



# LEVEL CONTROL VALVE

## With Modulating Horizontal Float

### Model IR-150-60-2W

Hydraulically operated control valve that controls reservoir filling and reservoir level. Reservoir filling is accomplished in response to a hydraulically modulating horizontal float that maintains a constant water level, regardless of fluctuating demand.



- [1] BERMAD Model IR-150-60-2W opens upon drop in reservoir level maintaining "Always Full" reservoir, and shuts on rise in reservoir level to preset high.
- [2] Strainer

### Features & Benefits

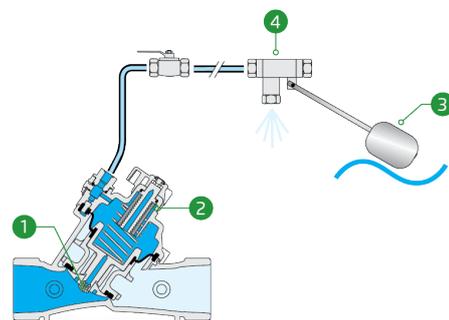
- Line Pressure Driven Hydraulic Level Control
  - "Always Full" reservoir
  - Prevents reservoir overflow
- Engineered Composite Valve with Industrial Grade Design
  - Adaptable on-site to a wide range of end connection
  - Articulated flange connections that eliminate line bending and hydraulic stresses
  - Highly durable, chemical and cavitation resistant
- hYflow 'Y' Valve Body with "Look Through" Design
  - Ultra-high flow capacity at low pressure loss
- Unitized "Flexible Super Travel" (FST) Diaphragm and Guided Plug
  - Accurate and stable regulation with smooth closing
  - Requires low actuation pressure
  - Prevents diaphragm erosion and distortion
  - Simple in-line inspection and service

### Typical Applications

- Plastic Irrigation Systems
- Large Surface Area Reservoirs
- Low Volume Reservoirs
- Installation sites with no available power supply
- Fertilizer Mixing Tanks
- Constant level control systems where maintaining full tank level is required

### Operation:

The Internal Restriction & Filter [1] allows continuous flow from valve inlet into the Control Chamber [2]. When water level rises, it pushes the Float [3] up throttling the Float Pilot [4]. Pressure in the control chamber accumulates, causing the valve to throttle closed, reducing filling rate, and eventually closing drip tight.





IR-150-60-2W

### Technical Data

**Pressure Rating:**  
150 psi

**Operating Pressure Range:**  
7-150 psi

### Materials

**Body & Cover:**  
Polyamide 6 & 30% GF

**Diaphragm:**  
NR, Nylon fabric reinforced

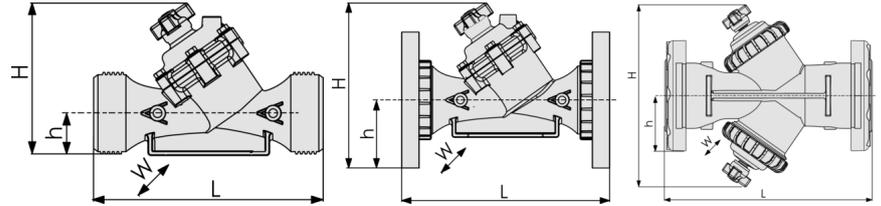
**Spring:**  
Stainless Steel

### Control Loop Accessories

**Tubing and Fittings:**  
Polyethylene and  
Polypropylene

### Technical Specifications

For other patterns and end connection types,  
Please refer to [BERMAD](#) full engineering page.



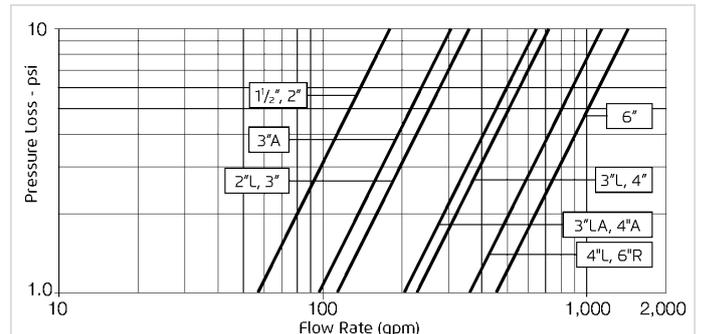
Size	Pattern	End Connection	Weight (Lb)	L (In)	H (In)	h (In)	w	CCDV (Gal)	CV
1½" ; DN40	Oblique	Threaded	2.4	7¾	6¾	1¾	3¾	0.026	58
2" ; DN50	Oblique	Threaded	2.7	9¾	6¾	1¾	3¾	0.026	58
2"L ; DN50L	Oblique	Threaded	3	9¾	7¾	1¾	5¾	0.033	116
2½" ; DN65	Oblique	Threaded	3	9¾	7¾	1¾	5¾	0.033	116
3" ; DN80	Oblique	Threaded	4	11¾	7¾	2¼	5¾	0.033	116
3" ; DN80	Oblique	Plastic Flanges	6	12¾	9¾	4	7¾	0.033	116
3" ; DN80	Oblique	Metal Flanges	10	12¾	9¾	4	7¾	0.033	116
3"L ; DN80L	Oblique	Threaded	7	11¾	9¾	2¾	6¾	0.136	231
3"L ; DN80L	Oblique	Plastic Flanges	8.2	12¾	12½	4	7¾	0.136	231
3"L ; DN80L	Oblique	Metal Flanges	10.1	12¾	12½	4	7¾	0.136	231
4" ; DN100	Oblique	Plastic Flanges	10	13¾	13	4½	8¾	0.136	231
4" ; DN100	Oblique	Metal Flanges	16.3	13¾	13	4½	8¾	0.136	231
4"L ; DN100L	Oblique	Plastic Flanges	20.2	17½	13¾	4½	9	0.253	393
4"L ; DN100L	Oblique	Metal Flanges	24.7	17½	13¾	4½	9	0.253	393
6"R ; DN150R	Oblique	Metal Flanges	36	18½	14¾	5¾	11¾	0.253	393
6" ; DN150	Boxer	Grooved	26	19	15¾	4	18¾	2x0.136	462
6" ; DN150	Boxer	Plastic Flanges	27.6	19¾	15¾	5¾	18¾	2x0.136	462

CCDV = Control Chamber Displacement Volume • **Threaded** = BSP & NPT are available. External thread is available for 2" and 2½" only. • Other End Connections are available on request. For dimensions and weights of adapters or valves with adapters please consult with customer service.

### Additional Features

Code	Description	Size Range
M	Flow Stem (*Exclude sizes 4"L, 6"R)	1½"-6"
S	Plastic Test Point	1½"-4"
Z	Manual Selector	1½"-4"L
V3	Victaulic PVC Adaptors 3"	3"
V4	Victaulic PVC Adaptors 4"	4"

### Flow Chart



2-Way circuit "Added Head Loss" (for "V" below 6.5 f/s): 4.5 psi

### Differential Pressure & Flow Calculation

$$\Delta P = \left( \frac{Q}{CV} \right)^2$$

Cv = gpm @ ΔP of 1 psi  
 Q = gpm  
 ΔP = psi