HERZ-3-way-mixing and diverting valves
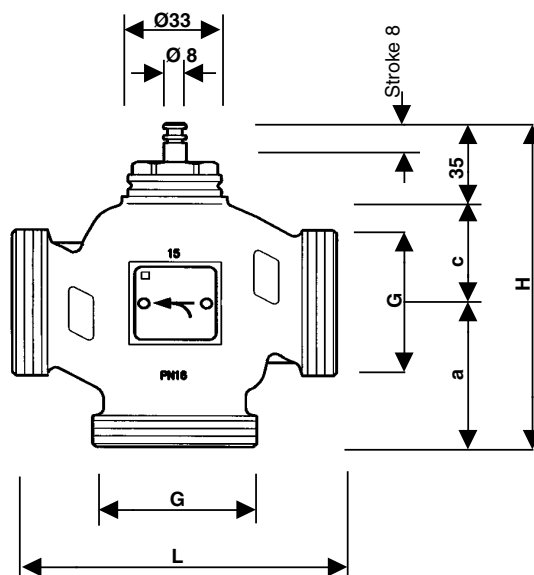
For constant control of cooling and heating water

Data sheet for **4037**, Issue 0921

☒ **Dimensions in mm**

Order number	Dimension	G	a	c	L	H	Δ p max [bar]	kvs [m³/h]
1 **4037** 15	1/2	G1B	50	32	100	117	4	4
1 **4037** 20	3/4	G1 1/4B	50	33	100	118	3	63
1 **4037** 25	1	G1 1/2B	55	36	110	126	2	10
1 **4037** 32	1 1/4	G2B	60	38	120	133	15	16
1 **4037** 40	1 1/2	G2 1/4B	70	48	130	153	1	25
1 **4037** 50	2	G2 3/4B	75	54	150	164	0,8	40

☒ **Model**

3-way-valve with outside parallel thread, according to ISO 228/1, with flat seal, pipe connections are not included in package. Spindle made of stainless-steel, brass valve cone with glass fibre reinforced Teflon sealing. Brass stuffing box with EPDM O-ring, DR brass body.

Using mixing and diverting valve **4037** gives an advantage to usual installations as there are no sealing edges and so cannot be worn, and thus leak. Even after long service the leakage rate will be minimal.

☒ **Operational data**

Max. operating temperature - 15 ...+ 130 °C
Max. operating pressure 16 bar / 130 °C till DN 32
16 bar / 110 °C for DN 40 and DN 50

When the temperature < 0 °C we recommend to use the gland sealing heater, when the temperature > 100 °C - use the temperature adapter.

Valve characteristic:	linear	
Leakage rate	norm branch	< 0,02 % from the Kv-value
(mode)	admix branch	1% from the Kv-value

Heating water according to ÖNORM H5195 or VDI-Standard 2035. The use of ethylene or propylene glycol in a mixing ratio 25- 50% is allowed. EPDM gaskets can be affected by mineral oils lubricants and thus lead to failure of the EPDM seals. Please refer to manufacturers documentation when using ethylene glycol and propylene glycol products for frost and corrosion protection. Too high differential pressure drop may damage the due to cavitation.

Application field

For constant control of cooling or heating water, or air as a mixing or diverting valve. Together with valve drives used as control device with adjustable characteristic curve (linear, proportional or square).
The control device may be mounted in any position, except vertically downward. Avoid penetration of condensing water, dripping water, etc. into drive. Assembling of valve and drive is possible without pre-adjustment. The drive is self adjusting as soon as voltage is put on the valve.

Installation

Valves are mounted in pipe system according to application (mixing or diverting valve) by means of commercial standard screw connections with flat seals. Avoid penetration of dirt into valves.

By the time the pin of valve spindle is extended, the path A-AB is closed.

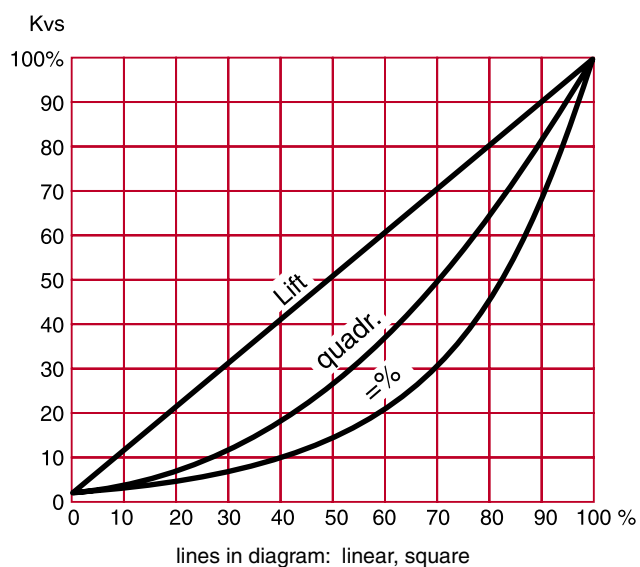During installation, be aware of the flow direction marked by an arrow on body.

Mounting directions

Usage as mixing valve

Usage as diverting valve
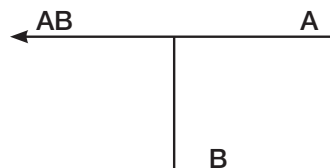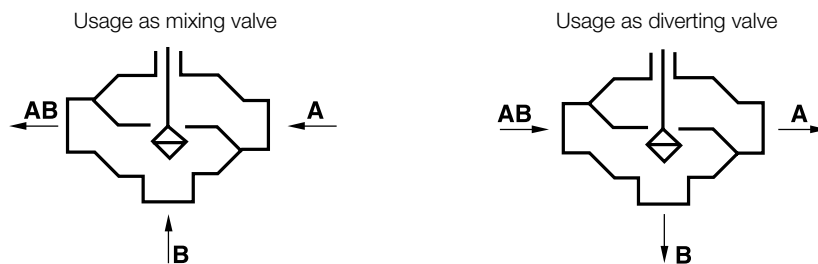
Characteristic curves

Characteristics in combination with drive 1 **7712** 11
The illustration shows the square characteristic for comparison

Linear valve characteristic could be changed by using the valve drive 1 **7712** 11 with fitted DIP switches.
Also possible:
- linear characteristic
- equal percentage characteristic

lines in diagram: linear, square

⊠ Actuating combinations

7712

Valve Drive for Three-Port Valve,
Actuating power 500 N
Operating through heating control for 3-point operation. Two-piece body made of self-extinguishing plastic. Plastic console and brass union nut for valve installation. Gearbox for positioning of valve and handwheel adjustment. Vertical and horizontal mounting is possible, inverted installation is not possible.
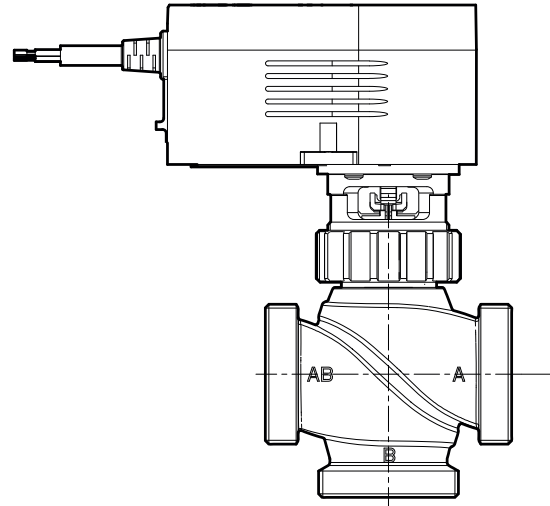
9102

HERZ-Handwheel

for HERZ-Three-Port Mixing and Diverting Valve **4037**, not supplied with valve drive.
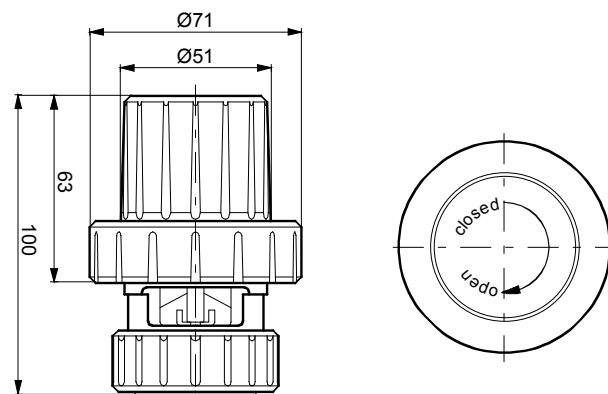
⊠ Accessories

1 **7712** 11	HERZ-Valve drive with position controller 24 V, control signal 0-10 V
1 **7712** 50	HERZ-Valve drive for 3-way valves 230 V, actuating power 500 N
1 **7712** 51	HERZ-Valve drive for 3-way valves 24 V, actuating power 500 N
1 **7796** 04	HERZ-Safety transformer 230 / 24 V, 50 Hz, 50 VA
F **7793** 50	HERZ microprocessor controller XF-5000 for the control and regulation of building systems such as heating, cooling, ventilation and room climate control systems, 230 V/AC
F **7793** 70	HERZ microprocessor controller F-100 for control based on outside temperature
F **7793** 4X	HERZ temperature sensor for installation in pipes: sensor length 120mm, 225mm, 300mm, 375 mm
F **7793** 60	Outside temperature sensor
1 **9102** 40	HERZ-Hand wheel for **4037**

⊠ Other products

|	
1 **7761** xx	Diverting valve CALIS-RD, DN 15 - DN 32 for thermal drive
1 **7762** xx	Thermostatic 3-way mixing and diverting valve, DN 10 - DN 20 for thermal drive
1 **7766** xx	Mixing 3-way valve, Teplomix, for raising return temperature, DN 25 and DN 32 equipped with thermostat, no drive required.

⊠ Brass

HERZ uses top-quality brass that is in compliance with DIN EN 12164, DIN EN 12165, DIN EN 1982, the UBA and 4MS lists.

Pursuant to Article 33 of the REACH Regulation (EC No. 1907/2006), we are obliged to point out that the material lead is listed on the SVHC list and that all brass components manufactured in our products exceed 0.1% (w / w) lead (CAS: 7439-92-1 / EINECS: 231-100-4). Since lead is a component part of an alloy, actual exposure is not possible and therefore no additional information on safe use is necessary.
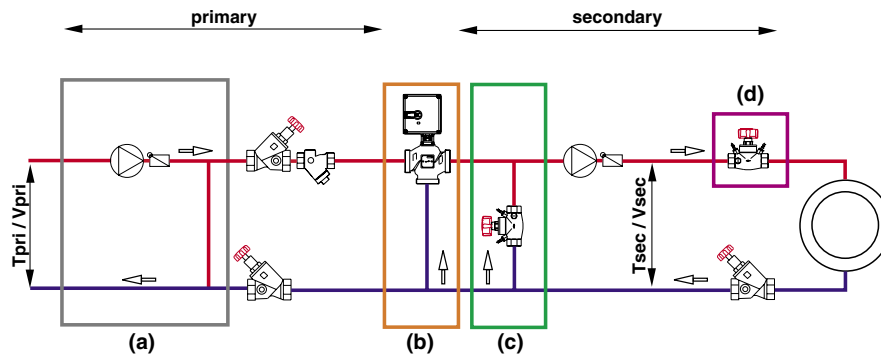
⊠ Disposal instruction

The disposal of the 3-way mixing and diverting valves must not endanger the health or the enviroment. National legal regulations for proper disposal of the 3-way mixing and diverting valves have to be followed.

Application example
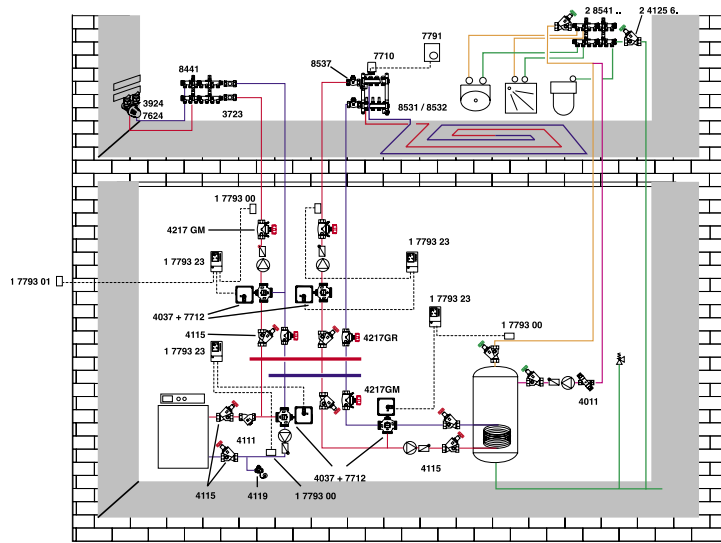
Dimensioning example

(a)	Pump primary invariably with bypass
(c)	Bypass valve if ΔT > 30 K Δp Bypass = Δp 3-way valve (actual)
(d)	Δp STRÖMAX = 3 [kPa]
(b)	Dimension of mixing valve; modus operandi

1) Δp theo = 3 [kPa]

2) $k_{vtheo} = \dfrac{\dot{V}_{pri}}{100\sqrt{\Delta p_{theo}}}$

3) Valve selction acc. to table (kv-tat < kv-theo)

4) Recalculation of actual pressure drop

$$\Delta p_{tat} = \left(\frac{\dot{V}_{pri}}{100 \cdot Kv_{tat}} \right)^2$$

Common power/water quantity

$$\dot{V} = \frac{3600 \cdot P}{c \cdot \Delta T}$$

$\dot{V}$ = Volume flow rate [m³.h⁻¹]

$\dot{V}$ = Volume flow rate $[m^3.h^{-1}]$

P = Capacity [W]

c = Specific heat capacity, for water 4,19 $[kJ.kg^{-1}.K^{-1}]$

T = Temperature [K]

k_v = Valve parameter for partially open valve $[m^3.h^{-1}]$

p = Pressure $[Pa=N.m^{-2}]$