

# Classical Venturi Tube H 800

## Construction

A venturi tube is a device composed of a confuser inlet cone, a cylindrical throat and a diffuser outlet cone. The differential pressure measurement can be taken through one bore or through four, that access to a annular ring chamber. The venturi tube is drilled or welded out of steel or stainless steel, with flanges at each end or for welding. The interior can be plastic-coated.



## Advantages

Wherever pressure, and therefore energy loss must be avoided and short pipe runs are given, Venturi Tubes are used. In comparison to orifice plates, the remaining pressure loss is about 80% less than that caused by the sudden constriction of an orifice.

## Technical details

Nominal pressure: PN 6 ( 150 lbs) up to PN 100 (900 lbs)

Nominal diameter: DN 50 (2") up to DN 2000 (80")

Bore diameter: the calculation is made by us from the data supplied, considering the relevant standards.

Pressure loss: the remaining pressure loss, depending upon the  $\beta$ -ratio of the venturi. This can be 10-15% of the dynamic pressure. Shown in data sheet.

Pressure taps: these are described in sheet A6. If required, the venturi tube can be supplied with more than two pressure taps.

Installation: Between flanges or for welding on horizontal, vertical or diagonal pipelines.

Quality assurance: Manufacture and testing according to the relevant guidelines, i.e. TRD, AD-Merkblatt, ANSI and/or customer's specification.

Dimensions: for  $\beta$ -ratio : 0,63

DN	50	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
	2 "	4"	8"	12"	16"	20"	24"	28"	32"	36"	40"
Length	300	550	1000	1500	2000	2600	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000

Materials:                The most usual materials are shown at Type DV 700 I EDV 800

**Accessories**

Condense pots and shut-off valves, welded on or separately.