

Tank Blanketing Regulators

Low-Pressure Reducing Regulator
Type BR

Low-Pressure Relief Valve Type BS

Inline Pattern DN 15i to DN 50i

Angle Pattern DN25e to DN 100e

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Description

Tank blanketing, or padding, is the process and practice of covering a stored commodity, usually a liquid, with a gas. It is the best prevention of and protection against explosions.

If the commodity is volatile or toxic, tank blanketing can prevent it from harming workers, equipment and the environment. When the commodity is a food or other substance, blanketing protects it from oxidation or contamination though exposure to air or moisture.



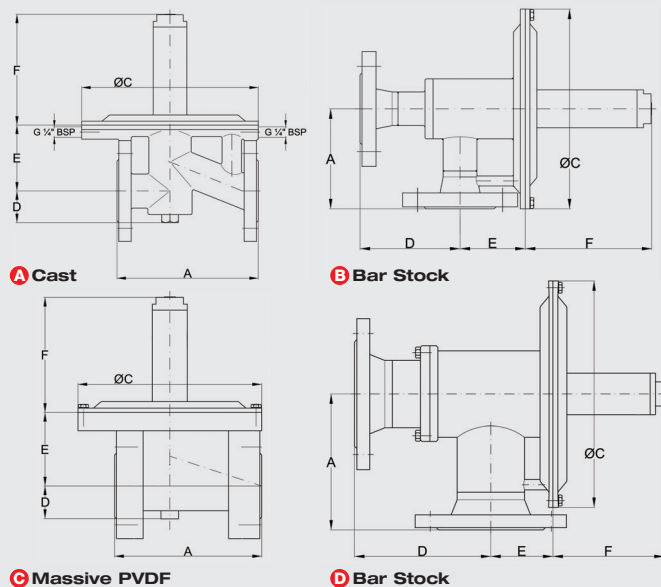
In most cases, tank blanketing gas is pure, dry nitrogen.

Blanketing can make up the volume of liquid displaced in or out a tank, or it can make up volume caused by thermal changes of the tank's contents, preventing the creation of a vacuum or excess operating pressure.

Highlights

- Regulating Range up to 4000 mbar
- Sizes DN15 to DN 100 (1/2" to 4")
- Pressure Resistance 10 bar
- Back Pressure Resistance up to 4000 mbar
- Withstands Full Vacuum
- Stainless Steel Regulators
- Hastelloy Regulators
- PVDF Regulators
- Clean and Sterile Regulators
- Maintenance Friendly
- ATEX  II 2GD IIC

Technical Data Tank Blanketing Regulators



Dimensions in mm

Inline Pattern

Type	Body	A	øC	D	E	F	Weight in kg
BR/BS 15i	Ⓐ	130	160	30	66	125	4.1
BR/BS 25i	Ⓐ	160	200	36	75	125	6.5
BR/BS 50i	Ⓐ	230	300	54	105	148	18
BR/BS 25i	Ⓒ	160	200	41	83	125	6
BR/BS 50i	Ⓒ	230	300	70	145	148	17

Angle Pattern

Type	Body	A	øC	D	E	F	Weight in kg
BR/BS 25e	Ⓑ	100	200	100	65	125	7.1
BR/BS 50e	Ⓑ	180	300	180	70	220	17
BR/BS 80e	Ⓓ	250	440	250	82	320	34
BR/BS 100e	Ⓓ	250	440	250	100	370	42

Flanges according DIN EN 1092-1:2001 PN 10/16 or ANSI 150lbs ASA B16.5-1961

Technical data

Inlet pressure : 16 bar (10 bar for DN 80/DN100 and for PVDF Regulators)

Back pressure resistance : 4 bar

Regulating range of springs : -200 to +400 mbar

Pilot regulating range : Up to 4000 mbar

Max. vacuum : Withstands full vacuum

Max. temp. FFKM (Kalrez®) : -20°C to +160°C

Max. temp. FPM (Viton®) : -20°C to +120°C

Tightness / Adjustment

Seat tightness acc. to EN 12266-1, leaking rate A, P12

Flow capacity for adjustment DN 15 / 1/2" : 0.5 Nm3/h

DN 25 / 1" : 1 Nm3/h

DN 50 / 2" : 2 Nm3/h

DN 80 / 3" : 5 Nm3/h

DN 100 / 4" : 5 Nm3/h

Certificates

According to Pressure Equipment Directive PED 97/23/EG

Conformity statement QS 04 ATEX 2006 : ⚡ II 2GD IIC

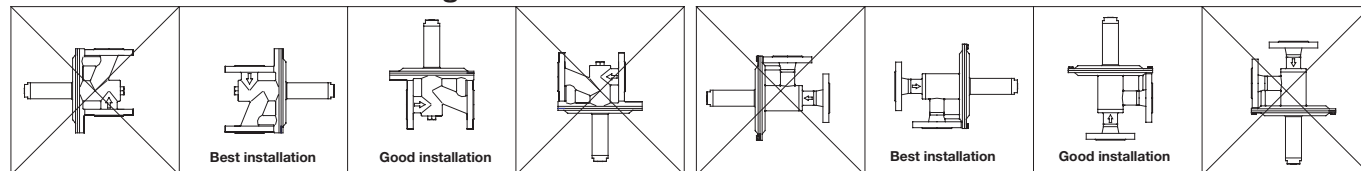
Statement of Compliance : US.FDA 21 CFR

Work Certificate : EN10204 3.1B

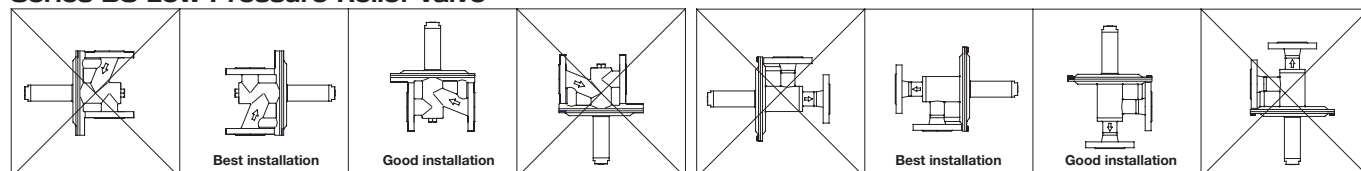
Installation

The recommended mounting for the low-pressure regulators is in a vertical line (see picture "best installation"). Lead sealed regulators are adjusted in this position. When they are mounted in a horizontal line, the set pressure will rise depending to the dimension of the regulator. Pressure regulators with set pressure lower than 10 mbar must be mounted as shown in the picture "best installation".

Series BR Low Pressure Reducing Valve



Series BS Low Pressure Relief Valve



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Technical Data Tank Blanketing Regulators

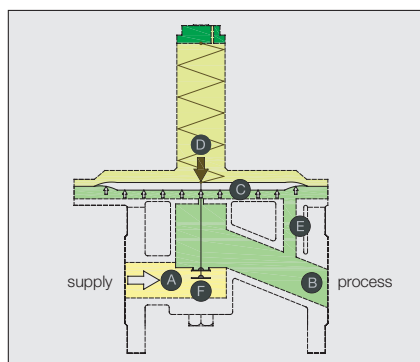
Codification Blanketing Regulator

1. Functions	2. Connections	3. Bodies	4. Accessories
BR Reducer	D Flanges DIN PN16 / PN10	S 1.4408 / 1.4435	V Pressure Gauge Union
BRC Reducer Clean	A Flanges ANSI 150lbs	H Hastelloy C276 / C22	M Pressure Gauge
BRS Reducer Sterile	X Special	P PVDF	E External Feedback Conn.
... P Pilot Pressure Design		X Special	H Heating Jacket
... N Negative Pressure Design	Seats Ø		R Splash Protection Hood
	(04,06,10,14,21,32)D Direct Action, Decouplet	Trim Parts	P Adjusted and Sealed
BS Relief Valve	(06,10,14,21,32)E Pressure Compensated Decouplet	S 1.4435	A  ATEX Version
BSC Relief Valve Clean	(06,10,14,21,32,42,67)R Direct Action	H Hastelloy C22	X Special
BSS Relief Valve Sterile	(14,21,67,82)S Relief Seat	P PVDF	
... P Pilot Pressure Design		X Special	
... N Negative Pressure Design	Springs		
	A 5 to 50 mbar	Seats O-Ring	
Sizes	B 10 to 150 mbar	K FFKM (Kalrez® 6375)	
15 DN 15 (1/2")	C 40 to 400 mbar	V FPM (Viton®)	
25 DN 25 (1")	D -5 to -50 mbar	C FFKM FDA (Kalrez® 6221)	
50 DN 50 (2")	E -20 to -200 mbar	X Special	
80 DN 80 (3")	X Special		
100 DN 100 (4")		Diaphragms	
		P PTFE	
Patterns		V FPM	
i Inline Pattern		X Special	
e Angle Pattern			

Examples:

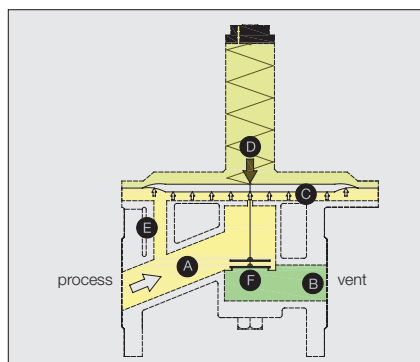
1 **BRC25e** 2 **D06RA** 3 **SSCP** 4 **VMP**

- 1 Reducer clean design, size DN 25, angle pattern
- 2 DIN flanges PN 16, seat diameter 6 mm, direct action, spring range 0 – 50 mbar
- 3 Body stainless steel, trim parts stainless steel, seat o-ring material FFKM with FDA conformity, diaphragm PTFE virgin
- 4 With pressure gauge union, pressure gauge, adjusted and lead sealed



Reducing Regulator Function

Spring-loaded pressure reducing regulators are “relative pressure regulators”, designed to keep the process pressure “B” at a constant level. The nominal pressure is set by means of the setscrew, located at the spring housing. When at rest, the regulator remains in an open position. When the pressure “A” rises, pressure is released through the open valve seat “F” to the process side of the valve and through the internal feedback bore “E” underneath the diaphragm. This will continue, until the diaphragm force “C” exceeds the spring force “D”, while the process pressure “B” rises. The diaphragm is lifted and the valve seat “F” closes. In the event that the process pressure “B” drops below the pre adjusted nominal pressure, the spring force “D” presses the diaphragm downwards, so that the valve seat “F” opens and admits gas until pressure equalization is reached again.



Relief Valve Function

Spring-loaded relief valves are “relative pressure regulators”, designed to keep the process pressure “A” at a constant level. The nominal pressure is set by means of the setscrew, located at the spring housing. When at rest, the regulator remains in a closed position. When the process pressure “A” increases, pressure is released through the internal feedback bore “E” underneath the diaphragm. If the diaphragm force “C” exceeds the spring force “D” the valve seat “F” opens and the over pressure is discharged to the vent side “B”. If the process pressure “A” drops, the diaphragm force “C” is lower compared to the spring force “D” and the valve seat “F” closes. The pressure in the vent line can be atmospheric or vacuum. With vacuum in the vent line the flow capacity of the regulator is increased.

Performance Data Low Pressure Reducing Valves

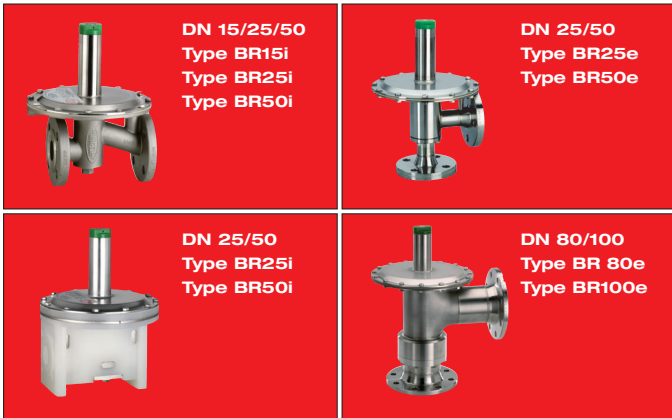
Inlet pressure P1 in bar g	0.5	1	2	4	6	10	Seat Ø	Kv	DN
Set pressure P2 10 mbar g	8.5	12	20	29	49	85	4 mm	0.6	15
	19.5	28	45	59	85		6 mm	1	
	33	45	77	85			10 mm	2	
Set pressure P2 50 mbar g	8.5	12	20	29	49	85	4 mm	0.6	15
	19.5	28	45	59	85		6 mm	1	
	33	45	77	85			10 mm	2	
Set pressure P2 100 mbar g	8.5	12	20	29	49	85	4 mm	0.6	15
	19.5	28	45	59	95		6 mm	1	
	33	45	77	85			10 mm	2	

Inlet pressure P1 in bar g	0.5	1	2	4	6	10	Seat Ø	Kv	DN
Set pressure P2 10 mbar g	172	228	380	630	855	1565	21 mm	12	80
	430	575	945	1590	1950		32 mm	26	
	665	885	1470	1950			42 mm	40	
Set pressure P2 50 mbar g	172	228	380	630	855	1565	21 mm	12	80
	430	575	945	1590	1950		32 mm	26	
	665	885	1470	1950			42 mm	40	
Set pressure P2 100 mbar g	172	228	380	630	855	1565	21 mm	12	80
	430	575	945	1590	1950		32 mm	26	
	665	885	1470	1950			42 mm	40	

Inlet pressure P1 in bar g	0.5	1	2	4	6	10	Seat Ø	Kv	DN
Set pressure P2 10 mbar g	9	13	22	32	55	100	4 mm	0.7	25
	22	31	43	65	105	192	6 mm	1.2	
	46	65	110	200	250		10 mm	3	
	90	125	200	250			14 mm	5	
Set pressure P2 50 mbar g	9	13	22	32	55	100	4 mm	0.7	25
	22	31	43	65	105	192	6 mm	1.2	
	46	65	110	200	250		10 mm	3	
	90	125	200	250			14 mm	5	
Set pressure P2 100 mbar g	9	13	22	32	55	100	4 mm	0.7	25
	22	31	43	65	105	192	6 mm	1.2	
	46	65	110	200	250		10 mm	3	
	90	125	200	250			14 mm	5	

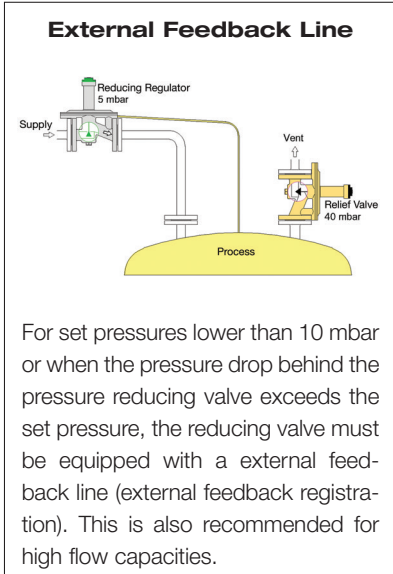
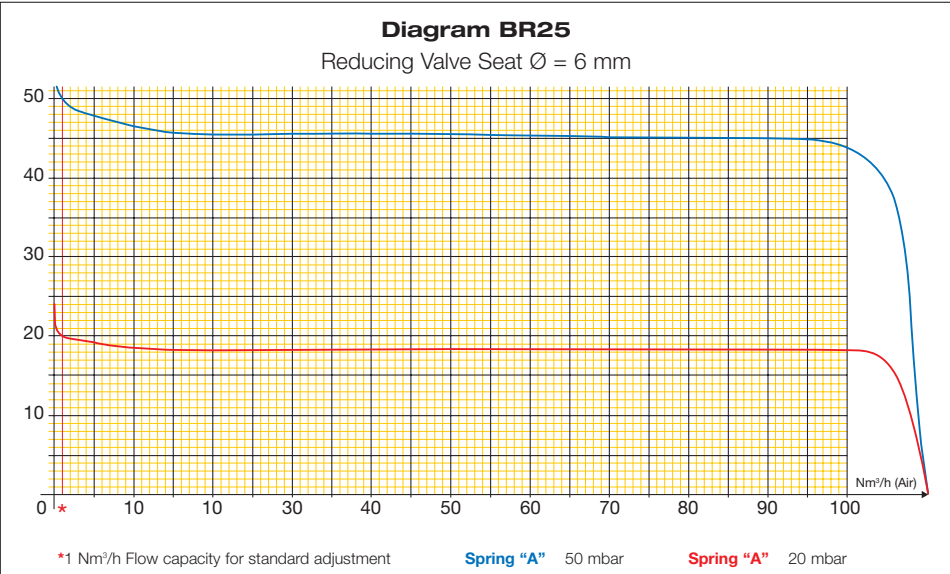
Inlet pressure P1 in bar g	0.5	1	2	4	6	10	Seat d	Kv	DN
Set pressure P2 10 mbar g	430	575	945	1590	2160	3000	32 mm	26	100
	665	885	1470	2440	3000		42 mm	40	
	1150	1480	2465	3000			67 mm	80	
Set pressure P2 50 mbar g	430	575	945	1590	2160	3000	32 mm	26	100
	665	885	1470	2440	3000		42 mm	40	
	1150	1480	2465	3000			67 mm	80	
Set pressure P2 100 mbar g	430	575	945	1590	2160	3000	32 mm	26	100
	665	885	1470	2440	3000		42 mm	40	
	1150	1480	2465	3000			67 mm	80	

Low Pressure Reducing Valves:



Inlet pressure P1 in bar g	0.5	1	2	4	6	10	Seat Ø	Kv	DN
Set pressure P2 10 mbar g	46	65	110	200	280	510	10 mm	3	50
	94	125	208	345	470	850	14 mm	5.5	
	172	228	380	630	850		21 mm	12	
	430	600	850				32 mm	26	
Set pressure P2 50 mbar g	46	65	110	200	280	510	10 mm	3	50
	94	125	208	345	470	850	14 mm	5.5	
	172	228	380	630	850		21 mm	12	
	430	600	850				32 mm	26	
Set pressure P2 100 mbar g	46	65	110	200	280	510	10 mm	3	50
	94	125	208	345	470	850	14 mm	5.5	
	172	228	380	630	850		21 mm	12	
	430	600	850				32 mm	26	

Velocity = <30m/s Velocity = >30 m/s to 100 m/s with external feedback line Flow velocity exceeds 100 m/s in piping All flow rates in Nm³/h



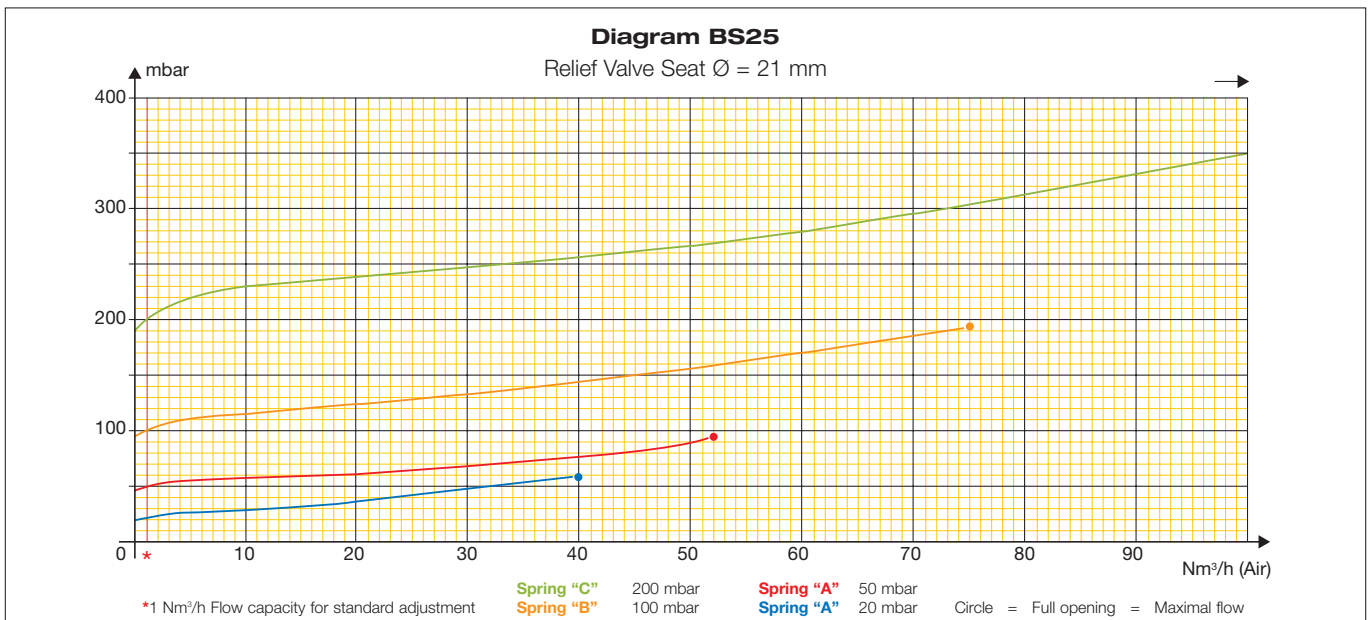
Performance Data Low Pressure Relief Valves

Set pressure P1 in mbar g	10	20	50	100	200	400	Seat Ø	Kv	DN
P2									
Atmospheric	10.5	14.5	21	30	46	55	14 mm	4	15
-2 mbar vacuum	11	15	21.5	30	46	55			
-5 mbar vacuum	12	16	22	31	47	56			
-10 mbar vacuum	12.5	17	23	32	47	56			
Atmospheric	22	34	47	65	100	125	21 mm	9,5	25
-2 mbar vacuum	24	35	48	66	101	125			
-5 mbar vacuum	27	36	49	67	101	125			
-10 mbar vacuum	34	40	50	68	102	126			
Atmospheric	105	140	210	300	460	560	42 mm	40	50
-2 mbar vacuum	115	143	215	305	460	560			
-5 mbar vacuum	128	147	220	310	465	560			
-10 mbar vacuum	140	165	230	315	470	565			
Atmospheric	210	280	420	600	920	1120	67 mm	80	80
-2 mbar vacuum	230	285	430	610	925	1120			
-5 mbar vacuum	255	295	440	620	930	1125			
-10 mbar vacuum	280	330	460	630	940	1130			
Atmospheric	390	530	785	1130	1720	2100	82 mm	150	100
-2 mbar vacuum	425	555	800	1140	1730	2105			
-5 mbar vacuum	475	595	825	1160	1740	2110			
-10 mbar vacuum	530	630	865	1220	1765	2120			

flow velocity <30m/s

flow velocity >30 m/s to 70 m/s

All flow rates in Nm³/h



Low Pressure Relief Valves:



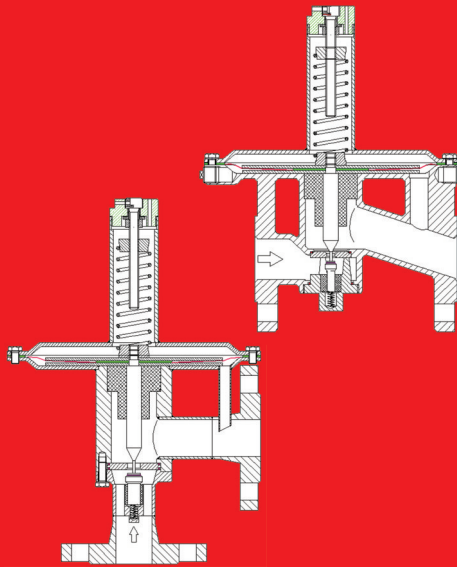
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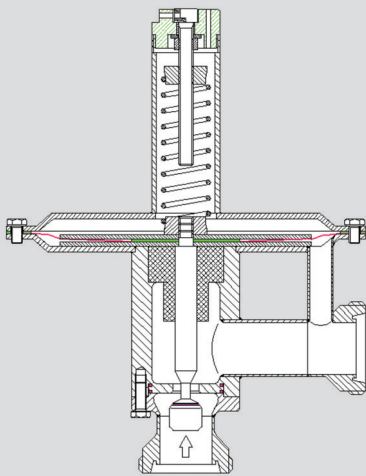
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Design Features



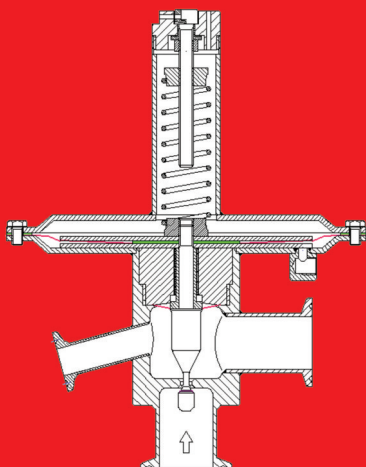
Standard Design

Application	For processes in the chemical-pharmaceutical industries, without substandard requirement.
Example of uses	Protection against explosion. Prevention of building an explosive mixture of gas by exchanging the atmospheric air with an inert gas.
Mounting form	Inline- and angle pattern
Surface	Without special treatment
Complete drain	No
Angle pattern	Yes
Inline pattern	No



Clean Design

Application	For procedures in the pharmaceutical industries and food production with increased requirements concerning surface treatment, dead space and cleaning.
Example of uses	Protection against oxidation. The replacement of the atmospheric air by an inert gas prevents the building of an oxidizing ambience.
Mounting form	Angle pattern
Internal space	Rounded edges, minimized dead space
Surface	Roughness for areas in contact with media < Ra 0.6 µm, internal and external electropolishing as option.
Complete drain	Yes

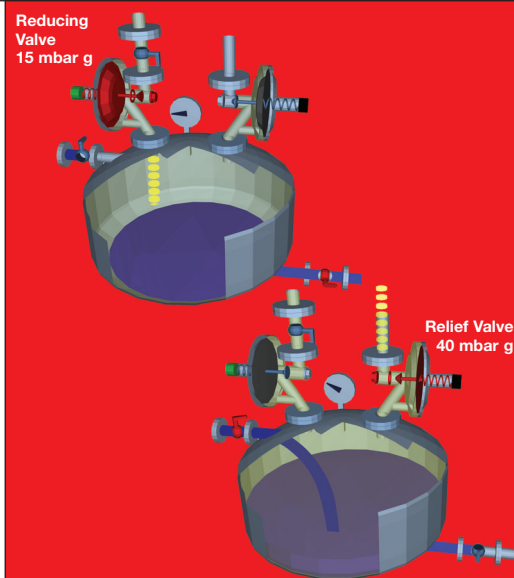


Sterile Design

Application	Duties in the pharmaceutical industries and biotechnology with extremely high degree requirements to sterility.
Example of uses	All processes and procedures in sterile quality.
Mounting form	Angle pattern
Internal space	Separated process- and control space, no dead space.
Surface	Areas in contact with media < Ra 0.6 µm and electropolished, external electropolishing as option.
Complete drain	Yes
CIP connection	Yes

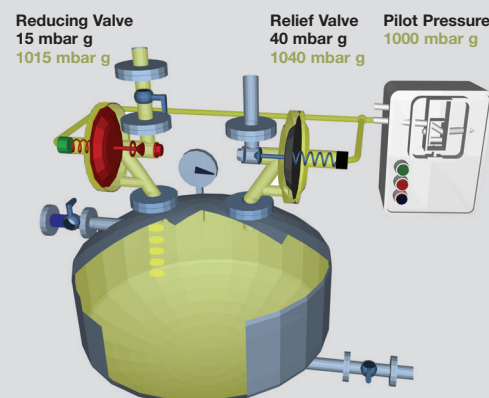
Tank Blanketing Systems

Where does blanketing take place? In all areas where in batch processes products or liquids are being handled, stored and covered with an inert atmosphere (mainly N₂). How is blanketing accomplished? For optimum performance there are two pressure regulators required. A pressure reducing valve for entering the gas (inhale) and a relief valve for the discharging gas (exhale). Blanketing normally takes place in the pressure range from 10 to 50 mbar. We recommend to operate the regulators adjusted and sealed, e. g. reducing valve at 15 mbar, relief valve at 40 mbar. The two function points should be as far apart as possible to obtain a wide pressure spread without the consumption of gas. As a minimum pressure spread we recommend 8 mbar. In order to avoid the entry of oxygen into the vessel (for solvents), overpressure is necessary. In the event that no gas discharge is wanted (handling of toxic products) negative pressure must be kept.



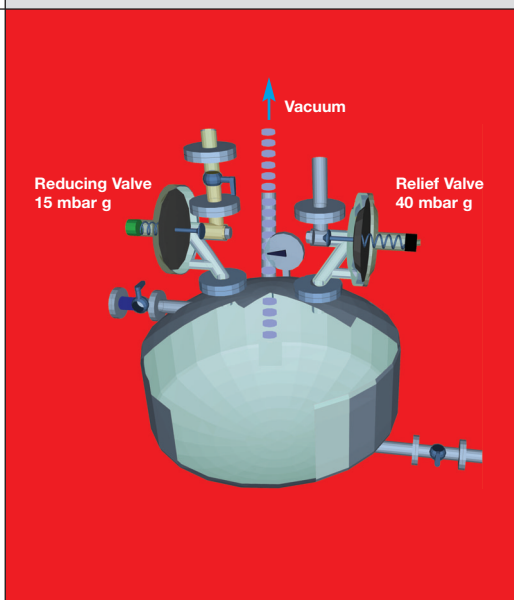
Inerting With Overpressure / Pneumatic Transfer

Inerting means the exchange of the standard atmosphere with a non-active (inert) gas atmosphere. Behind the diaphragm of spring loaded pressure regulators atmospheric pressure exists. If the space behind the diaphragm is sealed off and charged with a pilot pressure, the regulator will no longer use atmosphere as reference point but the pilot pressure (Pilot pressure design). The exchange of the gases is accelerated. If the reactor is inert, the pilot pressure is disabled and the low pressure regulators operate automatically in the blanketing mode (see blanketing systems). Beside blanketing, this design permits different other functions such as: Inerting with overpressure, pneumatic transfer of products, blow through, blocking.



Inerting With Vacuum

If the reactor withstands vacuum, inerting can be accomplished with negative pressure. With a vacuum pump, 80 % of the standard atmosphere is sucked off, the remaining pressure is 200 mbar abs. As a result, just 20 % oxygen molecules remain in the vessel. Afterwards, the reduced volume is replaced with Nitrogen back to the pressure of 1000 mbar abs through the reducer. This dilution of the remaining oxygen (app. 1: 5 per inerting cycle) is being continued until the rest oxygen content is below the predetermined value. If the reactor is inert, production can start. The low pressure regulators operate automatically in the blanketing mode (see blanketing systems).



Quality commitment "Made in Switzerland"



SWISS MADE

For more than 50 years, the Swiss quality logo "Made in Switzerland" stands for precision and top quality. The ZÜRCHER-TECHNIK pressure regulators have been developed and are being manufactured in Switzerland. We do believe in the manufacturing location Switzerland, its competitive and know-how leadership.

Zürcher-Technik develops, designs and produces pressure regulators in Switzerland for global marketing and distribution.

The Zürcher-Technik pressure regulator knowledge, experience and know-how is a result of more than 30 years pressure regulator production and marketing.

The high demands and needs by the chemical-pharmaceutical industry have led to the development of precise, corrosion resistant and FDA conforming pressure regulators. Special attention hereby was given to the range of blanketing applications (mixers, tanks, centrifuges, containers, etc.)

Beside the blanketing type regulators, aseptic pressure regulators for sterile or food service conforming processes have become an essential part of our manufacturing program.

Zürcher-Technik welcomes competition and is happy to meet their challenge. Our mission statement: In the long run, a company's survival and well being depends on its capability to come up with more innovative solutions than its competitors. Quality of our service, highest level of product reliability, dependable performance and customer satisfaction represent the key portion of our daily challenge.

We also care for our environment. Using environmentally sound working materials and processes and furthermore applying, stringent recycling provisions is our contribution to the protection of our living space.



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