

Level Control Valve with Modulating Vertical Float

Model 750-67

- Reservoir filling
 - Low volume reservoirs
 - Large surface area reservoirs
 - Hydraulic backup
- Reservoir outlet
 - Reservoir level sustaining
 - Pump flow modulating

The Model 750-67 Level Control Valve with Modulating Vertical Float is a hydraulically controlled, diaphragm actuated control valve that controls reservoir filling to maintain constant water level, regardless of fluctuating demand.

The modified Model 75A-67, installed at reservoir outlet, sustains minimum reservoir level.



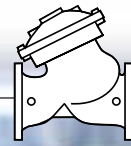
Features and Benefits

- **Line pressure driven** – Independent operation
- **Modulating hydraulic float control**
 - “Always Full” reservoir
- **Double chamber**
 - Full powered closing
 - Non-slam closing characteristic
 - Protected diaphragm
- **External installation**
 - Easy access to valve and float
 - Easy level setting
 - Less wear and tear
- **Balanced seal disk** – High flow capacity
- **In-line serviceable** – Easy maintenance
- **Flexible design** – Easy addition of features

Major Additional Features

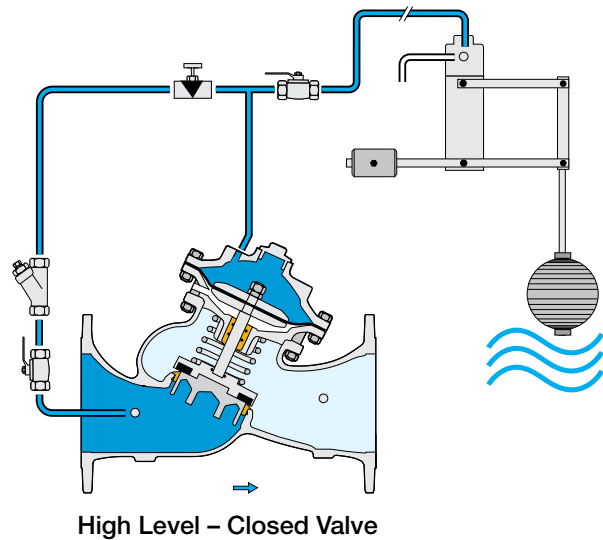
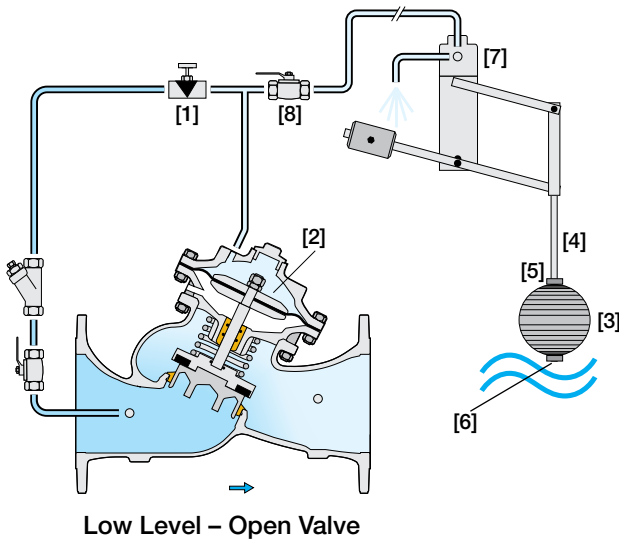
- Pressure sustaining – **753-67**
- Electric float backup – **750-67-65**
- Flow control – **757-67-U**
- Level sustaining – **75A-67**

See relevant BERMAD publications.



Operation

The Model 750-67 is a float controlled valve equipped with an adjustable, 2-Way vertical float pilot assembly. The needle valve [1] continuously allows flow from valve inlet into the upper control chamber [2]. The float [3] is locked on the float assembly rod [4] between two adjustable stoppers [5] and [6]. Should level rise towards setting, the float pilot [7] throttles, pressure in the upper control chamber accumulates causing the main valve to throttle closed, reducing filling rate, and eventually closing drip tight. Should level fall, the float pilot releases pressure from the upper control chamber causing the main valve to modulate open. The needle valve controls the closing speed. Cock valve [8] enables manual closing.



Pilot System Specifications

Standard Materials:

Float Pilot:

Body: Brass or Stainless Steel 316
 Elastomers: Synthetic Rubber
 Internal parts: Stainless Steel 316 & Brass
 Lever system: Brass or Stainless Steel 316
 Float: Plastic
 Float rod: Stainless Steel
 Base plate: Fusion bonded epoxy coated Steel or Stainless Steel 316

Tubing & Fittings:

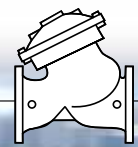
Stainless Steel 316 or Copper & Brass

Accessories:

Stainless Steel 316, Bronze, Brass and Synthetic Rubber Elastomers

Notes:

- Rod length: 54 cm (21")
- Each extension rod adds 56 cm (22"). One extension rod supplied
- Extra counterweight might be required depending on rod length and high operating pressure
- If inlet pressure is below 0.7 bar (10 psi) or above 10 bar (150 psi), consult factory
- Minimum operating pressure: 0.7 bar ; 10 psi. For lower pressure requirements consult factory
- Recommended continuous flow velocity: 0.3-6.0 m/sec ; 1-20 ft/sec
- See BERMAD float installation recommendations



Typical Applications

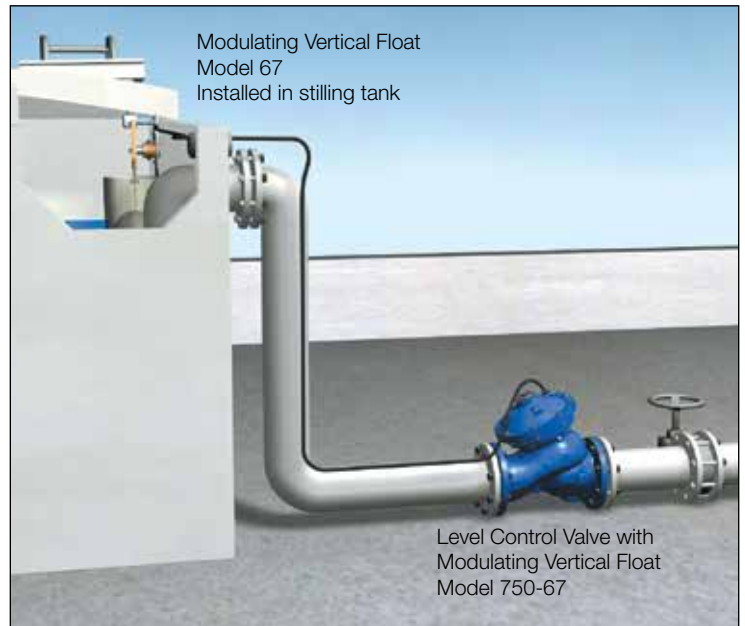
Rooftop Reservoirs

Rooftop reservoir level control is attained by electric control of the basement pumps according to reservoir level. As overflow of a rooftop reservoir can cause costly damage, hydraulic backup protection is recommended.

Where system design requires an “always full” rooftop reservoir, the Model 750-67 Modulating Level Control Valve:

- Ensures the reservoir is “always full”
- Closes securely to prevent overflow

Secured closing, even after long periods of the valve being open, is ensured by the fully developed hydraulic closing force associated with the double chamber design.



Pump Flow Control According to Balancing Reservoir Level

Where well drawdown effects the inflow to a balancing reservoir and outflow varies according to demand, the booster pump to consumers requires protection against:

- Impeller cavitation
- Pump overload
- Air suction

The Model 75A-67 responds to the balancing reservoir level and provides this protection by dynamically restricting outflow when inflow to the balancing reservoir drops due to drawdown.

