IMI TA

STAP

Differential pressure controllers

DN 15-50, adjustable set-point and shut-off function

Engineering GREAT Solutions

IMI Hydronic Engineering

STAP

STAP is a high-performing differential pressure controller that keeps the differential pressure over the load constant. This delivers accurate and stable modulating control, ensures less risk of noise from control valves, and results in easy balancing and commissioning. STAP's unrivalled accuracy and compact size make it particularly suitable for use on the secondary side of heating and cooling systems.

Key features

> **Pressure relief cone**
> Ensures accurate differential pressure control.

> **Adjustable set-point and shut-off function**
> Delivers desired differential pressure ensuring accurate balancing. Shut-off function makes maintenance easy and straightforward.

> **Measuring points with drain option**
> Simplifies the balancing procedure, and increases its accuracy.

Technical description

Application:
Heating and cooling systems.

Functions:
Differential pressure control
Adjustable Δp
Measuring point
Shut-off
Draining (accessory)

Dimensions:
DN 15-50

Pressure class:
PN 16

Max. differential pressure (ΔpV):
250 kPa

Setting range:
DN 15 - 20: 5* - 25 kPa
DN 32 - 40: 10* - 40 kPa
DN 15 - 25: 10* - 60 kPa
DN 32 - 50: 20* - 80 kPa
*) Delivery setting

Temperature:
Max. working temperature: 120°C
Min. working temperature: -20°C

Media:
Water or neutral fluids, water-glycol mixtures (0-57%).

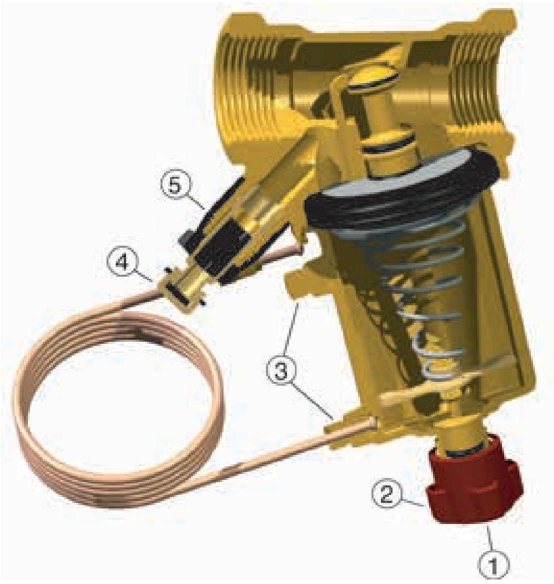
Material:
Valve body: AMETAL®
Bonnet: AMETAL®
Cone: AMETAL®
Spindles: AMETAL®
O-rings: EPDM rubber
Membrane: HNBR rubber
Spring: Stainless steel
Handwheel: Polyamide
Smooth ends:
Nipple: AMETAL®
Sealing (DN 25-50): EPDM O-ring

AMETAL® is the dezincification resistant alloy of IMI Hydronic Engineering.

Marking:
Body: TA, PN 16/150, DN, inch size and flow direction arrow.
Bonnet: STAP, ΔpL 5-25, 10-40, 10-60 or 20-80.

Connection:
Female thread according to ISO 228, thread length according to ISO 7-1.

Operating instruction



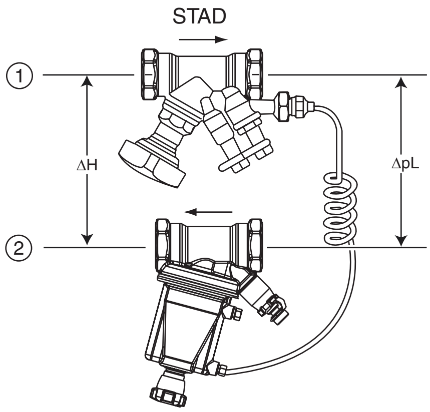
1. Setting ΔpL (allen key)
2. Shut-off
3. Connection capillary pipe
   Venting
   Connection measuring point STAP
4. Measuring point
5. Connection draining kit (accessory)

Measuring point
Remove the cover and then insert the probe through the self-sealing nipple.
Measuring point STAP (accessory) can be connected to the venting if the STAD valve is out of reach for measuring of differential pressure.

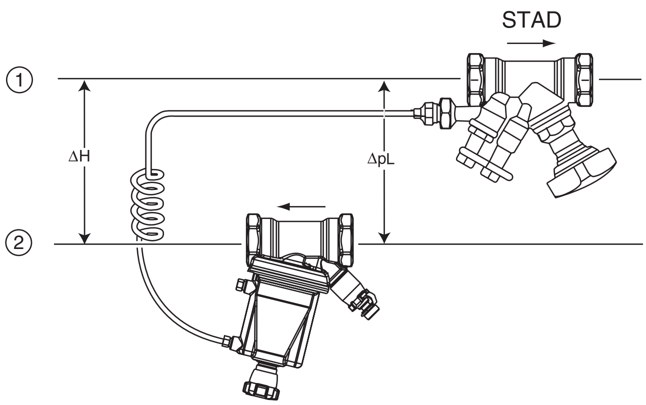
Drain
Draining kit available as accessory. Can be connected during operation.

Installation

With ΔpV STAD **excluded** from the load.
(Best suited for Application examples 1, 3, 4 and 5)



With ΔpV STAD **included** in the load.
(Best suited for Application example 2)



1. Inlet
2. Return

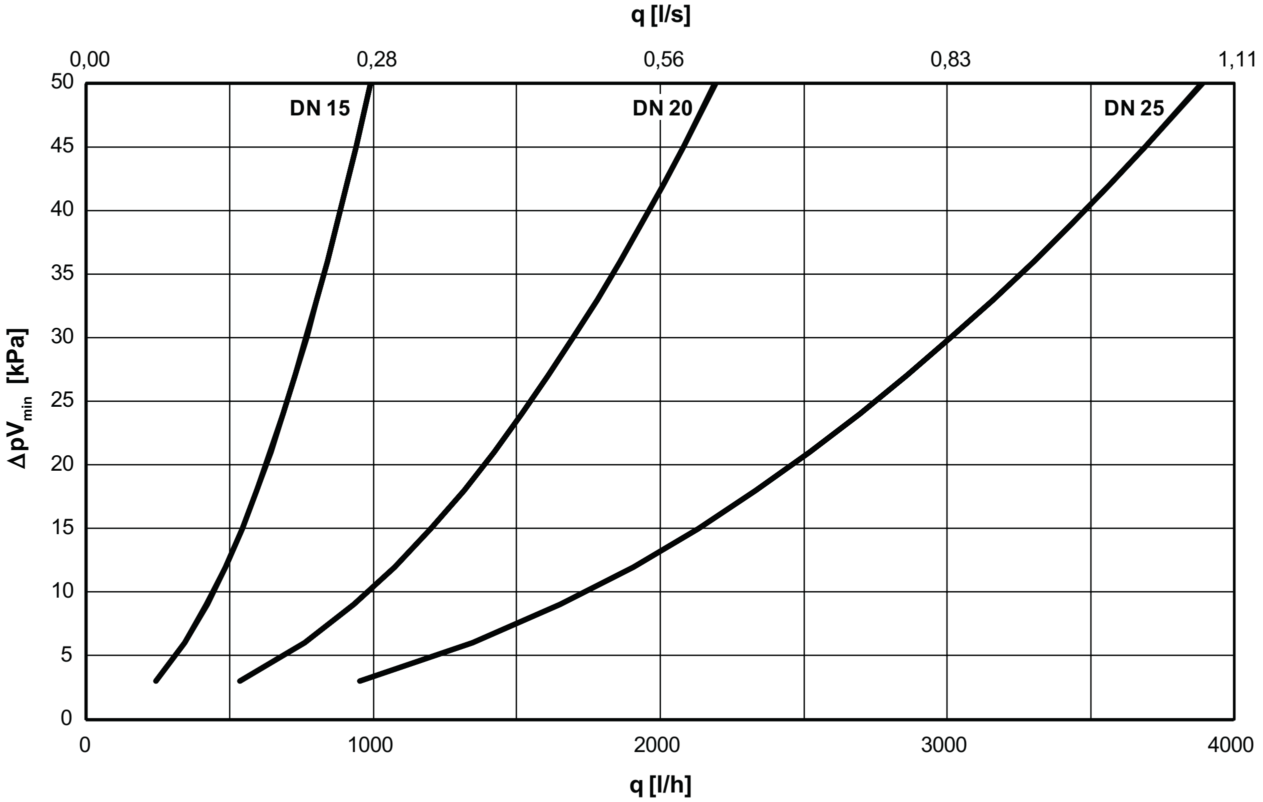
Note! The STAP must be placed in the return pipe and with correct flow direction.
To simplify installations in tight spaces, the bonnet can be detached.

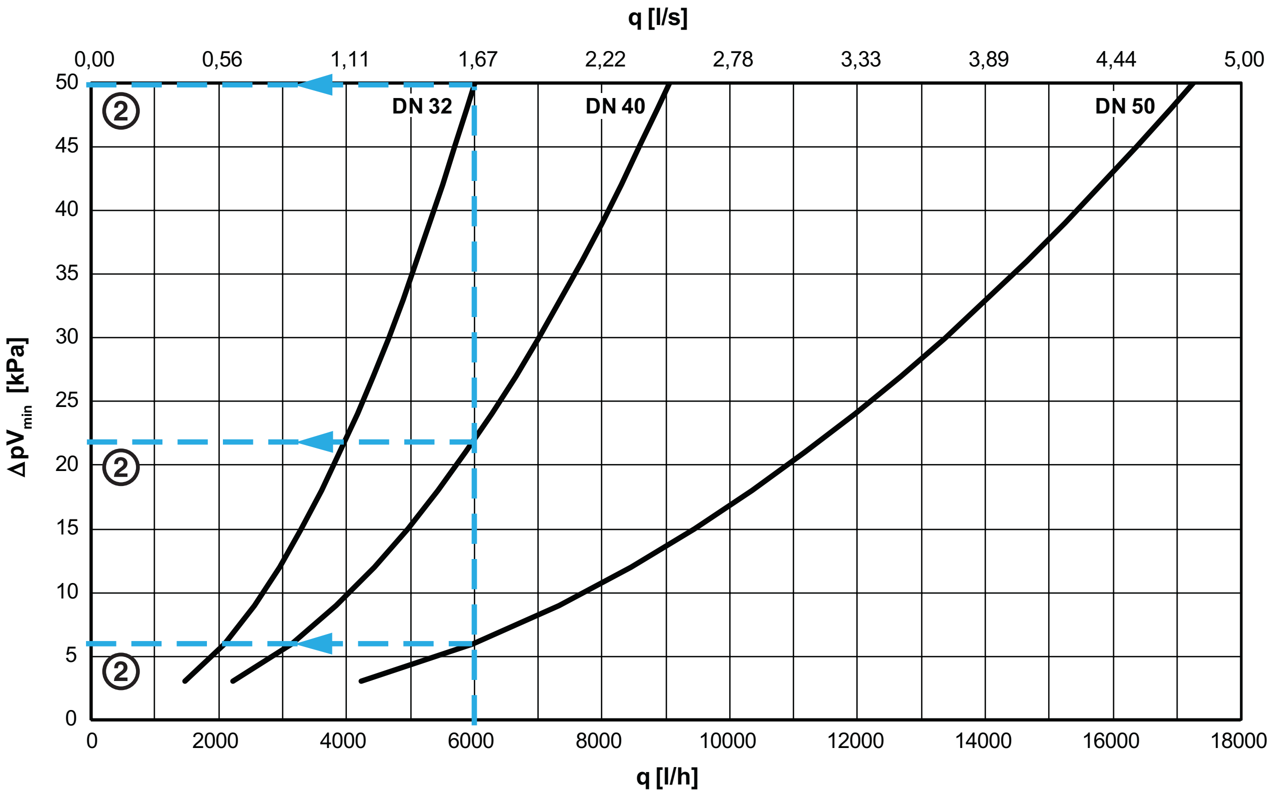
When extending the capillary pipe, use e.g. 6 mm copper pipe and extension kit (accessory). **Note!** The supplied capillary pipe must be included.

For further installation examples, see Handbook No 4 - Hydronic balancing with differential pressure controllers.
STAD – see catalogue leaflet “STAD”.

Sizing

The diagram shows the lowest pressure drop required for the STAP valve to be within its working range at different flows.





Example:
Design flow 6 000 l/h, ΔpL = 23 kPa and available differential pressure ΔH = 60 kPa.

1. Design flow (q) 6 000 l/h.

2. Read the pressure drop ΔpV_{min} from the diagram.

DN 32 ΔpV_{min} = 50 kPa
DN 40 ΔpV_{min} = 22 kPa
DN 50 ΔpV_{min} = 6 kPa

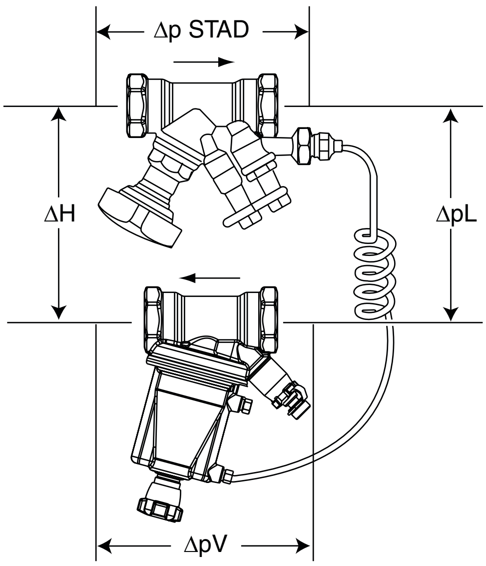
3. Check that the ΔpL is within the setting range for these sizes.

4. Calculate required available differential pressure ΔH_{min}.
At 6 000 l/h and fully open STAD the pressure drop is, DN 32 = 18 kPa, DN 40 = 10 kPa and DN 50 = 3 kPa.

$$\Delta H_{min} = \Delta pV_{STAD} + \Delta pL + \Delta pV_{min}$$

DN 32: ΔH_{min} = 18 + 23 + 50 = 91 kPa
DN 40: ΔH_{min} = 10 + 23 + 22 = 55 kPa
DN 50: ΔH_{min} = 3 + 23 + 6 = 32 kPa

5. In order to optimise the control function of the STAP select the smallest possible valve, in this case DN 40.
(DN 32 is not suitable since ΔH_{min} = 91 kPa and available differential pressure 60 kPa only).



$$\Delta H = \Delta pV_{STAD} + \Delta pL + \Delta pV$$

IMI Hydronic Engineering recommends the software HySelect for calculating the STAP size. HySelect can be downloaded from www.imi-hydronic.com.

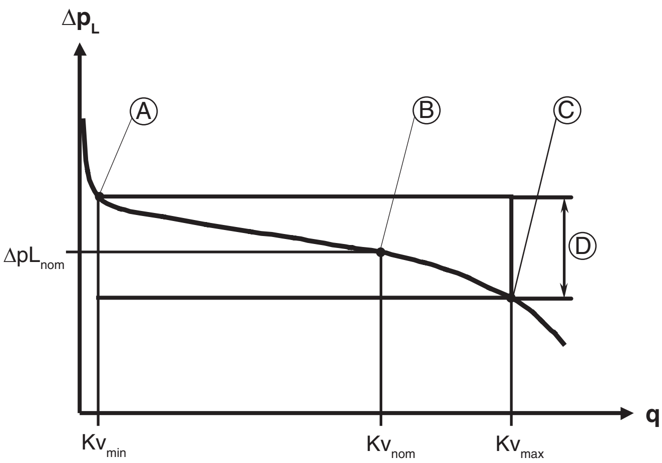
Working range

	Kv_{min}	Kv_{nom}	Kv_m	q_{max} [m³/h]
DN 15	0,07	1,0	1,4	1,0
DN 20	0,16	2,2	3,1	2,2
DN 25	0,28	3,8	5,5	3,9
DN 32	0,42	6,0	8,5	6,0
DN 40	0,64	9,0	12,8	9,1
DN 50	1,2	17,0	24,4	17,3

Kv_{min} = m³/h at a pressure drop of 1 bar and minimum opening corresponding to the p-band (+20% respectively +25%).
Kv_{nom} = m³/h at a pressure drop of 1 bar and opening corresponding to the middle of the p-band (ΔpL_{nom}).
Kv_m = m³/h at a pressure drop of 1 bar and maximum opening corresponding to the p-band (-20% respectively -25%).

Note! The flow in the circuit is determined by its resistance, i.e. Kv_C:

$$q_C = Kv_C \sqrt{\Delta pl}$$



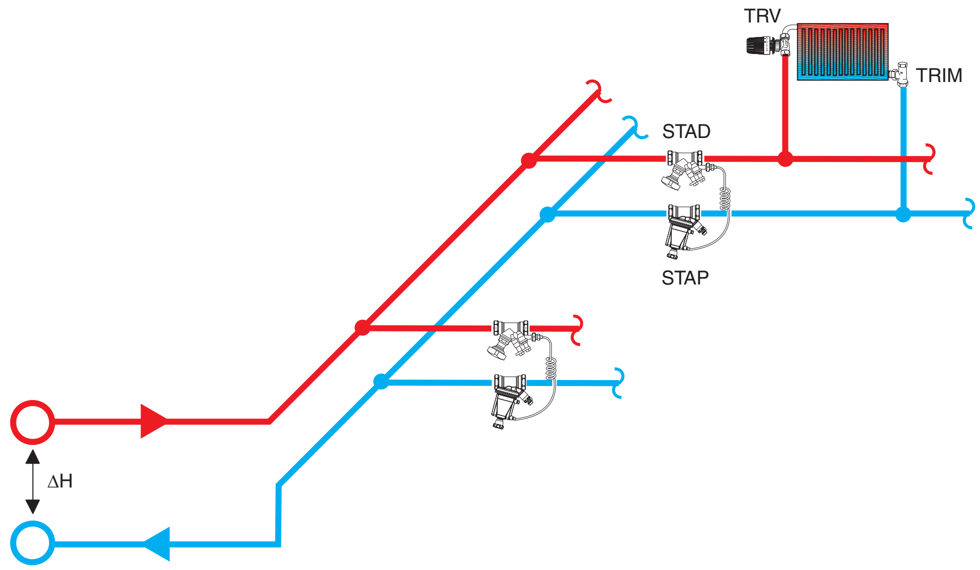
A. Kv_{min}
B. Kv_{nom} (Delivery setting)
C. Kv_m
D. Working range ΔpL_{nom} ±20%. STAP 5-25 and 10-40 kPa ±25%.

Application examples

1. Stabilising the differential pressure across a circuit with presettable radiator valves

In plants equipped with presettable radiator valves (TRV), it is easy to get a good result. The presetting of the radiator valves limit the flow so that overflows do not occur. STAP limits the differential pressure and prevents noise.

- STAP stabilises ΔpL.
- The preset Kv-value of TRV limits the flow in each radiator.
- STAD is used for flow measuring, shut-off and connection of the capillary pipe.

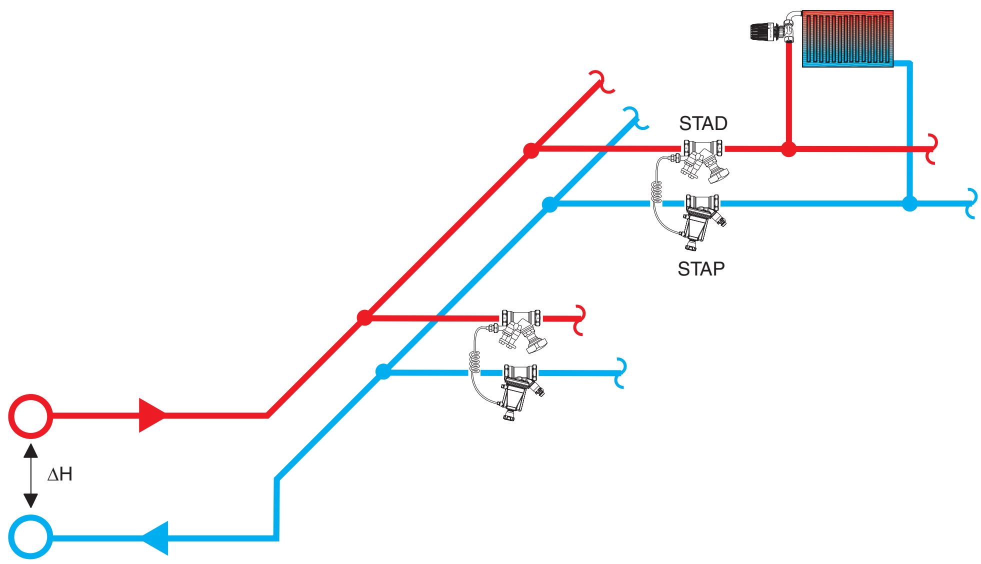


2. Stabilising the differential pressure across a circuit with non-presettable radiator valves

In plants equipped with non-presettable radiator valves it is not so easy to get an optimal result. Such radiator valves are common in older plants and will not limit the flow, which can be significantly too high in one or several circuits. Consequently, it is not enough that STAP limits the differential pressure across each circuit.

Letting STAP work together with STAD will solve the problem. STAD limits the flow to design value (using our balancing instrument to find the correct value). The correct distribution of the total flow between the radiators is however not achieved, but this solution can significantly improve a plant equipped with non-presettable radiator valves.

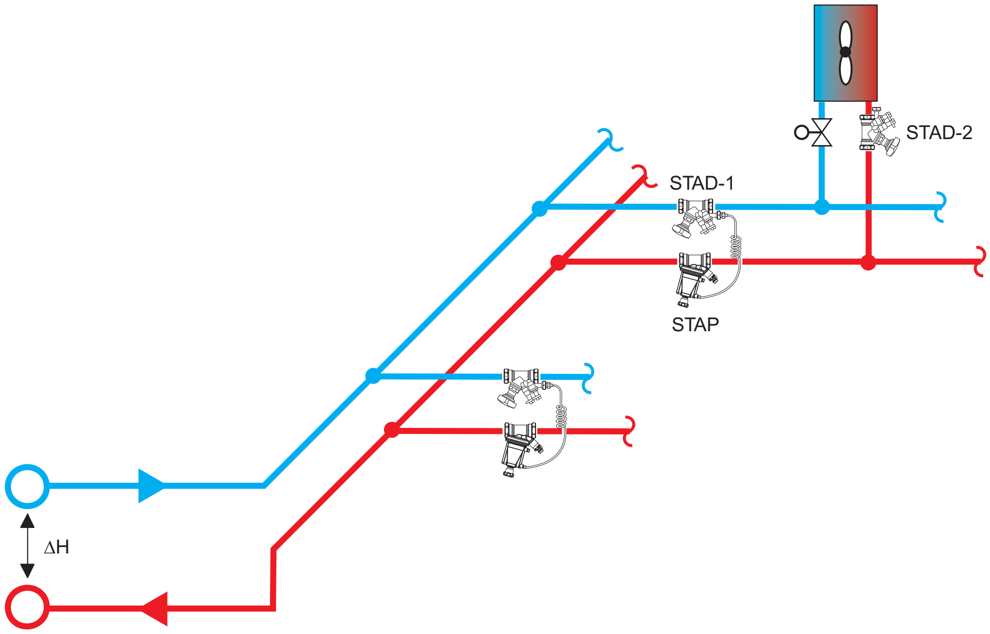
- STAP stabilises ΔpL.
- There is no presettable Kv-value on the radiator valve in order to limit the flow in each radiator.
- STAD limits the total flow in the circuit.



3. Stabilising the differential pressure across a circuit with control and balancing valves

When several small terminal units are close to one another, the differential pressure can be stabilised by using STAP in combination with STAD-1 across each circuit. STAD-2 for each terminal unit limits the flow and STAD-1 is used to measure the flow.

- STAP stabilises ΔpL.
- The set Kv-value in STAD-2 limits the flow in each terminal unit.
- STAD-1 is used for flow measuring, shut-off and connection of the capillary pipe.

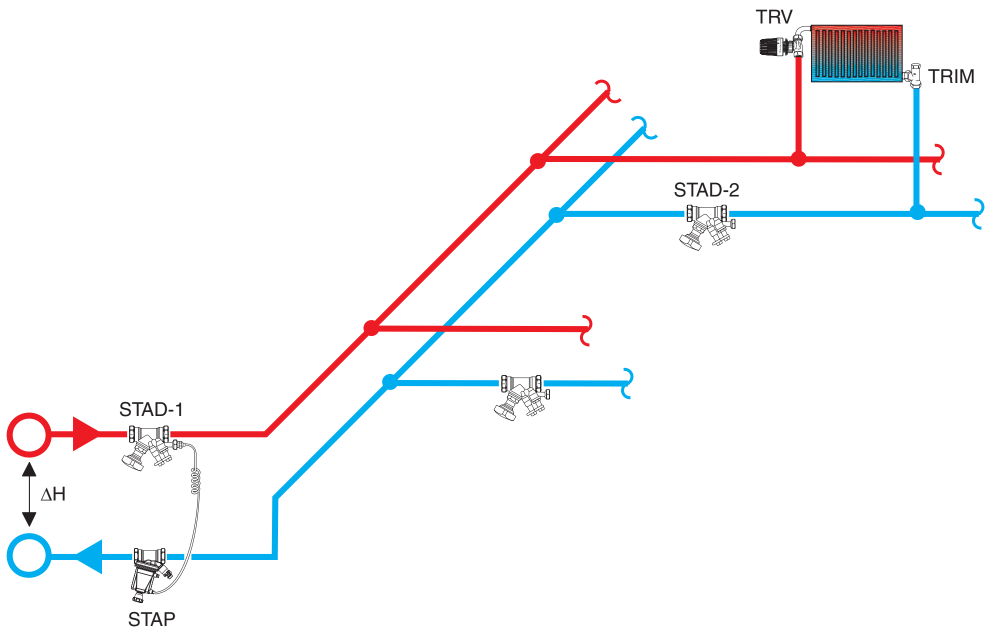


4. Stabilising the differential pressure across a riser with balancing valves ("Modular valve method")

The "Modular valve method" is suitable when a plant is put into operation phase. Install one differential pressure controller on every riser, so that each STAP controls one module.

STAP keeps the differential pressure from the main pipe at a stable value out to the risers and circuits. STAD-2 downstream on the circuits guarantees that overflows do not occur. With STAP working as a modular valve, the whole plant does not need to be re-balanced when a new module is taken into operation. There is no need for balancing valves on the main pipes (except for diagnostic purposes), since the modular valves distribute the pressure out to the risers.

- STAP reduces a big and variable ΔH to a suitable and stable ΔpL.
- The set Kv-value in STAD-2 limits the flow in each circuit.
- STAD-1 is used for flow measuring, shut-off and connection of the capillary pipe.

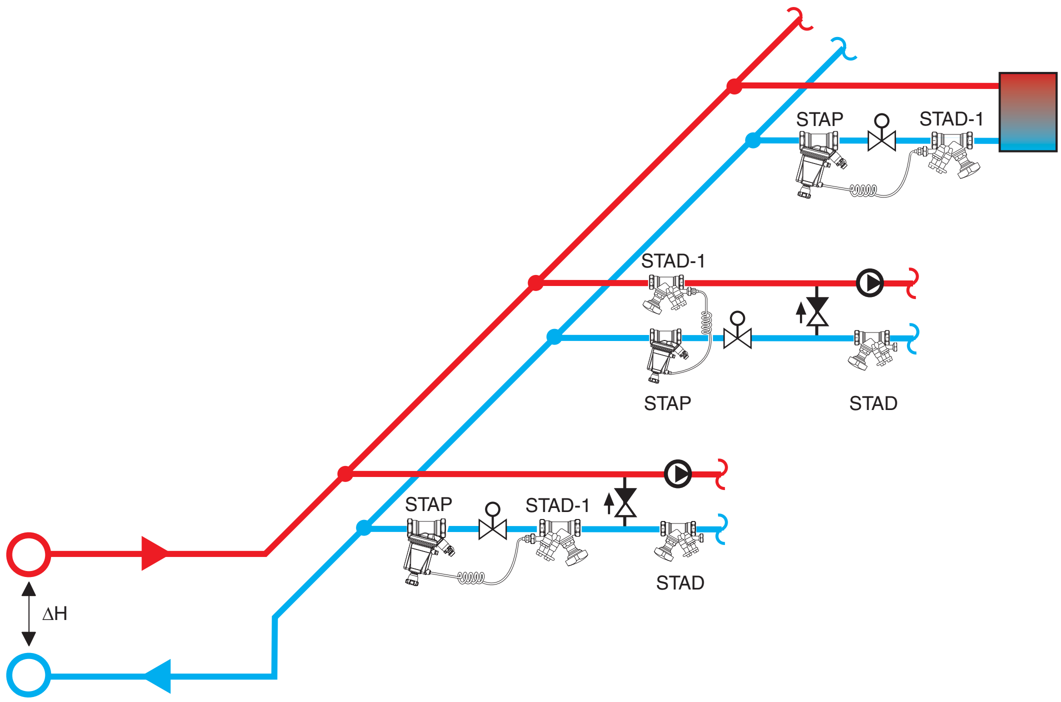


5. Keeping the differential pressure across a control valve constant

Depending of the design of the plant, the available differential pressure across some circuits can vary significantly with the load. To keep the correct control valve characteristic in such a case, the differential pressure across the control valves can be kept almost constant by a STAP connected directly across each control valve. The control valve will not be over-sized and the authority is and will remain close to 1.

If all control valves are combined with STAP, there is no need for other balancing valves, except for diagnostic purposes.

- STAP keeps Δp across the control valve constant, giving a valve authority ~ 1.
- The Kvs of the control valve and the chosen Δp gives the design flow.
- STAD-1 is used for flow measuring, shut-off and connection of the capillary pipe.

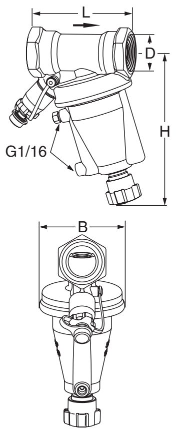


Sizing the control valve

A control valve should give a flow of 1000 l/h at a ΔH varying between 55 and 160 kPa.

- With a differential pressure of 10 kPa over the control valve, the Kvs will be 3,16.
- Control valves are normally available with Kvs-values according to the series 0,25 – 0,4 – 0,63 – 1,0 – 1,6 – 2,5 – 4,0 – 6,3 ……...
- Choose Kvs=2,5, which will give a Δp of 16 kPa. Since the STAP guarantees a high control valve authority, a low pressure drop over the control can be chosen. Therefore, choose the biggest Kvs value that gives a Δp above the minimum set point of STAP (i.e. 5, 10 or 20 kPa depending on size and type).
- Adjust STAP to give ΔpL = 16 kPa. Check the flow with TA balancing instrument over STAD-1 and with the control valve fully open.

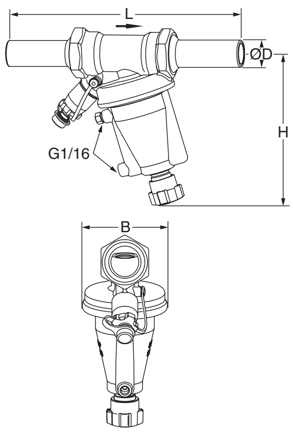
Articles



Female threads

1 m capillary pipe and transition nipples G1/2 and G3/4 are included.

DN	D	L	H	B	Kv_m	q_{max} [m³/h]	Kg	EAN	Article No
5-25 kPa									
15*	G1/2	84	137	72	1,4	1,0	1,1	7318793946607	52 265-115
20*	G3/4	91	139	72	3,1	2,2	1,2	7318793946706	52 265-120
10-40 kPa									
32	G1 1/4	133	179	110	8,5	6,0	2,6	7318793790002	52 265-132
40	G1 1/2	135	181	110	12,8	9,1	2,9	7318793790101	52 265-140
10-60 kPa									
15*	G1/2	84	137	72	1,4	1,0	1,1	7318793623201	52 265-015
20*	G3/4	91	139	72	3,1	2,2	1,2	7318793623300	52 265-020
25	G1	93	141	72	5,5	3,9	1,3	7318793623409	52 265-025
20-80 kPa									
32	G1 1/4	133	179	110	8,5	6,0	2,6	7318793623805	52 265-032
40	G1 1/2	135	181	110	12,8	9,1	2,9	7318793623904	52 265-040
50	G2	137	187	110	24,4	17,3	3,5	7318793624000	52 265-050



Smooth ends

1 m capillary pipe and transition nipples G1/2 and G3/4 are included.

DN	D	L	H	B	Kv_m	q_{max} [m³/h]	Kg	EAN	Article No
5-25 kPa									
15	15	148	137	72	1,4	1,0	1,2	7318793949905	52 465-115
20	22	173	139	72	3,1	2,2	1,4	7318793950000	52 465-120
10-40 kPa									
32	35	242	179	110	8,5	6,0	3,0	7318793935304	52 465-132
40	42	265	181	110	12,8	9,1	3,4	7318793935403	52 465-140
10-60 kPa									
15	15	148	137	72	1,4	1,0	1,2	7318793934703	52 465-015
20	22	173	139	72	3,1	2,2	1,4	7318793934802	52 465-020
25	28	191	141	72	5,5	3,9	1,6	7318793934901	52 465-025
20-80 kPa									
32	35	242	179	110	8,5	6,0	3,0	7318793935007	52 465-032
40	42	265	181	110	12,8	9,1	3,4	7318793935106	52 465-040
50	54	287	187	110	24,4	17,3	4,3	7318793935205	52 465-050

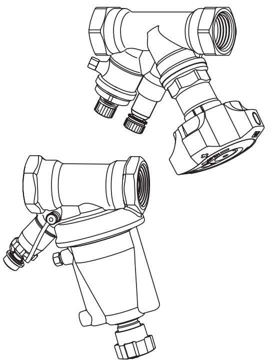
→ = Flow direction

Kv_m = m³/h at a pressure drop of 1 bar and maximum opening corresponding to the p-band (-20% respectively -25%).

*) Can be connected to smooth pipes by KOMBI compression coupling. See accessories or catalogue leaflet KOMBI.

G = Thread according to ISO 228. Thread length according to ISO 7-1.

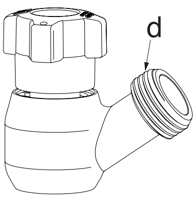
STAP/STAD



STAP/STAD package
For more information on STAD see separate catalogue leaflet

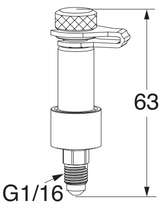
STAP DN	STAD DN	Article No
5-25 kPa		
15	15	52 865-301
20	20	52 865-302
10-40 kPa		
32	32	52 865-303
40	40	52 865-304
10-60 kPa		
15	10	52 865-111
15	15	52 865-112
20	20	52 865-113
25	25	52 865-114
20-80 kPa		
32	32	52 865-115
40	40	52 865-116
50	50	52 865-117

Accessories



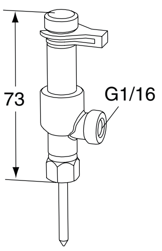
Draining kit STAP

d	EAN	Article No
G1/2	7318793660404	52 265-201
G3/4	7318793660503	52 265-202



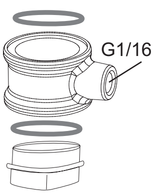
Measuring point STAP

EAN	Article No
7318793660602	52 265-205



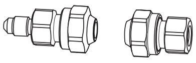
Measuring point, two-way
For connection of capillary pipe while permitting simultaneous use of our balancing instrument.

EAN	Article No
7318793784100	52 179-200



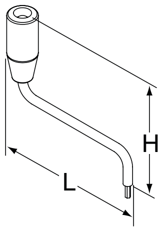
Connection sleeve kit for capillary pipe
For use on STAD or STS. Replacement of existing draining.

EAN	Article No
7318794027800	52 265-216



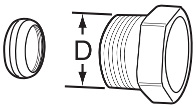
Extension kit for capillary pipe
Complete with connections for 6 mm pipe

EAN	Article No
7318793781505	52 265-212



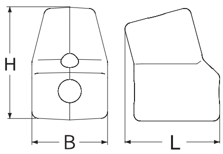
Setting tool Δp_L

L	H		EAN	Article No
107	95	3 mm	7318793975508	52 265-305



Compression connection KOMBI
See catalogue leaflet KOMBI.

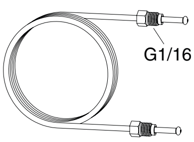
D	Pipe Ø	EAN	Article No
G1/2	10	7318792874901	53 235-109
G1/2	12	7318792875007	53 235-111
G1/2	14	7318792875106	53 235-112
G1/2	15	7318792875205	53 235-113
G1/2	16	7318792875304	53 235-114
G3/4	15	7318792875403	53 235-117
G3/4	18	7318792875601	53 235-121
G3/4	22	7318792875700	53 235-123



Insulation STAP
For heating/cooling

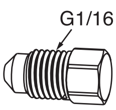
For DN	L	H	B	EAN	Article No
15-25	145	172	116	7318793658906	52 265-225
32-50	191	234	154	7318793659002	52 265-250

Spare parts



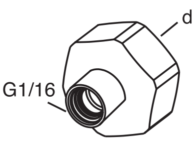
Capillary pipe

L	EAN	Article No
1 m	7318793661500	52 265-301



Plug
Venting

EAN	Article No
7318793661609	52 265-302



Transition nipple
For capillary pipe with G1/16 connection.

d	EAN	Article No
G1/2	7318793660206	52 179-981
G3/4	7318793660305	52 179-986