

## RMI

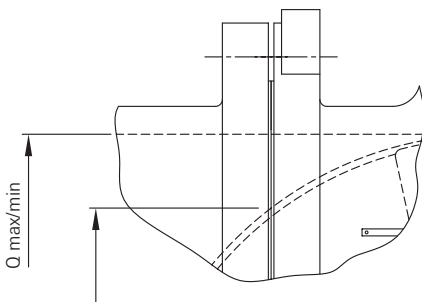
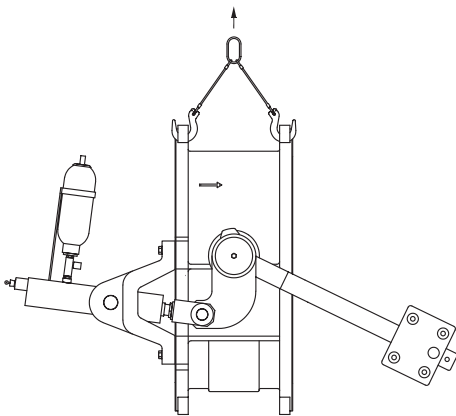
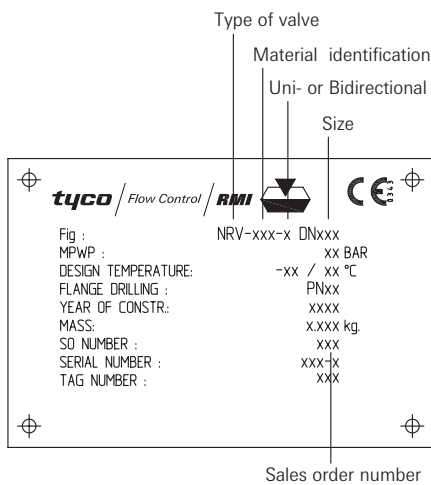
Please read these instructions carefully.



This symbol indicates important messages and safety instructions.

### Intended valve use

The valve is intended to be used in applications within the pressure/temperature limits as indicated in the P/T diagram of the product manual only.



### 1. Storage and handling

#### 1.1. Storage

Storage should be off the ground in a clean, dry, indoor area.

#### 1.2. Handling

To prevent damage during lifting the valves should be lifted with appropriate lifting equipment. Valves are shipped with counterweight disassembled. The disc is secured against inadvertent movement. Remove securing device after mounting the counterweight. Possible flange protection caps need to be removed prior to mounting it in the pipeline. Lift the valve with great care from the transport package (crate, pallet). Prevent any damage to the valve, the pneumatic/electric/hydraulic actuator or any other instrumentation.

### 2. Spare parts

Only original RMI spare parts are allowed to be used. Safe operation can not be guaranteed if third party spare parts are used.

### 3. Installation



#### WARNING

For safety reasons it is important to take the following precautions before starting to work on the valve:

1. Personnel making any adjustment to the valves should utilize suitable equipment. All required personal protection means should be worn.
2. The line must be depressurized before installing the valve.
3. Installation and handling of the valves should only be done by personnel that is trained in all aspects of manual and mechanical handling techniques.
4. Misuse of the valve is not allowed. The valve, handles, actuators and other parts may not be used as 'climbing tools'
5. Ensure that valve pressure/temperature limitations marked on the valves tagplate are within the service conditions. The trim number on the valves tagplate identifies the valve materials. See product manual for valve specific P/T diagram and trim number definition.
6. Ensure that valve materials are compatible with the pipeline fluid.
7. The valve has to be installed in a horizontal pipeline with the shafts horizontal.

#### 3.1. Visual valve inspection

1. Confirm that the materials of construction listed on the valve tagplate are appropriate for the service intended are as specified.

##### 2. Tagplate identification

Fabricator	Pentair RMI
Figure	DBX NRV
Material trim	e.g. 804
Direction	U(nidirectional) or B(idirectional)
Size	e.g. DN1000
Tag no.	If required
Design pressure	e.g. PN16
Design temperature	e.g. -20°C to +80°C
Year of construction	e.g. 2004
Mass	e.g. 2500 kg

#### 3.2. Flange and pipe compatibility

Check matching of flange drilling pattern of valve and pipe flange before assembly. Flanges have to meet the following requirements:

- The face inside diameter should be:
    - D min: The valve Q dimension + adequate disc clearance.
    - D max: The inside diameter (ID) of standard pipe for the nominal size ISO 4200.
- Use flange bolting in agreement with appropriate standard.

### 3.3. Valve installation

A non return valve is equipped with an arrow on the body. The arrow points in the direction of the intended flow. Check that the arm with counterweight can move freely when the valve disc travels from open to close and vice versa. Do not use the valve to spread the flanges.

#### Notes

- Do not use the valve as a support for the pipeline construction.
- Adjacent piping must be positioned so that minimal piping stresses are transmitted to the valve flanges during or after installation.
- Handling and lifting of the valves during installation MUST be performed following the same instructions described in the previous paragraph '1.2 Handling'.
- There should be a safety fence or other means of protection around the arm with counterweight to prevent possible injury caused by movement of the counterweight.
- For smooth performance it is recommended to have a straight pipe of 10 to 20 times the diameter at the inlet, and a straight pipe of 5 to 10 times the diameter at the outlet.



#### Important

Mating flange faces should be in good condition and free of dirt and/or inclusions.  
Both pipe insides to be well cleaned.

1. Place the valve with flange face vertical and shaft horizontal. Assemble counterweight and remove disc locking provisions cautiously. Keep the disc in closed position.
2. Check whether the distance between flanges meets the face to face valve dimension.  
Spread the flanges with adequate tooling for easy installation of the valve.
3. Insert the valve with the gaskets between the flanges. Center the valve body and insert all flange bolts.
4. Maintain the valve flange alignment while gradually removing the flange spreaders and tighten the flange bolts hand tight.
5. Cross tighten all bolting to the proper torque.

### 3.4. Sources of possible danger

This section contains some examples of possible foreseen danger sources.

#### 3.4.1. Mechanical

Available space should be checked in order to avoid interference between moving parts (cylinder, counterweight) and surroundings. Mechanical sparks caused on impact of valve and e.g. tooling are a potential source of ignition of surrounding atmosphere. The arm with counterweight and cylinder should not be accessible while operating. Install a surrounding fence or other means of protection.

#### 3.4.2. Electrical

If static charges or stray electric currents can initiate explosions the valve should be grounded.

#### 3.4.3. Thermal

If the valve is used in applications with a fluid temperature  $>40^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $<-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  the outside of the body should be protected against touching to avoid burning by means of isolation. In case the valve is used in hot gas/fluid applications that might give exothermic reactions, precautions should be taken that the surface of the valve can not lead to danger for people or the direct environment

#### 3.4.4. Operational

Closing a valve too fast may result in water hammer in the upstream part of the pipeline. Waterhammer results in excessive stresses in the valve and causes severe damage. Waterhammer should be avoided under all circumstances. The damping action of the hydraulic cylinder should be set properly and carefully. Take care when unlatching or removing the valve operating mechanism.

### 3.5. Troubleshooting guide

Symptom	Possible cause	Solution
Valve will not rotate	$\Delta p$ too low Valve packed with debris	Increase $\Delta p$ (pump speed) Flush or clean to remove debris
Valve leaking	Valve not fully closed Seat leakage Seat is damaged	Backpressure too low Re-adjust seat If possible rework seat and re-adjust
Jerky operation	Debris trapped in valve  Air supply actuator inadequate	Cycle and flush (with valve open) to remove debris Increase air supply pressure and/or volume

## 4. Maintenance

The Dubex valve is designed to require a minimum of maintenance



### WARNING

Depressurize and, if necessary (i.e. in case of dangerous fluids) drain the line and flush with appropriate cleaning fluid before starting any maintenance. Failing to do so may cause serious personal and/or equipment damage. Before disassembling the valve ensure the valve has been decontaminated correctly from any harmful gasses or liquids and that it is within a safe temperature range for handling. Personnel making any adjustments to the valve should utilize suitable equipment. All required personal protection means should be worn. Only personnel trained in all aspects of manual and mechanical handling techniques may carry out handling of the valve.

### 4.1. Routine maintenance

Routine maintenance or lubrication is not required other than periodic inspection to ensure satisfactory operation and sealing. If problems occur with valve pressure tightness the seat can be adjusted or replaced. If the valve is not used for a long period of time the valve should be opened and closed minimum 1 to 2 times a year to assure smooth functioning.

### 4.2. Replacement of the seat

It is not necessary to remove the valve from the pipeline in order to replace the seat. However the disc must be accessible from the up-stream side. During maintenance the disc should be locked (blocked) in the open position to ensure that no injury can occur by moving parts.

1. Turn the disk in the 'fully open' position.
2. Remove the retaining ring.
3. Replace the old seat by a new seat.
4. Replace the retaining ring.
5. Tighten the retaining ring screws.

Note: For detailed seat adjustment contact factory

### 4.3. Valve (dis)assembly

Contact factory for complete valve (dis)assembly instructions and illustrated parts.

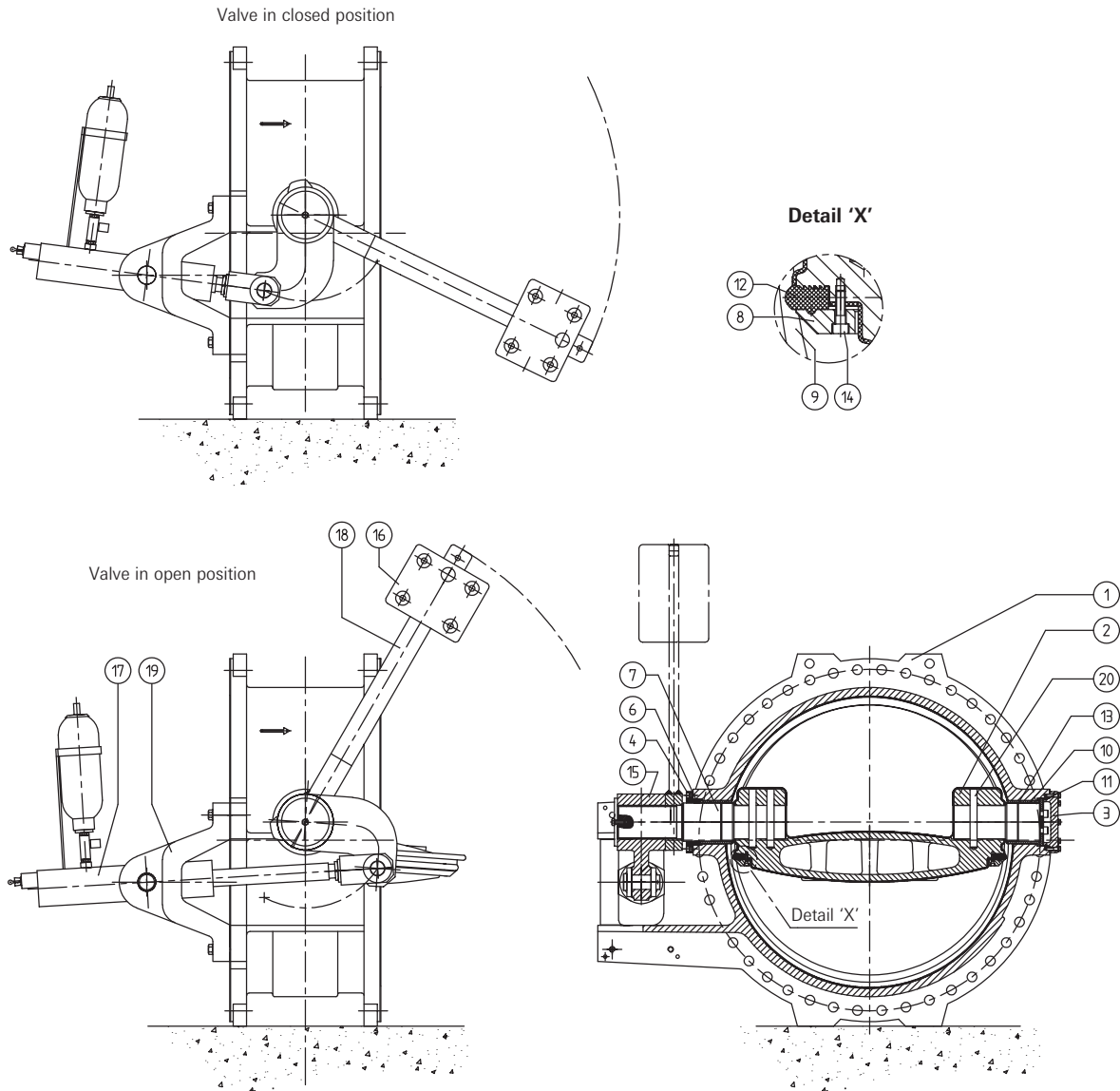
### 4.4. Commissioning and setting

Mounted hydraulic cylinders and power packs are tested and preset to customer specifications.

For maintenance and adjustment of the hydraulic system we refer to the specific manual.

# Non return valve Dubex

## Installation and maintenance instructions



### Parts list

1. Body
2. Disc
3. Bottom cover
4. Top cover
5. Positioning ring
6. Shaft seal
7. Shafts
8. Retaining ring
9. Body seat
10. Shaft bearing
11. Axial bearing
12. Disc seal
13. O-ring
14. Retaining bolts
15. Lever
16. Counter weight
17. Hydraulic cylinder
18. Lever
19. Cylinder support
20. Disc pin