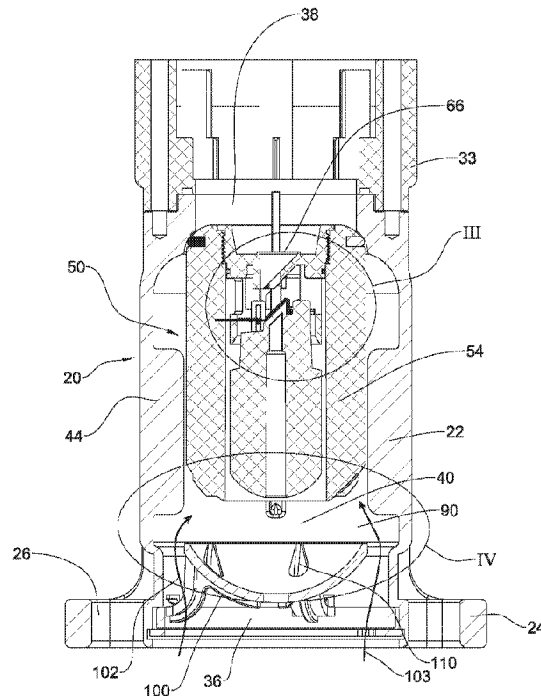




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(72) **Inventeur/Inventor:**
OGEN, ITZHAK, IL
(73) **Propriétaire/Owner:**
A.R.I. FLOW CONTROL ACCESSORIES LTD., IL
(74) **Agent:** FASKEN MARTINEAU DUMOULIN LLP

(54) **Titre : SOUPAPE DE FLUIDE**
(54) **Title: FLUID VALVE**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A gas purge valve (20) comprising a housing (22) configured with float chamber (40) extending between a fluid inlet port (36) and a fluid outlet port (38), the float chamber accommodating a float-activated valve assembly (50) axially displaceable within the float chamber. The valve assembly comprising at least a kinetic sealing component (54) being axially displaceable within the housing between at least a closed position sealingly engaging a sealing seat (48) of the fluid outlet port, and an open position in which it is disengaged from the sealing seat. The fluid inlet port is in flow communication with the float chamber through a fluid inlet path configured with a fluid flow regulator (100) configured with a fluid discharge flow path (102). The arrangement is such that the minimal diameter of the fluid discharge flow path is greater than the diameter of at least a lower portion of the valve assembly.

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- (71) Applicant: **A.R.I. FLOW CONTROL ACCESSORIES LTD.** [IL/IL]; Kibbutz Kfar Charuv, 1293200 D.N. Ramat Hagolan (IL).
- (72) Inventor: **OGEN, Itzhak**; 53 Moran Street, 3653031 Kiryat Tivon (IL).
- (74) Agent: **REINHOLD COHN AND PARTNERS**; P.O. Box 13239, 6113102 Tel Aviv (IL).

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(54) Title: FLUID VALVE

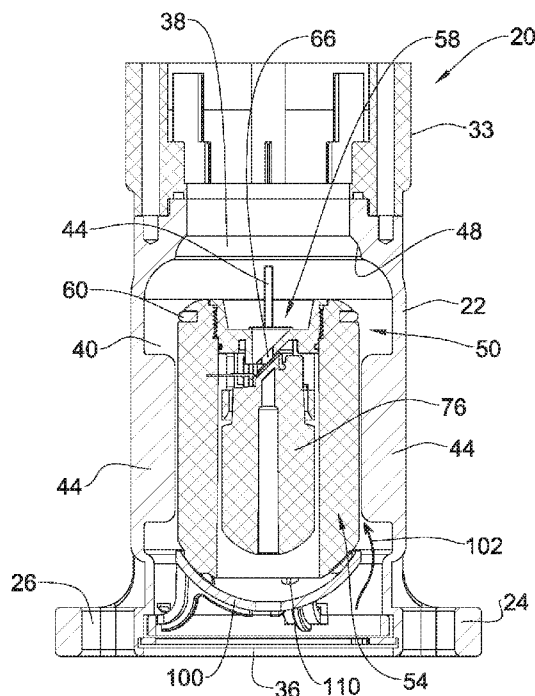


Fig. 2A

(57) Abstract: A gas purge valve (20) comprising a housing (22) configured with float chamber (40) extending between a fluid inlet port (36) and a fluid outlet port (38), the float chamber accommodating a float-activated valve assembly (50) axially displaceable within the float chamber. The valve assembly comprising at least a kinetic sealing component (54) being axially displaceable within the housing between at least a closed position sealingly engaging a sealing seat (48) of the fluid outlet port, and an open position in which it is disengaged from the sealing seat. The fluid inlet port is in flow communication with the float chamber through a fluid inlet path configured with a fluid flow regulator (100) configured with a fluid discharge flow path (102). The arrangement is such that the minimal diameter of the fluid discharge flow path is greater than the diameter of at least a lower portion of the valve assembly.

WO 2014/141254 A1**Declarations under Rule 4.17:**

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FLUID VALVE

TECHNOLOGICAL FIELD

The presently disclosed subject matter is in the field of fluid flow valves and more particularly is concerned with gas purge valves.

BACKGROUND ART

5 References considered to be relevant as background to the presently disclosed subject matter are listed below:

- US Patent No. 4,770,201
- US Patent Application Publication No. 2010/0108156

Acknowledgement of the above references herein is not to be inferred as
10 meaning that these are in any way relevant to the patentability of the presently disclosed subject matter.

BACKGROUND

Myriad valves are known in the art, configured for governing fluid flow through
15 fluid systems.

For example, US Patent No. 4,770,201 discloses a fluid flow valve such as a faucet or air-purge valve comprising a housing having defined therein a fluid through-flow aperture with a valve seating formed in the housing and bounding said aperture. A flexible closure membrane is secured at one end to the housing and is adapted to be
20 biased, under fluid pressure in the housing, against the valve seating so as to seal the aperture. Membrane displacing means are secured to an opposite end of the membrane so that displacement of the displacing means in a first sense progressively detaches

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successive transverse portions of the membrane from the seating so as to open the aperture while displacement of the displacing means in an opposite sense allows for the membrane to become sealingly biased against the seating.

US Patent Application Publication No. 2010/0108156 by the same applicant as
5 the present application Discloses is a gas purge valve that includes a housing formed with a fluid inlet and a fluid outlet. The fluid outlet is bounded by a kinetic valve seating, and a sealing assembly, which includes a float member coaxially displaceable within the housing, and a sealing cap coupled to said float member. The sealing cap is axially displaceable with respect to the float member between a first position in which it
10 conjoins the float, and a second position in which it departs from the float. The sealing cap is formed at an outside face thereof with a kinetic seal fitted for sealing engagement of the kinetic valve seating, and an automatic valve aperture formed in the sealing cap and bounded by an automatic valve seating. An automatic sealing member articulated is at an upper end of the float member for sealing engagement of the automatic valve
15 seating.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

According to the presently disclosed subject matter there is a gas purge valve comprising a housing configured with float chamber extending between a fluid inlet port and a fluid outlet port, said float chamber accommodating a float-activated valve
20 assembly axially displaceable within the float chamber, said valve assembly comprising at least a kinetic sealing component being axially displaceable within the housing between at least a closed position sealingly engaging a sealing seat of the fluid outlet port, and an open position in which it is disengaged from said sealing seat; wherein the fluid inlet port is in flow communication with the float chamber through a fluid inlet
25 path configured with a fluid flow regulator configured with a fluid discharge flow path; the arrangement is such that the minimal diameter of the fluid discharge flow path is greater than the diameter of at least a lower portion of the valve assembly.

The fluid flow regulator disposed within the fluid inlet path is configured for controlling premature closure performance of the valve, namely to eliminate or
30 substantially reduce shock waves to a fluid line or system equipped with one or more flow valve according to the disclosure, caused by rapid displacement of the float member and its impacting against the sealing seat of the housing.

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The configuration of the fluid discharge flow path being of greater diameter than the diameter of at least a lower portion of the valve assembly, results in controlling the pressure differential ΔP required for displacing the valve assembly into its closed position, wherein ΔP is the difference between atmospheric pressure P_{atm} and the
5 pressure within the line P_{line} [$\Delta P = P_{atm} - P_{line}$].

The provision of the fluid flow regulator does not result in slowing the displacement of the valve assembly into its closed position, but rather it acts to control and postpone spontaneous displacement of the valve assembly until sufficient pressure differential ΔP builds up, namely to govern the premature closing pressure causing the
10 valve assembly to displace into its closed position.

In practice, the fluid flow regulator generates a 'flow shading', namely diverts the fluid flow and causes a flow obstacle so as to govern said premature closing pressure. The diverted flow will also not strike directly upon a bottom face of the valve assembly.

15 The fluid flow regulator is configured with flow openings constituting the fluid discharge flow path, said flow openings having a minimal diameter D_{min} and a maximal diameter D_{max} , wherein $D_{max} \gg D_{min}$ thereby giving rise to a significant flow-through section. The arrangement is further such that $D_{min} > D_{float}$, wherein D_{float} is the diameter of at least the lower portion of the valve assembly.

20 According to one particular embodiment of the disclosure, the valve assembly comprises a single float sealing unit, acting as a kinetic discharge valve, and according to another embodiment, the valve assembly is a combined-type valve assembly configured with a kinetic component and an automatic component.

The term *kinetic component* (at times also referred to as an *gas/vacuum component*) as used herein in the specification and claims denotes a component of the
25 valve designed to discharge or admit large volumes of gas during the filling or draining of a pipeline or piping system. This valve will open to relieve negative pressures whenever water column separation occurs.

The term *automatic component* (at times also referred to as an *automatic/gas release component*) as used herein in the specification and claims denotes a component
30 of the valve designed to automatically release to the atmosphere small pockets of gas as they accumulate at local high points along a pipeline when the pipeline or piping system is full and operating under pressure.

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A combined-type valve assembly operates such that while under pressure, only the automatic component operates, while the kinetic component remains sealed.

The kinetic component comprises an automatic float member axially displaceable within the float chamber and comprising a sealing member configured for
5 sealing engagement with a sealing seat of the outlet port when the float member is urged into a sealing/closed position thereof.

According to a particular example the kinetic float member is configured at a top portion thereof with a sealing ring configured for sealing engagement with a corresponding shoulder constituting the sealing seat of the outlet port.

10 Any one or more of the following features, designs and configurations can be implemented with the valve subject of the presently disclosed subject matter, in single form or in combinations thereof:

- A bottom face of the fluid flow regulator, facing the inlet port of the housing, can be configured with a hydrodynamic shape. For example, the bottom
15 face can be convex, domed shaped;
- The fluid flow regulator can be configured for articulation within the housing by screw engagement, snap-fitting, a snap-retention ring, and the like;
- The fluid flow regulator can be axially adjustable within the fluid inlet path so as to control premature closure performance of the valve;
- 20 • The fluid flow regulator can be configured with one or more apertures for increasing fluid flow section area through the fluid flow regulator. However, wherein the diameter D_{apert} of the one or more apertures is significantly smaller than the minimal diameter D_{min} of the fluid discharge flow path. Respectively, the cross-section area of the one or more apertures is significantly smaller than
25 the fluid discharge flow path;
- According to a configuration the maximal diameter D_{max} is substantially similar to a nominal diameter D_{nom} of the valve, thereby increasing effective flow cross section area of the fluid discharge flow path;
- According to one particular example D_{min} is in the range of $0.9 \div 0.98$
30 D_{nom} , and more particularly $D_{\text{min}} \cong 0.94 D_{\text{nom}}$;
- The fluid flow regulator is configured for operating at different range values, depending on the nominal size of the valve. For example, for valves having a nominal diameter in the range of about $1" \div 4"$, the pressure differential

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ΔP is in the range of about 4÷7 meters (water column), and for valves having a nominal diameter greater than about 4", the pressure differential ΔP is in the range of about 2÷4 meters (water column);

- 5 • The valve assembly can be configured with one or more drag increasing arrangements for increasing biasing of the valve assembly during its displacement into the closed position. This results in improved spontaneous displacement of the valve assembly into the closed position, and further eliminates or substantially reduces the likelihood of so-called drowning of the valve assembly under strong fluid flow current overtaking the valve assembly and acting in an opposite sense, i.e. in direction to displace it into its open position;
- 10 • According to some configurations, the lower portion of the one or more drag increasing arrangements can be winglets and/or cavities formed at sidewalls and/or at a bottom face of the valve assembly;
- 15 • The flow openings of the fluid flow regulator can extend along a segmented annular path having an inner diameter $D_{\min}$ and an outer diameter $D_{\max}$;
- 20 • The fluid flow regulator can be configured with reinforcements, such as ribs, for rigidifying the structure of the fluid flow regulator, so it can withstand impacts also when a heavy valve assembly impacts thereon upon displacement into the open position;
- 25 • The fluid flow regulator can be configured with a projection configured for engaging within a corresponding opening formed at a bottom face of the valve member, for directing axial displacement thereof;
- 30 • The diameter of the float member (constituting the kinetic component) substantially corresponds with the nominal diameter of the valve;
- The float member can be a single, uniform body or be composed of two or more body elements articulated to one another;
- Where the float member is composed of two (or more) body elements articulated to one another, the diameter D_{float} of a first (lowermost) body element is greater than the diameter D_{float2} of a second body element articulated over the first body element, and wherein D_{float} is substantially similar to the nominal diameter D_{nom} of the valve;

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- According to a particular ratio, $D_{\text{float}} \cong 0.97 D_{\text{float}2}$;
- Balancing the buoyant forces of the float member can be by adding weight to the float or by configuring closed or open voids therein;
- The valve assembly can comprise an automatic component articulately
5 configured over a top portion of the kinetic component;
- The valve assembly can comprise an automatic component articulately configured within a top portion of the kinetic component;
- The fluid flow regulator can be configured with one or more upwardly projecting studs for supporting the float member when it comes to rest thereover,
10 at its fully open position. According to a particular arrangement, the one or more upwardly projecting studs are disposed in conjunction with corresponding receiving locations configured at a bottom surface of the float member;
- One of the fluid flow regulator and an inside face of the housing can be configured with one or more lateral projections, and the other of the fluid flow
15 regulator and an inside face of the housing can be configured with one or more lateral recesses corresponding with the location and geometry of the one or more lateral projections, for true positioning of the fluid flow regulator within the housing, i.e. at a particular orientation relative thereto and to the float member, respectively;
- The fluid flow regulator can be configured with a housing engaging
20 portion having a diameter D_{max} and flow openings constituting the fluid discharge flow path, said flow openings having a minimal diameter D_{min} , wherein the housing engaging portion is axially displaced with respect to the flow openings. According to a particular configuration the housing engaging
25 portion extends behind the flow openings, with a plurality of legs supporting a dome shaped disc portion;
- The automatic component is a so-called 'peel away' valve component.
- The automatic component comprises an automatic fluid outlet configured with a substantially elongated slit-like outlet aperture; a valve seating bounding
30 said automatic fluid outlet aperture; an automatic float member located in said housing above or within the kinetic float and axially displaceable within said housing and respective to the kinetic float member; an elongated flexible closure membrane strip anchored at least at one end thereof to an end of said automatic

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float member adjacent said automatic fluid outlet and at a portion thereof offset with respect to said outlet;

• The arrangement is such that buoyancy forces acting on said automatic float member tend to press said membrane strip into sealing engagement with said automatic outlet aperture whilst gravity forces acting on said automatic float member tend to displace said float member away from said outlet so as to progressively detach said strip from sealing engagement with said automatic outlet aperture;

• The automatic component can ride over the kinetic float member and be axially displaceable with respect to one another;

• The automatic component can be configured within a receptacle configured within the kinetic float member, and be axially displaceable with respect to one another, typically the automatic component is configured within a top portion of the kinetic component;

• The valve can be a so-called 'nominal valve', i.e. wherein an outlet diameter of the valve is substantially similar to an inlet diameter thereof. This configuration can offer several benefits such as minimal flow-loss, a housing manufactured as a mono-block, single piece, etc.;

• The valve can be configured at a top portion of the housing, above the fluid outlet port, with a drain port configured for draining residual liquids that could otherwise accumulate at an outlet chamber (typically extending to an outlet pipe or an outlet flow diverter);

• The float chamber of the housing can be configured with a gage port, or a preparation for a gage port, for articulating thereto a pressure gage;

• An external surface of the housing can be configured with handgrip improving configurations, such as ribs and the like, for fastening the housing over a coupler;

• The housing can be configured, at an inlet side thereof, with a flanged portion for coupling to a corresponding coupler.

According to a modification of the disclosure, the valve can be easily converted from a combined-type valve into a single-type valve, according to one of the following options:

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- a) The automatic component can be removed from the housing, whereby the top opening is sealed by a fixed plug. By doing so the valve now acts as a kinetic valve only;
- b) The kinetic component can be biased into its uppermost position (e.g. by a biasing spring, an adapter ring/plunger, etc.), whereby the valve now acts only as an automatic valve.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to better understand the subject matter that is disclosed herein and to exemplify how it may be carried out in practice, embodiments will now be described, by way of non-limiting examples only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1A is a top perspective view of a valve according to a first design of the present disclosure;

Fig. 1B is a front view of the valve of Fig. 1A;

Fig. 2A is a longitudinal section of the valve of Fig. 1, taken along line B-B in Fig. 1B, the valve at a fully open position thereof;

Fig. 2B is an enlargement, at perspective view, of the portion marked III in Fig. 4;

Fig. 2C is an enlargement of the portion marked IV in Fig. 4;

Fig. 3A is a bottom perspective view of a fluid flow regulator for use in conjunction with a valve according to the present disclosure;

Fig. 3B is a top perspective view of Fig. 3A;

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the valve of Fig. 1, the valve illustrated with the kinetic valve at a closed state and an automatic valve at an open position;

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of the valve of Fig. 1, the valve at a fully closed position thereof;

Fig. 6A is a top perspective view of a valve according to another design of the present disclosure;

Fig. 6B is a rear view of the valve of Fig. 6A;

Fig. 7A is a longitudinal section of the valve of Fig. 6A, taken along line C-C in Fig. 6B, the valve at a fully open position thereof;

Fig. 7B is an enlarged view of the portion marked V in Fig. 7A; and

Fig. 8 is an isometric view of Fig. 7.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Attention is first directed to Figs. 1 to 5 of the drawings, illustrating a valve
5 according to a first embodiment of the presently disclosed subject matter, the valve
generally designated **20**.

The valve comprises an elongate cylindrical housing **22** configured at a bottom
end thereof with a flanged base fitted with a plurality of openings **26** for securing the
valve to a fluid line (not shown). Fitted at a top end of the housing **22** there is an
10 extension tube **33**, serving for coupling thereto a liquid handling device such as a
diverter pipe **22** (e.g. as seen for example in the example of Figs. 6 to 8).

The housing **22** is configured with a fluid inlet port **36** at a bottom portion
thereof, and a fluid outlet port **38** at an upper portion thereof, with a float chamber **40**
extending therebetween. The float chamber is configured with several longitudinally
15 extending ribs **44** (four in the present example), serving as float guides to ensure correct
insertion and smooth linear displacement of a float member within the housing, namely
to prevent it from rotating or tilting within the float chamber **40**. At a top portion of the
housing **22** there is an annular valve sealing seat **48**, serving also for restricting axial
displacement of the float member **54** at its uppermost, sealed position, as will be
20 explained hereinafter.

Axially displaceable within the float chamber **40** there is a float-activated valve
assembly generally designated **50**, which as will be explained hereinafter in greater
detail, said valve assembly **50** is a combined-type valve assembly configured with a
kinetic component in the form of kinetic float member **54**, and an automatic component
25 designated **58**.

The float member **54** is fitted at a top portion thereof with a sealing arrangement
in the form of ring **60**, configured for sealing engagement with the annular valve sealing
seat **48**. However, it is appreciated that other sealing solutions are possible too such as
providing a sealing ring at the sealing seat **48**, etc.

30 As can best be seen in Fig. 2B, the automatic component **58** is fully received
within the kinetic float member **54** and comprises an automatic fluid outlet **66** extending
through a plug **68** screw-coupled at **69** to a top portion of the kinetic float member **54**, at

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a sealed fashion by virtue of a sealing O-ring **67**. The automatic fluid outlet **66** is configured with a substantially elongated slit-like outlet aperture **70** with a valve seating **72** bounding said automatic fluid outlet aperture **70**. An automatic float member **76** is located within the kinetic float member **54**, and is axially displaceable therewithin. An elongated flexible closure membrane strip **80** is anchored at both ends thereof **82** and **83** to a top portion of said automatic float member **76** adjacent said automatic fluid outlet **70** and at a portion thereof offset with respect to said outlet, i.e. above an inclined support surface **84**.

It is appreciated that the plug **68** (screw-coupled at **69** to a top portion of the kinetic float member **54**) in fact gives rise to a small volume sub-chamber, sealed within the kinetic float member, required for operation of the automatic valve component.

It is however appreciated that according to another configuration (not shown), the elongated flexible closure membrane strip **80** can be secured only at one end thereof to the said automatic float member **76**.

As can be seen in the figures, the fluid inlet port **36** is in flow communication with the float chamber **40** through a fluid inlet path **90** (Figs. 4 and 5), configured with a fluid flow regulator **100** configured with a fluid discharge flow path **102** extending through apertures **104**, the arrangement is such that the minimal diameter $D_{\min}$ of the fluid discharge flow path **102** (i.e. the minimal diameter of the apertures **104**) is greater than the diameter D_{float} of at least a lower portion of the kinetic float assembly **54**.

As can be seen in the figures, the fluid inlet port **36** is in flow communication with the float chamber **40** through a fluid inlet path **90** (Figs. 4 and 5), configured with a fluid flow regulator **100** configured with a fluid discharge flow path **102** extending through apertures **104**, the arrangement is such that the minimal diameter $D_{\min}$ of the fluid discharge flow path **102** (i.e. the minimal diameter of the apertures **104**) is greater than the diameter D_{float} of at least a lower portion of the kinetic float assembly **54**.

The through apertures **104** of the fluid flow regulator **100** constitute the fluid discharge flow path **102**, said flow openings **104** having a minimal diameter $D_{\min}$ and a maximal diameter $D_{\max}$, wherein $D_{\max} \gg D_{\min}$ thereby giving rise to a significant flow-through section. The arrangement is further such that $D_{\min} > D_{\text{float}}$, wherein D_{float} is the diameter of at least the lower portion of the valve assembly.

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According to the particular configuration the maximal diameter $D_{\max}$ is substantially similar to a nominal diameter D_{nom} of the valve, thereby increasing effective flow cross section area of the fluid discharge flow path.

According to one particular example $D_{\min}$ is in the range of $0.9 \div 0.98 D_{\text{nom}}$, and
 5 more particularly $D_{\min} \cong 0.94 D_{\text{nom}}$.

The fluid flow regulator **100** is configured with a housing engaging ring **116** having an inner diameter $D_{\max}$ and said flow apertures **104** extend between the ring **116** and the minimal diameter, said flow apertures **104** having a minimal diameter $D_{\min}$, wherein the housing engaging portion **116** is axially displaced below the flow apertures.
 10 The housing engaging ring **116** extends behind the flow openings, with a plurality of legs **120** supporting the inverted (convex) dome-shaped disc portion **115**. The legs **120** and the dome-shaped disc portion **115** are reinforced by support ribs **122**, for rigidifying the structure of the fluid flow regulator, so it can withstand impacts also when a heavy valve assembly impacts thereon upon displacement into the open position.

15 As seen in Figs. 3A and 3B, the fluid flow regulator **100** is configured with a plurality of upwardly projecting studs **110** for supporting the float member **54** when it comes to rest thereover, at its fully open position (Fig. 2A). The upwardly projecting studs **110** are disposed in conjunction with corresponding receiving locations configured at a bottom surface of the float member.

20 The fluid flow regulator is configured for operating at different range values, depending on the nominal size of the valve. For example, for valves having a nominal diameter in the range of about $1" \div 4"$, the pressure differential ΔP is in the range of about $4 \div 7$ meters water column, and for valves having a nominal diameter greater than about $4"$, the pressure differential ΔP is in the range of about $2 \div 4$ meters water column.

25 In the particular example, the fluid flow regulator **100** is secured at the inlet of the housing **22** by a spring-type retention ring **130**, snappingly secured within an annular groove **132** of the housing **22**. According to other configurations the fluid flow regulator **100** can be axially displaced within the inlet port of the housing, so as to control different flow parameters, namely for controlling a 'flow shading' generated by
 30 the fluid flow regulator **100**, namely diverting the fluid flow and causing a flow obstacle so as to govern said premature closing pressure.

The fluid flow regulator **100** disposed within the fluid inlet path **36** is configured for controlling premature closure performance of the valve, namely to eliminate or

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substantially reduce shock waves to a fluid line or system equipped with one or more flow valve according to the disclosure, caused by rapid displacement of the float member **54** and its impacting against the sealing seat **48** of the housing **22**.

The valve **20** is configurable between several operative positions. At a fully open position (Fig. 2A) the float chamber **40** is drained of liquid whereby both the kinetic component and the automatic component are open, namely float **54** is displaced downwards and rests over the fluid flow regulator **100**, such that sealing at the sealing ring **60** disengages from the valve sealing seat **48** and the outlet port **38** is widely open and facilitates high fluid (e.g. air or other gas) flow rate through the outlet out of the line (in case of recharging a line) or into the line (in case of a rapid drain of a line). Likewise, the automatic float **76** is displaced downwards into its open position.

In the position of Fig. 4 the float chamber **40** is filled with liquid whereby the kinetic component is open, namely float **54** is displaced upwards into sealing engagement of the sealing ring **60** against the valve sealing seat **48**, preventing liquid egress through the outlet port **38**. However, the automatic valve component **58** is free to displace between an open and a closed position (illustrated open in Fig. 4), thus facilitating to automatically release to the atmosphere small pockets of air/gas as they accumulate at local high points along a pipeline when the pipeline or piping system is full and operating under pressure.

In Fig. 5 both the kinetic valve component **54** and the automatic valve component **58** are illustrated at their closed position, respectively, preventing any fluid flow through the valve **20**.

As can further be seen in the drawings, the fluid flow regulator **100** is configured with a central aperture **103** for increasing fluid flow section area through the fluid flow regulator. However, wherein the diameter D_{apert} of the aperture **103** is significantly smaller than the minimal diameter D_{min} of the fluid discharge flow path.

Turning now to Figs. 6 to 8 of the drawings, there is illustrated a flow valve according to a modification of the disclosure, the valve generally designated **220** and wherein like elements are designated similar reference numbers as in Figs. 1 to 5, however shifted by 200.

In the example of Figs. 6 to 8 the valve is configured with an elongate cylindrical housing **222** configured at a bottom end thereof with an internal threaded coupling **225** for coupling the valve to a fluid line (not shown). Fitted at a top end of

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the housing **22** there is an inverted extension tube **33**, serving as a diverter pipe so that any liquids splashed from the valve during its operation are directed side wards rather than dripping on the valve and equipment below.

The housing **222** is configured with a fluid inlet port **236** at a bottom portion thereof, and a fluid outlet port **238** at an upper portion thereof, with a float chamber **240** extending therebetween. At a top portion of the housing **22** there is an annular valve sealing seat **248**, serving also for restricting axial displacement of the float member **254** at its uppermost, sealed position.

Axially displaceable within the float chamber **240** there is a float-activated valve assembly generally designated **250**, being a combined-type valve assembly configured with a kinetic component in the form of kinetic float member **254**, and an automatic component designated **258** mounted thereover.

The float member **254** is fitted at a top portion thereof with a sealing arrangement in the form of ring **260** (which in fact rides over a portion of the automatic valve component), and configured for sealing engagement with the annular valve sealing seat **248**. However, it is appreciated that other sealing solutions are possible too such as providing a sealing ring at the sealing seat **248**, etc.

Unlike the previous example, the automatic valve component **258** rides over the kinetic float member **254**, and comprises an automatic fluid outlet **266** extending through a top member **268** resting over a support **271**, at a top portion of the kinetic float member **254**. The automatic fluid outlet **266** is configured with a substantially elongated slit-like outlet aperture **270** with a valve seating **722** bounding said automatic fluid outlet aperture **270**. An automatic float member **276** is located over the kinetic float member **54**, and is axially displaceable there above. An elongated flexible closure membrane strip **280** is anchored at both ends thereof **282** and **283** to a top portion of said automatic float member **276** adjacent said automatic fluid outlet **270** and at a portion thereof offset with respect to said outlet, i.e. above an inclined support surface **284**.

Similar to the disclosure of the earlier example, the fluid inlet port **236** is in flow communication with the float chamber **240** through a fluid inlet path **290** configured with a fluid flow regulator **300** configured with a fluid discharge flow path **302** extending through apertures **304**. The fluid flow regulator **300** is similar to element **100** in the earlier example and reference is made thereto.

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The arrangement is such that the minimal diameter $D_{\min}$ of the fluid discharge flow path **302** (i.e. the minimal diameter of the apertures **304**) is greater than the diameter D_{float} of the lower portion of the kinetic float assembly **254** which in turn is greater than the diameter D_{float2} of the automatic float member **276**.

5 The through apertures **304** of the fluid flow regulator **300** constitute the fluid discharge flow path **102**, said flow openings **104** having a minimal diameter $D_{\min}$ and a maximal diameter $D_{\max}$, wherein $D_{\max} \gg D_{\min}$ thereby giving rise to a significant flow-through section. The arrangement is further such that $D_{\min} > D_{\text{float}}$, wherein D_{float} is the diameter of at least the lower portion of the valve assembly.

10 According to one particular example $D_{\min}$ is in the range of $0.9 \div 0.98 D_{\text{nom}}$, and more particularly $D_{\min} \cong 0.94 D_{\text{nom}}$.

In the example of Figs. 6 to 8, the float member is composed of two body elements namely the kinetic float member **254** and the dynamic float member **271** riding thereover, wherein the diameter D_{float} of a first (lowermost) body element is greater than
15 the diameter D_{float2} of a second body element articulated over the first body element, and wherein D_{float} is substantially similar to the nominal diameter D_{nom} of the valve. According to a particular ratio, $D_{\text{float}} \cong 0.97 D_{\text{float2}}$.

It is also appreciated that the fluid flow regulator **300** is retained within the fluid inlet port **236** of housing **222** by screw-coupling about the internal threaded coupling
20 **225**, thereby facilitating axial setting of the fluid flow regulator **300** with respect to the displacement of the float member, so as to control parameters of the flow path into the float chamber **240**.

The valve **220** is configured at a top portion of the housing **222**, above the fluid outlet port, with a drain port **227** articulated to a drain pipe **229**, configured for draining
25 residual liquids that could otherwise accumulate at an outlet chamber. This is in particular important where the valve is configured for use with potable water, to prevent water from prolonged standing and possibly contaminating (with the potential risk of flowing back into the valve through the outlet port).

More so, the housing **222** is configured with a gage port **331** extending into the
30 float chamber **240** for articulating thereto a pressure gage and the like not shown). The gage port **331** can be canceled by the provision of a sealing plug. However it is appreciated that the valve housing can be fitted with one or more such gage ports, at different locations of the housing, or it can be devoid of any such a gage ports.

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Also noticeable, the external surface of the housing **222** is configured with a plurality of longitudinal ribs **333**, serving as handgrips for fastening the housing over a coupler (not shown).

It is appreciated that operation of the valve illustrated in the example of Figs. 6 to 8 is substantially similar to that disclosed in connection with the example discussed in connection with Figs. 1 to 5, and reference is made thereto. In Figs. 7A, 7B and 8 the valve **220** is illustrated at its fully closed position, corresponding with the position of Fig. 4 of the earlier example, namely with both the kinetic valve component and the automatic valve component being at their closed, sealed position, respectively.

According to a modification of the disclosure, the valve can be easily converted from a combined-type valve into a single-type valve, by simple manipulation.

According to a first example, the automatic component (e.g. automatic float member **58** in Fig. 1) can be removed from the kinetic float member **54** by unscrewing it and replacement thereof with a sealing plug (not shown), whereby the top opening is now sealed. By doing so the valve now acts as a kinetic valve only.

According to a second example, the kinetic component (float member **54** in Fig. 1) can be permanently biased into its uppermost position, as in Fig. 4. Such biasing can take place e.g. by a biasing spring (not shown) extending between a bottom portion of the float member **54** and a top face of the flow regulator disc **100**, or by suitable upwardly extending projections (not shown) extending from the flow regulator disc **100** towards the float member, etc.), whereby the valve now acts only as an automatic valve.

CLAIMS:

1. A gas purge valve comprising a housing configured with float chamber extending between a fluid inlet port and a fluid outlet port said float chamber accommodating a float-activated valve assembly having a lower portion with a diameter D_{float} and being axially displaceable within the float chamber said float-activated valve assembly comprising at least a kinetic component being axially displaceable within the housing between at least a closed position sealingly engaging a sealing seat of the fluid outlet port, and an open position in which said kinetic component is disengaged from said sealing seat; wherein the fluid inlet port is in flow communication with the float chamber through a fluid inlet path configured with a fluid flow regulator configured with a fluid discharge flow path;

characterized in that said fluid flow regulator comprises:

a dome shaped disc portion having a bottom face facing the fluid inlet port of the housing and having an outer diameter D_{min} which is a minimal diameter of the fluid discharge flow path;

a housing engaging ring having an inner diameter D_{max} ;

a plurality of legs extending from the housing engaging ring and supporting the dome shaped disc portion so that said housing engaging ring is axially displaced below the dome shaped disc portion; and

a plurality of flow openings formed between the dome shaped disc portion, the legs and the housing engaging ring, and constituting said fluid discharge flow path; wherein the housing engaging ring is axially displaced with respect to the flow openings,

and the arrangement is such that $D_{min} > D_{float}$ and $D_{max} > D_{min}$.

2. A gas purge valve according to claim 1, wherein the kinetic component comprises a kinetic float member axially displaceable within the float chamber and comprising a sealing member configured for sealing engagement with the sealing seat in the closed position of the kinetic component.

3. A gas purge valve according to claim 1, wherein the kinetic component comprises a kinetic float member configured with a top portion and a sealing ring disposed at said top portion of the kinetic component, so that in the closed position of the kinetic component, said sealing ring is sealingly engaged with a corresponding shoulder constituting the sealing seat of the fluid outlet port.
4. A gas purge valve according to claim 1, wherein said maximal diameter $D_{\max}$ of the fluid discharge flow path is substantially similar to a nominal diameter D_{nom} of the valve.
5. A gas purge valve according to claim 1, wherein the float-activated valve assembly is configured with one or more drag increasing arrangements for increasing biasing of the valve assembly during its displacement into the closed position.
6. A gas purge valve according to claim 1, wherein the diameter D_{float} of the kinetic component, substantially corresponds with the nominal diameter D_{nom} of the valve.
7. A gas purge valve according to claim 1, wherein the float-activated valve assembly comprises an automatic component articulately configured within or over a top portion of the kinetic component.
8. A gas purge valve according to claim 1, wherein the fluid flow regulator is further configured with one or more upwardly projecting studs for supporting the kinetic component at the open position of the kinetic component.
9. A gas purge valve according to claim 1, wherein one of the fluid flow regulator and an inside face of the housing is configured with one or more lateral projections, and the other of the fluid flow regulator and an inside face of the housing is configured with one or more lateral recesses corresponding with the location and geometry of the one or more lateral projections, for positioning of the fluid flow regulator within the housing.
10. A gas purge valve according to claim 7, wherein the automatic component is configured within a receptacle configured within the kinetic component, and is axially displaceable with respect to one another.

11. A gas purge valve according to claim 1, wherein an outlet diameter of the valve is substantially similar to an inlet diameter thereof.
12. A gas purge valve according to claim 1, wherein the valve is configured at a top portion of the housing, above the fluid outlet port, with a drain port configured for draining residual liquids that could otherwise accumulate at an outlet chamber.

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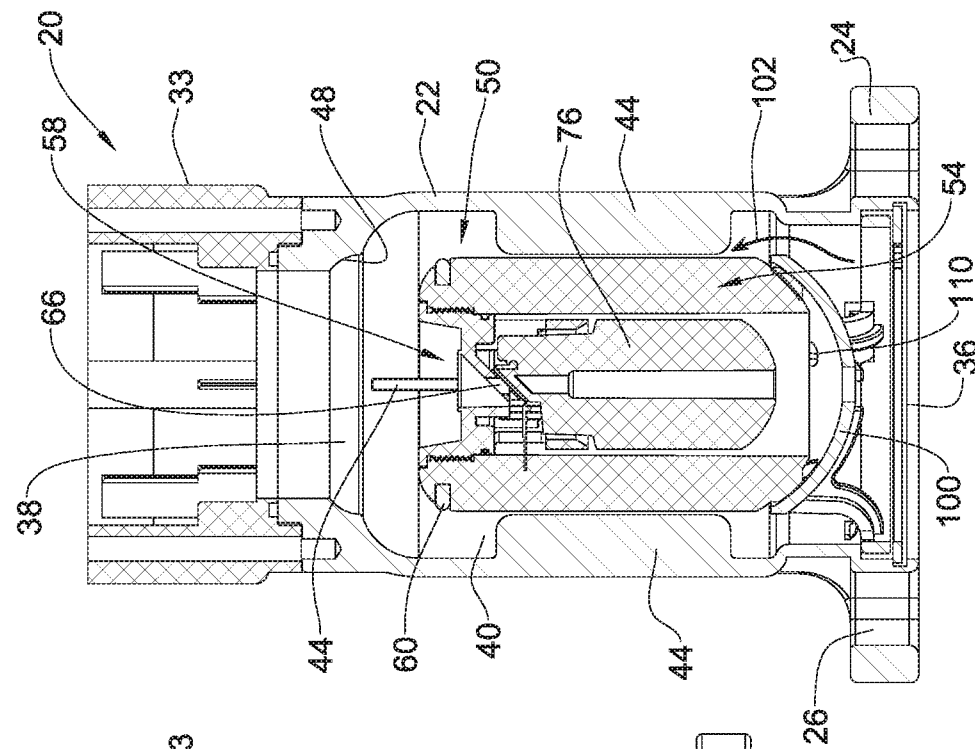


Fig. 2A

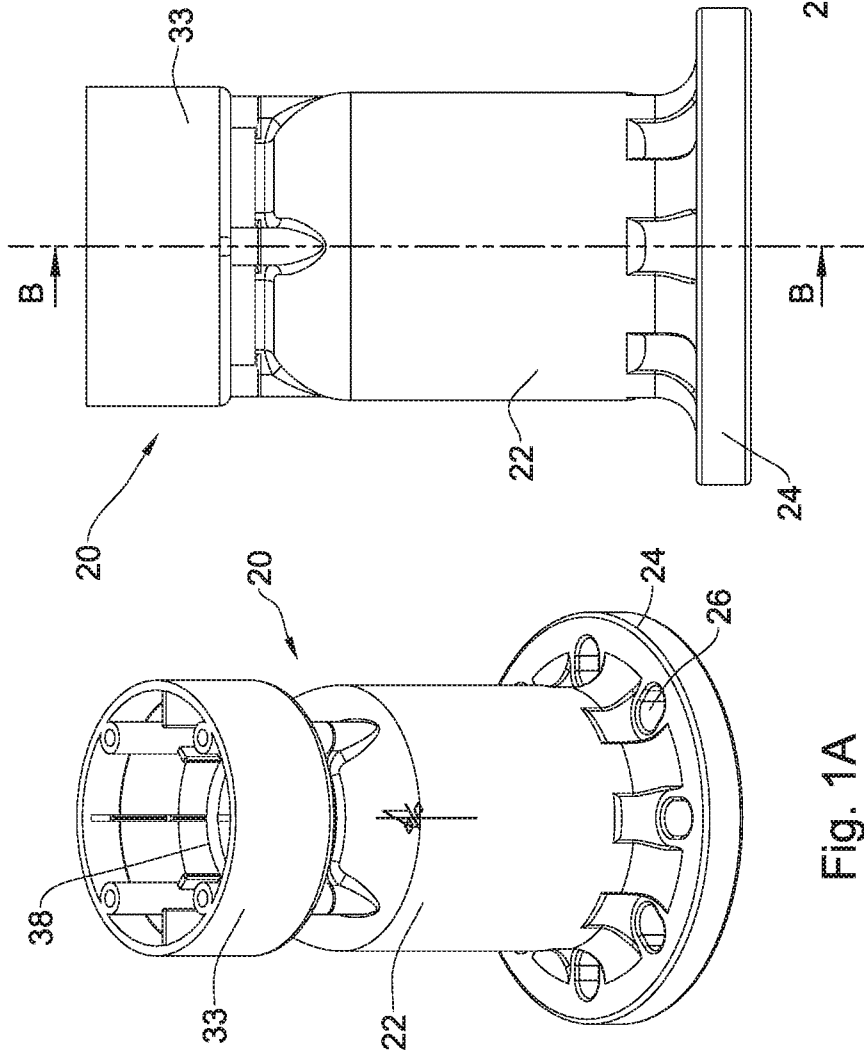


Fig. 1B

Fig. 1A

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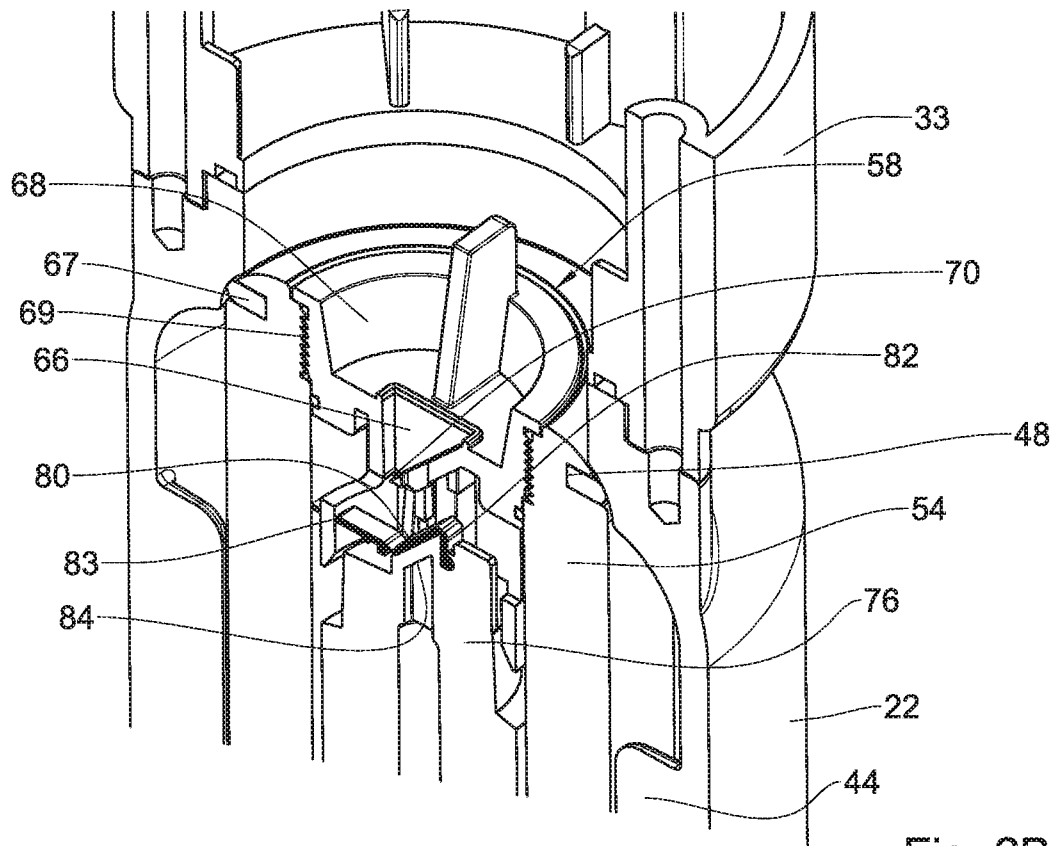


Fig. 2B

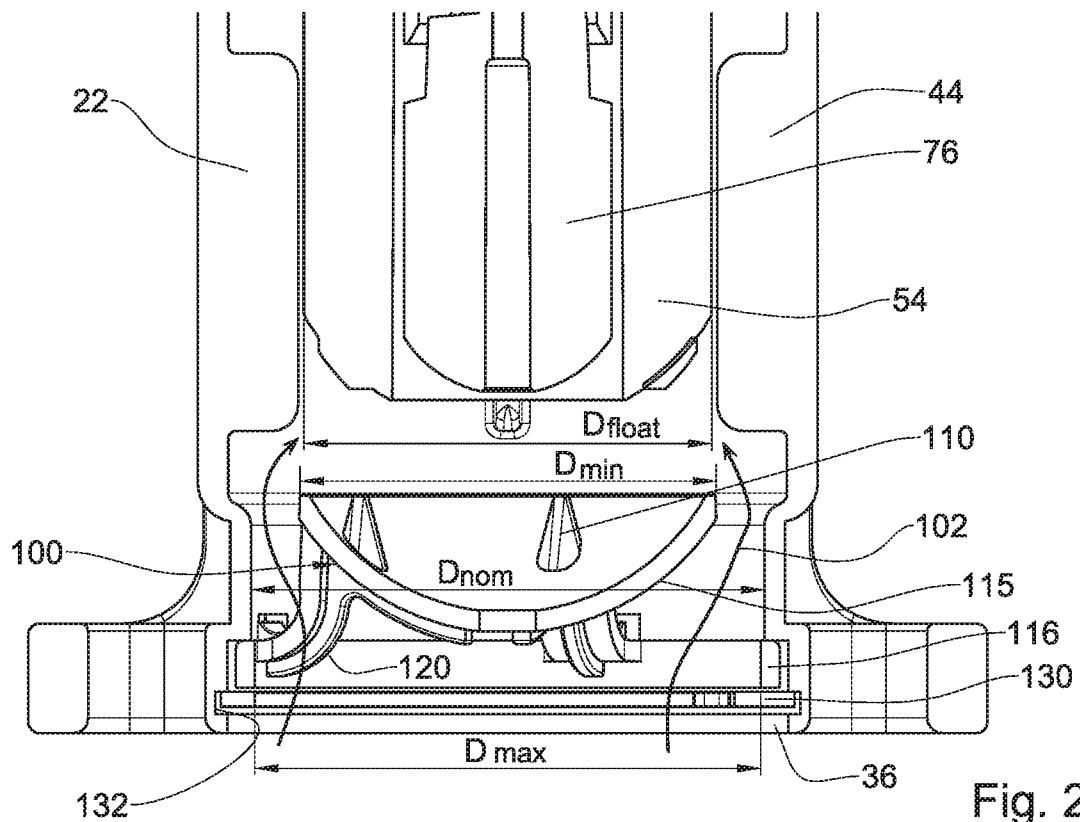


Fig. 2C

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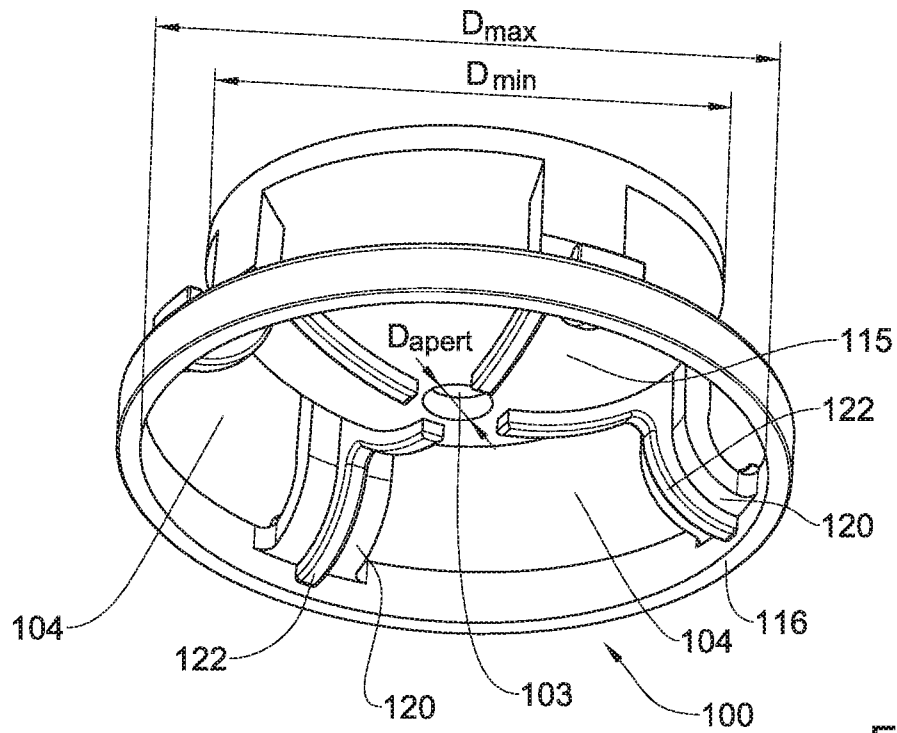


Fig. 3A

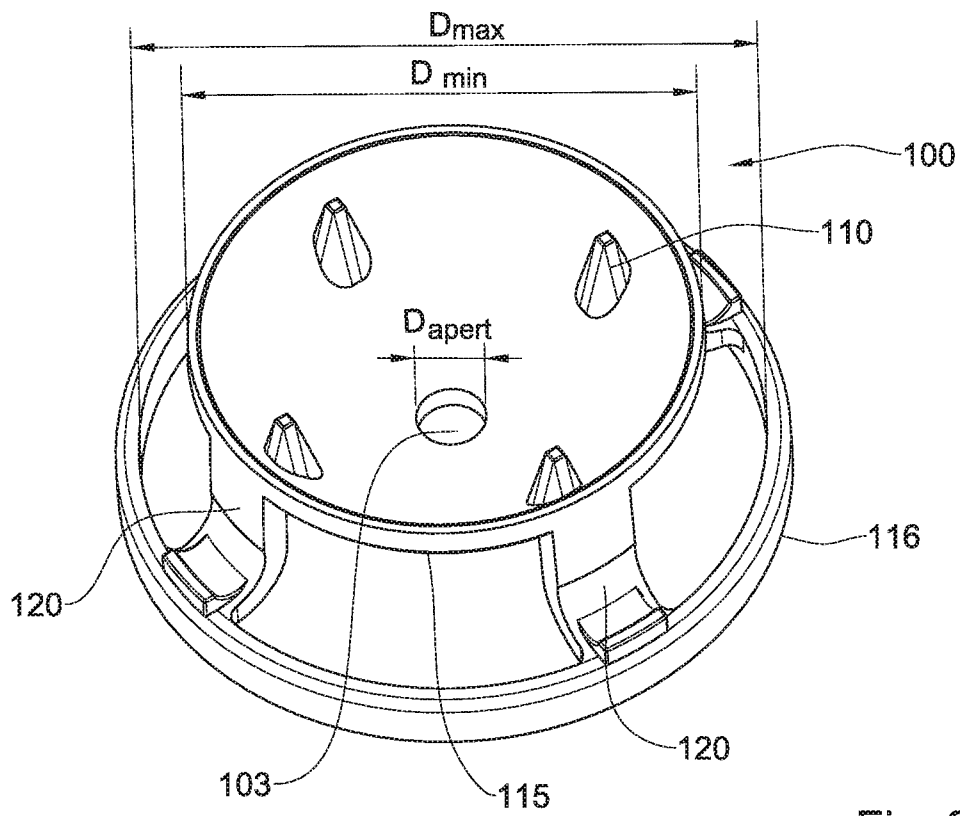


Fig. 3B

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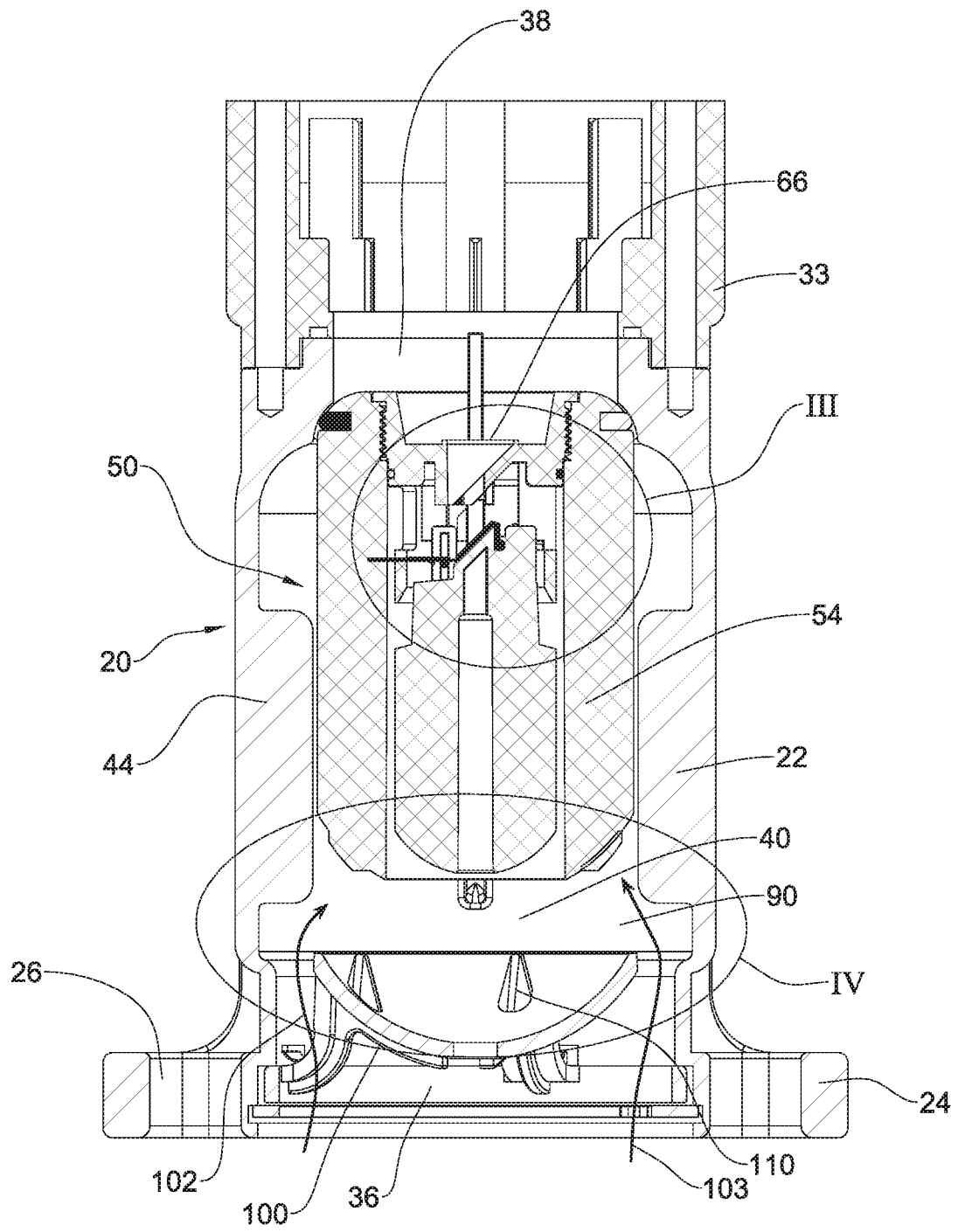


Fig. 4

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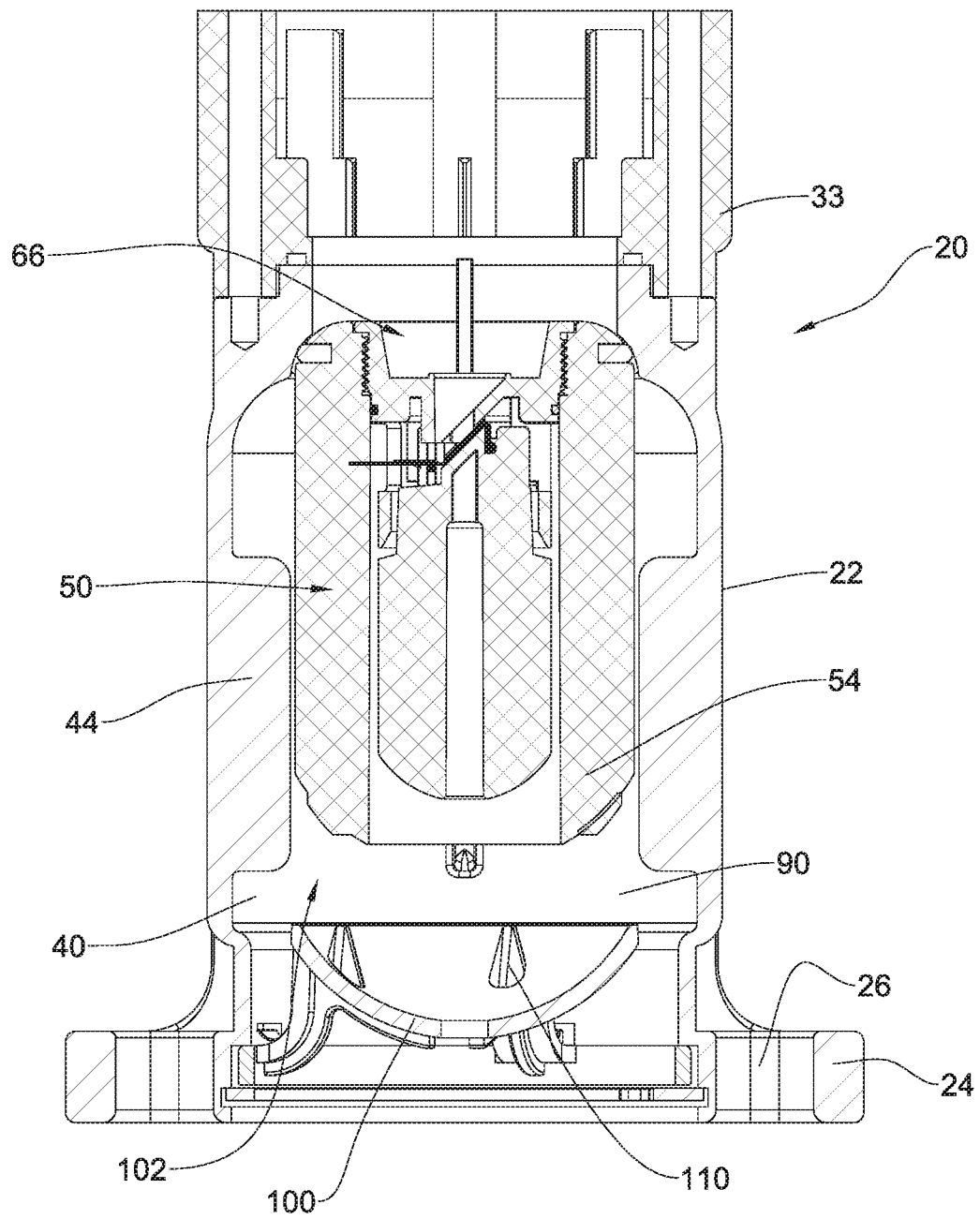


Fig. 5

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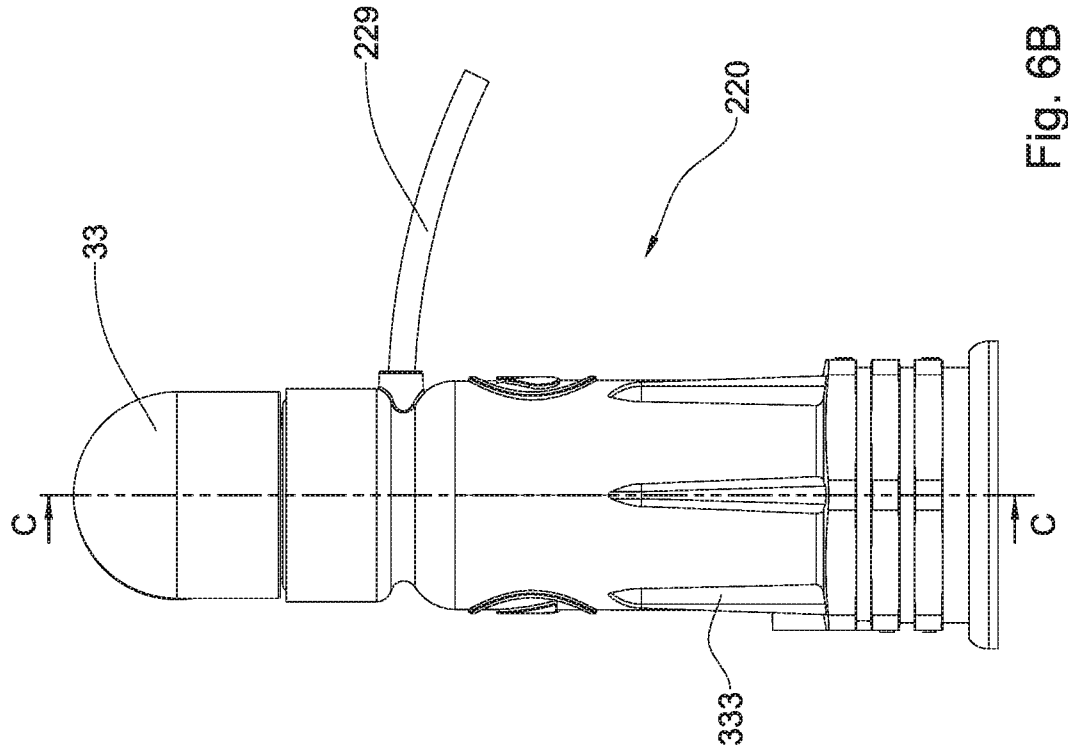


Fig. 6B

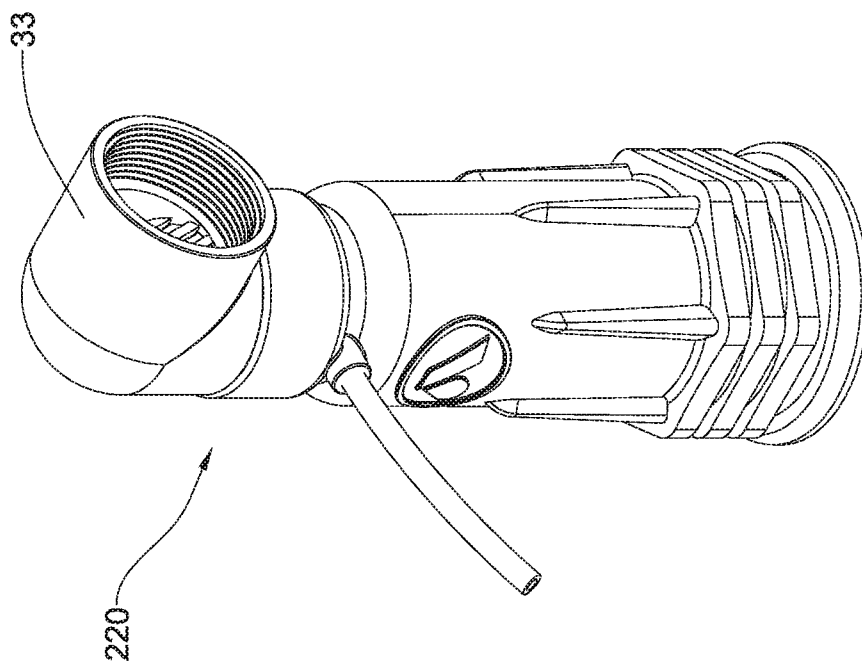
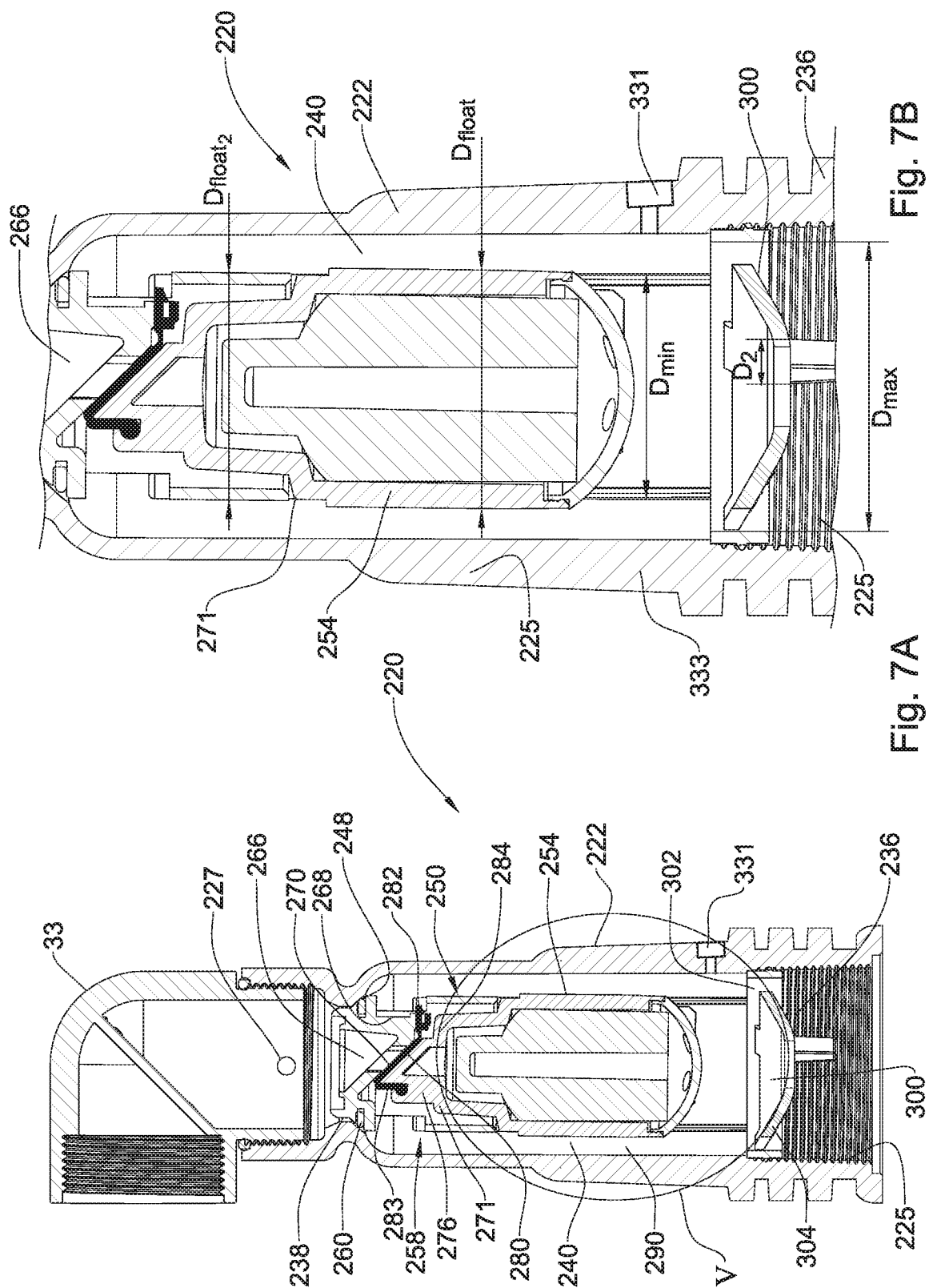


Fig. 6A

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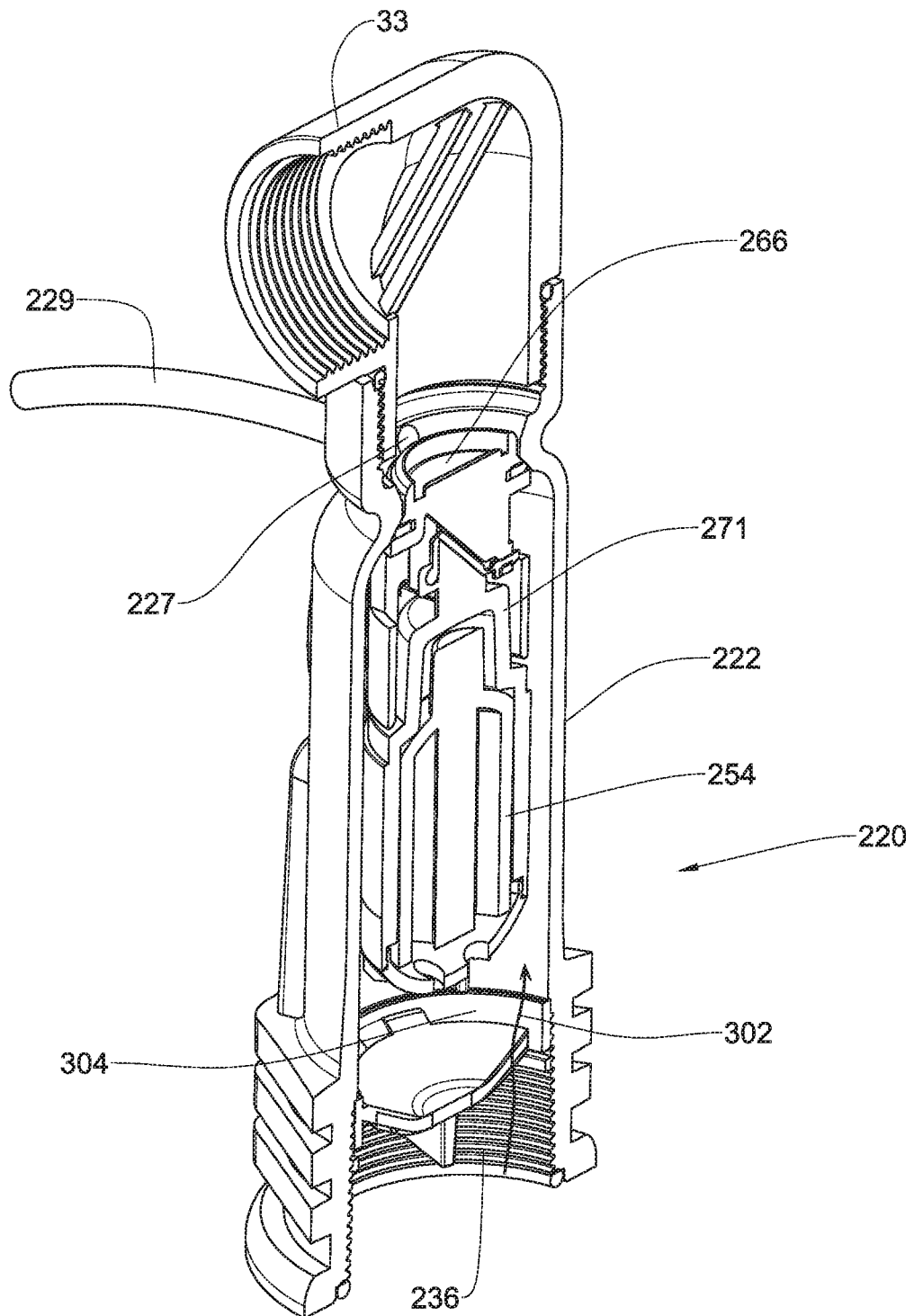


Fig. 8

