

# altecnic



#### Introduction

Eres are able to offer a complete range of expansion vessels to meet the requirements of most heating or cooling systems.

Eres expansion vessels are manufactured to meet the requirements of PED 97/23/EC Directive and BS EN 13831:2007 'Closed expansion vessels with built in diaphragm for installation in water'.

#### Design

The vessel is fabricated by welding the various sections together which results in a very reliable structure suitable for internal pressures up to 5 or 6 bar.

Non-replaceable diaphragm held securely in place by a flange.

Water is never in contact with the steel vessel.

Epoxy coated and available in red.

The Eres diaphragm has been specially developed for heating applications.

Suitable for temperatures up to 100°C, resistant to ethylene or propylene glycol mixtures and has low gas permeability.

### How It Works

In a closed heating system water cannot be compressed so any increase in volume, created by an increase in temperature, has to be accommodated by an expansion vessel.

When water is cold, the pre-charge pressure forces the diaphragm against the tank towards the inlet.

As the temperature increases, the expanded water volume pushes against the diaphragm creating additional volume for the water to enter.

When the temperature decreases, the pre-charge pressure forces the water from the tank and back into the main heating system.

This maintains a constant pressure within the heating system helping to reduce energy consumption.

In the event that the diaphragm within the expansion vessel could be subjected to temperatures above 100°C, the vessel must be protected by an additional vessel.

# Materials

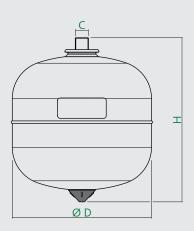
Component	Material
Shell	Carbon Steel
Connections	Carbon Steel
Diaphragm	Synthetic Elastomer
Coating	Powder Epoxy

## **Technical Specification**

Max. working pressure 5 to 25 litres 5 bar 35 to 1000 litre 6 bar

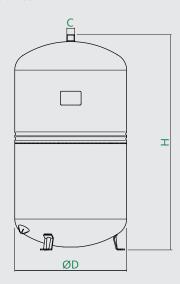
Operating range -10°C to 100°C Factory pre-charge - air 1.5 bar

#### **Dimensions**



Prod Code	Capacity	ØD	Н	С	Wt
	litres	mm	mm	Connection	kg
ER-08LTVESS	8	200	342	G¾B	2.5
ER-12LTVESS	12	270	310	G¾B	3.2
ER-18LTVESS	18	270	420	G¾B	4
ER-24LTVESS	25	320	432	G¾B	4.5

#### Dimensions - with feet



Prod Code	Capacity	ØD	Н	С	Wt
	litres	mm	mm	Connection	kg
ER-35LTVESS	35	360	480	G¾B	7
ER-50LTVESS	50	360	625	G¾B	7.5
ER-80LTVESS	80	485	570	G1B	16
ER-100LTVESS	100	485	650	G1B	18
ER-300LTVESS	300	600	1,235	G1B	49
ER-500LTVESS	500	600	1,445	G1B	63
ER-1000LTVESS	1,000	750	2,555	G1B	118

# eres heating expansion vessels

# Sizing Formula for Expansion Vessel

$$V_N \ge \left[ \underbrace{\left( V_t \times e \right) + V_{res}}_{F_p} \right]$$

- V<sub>N</sub> Minimum volume in litres of the required expansion vessel
- ullet V  $_{
  m t}$  Total water volume in litres in the circuit including boiler, pipe, radiators etc.
- e Expansion coefficient of water for the maximum temperature of the system
- $V_{res}$  Reserve volume in litres = 0.2 x  $V_t \ge 3$  litres, if less use 3 litres
- $F_p$  Pressure factor = 1  $\frac{(P_o + 1)}{(P_{max} + 1)}$
- $P_o$  Pre-charge pressure =  $(H \div 10) + 0.2$  bar  $\ge 1$  bar (minimum value = 1 bar)
- H Length in metres between the expansion vessel and the highest point in the circuit
- P<sub>vs</sub> Set pressure in bar of the safety valve
- $P_{max}$  Maximum pressure in bar of the system =  $P_{vs}$  0.5 bar ( $P_{vs} \le 5$  bar) =  $P_{vs} \times 0.9$  bar ( $P_{vs} > 5$  bar)