

Liquid Flow Technical Data

LIQUID FLOW RATE - C_v METHOD

The C_v method of rating flow capacity of various devices employs empirical data based on water flow.

The basic formula for water flow is:

$$Q = C_v \sqrt{\Delta P}$$

Q = flow in GPM
ΔP = pressure differential in psi
C_v = flow factor

For a flow of 1 gpm at ΔP = 1, the C_v = 1

To obtain the water flow rate through precision orifices use the above equation and obtain the C_v value from the charts on pages 3-4.

Example:

Size No. 100 (.100" dia.) has a C_v = .23

For a 25 psig pressure differential: $Q = C_v \sqrt{\Delta P} = .23 \sqrt{25} = 1.15$ GPM

Selected flow data is presented on pages 3-4. The chart data assumes flooded conditions on both sides of the orifice. This is particularly important for orifices less than .020" diameter because of surface tension influences.

FLOW CONVERSIONS

GPM – gallons per minute

LPM – liters per minute

CCM – cubic centimeters per minute

CFH – cubic feet per hour

CFM – cubic feet per min.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{GPM} \times 3.785 &= \text{LPM} \\
 \text{GPM} \times 3785 &= \text{CCM} \\
 \text{GPM} \times .1337 &= \text{CFM} \\
 \text{GPM} \times 8.021 &= \text{CFH} \\
 \text{CCM} \times .001 &= \text{LPM}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example:

25 GPM x 3.785 = 94.625 LPM

SPECIFIC GRAVITY – OTHER LIQUIDS

For liquids other than water, the equation becomes:

$$Q = C_v \sqrt{\frac{\Delta P}{S.G.}}$$

Where:
 S.G. = Specific gravity of the liquid
 (The specific gravity of water is 1.0)

To obtain the flow rate of an oil with S.G. = .85, use the above equation and obtain the C_v value from the charts on pages 3-4.

Example: Size No. 100 (.100" dia.) has a C_v = .23

For a 25 psig pressure differential: $Q = C_v \sqrt{\frac{\Delta P}{S.G.}} = .23 \sqrt{\frac{25}{.85}} = 1.25$ GPM

Specific Gravity of Various Liquids Relative to Water @ 60°F

Alcohol, Ethyl	.79	Diesel Oil	.85
Gasoline	.75	Lube Oil	.90
Glycerine	1.26	Turpentine	.87
Kerosene	.80	Water	1.00

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OTHER ORIFICE SIZES (Not on Charts)

Extension of Orifice Flow Data

Using the C_v method for liquid flow, and using measured C_v data we can derive the following formula to calculate required orifice sizes.

$$d_L = \sqrt{\frac{1}{22.5} \frac{Q_L}{\sqrt{\Delta P}}}$$

Where:

d_L = diameter of unknown orifice (in.)
 Q_L = required flow (gpm)

Example: Flow rate required = .5 GPM @ $\Delta P = 1.0$ psi

$$d_L = \sqrt{\frac{1}{22.5} \frac{.5}{\sqrt{1}}} = .149 \text{ in. dia.}$$

Also, to obtain the C_v

$$C_{vL} = \frac{Q_L}{\sqrt{\Delta P}} = \frac{.5}{1} = .5 \quad C_{vL} = \text{the } C_v \text{ for the orifice with diameter} = d_L$$

PRESSURE CONVERSIONS

PSIG - pounds per square inch gage

Kg/CM² - kilograms per square centimeters

KPA - kilo pascals

Bar - unit of pressure equal to 1 atmospheric pressure at sea level

In-H₂O - pressure produced by 1" H₂O

PSIG x **.0703** = Kg/CM²

PSIG x **6.895** = KPA

PSIG x **.0689** = Bars

PSIG x **27.68** = In. H₂O

Example:

25 psig x 6.895 = 172.37 KPA

