

RP-6 Type Pressure Reducing Valve (for Steam)

for **Building facilities** **Industrial facilities** etc., Multipurpose Pilot operated type (High capacity)

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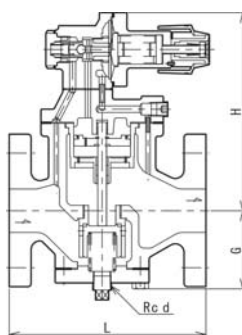
PRESSURE REDUCING VALVES (FOR STEAM)

This is a Pilot operated pressure reducing valve. It is suitable to install in the steam lines with the high capacity of flow, such as industrial production facility and building facility. This model is designed to ensure the perfect performance in various different conditions of the facility, with your easy handling and installation by the light weighted, compact valve body.

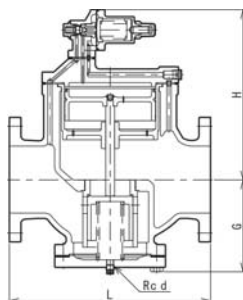
Refer to page 16 for valve size selection chart.



CONSTRUCTION



Size 15~80mm



Size 100~200mm

FEATURES

- It is performed and controlled constantly by adopting piston guide construction and special seal ring.
- Possible to install in a line for wide range of pressure and capacity.
- Easy pressure adjustment by manual handle with automatic lock mechanism. (Size 15-80mm)
- Compact design.

SPECIFICATIONS

Model name		RP-6	
Code name		RP6-B	RP6-G
Applicable fluid		Steam	
Applicable primary pressure		Max. 1.0MPa	
Adjustable secondary pressure		0.03~0.8MPa	
Maximum reducing rate		20 : 1	
Minimum pressure differential across the disc		Size 15~80mm : 0.05MPa Size 100~200mm : 0.07MPa	
Lock up pressure		Max. 0.02MPa	
Offset pressure	Size 15 ~ 80mm	Within 0.02MPa (Adjustable secondary pressure 0.03~0.035MPa) Within 0.03MPa (Adjustable secondary pressure 0.035~0.07MPa) Within 0.05MPa (Adjustable secondary pressure 0.07~0.8MPa)	
	Size 100 ~ 200mm	0.05MPa	
Leakage allowance		Less than 0.05% of rated flow	
Applicable temperature		Max. 184°C*	
End connection		Flanged JIS 10KFF	
Materials	Body	Cast iron	
	Disc & seat	Stainless steel	
	Piston & cylinder	Cast bronze	Stainless steel
Valve body pressure test		Hydraulic 1.5MPa	

*Applicable temperature Max. 220°C is available upon your request.

DIMENSIONS

(mm)

Size	L	G	H	d	Cv value	Mass (kg)
15(1/2")	140	62	155	1/4"	1	7.5
20(3/4")	140	62	155	1/4"	2.5	7.5
25(1")	150	67	160	1/4"	4	9
32(1 1/4")	180	73	182	3/8"	6.5	12
40(1 1/2")	180	73	182	3/8"	9	12.5
50(2")	200	86	187	3/8"	16	15.5
65(2 1/2")	230	94	202	3/8"	25	20.5
80(3")	260	110	221	3/8"	36	26.5
100(4")	320	139	285	3/8"	64	52
125(5")	380	187	320	3/8"	100	82
150(6")	420	206	368	3/8"	144	110
200(8")	540	255	425	3/8"	256	176

Flange code JIS 10KFF

REFERENCE

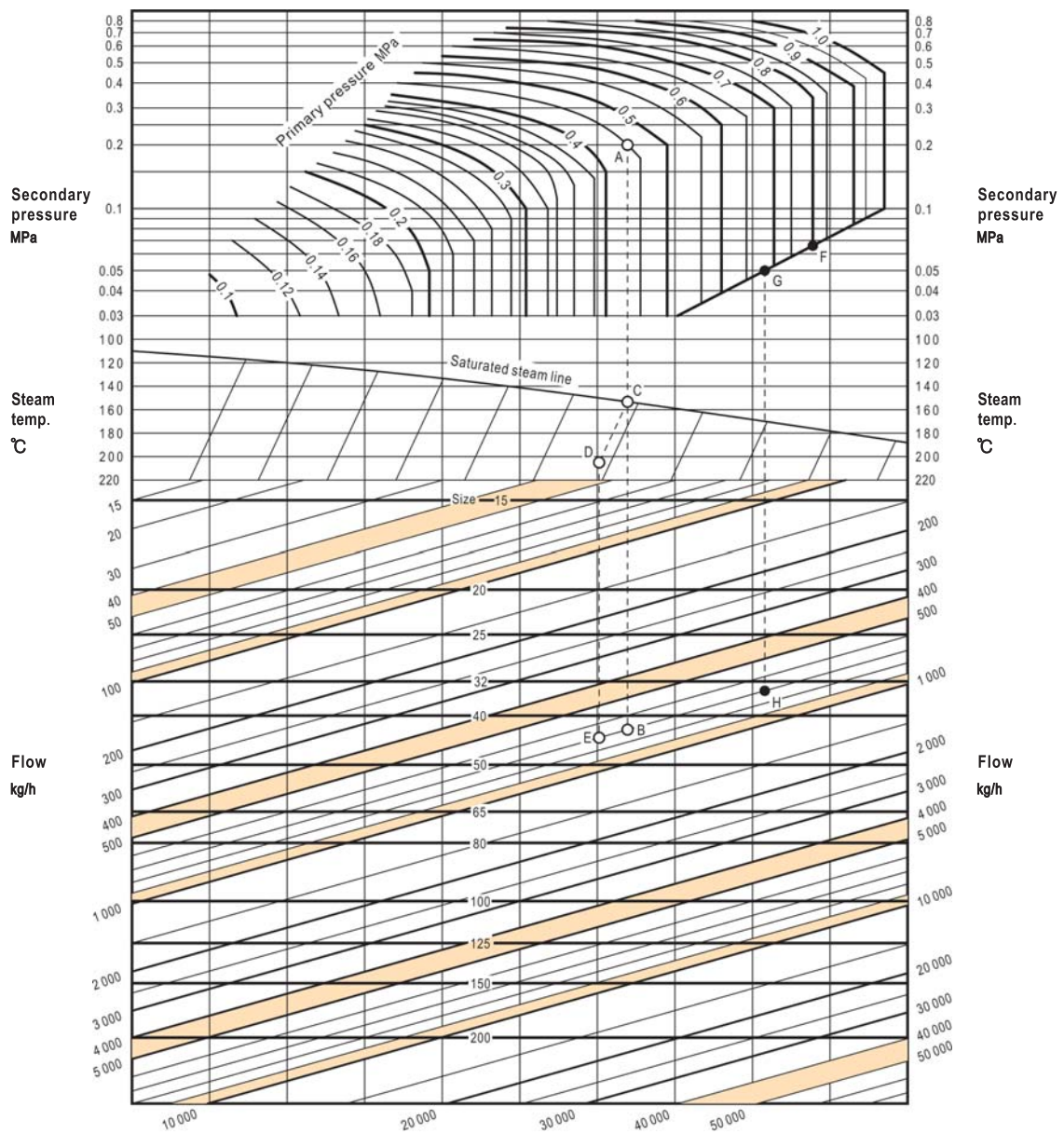
When the existing RP-1H Type pressure reducing valve is replaced with the RP-6 due to changes in operating conditions, the same face-to-face dimension can be attained by the use of face-to-face dimension adjustment spacers. (Size 15~80mm)

For more details, please contact our agent in your area.

NOMINAL DIAMETER SELECTION CHART (for Steam)

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PRESSURE REDUCING VALVES (FOR STEAM)



HOW TO USE THE CHART

Example 1:

This example shows you how to decide nominal diameter of valve at the following conditions: primary pressure 0.45MPa, secondary pressure 0.2MPa, flow of saturated steam 700 kg/h.

First, find out the intersection point A of primary pressure curve 0.45MPa and secondary pressure curve 0.2MPa.

Draw a vertical line from point A. This line intersects with flow curve 700kg/h. The intersection point is B. Since B is located between a nominal diameter range of size 40mm~50mm. The larger value, which is size 50mm is taken as the nominal diameter that we are looking for.

Now let's find out the nominal diameter at an

additional condition: the temperature is 205°C. Draw a vertical from point A until it intersects with the saturated steam curve. The intersection point is named C. Now move from point C to temperature curve 205°C parallelly and we can stop at point D. Draw a vertical line from point D until it intersects with flow curve 700kg/h. The intersection point is named E. Since point E is located between a nominal diameter range of size 40mm~50mm. The larger value, which is size 50mm is taken as the nominal diameter that we are looking for.

Example 2:

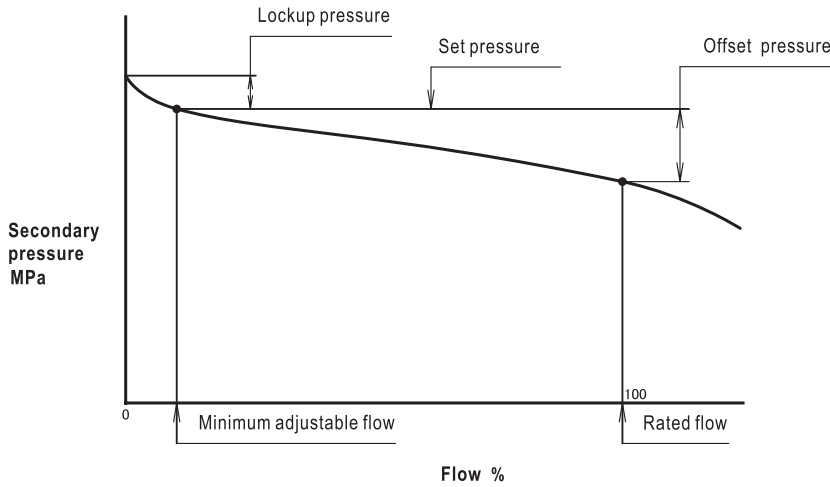
Now let's try to find out the nominal diameter at the following conditions: primary pressure 0.8MPa;

secondary pressure 0.05MPa; and flow of saturated steam 700kg/h.

First, we should find out the intersection point F between primary pressure curve 0.8MPa and oblique line. Next, move on the oblique line and find it the intersection point G on the secondary pressure curve 0.05MPa. Draw a vertical line from point G until it intersects with flow curve 700kg/h. the intersection point is named H.

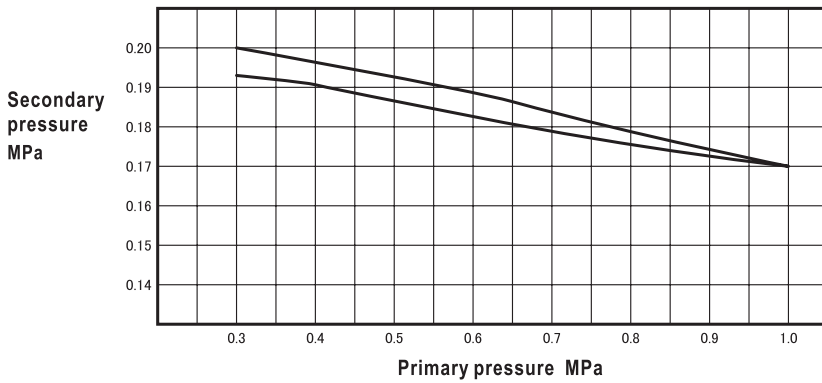
Since point H is located between a nominal diameter range of size 32mm~40mm. The larger value, which is size 40mm in this case, is taken as the nominal diameter that we are looking for.

■ **FLOW CHARACTERISTICS**



■ **PRESSURE CHARACTERISTICS**

Example: RP-6 Type



The secondary pressure is set at 0.2 MPa when primary pressure is 0.3 MPa. The chart shows the change of secondary pressure when primary pressure changes between 0.3~1.0~0.3 MPa.

■ **TERMS**

- **Primary pressure:** The inlet pressure of pressure reducing valve or the inlet pressure of piping that is near to pressure reducing valve.
- **Secondary pressure:** The outlet pressure of pressure reducing valve or the outlet pressure of piping that is near to pressure reducing valve.
- **Set pressure:** secondary pressure at minimum adjustable flow.
- **Offset pressure:** The difference between secondary pressure and set pressure when primary pressure is kept at a constant level but flow increases gradually from minimal adjustable flow to the rated flow of pressure reducing valve.
- **Lockup pressure:** The increased pressure above set pressure when the secondary valve of pressure reducing valve is locked up.
- **Minimum adjustable flow:** The minimum flow of pressure reducing valve for maintaining stable flow.
- **Rated flow:** The maximum flow at the specified offset pressure when primary pressure is kept at a constant level.

■ **TIPS: HOW TO SELECT AN APPROPRIATE NOMINAL DIAMETER?**

- ① When you select the size, use nominal diameter selection chart. Considering pressure loss and thermal loss, the flow amount for selecting the nominal diameter should be larger by 10-20% than designed flow amount, particularly in case of the pressure reducing ratio is large or the set pressure is lower than 0.1MPa.
- ② The secondary pressure of a pressure reducing valve changes when primary pressure or flow changes. Therefore, when selecting nominal diameter, it is necessary to consider lockup pressure and offset.
- (See flow characteristics and pressure characteristics.)
- ③ In the case when primary and secondary pressure are not constant but change within a certain range, the nominal diameter can be determined using the primary and secondary pressures that produce the smallest differential pressure.
- ④ In the case the pressure reduction ratio exceeds its maximum value, it is required to perform two-step pressure reduction by using 2 pressure reducing valves. Although the flow at step 1 and step 2 are the same, the nominal diameter of the valve at step 1 should be different from that at step 2, because primary pressure is different from secondary pressure. Therefore, it is necessary to select two nominal diameters for the valves to be used.
- ⑤ It is easy to understand that an extremely small valve allows only a tiny flow. However, this does not mean a large valve is better than small valve. In fact, an extremely large valve may cause the occurrence of "hunting", which can lead to abnormal wearing. Another thing to be noted is the minimum adjustable flow, which is about 5% of the rated flow. You should not select a valve which may be used when the flow is lower than the minimum adjustable flow. In winter or summer, flow may change extremely. It is recommended that you install two pressure reducing valves, a large one and a smaller one, and switch between them according to change of flow.

DATA/Pressure Reducing Valve (for Steam or Gases)

■ INSTALLATION EXAMPLE

Fig.1 With bypass piping

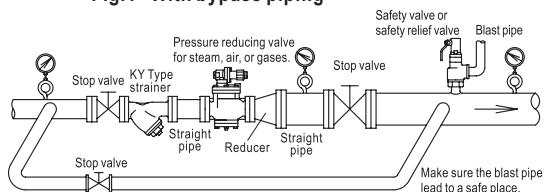
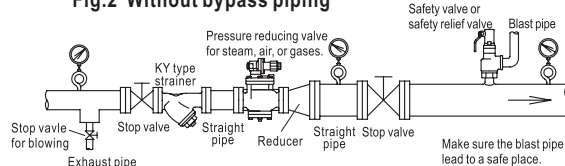


Fig.2 Without bypass piping



■ POINTS FOR INSTALLATION

• Installation of pressure reducing valve and piping.

1. Pressure reducing valve should be vertical to horizontal piping
2. Install safety valve or safety relief valve on the secondary side of pressure reducing valve.

※1. Equipment may be damaged due to increase of secondary pressure at the time of failure of pressure reducing valve.

※2. See Table 1 for set pressure of safety valve and safety relief valve.

※3. In the case safety valve or safety relief valve is used as an alarm, its nominal diameter should be big enough to allow discharge of 10% maximum flow of pressure reducing valve, which is about the leakage of pressure reducing valve. In very few cases, safety valve or safety relief valve may allow discharge of maximum flow of pressure reducing valve. (reference value: see Table 2 and Table 3).

TABLE1. SET PRESSURE FOR SAFETY RELIEF VALVE (MPa)

Set pressure of Pressure reducing valve	Set pressure of Safety valve
0.1 or less	+ 0.05
Over 0.1 and below 0.4	+ 0.08
0.4 or more and below 0.6	+ 0.12
0.6 or more and below 0.8	+ 0.15
0.8 or more and below 1.0	+ 0.19
1.0 or more and 1.2 or less	+ 0.23

Add the above valve to set pressure of the Pressure Reducing Valve.

TABLE2. FLOW FOR SAFETY RELIEF VALVE (Saturated steam)

SL-37~SL-40 TYPE (kg/h)

Set pressure (MPa)	Size(mm)					
	15(1/2")	20(3/4")	25(1")	32(1 1/4")	40(1 1/2")	50(2")
0.05	13.4	22.9	33.3	61.8	96.7	157
0.1	17.4	29.7	43.1	80	125	203
0.2	25.3	43.2	62.8	116	182	296
0.3	34.1	58	84.3	156	244	397
0.4	41.9	71.4	103	192	301	489
0.5	50.5	86	125	231	362	589
0.6	59	100	146	271	424	689
0.7	67.6	115	167	310	485	788
0.8	76.1	129	188	349	546	886
0.9	84.7	144	209	388	608	988
1.0	93.2	158	230	428	669	1080

TABLE3. FLOW FOR SAFETY RELIEF VALVE (Air)

SL-37~SL-40 TYPE (kg/h)

Set pressure (MPa)	Size(mm)					
	15(1/2")	20(3/4")	25(1")	32(1 1/4")	40(1 1/2")	50(2")
0.05	21.8	37.1	53.9	100	156	254
0.1	28.2	48	69.8	129	202	329
0.2	41	69.9	101	188	294	479
0.3	55.1	93.9	136	253	396	643
0.4	69.3	118	171	318	497	808
0.5	83.4	142	206	382	598	972
0.6	97.5	166	241	447	700	1130
0.7	111	190	276	512	801	1300
0.8	125	214	311	577	902	1460
0.9	139	238	346	641	1000	1630
1.0	154	262	381	706	1100	1790

3. Install strainer at the primary side of pressure reducing valve.
4. For devices that cannot be stopped, install bypass piping (with stop valve) from the primary side to the secondary side of pressure reducing valve. If bypass piping is not suitable, then install blowing stop valve, which is derived from the main pipe before the primary side of pressure reducing valve, so as to make flushing possible.
5. Install straight piping, stop valve, and pressure gauge before and after pressure reducing valve. If end connection of pressure reducing valve is realized using screw, then use union joint to make it easy to fix and remove.
 - ※ The diameter of piping before and after pressure reducing valve should be determined based on the standard velocity of flow of fluid. Generally, since the nominal diameter of secondary piping of pressure reducing valve for steam and gasses is larger than the diameter of pressure reducing valve, it is necessary to use reducer.
6. If you install solenoid valve (on/off operation) or control valve at the secondary side of pressure reducing valve, there should be an interval (L) between such solenoid valve or control valve and pressure reducing valve. The interval (L) should be larger than 2m in the case of solenoid valve. As for control valve, the interval should be larger than 1m if nominal diameter is less than 100mm, and larger than 1.5m if nominal diameter is larger than 125mm (see Fig.3).
7. In the case of 2-step pressure reduction, the interval between 2 valves should be 1~2m (see Fig.4).

Fig.3 INTERVAL BETWEEN PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE AND CONTROL VALVE

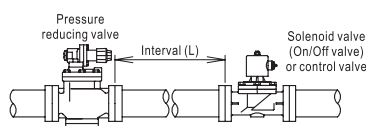
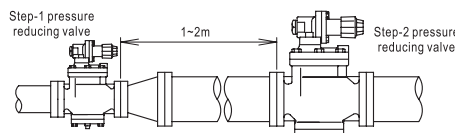


Fig.4 INTERVAL BETWEEN VALVES (2-STEP PRESSURE REDUCTION)



8. For pressure reducing valve for steam, "hunting" or vibration may occur if drain accumulates.

To prevent hunting and vibration, it is necessary to prevent drain from entering into the piping or install stem trap at the primary side. In addition, since pressure reducing valve cannot be closed completely, it is necessary to install steam trap at the secondary side if the amount of steam used is near zero.

Fig.5: Proper installation

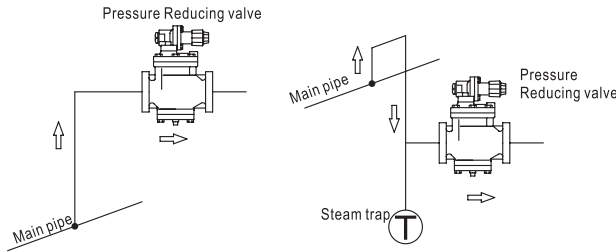
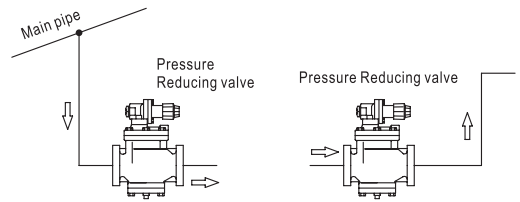


Fig.6: Inproper installation



9. Make sure sufficient space is left for maintenance.

10. Apply appropriate support to pressure reducing valve to make sure it does not bear the weight of piping, bending force, or vibration directly.

11. If you think there is possibility of freezing, insulate or discharge the drain.

12. The secondary pressure of the valve is not adjusted at delivery. Therefore, you should adjust the secondary pressure to the desired pressure before use.

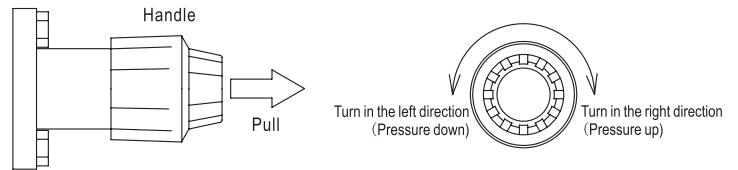
※ The secondary pressure of a non-adjusted valve is near to zero.

※ How to adjust the secondary pressure:

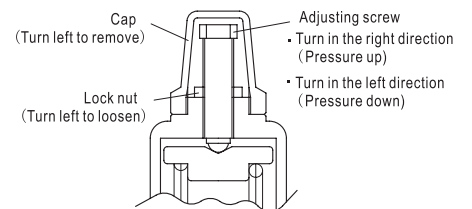
- ① Close the stop valves at primary and secondary sides.
- ② Open the blowing stop valve or stop valve in bypass and remove any content inside. Such operation is called flushing and should be carried out sufficiently by spending sufficient time on it. Take care not to make the secondary pressure rise excessively.
- ③ Close the stop valve in by pass or blowing stop valve completely.
- ④ Make sure there is not any spring load caused by adjusting screw.
- ⑤ Open the stop valve at primary side gradually.
- ⑥ Make sure you have adjusted the secondary pressure. Open the stop valve at the secondary side slightly to allow small flow.
- ⑦ Apply a small spring load using handle or adjusting screw. Once the fluid start flowing, open the stop valve at the secondary side gradually.
- ⑧ Read the pressure gauge and apply more spring load to make the pressure reaching the set pressure. The pressure rises if you turn the handle or adjusting screw in the right direction and falls if you turn them in the left direction.
- ⑨ Once the desired pressure is reached, use the lock nut to lock the adjusting screw. After the screw is locked, the spring load will not change.

• ADJUSTING SECONDARY PRESSURE

For RP-6 series and RD-40 series.



• OTHER PRESSURE REDUCING VALVES



■ DIAMETER OF PIPING BEFORE AND AFTER PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE

The nominal diameter of pressure reducing valve can be determined using relevant graphs made for such purpose. The diameter of piping before and after pressure reducing valve must be determined base on the standard velocity of fluid.

Extremely small diameter or large velocity of fluid may cause large loss of pressure inside the piping and wearing, vibration of the piping. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the standard velocity of fluid when determining the diameter of piping.

● Table of velocity of Steam as standard condition.

Item	For steam	Standard velocity (m/s)
Pipeage	Saturated steam (0.2~0.5MPa)	15~20
	Saturated steam (0.5~1.5MPa)	20~30
(Steam engine)	Saturated steam	20~30
	Super heated steam	30~40

● Table of velocity of Air as standard condition.

Item	For air	Standard velocity(m/s)
Pipeage	(0.1~0.2MPa)	8~15
	(20~30MPa)	5~7
(Compressor)	Saturated line	10~20
	Low pressure supplyline	20~30
	High pressure supply line	10~15