

VFR FLOWPROBE VAV VOLUME VALVE

- CMR Flowprobe volume measurement built in
- Excellent repeatability for fine Volume control
- External Air Tight to DIN 24194 Part 4
- Shut off Air Tight to DIN 1946 Part 4
- Valve blade has very small hysteresis
- 12 mm Ø solid drive shaft for fast speed
- Max. speed 0..90° rotation is 1s
- Shaft bearing bushes for low rotation torque
- Body lip seals for easy site installation
- CMR fast actuators also for outdoor IP65
- DPC controller can be factory fitted
- 24 month warranty
- 30 Years field application experience



VFR Flowprobe Volume control Valve with DPC-220 Controller

Valve Body Construction

The CMR Flowprobe VAV or CAV air volume Valve is manufactured to the highest engineering precision with CNC machines. The valve is nudged out as a flat sheet from galvanised sensimir sheet metal with all cut outs for the damper and the blade axle. The flat plate is then formed into a precision round body and the edges are butt laser welded with a CNC Laser, which provides a perfect seal without the need for anti corrosion paint.

The damper blade consists of two metal round plates which sandwich a silicone disc seal. A 12mmØ axle is fitted with heavy duty clamps onto the blades and is then embedded into air tight bearing bushes on both sides of the valve to provide smooth action with very low torque. The blade and axle are designed for very fast motor rotation i.e. 1 second from open to closed position. With such high speeds, the axle will withstand the enormous torque which develops on the shaft when turning from open to close in small steps to provide high accuracy control without a fluctuating Hysteresis.

CMR Flowprobe Construction

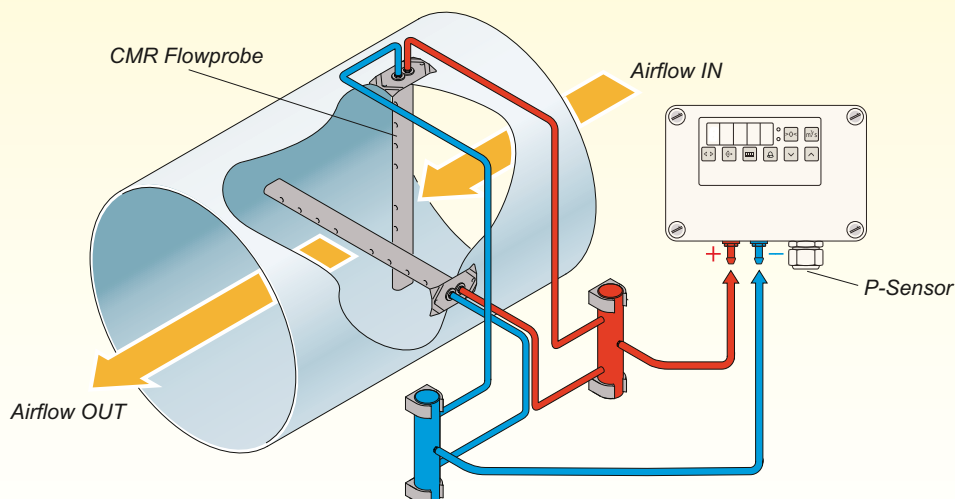
The CMR Flowprobe is made of anodised aluminium and is designed for each Size of valve and is manufactured to very high precision. It consists of sixteen total pressure measurement points and sixteen static pressure measurement points which are mechanically averaged and conditioned. The CMR Flowprobes are bolted to the inside of the Valve with very little reduced open area. The air is forced over the Flowprobes and a velocity pressure is generated.

Volume Measurement Conversion

The velocity pressure is converted by the DPC's internal Volume Sensor into a scaled and linear air volume providing either l/s, m3/s or m3/h. The CMR Flowprobes in combination with the CMR sensors are factory calibrated and provide an accurate and repeatable measurement.

Due to the very unique shape of the CMR Flowprobe the pressure drop is regained after the Flowprobe and a very low total overall

VFR Flowprobe VAV Volume Measurement with P-Sensor and Modbus rtu communication



VFR FLOWPROBE VALVE SPECIFICATION

Selection of Volume Control Damper

It is essential to determine the air volume during the design stage. Normally there is a minimum and a maximum volume which has to be controlled.

The duct area should be calculated so that the velocity is approximately 2.5m/s at the minimum volume and preferably 5m/s at the operating point if possible. If the velocity is more than 5m/s at the maximum volume then the noise level criteria needs to be considered. The maximum velocity should not exceed 9m/s as the duct resistance shall increase and the overall energy consumption shall go up. Use selection Table on page 4.

The VFR Volume Valve is equipped with an 'A' bracket making it a VFR-A. It has double damper blades with an embedded silicone seal. Other materials are available on request.

The heavy duty drive shaft which is bolted firmly to the valve blade is designed to withstand the very high momentary torque developed by the fast actuator. The shaft is guided by sealed bearing bushes on either side of the valve body.

Installation

The VFR Volume Valve works in any position provided it is used in non condensing conditions. It is best if the blades and actuator are positioned horizontally rather than having the actuator hanging down. This way, the weight is reduced on the side seals and provides a long term efficient operation. It is also easier for the maintenance engineers to replace an actuator. When the damper is installed, care must be taken to leave sufficient space for the engineers to inspect and replace the motor and DPC. A minimum of 500mm should be kept free.

Hysteresis

The VFR Volume Valves have a very low hysteresis due to the sturdy single blade construction and therefore the damper can be moved very accurately to a control position.

Maintenance

The VFR Venturi Valve is maintenance free.

Materials

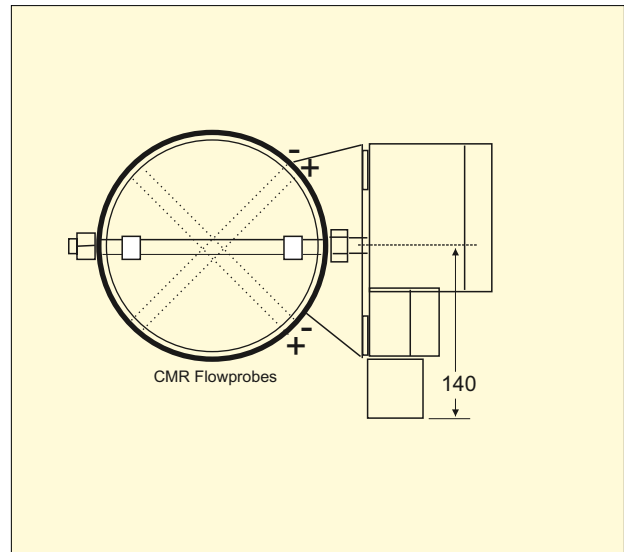
VFR valve Body	- Galvanised Sheet Metal
Blade/Seal	- Galvanised Sheet Metal/Silicone
Drive Shaft	- Zinc Plated Steel
Drive Shaft Seal	- 'O'Ringsl
Bearing Bushes	- Brass
Outer Duct Seals	- Pressed in Rubber
Actuator Brackets 'A'	- Galvanised Sheet Metal
Flowprobes	- Anodised Aluminium

Valve sizes see table on right.
Valve diameters are sized to fit into standard round spiral duct.
The Part No. starting with VFR-A has a DPC/Actuator bracket.
Alternative Brackets on request.

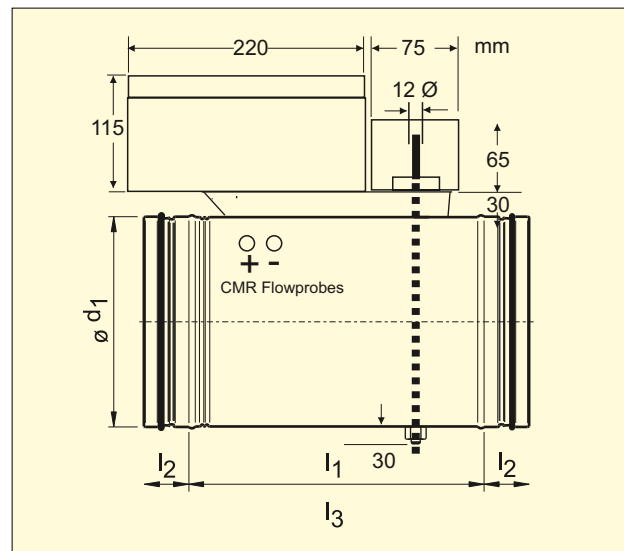
Specifications

Recommended minimum air velocity is	2.5 m/s
Recommended operating air velocity is	5 m/s
Maximum recommended air velocity is	9 m/s

Humidity 10% to 90% non condensing.
Operating Temperature (dry condition) -20 to 80°C



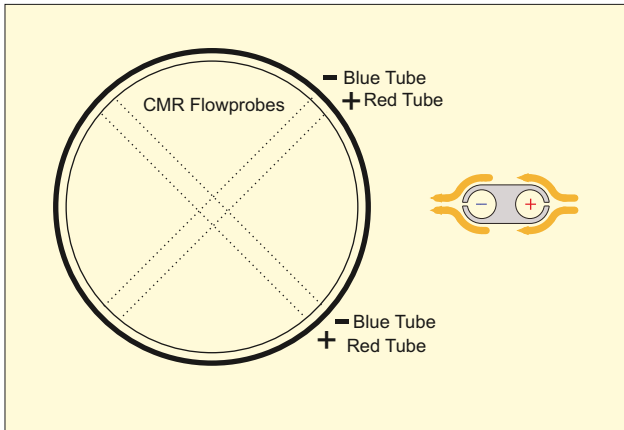
VFR-A Valve with a DPC fitted Dimensions



VFR-A Flowprobe Valve with a DPC and motor fitted Dimensions

VFR-A Valve dimensions and Magnification Factor (mf)					
Size Ø	Stock Code	L1	L2	L3	mf
100 mm	VFR-A-100	290	40	370	1.8
125 mm	VFR-A-125	290	40	370	1.8
140 mm	VFR-A-140	290	40	370	1.8
150 mm	VFR-A-150	290	40	370	1.8
160 mm	VFR-A-160	300	40	380	1.8
180 mm	VFR-A-180	310	40	390	1.8
200 mm	VFR-A-200	320	40	400	1.8
224 mm	VFR-A-224	345	40	425	1.8
250 mm	VFR-A-250	355	40	435	1.8
280 mm	VFR-A-280	385	60	505	1.8
315 mm	VFR-A-315	415	60	535	1.8
355 mm	VFR-A-355	485	60	605	1.8
400 mm	VFR-A-400	505	80	665	1.8
450 mm	VFR-A-450	582	80	742	1.8
500 mm	VFR-A-500	692	80	852	1.8
560 mm	VFR-A-560	732	80	892	1.8
630 mm	VFR-A-630	792	80	952	1.8

VFR FLOWPROBE VELOCITY PRESSURES



VFR Flowprobe tube connections

The velocity pressure is measured by the CMR Flowprobes built into the VFR Valve and the total impact pressure is measured on the positive (+red) and the static pressure is measured on the negative (- blue) tube connections. The CMR Volume Sensor shall be connected to the corresponding nipples using CMR PVC red and blue tube.

When the CMR Sensors are built onto the VFR Volume Valve then it is pre-adjusted at the factory - i.e. duct diameter, density and VFR Magnification Factor (mf) and the range is in m³/s ,m³/h, l/s or ACR (air change rate). It is ready for connection to the central BMS or

If the CMR Volume Sensor such as P-Sensor, V-Sensor, DPM-Sensor or DPC-Controller was ordered separately and it was not factory adjusted then it is quite simple to adjust the parameters on site. All Sensor have a keyboard and display. The duct diameter and the magnification factor (mf) of the VFR Volume Valve must be entered which is stated on each valve size on page 2 .

If the volume indicated on the CMR Sensor display is deviating from the actual measurements, then the magnification factor can be adjusted to suit the installation abnormalities via the Sensor's keyboard. To find the best possible accuracy for your application, adjust the fan to a constant volume – start with 50% of the minimum and maximum operating volume and take a pitot travers reading with a CAL150 instrument. Once the average volume has been established and it is not the same as displayed on the CMR Sensor, then adjust the Magnification Factor (mf) until the same display is achieved. Check at 25%, 75% and 100% volume set point. The CMR Sensors have also parameters to linearize each point of the measurement for more critical applications.

Useful VFR Venturi scaling formula:

$$\text{velocity m/s} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times (\Delta P \text{ in Pa} / (\text{mf} \text{ factor}))}{1.2 \text{ Density}}}$$

Example:

$$2 \times (100\text{Pa across VFR-A-315} / 1.8 \text{ mf}) = 111.11 / 1.2 = 92.59$$

$$\sqrt{92.59} = 9.622 \text{ m/s}$$

$$9.622 \text{ m/s} \times (\text{duct area } 0.07744) = 0.745\text{m}^3/\text{s} * 3600 = 2682 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$$

Conversion Table - Velocity in m/s at standard density to Velocity Pressure in Pa

m/s	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
0	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.22	0.29	0.38	0.49
1	0.60	0.73	0.86	1.01	1.18	1.35	1.54	1.73	1.94	2.17
2	2.40	2.65	2.90	3.17	3.46	3.75	4.06	4.37	4.70	5.05
3	5.40	5.77	6.14	6.53	6.94	7.35	7.78	8.21	8.66	9.13
4	9.60	10.09	10.58	11.09	11.62	12.15	12.70	13.25	13.82	14.41
5	15.00	15.61	16.22	16.85	17.50	18.15	18.82	19.49	20.18	20.89
6	21.60	22.33	23.06	23.81	24.58	25.35	26.14	26.93	27.74	28.57
7	29.40	30.25	31.10	31.97	32.86	33.75	34.66	35.57	36.50	37.45
8	38.40	39.37	40.34	41.33	42.34	43.35	44.38	45.41	46.46	47.53
9	48.60	49.69	50.78	51.89	53.02	54.15	55.30	56.45	57.62	58.81
10	60.00	61.21	62.43	63.65	64.90	66.15	67.42	68.69	69.98	71.29
11	72.60	73.93	75.26	76.61	77.98	79.35	80.74	82.13	83.54	84.97
12	86.40	87.85	89.30	90.77	92.26	93.75	95.26	96.77	98.30	99.85
13	101.40	102.97	104.54	106.23	107.74	109.35	110.98	112.61	114.26	115.93
14	117.60	119.29	120.98	122.69	124.42	126.15	127.90	129.65	131.42	133.21
15	135.00	136.81	138.62	140.45	142.30	144.15	146.02	147.89	149.78	151.69
16	153.60	155.53	157.46	159.41	161.38	163.35	165.34	167.33	169.34	171.36
17	173.40	175.45	177.50	179.57	181.66	183.75	185.86	187.97	190.10	192.25
18	194.40	196.57	198.74	200.93	203.14	205.35	207.58	209.81	212.06	214.33
19	216.60	218.89	221.18	223.49	225.82	228.15	230.50	232.85	235.22	237.61
20	240.00	242.41	244.82	247.25	249.70	252.15	254.62	257.09	259.58	262.09
21	264.60	267.13	269.66	272.21	274.78	277.35	279.94	282.53	285.14	287.77
22	290.40	293.05	295.70	298.37	301.06	303.75	306.46	309.17	311.90	314.65
23	317.40	320.17	322.94	325.73	328.54	331.35	334.18	337.01	339.86	342.73
24	345.60	348.49	351.38	354.29	357.22	360.15	363.10	366.05	369.02	372.01
25	375.00	378.01	381.02	384.05	387.10	390.15	393.22	396.29	399.38	402.49

To get the range of the CMR Sensor use the keyboard and display the range . This is the sensor range in m³/s or m³/h at 10V / 20mA. Enter this range into your BMS or PLC system. No further calculations are necessary. If you want to use the table above, use the range of the transmitter in Pa and divide it by the (mf) of the VFR. Look up the velocity above. i.e. 100Pa / 1.8 (315 Valve) = 55.55 Pa. Look up above ~ 55.3 Pa and read on side and top ~ 9.6 m/s then multiply with duct area 0.07744(315 Valve) m² to get m³/s then multiply by 3600 to get m³/h.

