SAFETY VALVES

FIG 500, 500F, 500SS, 500ST, 520, 500FN, 500L, 500LF SERIES

Installation

- To be fitted by trained and competent personnel.
- Clean and blow through all pipework before installing the valve.
- Protective caps should not be removed from the NABIC® safety valve until immediately prior to installation.
- Care should be taken to avoid excessive use of PTFE tape or sealing compounds to prevent surplus material damaging the seating faces.
- Check that the diameter of the inlet pipe is not less than the valve bore.
- Attach the valve inlet to the vessel or pipeline using the shortest possible length of pipe with no intervening valve or fitting.
- Mount the valve vertically with the test lever uppermost ensuring it is accessible.
- Where the valve inlet is flanged, check the mating flange is flat and use a full face joint.
- Outlet pipework should be as short as possible, adequately supported and directed to a safe visible point of discharge.
- Outlet piping shall be of equal or larger size than the NABIC® valve outlet port. There should be no valve or flow restriction in the outlet pipe.
- Where outlet pipework is directed upward, an open drain must be provided at its lowest point. Larger valves have a body tapping for this purpose. On liquid relief applications, discharge pipework shall have a continuous downward gradient to assist drainage.

Testing

- The mechanical operation of safety valves should be checked at least every 3 months by manually operating the test lever. To avoid unnecessary strain on the mechanism, the valve should be under a pressure of no less than 75%of its set pressure during the test. Safety precautions should be taken to protect personnel while testing is being carried out. Where arduous service conditions exist, more frequent testing may be required. It is the user's responsibility to establish the required frequency of testing.
- The set pressure of safety valves should be checked every 12 months. Additional accumulation tests may also be requested by the inspection authority certifying the safety of the plant.
- If a safety valve malfunctions during testing, it must be replaced with an identical valve immediately, or action taken to ensure the safe working condition of the system.

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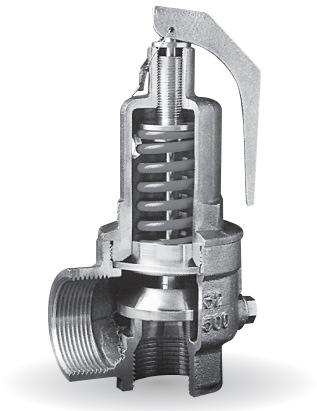
Maintenance

- The internal condition of safety valves should be checked at least every 12 months. Most NABIC® safety valves have been designed to permit internal examination and cleaning without alteration to set pressure or removal of the valve from line. Contact NABIC® for details of this procedure.
- Steps should be taken to ensure the system has been depressurised before removing or dismantling the valve. Replacement of component parts or alteration to set pressure requires special purpose tools and should be carried out by a competent person. Only NABIC® approved spares are to be used. We therefore recommend valves are returned for repair or recalibration.
- Installation, testing and system certification should be carried out by a competent person. As physical placement of safety valve is out of control of supplier, responsibility for the aforementioned conditions (traffic, wind, earthquake, external loading) is passed on to the end user.

Pressure Equipment Directive

- Safety accessories for non-specific equipment are classified as Pressure Equipment Directive 2014/68/EU.



NABIC Fig 500 Safety Valve

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