

Butterfly Valves

Description: FEROPLAST LV butterfly valve is of a central type, designed for installation by placing between flanges. The housing is made of two parts and the interior is coated with one-piece elastomer gasket that completely covers and also provides a sealing at the joints with flanges. Closure member (disk) is inseparably connected to the shaft and lying concentrically in the housing. Disc diameter is equivalent to the full hole of the tube and in the open position represents minimal resistance to the flow. Sealing spindle is primarily achieved in the coating, whereas a secondary one is achieved in a molded gasket, which is located below the shaft guides. Allowed differential pressure is equal to nominal one.

Mounting length is according to EN 558, line 20 and the construction is in accordance with EN 593.

Advantages of construction: Two-part housing allows complete replacement of coating, the operating direction of the pressure is not conditioned in any way, compact design provides minimal weight and easy installation, by installation of the intermediate stop positioner can be used as a device for regulating pressure or flow rate. Concentric position of the shut-off body (disk) requires minimum torque for its startup, but it also means less power consumption during operation with external energy. The construction is adequate for the application of the butterfly valve as the ultimate body shut-off of the pipeline (with added counter-flange). The dimensions of the end of the spindle for connection to the device driver (actuator) and the upper flange are in accordance to EN ISO 5211, which allows the connection with the drive devices from other manufacturers.

Working conditions:

- Nominal pressure:

PN6 ... PN16,
- Nominal sizes:

DN25 ... DN1200,
- Temperature:
 - Coating of NBR:-10°C ... +90°C,
 - Coating of EPDM:-30°C ... +140°C,
 - Coating of FPM:-10°C ... +200°C,
- Medium:

Responding to the material of coating of delivered valves,
- Actuator:
 - Manually levered,

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- Manually geared,
- Electric,
- Pneumatic,
- Optional – for hand actuators, the device for signaling the position of the disc,

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Mounting position:

Installation possible in any position, regardless of flow direction,

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Mounting:

Between two flanges PN10 or PN16 with flat or raised sealing surface, according to the standards EN 1092-1 and 2. See Instructions for installation and maintenance.

Testing: Each butterfly valve is finally tested according to EN 12266-1 and 2 and the prescribed test procedures, for which records in accordance with proven quality management system are kept.

Materials: In the basic version, a two-part housing is cast (aluminum alloys up to DN150 and for larger diameters gray or ductile iron), closure element (disk) is made of steel with a handle and shaft is made of stainless steel (equivalent to Trim A of Annex B of standard EN 593). Coating in the housing, coating of the disk and shaft seals are made of NBR, sliding spindle shaft of PTFE. Corrosion protection of the external parts of category C3 (medium) in Annex C of the standard EN 593.

On demand: Housing and inner parts (Trim) can be made from other materials, primarily according to the recommended combinations listed in Annex B of EN 593. Corrosion protection of external and internal parts for a variety of atmospheres can be according to the recommendations set out in Annex C of the standard EN 593, or upon the request, depending on the characteristics of the working fluid.

Recommendations for mounting the butterfly valves

Installation of the butterfly valve is to be done according to the recommendations made in the Guidelines for installation and maintenance. Basic recommendations are as follows:

- While installing between two flanges, butterfly valve must be free to pass between the flanges. Flanges to be parallel. Maximum allowed deviation from the vertical position is 1.5°.
- Flap to be installed centrally between the screw connections of two flanges. The upper flange in a position most suitable to the drive.
- Tighten the screws of the compound evenly into abutment flange faces on flap. Finally tighten the bolts to perform controlled torque corresponding to the most “normal strength” screw flanged joints.
- After the final bolt tightening, check whether the locking member (disk) moves smoothly and without additional resistance from open to closed position.