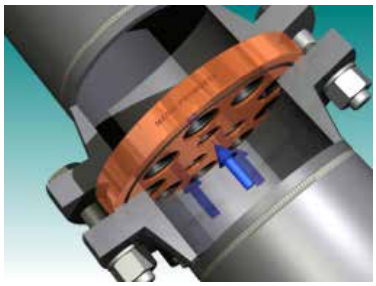
Installation Instructions

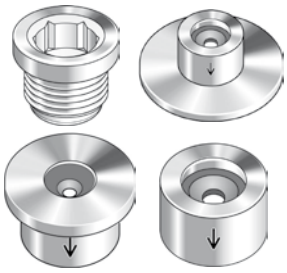
Valves must be installed the right way around or immediate valve failure may result. A direction of flow arrow is stamped on the valve body.

Threaded valve M/F

Wafer installed between flanges



Inserts must be installed as per direction of flow arrow.



It is recommended to orientate the valves stamped data toward the top, or in such a position to facilitate identification. Bends or elbows immediately in front of valve will not affect the valves performance, however due to the relative high velocity of the water jets exiting the valve, and possible erosion issues, it is recommended that a straight pipe, the length of approximately the nominal diameter of the fitting, be fitted on valves outlet.

OPERATING TEMPERATURES

Maximum operating temperatures depends on rubber used in valve, but please note that maximum temperature for PVC is 50 °C.
Viton (V), max 200 °C. EPDM (E), max 100 °C. Precision (NBR) max 60 °C.
Each valve is marked with flow direction, flow and control rubber type. Unless the reference marked on valve contains the letter V or E the maximum operating temperature is 60 °C, or 50 ° for PVC valves.

USE OF SIEVES

The installation of a sieve upstream of the Maric valve is recommended where solid particles larger than one third of the valves orifice diameter is likely to be encountered. The mesh aperture should be around one quarter to one third of the valves orifice diameter.

SCREWED VALVES

Refer to direction of flow arrow. The use of thread tape or similar can be used to get a tighter seal.

PVC SCREWED VALVES

Tape can be used for a watertight seal but not too much. Recommended tightness is hand tight, plus a quarter turn.

INSERT

Type Valves; Installation varies according to application. They must be installed as per direction of flow arrow.

WAFER TYPE VALVES

Wafer type valves are designed for mounting between smooth flat faced pipe flanges.
Wafers are fitted with an o-ring in each face for sealing purposes. Gaskets are therefore not required. If flange faces are rough, or grooved on a diameter close to that on the o-ring of the wafer, then either the flange grooves should be removed by machining, or the wafer o-rings removed, and flange gaskets fitted. Remove the tape holding the o-rings in place prior to assembly. The application of a light smear of grease in the o-ring groove will prevent the o-ring falling out during assembly. Standard wafers are orifice plate style, i.e. they are not full flange type, see above picture. Flange bolts will locate the wafer concentrically, and the wafer remains visible between the flanges when viewing the assembly. The wafer should be located as close as possible to concentric prior to final clamping. Flanges must have aperture dimensions of no less than the nominal size of the flange. i.e. a DN100 flange, must have an internal diameter, (where it butts up against the wafer valve), of no less than 100.0 mm. If it is less than this, then the flanges will either require machining (chamfering) at an angle of 45 degrees, out to the nominal diameter, or spacers fitted. Otherwise the valves inlet and outlet orifii will be covered more than is permitted and will restrict flow rate to less than the specification of the valve. It is common for a large portion of the outer aperture of the inlet orifii to be covered by the flanges.

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