



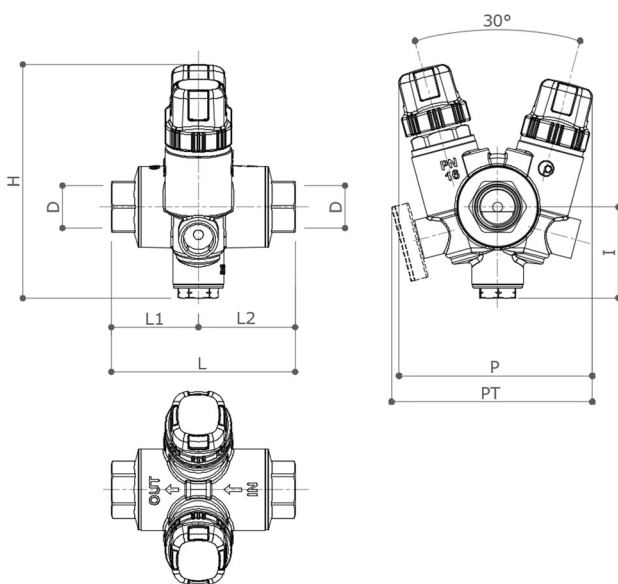
DESCRIPTION

**TB50 – TB50/2**

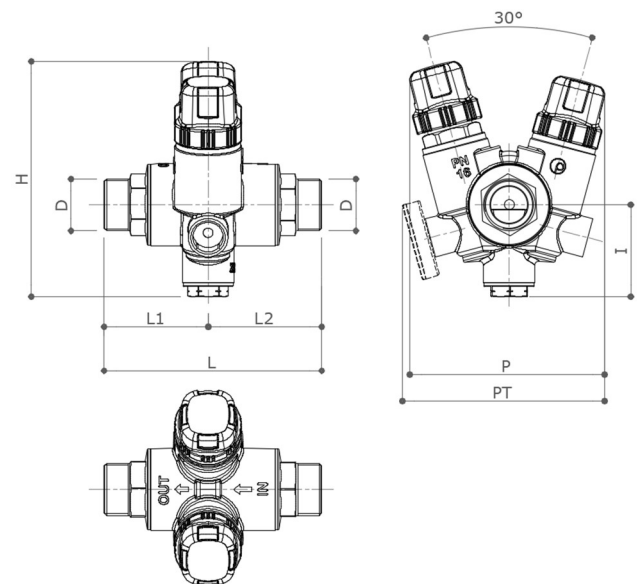
Adjustable thermal balancing valve for sanitary hot water recirculation systems, made by lead free corrosion resistant brass conform to European (UBA-List & 4 MS) and USA (NSF) standard requirements. Equipped with Antilegionella Disinfection device by thermoelectrical actuator. Available with female x female and male x male connections. Available optionals: T39P/80 thermometer and reduction OTB02 ½ "M x (M10x1) to install a probe for remote monitoring of the water temperature.

Dimensions

TB50 – Female x FemaleF



TB50/2 – Male x Male

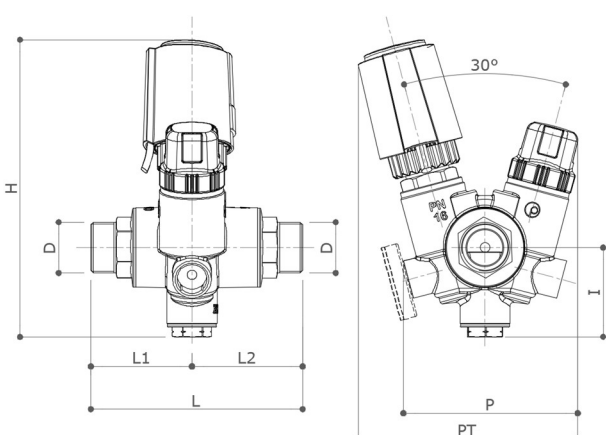
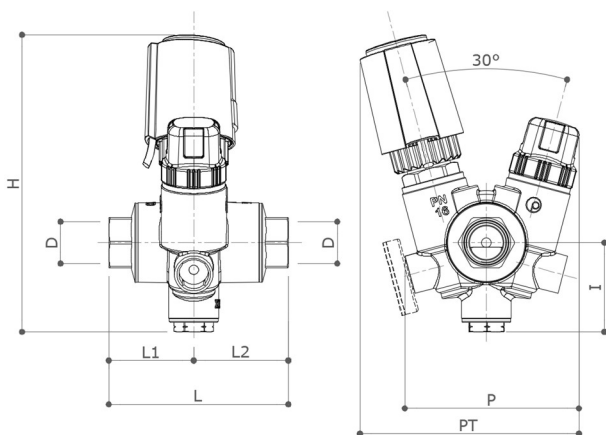


	D	L	L1	L2	H	I	P	PT	Weight (gr)
F x F	½" EN10226-1	93	44	49	120.5	48	97	102	1025
Fx F	¾" EN10226-1	99	47	52	120.5	48	97	102	1030
M X M	¾" M ISO228	110	52.5	57.5	120.5	48	97	102	1025

Dimension mm - PT = with Optional thermometer (T39P/80 Optional) – drywell ½" M

TB50 – Male x Male

TB50/2 – Male x Male



	D	L	L1	L2	H	I	P	PT	Peso (# - g)
F x F	½" EN10226-1	93	44	49	156	48	91	114	1125
Fx F	¾" EN10226-1	99	47	52	156	48	91	114	1130
M X M	¾" Rp EN10226-1	110	52.5	57.5	156	48	91	114	1125

Dimension mm - PT = with Optional thermometer (T39P/80 Optional) – drywell ½" M and thermoelectrical actuator

**MATERIALS**

<b>Body</b>	CW511L (EN 12165)-CuZn38As-ASTM C27453	<b>Protection Handwheel</b>	PA66
<b>Fitting</b>	CW511L (EN 12165)-CuZn38As-ASTM C27453	<b>Presetting Handwheel</b>	ABS
<b>Cap</b>	CW511L (EN 12165)-CuZn38As-ASTM C27453	<b>Spring</b>	AISI302
<b>O-ring</b>	EPDM-X	<b>Shutter</b>	PSU

**CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Max working pressure</b>	16 bar	<b>Accuracy</b>	±2°C
<b>Maximum Differential Pressure</b>	1 bar	<b>Default Presetting</b>	52°C
<b>Max working temperature</b>	90°C	<b>K<sub>vmax</sub></b>	1,8
<b>Temperature setting range</b>	35°- 60°C	<b>K<sub>disnf</sub> ( by-passC )</b>	1
		<b>K<sub>vmin</sub> ( T&gt;75°C )</b>	0,2

**OPERATING PRINCIPLE**

Thermostatic balancing valve TB50 – TB50/2 solve the balancing/temperature setting problems typical of sanitary hot water recirculation systems.

1. Balancing

Is often happens that the furthest users from the generator are penalized and consequently are supplied with domestic hot water that does not reach the minimum desired temperature value. These situations are perceived by users as a malfunction of the system itself.

The presence of a thermosensitive element (which is the heart of the valve itself) allows you to automatically balance the flow in the recirculation network depending on whether the water temperature exceeds the pre-set presetting value or not. Having established in advance an equal delivery temperature value for all the thermostatic balancing valves installed (for example 52 ° C), all the distribution risers will be supplied by hot domestic hot water at the desired temperature.

Thanks to the presence of a presetting device (selectable by removing the protective knob) the user has the possibility to set the desired temperature value ranging in the range 35°-60°C (factory presetting 52°C). It is good practice that all the valves of the same system are set to the same value.

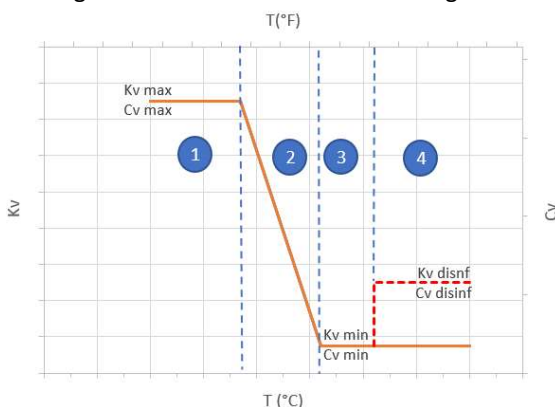
2. Automatic anti-legionella treatment

By using the thermostatic balancing valve TB50 – TB50/2 it is possible to control completely the anti-legionella procedure (temperature and time) by using an actuated bypass.

With a specific “BMS” it is possible read the water temperature and control the actuator on the valves and be able to control completely the antilegionella procedure with advantages like:

- Be able to do the procedure riser by riser
- Be able to control the duration of the operation
- Be able to control the temperature at any time
- Be able to control the temperature that should be more then 70°C

The following diagram shows the variation of the flow rate (expressed as Kv) as a function of the temperature of the water flowing across the thermostatic balancing valve. Practically four distinct areas of operation can be identified.



Working area 1 – **Maximum K<sub>vmax</sub>, Cv<sub>max</sub>**, T<sub>water</sub> << T<sub>presetting</sub>

In this temperature range the valve is completely open and a spring is balancing the thermostatic element variations

Working area 2 - **variable Kv**, when T<sub>water</sub> is reaching T<sub>presetting</sub>.

When the water temperature is reaching the selected temperature the thermostatic element is expanding and is closing the valve till the minimum design K<sub>vmin</sub>

Working area 3 - **K<sub>vmin</sub>**, T<sub>water</sub> ≥ T<sub>presetting</sub>

When the water temperature is more than the selected temperature the thermostatic element is keeping the valve in closed position and only the minimum flow rate is guarantee, K<sub>vmin</sub>

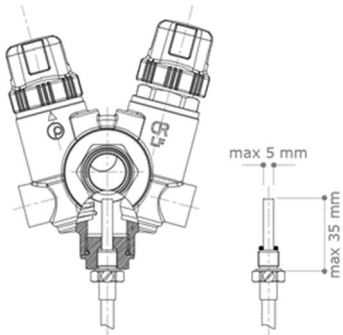
Working area 4 **K<sub>disnf</sub>**. To work in this area we need at the same time:

- Water temperature over 70°C, needed to kill the bacteria, in this condition the thermostatic element limits the flow to the minimum KV,  $K_{vmin}$
- The actuator needs to be open

Usually, those conditions are guarantee by an external controller/BMS (not included)

**The TB50 – T50/2 are not a shut off valve**, a minimum flow rate  $K_{vmin}$ .is guarantee.

**THERMOWELL FOR TEMPERATURE SENSOR**



TB50 and TB50/2 has a drywell (1/2") that could be used (through an optional reduction 0TB02 1/2 "M x (M10x1)), to install a probe for remote monitoring of the water temperature.

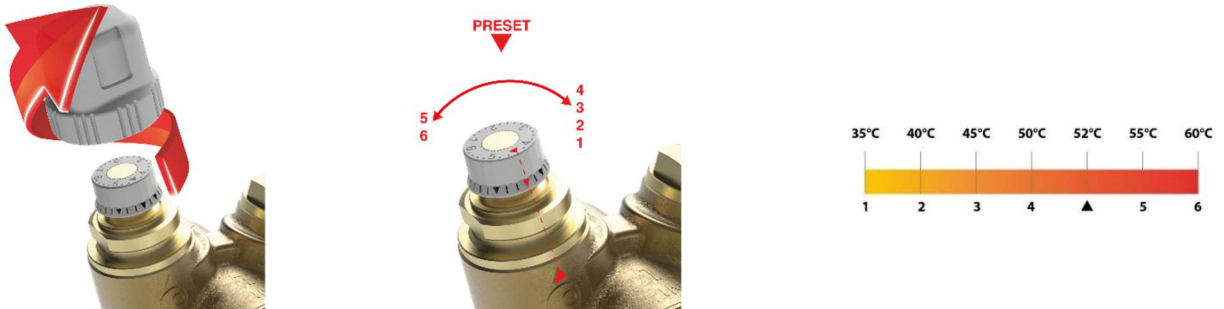
Suggested size of the probe should be followed to select the right dimension thermowell diameter/length and sensors.

The thermowell and the sensor allow the remote control and monitoring of the temperature of the water during normal operation and disinfection operations.

**PRESETTING OPERATION.**

TB50 – TB50/2 valves has factory presetting at 52°C (corresponding to position ▼ on the selector), the user can change the presetting by following the instructions:

1. Remove the handwheel protection cap
2. Turn the selector to the target position

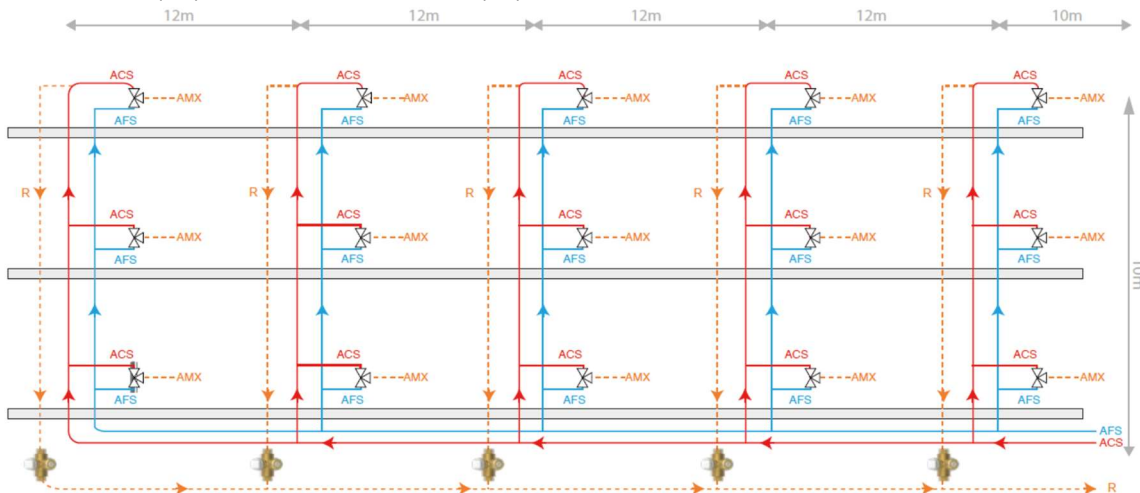


This is a simple but important operation for the proper functioning of the system. It is always advisable to preset the system valves at a temperature value greater than 3-5 °C compared to the temperature actually desired on the most penalized users. This way, the overall pressure losses will be limited to the advantage of choosing the circulator dedicated to the recirculation network.

**EXAMPLE OF CALCULATION/DESIGN**

The correct sizing of the system and the evaluation of the impact that each component can have in the fluid dynamics of the same is always the root of good operation. It is therefore essential to evaluate the incidence of the thermostatic balancing valve in the overall calculation of the pressure drops for the choice of the type of needed circulator. An explanatory practical example is given below.

Consider a 3-storey residential complex characterized by the presence of 5 risers for the distribution of sanitary water, each of it consists of the Hot Water ( $A_{CS}$ ) riser, the Cold Water riser ( $A_{FS}$ ) and the Recirculation R.



A. STANDARD WORKING OPERATION

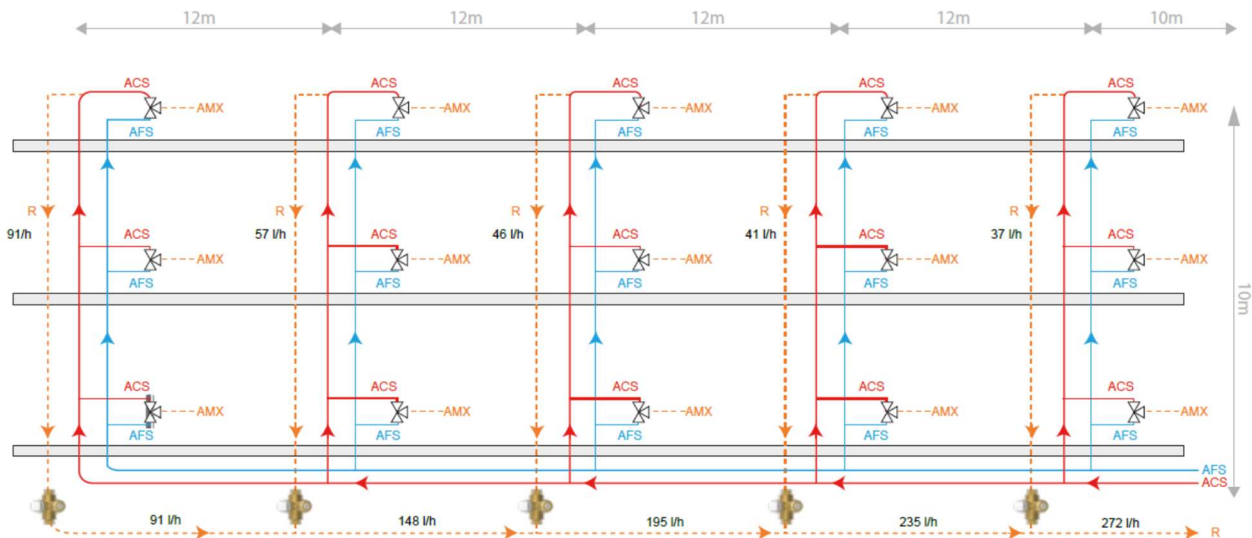
To guarantee to the most penalized thermostatic balancing valve a flow of water whose temperature (T<sub>SF</sub>) is not lower than 5°C with respect to the outlet of the generator (T<sub>G</sub>), each flow rate can be calculated considering the heat losses along the entire line from the generator to the last thermal balancing valve.

Hypothesis:

1. ACS temperature T<sub>G</sub> = 57°C
2. Valve selected temperature TB 52°C (pos. ▼ - default)
3. Heat losses of the pipes. q<sub>l</sub> = 10 W/m
4. Maximum temperature drops through the system, risers and horizontal manifold. ΔT = T<sub>G</sub> - T<sub>SF</sub> ≤ 5K

For each riser and for each stretch of horizontal manifold, the extent of the heat losses are evaluated and, based on that, the amount of water flowrate to ensure a ΔT = 5K is determined.

Circuit n°	Total vertical length (ACS + R) (m)	Vertical riser Heat losses (W)	Total horizontal manifold length (m)	Horizontal manifold heat losses (W)	Total heat loss for every complete circuit (W)	Total heat loss (W)	Riser flow rate (l/h)	Total flow rate (l/h)
1	20	200	10	100	300	1580	37	272
2	20	200	12	120	320	1280	41	235
3	20	200	12	120	320	960	46	195
4	20	200	12	120	320	640	57	148
5	20	200	12	120	320	320	91	91



Based on the flow rate value calculated for the most penalized riser by heat losses (Column n°5 - 91 l/h), the available water temperature (T<sub>G</sub> = 57 °C) and the maximum temperature jump (5K) allowed as an initial hypothesis and the preset value, the Kv and the relative pressure drop at 52 °C will be evaluated (with an excellent approximation corresponding to the position ▼ on the valve). Through the characteristic diagram of the TB20 thermostatic balancing valve (or from the relative table values shown below for ease of reference) the Kv value settles at 0.45

°T	1	2	3	4	▼	5	6
°C	Kv	Kv	Kv	Kv	Kv	Kv	Kv
20,0	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82
22,5	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82
25,0	1,78	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82
27,5	1,45	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82
30,0	1	1,78	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82
32,5	0,65	1,5	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82
35,0	0,45	1,12	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82
37,5	0,3	0,7	1,7	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82
40,0	0,28	0,45	1,3	1,82	1,82	1,82	1,82
42,5	0,27	0,31	0,9	1,78	1,82	1,82	1,82
45,0	0,25	0,25	0,5	1,45	1,75	1,82	1,82
47,5	0,24	0,24	0,35	0,85	1,4	1,79	1,82
50,0	0,23	0,23	0,28	0,48	0,8	1,5	1,82
52,5	0,22	0,22	0,22	0,35	0,45	0,85	1,72
55,0	0,21	0,21	0,21	0,28	0,32	0,45	1,35
57,5	0,205	0,205	0,205	0,26	0,25	0,33	0,7
60,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,24	0,2	0,28	0,45
62,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,22	0,2	0,22	0,32
65,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,21	0,2	0,2	0,24

$$\Delta P = \left( \frac{Q}{100 \times Kv} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{91}{100 \times 0,45} \right)^2 = 4.1 \text{ kPa}$$

At this pressure drop we must add:

1. Headers and risers' pressure drops.
2. Recirculation circuit pressure drops.

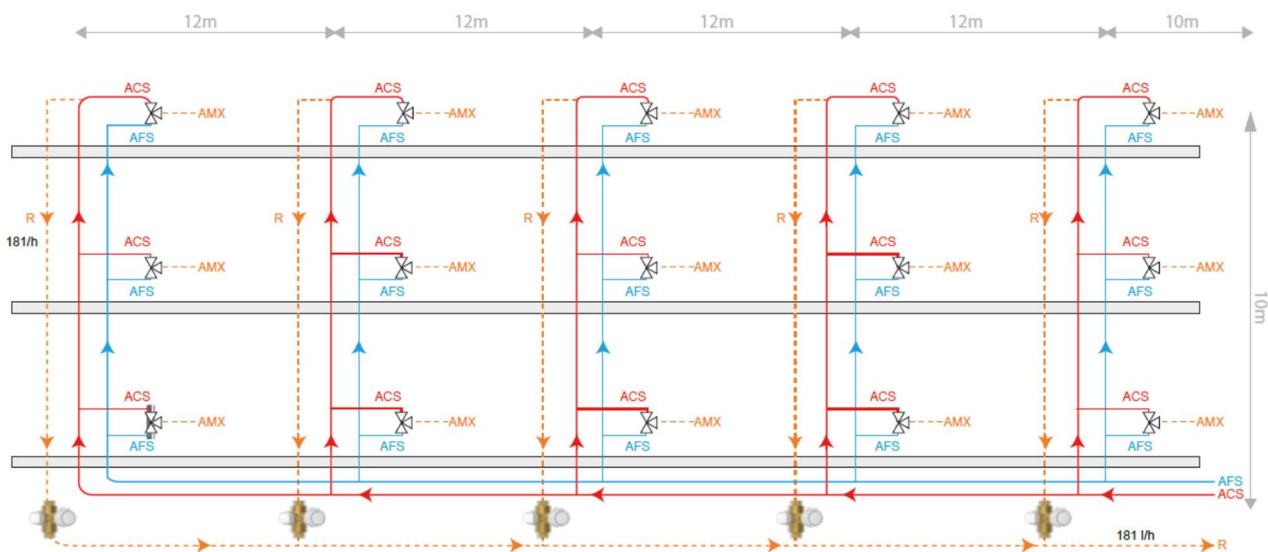
The total pressure drop together with the flow value has to be used to select the right pump.

B. DISINFECTION BY USE OF REMOTE CONTROL

In case the TB50-TB50/2 are of thermos-electrical actuator to obtain the remote control to control the opening of each riser, would be possible to plan the disinfection operation riser by riser.

The hypothesis are the same as the previous method but the calculations take inconsideration only the least riser.

Circuit n°	Total vertical length (ACS + R) (m)	Vertical risers er Heat loss (W)	Total horizontal Headers length (m)	Horizontal Headers heat loss (W)	Total heat loss for every complete circuit (W)	Total heat loss (W)	Riser flow rate (l/h)
1	20	270	10	135		1053	
2	20	270	12	162		1053	
3	20	270	12	162		1053	
4	20	270	12	162		1053	
5	20	270	12	162	1053	1053	181



Ones we have the flow rate for the least circuit (riser n° 5 – 181 l/h), based on the hypothesis of water temperature (75 °C) and maximum delta T allowed (5K) it is possible to proceed with evaluation of  $K_v$  and pressure drop at 70°C

By using the TB valve characteristic diagram or the following table it is possible to have the valve pressure drop

T(°C)	1	2	3	4	5	6
20,0	2	2	2	2	2	2
22,5	2	2	2	2	2	2
25,0	1,8	2	2	2	2	2
27,5	1,3	2	2	2	2	2
30,0	0,85	1,8	2	2	2	2
32,5	0,5	1,3	2	2	2	2
35,0	0,4	0,95	1,9	2	2	2
37,5	0,35	0,6	1,48	2	2	2
40,0	0,32	0,41	1,04	2	2	2
42,5	0,31	0,32	0,6	1,55	1,95	2
45,0	0,3	0,3	0,4	1,1	1,55	2
47,5	0,28	0,28	0,3	0,58	0,93	1,7
50,0	0,26	0,26	0,26	0,35	0,55	1,15
52,5	0,24	0,24	0,24	0,24	0,35	0,6
55,0	0,22	0,2	0,22	0,2	0,26	0,38
57,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,28
60,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
62,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
65,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2

By pass aperto-open 1

$$\Delta P = \left( \frac{Q}{100 \times K_v} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{181}{100 \times 1} \right)^2 = 3,3 \text{ kPa}$$

At this pressure drop we must add:

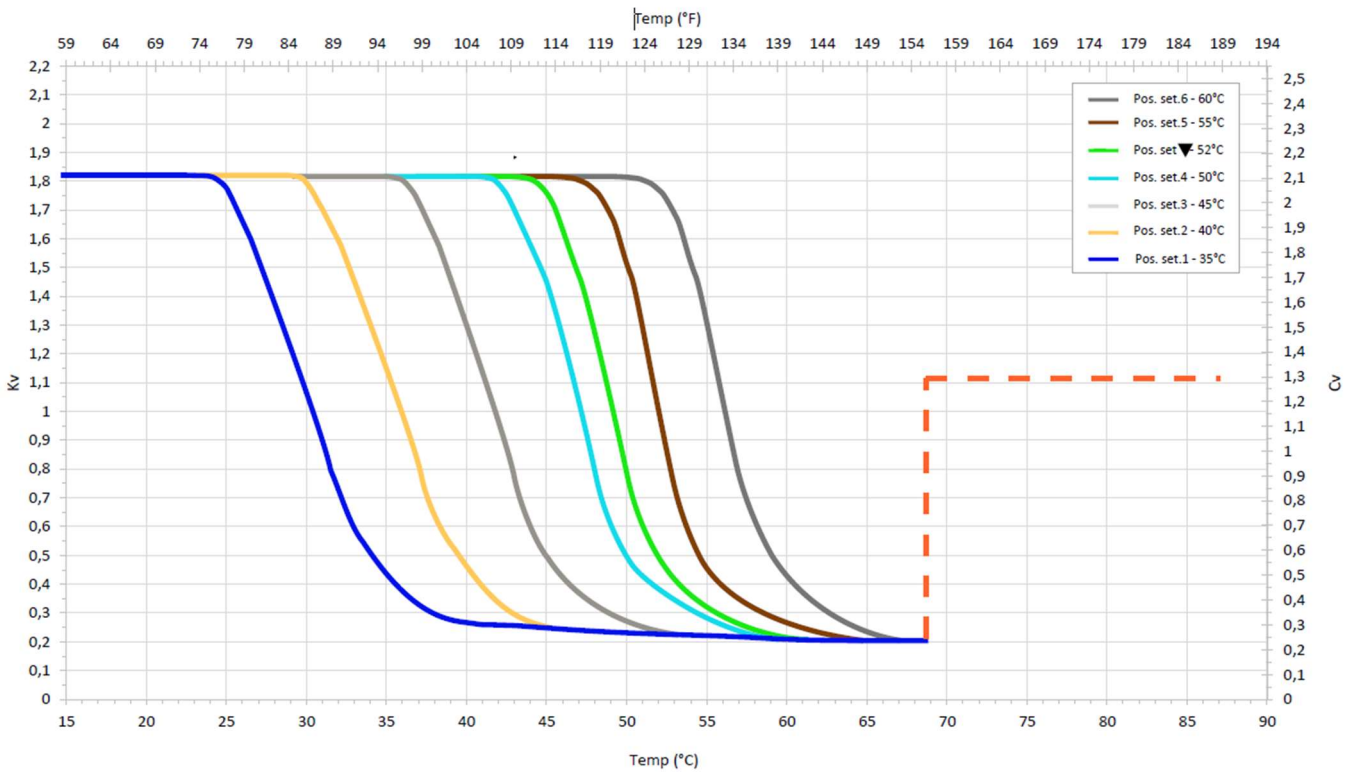
1. Headers and risers' pressure drops.
2. Recirculation circuit pressure drops.

The total pressure drop together with the flow value (181 l/h) has to be used to select the right pump.

This type of systems allows to perform a disinfection operation by using a limited flow rate.

**Kv vs. TEMPERATURES CHART**

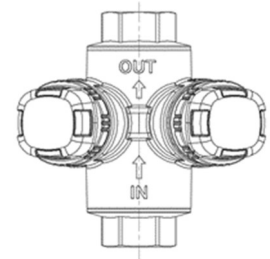
Below is the characteristic operating diagram of the TB50 and TB50/2 valves which shows the  $K_v$  value as a function of the temperature of the water passing through the valve and the presetting value selected



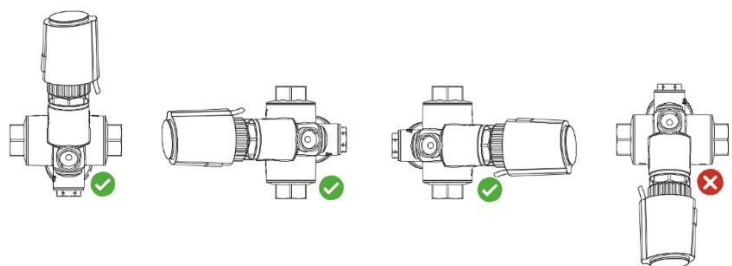
**INSTALLATION.**

The TB50-TB50/2 valve can be installed both at the top or bottom at the of the riser, with the following considerations:

- Accessible
- At least 0.5 meters from the headers
- With the right orientation considering flow rate direction



As for being the TB50-TB50/2 a valve that can be equipped with an actuator there is a need to follow some standard rules for the orientation of the valve:



All types of balancing valves (whether they are intended for air conditioning systems or as in this case for sanitary distribution systems), in order to avoid operating problems, it is always recommended to install means of suitable filtering capacity in the systems. such as the 51F - FILTERBALL ball valves with incorporated strainer.

**ACCESSORIES**

**T39P/80**

Double scale 0-80°C / 32°-176°F



**OTB02**

Adaptor/reduction OTB02 ½ "M x (M10x1) for probe to monitoring the water temperature.



**TB100CK**

Union Ball valve DN20 with integrated check valve to be used downstream the TB50/2.

Sizes available:

½ F x ¾" F swivel nut

¾" F x ¾" F swivel nut



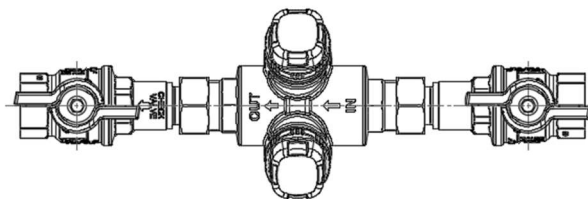
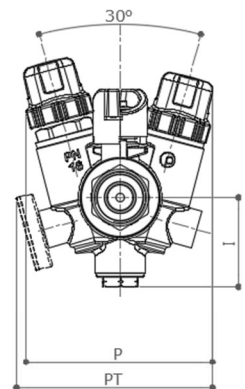
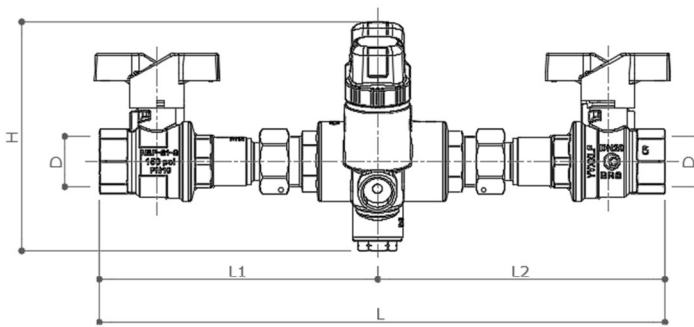
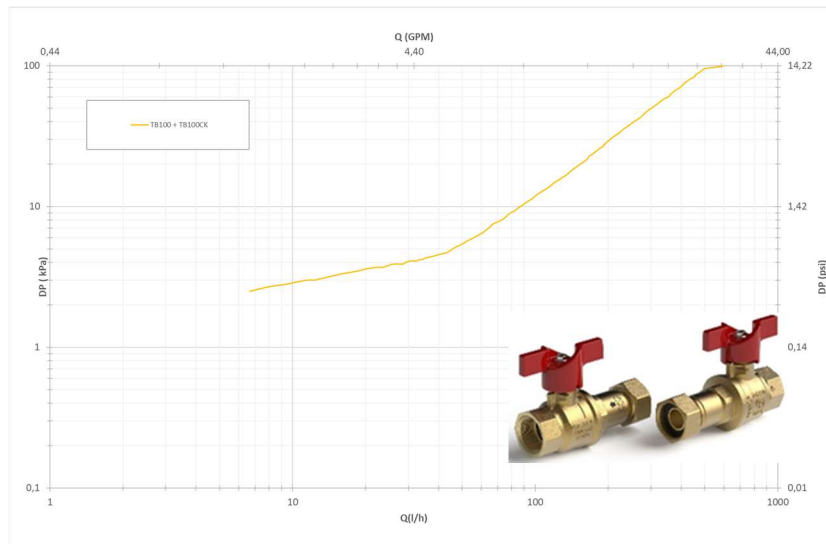
**TB100**

Union Ball valve DN20 to be used upstream the TB50/2.

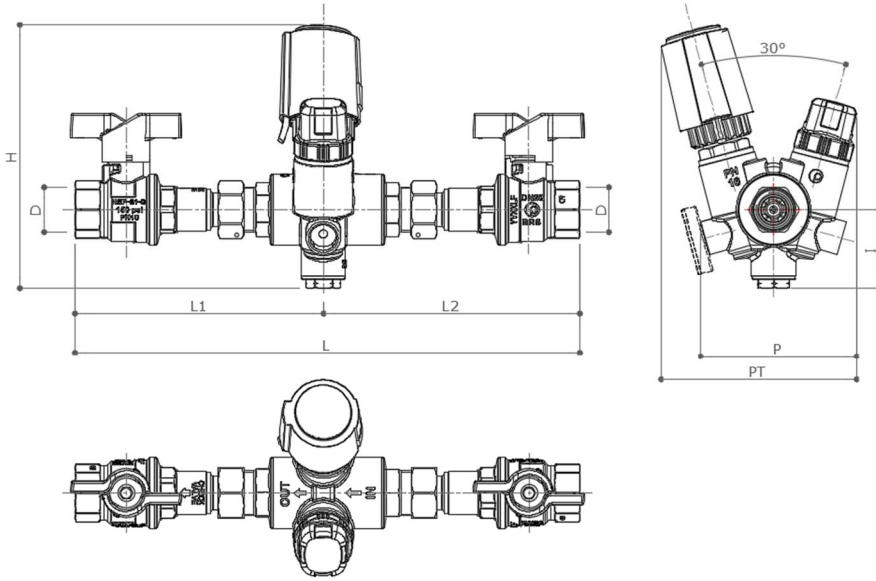
Sizes available:

½ F x ¾" F swivel nut

¾" F x ¾" F swivel nut



	D	L	L1	L2	H	I	P	PT
F x F	½" EN10226-1	293	144	149	112	46	97	102
F x F	¾" EN10226-1	293	144	149	112	46	97	102



	D	L	L1	L2	H	I	P	PT
Fx F	½" EN10226-1	293	144	149	154	46	97	114
Fx F	¾" EN10226-1	293	144	149	154	46	97	114

**OTB00CK**

Check valve MxF to be used downstream the TB50.

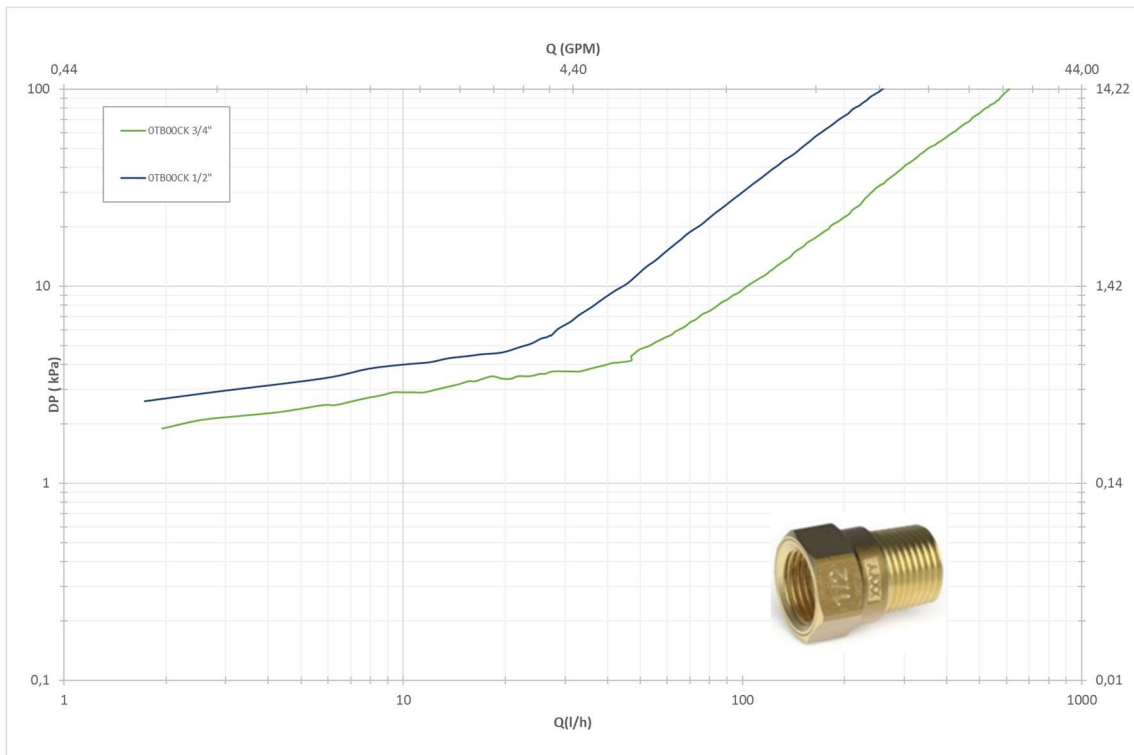
Body: CW511L

Check Valve: Noryl GF

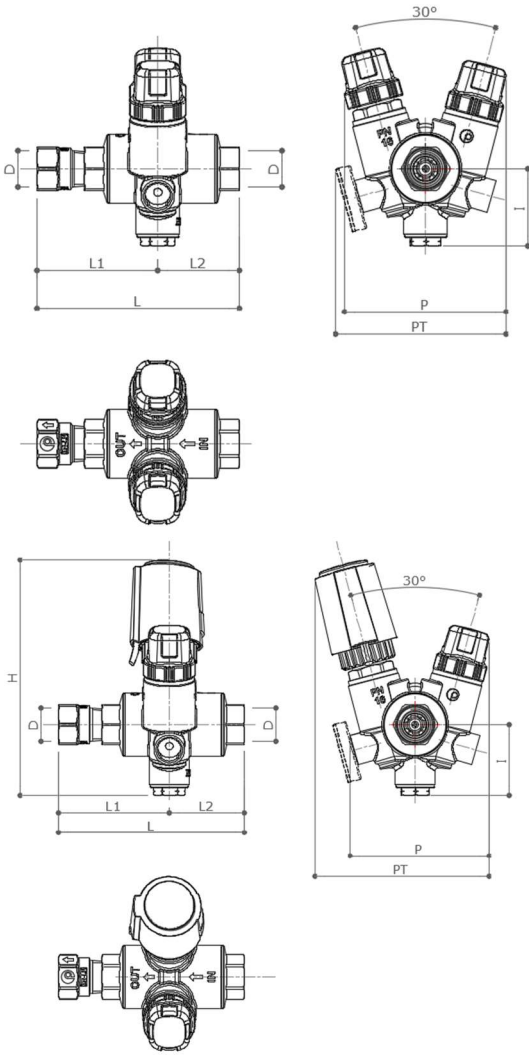
Sizes Available:

½ F x ½" M

¾" F x ¾" M







	D	L	L1	L2	H	I	P	PT
F x F	½" EN10226-1	122	73	49	119	46	97	102
F x F	¾" EN10226-1	138	86	52	119	46	97	102



	D	L	L1	L2	H	I	P	PT
F x F	½" EN10226-1	122	73	49	154	46	97	102
F x F	¾" EN10226-1	138	86	52	154	46	97	102



**A54202**

Thermoelectrical actuator 230V AC/DC - ON/OFF - PWM - N.C. switch complete of adaptor VA64.

**A54402**

Thermoelectrical actuator 230V AC/DC ON/OFF-PWM-N.C. with integrated micro switch complete of adaptor VA64.



**A54402**

Thermoelectrical actuator 24V AC/DC - ON/OFF - PWM - N.C. switch complete of adaptor VA64.

**A54404**

Thermoelectrical actuator 24V AC/DC ON/OFF-PWM-N.C. with integrated micro switch complete of adaptor VA64.

