

Engineering Data Sheet

Document No:- 004B000C4D799 rev 2

Installation, Operation & Maintenance Instructions for
Figs 4, 5 and 13 Bronze Globe Valves

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CE MARKING AND THE PRESSURE EQUIPMENT DIRECTIVE 97/23/EC

This has been implemented in United Kingdom law by the Pressure Equipment Regulations 1999 (SI 1999/2001).

The regulations apply to all valves with a maximum allowable pressure greater than 0.5 bar. Valves with a maximum allowable pressure not exceeding 0.5 bar are outside the scope of the Directive. Valves are categorised in accordance with the maximum working pressure, size and ascending level of hazard, which is dependent on the fluid being transported. Fluids are classified as Group 1, dangerous fluids or Group 2, all other fluids including steam. Categories are SEP (sound engineering practice) and for ascending levels of hazard, I, II, III or IV. All valves designated as SEP do not bear the CE mark nor require a Declaration of Conformity. Categories I, II, III or IV carry the CE mark and require a Declaration of Conformity (Note- all valves up to and including 25mm (1") having a maximum allowable pressure greater than 0.5 bar are designated SEP regardless of fluid group.)

PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE

The life of the valve is dependent on its application, frequency of use and freedom from misuse. Compatibility with the system into which it is installed must be considered. The properties of the fluid being transported such as pressure, temperature and the nature of the fluid must be taken into account to minimise or avoid premature failure or non-operability. A well-designed system will take into consideration all the factors considered in the valve design, but additionally electrolytic interaction between dissimilar metals in the valve and the system must be examined. 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.

LIMITS OF USE

The valves to which these installation, operation and maintenance instructions apply have been categorised in accordance with the Pressure Equipment Directive.

The fluid to be transported is limited to Group 2 gases i.e. non-hazardous and on no account must these valves be used on any Group 1 gases or Group 1 liquids.

These valves may be used on Group 2 liquids

Fig No.	Fluid		Group 2 Gases	
	Rating	DN	Category	
4	PN16	½"-2"	SEP	
5 & 13	PN32	½"-1¼"	SEP	
		1½"-3"	I *	
4AT	Class 125	½"-2"	SEP	
5AT & 13AT	Class 125	½"-2½"	SEP	
		3"	I *	
5AT & 13AT	Class 150	½"-2"	SEP	
		2½"-3"	I *	

* Category I requires CE mark

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Operating pressures and temperatures

Fig No.	Rating	Non-shock pressure at temperature range	Non-shock pressure at max. temperature
4	PN16	16 bar from -10°C to 100°C	7 bar at 170°C
5 & 13	PN32	32 bar from -10°C to 100°C	14 bar at 198°C
4AT	Class 125	13.8 bar from -10°C to 66°C	8.6 bar at 208°C
5AT & 13AT	Class 125#	13.8 bar from -10°C to 66°C	8.6 bar at 208°C
5AT & 13AT	Class 150*	20.7 bar from -10°C to 66°C	10.3 bar at 208°C

Valve complies fully with the requirements of MSS SP 80 Class 125

* Pressure temperature rating to MSS SP 80 Class 150

Not suitable for fatigue loading, creep conditions, fire testing, fire hazard environment, corrosive or erosive service, transporting fluids with abrasive solids.

PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE RATING

They must be installed in a piping system where the 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 in the open position.

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

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

These valves may be installed in any orientation.

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.

In the interests of safety, valves installed on end-of-line service in the closed position with infrequent opening should be fitted with a locking device on the operating mechanism. Alternatively, it should be fitted with a blanking plug on the downstream end connection of the valve.

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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 handwheel operation.

All special packaging material must be removed.

Confirm that the pipe threading length is correct to avoid excessive penetration of the pipe into the valve, which would otherwise cause damage.

Thread sealing compounds appropriate to the application must be used but excessive use should be avoided, since this increases thread interference and may cause overstressing of the body ends.

Ensure the threads are properly engaged and proceed to tighten the valve onto the pipe. The wrench must only be located on the valve end into which the pipe is being threaded to avoid distortion of the valve.

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.

The valve must be installed with the direction arrow on the body coincident with the direction of the flow in the pipeline.

After installation, the valve may be opened and closed fully to confirm satisfactory operation.

OPERATION

Open the valve by anti-clockwise rotation of the handwheel until a positive stop is felt. No further effort is necessary. When fully open, it is advantageous to rotate the handwheel clockwise $\frac{1}{2}$ turn.

To close the valve, rotate the handwheel clockwise until a positive stop is felt.

Wheelkeys or other similar devices should not be used.

These valves may be used for regulation duty throughout the full travel of the disc.

Note:- The operator should use suitable hand protection at extreme temperature conditions.

MAINTENANCE

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

Maintenance Engineers & Operators are reminded to use correct fitting tools and equipment. A full risk assessment and methodology statement must be compiled prior to any maintenance.

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The risk assessment must take into account the possibility of the limits of use being exceeded whereby a potential hazard could result.

A maintenance programme should therefore include checks on the development of unforeseen conditions, which could lead to failure.

These valves should not normally require any maintenance; however, in the event of maintenance being necessary, the following procedure should be followed:

Gland Packing

1. Before commencing work, de-pressurize the system.
2. Slacken the handwheel nut and remove the handwheel, nameplate and nut.
3. Remove the gland nut and gland.
4. Using a sharp pointed tool, lift out the existing packing and ensure the stem and stuffing box are clean & free from debris. Take care not to damage the stem or stuffing box.
5. Fit genuine Hattersley packing into the stuffing box and press down firmly.
6. Re-fit the gland and gland nut.
7. Re-fit the handwheel, nameplate and nut.
8. Tighten the gland and confirm stem resistance while operating the valve.

When the valve is re-pressurized check for leak tightness and further adjust the gland as necessary.

Renewable Disk (Fig 13 only)

During this maintenance exercise the bonnet sub-assembly needs to be removed from the valve thus necessitating a complete system drain down.

1. Using a suitable tool slacken the bonnet in an anti-clockwise direction.
2. Remove the bonnet sub-assembly.
3. Slacken the disk seal-retaining nut in an anti-clockwise direction (the outer disk will need to be secure to carry out this).
4. Remove the disk-sealing washer using a sharp pointed tool.
5. Fit the new disk-sealing washer and replace the disk seal-retaining nut and tighten in a clockwise direction.
6. Using a centre punch or similar tool centre spot the retaining nut to the thread twice at 180° intervals on the thread line.
7. Check that the disk is free to rotate on the stem and that the stem is in the fully open position.
8. Re-fit the bonnet assembly and tighten in a clockwise direction, a suitable thread sealant may be used.
9. Re-pressurise the system and check for bonnet joint leakage and re-tighten if necessary.

For the supply of genuine Hattersley spares, technical assistance or Hattersley ValveServe contact:

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Peel House, Peel Road, West Pimbo, Skelmersdale, Lancashire. WN8 9PT

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