

Brass Check Valve

Size: 3/8 " to 1 "

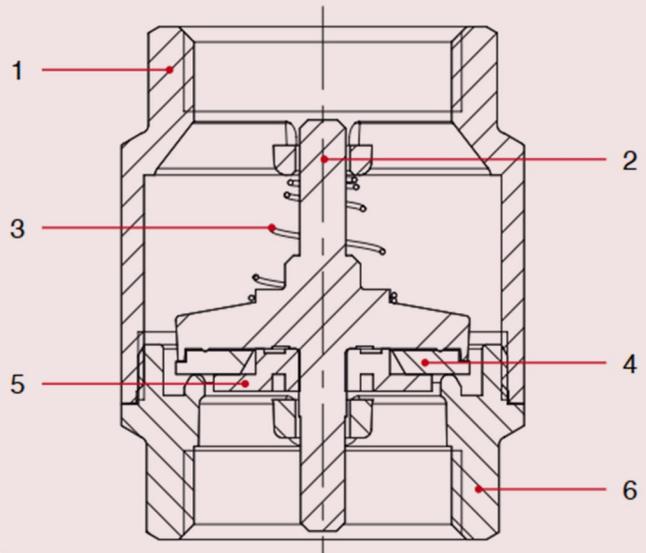


USE:

Heating, drinkable water. Cold and hot water
Min and max Temperature: - 10°C to + 110°C
Max Pressure: 16 bars
Ends: Male, Female BSP

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS:

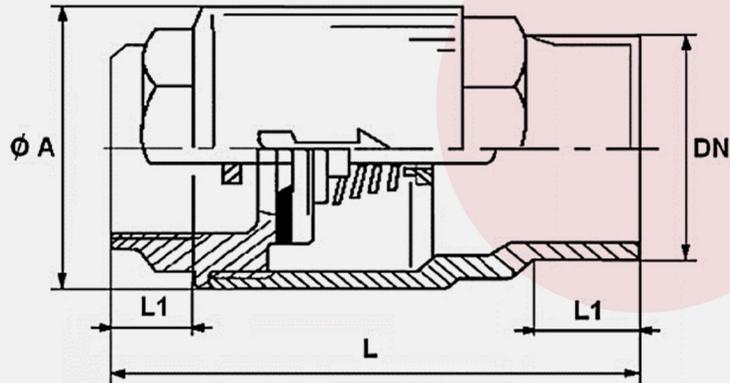
- Respect the flow direction indicated by the arrow
- BSP Cylindrical threaded ends
- Nylon throttle
- Perfect centering of the throttle on the seat due to the double axial and lateral guidance
- Low opening pressure
- Better mechanical strength due to the brass CW617N body
- All positions with SS 302 spring
- Excellent low and high pressure tightness due to the NBR gasket
- Suitable for low temperature hot water systems



MATERIALS:

ITEM	DESIGNATION	MATERIAL
1	Body	Brass CW 617 N according to EN 12165
2	Throttle	SS 302
3	Spring	Stainless Steel AISI 302
4	Gasket	NBR
5	Plate	Polymer
6	End adaptor	Brass CW617N

OVERALL DIMENSIONS:



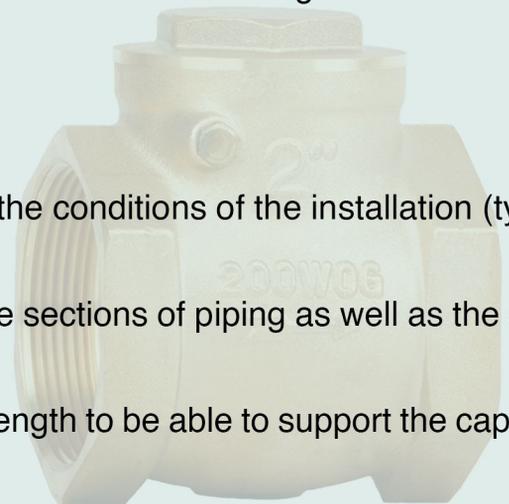
REF	DN	3/8 "	1/2 "	3/4 "	1 "
316	Ø A	27	29	37	45
	L	50	50	57	63
	L1	9	10	11	11
	Weight (Kg)	0.092	0.104	0.158	0.265
317	Ø A	27	29	37	45
	L	51	53	59	66
	L1	9	10	11	11
	Weight (Kg)	0.094	0.109	0.174	0.266
328	Ø A	27	29	37	45
	L	56	56	63	70
	L1	9	10	11	11
	Weight (Kg)	0.099	0.111	0.185	0.288

STANDARDS:

- Fabrication according to ISO 9001:2008
- Threaded female BSP cylindrical and male BSP cylindrical ends according to ISO 228-1

GENERAL GUIDELINES:

- Ensure that the valves to be used are appropriate for the conditions of the installation (type of fluid, pressure and temperature)
- Be sure to have enough valves to be able to isolate the sections of piping as well as the appropriate equipment for maintenance and repair.
- Ensure that the valves to be installed are of correct strength to be able to support the capacity of their usage



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Before installing the check valves, clean and remove any objects from the pipes (in particular bits of sealing and metal) which could obstruct and block the valves.
- Ensure that both connecting pipes either side of the check valve (upstream and downstream) are aligned (if they're not, the valves may not work correctly).
- Make sure that the two sections of the pipe (upstream and downstream) match, the check valve unit will not absorb any gaps. Any distortions in the pipes may affect the tightness of the connection, the working of the check valve and can even cause a rupture. To be sure, place the kit in position to ensure the assembling will work.
- Before start the fitting, ensure that the threads and tapping are clean.
- If sections of piping do not have their final support in place, they should be temporarily fixed. This is to avoid unnecessary strain on the check valve.
- The theoretical lengths given by ISO/R7 for the tapping are typically longer than required, the length of the thread should be limited, and check that the end of the tube does not press right up to the head of the thread.
- For the sealing assembly check valve piping, it is essential to use products that are compatible with the requirements of the French water agreement ACS. Plumbers hemp proscribed.
- If mounting on an air conditioning with PER tubing and hoses, it is necessary to support the tubes and hoses with the fixing to avoid strain on the check valve.
- When screwing the check valve, ensure that you only rotate on screwed side by the 6 ended side. Use an open ended spanner or an adjustable spanner and not a monkey wrench.





- Never use a vice to tighten the fixing of the check valve.
- Do not over tighten the check valve. Do not block with any extensions as it may cause a rupture or weakening of the casing.
- In general, for all check valves used in buildings and heating, do not tighten above a torque of 30 Nm.
- If there is a direction changing or if there's another material, it's better to take away the check valve so that it is outside the turbulence area (between 3 and 5 times the ND before and after).
- After a pump please refer to FD CEN/TR 13932 to install the check valve:
 - If it is essential to keep priming the pump, a non-return check valve can be fitted to the suction pipe at a distance $L1$ (straight length suction) $> 10xD1$ (diameter suction). The check valve is designed to meet the maximum flow rate in service
 - In other cases, the non-return check valve is mounted on the discharge pipe at a distance of $L2$ (straight length at discharge) $> 3xD2$ (diameter at discharge)

DISASSEMBLY THE INSTALLED VALVE:

To remove the valve from the pipe line or anyhow before unscrewing the connections linked:

- Wear the protective clothing normally required to work with carried fluids
- Depressurize the line

MAINTENANCE:

Verify the valve periodically, according to its application's field and its works field and its works conditions, in order to be sure that the valve works correctly. In case of losses of tightening, take note that these can be caused by a deposit of foreign bodies (dirty, calcareous) on the rubber seal. In order to solve this inconvenient, it's necessary to unmount the valve and remove the foreign body with compressed air tools.





FLOW RATE AND PRESSURE DROP CHART:

