



Type 3280 can be combined with ...



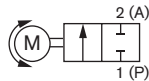
#### Type 8611

Compact PI Controller

The direct-acting motor control valve Type 3280 serves as a regulating element in various control loops. A linear stepper motor as actuator drives the valve, which comes in a compact and robust housing. Analogue setpoint signals are processed by the integrated control electronics. Due to an elastomeric seat seal the valve closes tight up to the DN specific nominal pressure (see ordering chart on p. 5). In case of power failure, the actual valve position will be kept. The motor's power consumption to hold a specific opening position of the valve is nearly zero. The motor needs power only during set point changes. This key feature can reduce the energy consumption of a plant dramatically and thus make it more efficient. This valve is particularly suited for demanding control tasks (high control range, accurate repeatability etc.).

#### Circuit function

2-way valve for continuous control, motor driven, remains in position without further electrical power



## 2/2-Way Proportional Valve (motor-driven)

- Seat valve with stepper motor - actuator isolated from flow path
- Excellent range (1:100)
- Low power consumption
- Fast response
- Orifice sizes 2 to 6 mm
- Port connection 1/4" and 3/8"

Technical data	
<b>Materials</b>	
<b>Body</b>	Brass or stainless steel
<b>Housing</b>	PC (Polycarbonate), PPS (Polyphenylene sulfide)
<b>Seals</b>	FKM or NBR, others on request
<b>Medium</b>	Neutral gases, liquids
<b>Pressure Range <sup>1)</sup></b>	0 to 6 bar
<b>Closure time</b>	2.5 s (0 to 100% stroke)
<b>Fluid temperature</b>	0 to +70 °C
<b>Ambient temperature</b>	-10 to +60 °C
<b>Viscosity</b>	Max. 600 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (cSt)
<b>Power supply</b>	24 V DC ± 10% (max. residual ripple 10%)
<b>Power consumption</b>	Max. 8 W (depending on motor control), < 1 W in holding position
<b>Duty cycle</b>	Up to 100 % (depending on fluid and ambient temperature)
<b>Port connection</b>	G 1/4, G 3/8, NPT 1/4, NPT 3/8
<b>Electrical connection</b>	M12 connector, 8-pin, male
<b>Input signal</b>	4-20mA or 0-10 V
<b>Input impedance</b>	60 Ω (with current input) 22 kΩ (with voltage input)
<b>Output signal</b>	Load capacity: 10...30V, max 100mA, PNP (Output signal active, if valve is closed)
<b>Typical control data <sup>2)</sup></b>	
<b>Hysteresis</b>	< 5%
<b>Repeatability</b>	< 1 % FS
<b>Sensitivity</b>	< 1 % FS
<b>Span</b>	1:100
<b>Protection class - valve</b>	IP 50
<b>Installation</b>	As required, preferably with actuator upright
<b>Status of LED</b>	White: Normal operation and powered, Yellow: Valve opened, Green: Valve closed, Red: Failure
<b>Dimensions</b>	See drawings on page 4
<b>Weight</b>	~0.7 kg

<sup>1)</sup> Pressure data [bar]: Overpressure with respect to atmospheric pressure

<sup>2)</sup> Characteristic data of control behaviour depends on process conditions

### Advice for valve sizing

In continuous flow applications, the choice of an appropriate valve size is much more important than with on/off valves. The optimum size should be selected such that the resulting flow in the system is not unnecessarily reduced by the valve. However, a sufficient part of the pressure drop should be taken across the valve even when it is fully opened.

**Recommended value: Pressure drop of valve > 25 % of total pressure drop within the system**

Otherwise, the ideal, linear valve curve characteristic is changed. If the differential pressure (difference between inlet and outlet pressure) exceeds half the value of the nominal pressure, the characteristics may change.

**For that reason take advantage of Bürkert competent engineering services during the planning phase!**

### Determination of the $k_v$ value

Pressure drop	$k_v$ value for liquids [m <sup>3</sup> /h]	$k_v$ value for gases [m <sup>3</sup> /h]
Subcritical $p_2 > \frac{p_1}{2}$	$= Q \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{1000 \Delta p}}$	$= \frac{Q_N}{514} \sqrt{\frac{T_1 \rho_N}{p_2 \Delta p}}$
Supercritical $p_2 < \frac{p_1}{2}$	$= Q \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{1000 \Delta p}}$	$= \frac{Q_N}{257 p_1} \sqrt{T_1 \rho_N}$

- $k_v$  Flow coefficient [m<sup>3</sup>/h]<sup>3)</sup>
- $Q_N$  Standard flow rate [m<sup>3</sup>/h]<sup>4)</sup>
- $p_1$  Inlet pressure [bar]<sup>5)</sup>
- $p_2$  Outlet pressure [bar]<sup>5)</sup>
- $\Delta p$  Differential pressure  $p_1-p_2$  [bar]
- $\rho$  Density [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]
- $\rho_N$  Standard density [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]
- $T_1$  medium temperature [(273+t)K]

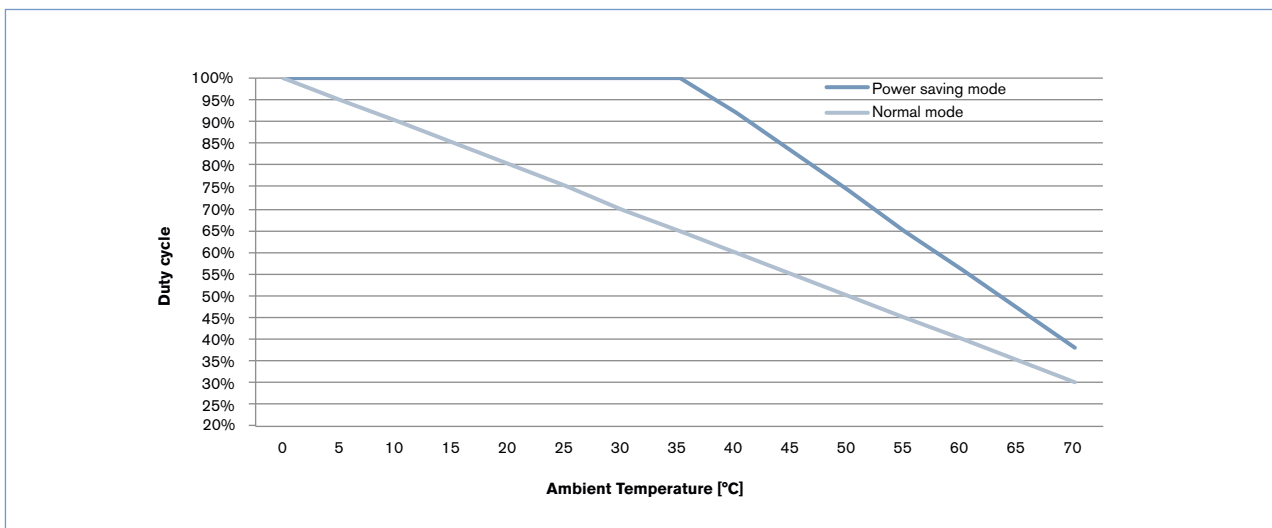
- <sup>3)</sup> Measured with water,  $\Delta p = 1$  bar, differential pressure over the valve
- <sup>4)</sup> Standard conditions at 1,013 bar and 0 °C (273K)
- <sup>5)</sup> Absolute pressure

Once the  $k_v$  value needed for the application has been calculated, you can compare it with the  $k_{vs}$  values shown in the ordering chart. The  $k_{vs}$  must be higher than the  $k_v$  value of the application, but neither too high, nor too close – as a recommendation: 10% higher.

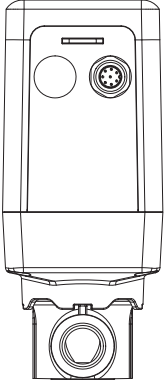
### Duty Cycle Derating Curve

For motor valves it is essential to know the duty cycle during operation. Self-heating of the motor limits the maximum duty cycle. High ambient temperatures amplify the risk of damage due to overheating. The diagram below shows the suggested duty cycles dependent on the ambient temperature. Running the motor control valve in the power saving mode (lower actuator force) allows higher duty cycles. The motor is optimized for the valve function regarding dimensions, power consumption and costs.

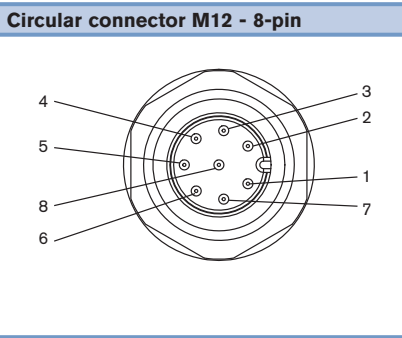
**Note:** Operating the valve beyond the suggested duty cycles leads to a drastically reduced lifetime of the valve.



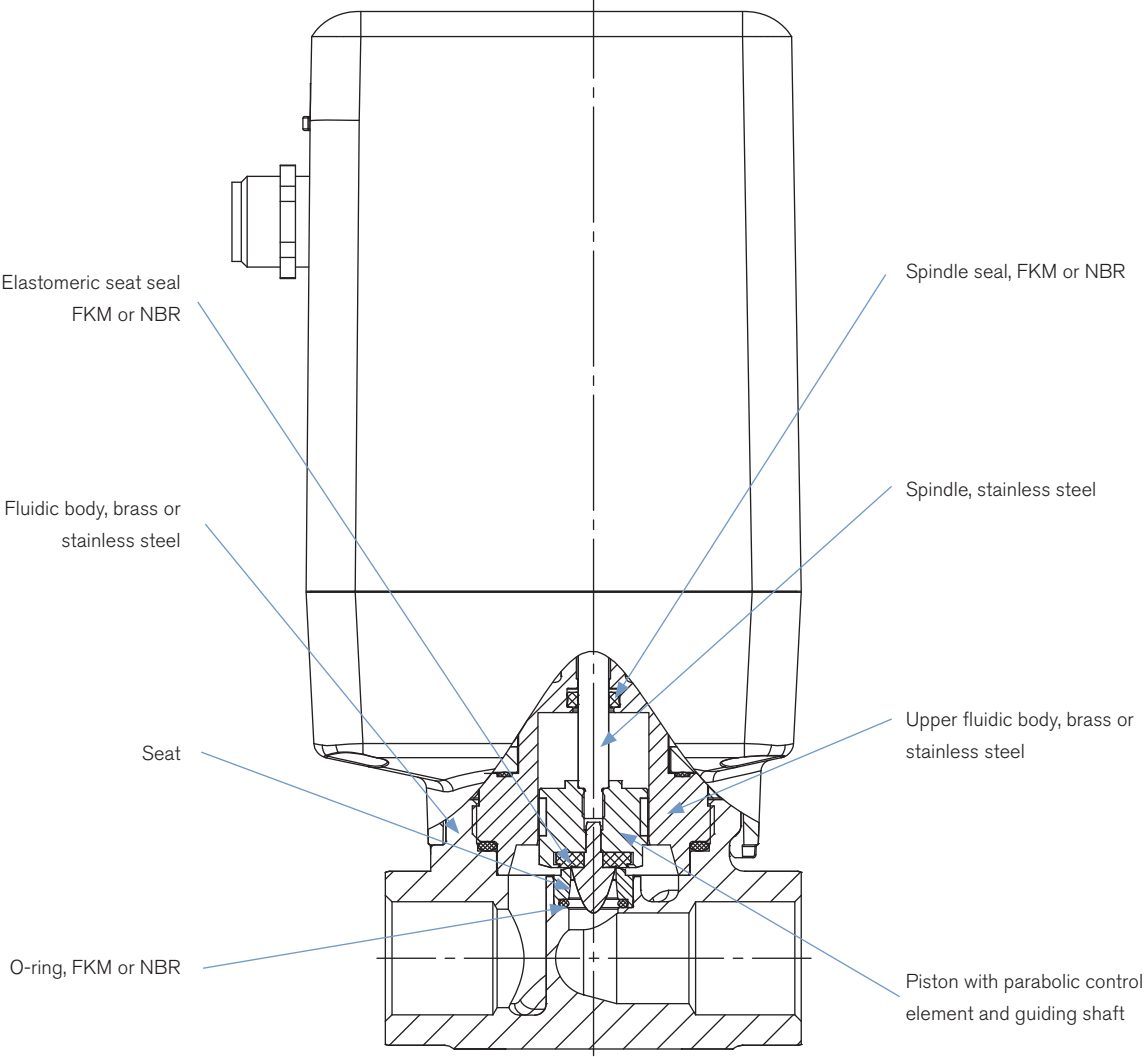
Pin Assignment



Circular connector M12 - 8-pin		Pin	Assignment
		1	24V DC
		2	GND
		3	Not connected
		4	Not connected
		5	Not connected
		6	Analogue input +
		7	Binary output
		8	Analogue input GND



Materials



Elastomeric seat seal  
FKM or NBR

Fluidic body, brass or stainless steel

Seat

O-ring, FKM or NBR

Spindle seal, FKM or NBR

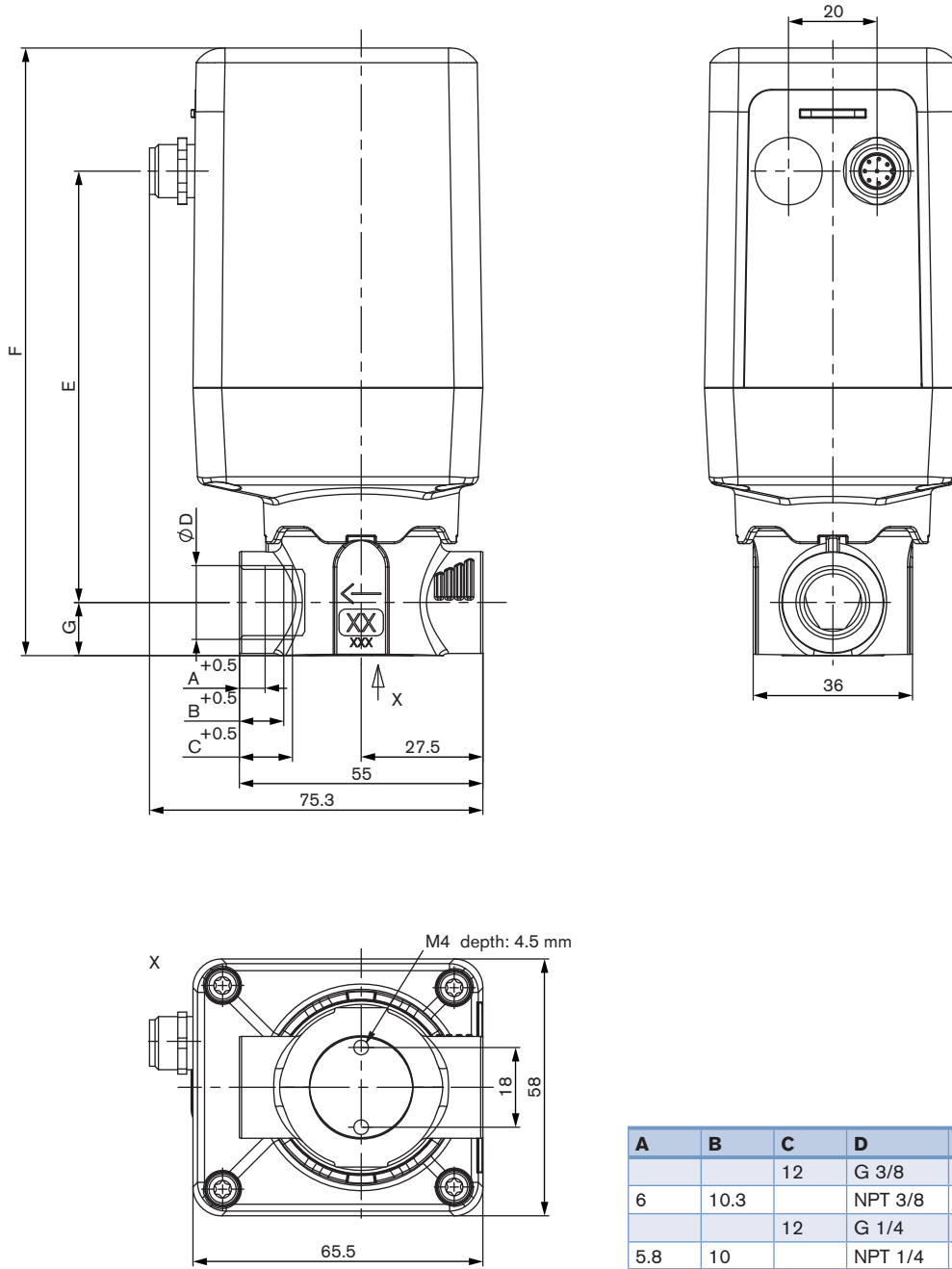
Spindle, stainless steel

Upper fluidic body, brass or stainless steel

Piston with parabolic control element and guiding shaft

Dimensions [mm]

Standard version



## Ordering Chart

Valve function	Orifice [mm]	Port Connection	Seal material	$k_{vs}$ value water [m <sup>3</sup> /h] <sup>6)</sup>	Nominal pressure [barg] <sup>7)</sup>	Item no. brass	Item no. stainless steel
Control valve, without safety position in case of power failure	2	G 1/4	FKM	0.15	6	268 611	268 620
			NBR	0.15	6	268 616	268 624
		NPT 1/4	FKM	0.15	6	268 628	268 636
			NBR	0.15	6	268 632	268 640
	3	G 1/4	FKM	0.3	6	268 613	268 621
			NBR	0.3	6	268 617	268 625
		NPT 1/4	FKM	0.3	6	268 629	268 637
			NBR	0.3	6	268 633	268 641
	4	G 3/8	FKM	0.5	6	268 614	268 622
			NBR	0.5	6	268 618	268 626
		NPT 3/8	FKM	0.5	6	268 630	268 638
			NBR	0.5	6	268 634	268 642
	6	G 3/8	FKM	0.9	6	268 615	268 623
			NBR	0.9	6	268 619	268 627
		NPT 3/8	FKM	0.9	6	268 631	268 639
			NBR	0.9	6	268 635	268 643

<sup>6)</sup> Measured with water (20°C) and 1 bar pressure drop over valve

<sup>7)</sup> Fuel gases may differ

## Ordering Chart for Accessories

Article	Item No.
M12 connector with 2m cable, 8 pins	919 061
M12 connector with 2m cable, 8 pins (shielded cable)	918 991

**Note**

You can fill out the fields directly in the PDF file before printing out the form.

**Design data for proportional valves**

▶ Please fill out this form and send to your local Bürkert Sales Centre\* with your inquiry or order

Company	Contact person
Customer no.	Dept.
Address	Tel./Fax
Town / Postcode	E-Mail

= Mandatory fields

Quantity

Requested delivery date

**Process data**

<input type="checkbox"/> Fluid	<input type="text"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> State of fluid	<input type="checkbox"/> liquid	<input type="checkbox"/> gaseous	<input type="checkbox"/> vaporous
<input type="checkbox"/> Fluid temperature	<input type="text"/> °C		
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum flow rate	$Q_{nom} =$ <input type="text"/>	Unit:	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Minimum flow rate	$Q_{min} =$ <input type="text"/>	Unit:	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Inlet pressure at nominal operation	$p_1 =$ <input type="text"/>	barg	
<input type="checkbox"/> Outlet pressure at nominal operation	$p_2 =$ <input type="text"/>	barg	
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum inlet pressure	$p_{1max} =$ <input type="text"/>	barg	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ambient temperature	<input type="text"/> °C		
<b>Additional specifications</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Body material	<input type="checkbox"/> Brass	<input type="checkbox"/> Stainless steel	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seal material	<input type="checkbox"/> FKM	<input type="checkbox"/> NBR	other <input type="text"/>

**Note** Please state all pressure values as **overpressures with** respect to atmospheric [barg].

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