

IVP - K16C0A9E1E10002

Installation, Operation and Maintenance Instructions MI0252

GENERAL NOTES

- THESE INSTRUCTIONS APPLY ONLY TO THE K16 SERIES VALVE, K16C0A9E1E10002 AND MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH GENERAL ARRANGEMENT DRG. K16C0A9E1E10002.
- THE PRESSURES SUPPLYING AND CONTROLLED BY THIS VALVE ARE SUFFICIENTLY HIGH TO ENDANGER HUMAN LIFE.
- SUITABLY TRAINED, QUALIFIED AND AUTHORISED PERSONNEL MUST CARRY OUT ALL INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES. UNAUTHORISED PERSONS MUST BE PROHIBITED FROM TAMPERING WITH, OR OPERATING THIS EQUIPMENT.
- IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE SYSTEM INTO WHICH THIS PRV IS TO BE SET IS PROVIDED WITH ADEQUATE ISOLATION AND SAFETY DEVICES RELEVANT TO THE MEDIA BEING PROCESSED.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- Maximum Inlet Pressure – 413 Bar
- Hydraulic Test Pressure – 620 Bar
- Outlet Pressure Range – 0.1 – 300 Bar
- CV – 0.84 (kV – 0.72)
- Pressure Surge - 10%
- Valve Temperature Range -40°C to +150°C

POLYMER	Ta TEMP	NON ATEX
NITRILE	-10 TO 100°C	-10 to +100°C
VITON	-20 TO 135°C	-20 TO +150°C
EPDM	-30 TO 115°C	-30 TO +115°C

1.0 DESCRIPTION

- The PRV is suitable for use in medium to high-pressure gas/liquid systems where a reduction of pressure is required.
- This valve is not considered subject to creep or fatigue within its specified operating limits
- The range of pressure reduction is infinite, and is made possible by the infinitely variable dome charging pressure.
- As standard, a 6.3mm(1/4") diameter, soft trimmed, balanced valve is fitted.
- Internal sealing is achieved with "O" rings.
- The Inlet/Outlet connections are suitable for mounting into lines of DN6 (nom.).
- It is recommended that connecting pipe-work be suitably supported close to the valve connections.
- It is assumed that a gauge reflecting the outlet pressure is positioned before the outlet isolation valve.
- Suitable downstream pressure relief must be incorporated.
- Approximate weight of the equipment is 2 Kg. therefore; the equipment may be regarded as portable.

1.1 FUNCTION

To obtain flow through an K16 PRV, it is necessary to charge its dome with an **inert** gas (nitrogen or air - not oxygen). Before the valve of the controller will open, the pressure in the dome must overcome the combined load of the valve spring and the inlet pressure under the valve head.

2.0 INSTALLATION

BEFORE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY INSTALLATION WORK, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT ANY SOURCE OF PRESSURISED MEDIA BE TURNED OFF OR ISOLATED FROM THE POINT AT THAT THE PRV WILL BE INSTALLED.

DAMAGE MAY OCCUR TO THE VALVE IF SUBJECTED TO ANY IMPACT. THIS RISK INCREASES AT LOWER TEMPERATURES. IF THE VALVE IS DROPPED OR SUBJECT TO ANY IMPACT IT SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE MANUFACTURER FOR INSPECTION.

AT ALL TIMES, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT ISOLATING VALVES MUST BE ACTUATED SLOWLY TO AVOID THE RISK OF EXPLOSION DUE TO DIESELING.

The valve is not designed specifically to function without any effect from shock loads incurred as a result of adverse traffic, wind or seismic conditions. Any use in these areas is at user risk.

- Remove packaging and ensure that there are no obviously loose parts or visual signs of damage.
- Check that the information listed on the nameplate confirms that the PRV supplied is suitable for the intended service.
- The system into which the PRV is to be set must be clean and free of any solid inclusion that could be a source of damage to soft-seated components.
- The PRV is set directly into the line using the threaded inlet and outlet connections.
- The two ports are diametrically opposite **and it is important that the PRV is correctly oriented into the pipe-work.** A Flow direction arrow is stamped on the body. Other than for ease of maintenance, the **angular** orientation of the PRV in the line is not important.

2.1 SETTING TO WORK

- Ensure that inlet and outlet connections are leak-tight. Check with "leak detection" fluid if necessary.
- Ensure that supply and outlet isolation valves are **closed**.
- Close all needle valves.
- Gauges must be provided in the line in order that inlet and outlet pressures may be monitored during setting up.
- Ensure that **correct supply pressure** is available, before **SLOWLY** opening supply isolation valve. Outlet isolating valve remains closed.
- **Loading from the line: VERY SLOWLY**, open line loading needle valve on side of dome (anti-clockwise) and monitor pressure on the outlet gauge. This should rise as the dome is charged. When correct outlet pressure is reached, **close** needle valve (clock-wise). **VERY SLOWLY**, open outlet-isolating valve to run system.
- **Loading from an external supply:** Connect suitable inert gas or air supply to 1/8"BSP connection in dome. Slowly open needle valve on top of dome (anti-clockwise) to charge dome at the same time monitoring pressure on outlet gauge. When correct outlet pressure is reached, **close** needle valve (clock-wise). Disconnect external supply and refit plug. **VERY SLOWLY**, open outlet-isolating valve to run system.
- **Venting dome:** Open needle valve on top of dome to vent dome.
- **Note that external valve surfaces may become very hot or cold during use, dependant on media.**

3.0 MAINTENANCE

- Having few moving parts, the K16 will require only periodic inspection of those items subject to wear or deterioration to ensure long service and reliability.
- It is recommended that when servicing or repair becomes necessary the PRV be returned for factory refurbishment. However, the design of the K16 does enable servicing in the field, with minimal inconvenience, to satisfy plant operations and minimise down times.
- It is recommended that all repairs and servicing be carried out using only quality assured spares supplied by the manufacturer.

3.1 PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

- In a clean system, the K16 will continue to deliver trouble free service over long periods of time. Under these conditions, maintenance intervals may be as long as 24-36 months. In more arduous conditions or in aggressive media service, the periods may be shorter, 6-12 months. It is however, important that units in safety related applications be inspected more frequently. During these preventative maintenance periods, the following procedure is suggested:
 - a) Inspect all "O" seals for wear, brittleness or other signs of damage. All those displaying any indication of damage or deterioration should be replaced. However, it is recommended that all seals, regardless of any damages should be routinely replaced.
 - b) Remove the valve and seat and inspect closely for wear or damage. Typical signs of damage will be nicks or raised burrs around the seating edge of the seat, or indentations, abrasions and hard particle inclusions in the soft (seating) area of the valve member. Severe wear and/or very apparent nicks, burrs or particle inclusion would indicate that replacement is necessary. Light wear and the presence of a clean, continuous seating ring on both parts would indicate that they are suitable for re-use.
 - c) Any components showing signs of corrosion should be inspected for indications of permanent damage (i.e. pitting etc.) and replaced if any are present.

3.2 REMEDIAL MAINTENANCE

- If the K16 is maintained to a planned programme, it is unlikely that the need for remedial service will arise. However, if the system becomes contaminated or an operating system problem causes damage to one of the control elements, the PRV may malfunction. In general it is recommended that damaged PRV's be returned to the factory for repair. To facilitate field repair, and minimise plant downtime, **Table 1** lists some possible faults and probable causes/solutions.

We also make the following recommendations:

- It is preferable that the PRV be repaired or serviced under workshop conditions, as the opened equipment must be protected from ingress of dirt and other foreign material. Should operational requirements make it necessary to service the PRV in the pipeline, precautions should be taken to avoid contamination of the unit or parts.

SAFETY NOTE: WHEN UNDERTAKING ANY REPAIR OR SERVICING IN WHICH THE PRV REMAINS IN THE LINE, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE EQUIPMENT IS ISOLATED FROM THE PRESSURISED MEDIA. IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT THAT THE DOME IS FULLY VENTED - SEE 2.1 FOR PROCEDURE.

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Rise in outlet pressure above that set.	Damaged valve and/or seat Dirty valve and/or seat Damaged valve "o" ring Damaged seat "o" ring Valve spring failure Valve jams open	Replace part(s). Clean part(s). Replace part Replace part Replace part Investigate cause - replace valve if necessary
Loss of outlet pressure	Damaged diaphragm Leaking dome	Replace part. Tighten or replace part.

Table 1

4.0 STRIPPING AND RE-ASSEMBLY

Having few parts, stripping and re-assembly of the K16 may be regarded as straightforward, provided certain conditions are observed.

- Cleanliness is of the utmost importance, even the smallest of inclusions may seriously affect the operation of the PRV.
- Tool List:
Torque wrench
4 mm A/F Hexagon Wrench Key
6 mm A/F Hexagon Wrench Key
Adjustable spanner.
- Use only sparing amounts of grease during re-assembly. That recommended is "Dow Corning MS4", any alternative should be checked carefully. Use of greases at all, with media other than inert gases, **MUST BE CHECKED WITH LUBRICANT SUPPLIERS!**
- For safety, **all** tightening torque values **must** be adhered to. Refer to assembly drawing.

4.1 STRIPPING

- Remove M8 socket head capscrews and washers.
- Lift off dome complete with needle valves and plug taking care with small 'o' rings between the two halves.
- The needle valves, 'o' rings, plug (if fitted), and bonded seal can be removed.
- Working at the other end of the valve, unscrew and withdraw the capsule housing complete with valve, spring and 'o' rings. **Note that some residual pressure may escape during removal of the capsule housing.**
- At this stage the seat and 'o' ring may come out with the body plug, however if not, gently pull out with a hooked instrument.

4.2 RE-ASSEMBLY

- This is a direct reversal of stripping.
- It is important that components are clean
- Replace the dome in the correct orientation i.e. with the dome needle valves in-line with the body needle valve.

Manufacturer:

In the event of fire the seals on this valve may become ineffective and/or give off toxic fumes.

With respect to unstable and dangerous fluids intended for use with this valve, refer to Transport and Handling sections of the Manufacturers Safety Data Sheet for that fluid or contact Thompson Valves Technical Sales for advice.

