

HIGH PRESSURE GAUGES VALVES



Size : DN 1/2"
Ends : Male, Female BSP
Min Temperature : - 10°C
Max Temperature : + 120°C
Max Pressure : 250 Bars
Specifications : High pressure
Reduced bore
PTFE packing

Materials : Brass

HIGH PRESSURE GAUGES VALVES

SPECIFICATIONS :

- High pressure
- PTFE packing
- Reduced bore
- With draining screw

USE :

- Not for viscous or crystallizing liquid
- Min Temperature Ts : - 10 °C
- Max Temperature Ts : + 120°C
- Max Pressure Ps : 250 bars

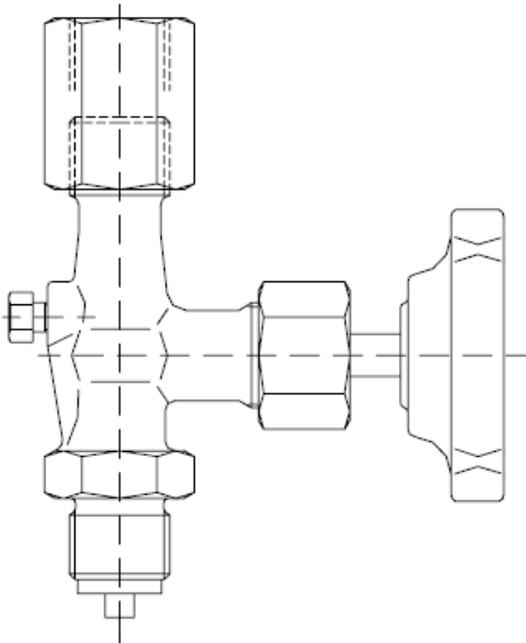
RANGE :

- Male / Female BSP with adjusting wheel **Ref. 1390** DN 1/2"
- Male / Female BSP with adjusting wheel and flange Ø 40 mm **Ref. 1391** DN 1/2"

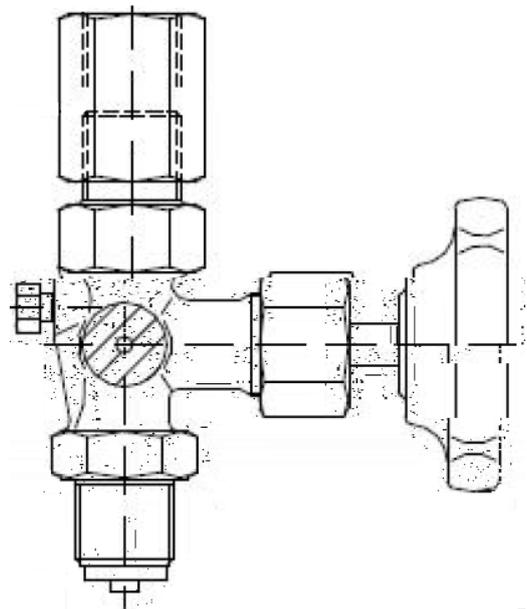
HIGH PRESSURE GAUGES VALVES

MATERIALS :

REF. 1390



REF. 1391

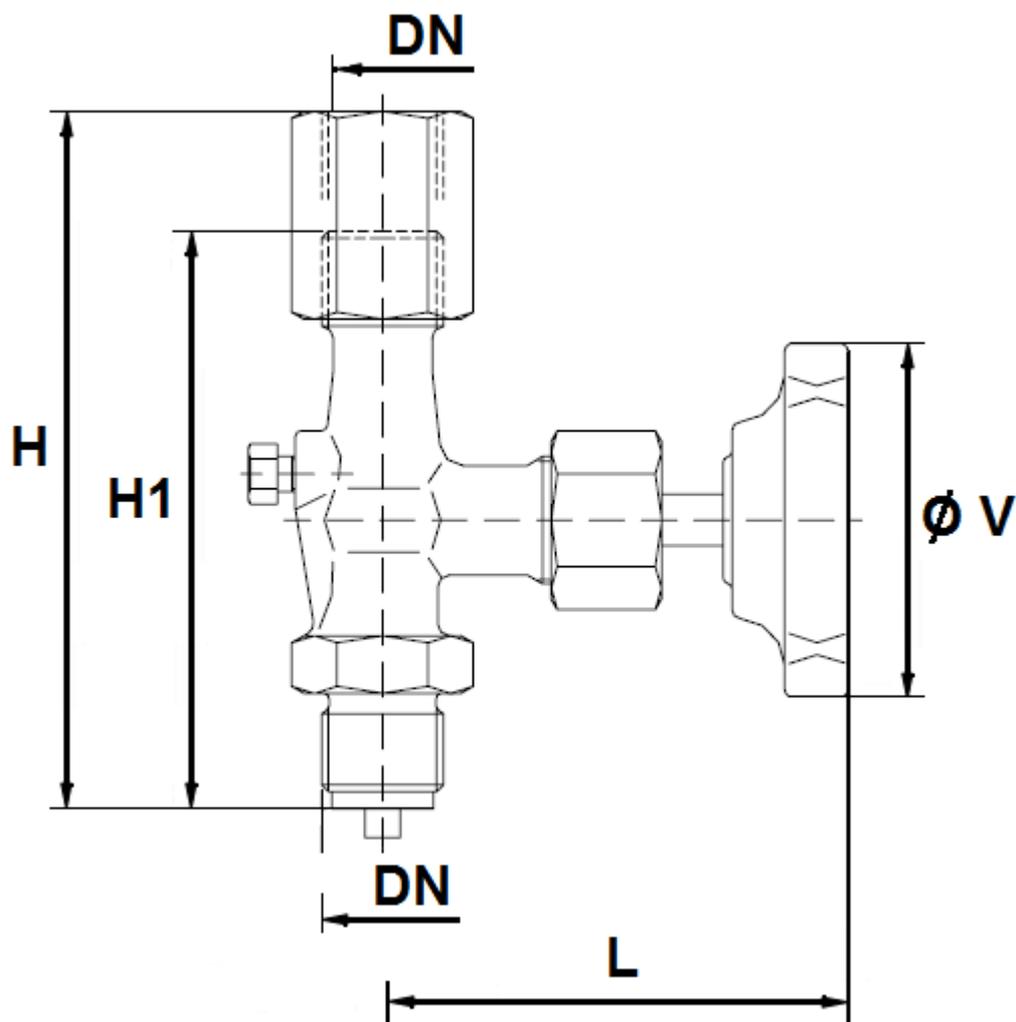


Designation	Materials Ref. 1390 and 1391
Body	Brass CW 617 N according to EN 12165
Stem	S.S. 1.4104
Needle	S.S. 1.4104
Packing	PTFE
Nut	Steel
Draining screw	S.S. 1.4571
Handwheel	Plastic



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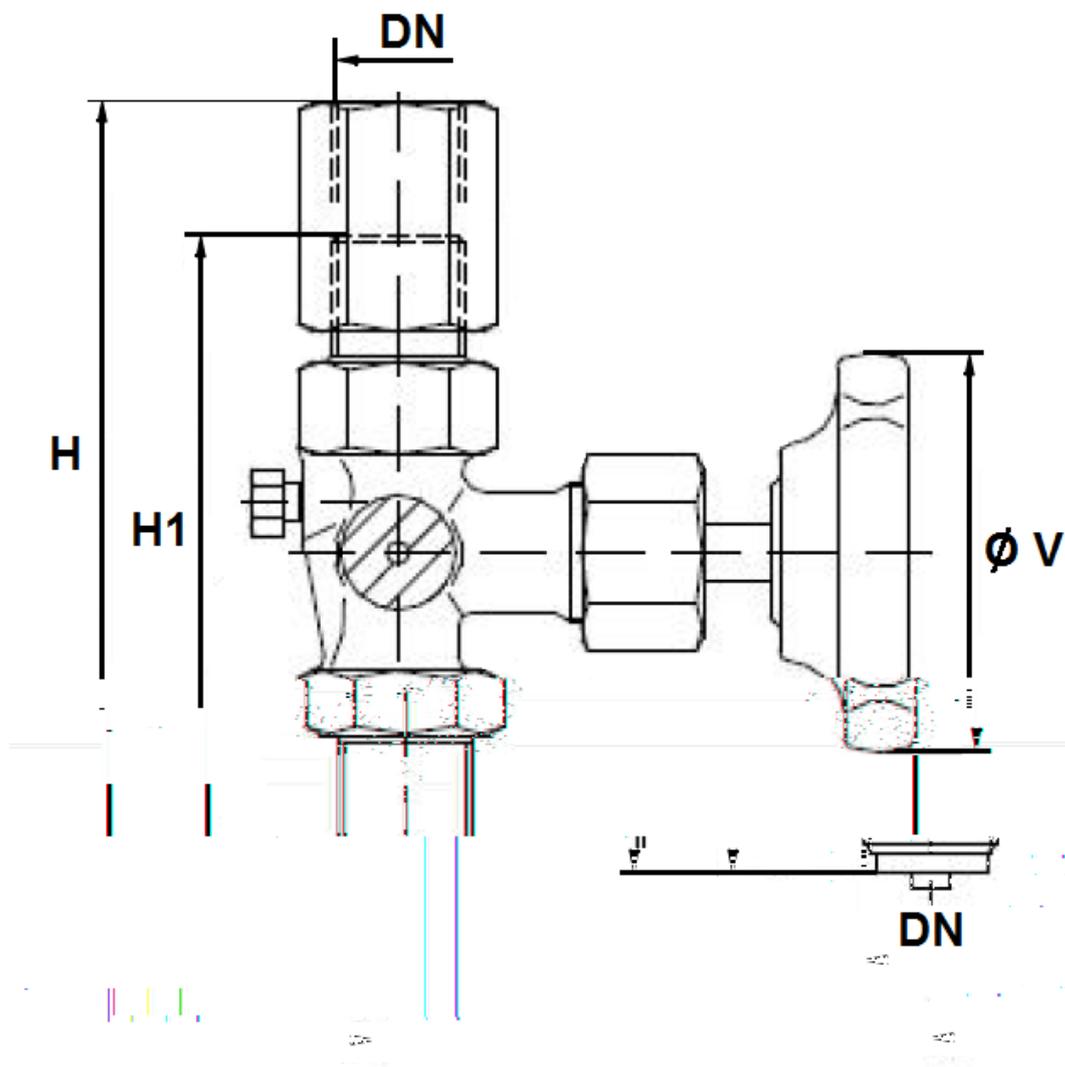
SIZE MALE / FEMALE TYPE REF.1390 (in mm):



Ref.	DN	1/2"
1390	L	79
	H	119
	H1	100
	Ø V	63
	Weight (in Kg)	0.58

HIGH PRESSURE GAUGES VALVES

SIZE MALE / FEMALE WITH FLANGE TYPE REF.1391 (in mm):



Ref.	DN	1/2"
1391	L	79
	H	119
	H1	100
	Ø V	63
	Weight (in Kg)	0.75

HIGH PRESSURE GAUGES VALVES

STANDARDS :

- Fabrication according to ISO 9001 : 2008
- DIRECTIVE 97/23/CE : Products excluded from directive (Article 1, § 3.2)
- Threaded male and female BSP cylindrical ends according to ISO 228-1

ADVICE : Our opinion and our advice are not guaranteed and lauridsen industri shall not be liable for the consequences of damages. The customer must check the right choice of the products with the real service conditions.

HIGH PRESSURE GAUGES VALVES

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL GUIDELINES :

- Ensure that the valves to be used are appropriate for the conditions of the installation (type of fluid, pressure and temperature).
- Be sure to have enough valves to be able to isolate the sections of piping as well as the appropriate equipment for maintenance and repair.
- Ensure that the valves to be installed are of correct strength to be able to support the capacity of their usage.
- **Installation of all circuits should ensure that their function can be automatically tested on a regular basis (at least two times a year).**

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS :

- **Before installing the valves, clean and remove any objects from the pipes** (in particular bits of sealing and metal) which could obstruct and block the valves.
- **Ensure that both connecting pipes either side of the valve (upstream and downstream) are aligned (if they're not, the valves may not work correctly).**
- **Make sure that the two sections of the pipe (upstream and downstream) match, the valve unit will not absorb any gaps. Any distortions in the pipes may affect the tightness of the connection, the working of the valve and can even cause a rupture.** To be sure, place the kit in position to ensure the assembling will work.
- Before starting the fitting, ensure that the threads and tapping are clean.
- **If sections of piping do not have their final support in place, they should be temporarily fixed. This is to avoid unnecessary strain on the valve.**
- The theoretical lengths given by ISO/R7 for the tapping are typically longer than required, the length of the thread should be limited, and **check that the end of the tube does not press right up to the head of the thread.**
- Position the pipe clips on both sides of the valve.
- When screwing the valve, ensure that you only rotate on screwed side by the 6 ended side. Use an open ended spanner or an adjustable spanner and not a monkey wrench.
- **Never use a vice to tighten the fixings of the valve.**
- Do not over tighten the valve. Do not block with any extensions as it may cause a rupture or weakening of the casing.
- **In general, for all valves used in buildings and heating, do not tighten above a torque of 30 Nm.**