

PURE-FLO® Bio-Tek® Diaphragm Valves

Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual

Hand Wheel Operated Valves

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Attention: Sales Department

ITT INDUSTRIES VALVES AND VALVE ACTUATORS ARE DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED USING GOOD WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS, AND THEY MEET ALL APPLICABLE INDUSTRY STANDARDS. THESE VALVES ARE AVAILABLE WITH COMPONENTS OF VARIOUS MATERIALS, AND THEY SHOULD BE USED ONLY IN SERVICES RECOMMENDED IN OUR PRODUCT CATALOG OR BY A COMPANY VALVE ENGINEER.

MISAPPLICATION OF THE PRODUCT MAY RESULT IN INJURIES OR PROPERTY DAMAGE. A SELECTION OF VALVE COMPONENTS OF THE PROPER MATERIAL CONSISTENT WITH THE PARTICULAR PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS, IS IMPORTANT FOR PROPER APPLICATION.

EXAMPLES OF THE MISAPPLICATION OR MISUSE OF ITT INDUSTRIES VALVES INCLUDE USE IN AN APPLICATION IN WHICH THE PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE RATING IS EXCEEDED OR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN VALVES AS RECOMMENDED.

IF VALVE EXHIBITS ANY INDICATION OF LEAKAGE, DO NOT OPERATE. ISOLATE VALVE AND EITHER REPAIR OR REPLACE.

1.0 INSTALLATION

NOTE: WELD END VALVES

Weld end valves for tubing may be welded with automatic equipment without removing the diaphragm. Manual welding requires bonnet/diaphragm removal before welding. See Section 2.4, steps 1-2, 5-9.

1.1 For vertical piping systems, BIO-TEK diaphragm valves may be installed in any orientation. For horizontal piping systems to be drained through the valve, install the valve with the small machined dots near the valve ends at the 12 o'clock position.

1.2 Prior to pressurization (with the valve slightly open), tighten the bonnet screws (11) in a crisscross pattern to 20-25 in-lb (2.3-2.8 N-m). Use multiple passes to bring the torque up gradually to the final value. It is recommended that bonnet fasteners be retightened at ambient conditions after the system has cycled through operating pressure and temperature. Minimum torque value will provide longer diaphragm cycle life for valves in non-autoclave and low thermal cycle conditions. Maximum torque value will be required for autoclave conditions and high thermal cycle conditions. If leakage occurs at the body-diaphragm sealing area, immediately depressurize the system and tighten the bonnet screws (11) as noted above. If leakage continues, diaphragm replacement is required. See Section 2.4.

2.0 MAINTENANCE

2.1 Periodically inspect condition of external valve parts. Replace all parts showing excessive wear or corrosion.

2.2 If body-diaphragm seating area leaks, depressurize system and open valve slightly. Tighten bonnet screws (11) as described in Section 1.2. If leakage continues, diaphragm replacement is required.

2.3 If leakage is occurring around the handwheel (16) or spindle (7), the diaphragm is ruptured and must be replaced. **Warning** - when using sealed (-18S) bonnets, diaphragm rupture may not be evident in the form of external leakage. Use care when removing bonnet (1).

2.4 DIAPHRAGM REPLACEMENT

2.4.1 Remove line pressure. Rotate handwheel (16) clockwise to just close valve.

2.4.2 Remove bonnet screws (11) and lift off bonnet (1).

2.4.3 Unscrew diaphragm (3 or 4) from compressor (2) by turning counterclockwise. Replacement diaphragm should be identical size and grade as original diaphragm. The size and grade are marked on the diaphragm tabs, (the diaphragm side with the stud).

2.4.4 For PTFE assemblies only:

2.4.4.1 Install the new elastomer backing cushion over the tube nut (Figure 1).

2.4.4.2 Invert the PTFE diaphragm by pressing the center of the diaphragm face with your thumbs while holding the edge of the diaphragm with your fingers (Figure 2).

2.4.4.3 Engage the threads of the diaphragm into the compressor by rotating clockwise (Figure 3).



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

2.4.4.4 Continue rotating the PTFE diaphragm clockwise into the compressor while securing the backing cushion from rotating (Figure 4).

2.4.5 Rotate the diaphragm until hard stop or heavy resistance is achieved and additional force does not significantly rotate the diaphragm into the compressor (Figure 5).



Figure 4



Figure 5

2.4.6 For PTFE assemblies only reinvert diaphragm (Figure 6).

2.4.7 Back off (no more than 1/2 turn) until the bolt holes in diaphragm and the bonnet flange align (Figure 7).



Figure 6



Figure 7

2.4.8 Rotate handwheel (16) counterclockwise just enough to permit flange area of diaphragm (3 or 4) to rest flat against flange area of bonnet (1).

2.4.9 Replace valve bonnet (1) on body (6) and tighten bonnet screws (11) handtight.

2.4.10 Close valve fully by rotating handwheel (16) clockwise; then back off one-half to one full turn of handwheel (16). Tighten bonnet screws (11) evenly to 20-25 in-lb. (2.3-2.8 N-m) (see Section 1.2).

2.4.11 Open valve and check bonnet screws (11) to ensure they are evenly tightened.

2.4.12 If diaphragm leaks at body-bonnet joint after reaching temperature and pressure, depressurize system and retighten bonnet screws (11) in accordance with Section 1.2.

2.5 LUBRICATION

NOTE: Standard lubricant is Chevron FM ALC EP.

2.5.1 Remove bonnet screws (11) and lift bonnet assembly from body.

2.5.2 Pry caplug (12) loose and remove screw (17), o-ring (10) and handwheel (16).

2.5.3 Inspect and replace o-ring (9) as necessary. Coat o-ring with lubricant.

2.5.4 Reinstall screw (17) and rotate clockwise until spindle (7) begins turn-



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