VACUUM REGULATORS

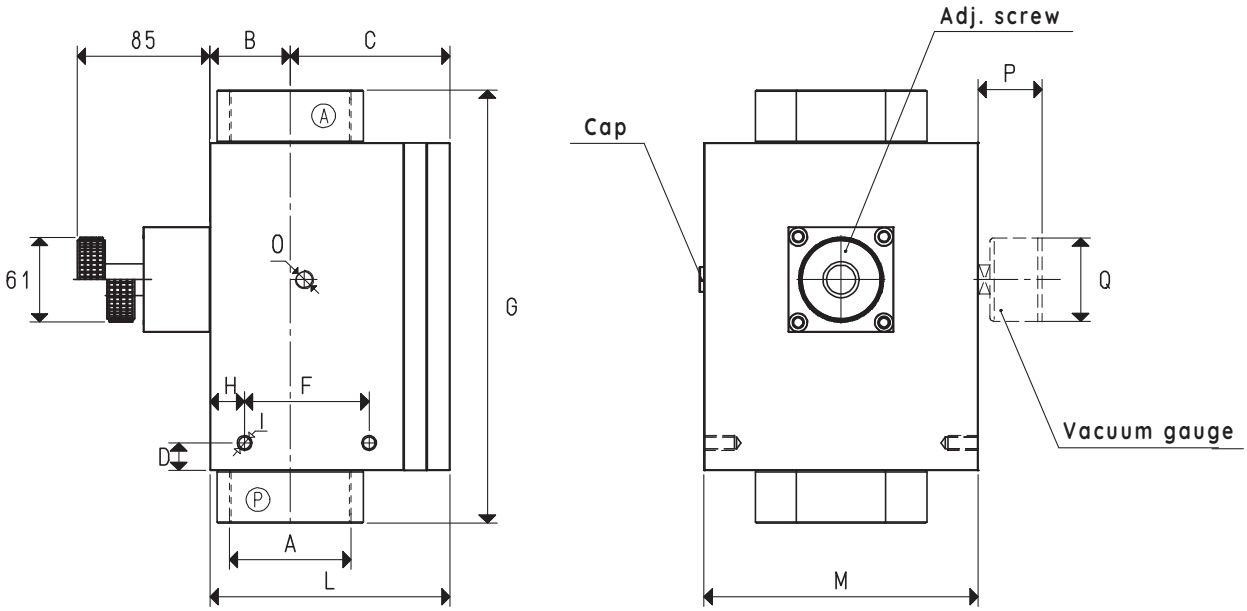
These devices control the level of vacuum, maintaining it constant at the pre-set value (secondary vacuum), regardless of the network's flow rate and the fluctuations in vacuum level (primary vacuum). They operate by membrane-piston and exploit the pressure differential between the secondary vacuum and the atmospheric pressure. Unlike the vacuum control valves, reducers do not release air into the circuit, thereby allowing for the creation more grip points taken at different degrees of vacuum, from a single vacuum source. The level of vacuum is adjusted manually by turning the knurled thumb screw clockwise to increase it, and counter clockwise to decrease it.

Technical features

- Operation: membrane-piston regulator
- Adjustable operating pressure: from 800 to 1 mbar abs.
- Flow rate : from 390 to 750 m^3/h.
- Room temperature: from -10 to +80 °C
- Installation position: any

Usage

The best use of vacuum reducers is in centralised plants where, regardless of the plant's level of vacuum, each outlet can be adjusted within that value. Moreover, they are necessary whenever the working vacuum must be lower than the primary vacuum.



Item	A Ø	Max capac. m^3/h	B	C	D	F	G	H	I Ø	L	M	O Ø	P	Q Ø	Vacuum gauge item	Weight Kg
11 08 11	G2"	390	45	96.5	20	60	218	25	M8 x 15	141.5	128	G1/4"	36	63	09 03 10	7.2
11 09 11	G3"	750	58	115.5	20	90	313	25	M10 x 25	173.5	198	G1/4"	36	63	09 03 10	10.7

Note: The vacuum gauges are not integral parts of the regulators and, therefore, must be ordered separately.

Transformation ratio: N (newton) = Kg x 9.81 (force of gravity) inch = $\frac{mm}{25.4}$; pounds = $\frac{g}{453.6}$ = $\frac{Kg}{0.4536}$

Adapters for GAS - NPT threading available on page 1.130