



INSTRUCTIONS

IST. DATA SHEET - 013 ING

Rev. 0

ASSEMBLY, USE AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTION

EQUIPMENT PRESSURE DESCRIPTION: SIX-WAY BALL VALVE, WITH BRASS BODY FLOATING BALLS

USE

The intercepted fluid must be compatible with the construction materials of ball valve: brass, PTFE, PTFE reinforced carbographite, FPM, EPDM, NBR, FKM.

THE MAX PRESSURES IN ACCORDING TO THE WORKING TEMPERATURES ARE THE FOLLOWING:

* temperature °C	PN 16	Ball's tightness seats
* -10 °C ÷ 100 °C	16 bar	PTFE

* MATERIAL RESISTENCE'S DATA

WARNING!

IT IS USEFUL TO EMPTY THE BALL VALVE AND THE SYSTEM COMPLETELY WHEN THE INTERCEPTED FLUID COULD SOLIDIFY AT TEMPERATURES LOWER THAN 0°C (FOR EX., WATER) AND INCREASE ITS VOLUME DAMAGING ITS SEALING.

ASSEMBLY

Before installing make sure the pipe into which the valve is screwed does not show impurities that may damage the ball and the seat tightness causing leaking.

To seal the threadings use a dope compatible with the intercepted fluid without exceeding to avoid unuseful efforts when assembling.

After installing make sure the valve does not undergo stresses due to an exceeding anchorage distance or to unparallel pipes, then, support the pipes with the proper clamps.



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The valve must be manoeuvred exclusively with the lever handle supplied with the kit without using any other supplementary lever handles.

Turn the lever handle by 90° clockwise to close the valve until it reaches its beat.

Turn the lever handle by 90° anticlockwise to open the valve until it reaches its beat.

The ball valve must always be fully open or fully closed.

Any intermediate position of the valve may cause long-lasting bucklings of the tightness seats which make the intercepted fluid leak.

To avoid water hammering on the pipes manoeuvre the valve by a gradual rotation.

When testing the systems never use pressures higher than the nominal pressure shown on the valves; that could buckle the seats and the gaskets and damage their sealing irremediably.

MAINTENANCE

Before take a valve apart, make sure that the pipe are not under pressure.

Every six months check the valve visually to verify there are no defects that may cause problems when using it and, if the case, replace it. Before acting on the valve make sure that the pipes are not under pressure. We are not responsible in case of tampering of our valves without our authorization, in this case the warranty expires.

WASTE DISPOSAL

After replacement of the valve, it must be disposed according to the laws (about the waste disposal) of the Country of destination.

The waste (disused valve) can also be identified as recyclable material.



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LIST OF INCOMPATIBLE SUBSTANCES

Many chemical substances react in a dangerous way when they come in touch with others.

Please find below a list of the main incompatible substances, by way of a non-limiting example.

Acetylene	with copper (piping), halogens, silver, mercury and their compounds					
Acetone	with concentrated mixtures of sulphuric and nitric acid					
Acetic acid	with chromic acid, nitric acid, hydroxyls, ethylene glycol, perchloric acid, peroxides and permanganates					
Chromic acid	with acetic acid, naphthalene, camphor, alcohol, glycerol, turpentine and inflammable fluids					
Nitric acid	with acetic, chromic and cyanogenic acid, aniline, carbon, hydrogen sulphide ,fluids, gases and substances that are promptly nitrated					
Oxalic acid	with silver and mercury					
Perchloric acid	with acetic anhydride, bismuth and its alloys, alcohol, paper, wood, fats and other organic substances					
Hydrogen sulphide	with nitric acid and oxidants.					
Sulphuric acid	with chlorates, perchlorates, permanganates and water.					
Alcohols and Polyols	with nitric acid.					
Anhydrous ammonia	with mercury, halogens, calcium hypochlorite and hydrogen fluoride					
Ammonium nitrate	with acids, metal powders, sulphur, combustible materials					
Aniline	with nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide					
Silver	with acetylene, oxalic acid, tartaric acid and ammonic compounds					
Arsenic (materials containing	with any reducing agent					
Azidos	with water.					
Chlorine dioxide	with ammonia, methane, phosphine, hydrogen sulphide					
Bromine	with ammonia, acetylene, butadiene, butane, hydrogen, sodium carbide, turpentine and					
Activated carbon	with all oxidizing agents, calcium hypochlorite					
Cyanides	with acids and alkali					
Chlorates	with ammonia salts, acids, metal powders, sulphur, finely pulverized organic and flammable compounds and carbon with ammonia, acetylene, butadiene, petrol and other by-products of oil, hydrogen, sodium					
Chlorine	carbide, turpentine and finely pulverized metals					
Chloroform	with sodium and potassium					
Chlorides	with sulphuric acid					
Dichloromethane	with sodium and potassium					
Chlorine dioxide	with ammonia, methane, phosphine, hydrogen sulphide					
Fluorine	with all other chemical substances					
(White) phosphorus	with air, oxygen, alkali, reducing agents					
Hydrocarbons in general	with fluorine, chlorine, formic acid, chromic acid, sodium peroxide					
Hydrogen sulphate	with nitric acid vapours and oxidizing gasses					
lodine	with acetylene and ammonia					
Hypochlorite	with acids, activated carbon					
Flammable fluids	with ammonium nitrate, chromic acid, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, sodium peroxide and halogens					
Mercury	with acetylene, fulminic acid, hydrogen					
Alkaline metals(e.g. calcium potassium, sodium)	with water, carbon dioxide, carbon tetrachloride, and other chlorinated hydrocarbons					
Ammonium nitrate	with acids, metal powders, flammable fluids, chlorates, nitrates, sulphur and finely pulverized organic substances or flammable compounds					
Nitrites and Nitrates	with acids					
Nitroparaffin	with inorganic bases, amines					
Calcium oxide	with water					
Oxygen	with oils, fats, hydrogen, flammable fluids, solids and gasses					
Phosphorus pentoxide	with water					
Potassium perchlorate	with sulphuric acid and other acids.					
Potassium permanganate Hydrogen peroxide	with glycerol, ethylene glycol, benzaldehyde and sulphuric acid with chromium, copper, iron, most other metals and their salts, flammable fluids and other combustible materials, aniline and nitromethane					
Sodium peroxide	with any oxidizable substance, such as methanol, glacial acetic acid, acetic anhydride, benzaldehyde, carbon disulphide, glycerol, ethyl acetate and furfural.					
Potassium	with carbon tetrachloride, carbon dioxide ,water, chloroform, dichloromethane					
Copper	with acetylene, azide and hydrogen peroxide					
Sodium	with carbon tetrachloride, carbon dioxide ,water, chloroform, dichloromethane					
Sodium azide	with lead, copper and other metals. This compound is usually employed as a preservative, but it forms unstable and explosive compounds with metals					
Selenium	with reducing agents					
Sulphides	with strong acids					
Carbon tetrachloride	Sodium, potassium					

Wrench for 6-way valve's elastic ring Ø19



Wrench type: Straight for interiors J2

Elastic rings: Ø19 ÷ 60 mm

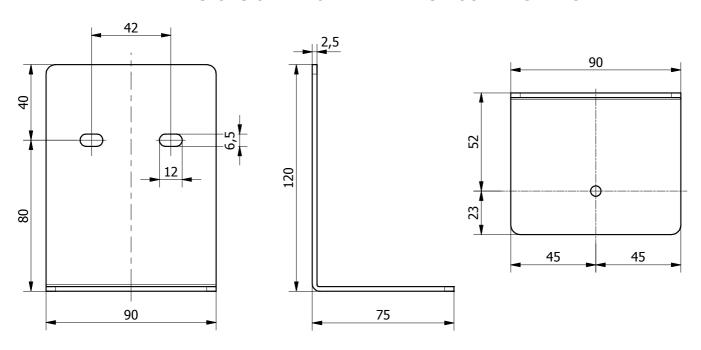
Length: 175 mm

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ED. N° Data	Descrizione modific	he								
	Descrizione	l. £				Cod	artic.			
	wrei	Wrench for elastic ring					Ed. N°			
	Disegn. D. Agarla V	Disegn. <i>D. Agarla</i> Verif. Appr.			Data 13/09/2019 Scala			Sost. dis.		
iDRO	•		Trattamen	Trattamento		Dis. CAD				
SFER	Conicità di estrazione	2° Raggi no	on quotati R	1 Smussi non quotati 1 x 45°			Peso artic.			
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Rugosità generale 3.2	ISO 2768 - m	±0.1	±0.2	±0.3	±0.5	±0.8	±1.2	±2.0		
IDROSFER si rise	erva a termini di legge la pro	prietà del preser	nte disegno con	divieto di ripro	durlo o comunic	arlo a terzi se	nza sua autorizza	zione.		

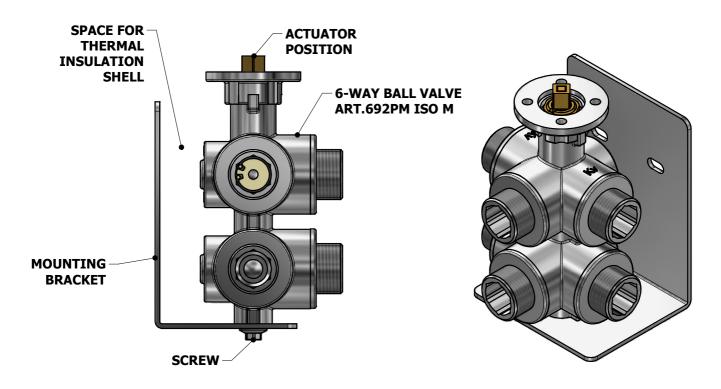


MOUNTING BRACKET FOR ART. 692PM ISO M

DIMENSIONS OF THE 6-WAY VALVE'S MOUNTING BRACKET



ASSEMBLY DESIGN OF THE 6-WAY VALVE WITH MOUNTING BRACKET



Idrosfer declines every responsibility if products that are not compatible with materials used for the construction of their valves are identified.

To be used as a guide only, Idrosfer reserves the right to modify these details if deems it appropriate and without giving prior notice.