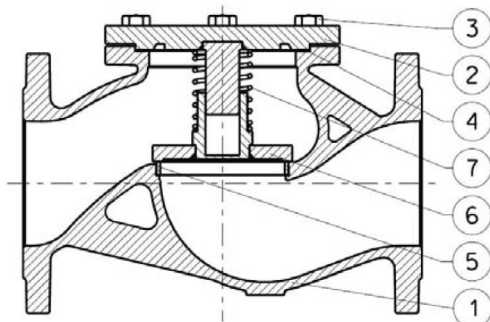




### INSTALLATION

Before to assemble the valve at the pipeline check inside the body to be completely clean, possible impurities have to be removed in order to ensure a right functioning. If compressed air is at your disposal, use it for a better cleaning. The counter-flanges of the pipeline must be parallel and have aligned holes. Check the space between them, keeping into account the gaskets and their flatter after bolts closing (it should not be too much or too little) and face to face tolerances as per EN 558-1 standard. In case of limited pressures, ask for springs with reduced thrust, indicating the working pressure. The valve must be assembled following the direction indicated by the arrow on the body. Fix the valve in the right position at the pipeline and remember to insert the gaskets between the flanges centring them as much as possible on the raised faces. The raised faces have to be clean to allow a correct tightness. Fit the bolts in flanges holes and tighten them maintaining a diametrically opposed sequence (for a better deformation of the gaskets).



### SERVICE APPLICATIONS

- Steam Boiler TRD 108/110
- Thermal oil transfer application DIN 4754
- Pressure vessel equipment TRB 801 No.45
- Hot water systems DIN 4752
- Powerstations
- Processing technology
- Vacuum facilities
- Gas supply
- Flue gas purification plant
- Cooling and freezing systems
- Ammonia
- Vapour facilities

### MAINTENANCE

The sole possible leakage is the non-sealing of the seat normally due to the wear of time or to possible extraneous matters in the pipeline. To restore the sealing disassemble the valve : loosen the screws (3), take off the cover (2), check the seats condition; if it is still integral , carefully clean it as well as the sliding parts of the disc, of the guide-pin and of the spring (7), If the spring is damaged, replace it. If necessary the valve can be completely disassembled using standard tools. Before to assemble it again, check if the sealing seats are carefully clean and not damaged; check if each part of the gasket (4) is integral, otherwise it is recommended to replace it.

### MATERIALS

NO.	PART NAME	MATERIAL
1	Body	1.0619 Cast Steel
2	Cover	Carbon Steel
3	Screws	Steel B7/2H
4	Gasket	Graphite + ST. Steel
5	Seat	Stainless Steel
6	Disc	Steel+ST. Steel
7	Spring	ST. Steel



# WIKATÜREN

## LIFT SPRING CHECK VALVE PN16

Model : 72.670

### FUNCTIONING

The valve works both horizontally and vertically but if the flow raise the disc. In case of vertical installations, exclude the assembling with the flow direction from top to bottom; in case of horizontal installation, keep the cover upwards.

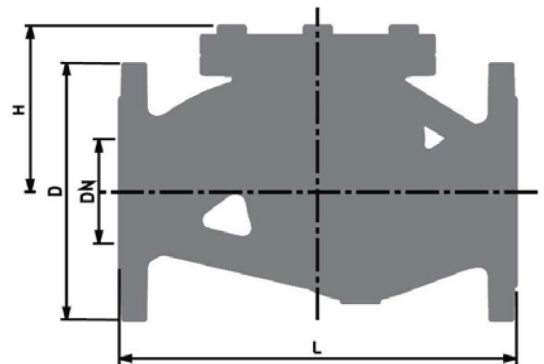
### STANDARD EXECUTION

Cast steel body. Carbon steel cover. St. steel spring. Stainless steel sealing seats and disc. Graphite + stainless steel gasket. Connection flanges dressed and drilled according to EN 1092-2 PN 16 with raised face.

### WORKING CONDITIONS

DIN EN 1092-2

DN Size (mm)	Allowable pressure (bar)	Max working temperature related to the pressure
15-400	16	-10°C/+120°C
15-400	12.8	+200°C
15-400	11.5	+250°C
15-400	10.5	+300°C
15-400	9	+400°C
15-400	8	+450°C



### DIMENSIONS (mm)

Face to face DIN 3202 F1 (EN 558-1), Flange DIN 2501/2526

DN	D	L	H	Kg	Kvs
15	95	130	70	3.5	3.9
20	105	150	70	4.0	6.8
25	115	160	80	5.0	11.0
32	140	180	80	6.0	18.0
40	150	200	85	8.4	27.0
50	165	230	95	11.4	43.0
65	185	290	110	18.0	71.0
80	200	310	130	20.6	111.0
100	220	350	155	32.0	173.0
125	250	400	165	51.0	265.0
150	285	480	215	70.0	377.0
200	340	600	285	140.0	667.0
250	405	730	325	202.0	1053.0
300	460	850	365	307.6	1504.0
350	520	980	440	440.1	2042.0
400	580	1100	630	650.5	2725.0