

Excess Pressure Valve Type 44-7 and Type 44-8 (SEV)



Fig. 1 · Type 44-8 Safety Excess Pressure Valve

Mounting and operating instructions

EB 2623-2 EN

Edition December 2002



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General safety instructions

- ▶ The regulators may only be mounted, started up or serviced by fully trained and qualified personnel, observing the accepted industry codes and practices. Make sure employees or third persons are not exposed to any danger. All safety instructions and warnings in these mounting and operating instructions, particularly those concerning assembly, start-up and maintenance, must be observed.
- ▶ The pressure regulators fulfil the requirements of the European Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC. Valves with a CE marking have a declaration of conformity which includes information about the applied conformity assessment procedure. The declaration can be viewed and downloaded on the Internet at <http://www.samson.de>.
- ▶ For appropriate operation, make sure that the regulators are only used in areas where the operating pressure and temperatures do not exceed the operating values which are based on the valve sizing data submitted in the order. The manufacturer does not assume any responsibility for damage caused by external forces or any other external influence! Any hazards which could be caused in the pressure regulator by the process medium, the operating pressure or by moving parts are to be prevented by means of the appropriate measures.
- ▶ Proper shipping and appropriate storage are assumed.

Caution!

- ▶ When removing the regulators from the plant, make sure the relevant section of the pipeline is depressurized and, depending on the process medium, drained as well. If necessary, allow the valve to cool down or heat up to reach ambient temperature prior to starting any work on the regulator.
- ▶ Allow the plant to fill up slowly on start-up. On pressurizing the plant to carry out a pressure test, make sure the diaphragm actuator is not damaged by the test pressure. The maximum permissible pressure in the actuator must not be exceeded.
- ▶ Make sure the pressure regulators are frost protected when they are used to control freezing process media, e.g. water. If the regulator is installed in locations subject to frost, it must be removed from the pipeline when it is not operated.

1. Design and principle of operation

The excess pressure valves (and safety valves) are used especially in district heating systems and large heating networks to maintain the upstream pressure at the adjusted set point.

The Types 44-7 and 44-8 Excess Pressure Valves consist of the valve body with balanced valve plug and integrated actuator containing a diaphragm and spring assembly.

Type 44-8 is a safety excess pressure valve (SEV) and therefore, equipped with a second operating diaphragm. If the first diaphragm fails, the second permits continued operation. When the upstream pressure exceeds a given limit, the pressure regulator works as a safety valve by opening the valve to relieve the pressure.

The medium flows through the valve in the direction indicated by the arrow on the body. The upstream pressure (excess pressure) to be controlled is transferred through the internal hole in the body (12) to the operating diaphragm (6) and is converted into a positioning force. This positioning force is used to move the valve plug depending on the force of the spring assembly. Turn the set point adjuster (9) to change the spring force and, consequently, the set point.

The valve opens when the upstream pressure increases.

Typetest

The pressure regulator has been typetested as a safety excess pressure valve by the German technical surveillance association (TÜV).

The test mark is available on request.

Tightening torques		DN	Nm
Item 3	Plug section	15...25	70
		32...50	110
Item 13	Screws	15...25	8
		32...50	18

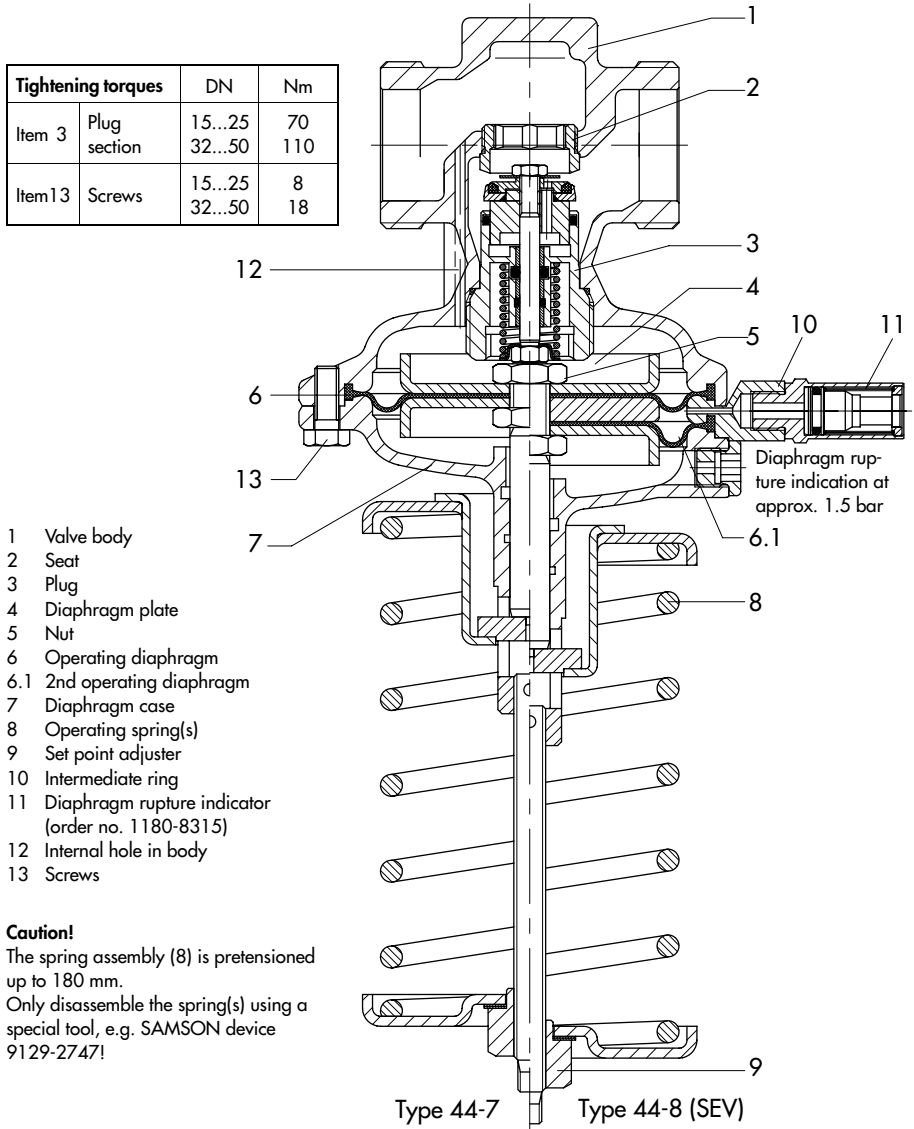


Fig. 2 · Sectional drawing

2. Installation

2.1 Mounting position

The excess pressure valves must be installed in horizontal pipelines with the actuator including the spring assembly suspended downwards.

Use the supplied screw joints for connection. Make sure the direction of flow corresponds to the arrow on the body.

2.2 Strainer

Install a strainer (SAMSON Type 1NI) upstream of the excess pressure valve to prevent that any sealing parts, globules and other impurities carried along by the process medium impair the proper functioning of the valve, above all the tight shut-off. Install the strainer so that the direction of flow corresponds to the arrow on the body. The filter element must be vertically suspended. Remember to leave enough space to remove it.

2.3 Additional mounting instructions

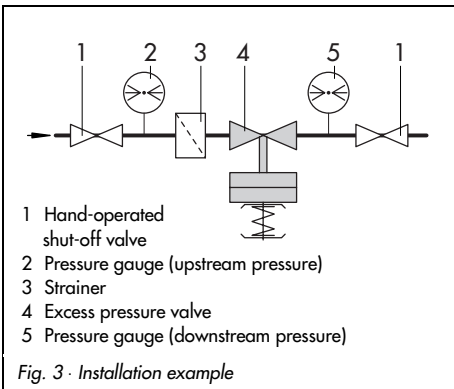
We recommend to install a hand-operated shut-off valve both upstream of the strainer and downstream of the regulator to be able to shut down the plant for cleaning and when working on the regulator. In addition, this relieves the operating diaphragms when the plant is not used for longer periods of time.

To monitor the pressures in the plant, install a pressure gauge both upstream and downstream of the regulator.

3. Operation

3.1 Start-up and set point adjustment

- ▶ First open the shut-off valve downstream of the excess pressure valve. Then slowly open the shut-off valve upstream of the excess pressure valve.
- ▶ Adjust desired upstream pressure (excess pressure) as set point using the set point adjuster (9) at the spring plate. Watch upstream pressure gauge during adjustment.
- ▶ Turn clockwise to increase the set point, and counterclockwise to reduce it.
- ▶ For **decommissioning**, first close shut-off valve upstream of the regulator; then close shut-off valve downstream of the regulator.



4. Maintenance – exchanging parts

The valve is subject to natural wear. Depending on the operating conditions, it must be checked at regular intervals.



Caution!

When working on the excess pressure valve, make sure the relevant section of the pipeline is depressurized and, depending on the medium, drained as well.

For high temperatures, allow the plant to cool down to ambient temperature before you start.

It is recommended to remove the excess pressure valve from the pipeline.

If the upstream pressure drops considerably after all consumers have been disconnected, the valve fails to close tightly. This may be caused by a contaminated seat and plug, or when the valve has become untight due to natural wear.

If external leakage occurs at the actuator body, or if the upstream pressure increases suddenly, check the operating diaphragm and replace it, if necessary.

Only for Type 44-8 (2 diaphragms):

The safety excess pressure valve has a hole in the intermediate ring (10) containing either a mechanical rupture indicator (activated at approx. 1.5 bar) or a pressure switch. When the lower diaphragm (6.1) fails, the pressure in the chamber between the two diaphragms increases until it reaches the value of the upstream pressure. The mechanical rupture indicator **shows a red marking**. In case a pressure switch is used, a diaphragm rupture can be indi-

cated either visually or acoustically by an appropriate signal.

If a rupture is indicated, replace the diaphragm (6.1).

4.1 Cleaning or exchanging the plug

1. Remove the regulator from the pipeline.
2. Remove screws (13) and the actuator. For sizes DN 15 to 25, unscrew the guide nipple of the plug section (3) using a socket wrench (order no. 1280-3001) and remove it. This wrench can also be made from, for example, a Gedore screwdriver bit (IN 19-19) by boring a 17 mm hole (Ø 17) into the 19 mm hexagon bit. For DN 32 to 50, unscrew the screw plug before removing the plug section.
3. Thoroughly clean the seat and plug section. Check whether the flow can pass properly through the internal hole in the body (12). If the plug is damaged, replace the complete plug section.

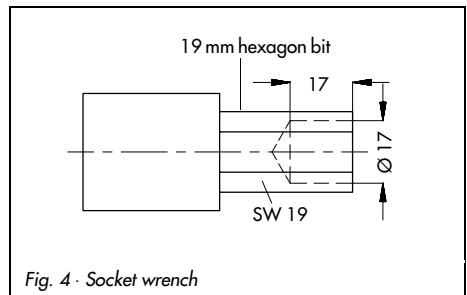


Fig. 4 · Socket wrench

4. For reassembly proceed in reverse order. Observe tightening torques as specified in the table in Fig. 2.

4.2 Exchanging the diaphragm

1. Remove the regulator from the pipeline.
2. Remove the springs (8) using a suitable tool, e.g. SAMSON device 9129-2747.



Caution!

Springs (8) are pretensioned up to 180 mm.

3. Remove screws (13) and the actuator.
4. Unscrew nut (5) and lift off the diaphragm plate (4). For Type 44-8, additionally remove the intermediate ring (10).
5. Exchange the diaphragm(s).
6. For reassembly proceed in reverse order. Observe tightening torques as specified in the table in Fig. 2.

5. Customer inquiries

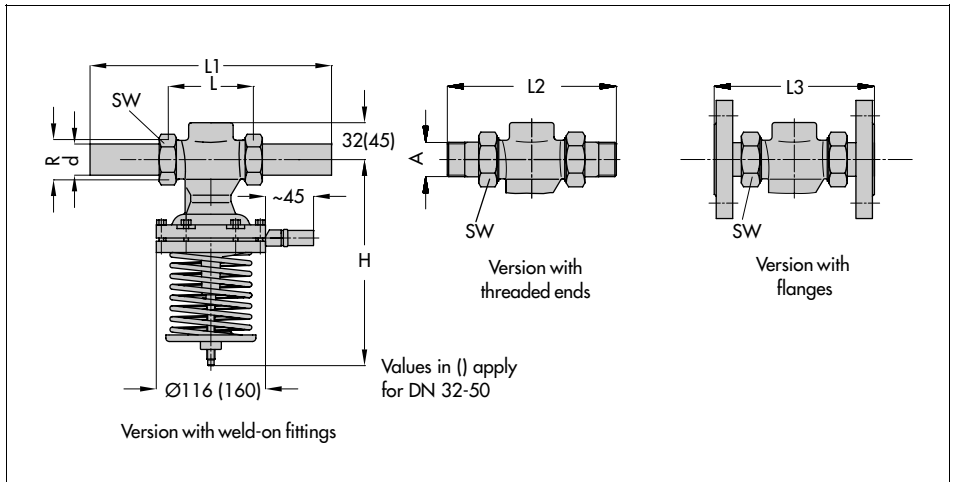
If you have any questions regarding the excess pressure valve, please submit the following details:

- ▶ Valve type and nominal size
- ▶ Product and order number as specified on the nameplate
- ▶ Pressure upstream and downstream of the valve
- ▶ Flow rate in m³/h
- ▶ Has a strainer been installed?
- ▶ Installation drawing

6. Dimensions in mm and weights

Nominal size DN	15	20	25	32	40	50
Pipe Ø d	21.3	26.8	33.7	42	48	60
R	G ^{3/4}	G1	G1 ^{1/4}	G1 ^{3/4}	G2	G2 ^{1/2}
Width across flats (SW)	30	36	46	59	65	82
Length L	65	70	75	100	110	130
L1 with weld-on fittings	210	234	244	268	294	330
Height H	Type 44-7	240			405	
	Type 44-8	248 ¹⁾			416	
Weight in kg	Approx. 2.0	2.1	2.2	8.5	9	9.5
Special versions						
With threaded ends (male thread)						
Length L2	129	144	159	180	196	228
Male thread A	G ^{1/2}	G ^{3/4}	G1	G1 ^{1/4}	G1 ^{1/2}	G2
Weight in kg	Approx. 2.0	2.1	2.2	8.5	9	9.5
With flanges PN 16/25						
Length L3	130	150	160	180	200	230
Weight in kg	Approx. 3.5	4.1	4.7	11.7	13	14.5

¹⁾ 273 for set point range 6 to 11 bar





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EB 2623-2 EN

S/Z 2003-03