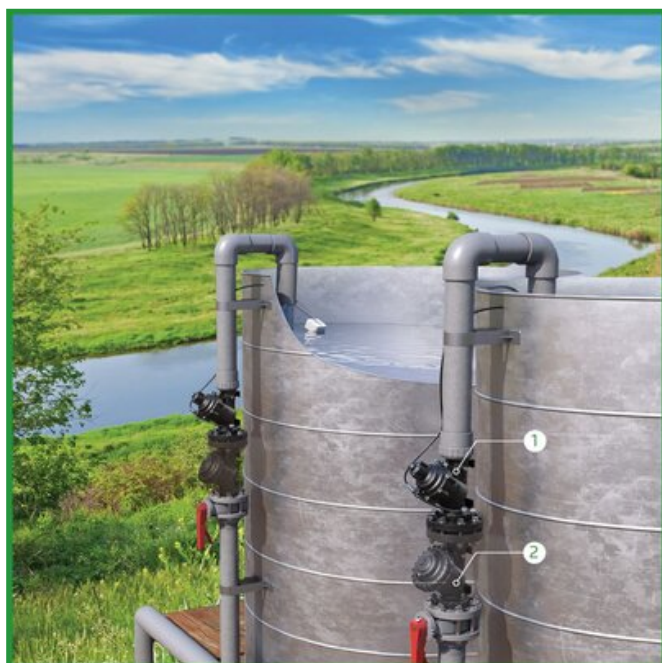


LEVEL CONTROL VALVE

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

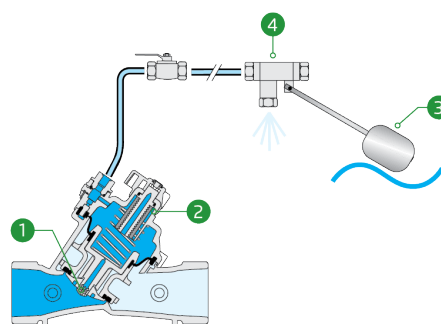
- Line Pressure Driven Hydraulic Level Control
 - "Always Full" reservoir
 - Prevents reservoir overflow
- Engineered Composite Valve with Industrial Grade Design
 - Adaptable on-site to a wide range of end connection
 - Articulated flange connections that eliminate line bending and hydraulic stresses
 - 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.





Technical Data

Pressure Rating:

10 bar

Operating Pressure Range:

0.5-10 bar

Materials

Body & Cover:

Polyamide 6 & 30% GF

Diaphragm:

NR, Nylon fabric reinforced

Spring:

Stainless Steel

Control Loop Accessories

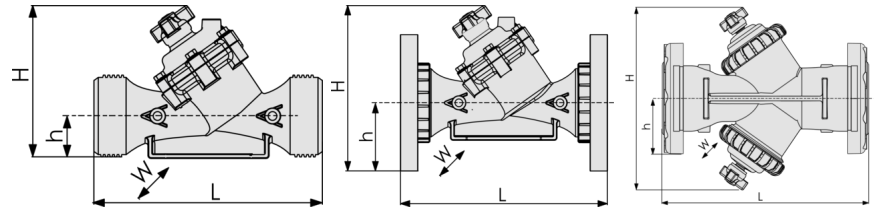
Tubing and Fittings:

Polyethylene and

Polypropylene

Technical Specifications

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



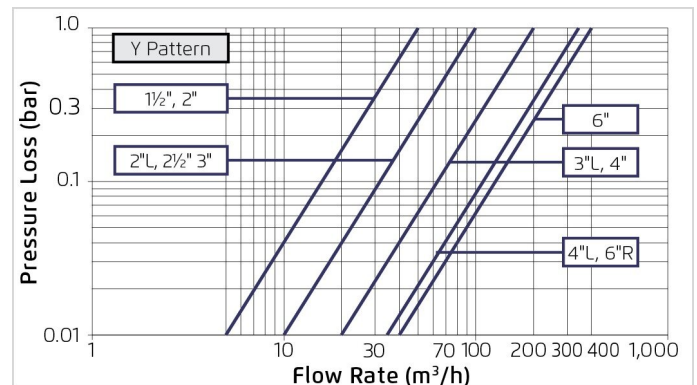
Size	Pattern	End Connection	Weight (Kg)	L (mm)	H (mm)	h (mm)	W	CCDV (Lit)	KV
1½" ; DN40	Oblique	Threaded	1.1	200	173	40	97	0.12	50
2" ; DN50	Oblique	Threaded	1.2	230	173	40	97	0.12	50
2"L ; DN50L	Oblique	Threaded	1.5	230	187	43	135	0.15	100
2½" ; DN65	Oblique	Threaded	1.5	230	187	43	135	0.15	100
3" ; DN80	Oblique	Threaded	1.6	298	199	55	135	0.15	100
3" ; DN80	Oblique	Plastic Flanges	2.5	308	244	100	200	0.15	100
3" ; DN80	Oblique	Metal Flanges	4.4	308	244	100	200	0.15	100
3"L ; DN80L	Oblique	Threaded	3	298	278	60	168	0.62	200
3"L ; DN80L	Oblique	Plastic Flanges	3.7	308	317	100	200	0.62	200
3"L ; DN80L	Oblique	Metal Flanges	4.6	308	317	100	200	0.62	200
4" ; DN100	Oblique	Plastic Flanges	4.6	350	329	112	224	0.62	200
4" ; DN100	Oblique	Metal Flanges	7.4	350	329	112	224	0.62	200
4"L ; DN100L	Oblique	Plastic Flanges	9.2	442	340	112	226	1.15	340
4"L ; DN100L	Oblique	Metal Flanges	11.2	442	340	112	226	1.15	340
6"R ; DN150R	Oblique	Metal Flanges	16.5	470	377	149	287	1.15	340
6" ; DN150	Boxer	Grooved	11	480	387	100	475	2x0.62	400
6" ; DN150	Boxer	Plastic Flanges	12.5	504	387	143	475	2x0.62	400

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" / DN40-150
S	Plastic Test Point	1½"-4" / DN40-100
Z	Manual Selector	1½"-4"L / DN40-100L
V3	Victaulic PVC Adaptors 3"	3" / DN80
V4	Victaulic PVC Adaptors 4"	4" / DN100

Flow Chart



2-Way circuit "Added Head Loss" (for "V" below 2 m/s): 0.3 bar

Differential Pressure & Flow Calculation

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

$K_v = m^3/h$ @ ΔP of 1 bar

$Q = m^3/h$

$\Delta P = \text{bar}$