

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLING. DAMAGE CAUSED BY NON COMPLIANCE WILL NOT BE COVERED BY WARRANTY.

INTRODUCTION

This document provides installation, operation and maintenance instructions for Valworx 5790 series concentric sanitary check valves.

MEDIA

Media should be non-particulate and free-flowing. Highly viscous fluids and media containing solids are generally not suitable for axial check valves.

PRESSURE RATING

The 5790 series check valves have a maximum pressure rating of 217 PSI at 482° F. Refer to the datasheet for minimum cracking pressure.

TEMPERATURE RATING

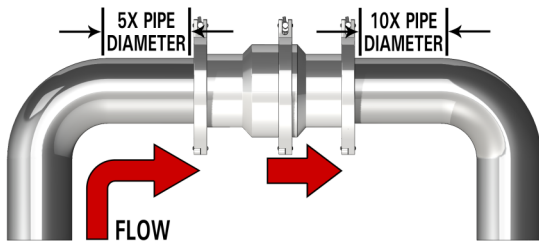
Valve temperature rating is -67 to 482°F (-55 to 250°C).

INSTALLATION

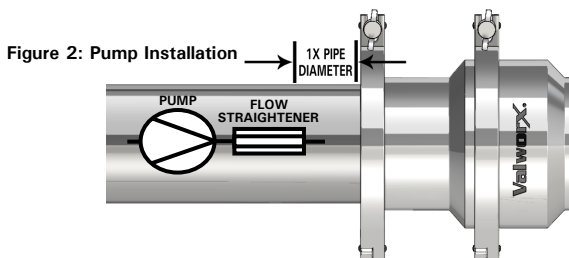
Ensure the valve is clean and in good operating condition prior to installation.

Check valves work best when the fluid flow is laminar. To ensure this, the valve should be installed with a straight pipe run of 5 x Nominal Pipe Diameter (NPD) upstream and 10 x NPD downstream. The valve may be installed close to the inlet of an isolation valve provided the isolating valve is full port and normally open.

Figure 1: Pipe Installation



When the recommended pipe run is not possible flow straighteners should be used. Close installation to pumps or other equipment that introduces turbulence can cause chattering of the disc against the valve body, increasing wear and reducing valve performance and service life.



The fluid pressure should be at least 2- 3x the cracking pressure to fully open the valve, and flow conditions should be sufficient to fully open the check valve under minimal and maximum flow conditions.

ORIENTATION & SIZING

The valve may be installed in either a horizontal or vertical orientation. Horizontal installation is preferred as it eliminates gravity and static head considerations. However, concentric check valves are non-draining and should be installed in horizontal applications only where self-draining is not required.

When sizing the check valve in a vertical orientation with downward flow, the head pressure of the column of fluid above the valve must be taken into account.

Note that the fluid path through the valve causes significant pressure loss which must be accounted for when determining pipe size. The check valve Cv should be slightly *lower* than the desired nominal Cv.



Remove the valve from the pipe by releasing the tri- clamps. The valve can be disassembled by loosening the body clamp and swinging it away from the flanges.

Caution: the valve is spring loaded and will spring apart when the clamp is removed.



OPERATION

The valve is opened when the upstream pressure of the fluid is sufficient to overcome the spring force (the cracking pressure). During fluid flow the fluid pressure compresses the spring which unseats the disc, allowing fluid to pass through the valve. When the flow stops the spring re-seats the disc, thereby sealing the valve and preventing backflow. Backflow pressure further seats the disc.

Sanitary spring check valves operate passively and therefore do not require any external energy source.

Figure 3: Valve Open

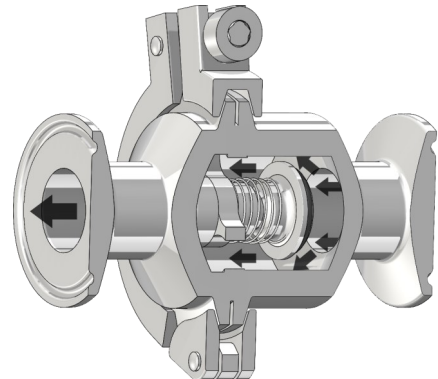
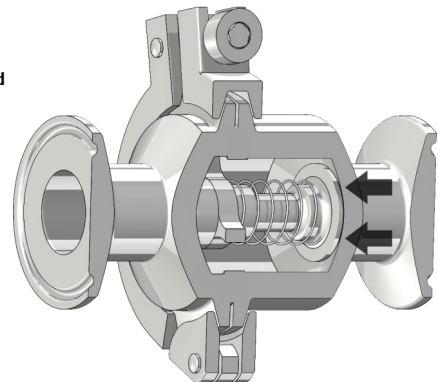


Figure 4: Valve Closed



MAINTENANCE

Remove the valve from the pipe by releasing the tri- clamps. The valve can be disassembled by loosening the body clamp and swinging it away from the flanges.

Caution: the valve is spring loaded and will spring apart when the clamp is removed.