

E Type Series Relief Valve (for Pump Relief)

for Pump Only

E Type series pump relief valves are specially designed for pump. Their construction prevent hunting or water hammer even in the case of continuous relief.



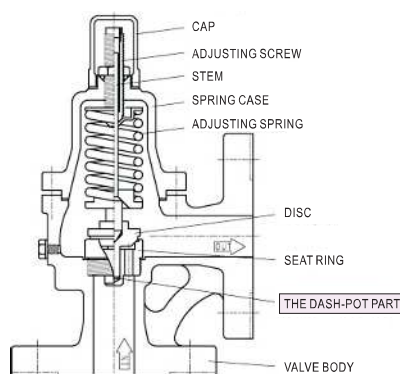
SL-38E Type

SL-40E Type



SL-40EF Type

THE DASH-POT PART CONSTRUCTION



【 DASH-POT TYPE 】

FEATURES

- The dash-pot structure of the disc can inhibit drastic movement of the disc caused by pulsating pressure or fluctuating of pressure.
- It maintains the discharge pressure of pump constantly to relieve increased by change of load of the pump.

SCREWED TYPE

SPECIFICATIONS

Model name		SL-38E		SL-40E	
Code name		SL38E-D □		SL40E-D □	
		※ Code No. of pressure division is required in □.(Refer to Page 76)			
Cap type		Without lever			
Applicable fluid		Water, oil & liquids*1.			
Fluid temperature		5~80°C(Available up to 150°C upon request*2.)			
Size		15~50(½"~2")	15~25(½"~1")	15~50(½"~2")	15~25(½"~1")
Set pressure range		0.035~1.0MPa	1.0~1.6MPa	0.035~1.0MPa	1.0~1.6MPa
End connection		Screwed JIS Rc			
Materials	Body	Stainless steel(Spring case:Cast bronze)		Stainless steel(Spring case:Stainless steel)	
	Disc & seat ring	Stainless steel			
Valve body pressure test		2 times of rated pressure. (Hydraulic)			

*1. Please contact our agent in your area if the applicable fluid is gasoline, kerosene, or solvents.

*2. The temperature should be Max. 150°C for oil and Max. 90°C for hot water.

FLANGE TYPE

SPECIFICATIONS

Model name	SL-40EF	
Code name	SL40EF-D □	
	※ Code No. of pressure division is required in □. (Refer to Page 76)	
Cap type	Without lever	
Applicable fluid	Water, oil & liquids*1	
Fluid temperature	5~80°C(Available up to 150°C upon request*2)	
Size	15~50(½"~2")	
Set pressure range	0.035~1.0MPa	
End connection	Flanged JIS 10K(Loose type)	
Materials	Body	Stainless steel(Spring case: Stainless steel)
	Disc & seat ring	Stainless steel
Valve body pressure test		2 times of rated pressure. (Hydraulic)

*1. Please contact our agent in your area if the applicable fluid is gasoline, kerosene, or solvents.

*2. The temperature should be Max. 150°C for oil and Max. 90°C for hot water.

DIMENSIONS

SL-38E, 40E TYPE (Screwed Type)

(mm)

Size	d	L1	L2	H	Mass(kg)
15(½")	½"	30	36	84(85)	0.5
20(¾")	¾"	35	40	89(89)	0.6
25(1")	1"	40	46	92(93)	0.8
32(1¼")	1¼"	50	54	114(115)	1.4
40(1½")	1½"	55	60	120(120)	1.9
50(2")	2"	65	73	151(152)	3.4

* Figures in () are for SL-40E Type.

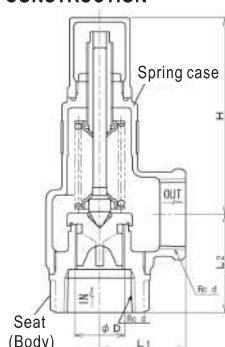
SL-40EF TYPE (Flange Type)

(mm)

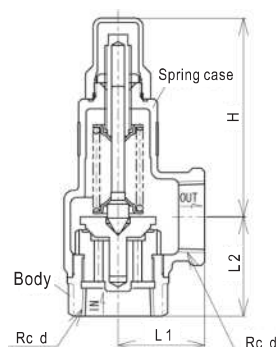
Size	L1	L2	H	f	Mass(kg)
15(½")	90	110	85	5	2.1
20(¾")	95	115	89	5	2.5
25(1")	100	124	93	5	4
32(1¼")	110	138	115	5	5.5
40(1½")	125	154	120	5	6.5
50(2")	135	164	152	5	9

Flange code JIS 10K

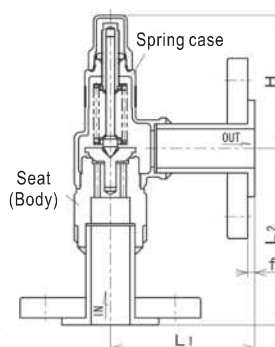
CONSTRUCTION



SL-38E Type



SL-40E Type



SL-40EF Type

DATA/E, ED Type Series Relief Valve (for Pump Relief)

PRESSURE DIVISION TABLE

● E TYPE SERIES RELIEF VALVE

【DASH POT TYPE】 for PUMP

SL-38E, 40E TYPES (Screwed Type)

(MPa)

Code No.	SL38E-D□, SL40E-D□
1	0.035~0.2
2	Over 0.2~0.5
3	Over 0.5~1.0
4	Over 1.0~1.6

* Code No. of pressure division is required in □.

SL-40EF TYPE (Flange Type)

(MPa)

Code No.	SL40EF-D□
1	0.035~0.2
2	Over 0.2~0.5
3	Over 0.5~1.0

* Code No. of pressure division is required in □.

SL-44E TYPE (Flange Type)

(MPa)

Code No.	SL44E-G□ Size 15~50mm
1	0.035~0.2
2	Over 0.2~0.5
3	Over 0.5~1.0

* Code No. of pressure division is required in □.

SL-24E TYPE (Flange Type)

(MPa)

Code No.	SL24E-B□, SL24E-G□	
	Size 65mm	Size 80mm
1	0.035~0.2	0.035~0.2
2	Over 0.2~0.7	Over 0.2~0.5
3	Over 0.7~1.0	Over 0.5~0.8
4		Over 0.8~1.0

* Code No. of pressure division is required in □.

● ED TYPE SERIES RELIEF VALVE

【DAMPER TYPE】 for PUMP AND THERMAL RELIEF PURPOSE

SL-8ED TYPE (Screwed Type)

SL-10ED TYPE (Flange Type)

(Max. 3.0MPa)

■ FORGED STEEL

(MPa)

Code No.	SL8ED-N□, SL10ED-N□		
	Size 15~20mm	Size 25mm	Size 32mm
1	0.035~0.15	0.035~0.3	0.035~0.15
2	Over 0.15~0.4	Over 0.3~0.5	Over 0.15~0.3
3	Over 0.4~0.8	Over 0.5~1.0	Over 0.3~0.6
4	Over 0.8~1.5	Over 1.0~2.0	Over 0.6~1.1
5	Over 1.5~2.5	Over 2.0~3.0	Over 1.1~1.6
6	Over 2.5~3.0		Over 1.6~2.4
7			Over 2.4~3.0

* Code No. of pressure division is required in □.

■ STAINLESS STEEL

(MPa)

Code No.	SL8ED-D□, SL10ED-D□		
	Size 15~20mm	Size 25mm	Size 32mm
1	0.035~0.15	0.035~0.3	0.035~0.15
2	Over 0.15~0.4	Over 0.3~0.45	Over 0.15~0.3
3	Over 0.4~0.8	Over 0.45~1.0	Over 0.3~0.6
4	Over 0.8~1.5	Over 1.0~2.0	Over 0.6~1.0
5	Over 1.5~2.5	Over 2.0~3.0	Over 1.0~1.5
6	Over 2.5~3.0		Over 1.5~2.0
7			Over 2.0~3.0

* Code No. of pressure division is required in □.

SL-46ED TYPE (Flange Type)

SL-6ED TYPE (Flange Type)

(Max. 2.0MPa)

(MPa)

Code No.	SL46ED-M□, SL6ED-C□
1	0.035~0.1
2	Over 0.1~0.2
3	Over 0.2~0.4
4	Over 0.4~0.6
5	Over 0.6~0.85
6	Over 0.85~1.5
7	Over 1.5~2.0

* Code No. of pressure division is required in □.

Fig 1. FLOW CHARACTERISTICS CHART

Applicable models:

SL-38E, SL-40E, SL-40EF
SL-24E, SL-44E
SL-6ED, SL-8ED
SL-10ED, SL-46ED

Flow
kg/h

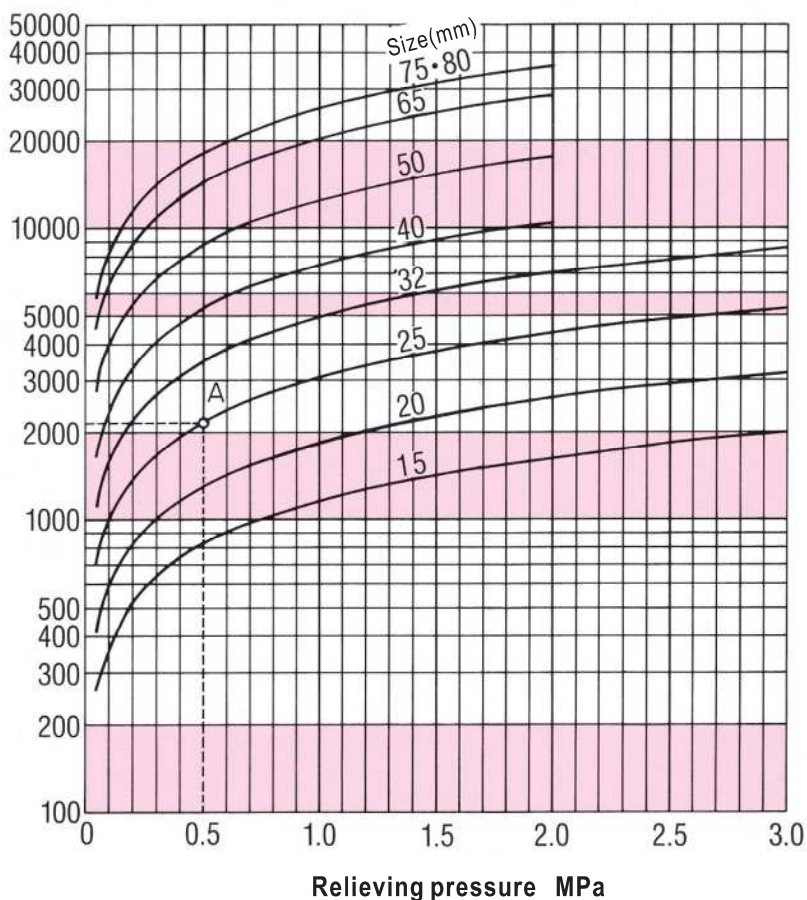
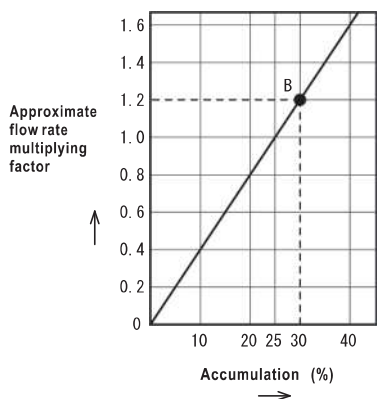


Fig 2. APPROXIMATE FLOW RATE



● HOW TO USE THE CHART

1. Use Fig.1 when accumulation is 25%.
2. Use Fig.1 and Fig.2 when accumulation is not 25%.

● EXAMPLE

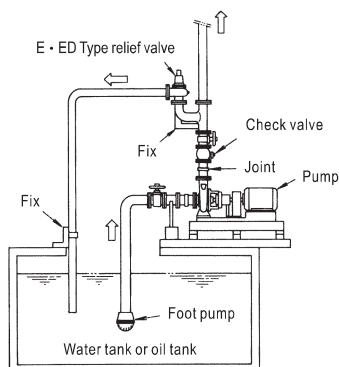
1. Conditions: size 25mm, relieving pressure 0.5MPa, accumulation 25%. From point A (the point where 0.5MPa relieving pressure line intersects with size 25mm curve) in Fig.1, the flow will be 2,180kg/h.
2. When accumulation is 30% and other conditions are the same as above, since the approximate flow rate multiplying factor is 1.2, which can be acquired using point B in Fig.2, the flow will be $2,180 \times 1.2 = 2,616 \text{ kg/h}$.

● kg/h→L/min conversion (for reference only)

Since the weight of 1L water is about 1kg

$$L/min = \frac{\text{value in the above chart (kg/h=L/h)}}{60}$$

■ PIPING EXAMPLE



Key Points for Installation of Safety Valves and Relief Valves

1. Installation

- ❶ Safety valve should be vertical to pipe. Before installation, remove scale and dust and clean the surfaces that contact with gasket.
- ❷ The diameter of the installation pipe should be larger than the diameter of valve. To reduce pressure loss to minimum degree, the stand pipe should be as short as possible.
- ❸ The stand pipe should be rigid and hard enough to bear the compression force, shearing force, bending stress or other counterforce caused by relieving of safety valve.
- ❹ Compared with the diameter of the outlet of safety valve, the diameter of the discharge pipe should be as large as possible. The discharge pipe should be as short as possible, without any bending, lead to outside of the door or other safe place, and be properly supported to avoid the occurrence of undesired stress (including thermal stress).

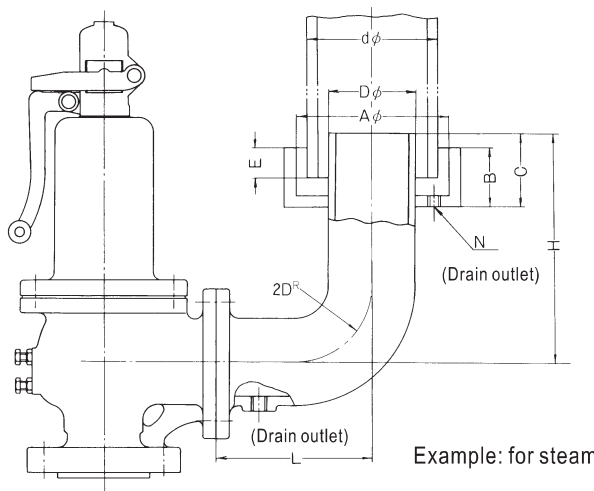
When deciding the place that the outlet of the discharge pipe faces, pay attention to the following issues.

- To avoid installation place where is influenced by explosive sound and blast.
- Avoid damage to electrical equipments, machines, tools etc. in the case the fluid is steam or water.
- Avoid corrosion, poisoning, anoxia etc. in the case the fluid is harmful gas.

- ❺ In the case of screwed type safety valve or relief valve, install union joint at the discharge pipe of the outlet side to allow easy dismounting (see Fig.1 in next page).
- ❻ At parts of the discharge pipe where drain or rain may accumulate, install the drain outlet, which is possible to discharge drain completely, and connect to dike.
- ❼ In the case of full bore type safety valve for liquids or harmful gases and have faucet for adjusting back pressure, install the valve on the outlet discharge pipe (see Fig.3 in next page).

- ❼ To avoid adverse impact on safety valve that is caused by thermal expansion of devices or discharge pipe, install proper expansion joint at the outlet of valve and install a discharge pipe at the end (see the figure below). To limit counterforce, the distance between the axes of the valve and the center of discharge pipe should be as short as possible, and the radius of the elbow pipe should be at least 2D (D: the internal diameter of the elbow). below figure also shows the standard dimensions of the discharge pipe of safety valve.

- ❽ Cares should be paid on installation of valves with lever (open type). It may effuse fluid from upper cap when such valves are operating (see Fig.5 in the next page).



REFERENCE DIMENSION FOR EXHAUST PIPE

(mm)

Outlet size	D	d	(A)	B	C	E	L	H	N
40(1½")	40	65	130	60	80	30	130	220	Rc¾"
50(2")	50	80	150	60	90	40	150	230	Rc½"
65(2½")	65	100	200	60	100	40	180	270	Rc½"
80(3")	80	125	200	70	120	50	200	310	Rc½"
100(4")	100	150	250	70	140	60	250	370	Rc¾"
125(5")	125	200	300	80	160	70	300	430	Rc1"
150(6")	150	200	300	80	180	70	350	500	Rc1"
200(8")	200	250	380	100	220	80	450	610	Rc1"

2. Maintenance and operating instructions

- ❶ At the installation of safety valves avoid the place where there is possibility to obstruct their functions by vibration or corrosion and do not give impact from outside.
- ❷ After installation, make sure the pressure of the device has reached at least 75% discharge pressure of the valve before using the test lever to start the valve.
- ❸ Normal working pressure of the equipment shall not exceed 90% of the blowdown pressure of the valve and 80 to 85% when pulsation is expected.

- ❹ If possible, remove safety valve before making water pressure test. To make water pressure test without removing safety valve, pay attention to the following below (see Fig.4 in the next page).
 - Ⓐ To prevent valve from being damaged due to improper load, when the pressure of the device reaches 80~90% of discharge pressure, install test gag* and press lightly on the end of valve shaft. The test gag must be rotated using hand. If you rotate it using

spanner or other tools, there may have excessively large pressing force, the seat may be damaged, the shaft may be bent, and the valve may not function normally.

- Ⓑ After water pressure test and the pressure reduces to 80~90% relieving pressure, remove test gag immediately.

※ The test gag is optional item.

Key Points for Installation of Safety Valves and Relief Valves

PIPING EXAMPLE

Fig.1 Example: Pressure tank installation

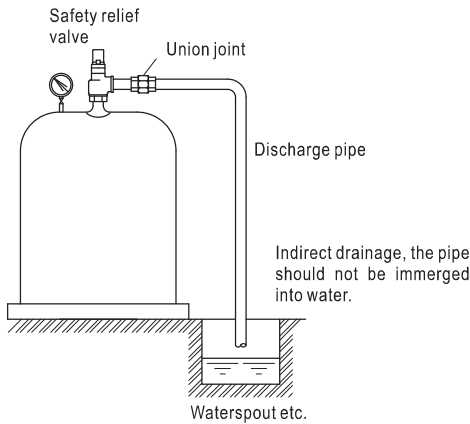


Fig.2 Example: Installation of the secondary side of pressure reducing valve

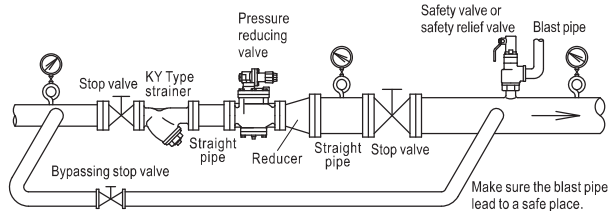


Fig.3 Example connection of back pressure adjusting cock

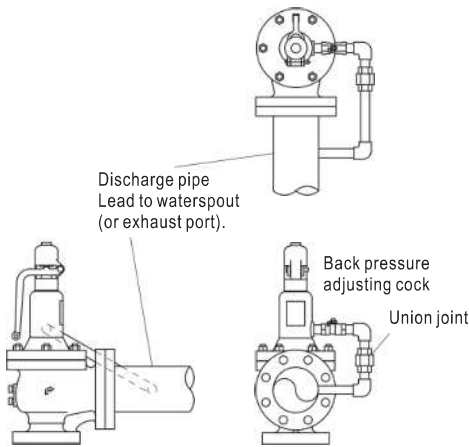


Fig.4 Installation of test gag

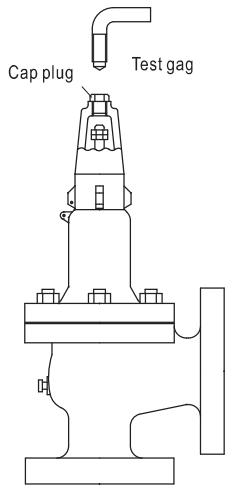


Fig.5 Lever structure

Lever structure of SL-37, 39, 39F, 43 Type
For air, gas, or liquid

