WAFER SWING CHECK VALVE
FAF2330

2330

PRODUCTION STANDARDS

DN25 ➔DN400
PN 16

Design	EN 14341
Connection	Wafer Type EN 1092-1 / ISO 7005-1
Face to Face	EN 558 Series 97
Marking	EN 19
Tests	EN 12266-1
Coating	Electrostatic Powder Epoxy (FBE)

Features

- The disc hinged on the body is placed within the flow section.
- With the start of movement at defined flow direction on the system, the disc leaves the flow section by turning in its axis and allows the flow pass.
- When the flow stops, the disc sits on the EPDM sealing rings placed on the body through disc spring force and maintains 100% tight sealing.
- Deigned to maintain the minimum head loss on the pipeline.
- Through its short installation length and eye screw (hook), easy to install between two flanges.
- Due in part to their oversized, heavier discs, typical full-sized swing check valves only fully open at an average flow rate of 11 ft/s. When activated at a lower flow rate, these valves loose true controllability and do not fully open.
- A partially open disc creates an obstruction that produces a higher pressure drop and fluttering of the valve disc - disturbing the flow and increasing the chance of water hammer.
- FAF2330 is suitable to eliminate these problems. It has been engineered to accelerate line media through the valve and achieve a virtually unobstructed full opening in low pressure.
- Constructed with stainless steel swing.
- Body can be made of galvanized carbon steel (FAF2330) or stainless steel (FAF2300). Disc is made of 1.4301/AISI 304 stainless steel for both types.
- Has stainless steel body, disc and spring.
- Can be installed in horizontal or vertical position
- No maintenance needed.
- Effective for preventing minor leakage.

Temperature

- +130 °C

Product Description

FAF2330 Wafer type Check Valve, while allowing the flow moving to the desired flow direction, stops the flow when exposed to backflow.

Versions

- Standard version as stainless steel
- Custom production for specific orders

Scope of Application

- Steam
- Hot & cold water
- Power & heat engineering
- Pressurized Air
- Industrial technologies
- Fluids without acidity or alkalinity properties

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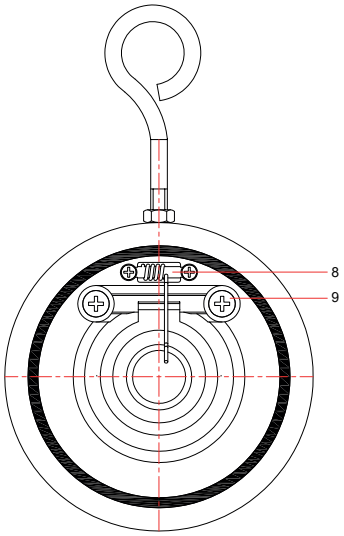

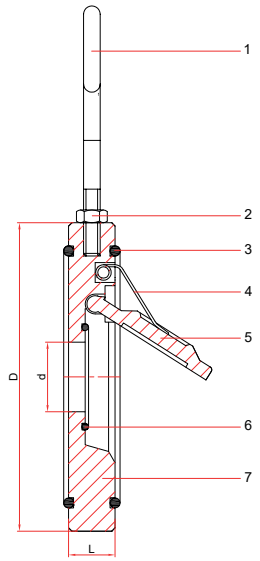

PRODUCTS MODEL CODES	
FAF2300	WAFER CHECK VALVE - STAINLESS STEEL
FAF2330	**WAFER CHECK VALVE - CARBON STEEL**
FAF2340	CHECK VALVE - FORGED
FAF2350	DUAL CHECK VALVE - STAINLESS STEEL
FAF2355	DUAL CHECK VALVE - NICKEL
FAF2370	WAFER CHECK VALVE - CARBON STEEL
FAF2371	WAFER CHECK VALVE - CARBON STEEL

VALVE TEST PRESSURE (Bar)		
MAX. OPERATING PRESSURE	BODY / SHELL TEST	SEAT TEST
16	24	17,6
100% of the valves are subjected to hydrostatic tests at FAF facilities.		

Note

- For proper use and safety precautions please follow the installation and operating instructions.

NO	ITEM	MATERIALS
1	Hook	Steel
2	Nut	Dın 934
3	O-Ring	EPDM
4	Spring	Stainless Steel
5	Disc	Stainless Steel 1.4301 - AISI 304
6	O-Ring	EPDM
7	Body	Stainless Steel 1.4301 - AISI 304, WCB CAST STEEL
8	Shaft	Stainless Steel
9	Bolt	Stainless Steel

Technical Details & Drawing, Dimensions

DN	DIMENSION			RATINGS		STUD SIZE	BOLT/NUT QTY	FASTENING MOMENT Nm	WRENCH SIZE (mm)
mm	D	d	L	KV m^3/h	Weight Kg				
25	71	11	14	35	0,4	M12X70	4	85	19
32	81	20	14	55	0,5	M16X75	4	205	24
40	93	23	14	88	0,7	M16X75	4	205	24
50	109	32	14	160	0,8	M16X80	4	205	24
65	129	40	14	245	1,2	M16X80	4	205	24
80	144	54	14	400	1,5	M16X90	8	205	24
100	164	70	18	615	2,3	M16X90	8	205	24
125	195	92	18	1000	3,1	M16X100	8	205	24
150	220	112	20	1500	4	M20X110	8	400	30
200	275	154	22	2350	7,5	M20X120	12	400	30
250	330	192	26	3100	13,9	M24X140	12	691	36
300	380	227	32	4000	15,8	M24X150	12	691	36
350	440	270	38	5900	25,8	M24X170	16	691	36
400	490	315	44	7500	36,3	M27X180	16	1010	41

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Installation And Operation Manual

A. Before Installation

1. Make sure that the installer is knowledgeable and skilled.
2. On the pipeline, use counter flanges according to EN 1092-1/ ISO 7005-1 standard.

   a. Before installation, check the counter flange surfaces, clean if necessary.

   b. Make ready the flange connection equipments (bolts, nuts and washers) by selecting the dimensions and the quantities to be used from our "Pipeline connection equipments" table.
3. Before installing the valve, remove any such residue from the pipeline by air or steam, as corrosion, welding burrs, dirt and residue on your pipeline may cause deformation and erosion on the valve.

B. During Installation

1. Remove the check valve from its package.
2. The flow direction of the check valve is defined on the body. The flow direction must be compatible with the flow direction in the installation.
3. The pipe centers to be connected to the check valve should be on the same axis, the counter flanges should be perpendicular to the pipe axis and the flange bolt holes should be on the same axis. Otherwise, there may be leakage in the valve due to axial misalignment causing stresses on the valve.
4. O-rings on check valve body is used as sealing gasket. Due to this reason, DO NOT USE any additional gasket wiith your installation. By holding the lifting lug located on the check valve, center the check valve to the pipe axis. Place the check valve between the two counter flanges with the specified connection equipments. Do not allow tensile stress to occur Take the clearances of the bolts and nuts and tighten each other at the specified torque reciprocally.
5. Taking into consideration the nominal pressure rating marked on the valve; check for leakages with 1.1 times this nominal pressure.

Instructions For Use

1. In cold climate conditions, it is absolutely necessary to insulate the the check valves as the frozen water inside the valves may cause danger to valves and other equipments.
2. Valve operating pressue is printed on the body. Valve sealing tests are dones during the production stage, where the body strength test (shell test) is 1.5 times of the operating pressure, where the leakage test (seat test) is 1.1 times of the of the operating pressure. Although the valve is tested with more pressure ratings than its operating pressure rating, please note that the design and operation of the valve is determined according to the operating pressure. Applying higher pressure values than the operating pressure will cause damage to the valve.
3. For efficient operation of your pipeline, precautions should be taken against calcification and rusting with chemicals or anti-corrosion systems.
4. In order to protect the valves on your installation system from the residue on the line; it is extremely important to use strainer at a proper location on the pipeline for efficient operation of your installation.