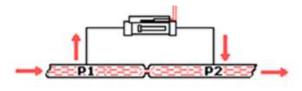
ANGLE OR STRAIGHT BODY?

Aside from the difference in flow path, the **5-20, 21, and 21H flow switches** feature identical internal components. Key factors include **pressure drop, sensitivity, and cleaning ease**, making selection dependent on application needs.



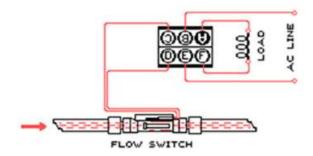
INDIRECT FLOW SENSING

Installing the switch in a **bypass line** enables detection while allowing only a portion of the system's flow to pass through, **broadening application versatility**. Any **flow rate within the unit's pressure range** can be detected **when the required pressure differential is present**.



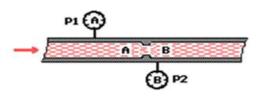
DIRECT FLOW SENSING

Liquids or gases passing through the flow switch within its differential pressure sensitivity and flow rate capacity trigger detection. Direct flow sensing applies when flow rates range between 0.1 to 3 GPM. The switch is shown connected to a Button Pack SS Relay for higher load capacity.



VENTURI METER SENSING METHOD

The Venturi meter method offers a simple, reliable way to detect flow presence or absence in a pipe. By utilizing differential velocity-driven suction, this method measures flow rate via pressure variations between two points (A & B). The equation flow rate = pipe area × velocity applies.



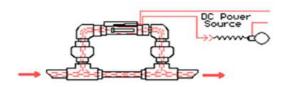




BYPASS FLOW SENSING

The diagram illustrates how a small percentage of the system's flow stream is redirected through an unobstructed, closecoupled bypass. Using a 0.1 GPM set-point switch, bypass flow as low as 1 pint per minute at 3 ounces of pressure will trigger switch actuation—approximately 1% of a 10 GPM system.

To introduce fluid into the **bypass**, a **constriction** in the line must create a **differential pressure** sufficient to activate the switch. This constriction can be part of the system's **plumbing**, a **clogged filter**, or a **restricted pipe**. Given the **high sensitivity** of our switch, the required constriction is **minimal and localized**, causing **insignificant pressure drop** in the main flow. The **switch is shown connected to a current-limited incandescent bulb**.



The chart demonstrates **expected flow behavior** when sensing **bypass flow in a 1/2**" **Schedule 40 pipe**. Even a **7% constriction** in the **flow stream** ensures **effective bypass sensing**.

5-21 Set For 0.1 GPM Trip (Water)	.187	in	1/2	" Sch	Const n 40 .437	Pipe		.602
GPM Pull-in	1.05	1.75	2.55	3.5	4.75	6.0	7.5	-
GPM Drop-out	1.00	1.70	2.5	3.3	4.5	5.75	7.25	-



LOW FLOW TRIM

The 5-20 switch can be modified with a special trim set to enhance small flow detection. Sold as 5-20-LF, this trim upgrade replaces the standard clean-out cap and poppet with an LF trim (clean-out cap, poppet, and orifice) for improved lowflow sensitivity.

The performance table details flow detection with and without the return spring. In a "poppet-up" vertical position, operating without the spring increases detection sensitivity, ideal for pulsating flow applications.

PSI		5-20-LF GPM (Water 20 °C)									
LIQUID	.008	.016	.042	.05	.083	.116	.13	.15			
Spring	-	-	2.0	3.0	5.0	10	15	20			
No Spring	.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	10	15	20			
PSI 6AS					r 20 °	()	24	27			
PSI 6AS Spring	6	9		1 (Ai 15		21	24	27			

INDICATOR TRIM

The 5-20 switch can be upgraded with a visual flow indication feature, sold as 5-19 Indicator Flow Switch Set. The upgrade consists of replacing the standard clean-out cap and poppet with an indicator window and flag poppet, providing real-time flow visibility.

ACCESSORY FITTINGS

Fittings protect the switch body from torque stress applied by pipe threads while also providing thread size adaptability. For optimal function, the 5-21 straight body switch must include fittings at the outlet boss. See 5-XX accessory fittings for compatibility.