## FVA-FVS ADJUSTABLE FLOW VALVES

NATURAL GAS


NOTES:

1. Capacities based on gas @ 0.60 s.g. and $68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ temperature.
2. Static pressure drop measured across full open valve with pointer at position 10 and valve piston in full open position.
3. Maximum inlet pressure is 15 psig up to 4 " valve size and 3 psig for 6" valve size.
4. Maximum temperature is $200^{\circ} \mathbf{F}$.

## CORRECTION FACTORS

PRESSURE (Correction Factor $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ )

| Pressure | Inlet Pressure (psig) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drop (psig) | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| 1 | 1.15 | 1.29 | 1.42 |
| 2 | 1.63 | 1.80 | 1.95 |
| 3 | 1.95 | 2.25 | 2.45 |
| 4 | 2.20 | 2.50 | 2.85 |
| 5 | 2.45 | 2.75 | 3.00 |
| 10 |  | 3.70 | 4.05 |
| 15 |  |  | 4.70 |

TEMPERATURE (Correction Factor $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ )

| Temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ | 68 | 100 | 150 | 200 |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Multiplier | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.07 | 1.12 |

EXAMPLE:
Determine the corrected volumetric flow rate in standard cubic feet per hour for a FVS2A15 ( $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ ) adjustable flow valve for propane gas at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ having an inlet pressure of 15 psig and a pressure drop of 5 psig .

Using the equation: ${ }^{Q}$ (corrected) $=\mathrm{C}_{1} \times \mathrm{C}_{2} \times \mathrm{C}_{3} \times{ }^{\mathrm{Q}}$ (rated)

1. From the standard flow curve for Natural Gas (Q135) at 27.7 "w.c. pressure drop, determine the rated flow: ${ }^{\circ}($ rated $)=16,000$ scfh.
2. From the Pressure correction factor table, determine the pressure correction factor: $\mathrm{C}_{1}=3.00$
3. From the Temperature correction factor table, determine the temperature correction factor: $\mathrm{C}_{2}=1.03$
4. From the Specific Gravity correction factor table, determine the specific gravity correction factor for Propane: $\mathrm{C}_{3}=0.628$
Then, ${ }^{Q}($ corrected $)=(3.00) \times(1.03) \times(0.628) \times(16,000)$
$=31,050$ scfh of propane gas
(OVER)
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StRAIGHT VALVE


## NOTES:

1. Capacities based on air @ 1.0 s.g. and $68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ temperature.
2. Static pressure drop measured across full open valve with pointer at position 10 and valve piston in full open position.
3. Maximum inlet pressure is $\mathbf{1 5}$ psig up to $4^{\prime \prime}$ valve size and 3 psig for 6" valve size.
4. Maximum temperature is $200^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

## CORRECTION FACTORS

PRESSURE (Correction Factor $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ )

| Pressure | Inlet Pressure (psig) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drop (psig) | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| 1 | 1.15 | 1.29 | 1.42 |
| 2 | 1.63 | 1.80 | 1.95 |
| 3 | 1.95 | 2.25 | 2.45 |
| 4 | 2.20 | 2.50 | 2.85 |
| 5 | 2.45 | 2.75 | 3.00 |
| 10 |  | 3.70 | 4.05 |
| 15 |  |  | 4.70 |

ANGLE VALVE


## TEMPERATURE (Correction Factor $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ )

| Temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ | 68 | 100 | 150 | 200 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Multiplier | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.07 | 1.12 |

## EXAMPLE:

Determine the corrected volumetric flow rate in standard cubic feet per hour for a FVS2A15 ( $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ ) adjustable flow valve for air at $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ having an inlet pressure of 15 psig and a pressure drop of 5 psig.

Using the equation: ${ }^{\mathrm{Q}}$ (corrected) $=\mathrm{C}_{1} \times \mathrm{C}_{2} \times{ }^{\mathrm{Q}}$ (rated)

1. From the standard flow curve for Air (Q138) at 16 osig pressure drop, determine the rated flow: ${ }^{\circ}($ rated $)=12,000 \mathrm{scfh}$.
2. From the Pressure correction factor table, determine the pressure correction factor: $\mathrm{C}_{1}=3.00$
3. From the Temperature correction factor table, determine the temperature correction factor: $\mathrm{C}_{2}=1.07$
Then, ${ }^{Q}($ corrected $)=(3.00) \times(1.07) \times(12,000)$

$$
=38,520 \mathrm{scfh} \text { of air }
$$

## SELECTION TABLE

| VALVE <br> SIZE | PORT <br> SIZE | STRAIGHT <br> MODEL NO. | ANGLE <br> MODEL NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1^{\prime \prime}$ | A | FVS2A10D | FVA2A10B |
| $1 \frac{1 / 4^{\prime \prime}}{}$ | A | FVS2A12D | FVA2A12B |
| $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | A | FVS2A15D | FVA2A15B |
| $2^{\prime \prime}$ | A | FVS2A20D | FVA2A20B |
| $2^{1 / 2^{\prime \prime}}$ | A | FVS2A25F | FVA2A25A |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ | X | FVS2X30F | FVA2X30A |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ | A | FVS2A30F | FVA2A30B |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ | B | FVS2B30F | FVA2B30B |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ | C | FVS2C30F | FVA2C30B |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ | A | FVS2A40F | FVA2A40B |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ | B | FVS2B40F | FVA2B40B |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ | C | FVS2C40F | FVA2C40B |
| $6^{\prime \prime}$ | A | FVS2A60F | - |
| $6^{\prime \prime}$ | B | FVS2B60F | - |

## DIMENSIONS

## FVA-FVS ADJUSTABLE FLOW VALVES



## STRAIGHT VALVES (6") <br> GY226



## SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

## FVA-FVS ADJUSTABLE FLOW VALVES

## CONTROL

When adjusting screws are LEVEL the flow curve without any back pressure on the valve is a straight line, as shown. When valves are installed in a combustion system, as the burner flow rate increases the back pressure in the downstream side of the valve increases
causing the flow through the valve to "fall off" from a straight line curve, as shown.

By turning the adjusting screws in, flow can be increased separately at each of ten valve positions to produce a straight line flow curve for the combustion system.


