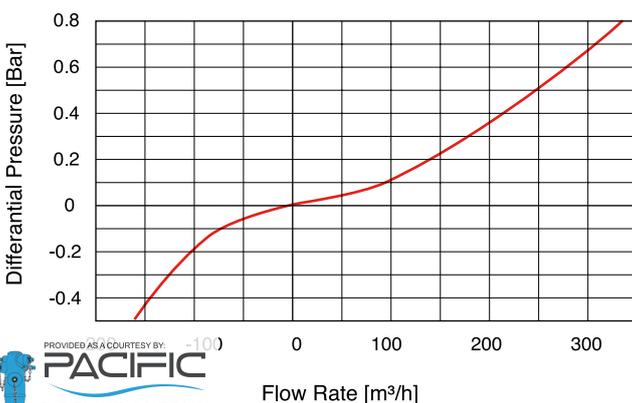


D-025-NS

### D-025 Non-Slam Single Orifice Add-on Component Data Table

Nominal Size	Discharge orifice	Total NS area	NS orifice	Switching point	Flow at 0.4 bar
2" (50mm)	37.5 mm	12.6 mm <sup>2</sup>	4 mm	Spring loaded normally closed	17.5 m <sup>3</sup> /h
3" (80mm)					
4" (100mm)					

### AIR & VACUUM FLOW RATE



### AUTOMATIC AIR RELEASE FLOW RATE

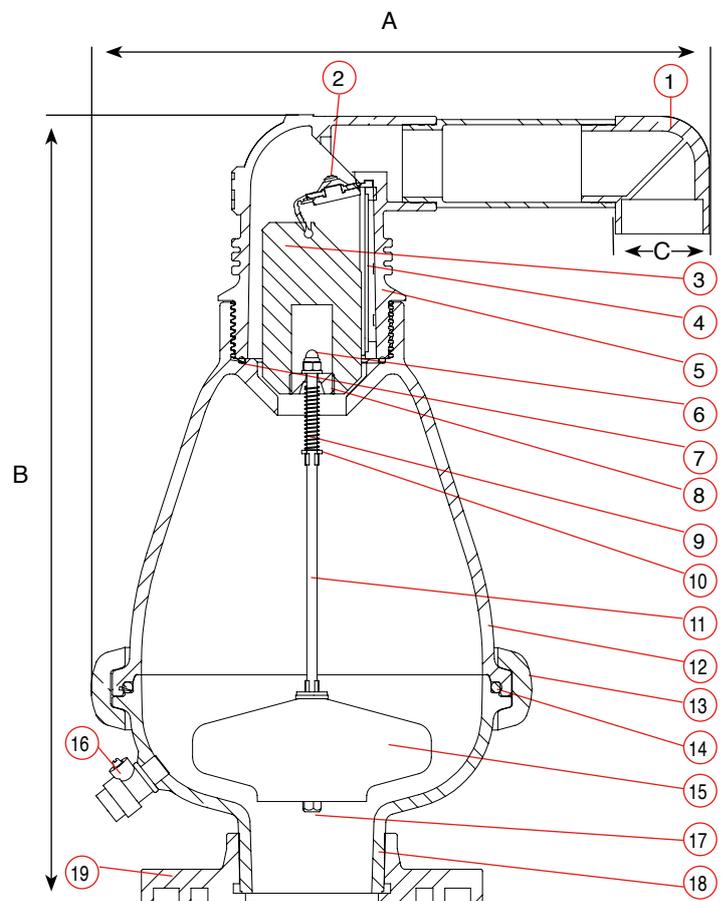


## DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

Nominal Size	Dimensions mm		Connection C	Weight Kg.			Orifice Area mm <sup>2</sup>	
	A	B		RN	ST	ST	DI	Auto.
2" (50mm) Threaded	370	455	1½" BSP Female	3.8	14.4	14.4	12	804
2" (50mm) Flanged	370	460	1½" BSP Female	4.2	16.2	16.2	12	804
3" (80mm) Threaded	370	455	1½" BSP Female	3.8	14.7	14.7	12	804
3" (80mm) Flanged	370	460	1½" BSP Female	5.4	16.5	16.5	12	804
4" (100mm) Threaded	370	455	1½" BSP Female	3.9	16.6	16.6	12	804
4" (100mm) Flanged	370	460	1½" BSP Female	6.0	18.4	18.4	12	804

## PARTS LIST AND SPECIFICATION

No. Part	Material
1. Discharge Outlet	Polypropylene
2. Rolling Seal Assembly	RN + E.P.D.M. + ST ST
3. Float	Foamed Polypropylene
4. Clamping Stem	Reinforced Nylon
5. Body	Reinforced Nylon / Stainless Steel SAE 316
6. Domed Nut	Stainless Steel SAE 316
7. O-Ring	BUNA-N
8. Stopper	Polypropylene
9. Spring	Stainless Steel SAE 316
10. Washer	Stainless Steel SAE 316
11. Stem	Stainless Steel SAE 316
12. Body	Reinforced Nylon / Ductile Iron / Stainless Steel SAE 316
13. Clamp	RN Body Reinforced Nylon + Stainless Steel SAE 316 ST ST/ DI Body Stainless Steel SAE 316
14. O-Ring	BUNA-N
15. Float	Foamed Polypropylene
16. Tap 1/4 "	Brass ASTN A124 / Stainless Steel
17. Washer	Stainless Steel SAE 316
18. Base	Reinforced Nylon / Ductile Iron / Stainless Steel SAE 316
19. Flange	Reinforced Nylon / Ductile Iron / Stainless Steel SAE 316



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