## USE

**Diamant 2000** motorized valve is specifically used for the interception and regulation of fluids in:

- heating/cooling systems (HVAC)
- drinking water systems
- systems using alternative energy
- household automation systems in general

All **Diamant 2000** motorised valves are equipped with an "ALL IN ONE" system, which allows to set the 2-POINT or 3-POINT electrical control with a jumper-type selector, according to the user's needs.



The **Diamant 2000** actuator is available in the following versions:





TECHNICAL FEATURES	Diamant 2000						
Electric control	ALL IN ONE						
Electric control	3-point	2-point					
Connection with valve body	COMPARATO connection						
Operation	modulating / ON/OFF	ON/OFF					
Pototion	90° clockwise and	d counterclockwise					
Rotation	180° clockwise and	d counterclockwise					
	2-v	vay					
Compatible valve bodies	3-way with switch						
(see diameters in the "Valve bodies" section)	3-way with mixer	-					
	by-pass						
Position indicator	arrow indicating the ball position						
Motor	bidirectional - synchronous						
	230 V; 50 Hz *						
Power supply	110 V; 50 Hz *						
	24 V; 50 Hz *						
Electrical connection	by means of a terminal block inside the actuator						
	4 seconds; 5 Nm						
Operating time ( 🖄 90°)	12 seconds; 11 Nm						
and rated torque	35 seconds; 11 Nm (standard version)						
(for a 180° operation, double the provided times)	106 seconds; 11 Nm						
-	320 seconds: 11 Nm						

\* for 60 Hz versions, please contact our Technical Office

to be continued (next page)

COMPARATO NELLO SRL 1

## Actuator





Input power (35, 106, 320-second version)         6         VA (230 V; 50 Hz version)           Potenza assorbita (versioni 4 e 12 secondi)         7,5 VA (24 V; 50 Hz version)           imum current on the outlet phase to terminals 4 and 5         14 version)	TECHNICAL FEATURES	Diamant 2000				
Input power       6       VA (110 V; 50 Hz version)         (35, 106, 320-second version)       7,5 VA (24 V; 50 Hz version)         7,5 VA (24 V; 50 Hz version)       13 VA (230 V; 50 Hz version)         (versioni 4 e 12 secondi)       11 VA (110 V; 50 Hz version)         imum current on the outlet phase to terminals 4 and 5       14 resistive		6 VA (230 V; 50 Hz version)				
(05), 100, 020 second version)       7,5 VA ( 24 V; 50 Hz version)         Potenza assorbita (versioni 4 e 12 secondi)       13 VA (230 V; 50 Hz version)         imum current on the outlet phase to terminals 4 and 5       12 VA ( 24 V; 50 Hz version)	(35, 106, 320-second version)	6 VA (110 V; 50 Hz version)				
Potenza assorbita (versioni 4 e 12 secondi)       13 VA (230 V; 50 Hz version)         11 VA (110 V; 50 Hz version)         12 VA (24 V; 50 Hz version)         14 resistive		7,5 VA ( 24 V; 50 Hz version)				
Potenza assorbita (versioni 4 e 12 secondi)       11 VA (110 V; 50 Hz version)         imum current on the outlet phase to terminals 4 and 5       12 VA (24 V; 50 Hz version)		13 VA (230 V; 50 Hz version)				
imum current on the outlet phase to terminals 4 and 5	Potenza assorbita	11 VA (110 V; 50 Hz version)				
imum current on the outlet phase to terminals 4 and 5		12 VA ( 24 V; 50 Hz version)				
internet of the outlet phase to terminals 4 and 5	imum current on the outlet phase to terminals 4 and 5 1 A resistive					
Maximum noise (at a 1 meter distance)35 dB(A) standard version	Maximum noise (at a 1 meter distance)	35 dB(A) standard version				
Maximum current tolerated by extra microswitches 1 A resistive	Maximum current tolerated by extra microswitches	1 A resistive				
Operational room temperature - 10° C ÷ 50° C	Operational room temperature	- 10° C ÷ 50° C				
Fluid temperature see page 13	Fluid temperature	see page 13				
Protection degree IP65	Protection degree	IP65				
Maintenance none	Maintenance	none				
Certification EC	Certification	EC				

#### ACCESSORIES ON REQUEST

- Actuator override, to activate the valve in case of emergency or black-out (not available for 4 and 12-second version).
- One additional opening feedback microswitch (free contact) which is electrically closed when the valve is open. Example of use: notification of opening, pump relay actuation, boiler control, notification to PLC, etc.
- One additional closing feedback microswitch (free contact) which is electrically closed when the valve is closed. Example of use: notification of closing, relay actuation, notification to PLC, etc.;
- Insulation spacers with and without manual override (see "Valve bodies" section).



2

## **ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS**

### 2-POINT CONTROL - ON/OFF (SWITCH)

- terminal 1: neutral;
- terminal 2: fixed closing phase;
- terminal 3: opening phase.

The phase to terminal 3 can be supplied by means of a switch. **One electric control can activate several actuators.** 



The figures show the wiring diagram of the actuator with 2-POINT ON/OFF control device.

The wiring diagram is shown open and closed, respectively. Supplying power by means of a phase across terminal 2 causes the valve to close (electrical automatic closing); supplying power across terminal 3, too, causes the valve to open.

### 3-POINT CONTROL - ON/OFF (DIVERTER)

- terminal 1: neutral;
- terminal 2: closing phase;
- terminal 3: opening phase.

Phase shall be diverted to terminal 2 or terminal 3. Each actuator must be operated by a single electric control.



The figures show the wiring diagram of the actuator with 3-POINT ON/OFF control device.

The wiring diagram is shown open and closed, respectively. When the phase flows across terminal 3, the valve opens; on the contrary, when the phase flows across terminal 2, the valve closes.

COMPARATO NELLO SRL

## ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

#### 3-POINT CONTROL – MODULATING (2 SWITCHES)

terminal 1: neutral;
 terminal 2: closing phase;
 terminal 3: opening phase.

The phase can be diverted to terminal 2, terminal 3 or to none of them, in order to obtain partial openings of the valve. This is necessary for modulating the flow when a regulation is needed. **Each actuator must be operated by a single electric control.** 



The figures show the wiring diagram of the actuator with 3-POINT MODULATING control device.

The wiring diagram is shown in an open, closed and intermediate position, respectively. When the phase flows across terminal 3, the valve opens; on the contrary, when the phase flows across terminal 2, the valve closes. When there is no phase on the above mentioned terminals, the actuator can take intermediate positions between the points of complete closure and complete opening, allowing a modulating operation.

### Should power fail, the actuator remains in the position it was when the power outage occurred.



### MANUAL OPENING

The **Diamant 2000** actuators can be equipped with an emergency manual override (with the exception of the versions with an operating time of 4 and 12 seconds).

The manual override allows to activate the valve in case of emergency or black-out.





Actuator in **OPEN** position.

Press the unlock button (a) and, at the same time, rotate the lever (b) of  $90^{\circ}$  **COUNTERCLOCKWISE**, in order to bring the actuator in the **CLOSING** position.



Actuator in **CLOSED** position.

Press the unlock button (a) and, at the same time, rotate the lever (b) of 90° **COUNTERCLOCKWISE**, in order to bring the actuator in the **OPENING** position.

#### INSTALLATION

The valve should be installed in such a way that the actuator connection is not facing down.

When the valve works with low-temperature fluids (possible frost formation on the valve stem) or with high-temperature fluids (danger of actuator overheating), it is advisable to install it in the recommended position, as shown in the picture.



Valve bodies WITH TANGS



Male connections are all provided with tang, which is extremely convenient during the installation and allows to position the valve body and then the actuator properly; moreover, it helps performing any maintenance work.

The ball cut-off ensures the best hydraulic tightness and reduced pressure loss.



### MATERIAL USED IN THE VALVE BODY

1	BODY	BRASS CW617N UNI 5705
2	BALL	BRASS CW617N UNI 5705 CHROMED NIKEL
3	COUPLING	BRASS CW617N UNI 5705
4	CONTROL ROD	BRASS CW617N UNI 5705
5	BALL SEAL	P.T.F.E.
6	ROD SEAL	P.T.F.E.
7	BALANCING O-RING	EPDM
8	CONTROL ROD O-RING	EPDM

## BRASS Valve Bodies WITH INSULATION SPACER AND MANUAL OVERRIDE

The valve bodies which are suitable for **Diamant 2000** can be equipped with spacers to protect the valve and insulate the actuator from the thermal conduction coming from the valve body. Moreover, the above mentioned spacers can be provided with a lever which enables manual opening and closing operations.



## Diaman MOTORIZED VALVES

## 2-WAY valve bodies

The valve body can be mounted in both flow directions, without distinction.



## 3-WAY diverter/mixer valve bodies

The 3-way version of **Diamant** 2000 is available with two different balls. In both cases one of the holes is positioned on the common way, which is therefore always open.

#### MIXER VALVE BODY (3-HOLE BALL)

It has a 3-hole ball with one hole pointed towards the common way (always open) and two more holes which are orthogonal to the first one and to each other. When one of these two holes is pointed towards one of the two inlets, the second inlet is closed.

By means of a rotation of 90° of the ball, the second hole points towards the second inlet and closes the first one.

One of the special features of the 3-hole ball valve is the fact that the 3 ways can communicate simultaneously, during the ball rotation from one deviation position to another. At the end of the operation, the valve is a diverter again, for all practical purposes; therefore, the use of the 3-way 3-hole diverter valve is advisable when the diverted ways can communicate.

This is generally the case of heating systems. Moreover, the above mentioned condition allows this valve to be used for mixing. On the control rod there are two symbols (two dots and a dash) which indicate which way is communicating to the common one.

#### **DIVERTER VALVE BODY (2-HOLE BALL)**

In a 2-hole ball, the first hole is positioned on one of the two inlets: a 180° rotation is necessary in order to point it to the other inlet.

One of its features is the fact that one of the two inlets closes before the the one opens, so that the two ways never communicate.

The 3-way, 2-hole iverter valve is necessary when the two diverted ways must never communicate.

On the control rod there is a symbol (two dots) ch indicates which way is communicating to the common one.

## **BY-PASS valve bodies**

In by-pass valves, the cut-off consists of a ball with a through hole, as in 2-way ones.

One of the features that distinguishes the by-pass ball from the 2-way ball is a milling which allows the recirculation of part of the outlet flow towards the return line when the valve is closed.

Therefore, in by-pass valves it is important to recognize the flow direction

On the control rod there is a symbol (a dash) which indicates the position of the milling on the ball; when the valve is closed, it must always be oriented towards the direction of the incoming flow.







B & C wavs communicating



A & C wavs communicating

Hole reference in B (open) Hole reference in A (closed)



**DIVERTER - 2 HOLES** C = FLUID INLET





Valve body OPEN

00



Reference By-pass valve milling



909

By-pass valve milling

180°

Reference By-pass valve milling

The actuator rotates 90° COUNTERCLOCKWISE in order to move from the open position to the closed position

NELLO SRL COMPARATO

## FEMMINA valve bodies

## BRASS valve bodies with INSULATION SPACER AND MANUAL OVERRIDE



2-WAY • FULL FLOW Ø 1/4" • 3/8" • 1/2" • 3/4" • 1" • 1"1/4 with spacer for insulation



2-WAY · FULL FLOW Ø 1/4" · 3/8" · 1/2" · 3/4" · 1" · 1"1/4 with spacer for insulation and manual override



 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{3-WAY} \bullet \textbf{DIVERTER} / \textbf{MIXER} \\ \textbf{FULL FLOW} \\ \varnothing \ 1/2" \bullet 3/4" \bullet 1" \\ \text{with spacer for insulation} \end{array}$ 



 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{3-WAY} \bullet \textbf{DEVIATORE} \ / \ \textbf{MISCELATORE} \\ \textbf{FULL FLOW} \\ & \emptyset \ 1/2'' \bullet 3/4'' \bullet 1'' \\ & \text{with spacer for insulation} \\ & \text{and manual override} \end{array}$ 



 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{3-WAY} \boldsymbol{\cdot} \textbf{REDUCED PORT} \\ \varnothing \ 1/2" \boldsymbol{\cdot} \ 3/4" \boldsymbol{\cdot} \ 1" \\ \text{with spacer for insulation} \end{array}$ 



3-WAY • REDUCED PORT Ø 1/2" • 3/4" • 1" with spacer for insulation and manual override



### MATERIAL USED IN THE 2-WAY F/F ISO 5211 BRASS VALVE BODY

1	BODY	BRASS CW617N UNI EN 12165
2	COUPLING	BRASS CW617N UNI EN 12165
3	BALL	BRASS CW617N UNI EN 12165
4	BALL SEAL	P.T.F.E.
5	ANTI-FRICTION SEAL	P.T.F.E.
6	ROD SEAL	P.T.F.E.
7	O-RING	FKM
8	O-RING	FKM
9	CONTROL ROD	BRASS CW617N UNI EN 12165
10	ISO 5211 FLANGE	BRASS CW617N UNI EN 12165



## MATERIAL USED IN THE 3-WAY F/F/F ISO 5211 DEVIATING/MIXING BRASS VALVE BODY

1	BODY	BRASS CW617N UNI EN 12165
2	COUPLING	BRASS CW617N UNI EN 12165
3	BALL	BRASS CW617N UNI EN 12165
4	CONTROL ROD	P.T.F.E.
5	BALL SEAL	P.T.F.E.
6	ANTI-FRICTION SEAL	P.T.F.E.
7	O-RING	FKM
8	O-RING	FKM



#### MATERIAL USED IN THE 3-WAY F/F/F ISO 5211 BRASS VALVE BODY

	1	BODY	BRASS CW617N UNI EN 12165
	2	COUPLING	BRASS CW617N UNI EN 12165
_	3	BALL	BRASS CW617N UNI EN 12165
_	4	BALL SEAL	P.T.F.E.
_	5	ANTI-FRICTION SEAL	P.T.F.E.
	6	ROD SEAL	P.T.F.E.
_	7	O-RING	FKM
_	8	O-RING	FKM
	10	CONTROL ROD	BRASS CW617N UNI EN 12165



## 2-WAY valve bodies

The valve body can be mounted in both flow directions, without distinction.

## 3-WAY diverter/mixer valve bodies

The 3-way version of **CONPACT PRO** valves with **ISO 5211** connection is available with two different balls. In both cases, one of the holes is positioned on the common way, which is therefore always open.

#### **MIXER VALVE BODY (3-HOLE BALL)**

The mixing valve body is used to mix two fluids (e.g. in order to control the temperature and/or the flow). In a 3-hole ball valve, the second hole is positioned on one of the two inlets and the third hole is orthogonal to the second one: a  $90^{\circ}$  rotation is necessary in order to point it to the other inlet.

One of the features of ball valves with 3-hole ball is the possibility to close one of the inlets when the other one begins to open. For a short while, during the operating phase, all the three ways are communicating.

At the end of the operation, the valve is a diverter again, for all practical purposes; therefore, the use of the 3-way 3-hole diverter valve is advisable when the diverted ways can communicate.

This is generally the case of heating systems.

On the control rod there are two orthogonal <u>millings</u>, which indicate which way is communicating with the common one.

#### **DIVERTER VALVE BODY (2-HOLE BALL)**

In a **2-hole** ball, the first hole is positioned on one of the two inlets: a  $180^{\circ}$  rotation is necessary in order to point it to the other inlet.

One of the features of the ball valve with **2 holes** is the fact that one of the two inlets closes before the the one opens, so that the two ways never communicate.

The 3-way, **2-hole** diverter valve is necessary when the two diverted ways must never communicate. On the control rod there is an orthogonal <u>milling</u>, which indicates which way **is communica-ting with the common one.** 

## 3-WAY valve bodies









Hole reference in A Hole reference in A (closed)

## DIVERTER - 2-HOLE C = FLUID INLET





C

A & C ways communicating

Hole reference in B (open)

#### 180°



## **Exploded view** FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF SPACER-FITTED MOTORIZED VALVES



For the evaluation of the overall size of motorized valves, take into account the assembling diagram (next) and the dimensions of each single component, as shown in the following two pages.

When the installation does not require a spacer, directly couple the actuator to the valve.

1 : Diamant 2000 actuator

- 2 : Spacer/manual opening
- 3 : Ball valve

## OVERALL SIZE [mm]

## STANDARD MODEL





the size is to be taken into account when coupling the actuator to the valve body or the spacer.

### MODEL WITHOUT MANUAL OVERRIDE



## OPTIONAL SPACERS FOR INSULATION AND/OR MANUAL OVERRIDE





## VALVE BODIES



D - E: quote riferite al corpo valvola senza codoli e calotte.



D: dimension refers to the valve body without tangs and caps.

VALVE BODIES WITH TANGS

MODEL		DN	Ø	Α	В	С	D		
		8	1/4"	33	50	67			
<u> </u>		10	3/8"	33	50	67			
	2-Way	15	1/2"	33	50	67			
		20	3/4"	35	55	76			
		25	1"	46	71	90			
		32	1"1/4	49	78	102			
	3-Way								
	Diverter/	15	1/2"	31	65	64			
	Mixer	20	3/4"	42	82	74			
		25	1"	45	92	89			
	3-Way	15	1/2"	33	52	77	39		
D C		20	3/4"	42	66	89	44		
		25	1"	47	77	105	53		
		MODEL 2-Way 2-Way Diverter/ Mixer 3-Way Diverter/ Mixer 3-Way Diverter/ Mixer	MODEL     DN       8     10       15     20       25     32       20     25       3-Way     15       0     15       20     25       32     15       0     15       20     25       3-Way     15       20     25       10     15       20     25       20     25       10     15       20     25	MODEL     DN     Ø $a$ $1/4"$ 10 $3/8"$ $a$ $1/4"$ 10 $3/8"$ $a$ $15$ $1/2"$ $2$ $2$ $3/4"$ $25$ $1"$ $32$ $1"1/4$ $a$ $15$ $1/2"$ $a$ <	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\underbrace{\text{MODEL}}_{\text{ODEL}}  \underbrace{\text{DN}}_{\text{O}}  \underbrace{\text{O}}_{\text{A}}  \underbrace{\text{B}}_{\text{C}}  \underbrace{\text{C}}_{\text{C}} \\ \frac{8}{1/4"}  \underbrace{33}_{33}  \underbrace{50}_{50}  \underbrace{67}_{10}_{10}  \underbrace{3/8"}_{33}  \underbrace{50}_{50}  \underbrace{67}_{15}_{10}  \underbrace{3/8"}_{20}  \underbrace{33}_{50}  \underbrace{67}_{15}_{20}  \underbrace{3/4"}_{20}  \underbrace{35}_{55}  \underbrace{55}_{76}_{25}_{25}  \underbrace{1"}_{1}  \underbrace{46}_{71}  \underbrace{90}_{32}_{22}  \underbrace{1"1/4}_{49}  \underbrace{78}_{102} \\ \underbrace{15}_{20}  \underbrace{1''_{1/4}  49}_{15}  \underbrace{78}_{102} \\ \underbrace{15}_{20}  \underbrace{1''_{1/4}  49}_{282}  \underbrace{74}_{25}_{25}  \underbrace{1"}_{1}  \underbrace{45}_{92}  \underbrace{92}_{89}_{89} \\ \underbrace{15}_{1}  \underbrace{15}_{25}  \underbrace{1''_{2}  \underbrace{33}_{52}  \underbrace{52}_{77}_{20}_{20}  \underbrace{3/4"}_{42}  \underbrace{42}_{66}  \underbrace{66}_{89}_{89}_{25}_{25}  \underbrace{1"}_{1}  \underbrace{47}_{77}_{77}  \underbrace{105}_{105} \\ \underbrace{10}_{1}  \underbrace{47}_{1}  \underbrace{77}_{77}_{105}  \underbrace{10}_{1}  \underbrace{47}_{1}  \underbrace{77}_{77}_{105} \\ \underbrace{10}_{1}  \underbrace{10}_$	$\underbrace{\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	MODEL       DN       Ø       A       B       C       D $\widehat{\emptyset}$ $\widehat{0}$ $\widehat{0}$ $\widehat{0}$ $\widehat{0}$ $\widehat{0}$ $\widehat{0}$ $\widehat{0}$ $\widehat{0}$ $\widehat{\emptyset}$ $\widehat{0}$ $0$



## FLUID-DYNAMIC FEATURES



VALVE BODIES









## GLOSSARY

Operating torque:	Torque which can be occasionally provided by the actuator, with no risk of breaks nor permanent deformation of the actuator components.
• Kv <sub>S</sub> :	Flow coefficient when the valve is completely open (2-way valve) or when the flow is completely deviated on a perpendicular (3-way valve).
• PN:	Nominal operating pressure.
• Δp max:	Maximum differential operating pressure.

## UPDATED DATA SHEETS AVAILABLE AT www.comparato.com

