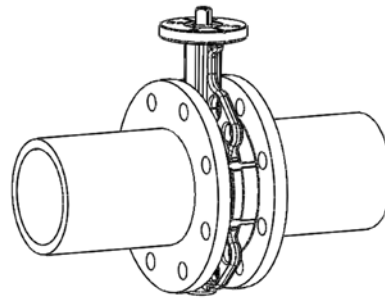


Fig.211 Rubber seat butterfly valve



- Check that the specifications on the identification plate meet the requirements regarding pressure, temperature and media.
- The piping must have a straight line and the flanges have to be parallel.
- There must be a distance between the flanges, corresponding to the face-to-face dimensions of the butterfly valve.
- The butterfly valve can be mounted in any direction. However if there are a lot of dirt particles on the bottom of the pipe, it will be suitable to mount of the disc.
- Before commissioning, the pipework has to be rinsed out to remove dirt and remnants of welding material, to avoid damage on the liner. During the rinsing procedure, the butterfly valve has to be positioned as open and may not be operated before the rinsing has been completed.
- Welding operations may not be performed nearby the butterfly valve, as welding drops can damage the liner.
- Do not use gaskets. The liner works as sealing to the atmosphere.
- Where vacuum, high flow rate or water hammering can occur, flanges without a loose collar should be used, to obtain the best conditions.
- Carefully place the butterfly valve between the flanges, with the disc in closed position. (Fig. 1)
- Check that the flange covers the area of the liner. Afterwards tighten the bolt on the flange by hand. (Fig. 2)
- Carefully open and close the valve to check that the disc centralizes and the disc does not touch the flange. With the disc in the open position, tighten crosswise with a wrench. (Fig. 3)

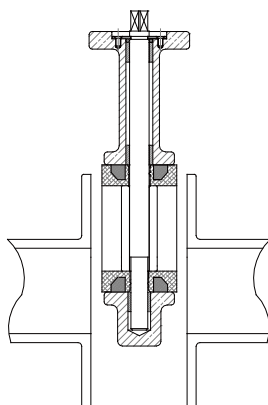


Fig. 1

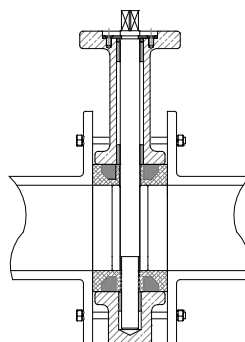


Fig. 2

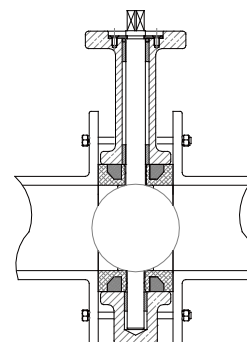


Fig. 3