

3-Valve vs. 5-Valve Manifolds

How to Select the Right Option for the Setra Model 230 Wet-to-Wet Differential Pressure Transducer

Valve manifolds directly impact instrument protection, safety, maintenance, and long term measurement stability. Improper equalization or trapped pressure can damage sensors or create unsafe servicing conditions. Choosing the correct 3 valve or 5 valve manifold ensures the Setra Model 230 performs reliably throughout its service life. The Model 230 is a true wet-to-wet differential pressure transducer designed for liquid applications without gas or vapor pocket errors.



Model 230 Overview

Key Benefits

- ✓ Combine multiple valves into a single block
- ✓ Reduce leak paths and installation complexity
- ✓ Protect sensing element from unbalanced pressure loads
- ✓ Enable safe startup, shutdown, and maintenance

Common Applications

- ✓ Filter condition monitoring
- ✓ Pump performance evaluation
- ✓ Heat exchanger differential pressure
- ✓ Flow indication using primary elements
- ✓ Hydraulic system monitoring
- ✓ Fouling and blockage detection

3-Valve Manifold vs. 5-Valve Manifold

Key Benefits

Choose a 3-valve manifold if:

- ✓ You need basic isolation and equalization
- ✓ Maintenance is infrequent
- ✓ The system is stable and low risk

Key Benefits

Choose a 5-valve manifold if:

- ✓ You require routine calibration or verification
- ✓ Independent high and low side access matters
- ✓ Safety and diagnostics are a priority

Industry Use By Application Type

- HVAC systems
- Water and wastewater treatment
- Industrial utility services
- General liquid filtration monitoring

Industry Use By Application Type

- Chemical processing
- Oil and gas operations
- Power generation
- Pharmaceutical manufacturing

