

UFM-P

PNEUMATIC CONTROLLED CONDENSATE DRAINS

Process Filtration

Pneumatic level-controlled condensate drains for operation in harsh conditions.

The UFM-P is designed and developed for the compressed air zero-loss draining of condensate in compressors, aftercoolers, receiver vessels, fridge dryer pre- and after-filters, adsorption dryer pre-filters, condensate and oil removal filters, and pipe bend.

APPLICATIONS

- Chemical
- Food & Beverage
- Environmental
- Machine building
- Plant engineering/construction



UFM-P

FEATURES	BENEFITS
Large drain bores	Reliable drainage of large amount of condensate, high function safety
Hydrostatic level measuring	Problem-free drainage of pure oil
Pneumatic double membrane servo valve with long service life	Almost maintenance-free
Compact unit height	A minimum of space needed
Operates without electricity	Able to use in hazardous areas, manual override

SPECIFICATIONS

MATERIALS	
Housing	Sea water-resistant aluminum chill casting with blue polyester resin coating on exterior
Float	Polyester

CONNECTIONS	
Outer	25 mm (1") BSP, condensate inlet
Inner	13 mm (1/2") BSP, condensate outlet

OPERATING PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE	
Max operating pressure	0.800 bar to 16.01 bar (11.6 psi to 232 psi)
Operating temperature	1° C to 47° C (33.8° F to 176° F)
Performance	Assuming 1/hr 450 l/hr @ 7.006 bar 20 °C (118.8 gal/hr @ 101.53 psi 68° F)

HOW IT WORKS

FIG. 1:

Condensate drips through the intake port (1) and is collected in vessel (2). The control valve (4) is closed and the surge chamber (5) is vented. The Operation pressure in the vessel (2) presses the diaphragm (8) at its seat and separates the condensate channel at the pressure side from the other one at the exit side (10).

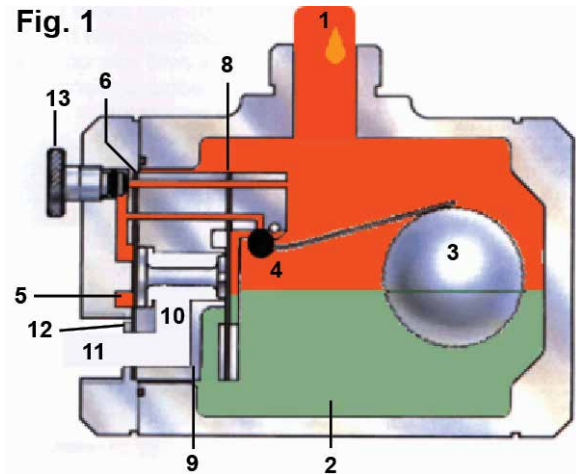
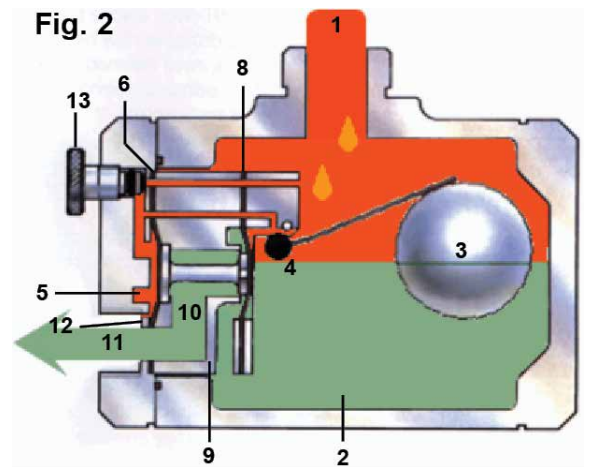


FIG. 2:

If much condensate has been collected in the vessel, the float is lifted and compressed air can get into the surge chamber (5) over the control valve (4). The diaphragm (6) is pressed to the right hand side and opens the diaphragm (8) by means of the piston (7). Now the condensate can drain to the exit (11) over channel (9) and (10). If the float (3) moves down with the condensate level so far that the control valve closes again, the surge chamber is vented over nozzle (12). The diaphragm (6) as well as the diaphragm (8) over the piston (7) come back to their starting position, so that the drainage is closed again. A testing of the function of the outlet valve can be done by means of the hand valve (13).



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