

# Blowdown valve for automatic bleeding dirt and sludge



For steam boilers

Model 660-A

EN ASME/ANSI



DN-20 and 25



MP-2



DN-32,40 and 50

The water in the boiler contains salts, which are built up by the continuous evaporation. If these salts are not eliminated, bubbles and foam are formed when the density of the water increases.

To prevent these lime deposits forming, the water supply must be suitably treated, with the result that certain salts are changed producing impurities which form sludge and encrusted deposits which then adhere to the sides or the bottom of the boiler and to the combustion tubes, together with particles of dirt, remains of electrodes, carbonic acid, oxygen, etc. This leads to a high level of rust which may:

- Destroy the metal plate of the boiler, causing high maintenance costs.
- Produce thermic voltages, causing cracks in the metal plate and soldering cord.
- Notably slow down thermic transmission, meaning an unnecessary and excessive consumption of fuel.

Nominal pressure: PN-40.

Flange connection: DN-20, 25, 32, 40 and 50 (EN-1092-1)

Flange connection: ASME/ANSI B16.5: NPS-3/4, 1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", and 2".

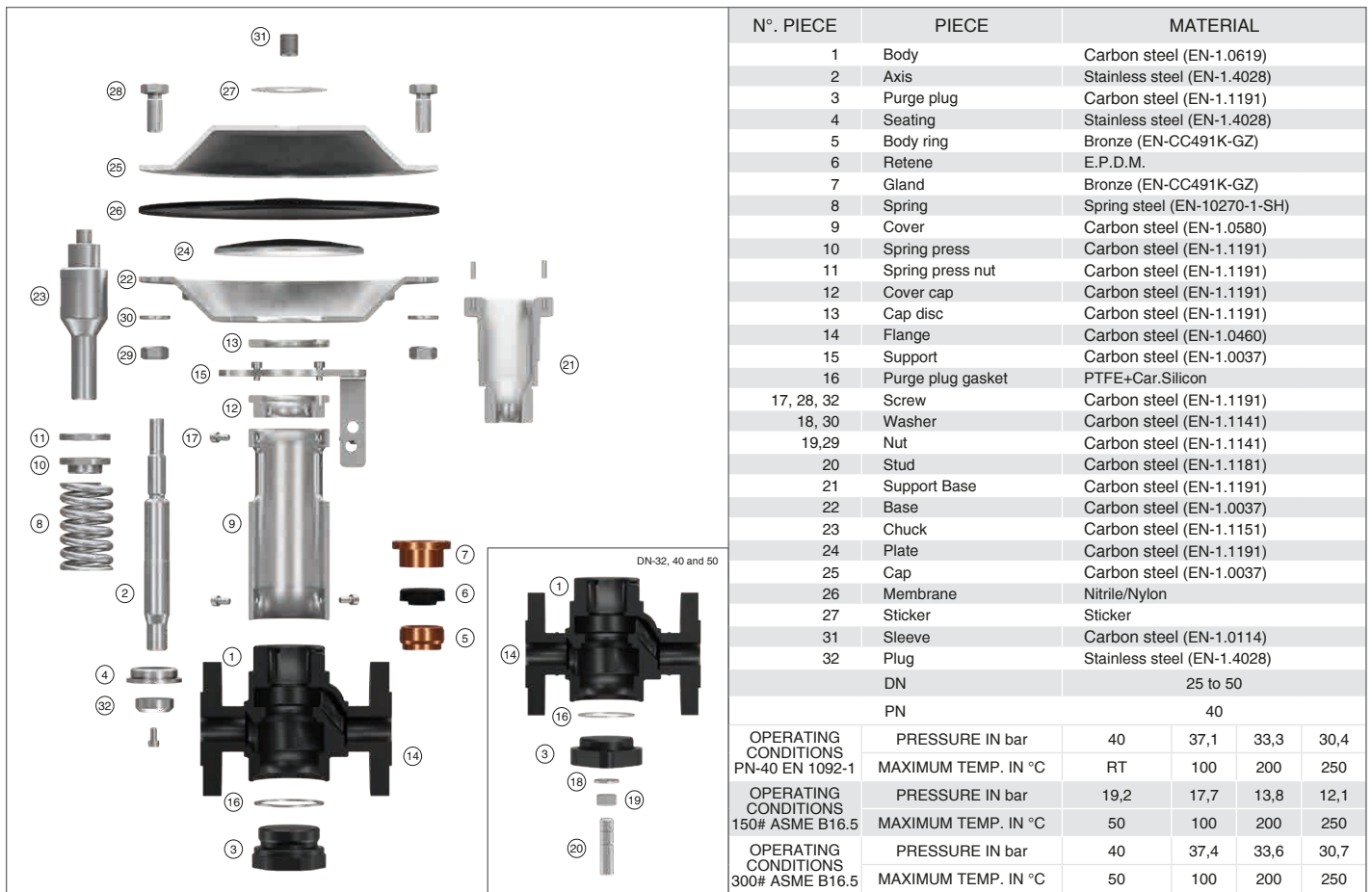
## Specifications

- The drainage section is opened quickly and completely by the pressure of the control fluid on the membrane. The deposits collecting at the bottom of the boiler, are disturbed and sucked up by the sudden air intake which carries them out.
- Instant closing device, preventing irrevocable losses of water and pressure.
- Seating and closing axis treated and balanced, so that a degree of tightness, even higher than the level required by EN 12266-1, is obtained.
- Coupling of the closing axis is self-tightening and maintenance free.
- Possibility of coupling manually operated mechanisms.

## IMPORTANT

Depending On demand:

- Possibility to incorporate the lever/pedal.
- As a solution to space problems, the lever/pedal can be positioned vertically or horizontally and it is also possible to rotate the hood with the lever/pedal 360°.



DN	20	25	32	40	50										
CONNECTIONS	I - Flange PN-40 EN 1092-1														
	II - Flange class 150 lbs ASME B16.5														
	III - Flange class 300 lbs ASME B16.6														
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III			
H	355,5			355,5			409			409			409		
H2	54,00			54,00			106,00			106,00			106,00		
L	150			160			180			200			230		
B	235,00			235,00			235,00			235,00			235,00		
D	105	100	115	115	110	125	140	115	135	150	125	155	165	150	165
K	75,00	69,90	82,60	85,00	79,40	88,90	100,00	88,90	98,40	110,00	98,40	114,30	125,00	120,70	127,00
I	14,00	15,90	19,10	14,00	15,90	19,10	18,00	15,90	19,10	18,00	15,90	22,20	18,00	19,10	19,10
b	18,00	12,70	15,90	18,00	14,30	17,50	18,00	15,90	19,10	18,00	17,50	20,70	20,00	19,10	22,30
DRILLS N°	4			4			4			4			4		
R	1/8"														
CONNECTION	Whitworth gas-tight cylindrical female thread ISO 228/1 (DIN-259)														
WEIGHT IN Kgs.	11,50			12,00			17,50			18,50			21,00		
CODE 2103-660.	83441	83442	83443	81041	81042	81043	81441	81442	81443	81241	81242	81243	82041	82042	82043
Kv VALUES [m <sup>3</sup> /h]	7,30			7,30			18,30			18,30			18,30		

**Performance and blowdown**

Purges shall be carried out at times when the water is at rest or when there is minimum steam extraction, so that the sediments are deposited at the bottom of the boiler.

Purging should be carried out at least every 8-hour shift. The effective duration is estimated to be between 3 ÷ 4 seconds, although it is recommended to follow the following mathematical model:

In order to stabilise the salinity of the boiler, it is necessary that the quantity of salts extracted per unit of time is equal to that provided by the feed water in this same period.

This can be expressed as follows:  $S \cdot A = C \cdot P$

Where:

- R = Real steam production of the boiler (kg/h)
- A = Feed water (kg/h)
- P = Amount of water extracted in the bleeding process (kg/h)
- S = Conductivity of the water supply (µS/cm)
- C = Desired conductivity inside the boiler (µS/cm)

**Example:**

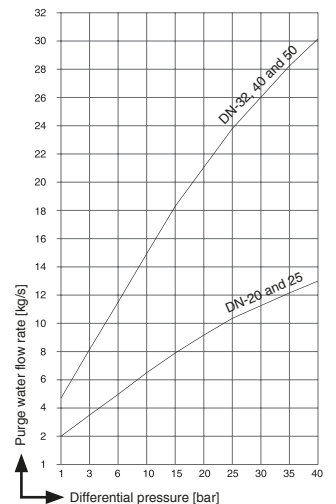
- R = 1520 kg/h
- S = 200 µS/cm
- C = 4000 µS/cm
- P = 80 kg/h

The amount of water extracted in the purging process:

$$P = \frac{R \cdot S}{C - S}$$

For the DN of the chosen valve, the purge water flow rate extracted in the purging process (P) can be calculated according to the graph.

To remove sludge, turbulence must occur, and this is achieved with short and fast blowdowns (3 to 5 sec.).



# Programmable control for automatic bleeding of dirt and sludge



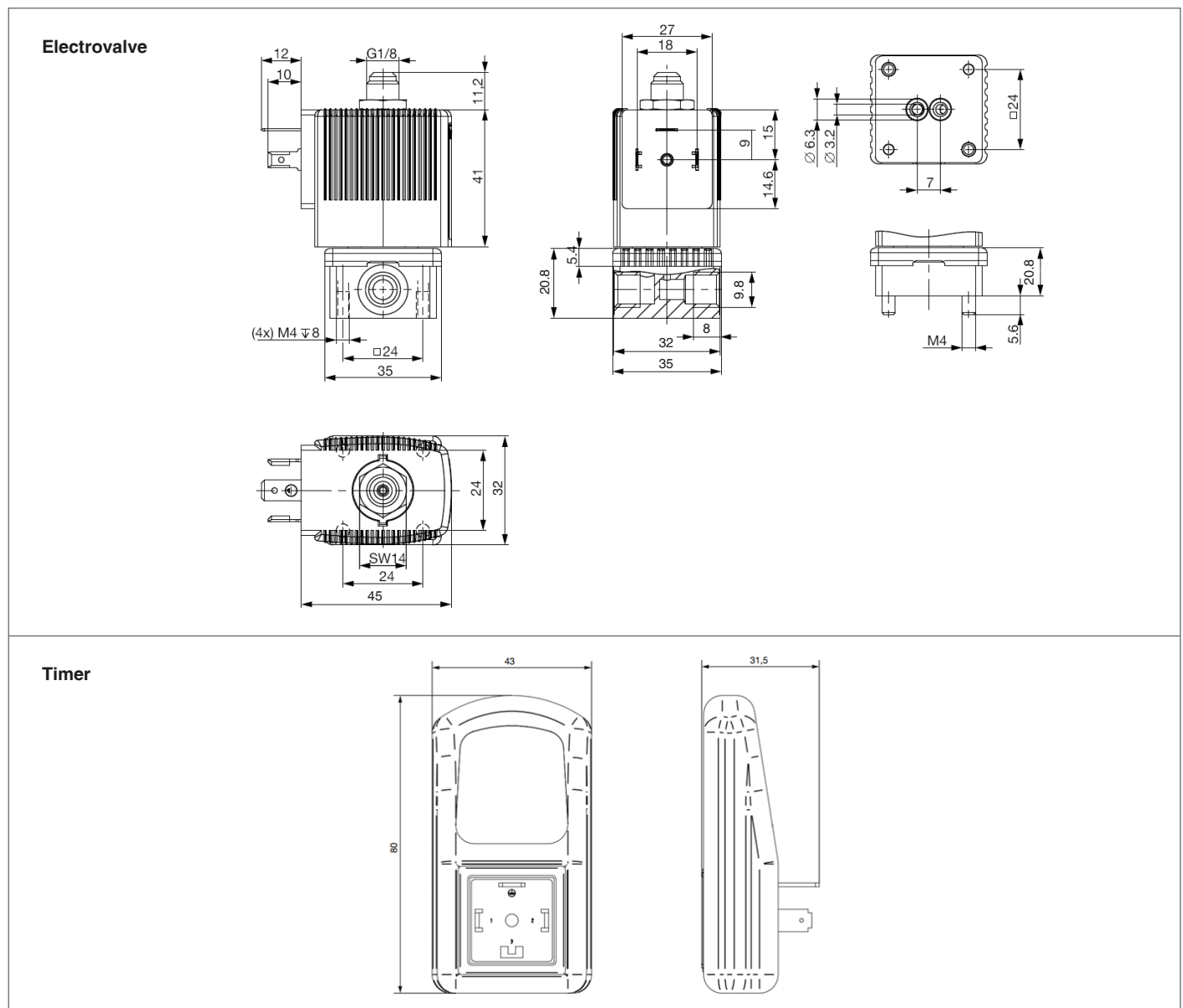
MP-2

The control unit for automatic programmable sludge and sludge purging consists of a 3-way electrovalve and a timer for the interval between purges and the purge duration.

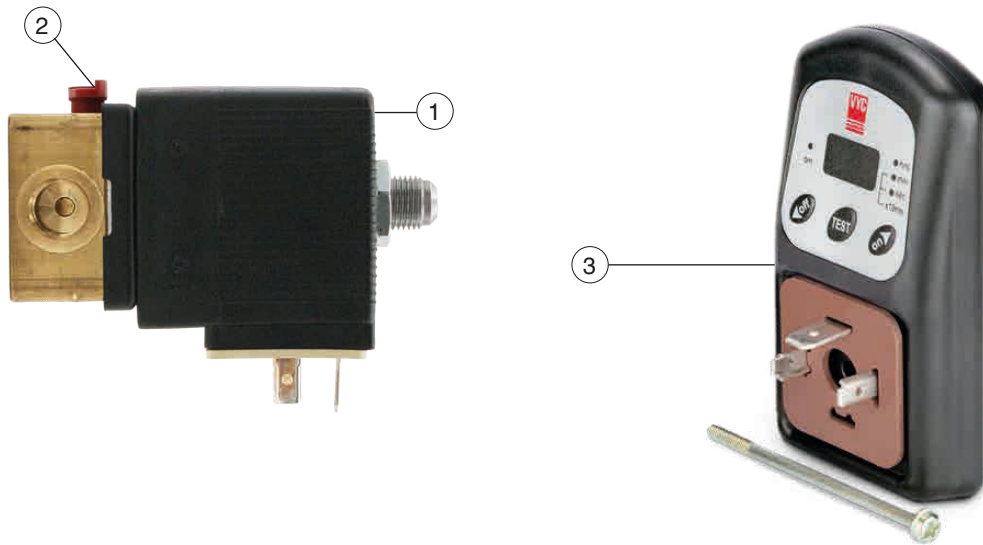
## Specifications 3-way electrovalve

- Voltage: 230 V  $\pm$ 10% 50 Hz
- Nominal power: 8 W
- Ambient temperature: -10 to 55 °C
- Protection category (IP max. with suitable connector): IP65
- Threaded connections: G 1/8".
- Effective pitch:  $\varnothing$ 2 mm
- Max. nominal working pressure: 10 bar
- Valve function type manual override: Rotary lever
- No lubrication required
- Operating medium: Filtered air

## Dimensions (mm)



## Operating diagram



Before starting the automatic purge process, the “interval between purges” and “purge duration” times must be set. Check that the air pressure in the 3-way electrovalve (1) is 4-7 bar and the input voltage is 230 V AC. In the timer (3) incorporated in the 3-way electrovalve itself, we can set the “interval between purges” and the “purge time”. Once the preset time has elapsed, it sends an impulse to the 3-way electrovalve (1), giving way to the control fluid (air), which acts on the membrane, achieving a quick and total opening of the valve. Once the “purge time” has elapsed, the 3-way electrovalve (1) is deactivated, cutting off the flow of the control fluid and the valve closes mechanically by the action of the spring. The next purge will take place after the “purge interval” time has elapsed. By activating the selector (2) incorporated in the “manual blowdown” electrovalve itself, a specific blowdown is achieved and, if desired, the boiler can be emptied.

The three-way electrovalve can be operated manually in the event of a power failure by means of the selector (2).



The combination of the Continuous desalting valve\* and the Blowdown valve for bleeding dirt and sludge\* is essential for optimizing the boiler's efficiency, and include its maximum security and availability.

Neither of them can be replaced with others not designed for this specific application. Their moderate cost is depreciated in the short term.

\*(See brochures for models 560 and 560-A).

\*(See brochures for models 460, and 660).

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