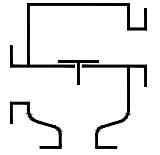




Type sheet

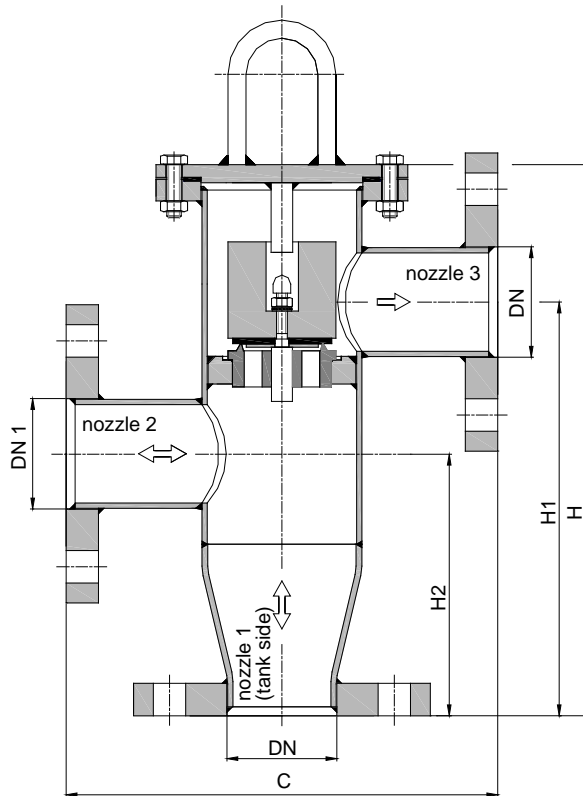
In-line pressure or vacuum relief valve KITO® VL/TA-...



Application

Distributing piece for vertical flange connection to a tank connecting pipe. The tank connection is nozzle 1. The two branching connections have many uses. Nozzle 2 can be used to connect a vacuum valve or an inert gas conduit, nozzle 3 with pressure valve function can be used as protection against pressure or to carry away exhaust gas or as gas compensation when filling a tank. For flammable storage media, the vacuum valve (connecting nozzle 2) and the connection 3 have to be secured with the respective flame arrester.

Dimensions (mm) and settings (mbar)



Construction lengths can be adapted to customers wish to local situation.

DN		DN1		C	H	H1	H2	kg	setting	
DIN	ASME	DIN1	ASME 1						min.	max.
40 PN 40	1 1/2"	50	2"	240	305	230	145	12.0	2.5	90
50 PN 16	2"	50	2"	240	305	230	145	12.5	2.5	93
65 PN 16	2 1/2"	80	3"	350	400	305	200	22.0	1.8	130
80 PN 16	3"	80	3"	350	415	320	205	24.0	1.5	70
100 PN 16	4"	100	4"	350	475	365	230	26.5	1.6	127
125 PN 16	5"	125	5"	450	545	415	250	44.0	1.6	136
150 PN 16	6"	150	6"	500	595	445	255	53.5	1.6	165

Indicated weights are understood without weight load and refer to the standard design

Higher settings on request!

Example for order

KITO® VL/TA-50

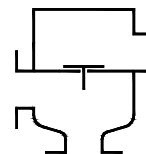
(design with flange connection DN 50 PN 16)

Without EC certificate and CE-marking

Type sheet

In-line pressure or vacuum relief valve

KITO® VL/TA-...



Design

	standard	optionally
housing / cover	steel	stainless steel mat. no. 1.4571
gasket	HD 3822	PTFE
valve seat, valve spindle	stainless steel mat. no. 1.4571	
load weight	stainless steel mat. no. 1.4571	
valve sealing	NBR	Viton, PTFE, EPDM, metal sealing
	<i>≥ 100 mbar only PTFE or metal sealing</i>	
flange connection	EN 1092-1 type A	ASME B16.5 Class 150 RF

Performance curves

Flow capacity V based on air of a density $\rho = 1.29 \text{ kg/m}^3$ at $T = 273 \text{ K}$ and atmospheric pressure $p = 1.013 \text{ mbar}$. For other gases the flow can be approximately calculated by

$$\dot{V}_{40\%} = \dot{V}_b \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\rho_b}{1.29}} \quad \text{or} \quad \dot{V}_b = \dot{V}_{40\%} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1.29}{\rho_b}}$$

The indicated flow rates will be reached by an accumulation of 40% above valve's setting (see DIN 4119).
If the allowable overpressure is less 40%, please consult der factory for the corrected volume flow.

