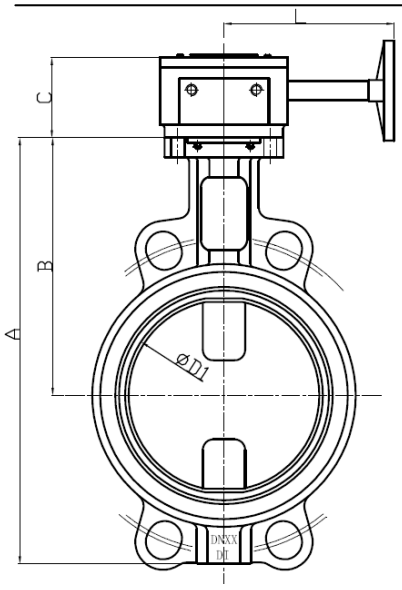
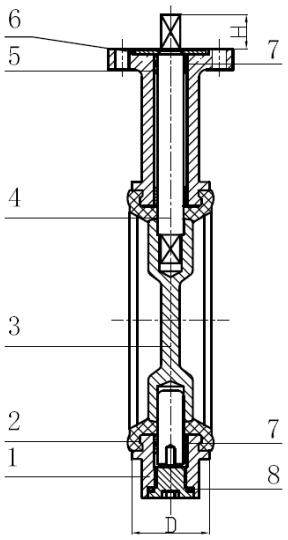
HERZ Semi Lugged Butterfly Valve PN16

Standard sheet for
HV-BF-SLG
(0912)





Dimensions

Size	H	A	B	C	D	L	Weight
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	Kg
DN50	29	189	126	64	43	173	6.0
DN65	29	202	133	64	46	173	6.3
DN80	29	238	152	64	46	173	6.7
DN100	29	276	170	64	52	173	8.6
DN125	29	296	181	64	56	173	10.4
DN150	29	324	196	64	56	173	11.2
DN200	41	398	238	80	60	237	21.5
DN250	41	448	258	80	68	237	30.0
DN300	41	535	300	82	78	225	43.5

Materials

No	Item	Material	Specification	Operator
1	Body	Cast Iron	BS EN1561 EN-JL1040	Gear
2	Seat	EPDM	WRAS 0504515EPDM	
3	Disc	Stainless Steel	CF8	
4	Shaft	Stainless Steel	SS416	
5	Bearing	PTFE	PTFE	
6	Plate	Steel	ASTM A283	
7	O Ring	Elastomer	EPDM	
8	Gasket	Elastomer	EPDM	

Specification

WRAS Approved
EN593
Face to Face: EN558-1
End Flange: BS EN 1092-2 PN16
Top Flange: ISO5211

Working Temperature: -10 to 120°C
Test pressure
Shell 24 bar
Seat 17.6 bar

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Installation Operation & Maintenance Instructions

PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE RATING

The butterfly valves must be installed in a piping system whose normal pressure and temperature do not exceed the above 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 valve open.

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

Butterfly valves can be fitted in either horizontal or vertical pipework. When installed in a horizontal pipeline, the valve stem should be preferably horizontal. This enables the butterfly valve to be self-cleaning and also enables the weight of the disk to be equally borne by the bearings.

It should be considered at the design stage where valves will be located to give access for operation, adjustment, maintenance and repair.

Valves must be provided with adequate support. Adjoining pipework must be supported to avoid the imposition of pipeline strains on the valve body, which would impair its performance.

Heavy valves may need independent support or anchorage.

In the interests of safety, valves installed on end-of-line service in the closed position with infrequent opening should be fitted with a blanking flange on the downstream flange of the valve.

INSTALLATION

HV-BF-SLG are semi-lugged valves with combined location between the bolt circle diameter and flange drilling.

The flange bolts or studs should be tightened diagonally until the body touches the flange face with metal to metal contact.

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 and handwheel/lever operation.

All special packaging material must be removed.

Valves must be provided with adequate support. Adjoining pipework must be supported to avoid the imposition of pipeline strains on the valve body, which would impair its performance.

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

Valve packaging should only be permanently removed immediately before installation. The valve interior should be inspected through the end ports to determine whether it is clean and free from foreign matter.

The mating flanges (both valve and 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 butterfly valves are suitable for connection to steel flanges in accordance with BS EN 1092-1:2007 – PN16. The use of Type 11 weld-neck flanges is recommended.

If alternative flange types are used the installer is reminded to ensure that the raised face of the flange is flat with no weld metal protruding and that the integral rubber sealing faces on the butterfly valve have full contact with the raised face of the flange.

These Butterfly valves have integral rubber sealing faces and gaskets must not be used.

Care should be taken to provide correct alignment of the flanges being assembled. Suitable lubricant on bolt threads should be used. In assembly, bolts are tightened sequentially to make the initial contact of flanges flat and parallel followed by gradual and uniform tightening in an opposite bolting sequence to avoid bending one flange relative to the other, particularly on flanges with raised faces.

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 integral rubber sealing faces between the flange surfaces until metal to metal contact is achieved.

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

OPERATING

An enclosed worm gear reduction operator (gearbox) is mounted on the valve body with the gear quadrant intimately connected with the valve shaft. The full open and full closed position travel stops are set at the factory and require no further adjustment.

Valve closure is by clockwise rotation of the handwheel until the travel stop restriction is felt. No excessive force is required to effect tight shut off and under no circumstances should additional wrenches or wheel keys be used on the handwheel.
Counter clockwise rotation of the handwheel will open the valve until the full open travel stop.

A non-adjustable pointer indicates the actual valve disk position.

MAINTENANCE

These butterfly valves are maintenance free.

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

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

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