



Safety Instructions for Installation, Operation and Maintenance of ABO Butterfly Valves Series 2E-5









1. All safety instructions should be read carefully; otherwise all manufacturer's warranties become null and void. All installation work and activities during the operation or removal of the valve must be performed by professionally trained staff. The manufacturer is available for any questions - see contact details.



2. The valve may only be used if the medium pressure and temperature parameters comply with the type specifications for the type of valve concerned.



3. It is necessary to ensure that the material of valve components that come into contact with the transported medium is suitable for the medium concerned.



4. Prior to the removal of the valve from the piping (or prior to the replacement of the stem sealing in 2E5 series), the piping in front of and behind the valve must not be under pressure! (Risk of uncontrolled leakage).



5. If the valve is used as a terminal fitting, the open outlet of the valve must be fitted with a blind flange, or the valve in the closed position must be safely secured (lever locked, etc.).



6. If it is necessary to open the end valve of the pressure pipe, attention must be paid to the medium running out of the piping to avoid possible damage.



7. If it is necessary to remove the valve from the piping, the piping must not be under pressure; if containing fluids hazardous to health, the piping must be emptied completely.







8. When using valves in Ex environment in zones 1, 2, 21, 22 according to Atex, they must be fitted with grounding equipment (contact the manufacturer).



9. It must be ensured that valves without levers or without an actuator do not open during transportation and storage (risk of damage to the disc).



10. Installation between flanges – flat gaskets or sealing and material according to the medium must be used. Flanges must have flat and smooth sealing surfaces e.g. B shape according to EN 1092.



11. The inner diameter of the flange must be of such a size as to avoid damage to the disc during opening.



12. Prior to the installation of the valve, the inner area has to be clean, free of any mechanical impurities (scales, slag, etc.).



13. Lever position indicates the position of the disc:

- Lever perpendicular to the pipe valve is closed,
- Lever parallel to the pipe valve is opened.



14. Opening and closing of the valve must be smooth, not abrupt, in order to prevent hydraulic shock and damage to the piping and potential danger to persons.



15. As the valves are not self-locking, the lever or actuator may not be removed with the piping under pressure.







16. Valves with actuators used for regulation must be designed to avoid cavitation (if necessary, consult with the manufacturer).



17. Valves with actuators must be adjusted before their installation in the piping; special attention must be paid to the adjustment of end positions.



18. If the temperature of the media in the pipe or ambient temperature exceeds 50° C or is below - 20° C, it is necessary to isolate (protect) the actuator according to the actuator manufacturer's instructions.



19. Single-acting pneumatic actuators, spring opening adjustment: the sealing edges of the disc must be protected during transportation and storage. The valve must be manually closed during installation.



20. Pneumatic (or hydraulic actuators must be adjusted so as to prevent quick closure (or opening) of the flow in the pipe. Unless stated otherwise, the recommended closing time t (sec) = DN (mm) / 50.



21. The electric actuator must be adjusted so that the actuator is switched off by the limit switch, not by the torque switch (see the instructions of the manufacturer of the electric actuator).



22. Horizontal position of the valve stem is recommended for valves of DN ≥ 300. It is therefore recommended to install the actuator onto the valve so that the leakage around the stem, if any, does not damage the actuator.



23. Double-acting pneumatic actuators are not self-locking, so they must be kept permanently under air pressure (or controlling medium).