

The greater the steam pressure variation, the more a float-type trap is needed

In situations where steam pressure can drop from maximum to vacuum, the float-type trap is the best choice for energy savings. When continuous drainage and high air discharge are required, this product shows superior performance, reliability, and extended

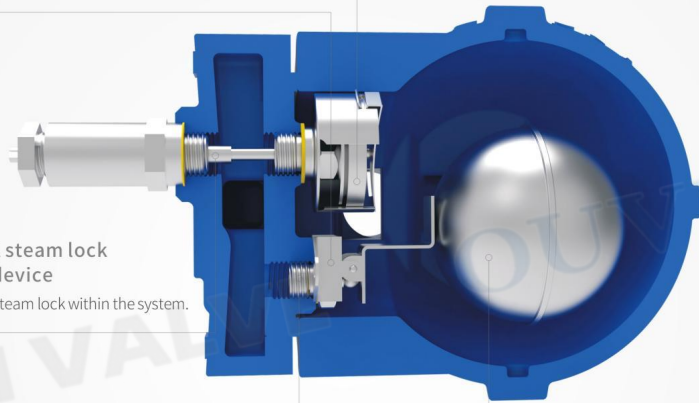
service life. With separate condensate and air discharge valves, this product continuously drains condensate and discharges air even at zero pressure.

**Long service life, high reliability**

Durable float mechanism with excellent wear resistance. Stainless steel float withstands extremely high pressures and resists water hammer. The float drives the lever to automatically adjust the drain valve seat opening, allowing continuous discharge of near-saturated condensate with minimal subcooling, providing continuous operation and allowing high-capacity discharge within a compact design.

**High air and carbon dioxide discharge capacity**

Even at very low pressures, the built-in thermostatic air vent discharges air and carbon dioxide through a separate outlet. Increased cold condensate discharge at startup.



**Optional steam lock release device**

To prevent steam lock within the system.

**Water-Sealed Nozzle**

Since the nozzle is always submerged. Steam does not reach the nozzle. Different nozzles ensure maximum flow for the trap under varying operating pressures.

**Corrosion Resistance**

The high-strength float lever amplification device reduces the effort needed to open and close the valve and controls the opening angle. The float is made of corrosion-resistant stainless steel, ensuring durability and reliability in operation.

**Resistant to back pressure**

The operation of the trap is controlled solely by the condensate level within the valve. As long as there is a differential pressure, it forces condensate to discharge from the outlet, and pressure in the return line will not hinder normal operation of the trap.

**Continuous Drainage Performance**

No pressure fluctuation caused by intermittent drainage; the temperature of condensate discharge is very close to steam temperature.

