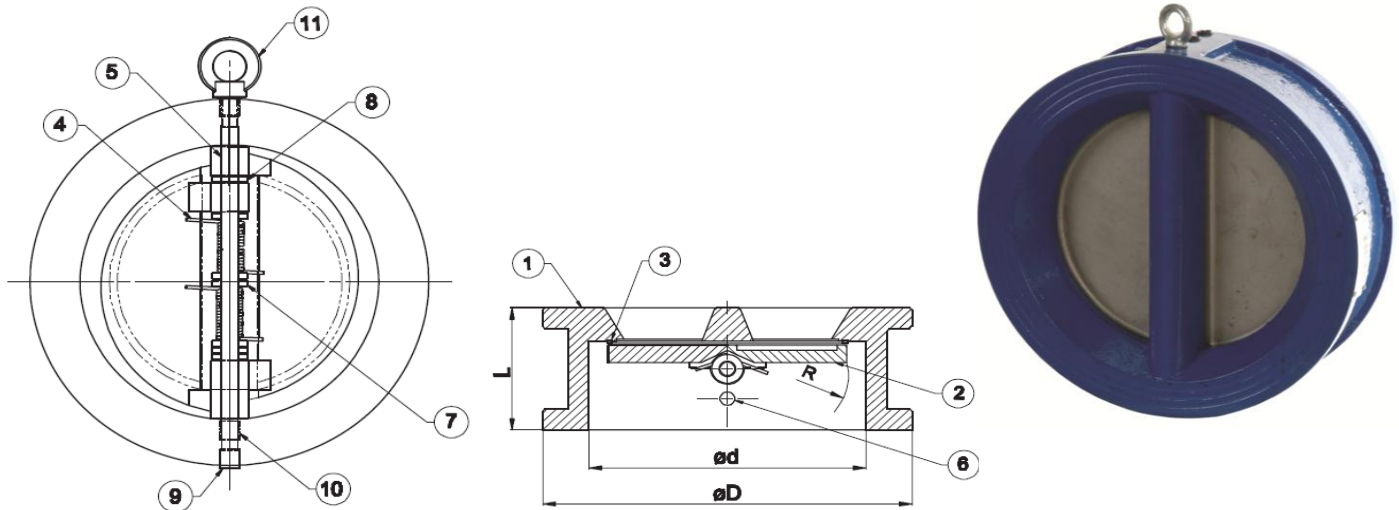


HERZ - Wafer type double door check valve

Data sheet **2622** Issue 0916

Dimensions in mm



DN	mm inch	65 2-1/2	80 3	100 4	125 5	150 6	200 8	250 10	300 12
Order #		4 2622 31	4 2622 32	4 2622 33	4 2622 34	4 2622 35	4 2622 36	4 2622 37	4 2622 38
L		46	64	64	70	76	89	114	114
ø d		73	89	114	141	168	219	273	324
ø D		127	142	160	192	213	270	334	380
R		36	45	56	70	83	105	135	156

Flange Dimensions according to EN1092-2

Specification

For hot and cold water systems for fluids excluding acid and flammable fluids. Heating water quality according ÖNORM H5195 or VDI-Standard 2035. The use of ethylene or propylene glycol in a mixing ratio 25- 50% is allowed.

Temperatures -10°C ... +120°C

max. Pressure PN16

Part #	Part	Material
1	Body	GG25
2	Disc	GGG40
3	Seat	EPDM
4	Spring	Stainless steel
5	Hinge pin	Stainless steel
6	Stop pin	Stainless steel
7	Disc Bearings	PTFE
8	Body bearings	PTFE
9	Plug	Steel
10	Pin stabilizer	Rubber
11	Eye bolt	Steel

Kvs Value

DN	65	80	100	125	150	200
Kvs (m³/h)	110	160	256	528	1087	1229

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Installation Operation and Maintenance Instructions

Pressure/Temperature Rating

Valves must be installed in a piping system whose normal pressure and temperature do not exceed these ratings.

If system testing will subject the valve to pressures in excess of the working pressure rating, this should be within the test pressure for the body with the pressure applied upstream of the obturator.

The maximum allowable pressure in valves as specified in the standards is for non-shock conditions. Water hammer and impact for example, should be avoided.

If the limits of use specified in these instructions are exceeded or if the valve is used on applications for which it was not designed, a potential hazard could result.

Layout and Siting

The Wafer check valve may be installed in horizontal pipework and vertical pipework if the flow is in an upwards direction. It is designed for steady flow conditions with a velocity up to 3 metres/second.

For check valves that will be fitted in turbulent flow it is recommended that 6 diameters of straight lengths of pipe upstream and 3 diameters downstream are fitted. If the valve is situated such that turbulent flow enters the valve or is situated close to reciprocating pumps then the velocity should not exceed 2 metres/second.

It should be considered at the design stage where valves will be located to give access for inspection.

Valves must be provided with adequate support. Adjoining pipework must be supported to avoid the imposition of pipeline strains on the valve body.

Heavy valves may need independent support or anchorage.

Note:- Check valves must not be fitted in vertical pipework with the flow downwards.

Installation

Prior to installation, a check of the identification plate and body marking must be made to ensure that the correct valve is being installed.

Valves are precision manufactured items and as such, should not be subjected to misuse such as careless handling, allowing dirt to enter the valve through the end ports, lack of cleaning both valve and system before operation and excessive force during bolting.

All special packaging material must be removed.

The valve should be inspected to check the bores are clean and free from foreign material and that the disks operate smoothly.

The check valve is wafer pattern and is designed to fit between flanges, located within the flange bolting.

For horizontal pipework the valve must be installed with the disk shaft vertical. For vertical pipework the disk shaft can be in any orientation.

Note:- The valve must be installed with the direction arrow on the body coincident with the direction of flow in the pipeline. For vertical pipework the flow direction should be upwards only.

Valves must be provided with adequate support. Adjoining pipework must be supported to avoid the imposition of pipeline strains on the valve body.

When large valves are provided with lifting lugs or eye nuts, these should be used to lift the valve.

Immediately prior to valve installation, the pipework to which the valve is to be fastened should be checked for cleanliness and freedom from debris.

The mating faces of the valve and of the adjoining pipework flanges should be checked for correct gasket contact face, surface finish and condition. If a condition is found which might cause leakage, no attempt to assemble should be made until the condition has been corrected.

The gasket should be suitable for operation conditions or maximum pressure/temperature ratings.

The gaskets should be checked to ensure freedom from defects or damage.

Care should be taken to provide correct alignment of the flanges being assembled and centralising the valve within the flange bolting. Ensure that the interbolt gasketry is also centralised and does not protrude into the pipe bore

Suitable lubricant on bolt threads should be used. In assembly, bolts are tightened sequentially to make the initial contact of flanges and gaskets flat and parallel followed by gradual and uniform tightening in an opposite bolting sequence to avoid bending one pipe flange relative to the other.

Parallel alignment of flanges is especially important in the case of the assembly of a valve into an existing system.

Flanged joints depend on compressive deformation of the gasket material between the flange surfaces.

The bolting must be checked for correct size, length, material and that all connection flange bolt holes are utilized.

Before commissioning a system, it should be flushed to eliminate debris and chemically cleaned as appropriate to eliminate contamination, all of which will prolong the life of the valve.

Operating

The Wafer check valves are self-acting valves.

Maintenance

The Wafer check valves are maintenance free.

Inspection

The valve should be at zero pressure and ambient temperature prior to any inspection.

Maintenance Engineers & Operators are reminded to use correct fitting tools and equipment.