

The 482 is an extremely sturdy pressure reducing valve which is suitable for water up to $95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, compressed air, neutral gas, neutral and non-sticking liquids. Used in domestic water supply systems as well as commercial and industrial plants, this is a versatile valve suitable for many duties.
The 482 has an integral filter which prevents debris from entering the valve which may affect its performance.
The valve has $1 / 4$ " BSP pressure gauge ports on both sides so that the pressure can be accurately monitored and adjusted.

## 482

## Stainless Steel

Pressure Reducing Valve For Water, Air \& Neutral Gases Direct Acting Flanged PN16 or PN40

## UWRAS

APPROVED PRODUCT

## Approvals, Features \& Benefits

- WRAS (EPDM up to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ only)
- ACS \& DVGW (EPDM up to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ only)
- Direct acting
- Quiet operation
- Economical \& efficient
- Pressure gauge port
- Can be installed in any position


Pressure \& Temperature
Max upstream pressure:-
482-SP : 16 or 40 bar (DN100 16 bar only) 482-HP : 16 or 40 bar (DN15-DN50 only) 482-LP : 16 or 25 bar (DN15-DN50 only)
Downstream pressure range:-
482-SP : 1 to 8 bar
482-HP : 5 to 15 bar (DN15-DN50 only) 482-LP : 0.5 to 2 bar (DN15-DN50 only)

Temperature range:-
EPDM (Standard) : $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{*}$
FKM : $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{*}$
${ }^{*} 95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for outlet pressures over 8 bar

| DN | 15 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 65 | 80 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L | 130 | 150 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 230 | 290 | 310 | 350 |
| h | 46 | 50 | 55 | 68 | 73 | 80 | 89 | 96 | 112 |
| H | 102 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 165 | 165 | 235 | 235 | 320 (340) |
| H1 (LP Version)** | 128 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 185 | 185 | - | - | - |
| H2 | 124 | 161 | 161 | 161 | 198 | 198 | - | - | - |
| H3 (LP Version) | 150 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 218 | 218 | - | - | - |
| D | 95 | 105 | 115 | 140 | 150 | 165 | 185 | 200 | 220 |
| K (PCD) | 65 | 75 | 85 | 100 | 110 | 125 | 145 | 160 | 180 |
| nxd (Flange Bolts) | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 16$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 16$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 16$ | $8 \times \mathrm{M} 16$ | $8 \times \mathrm{M} 16$ | $8 \times \mathrm{M} 16$ |
| G1 (Inlet Gauge Port BSP) | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4*** | $1 / 4^{* * *}$ | 1/4*** |
| Strainer Mesh (mm) | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 |
| Flow $\mathrm{K}_{\text {vs }}\left(\mathrm{m}^{3} / \mathrm{h}\right)^{1}$ | 3 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 12.5 | 15 | 25 | 26 | 80 |
| Weight Kg** | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 19 | 21 | 37 (40) |

** Figures in brackets for HP version *** Supplied with inlet \& outlet port
${ }^{1}$ The Kvs value was determined according to DIN EN 60534-2-3. Instructions on how to determine size and capacity are to be found on following page.

| MATERIALS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Inlet Body | Stainless Steel (CF8M) |
| Outlet Body | Stainless Steel (CF8M) |
| Internal Parts | Stainless Steel (CF8M \& 316L) |
| Spring | Steel (Anti-rust protection) |
| Strainer | Stainless Steel (316L) |
| Seals | EPDM (Standard) • FKM |
| OPTIONS |  |
| Hand Wheel | For tool free adjustment |
| Type Approval | DNV-GL • Lloyds • ABS • BV • RMRS • RINA |
| FKM Seals | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (not WRAS approved) |
| Complete Valve Insert Replacement | Can be exchanged without removing the valve |
| Pressure Gauges | 63 mm dial $11 / 4$ BSP connection - various pressure ranges |

## 482 <br> Capacity Charts/Sizing

## Dimensioning by pressure loss on the outlet pressure side

Flow chart water


## Dimensioning by flow velocity

## For liquids:

With help of the chart you can determine the nominal diameter (DN) for a given flow volume $\mathrm{V}\left(\mathrm{m}^{3} / \mathrm{h}\right)$.
According to DVGW-guidelines (DIN 1988) a flow velocity of $2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ in domestic water supply systems should not be exceeded.
For compressed air and other gaseous media:
The usual flow velocity for compressed air is $10-20 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. For gaseous media the flow volume V should always be shown in actual cubic meters/hour. If the flow volume is given in standard cubic meters, these should be converted into actual cubic meters before using the diagram.
$V\left(\mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{h}\right)=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\text {Norm }}\left(\mathrm{Nm}^{3} / \mathrm{h}\right)}{\mathrm{pabsolut}(\mathrm{bar})}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\text {Norm }}}{\mathrm{pot}^{\text {on }}}$

Actual cubic meters are based on the prevailing pressure of the medium on the outlet side of the pressure reducer.


