

Aseptic Valves

GEA Aseptomag ® **Double-Chamber Bottom Seat Valve Type DKBS**

Operating instruction (Translation from the original language) 430BAL012806EN_3



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1 General Information

1.1 Information on the Document

The present Operating Instructions are part of the user information for the product. The Operating Instructions contain all the information you need to transport, install, commission, operate and carry out maintenance for the product.

1.1.1 Binding Character of These Operating Instructions

These Operating Instructions contain the manufacturer's instructions to the operator of the product and to all persons who work on or use the product regarding the procedures to follow.

Carefully read these Operating Instructions before starting any work on or using the product. Your personal safety and the safety of the product can only be ensured if you act as described in the Operating Instructions.

Store the Operating Instructions in such a way that they are accessible to the operator and the operating staff during the entire life cycle of the product. When the location is changed or the product is sold make sure you also provide the Operating Instructions.

1.1.2 Notes on the Illustrations

The illustrations in these Operating Instructions show the product in a simplified form. The actual design of the product can differ from the illustration. For detailed views and dimensions of the product please refer to the design documents.

1.1.3 Symbols and Highlighting

In these Operating Instructions, important information is highlighted by symbols or special formatting. The following examples illustrate the most important types of highlighting.



Danger

Warning: Fatal Injuries

Failure to observe the warning can result in serious damage to health, or even death

▶ The arrow identifies a precautionary measure you have to take to avoid the hazard.



Warning: Explosions

Failure to observe the warning can result in severe explosions.

► The arrow identifies a precautionary measure you have to take to avoid the hazard.

Warning: Serious Injuries

Failure to observe the warning can result in serious damage to health.

► The arrow identifies a precautionary measure you have to take to avoid the hazard.

Warning: Injuries

Failure to observe the warning can result in minor or moderate damage to health.

► The arrow identifies a precautionary measure you have to take to avoid the hazard.

Notice

Warning: Damage to Property

Failure to observe the warning can result in serious damage to the component or in the vicinity of the component.

▶ The arrow identifies a precautionary measure you have to take to avoid the hazard.

Carry out the following steps: = Start of a set of instructions.

- 1. First step in a sequence of operations.
- 2. Second step in a sequence of operations.
 - → Result of the previous operation.
- → The operation is complete, the goal has been achieved.



Hint!

Further useful information.

1.2 Manufacturer address

GEA Aseptomag AG Industrie Neuhof 28 CH-3422 Kirchberg

1.3 Customer service

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service.aseptomag@gea.com

www.gea.com

1.4 EC Declaration of Incorporation



Declaration of Incorporation

Kirchberg, 16.12.16

According 2006/42/EC from 09.06.2006, appendix II B

INCORPORATION OF PARTLY COMPLETED MACHINERY

We herewith declare that the subsequently described partly completed machine complies with the below listed essential requirements of the machine directive 2006/42/EC. The technical documentation is compiled in accordance with part B of Annex VII. In response to reasonable request the relevant technical documentation will be provided to the national authorities in printed or electronic format (PDF).

Manufacturer: GEA Aseptomag AG

Industrie Neuhof 28 CH-3422 Kirchberg

Authorized person: GEA Aseptomag AG

Engineering Department Industrie Neuhof 28 CH-3422 Kirchberg

Commercial name of the machine: Valve

Machine type: Aseptomag® Valve Technology

Serial number: xxxx yy (x = serially numbered, y = year of manufacture)

Respective EC standard: 2006/42/EC

Essential requirements: Appendix I, section 1 and 2.1

Applied harmonized standards: DIN EN ISO 12100:2010

The commissioning of this partly completed machine is prohibited until the final machinery into which it is to be incorporated has been declared in conformity with the provisions of the Machine Directive 2006/42/EC.

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2 Safety

2.1 Intended use

Aseptic double-chamber bottom seat valves of type DKBS are mix-proof stroke valves for aseptic process systems and permit the safe separation of incompatible media. They are used primarily for opening and closing tanks in aseptic process plants in a controlled manner. Another application of aseptic double-chamber bottom seat valves DKBS is to shut off piping in aseptic installations where the valve must be suspended. The media separation is done via the integrated sterile chamber (ISB), which is separated hermetically from the atmosphere with a seal each to both product lines (or tank) and via two side valves (inlet and outlet).

For safe operation, it is mandatory that the following points are observed in the different process steps:

Transfer

All side valves must be completely closed during media transfer through the main valve.

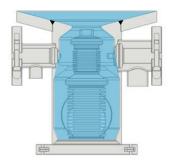


Fig.1: Transfer

Cleaning sterile chamber

After a media transfer the sterile chamber must be flushed at least with one sterile medium. After the main valve has been closed, both side valves can be put in the open position (outlet valves first) and thus permit the flushing of the aseptic chamber. The pressure exerted by the medium on the inlet side must not exceed 4 bar.

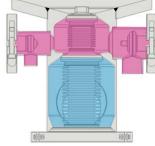
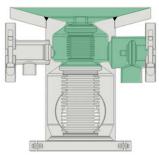
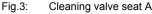


Fig.2: Sterilisation after transfer

CIP cleaning with seat venting

If seat venting is activated for a CIP cleaning (preferably in cycles) no process must be running in the opposite line. Furthermore, the outlet valve of the sterile chamber to drain the CIP medium must be open.





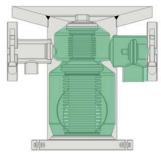


Fig.4: Cleaning valve seat B

Pressure hammers and excessive control air pressure (>8 bar) can damage the bellow. The double-chamber bottom seal valves DKBS should close against the direction of flow of the medium if possible. Should this not be possible due to technical reasons related to the plant or process, the valve must be depressurized. Both measures prevent pressure hammers when the valve is opened or closed.

The valve is monitored, controlled and operated by the customer's installation.



Hint!

The manufacturer will not accept any liability for damage resulting from any use of the valve which is not in accordance with the designated use of the valve. The risk is borne solely by the operating company.

2.1.1 Requirements for operation

The prerequisite for reliable and safe operation of the component is proper transportation and storage as well as professional installation and assembly. Operating the unit within the limits of its designated use also involves adhering to the operating, inspection and maintenance instructions.

2.1.2 Pressure equipment directive

The valve is a piece of pressure equipment (without safety function) as defined in the Pressure Equipment Directive: Directive 2014/68/EG. It is classified according to Annex II, article 4, section 3. In the event of any deviations, GEA Aseptomag AG will supply a specific Declaration of Conformity.

2.1.3 ATEX directive

Aseptomag [®] valve technology can also be used in ATEX protected areas. However, the suitability of the component must be checked under consideration of the respective conditions. Additional information will be made available upon request.

2.1.4 Improper operating conditions

The operational reliability of the valve cannot be ensured under improper operating conditions. Therefore avoid improper operating conditions.

Operating the valve is not permitted if

- Persons or objects are in the danger zone.
- Safety devices are not working or were removed.
- Malfunctions have been detected on the valve.
- Damage has been detected on the valve.
- Maintenance intervals have been exceeded.
- the position of the side valves is not adjusted to the process steps

2.2 Operator's Duty of Care

The operating company of the component has a special responsibility for the proper and safe handling of the component within their company. Only use the component when it is in perfect operating condition in order to prevent danger to persons and property.

This operating manual contains information that you and your employees need for safe operation over the life of the component. Be sure to read these Operating Instructions carefully and ensure that the measures described here are observed.

The operator's duty of care includes planning the necessary safety measures and monitoring that these measures are observed. The following principles apply:

- Only qualified personnel may work on the component.
- The operating company must authorize personnel to carry out the relevant tasks.
- Order and cleanliness must be maintained at the work stations and in the entire area surrounding the component.
- Personnel must wear suitable work clothing and personal protective equipment. As the operating company must ensure that work clothing and personal protective equipment are used.
- Inform personnel regarding any properties of the product which might pose a health risk and the preventative measures to be taken.
- Have a qualified first-aid representative on call during the operation. This
 person must be able to initiate any necessary first-aid measures in case of an
 emergency.
- Clearly define procedures, competences and responsibilities for those working in the area of the component. Everybody must know what to do in case of an emergency. Instruct the staff in this respect at regular intervals.
- The signs on the component must always be complete and easy to read. Check, clean and replace the signs as necessary at regular intervals.
- Observe the Technical Data specified and the limits of use!



Carry out regular checks. This way you can ensure that these measures are actually observed.

2.3 Subsequent changes

You should never make any technical modifications to the valve. Otherwise you will have to undergo a new conformity process in accordance with the EC Machinery Directive on your own.

In general, only original spare parts supplied by GEA Aseptomag AG should be fitted. This ensures the reliable and economical operation of the valve.

2.4 General safety instructions and dangers

The component is safe to operate. It was built according to state-of-the-art science and technology.

Nevertheless, dangers can arise from the component, if:

- the component is not used as intended
- the component is used improperly
- the component is operated under impermissible conditions

2.4.1 Principles for safe operation

Dangerous situations during operation can be avoided by safety-conscious and proactive behaviour of the staff.

To ensure safe operation of the valve the following principles apply:

- The Operating Instructions must be kept ready to hand at the valve's place of use. They must be complete and in clearly legible form.
- Only use the valve for its intended use.
- The valve must be functional and in good working order. Check the condition of the valve before starting work and at regular intervals.
- Wear tight-fitting work clothing for all work on the valve.
- Ensure that nobody can get hurt on the parts of the valve.
- Immediately report any faults or noticeable changes on the valve to the person responsible.
- Never touch the pipes and the valve when these components are hot! Avoid opening the valve unless the process plants have been emptied and depressurised.
- Observe the accident prevention regulations and all local regulations.

2.4.2 **Environmental Protection**

Harm to the environment can be avoided by safety-conscious and proactive behaviour of the staff.

For environmental protection the following principles apply:

- Substances harmful to the environment must not be discharged into the ground or the sewage system.
- Always observe the pertinent regulations relating to waste avoidance, disposal and utilization.
- Substances harmful to the environment must be collected and stored in suitable containers. Clearly mark the containers.
- · Dispose of lubricants as hazardous waste.

2.4.3 Electrical Equipment

For all work on electrical equipment, the following principles apply:

- Access to electrical equipment should only be allowed to qualified electricians. Always keep unattended switch cabinets locked.
- Modifications of the control system can affect the safe and reliable operation.
 Modifications are only permitted with the express permission of the manufacturer.
- After completion of all work, check that the protective devices are fully functional.

2.5 Supplementary Regulations

In addition to the instructions in this documentation the following also has to be observed:

- pertinent accident prevention regulations,
- · generally accepted safety rules,
- national regulations applicable in the country of use,
- work and safety instructions applicable in the facility,
- installation and operating regulations for use in potentially explosive areas.

2.6 Qualification of personnel

This section provides information on how the personnel working on the component must be trained.

Operating and maintenance personnel must

- have the necessary qualification to carry out their tasks,
- be instructed with regard to possible dangers,
- know and observe the safety instructions given in the documentation.

Only allow qualified electricians to carry out work on the electrical equipment or have a qualified electrician supervise the work.

Only allow specially trained personnel to carry out work on an explosion-protected system. When working on explosion-protected equipment observe the standards DIN EN 60079-14 for gases and DIN EN 50281-1-2 for dusts.

The following minimum qualifications are required:

- Training as a specialist for working independently on the component.
- Adequate instruction to work on the component under the supervision and guidance of a trained specialist

Each employee must meet the following requirements to work on the component:

- Personal suitability for the respective task.
- Sufficient professional qualification for the respective task.
- Received instruction about the functionality of the component.
- · Received instruction about operating sequences on the component.
- · Familiar with the safety devices and their function.
- Familiar with these Operating Instructions, especially with the safety instructions and the information which is relevant for the task on hand.
- Familiar with the basic regulations with regard to occupational health and safety and accident prevention.

When working with the component, a distinction is made between the following user groups:

User groups	
Staff	Qualifications
Operating personnel	Adequate instruction and sound knowledge in the following areas:
	 Functionality of the component
	 Operating sequences on the pump
	What to do in case of an emergency
	Lines of authority and responsibilities with respect to the task
Maintenance personnel	Appropriate training and a sound knowledge of the structure and functionality of the component. Sound knowledge in the following areas:
	Mechanical equipment
	Electrical equipment
	Pneumatic system
	Authorization with regard to safety engineering standards to carry out the following tasks:
	Setting devices into operation
	Earthing of devices
	Marking of devices
	The relevant certificates of qualification must be submitted before work can be carried out on ATEX certified machines.

2.7 Safety equipment

2.7.1 Signs

Hazardous locations on the component are marked by warning labels. The signs and instructions on the component must always be legible. Any illegible signs must be replaced immediately.

Signs on the valve		
Sign	Meaning	
ACHTUNG BEI DEMONTAGE TAKE CARE WHEN DISMANTLING Antrieb steht unter Federspannung Drive under spring tension	Sticker with warning on spring tension on side valve.	
	Warning: risk of crushing. Attached on both sides of the lantern.	

2.8 Residual dangers

Dangerous situations can be avoided by safety-conscious and proactive behaviour of the personnel and by wearing personal protective equipment.

Residual dangers on the valve and measures			
Danger	Cause	Measure	
Danger to life	Inadvertent switch-on of the valve	Effectively disconnect all components, effectively prevent switch-on.	
	Electric power	Observe the following safety rules:	
		Isolate from the power supply.	
		Take appropriate measures to prevent switch on.	
		3. Test absence of voltage.	
		4. Earthing and short-circuiting.	
		5. Cover or safeguard any adjacent live parts.	

Residual dangers on the valve and measures			
Danger	Cause	Measure	
Risk of injury Danger presented by moving or sharp-edged		Effectively prevent unauthorised persons from manipulating the valve. The operator must exercise caution and prudence. For all work:	
	parts	Wear suitable work clothing.	
	Danger due to escaping	Never operate the machine if the cover panels are not correctly fitted.	
	media with properties that	Never open the cover panels during the operation.	
	are dangerous to health		
		As a precautionary measure, wear personal protective equipment in the vicinity of the valve:	
		Protective gloves	
		Safety shoes	
Environmental Operating		For all work:	
damage	materials with properties which are harmful to the	Collect lubricants and cleaning solutions in suitable containers.	
	environment	Dispose of lubricants and cleaning solutions in accordance with the pertinent regulations.	

2.9 Danger zones

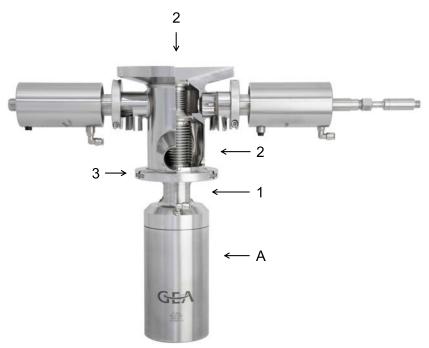


Fig.5: Danger zone at the valve

Please observe the following notes:

- In the event of malfunctions, shut down the valve (disconnect from the power and air supply) and secure it against being used.
- Never reach into the motor stool (1) or the valve housing (2) when the valve is switching. There is a danger of injury to fingers.
- With a closed valve there is danger of injury when the clamp (3) is opened since the released closing pressure will suddenly lower the actuator.
 Therefore, release the closing pressure by opening the valve before detaching the clamp (3) by supplying the actuator (A) with compressed air.
- Before starting any service, maintenance or repair work, disconnect the valve from the power supply and secure it against inadvertently being switched back on again.
- Only allow a qualified electrician to carry out any work on the electrical power supply.
- Check the electrical equipment of the valve at regular intervals. Immediately remedy loose connections and molten cables.
- If work on live parts cannot be avoided, call in a second person, who can operate the main switch in case of an emergency.
- The housing sockets have very sharp edges. When transporting and assembling the valve be sure to wear suitable protective gloves.

3 Description

3.1 Design of the valve



Fig.6: Main components on the valve

Key	
No.	Designation
1	Housing
2	Internal assembly
2a	Valve seat A
2b	Valve seat B
3	Actuator
4	Clamp (safety device)
5	Inlet valve (side valve)
6	Outlet valve (side valve)
7	Clamp to side valve (safety installation)
8	Temperature sensor (optional)



Hint!

The valve connection includes additional components depending on the design. For overview of the housing variants, see order code.

3.2 Valve Identification

Reference numbers from the following number systems are assigned to each part of components from GEA Aseptomag AG. The reference numbers can be used to clearly identify a component and its composition.

Number (Example)	Designation	Description
0001 14	Serial valve number	The valve serial number is the easiest and most definite way to identify a component from GEA Aseptomag AG. This number is unique and allows all components installed at the time of delivery to be identified. The first four digits represent a chronological, ascending number, the last two digits provide information about the year of manufacture. The valve's serial number is indicated on a round white sticker affixed to the actuator.
0001 14	Serial number main components	The serial number has the same structure as the valve's serial number, but it is placed on the relevant main component (housing, internal assembly, actuator) by laser marking / stamping.
V-50-1001	Drawing number	The drawing number is a combination of two groups. The digits in front of the hyphen refer to where the components belong to. The next four numbers describe the part in more detail. For this purpose, the main component groups of a valve are assigned to various groups:
		V-xx-0xxx = entire valves
		V-xx-1xxx = valve housings
		V-xx-2xxx = internal assemblies
		V-xx-3xxx = actuators
		V-xx-4xxx = feedback units / accessories

Each of these main components is marked and can be uniquely identified.

! Other markings on components of the valve, such as on connectors, arise from the production process and are not relevant.

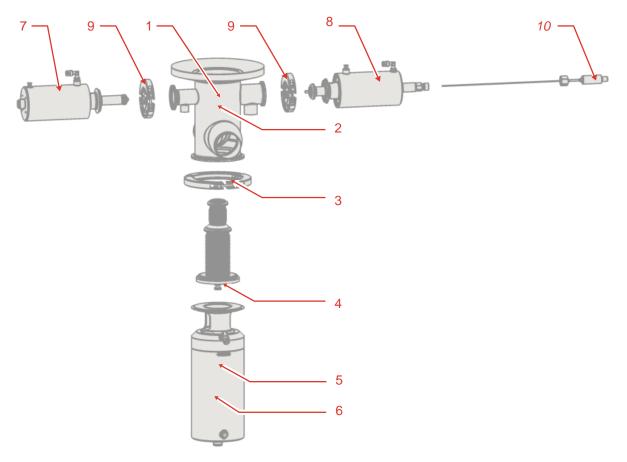


Fig.7: Designations on the valve

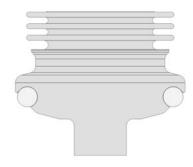
Key			
No.	Example	Position	Details
1	V50-1096 1.4435 TC 333937	Valve housing	Drawing number of valve housing Material and re-stamping details
2	0548 10	Valve housing	Serial number of valve housing
3	V-50-1004	Clamp	Number of clamp drawing
4	V-50-2176 1424 10	Internal assembly	Drawing number of internal assembly Serial number of internal assembly
5	1216 10	Actuator	Sticker with valve serial number
6	PA100/50 AZ V-50-3053 0977 10	Actuator	Designation of actuator Number of actuator drawing Serial number of actuator
7	PA60/15DK OR NC V15-3010 0812 10	Inlet valve	Designation of actuator Number of actuator drawing Serial number of actuator

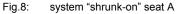
Key	Key		
No.	Example	Position	Details
8	PA60/25DK OR PT NO V25-3122 0813 10	Outlet valve	Designation of actuator Number of actuator drawing Serial number of actuator
9	V-15-1004	Clamp to side valve	Number of clamp drawing
10	TR31-K-Z-TT	Temperature sensor	Type designation

3.3 Sealing Concepts

3.3.1 "Shrink-on Fit" Version

- · Undivided valve disc
- · GEA Aseptomag standard
- For hard sealing materials such as TEFASEP, PTFE or reinforced PTFE





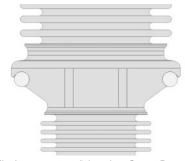


Fig.9: system "shrunk-on" seat B

3.3.2 System "divisible"

Valve seat seals

TVT	Divisible valve disc, valve seat seal TEFASEP
TVE	Divisible valve disc, valve seat seal EPDM (form seal)

Concept for hard sealing materials

- Divisible valve disc
- · GEA Aseptomag option for seat A
- For hard sealing materials like TEFASEP (TVT)
- · Additional elastomer O-ring behind the valve seat seal

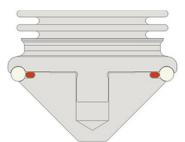


Fig.10: "Divisible" version - for hard sealing materials

Concept for elastomer sealing materials

- Divisible valve disc
- GEA Aseptomag option for seat A
- For elastomer sealing materials such as EPDM (TVE)
- Form-gasket with moulded-on retention flag



Fig.11: "Divisible" version - for elastomer sealing materials

4 Transport and storage

4.1 Storage conditions

The valves, valve inserts or spare parts should be stored in a dry place, free of vibrations and dust, and protected from light. To avoid damage, leave the components in their original packaging if possible.

If, during transport or storage, the valve is going to be exposed to temperatures \leq 0°C, it must be dried beforehand and suitable measures must be taken to protect it from damage.



Hint!

We recommend that the valve should be stored at a temperature of ≥ 5 °C for a period of 24 hours prior to any handling (disassembling the housings / activation of actuators) so that any ice crystals formed by condensation water can melt.

4.2 Transport

For transport, the following principles apply:

- Only use suitable lifting gear and slings for transporting the package units/ valves.
- Observe the pictograms on the package.
- Handle valves with care to avoid damage caused by impact or careless loading and unloading. The outside synthetic materials are susceptible to breaking.
- Control tops (if fitted) must be protected from animal and vegetable fats.
- Only allow qualified staff to transport the valve.
- · Movable parts must be properly secured.
- Only use approved, fully functional load lifting devices and lifting accessories which are suitable for the intended purpose. Observe the maximum loadbearing capacities.
- Secure the valve against slipping. Take the weight of the valve into account and the position of the point of gravity.
- Under no circumstances should anyone stand under a suspended load.
- Take care when transporting the valve. Do not grip sensitive parts of the unit to lift or push the unit or to support yourself. Avoid putting the unit down with a jerk.

4.2.1 Scope of supply

On receipt of the valve check whether

- the details on the main valve components correspond to the data in the order and delivery documents,
- the equipment is complete and all components are in good order.

5 Technical data

5.1 Technical data

Operating data (for valve with sealing materials Tefasep and silicone)				
Max. operating temperature	150 °C (302 °F)			
Max. sterilisation temperature	160 °C (320 °F) for max. 30 min.			
Max. product pressure	6 bar (others on request)			
Max. media pressure of sterile chamber	< 4 bar (if main valve is closed)			
Control air pressure, actuator	6 bar, max. 8 bar			
Nominal pressure	10 bar			

Materials			
Parts in contact with product	1.4404 (AISI 316L) 1.4435 (AISI 316L) 1.4571 (AISI 316TI)		
Actuator (exterior area)	1.4301 (AISI 304) 1.4305 (AISI 304)		
Valve seat seal (product-contacting)	TEFASEP PTFE EPDM		
Seal (product-contacting)	Silicone EPDM FEP silicone		
Other materials in accordance with the valve specification.			

ce roughness R _a ≤ 0.8 µm (standard)
blank fine turned and/or polished
_

Inside areas (with the exception of the metal bellows) in contact with product can be electropolished/passivated or ground on request. These methods will bring up surface roughness to $R_a \leq 0.6~\mu m$ / $0.4~\mu m$.

Resistance of sealing materials				
Product contact seals	All sealing materials in the product contact area are suitable for applications in the food industry. The durability of the sealing materials depends on the type, temperature and contact time of the conveyed media. The final assessment of the suitability of the material is therefore the sole responsibility of the plant operator, even if the materials meet all common guidelines of the food industry (for further information see material certificates).			

Compressed air supply	
Compressed air supply	6 bar, compressed air filtered (at least 0,5 μm), oil-free.

Cleaning				
Cleaning	The valve is suitable for CIP cleaning (Cleaning in Place)			
Recommended cleaning speed in the valve	At least 2 m/s			

Sterilisation	
Sterilisation	The valve is suitable for SIP sterilisation (Sterilisation in Place)
Sterilisation with	Hot water, max. 160 °C (320 °F) Steam, max. 160 °C (320 °F) Chemicals (e.g. H ₂ O ₂)

6 Assembly and installation

6.1 Safety instructions

Hazardous situations during installation can be avoided by safety-conscious and proactive behaviour of the personnel.

For installation, the following principles apply:

- Only qualified personnel are allowed to set-up, install and commission the component.
- Ensure that adequate working and traffic areas are available at the place of installation.
- Observe the maximum load-bearing capacity of the installation surface.
- Observe the transport instructions and markings on the part(s) to be transported.
- Remove any nails protruding from transport crates immediately after opening the crate.
- Under no circumstances should anyone stand under a suspended load.
- Safety devices of the component may not work effectively during installation.
- Reliably secure sections of the plant which have already been connected against inadvertently being switched on.

6.2 Notes on installation

The valve must be installed so that the housing can drain on its own.

The divert valve housing at the side valve must (if it exists) be connected to the pipe system via removable connections.

To prevent damage, make sure that

- · the valve is installed in the pipe system free of tension and
- no foreign materials (e.g. tools, bolts, lubricants) are left in the system.
- the valve is installed so that the flow is directed against the valve disc.
- the valve is ideally installed in vertical position.

6.3 Welding In a Valve with Pipe Connection

6.3.1 Welding In and Installing a Valve

This section describes how you weld in a valve with pipe connection.

Prerequisite:

 For valves with welding ends: Actuator and internal assembly have been removed, see Section 10.6, Page 51.

Caution!

Danger of injury due to spring force being released

You can sustain injuries to your fingers when you put your hand into a valve if the valve has not been moved to the open position beforehand.

- ▶ Before starting any work, bring the valve to the "open" position.
- ► Wear protective gloves for all work.
- Always exercise caution and prudence.

Caution!

If pipes contain liquids, these can spurt out when the pipes are opened.

Danger of injury as a result of hot or aggressive liquids.

- ▶ Drain all pipe system elements that lead to the valve location and, if necessary, clean or rinse them.
- ▶ Separate the pipe section in which the valve is to be fitted from the rest of the piping system to prevent medium from entering again.

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Saw the pipe ends flat and square, deburr and degrease them.
- 2. Prepare the component housing so that the component housing can be welded into position free from stress and distortion.
- 3. Prepare the welding procedure: use the 141 TIG (tungsten inert gas) welding method with butt weld. I-joint according to DIN8532; hand or orbital weld.
- Connect the forming gas.
- 5. Tack the component housing at several points distributed around the circumference under forming gas (ensure forming gas supply).
 - ! Adjoining welding ends must not be separated by a gap. Otherwise the corrosion resistance of the welded joint and the pipe will be reduced when forming gas flows out.
- 6. Weld the housing into the pipe system.
- → The valve has been welded in and installed.

6.3.2 Welding post-treatment

Interior

Post-welding treatment in the interior is not necessary.

Exterior area

Depending on the requirements, post-treatment in the exterior area consists of:

- pickling,
- grinding,
- brushing,
- polishing.

6.4 Welding valve with flange connection into the tank

6.4.1 Welding tools

When welding in a valve with flange connection, it is generally advisable to use welding tools for optimum heat dissipation to prevent distortion.

The following welding tools are provided by GEA Aseptomag AG on request:

6.4.1.1 Welding tool type O

The type O welding tool is used in loose weld-in tank flanges.

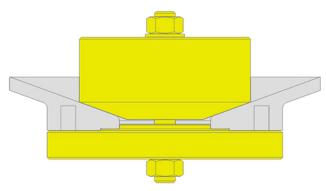


Fig.12: Welding tool type O

Welding tools for dual-chamber bottom seat valve type O				
	Nomina	al width	Welding device	
	DN	OD		
	25	1"	S12-0631	
	40	1 1/2"	S12-0483	
	50	2"	S12-0483	
Welding tool, complete (20°)	65	2 1/2"	S12-0421	
	80	3"	S12-0539	
	100	4"	S12-0591	
	125		S12-0646	

6.4.1.2 Welding tool type S

The type S welding tool is used with integral weld-in tank flanges in the housing.

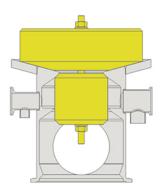


Fig.13: Welding tool type S

Welding tools for aseptic double-chamber bottom seat valve DKBS type S				
	Nomina	al width	Welding device	
	DN	OD		
	25	1"	S12-0717	
	40	1 1/2"	S12-0053	
Molding tool, complete (15°)	50	2"	S12-0053	
Welding tool, complete (15°)	65	2 1/2"	S12-0068	
	80	3"	S12-0025	
	100	4"	S12-0479	

6.4.2 Welding In and Installing a Valve

This section describes how to weld a valve with flange connection into the tank. Requirement:

- For valves with welding ends: actuator and internal assembly have been removed, see Section 10.6.1, Page 51.
- With valves with a loose tank flange: The valve is not bolted to the tank flange and the screws and washers have been removed.

Caution!

Danger of injury due to spring force being released

You can sustain injuries to your fingers when you put your hand into a valve if the valve has not been moved to the open position beforehand.

- ▶ Before starting any work, bring the valve to the "open" position.
- Wear protective gloves for all work.
- ► Always exercise caution and prudence.

Notice

Damage caused by welding

The valve can be damaged by distortion due to welding and when the position of the grooves is altered.

- ▶ Before starting any welding work, remove all built-in parts from the valve.
- ▶ To ensure that a proper weld is formed when the valve is welded into the pipe, make sure that the root side of the weld is protected against oxidation by forming gas.
- ► Use welding filler if necessary.

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Make the tank bore according to the valve specification with a maximum tolerance of d+0.5 mm.
 - ! If the sheet thickness is appropriate, prepare a V-seam.
- 2. Fit suitable welding tool.
- 3. Tack flange crosswise (see welding sequence Section 6.4.3.1, Page 34).
 - → This approach ensures virtually distortion-free welding.
- 4. Prepare welding method: use the 141 TIG (tungsten inert gas) welding method.
 - ! Use only pulse welding.
- 5. Weld in the component housing according to the welding instructions, see Section 6.4.3, Page 32.
- → The valve has been welded in and installed.

6.4.3 Welding Instructions

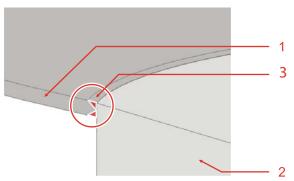


Fig.14: Weld

No.	Designation
1	Tank
2	Flange
3	K-seam

Preparatory information				
Welding method of the manufacturer	TIG pulse			
Welder	certified according to DIN EN ISO 9606-1 and AD -2000 leaflet HP3			
Welding process	141 DIN EN ISO 4063			
Type of preparation	Mechanical			
Type of cleaning	Brushing or staining			
Type of seam	DIN EN ISO 9692; K-seam, gap b=0 mm			
Workpiece thickness [mm]	t1 = 4, 5, 6, 8, 10			
Specification of base materials	1.4404, 1.4435, 1.4539, 1.4529			
Heat input	Root 1, 2: < 9 kJ/cm			
Heat input	Layer 3, 4: < 10 kJ/cm			
Joint preparation	-			
Welding position	-			

Information about the welding sequence						
Bead	Process	Additional material Ø [mm]	Current [A]	Voltage [V]	Type of current/ polarity electrode	Welding speed [cm/ min]
Inside root	141 pulse	1.2; 1.6	50 - 60	10 - 14	=/-	3-7
Outside root	141 pulse	1.2; 1.6	50 - 60	10 - 14	=/-	3-7
Inside cover pass	141 pulse	1.2; 1.6	50 - 60	10 - 14	=/-	3-7
Cover passes 2, 3, 4, (alternating)	141 pulse	1.2; 1.6	105 - 125	10 - 14	=/-	3-7



Select current according to workpiece thickness t1.

Additional materials	 1.4430 (DIN EN 12072: 19 12 3 LSi) for base materials 1.4404 and 1.4435 2.4831 (EN ISO 18274: NiCr22Mo9Nb) for base materials 1.4539 and 1.4529 		
Inert gas	DIN EN ISO 14175-I1		
Root protection/forming gas	DIN EN ISO 14175 -I1, -R1		
Flow rates [l/min]	Inert gas: 13 - 15		
	Root protection: 10 - 20		
Interpass temperature	T < 30 °C		

Design				
t2	h	С	α	β
10 mm	3.5 mm	3 mm	30°	30°

If the container wall thickness t1 <8 mm, pass 4 can be omitted. Inside the tank, the seam preparation and the seam design are retained.

6.4.3.1 Welding sequence

Performing tacking

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Always set welding points opposite. (1-2; 3-4; 5-6; 7-8).
 - → This approach ensures distortion-free welding.

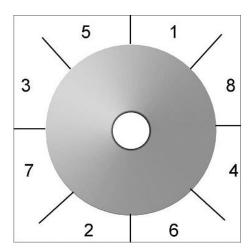


Fig.15: Tacking sequence

→ Tacking has been performed.

Performing welding inside/outside

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Weld flange to the tank.
 - → Reduce current to minimum to minimise heating.
 - → Weld root without additive if possible.
 - → Weld cover layers with additive (number of cover layers depending on material thickness).
 - → Weld only with a device connected to forming gas.
 - → Weld using the "pilgrim step method".
- 2. After each weld, cool the weld with water or air.
- → The valve has been welded in and installed.

6.4.4 Welding post-treatment

Exterior area

Depending on the requirements, post-treatment in the exterior area consists of:

- · pickling,
- · brushing,
- grinding,
- · polishing.

Container inside

The welding post-treatment on the inside of the container is carried out by grinding and polishing according to the technical requirements.

6.5 Pneumatic connections

6.5.1 Overview switching positions

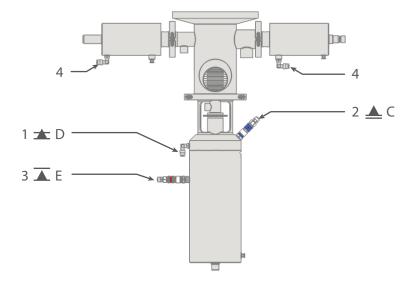


Fig.16: Air connections valve version EA

Function	Valve seat	Air connection	
Open	"A" + "B"	1 🗻	"D"
Ventilation (EA & AZ)	"A"	3 🔼	"E"
Ventilation (EA)	"B"	2 📤	"C"
Control	Side valve	4	

[→] Information on mounting the valve, see Section 3.1, Page 19.

6.5.2 Air requirement

The air requirement depends on the type of actuator fitted. The following tables show guideline values at an air pressure supply of 6 bar per valve size and the corresponding actuator size used as a standard.

Air requirement for DKBS EA for spring-to-close actuators (NC)				
Nominal width		Air requirements [dm³]		
of valve	Actuator	Total stroke	Venting seat A	Venting seat B
DN25 / 1"OD	PA80/25 EA	0.6	0.8	0.2
DN40 / 1½"OD	PA100/50 EA	1.0	1.3	0.3
DN50 / 2"OD	PA100/50 EA	1.1	1.3	0.3
DN65 / 2½"OD	PA135/65 EA	2.8	2.6	0.8
DN80 / 3"OD	PA180/80 EA	6.3	4.9	1.2
DN100 / 4"OD	PA180/100 EA	6.2	4.7	1.2
DN125	PA255/125-150 EA	17.0	14.0	2.8

Air requirement DKBS EA for actuators NC and NO of the side valve				
Valve	associated side valve			
Nominal width	Nominal width	Actuator	Air requirements [dm³]	
			direction of action NC	direction of action NO
DN25 / 1"OD	DN15/15	PA50	0.2	0.1
DN40 / 1½"OD	DN15/25	PA60	0.6	0.5
DN50 / 2"OD	DN15/25	PA60	0.6	0.5
DN65 / 2½"OD	DN15/25	PA60	0.6	0.5
DN80 / 3"OD	DN15/25	PA60	0.6	0.5
DN100 / 4"OD	DN15/25	PA60	0.6	0.5
DN125	DN15/25	PA60	0.6	0.5

6.5.3 Establishing the Compressed Air Supply

A prerequisite for the reliable operation of the valve is that the compressed air hoses are cut exactly square.

Tools required:

· A hose cutter

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Depressurize the pneumatic connection at the place where you are working.
- 2. Use the hose cutter to cut the pneumatic hoses square.
- 3. Connect a hose to the valve.
- → The compressed air supply has been established.

6.6 Electrical connections

Prerequisite:

The valve has been fitted correctly, see Section 10.6, Page 51.



Danger

Live parts

Electrical shock can result in serious personal injury or death.

- ▶ Only allow properly qualified staff to carry out work on the electrical equipment.
- ▶ Prior to establishing electrical connections check the maximum permissible operating voltage.



Explosive gases or dusts

An explosion can result in serious personal injury or death.

▶ Observe the installation and operating regulations for use in potentially explosive areas.

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Connect in accordance with the control top diagram and the instructions in the corresponding operating instructions for the T.VIS control top or other models.
- → The valve has been connected electrically.

7 Start-up

7.1 Safety instructions

Initial commissioning

For initial commissioning, the following principles apply:

- Take protective measures against dangerous contact voltages in accordance with pertinent regulations.
- The valve must be completely assembled and correctly adjusted. All screw connections must be securely tightened. All electrical cables must be installed correctly.
- Reliably secure machine parts which have already been connected against inadvertently being switched on.
- Relubricate all lubricating points.
- Make sure lubricants are used properly.
- After conversion of the valve, residual risks must be reassessed.

Setting into Operation

For commissioning, the following principles apply:

- Only allow properly qualified staff to set the valve into operation.
- · Establish all connections correctly.
- The safety devices for the valve must be complete, fully functional and in perfect condition. Check the function before starting any work.
- When the valve is switched on, the danger zones must be free.
- Remove any liquids that have escaped without leaving residues.

7.2 Notes on commissioning

Before starting commissioning observe the following:

- Make sure that there are no foreign materials in the system.
- Actuate all positions of the valve once by applying compressed air.
- When TEFASEP is used as a sealing material, the valve must be sterilised before the first product run and briefly brought to the closed position immediately after sterilisation to ensure optimum tightness. For detailed information, see Section 9.2, Page 40
- Clean and sterilise the pipe system prior to the first product run.
- During commissioning, regularly check all sealing points for leaks. Replace defective seals.

8 Operation and control

8.1 Safety instructions

Dangerous situations during operation can be avoided by safety-conscious and proactive behaviour of the personnel.

For operation, the following principles apply:

- Monitor the component during operation.
- Safety devices must not be changed, removed or taken out of service. Check all safety devices at regular intervals.
- All guards and hoods must be fitted as intended.
- The installation location of the component must always be properly ventilated.
- Structural changes to the component are not permitted. Report any changes to the component immediately to the person in charge.
- Always keep danger zones clear. Do not leave any objects in the danger zone. Only allow persons to enter the danger zone when the machine is deenergized.
- Regularly check that all emergency stop devices are working correctly.

9 Cleaning

9.1 Cleaning

The valve is suitable for CIP (Cleaning in Place); recommended cleaning speed in the valve is at least 2 m/s.

All parts in contact with product must be cleaned at regular intervals. Always observe the safety data sheets issued by the cleaning agent manufacturers. Only use cleaning agents which do not cause damage to the seals and the inner parts of the valve. When the pipe is cleaned, the cleaning medium also flows through and cleans the valve housings.

With respect to the cleaning method and parameters like detergents, temperatures, times, and intervals, the component manufacturer can merely make recommendations but cannot provide any generally applicable details. Method and parameters should be determined and defined by the operator in accordance with the relevant process and product.

The cleaning effect must be checked regularly by the operator!

9.2 Sterilisation

The valve is suitable for SIP sterilisation (sterilisation in place). The following data applies for valves equipped with TEFASEP® and silicone sealing materials. Sterilisation is possible with:

- Hot water, max. 160 °C (320 °F)
- Steam at max. 160 °C (320 °F) for 20 to 30 min
- Chemicals (e.g. H₂O₂)



Hint!

When TEFASEP® valve seat seals are used, hot sterilization is mandatory. Steam sterilization allows the seal to be perfectly fitted into the valve seat, thus ensuring optimum sealing against the maximum closing pressure specified.

Operating conditions for steam sterilization:

- · Medium: saturated steam
- Temperature: >121 °C (250 °F)
- · Holding time: 20 ... 30 min

The valve must be placed in the closed position immediately after steam sterilization for a short period (minimum 5 seconds). During commissioning, regularly check all sealing points for leaks. Replace defective seals and repeat the sterilization process.

9.3 Passivation

Before commissioning a plant, passivation is commonly carried out for long pipes and tanks. Valve blocks are usually excepted from this.

Passivation is typically performed using nitric acid (HNO $_3$) at approx. 80 °C (176 °F) at a concentration of 3 % and a contact time of 6 to 8 hours.

The ultimate temperatures, chemicals, concentrations and contact time to be used must be determined by the plant operator along with its chemical supplier.

10 Maintenance

10.1 Safety instructions

Maintenance and repair

Before carrying out maintenance and repair work on the component's electrical equipment, perform the following steps in accordance with the "5 safety rules":

- Isolate from the power supply
- Take appropriate measures to prevent switch on
- Test absence of voltage
- Earthing and short-circuiting
- Cover or safeguard any adjacent live parts.

For maintenance and repair, the following principles apply:

- Observe the intervals specified in the maintenance schedule.
- Only qualified personnel may carry out maintenance or repair work on the component.
- The component must be switched off and secured against being switched back on before maintenance or repair work. Work may only be started once any residual energy has been discharged.
- Block access for unauthorized persons. Put up notice signs which draw attention to the maintenance or repair work going on.
- Do not climb on the component. Use suitable access aids and working platforms.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Only use suitable and undamaged tools to carry out maintenance work.
- When replacing parts only use approved, fully functional load lifting devices and lifting accessories which are suitable for the intended purpose.
- Before setting the unit back into operation, refit all safety devices as originally provided in the factory. Then check that all safety devices are working correctly.
- Make sure lubricants are used properly.
- Check pipes are firmly secured, also check for leaks and damage.
- Check that all emergency stop devices are working correctly.

Disassembly

For disassembly, the following principles apply:

- Only qualified personnel are allowed to dismantle the component.
- The component must be switched off and secured against being switched back on before it is dismantled. Work may only be started once any residual energy has been discharged.

- · Disconnect all power and utility lines.
- Markings, e.g. on lines, must not be removed.
- Do not climb on the component. Use suitable access aids and working platforms.
- Mark the lines (if unmarked) prior to disassembly to ensure they are not confused when re-assembling.
- Protect open line ends with blind plugs against ingress of dirt.
- Pack sensitive parts separately.
- For longer periods of standstill, observe the storage conditions, see Section 4.1, Page 25.

10.2 Inspections

Between the maintenance periods, the valves must be checked for leakage and proper function.

10.2.1 **Bellows**

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Check the leakage openings for contamination and continuous leakage of fluids.
- → The bellows has been checked.

10.2.2 Piston rod seal

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Check the lantern for contamination and continuous leakage of fluids on the housing side.
- → Piston rod seal is checked.

10.2.3 Pneumatic connections

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Check the operating pressure at the pressure reducing and filter station.
- 2. Clean the air filter at regular intervals.
- 3. Check that the air hoses sit firmly in the air connections.
- 4. Check the lines for kinks and leaks.
- → The pneumatic connection has been checked.

10.2.4 Electrical connections

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Check that the proximity switches are positioned correctly and the connections are clean.
- → The electrical connection has been checked.

10.3 Maintenance intervals

To ensure the highest operational reliability of the valve, all wearing parts should be replaced at longer intervals. Keep an adequate supply of all wearing parts (internal assemblies and seals) in your spare parts stock.

In practice, the actual maintenance intervals can only be determined by the user since they depend on the operating conditions.

Examples of relevant process parameters are:

- · daily period of use,
- · switching frequency,
- · type and temperature of the product,
- type and temperature of the cleaning solution,
- · ambient conditions.

If information regarding the definition of practical-oriented maintenance intervals is not available or is insufficient, the guideline values listed in the "Maintenance" chapter can be referred. This information is based on empirical values for GEA Flow Components and relates to installations working in two-shift operation.

10.4 List of tools

List of tools (in alphabetical order)			
Tool	Figure	Intended Purpose	Material Number GEA Aseptomag AG
Pressurising tool AZ & NC DN 10 - DN 80	Fig.17	Valves AZ & NC DN 10 - DN 80 Inspection of metal bellows	0980.50003 S-12-0010
Pressurising tool AZ & NC DN 80 - DN 100	Fig.18	Valves AZ & NC DN 80 - DN 100 Inspection of metal bellows	0980.50074 S-12-0455

List of tools (in alphabetical order)			
Tool	Figure	Intended Purpose	Material Number GEA Aseptomag AG
Pressurising tool AZ & NC DN 125	Fig.19	Valves AZ & NC DN 125 Inspection of metal bellows	0980.50073 S-12-0454
Pressurizing tool EA DN 25	Fig.20	Valves EA DN 25 Inspection of metal bellows	0980.10060 S-12-0393
Pressurizing tool EA DN 40 - DN 100		Valves EA DN 40 - DN 100 Inspection of metal bellows	0980.10001 S-12-0313
Pressurizing tool EA DN 125		Valves EA DN 125 Inspection of metal bellows	0980.10113 S-12-0432
Torque wrench	Fig.21	Assemble internal assembly EA & divisible valve disc	0980.50020 S-12-0086
Jaw insert SW13	Fig.22	Side valve PA50	0980.50304

List of tools (in alphabetical order)			
Tool	Figure	Intended Purpose	Material Number GEA Aseptomag AG
Jaw insert SW17	Fig.23	Side valve PA60	0980.50306
Pressure control valve Ø 6 mm	Fig.24	Inspection of metal bellows	9999.10090
Flexible head spanner Ø60-90mm, Pin Ø 5.5mm	Fig.25	PA80-135 Remove/fit assembly spring	0980.10009 S-12-0332
Flexible head spanner Ø95-155mm, Pin Ø 6mm	Fig.26	PA180-PA210 Remove/fit assembly spring	0980.50131 S-12-0568
Hand-operated press	Fig.27	PA50 - 60 NC/NO Remove/fit PA	5050.55469 S-12-0406

List of tools (in alphabetical order)			
Tool	Figure	Intended Purpose	Material Number GEA Aseptomag AG
Oven (no microwave, min. temp. 140 °C)	Fig.28	Preheat hard valve seat seals	0981.50016 S-12-0084
Hex socket key AF5		Valves DN 10 - DN 65 Tighten/release clamp	0980.50121 S-12-0554
Hex socket key AF6	Fig.29	Valves DN 80 - DN 150 Tighten/release clamp	0980.50122 S-12-0555
Ratchet, square socket drive ½"	Fig.30	Release divisible valve disks	0980.50124 S-12-0557
Mounting tool DN 25 DK TV		DN 25 TV Loosen / tighten divisible valve disks	5050.53497 S12-0434
Mounting tool DN 40 + 50 DK TV		DN 40 + 50 TV Loosen / tighten divisible valve disks	5050.51255 S-12-0111
Mounting tool DN 65 + 80 DK TV	Fig.31	DN 65 + 80 TV Loosen / tighten divisible valve disks	5050.51256 S-12-0024
Mounting tool DN 100 DK TV		DN 100 TV Loosen / tighten divisible valve disks	5050.51257 S-12-0102
Mounting tool Spring package PA30-210		PA30-210 Remove/insert spring package	0981.50008 S-12-0209
Mounting tool Spring package PA255	Fig.32	PA255 Remove/insert spring package	0981.50009 S-12-0210

List of tools (in alphabetical order)			
Tool	Figure	Intended Purpose	Material Number GEA Aseptomag AG
Mounting tool Spring assembly PA100-180 EA		PA100-180 EA Remove/insert spring package	0981.50015 S12-0211
Mounting tool Spring package PA210-255 EA	Fig.33	PA210-255 EA Remove/insert spring package	0981.50014 S12-0212
Mounting tool Bushing PA50-60 NC/NO	Fig.34	Assemble piston rod seal side valve PA50 - 60 (side valve) assemble/disassemble	5050.50988 S-12-0233
Mounting tool Clamping piece PA30-210	Fig.35	PA30-210 Hold cylinder	5050.51064 S-12-0005
Mounting tool Clamping piece PA255	Fig.36	PA255 Hold cylinder	5050.55468 S-12-0405
Mounting tool O-ring	Fig.37	Remove/fit seals	5050.51258 S-12-0162

List of tools (in alphabetical order)			
Tool	Figure	Intended Purpose	Material Number GEA Aseptomag AG
O-ring cutter heated	Fig.38	Disassemble hard, shrunk valve seat seals	0980.50022 S-12-0083
Slotted screwdriver Size 1		PA80AZ - PA180AZ Remove circlip from actuator base	
Slotted screwdriver Size 4	Fig.39	PA80-255 Fit assembly spring	
Spanner adapter SW10	Fig.40	DN 25 EA Loosen / tighten internal assembly DN 25 EA TV Loosen / tighten divisible valve disks	0980.10153 S-12-0505
Spanner adapter SW13	Fig.41	DN 40 - 100 EA Loosen / tighten internal assembly DN 40 EA TV Loosen / tighten divisible valve disks	5050.51604 S-12-0140
Spanner adapter AF17	Fig.42	DN 50 - 65 EA TV Loosen / tighten divisible valve disks	5050.51605 S-12-0097

List of tools (in alphabetical order)			
Tool	Figure	Intended Purpose	Material Number GEA Aseptomag AG
Spanner adapter SW30	Fig.43	DN 80 - 125 EA TV Loosen / tighten divisible valve disks	5050.51606 S12-0107
Vice with soft jaws or equivalent protective jaws	Fig.44	For divisible internal assemblies and actuators	
Protective gloves, heat-resistant	Fig.45	Remove/fit hard valve seat seals	
Seeger circlip pliers Inside diameter 40-100 mm, angled tip, 90°	Fig.46	PA50 - 60 NC/NO Remove/fit PA	0980.50108 S-12-0541
Shut-off valve Ø 6 mm	Fig.47	Inspection of metal bellows	9999.10091

List of tools (in alphabetical order)			
Tool	Figure	Intended Purpose	Material Number GEA Aseptomag AG
Socket wrench bit AF14, square drive ½"	Fig.48	DN 10 - 100 TV Release divisible valve disks	0980.00009 S-12-0663
Socket wrench bit AF17, square drive ½"		DN 25 EA Loosen / tighten internal assembly	0980.00010 S-12-0664
Socket wrench bit AF22, square drive ½"	Fig.49	DN 50 - 100 EA Loosen / tighten internal assembly	0980.00011 S-12-0665

10.5 Prior to disassembly

Prerequisite:

 Make sure that while work is being performed on the open valve no process is in operation in the area concerned.

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Drain all pipe system elements that lead to the valve and, if necessary, clean or rinse, and also depressurize them.
- 2. Shut off the control air supply.
- 3. Disconnect the power supply.
- → Disassembly has been prepared.

10.6 Disassembling and Assembling the Valve

10.6.1 Removing the valve

Tools required:

Hex socket key



Caution!

Danger of injury due to spring force being released

You can sustain injuries to your fingers when you put your hand into a valve if the valve has not been moved to the open position beforehand.

- ▶ Before starting any work, bring the valve to the "open" position.
- ► Wear protective gloves for all work.
- ► Always exercise caution and prudence.

Danger of injury due to falling components

Due to improper loosening of the clamp, the valve insert can fall in an uncontrolled manner and cause injuries.

▶ Before loosening the clamp, secure the valve insert against falling.

Caution!

Danger of injury due to media escaping after removing the clamp

You can sustain injuries to your entire body if you open a valve that is still under pressure from the medium.

- ▶ Ensure that the valve is no longer under medium pressure before removing the clamp.
- ► Wear suitable protective clothing for all work.
- ► Always exercise caution and prudence.



Hint!

The side valve version "UV" deviates from the side valve standard "AV" insofar as it has an additional valve housing, the "divert valve housing". The following work steps show both versions.

Carry out the following steps:

1. Bring the valves to the "open" position.

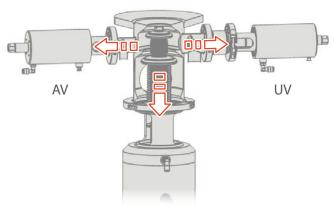


Fig.50: Apply valves NC

2. Side valve: Disconnect pipe connection to switch housing.

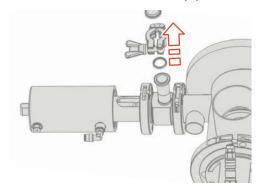


Fig.51: Separate pipe connection

- ! Ensure that all pipe connections for the divert valve housing have been removed before carrying out the next step.
- 3. Release the clamp of the side valve with a suitable *hex socket key*, but do not unhook the screw yet.
 - ! For side valve of UV model, loosen only the clamp closer to the main valve.

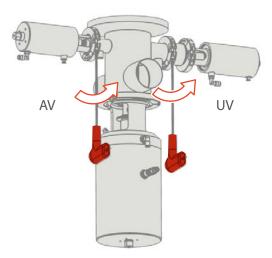


Fig.52: Loosen clamp screw to the side valve

- ! Ensure that you can move the clamp by hand and without much effort before carrying out the next step. If this is not the case, carefully hit the clamp segments with a plastic mallet until the pressure is released and the clamp can easily be moved afterwards.
- Secure the valve insert of the side valve against sagging and falling down, and carefully remove the clamp from the side valve. Carefully remove valve insert.
 - ! Do not damage the sealing surface on the valve housing.

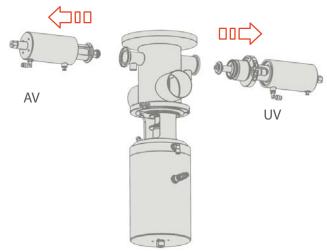


Fig.53: Remove valve insert

5. Release the clamp of the main valve with a suitable *hex socket key*, but do not unhook the screw yet.



Fig.54: Loosening the clamp screw

! Ensure that you can move the clamp by hand and without much effort before carrying out the next step. If this is not the case, carefully hit the clamp segments with a plastic mallet until the pressure is released and the clamp can easily be moved afterwards.

- 6. Secure the actuator and internal assembly against sagging and falling down, and carefully remove the clamp from the valve.
- 7. Carefully lift the actuator with the internal assembly out of the housing.! Do not damage the sealing surface on the valve housing.



Fig.55: Removing actuator and internal assembly

→ Internal assembly, actuator and side valves are now separated from the housing.

10.6.2 Installing the valve



Hint!

Pay attention to the following point when assembling the valve:

· Thoroughly clean all parts and check for damage.

Tools required:

· Hex socket key

Carry out the following steps:

1. Install the valve in the reverse order of disassembly, see Section 10.6.1, Page 51.

! When attaching the clamp, tighten the screw only slightly. Make sure that the actuator and the internal assembly can be moved by hand without much effort.



Fig.56: Loosely attaching the clamp

2. Bring the valve to the "closed" position. Move the actuator and internal assembly by hand in all directions to centre the valve seat seal in the valve seat.

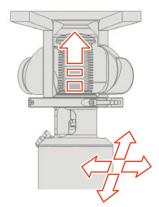


Fig.57: Centring the valve seat seal in the valve seat

- 3. Tighten the clamp screw. Then switch the valve 1-2 times and leave it in the "open" position. Tighten the screw again.
 - ! Note table "Torques for clamp", see Section 10.6.3, Page 56.



Fig.58: Centring and fastening the internal assembly

4. Test the function of the valve after installing.

- ! Every possible position must be activated and held for 3-5 seconds to assure proper assembly and sealing.
- → The valve has been assembled.

10.6.3 Torques for clamp

Clamp screw thread size	Recommended torque [Nm]
M6	10
M8	20

10.7 Disassemble and assemble the side valves

10.7.1 Overview disassembly / assembly side valve

- Disassemble and assemble inside part (side valve) versions "LVD" and "UV", see Section 10.7.2, Page 56.
- Disassemble and assemble piston rod seal (side valve) version "LVD" and "UV", see Section 10.7.3, Page 58.
- Disassemble and assemble inside part (side valve) version "AV" is included in the disassembly / assembly instructions of drive PA50/PA60 (side valve).
- Disassemble and assemble drive PA50/PA60 (side valve), see Section 10.7.4, Page 60.
- Disassemble and assemble piston rod seal (side valve) version "AV", see
 Section 10.7.5, Page 66.
- Disassemble and assemble valve seat seal (side valve) according to the valve seat seal of the main valve, see Section 10.10, Page 73.

10.7.2 Disassemble and assemble inside part (side valve) - versions "LVD" and "UV"

10.7.2.1 Disassemble piston rod seal (side valve) - versions "LVD" and "UV"

Requirement:

• The side valve cover has been separated from the housing, see Section 10.6.1, Page 51.

Tools required:

- Open-ended wrench
- Hex socket key (version "UV")

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Bring the side valve to the "closed" position.
- 2. Screw valve axle out of the piston rod.

! If a temperature sensor is installed, unscrew it beforehand with care from the piston rod.

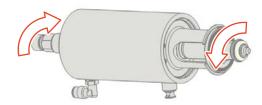


Fig.59: Releasing valve axis

- 3. Remove components of inside part:
 - → Valve axle and valve cover for version LVD
 - → Valve axle for version UV

Remove the housing seal without a tool.

! Do not damage sealing surface of valve cover / divert valve housing.

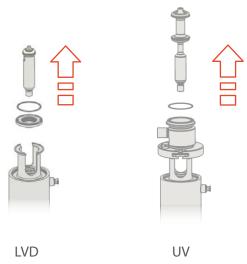


Fig.60: Remove components of inside part

- → The internal LVD has been disassembled.
- 4. Side valve: Loosen clamp with Allen key and remove.

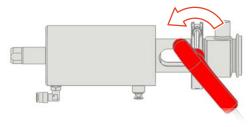


Fig.61: Remove clamp

- 5. Side valve: Remove divert valve housing and valve cover. Remove the housing seal without a tool.
 - ! Do not damage the sealing surfaces on the divert valve housing and on the valve cover.

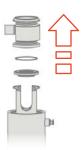


Fig.62: Remove valve components

→ Inside part of UV has been disassembled.

10.7.2.2 Assemble piston rod seal (side valve) - version "LVD" and "UV"



Hint!

Pay attention to the following points when assembling the internal assembly:

- Thoroughly clean all parts and check for damage.
- Replace all dismantled seals.
- When changing the seals, do not damage the seal groove.
- Use only replacement seals from the seal set indicated in the list of spare parts.
- Seals in the product-contacting area are generally not lubricated. To facilitate assembly (better gliding properties and securing against turning), this type of elastomer seal may, however, be wetted using a food-grade lubricant.

! Wetting elastomer seals is not permitted when they are used in ATEX applications!

Tools required:

Torque wrench with jaw insert

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Install the internal assembly in the reverse order of disassembly, see Section 10.7.2.1, Page 56.
 - ! Grease well the valve axle of the inside part at the thread and 5 mm of the adjoining axle to prevent possible corrosion.
 - ! Screw in the inside part by hand carefully and twisting slightly until the metallic stop into the piston rod of the pneumatic actuator, and tighten with torque open-jawed spanner to 40 Nm (15 Nm for actuator side valve PA50).
 - ! Side valve UV: Observe table "Torques for clamps", see Section 10.6.3, Page 56.
- → The internal assembly has been assembled.

10.7.3 Disassemble and assemble piston rod seal (side valve) - version "LVD" and "UV"

10.7.3.1 Disassemble piston rod seal (side valve) - version "LVD" and "UV"

Requirement:

- Inside part side valve LVD or UV is dismantled, see Section 10.7.2, Page 56. Tools required:
- · Slotted screwdriver

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Place the valve cover on a solid surface.
- 2. Position the tip of the *slotted screwdriver* in the groove of the inbuilt piston rod seal. Apply an even vertical downward pressure on the *screwdriver*. At the same time, move the rod inside using the thumb of the other hand, thereby pushing the seal out of the groove.
 - ! Pay attention not to damage the surface of the groove.

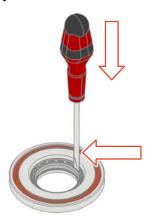


Fig.63: Loosen the piston rod seal

 Insert the slotted screwdriver in the generated gap between piston rod seal and valve cover and remove the seal from the groove using lever movement.
 ! Pay attention not to damage the surface of the groove.



Fig.64: Remove piston rod seal

→ Piston rod seal side valve is dismantled.

10.7.3.2 Assemble piston rod seal (side valve) - version "LVD" and "UV"

Tools required:

- Food-grade lubricant PARALIQ GTE 703
- Object with flat, smooth surface (if available, the assembly tool sleeve PA50-60 NC/NO is recommended))
- · New piston rod seal

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Grease piston rod seal on the external surfaces with food-grade lubricating grease.
- 2. Position piston rod seal well centred above groove opening of the valve cover and put it on a solid, horizontal ground.

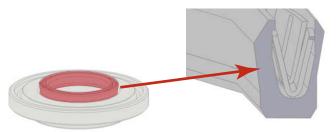


Fig.65: Position the piston rod seal

- 3. Position the *flat object* with the contact face downwards onto the piston rod seal. Using the palm of your hand, push the *object* all the way down in a straight line. The seal is inserted in the opening.
 - ! Using your free hand, fix the valve cover and provide additional guidance for the flat *object*.

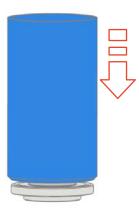


Fig.66: Insert piston rod seal

- 4. Using your thumbs, push the piston rod seal downwards in the opening simultaneously on both sides until it engages in the seal groove.
- → Piston rod seal side valve is installed.

10.7.4 Disassemble and assemble actuator PA50/PA60 (side valve)

10.7.4.1 Disassembling Actuator PA50/PA60 (side valve)

Danger of injury due to spring force being released

You may be injured if the spring tension is released in an uncontrolled manner, causing actuator parts to be moved or thrown around rapidly.

- ▶ Load and unload the spring in a controlled and slow manner.
- ► Wear protective gloves for all work.
- ► Always exercise caution and prudence.

Tools required:

- Hand-operated press
- Seeger circlip pliers
- Assembly tool for bushing PA50-60 NC/NO
- Mounting tool for O-ring



Hint!

The side valve versions "LVD" and "UV" differ from shown actuator "AV" insofar as the piston rod is divisible; i.e. the upper part with the valve seat (the valve axle) was already removed, see Section 10.7.2.1, Page 56.

Carry out the following steps:

1. Press the base of the actuator downwards, using the *hand-operated press* with the bushing.

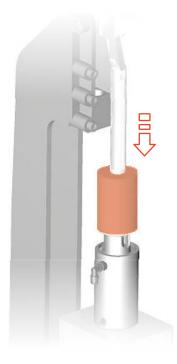


Fig.67: Lowering actuator base

2. Remove the circlip from the actuator base using the Seeger circlip pliers.

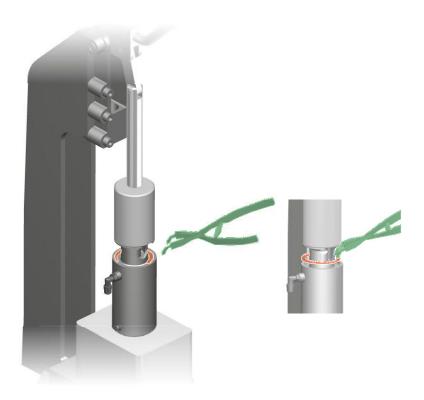


Fig.68: Removing the circlip

3. Slowly remove pressure from the actuator base.

! For side valve "LVD" and "UV": The bottom part of the actuator is pressed upwards by the pressure spring when pressure is removed and can be taken out.

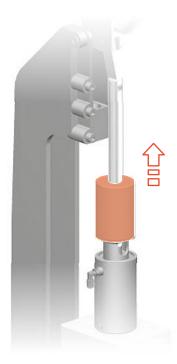


Fig.69: Removing pressure from the actuator base

4. Side valve "LVD" and "UV" with actuator NO: Carefully draw the compression spring out of the cylinder.



Fig.70: Lift out spring

5. Pull out the components of the inside part and actuator at the piston rod out of the cylinder by turning slightly.

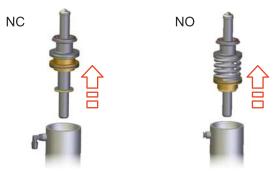


Fig.71: Lift out the actuator components

6. Pull the bottom circlip out of the groove and remove both parts of the lock washer from the piston rod.

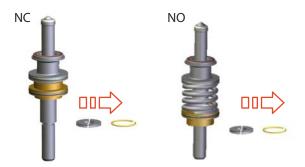


Fig.72: Removing bottom securing elements

7. Carefully slip off the actuator components from the piston rod.! Pay attention to the alignment of the piston disk (asymmetrical design) already when disassembling.

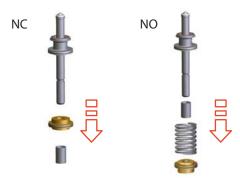


Fig.73: Pulling off actuator components

8. Pull the upper circlip out of the groove and remove both parts of the lock washer from the piston rod.



Fig.74: Remove upper securing elements

9. Side valve "AV": Pull the bottom part of the actuator from the piston rod.



Fig.75: Pull off the bottom part of the actuator

10. Actuator NC: Carefully draw the compression spring out of the cylinder.



Fig.76: Lift out spring

→ Actuator PA50/PA60 has been removed.

10.7.4.2 Assembling Actuator PA50/PA60 (side valve)



Hint!

Pay attention to the following points when installing the actuator:

- Replace all visible seals.
- Thoroughly clean and check the interior cylinder contact surfaces, O-ring grooves, piston rod and piston disc.
- When changing the seals, do not damage the seal groove.
- Use only replacement seals from the seal set indicated in the list of spare parts.
- Grease all seals and the associated contact surfaces with the foodgrade lubricant PARALIQ GTE 703.

Carry out the following steps:

1. The actuator PA50/PA60 is assembled in the reverse order of disassembly, see Section 10.7.4.1, Page 60.



Seals in the product-contacting area are generally not lubricated. To facilitate assembly (better gliding properties and securing against turning), this type of elastomer seal may, however, be wetted using a food-grade lubricant.

! Wetting elastomer seals is not permitted when they are used in ATEX applications!

→ Actuator PA50/PA60 is mounted.

10.7.5 Dismantle and mount piston rod seal (side valve) - version "AV"

10.7.5.1 Dismantle piston rod seal (side valve) - version "AV"

Requirement:

Actuator PA50/PA60 (side valve) is dismantled, see Section 10.7.4.1, Page 60.

Tools required:

Slotted screwdriver

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Place the bottom part of the actuator on a solid surface.
- 2. Position the tip of the *slotted screwdriver* in the groove of the inbuilt piston rod seal. Apply an even vertical downward pressure on the screwdriver. At the same time, move the rod inside using the thumb of the other hand, thereby pushing the seal out of the groove.

! Pay attention not to damage the surface of the groove.

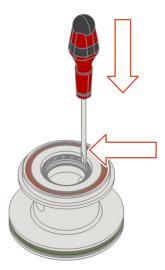


Fig.77: Loosen the piston rod seal

- 3. Insert the *slotted screwdriver* in the generated gap between piston rod seal and bottom part of actuator and remove the seal from the groove using lever movement.
 - ! Pay attention not to damage the surface of the groove.



Fig.78: Remove piston rod seal

→ Piston rod seal side valve is dismantled.

10.7.5.2 Mount piston rod seal (side valve) - version "AV"

Tools required:

- Food-grade lubricant PARALIQ GTE 703
- Object with flat, smooth surface (if available, the assembly tool sleeve PA50-60 NC/NO is recommended)
- New piston rod seal

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Grease piston rod seal on the external surfaces with food-grade lubricating grease.
- 2. Position piston rod seal well centred above groove opening of the actuator bottom part and put it on a solid, horizontal ground.

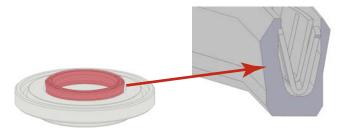


Fig.79: Position the piston rod seal

- 3. Position the *flat object* with the contact face downwards onto the piston rod seal. Using the palm of your hand, push the *object* all the way down in a straight line. The seal is inserted in the opening.
 - ! Using your free hand, fix the bottom part of the actuator and provide additional guidance to the *flat object*.

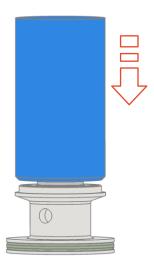


Fig.80: Insert piston rod seal

- 4. Using your thumbs, push the piston rod seal downwards in the opening simultaneously on both sides until it engages in the seal groove.
- → Piston rod seal side valve is installed.

10.8 Disassemble and assemble the internal assembly "EA"

Disassemble internal assembly "EA" 10.8.1

Caution!

Danger of injury due to valve parts moved by compressed air!

You can sustain injuries to your fingers when you put your hand into the valve while it is switching.

- Wear protective gloves for all work.
- ► Always exercise caution and prudence.

Notice

Risk of damage to the metal bellow from torsion

The metal bellow can get damaged, if forces other than those described in these assembly instructions are used on the internal assembly.

- ► Follow the instructions in this manual conscientiously.
- ► Always exercise caution and prudence.

Requirement:

Internal assembly and actuator have been separated from the housing, see Section 10.6.1, Page 51

Tools required:

- Vice with smooth jaws or equivalent type of protected jaws
- Ratchet with square socket drive 1/2"
- Socket wrench bit

· Spanner adapter

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Put the actuator in "closed" position (connection 1 **\Delta** D venting).
- 2. Clamp the pneumatic actuator at the width across flats of the piston rod into the *vice*.

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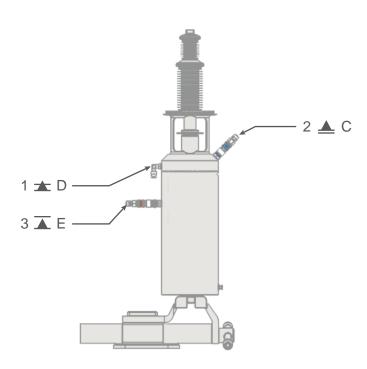


Fig.81: Clamping the actuator



Fig.82: Removing fuse elements

4. Position the *spanner adapter* with *socket for wrench* at the width across flats of the internal assembly, loosen and carefully screw out from the piston rod of the pneumatic actuator.

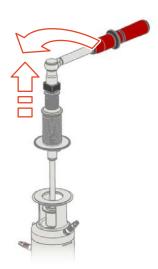


Fig.83: Loosening internal assembly

5. Remove the housing seal without a tool.

! Do not damage the sealing surfaces on the housing and internal assembly.



Fig.84: Removing housing seal

→ The internal assembly has been removed.

10.8.2 Assemble internal assembly "EA"



Hint!

Pay attention to the following points when assembling the internal assembly:

- Thoroughly clean all parts and check for damage.
- Replace all dismantled seals.
- When changing the seals, do not damage the seal groove.
- Use only replacement seals from the seal set indicated in the list of spare parts.
- Seals in the product-contacting area are generally not lubricated. To facilitate assembly (better gliding properties and securing against turning), this type of elastomer seal may, however, be wetted using a food-grade lubricant.

! Wetting elastomer seals is not permitted when they are used in ATEX applications!

Tools required:

- Vice with smooth jaws or equivalent type of protected jaws
- Torque wrench with wrench socket
- · Spanner adapter

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Install the internal assembly in the reverse order of disassembly, see Section 10.8.1, Page 68.
 - ! Grease well the valve axle of the inside part at the thread and 5 mm of the adjoining axle to prevent possible corrosion.
 - ! Insert the inside part by hand carefully and twisting slightly until the metallic stop into the piston rod of the pneumatic actuator, and tighten with *torque wrench*. Observe the correct torque values, see Section 10.8.3, Page 71.
 - ! Align the yoke opening of the bottom part of the actuator to the leakage socket of the internal assembly by turning the entire actuator. It is strictly forbidden to position forces at the internal assembly!

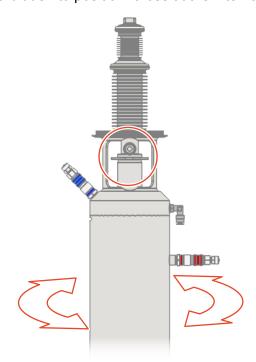


Fig.85: Align yoke opening with the leakage socket

→ The internal assembly has been assembled.

10.8.3 Torques for EA Valve Axes

Valve size	Thread size of valve axes	Torque [Nm]
DN25	M8 x 1	15
DN40	M12 x 1.25	40
DN50	M12 x 1.25	40
DN65	M12 x 1.25	40

Valve size	Thread size of valve axes	Torque [Nm]
DN80	M12 x 1.25	40
DN100	M12 x 1.25	40
DN125	M16 x 1.5	60

10.9 Disassemble and assemble the internal assembly "AZ" and "NC"

10.9.1 Disassemble internal assembly "AZ" and "NC"

\triangle

Caution!

Danger of injury due to valve parts moved by compressed air!

You can sustain injuries to your fingers when you put your hand into the valve while it is switching.

- ▶ Wear protective gloves for all work.
- ► Always exercise caution and prudence.

Prerequisite:

 Internal assembly and actuator have been separated from the housing, see Section 10.6.1, Page 51

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Move the actuator to a horizontal position.
 - ! The T-slot in the piston rod must point upwards.
 - Bring the actuator to the "closed" position.



Fig.86: Extend the piston rod with groove upwards

2. Lift the internal assembly slightly to detach it from the T-slot on the drive spindle.

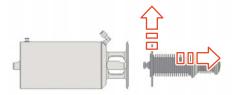


Fig.87: Unhooking the internal assembly

- 3. Remove the housing seal without a tool.
 - ! Do not damage the sealing surfaces on the housing and internal assembly.



Fig.88: Removing housing seal

→ The internal assembly has been disassembled.

10.9.2 Disassemble and assemble the internal assembly



Hint!

Pay attention to the following points when assembling the internal assembly:

- Thoroughly clean all parts and check for damage.
- Replace all dismantled seals.
- When changing the seals, do not damage the seal groove.
- Use only replacement seals from the seal set indicated in the list of spare parts.
- Seals in the product-contacting area are generally not lubricated. To facilitate assembly (better gliding properties and securing against turning), this type of elastomer seal may, however, be wetted using a food-grade lubricant.

! Wetting elastomer seals is not permitted when they are used in ATEX applications!

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Install the internal assembly in the reverse order of disassembly, see Section 10.9.1, Page 72.
- → The internal assembly has been assembled.

10.10 Removing and Installing the "Shrunk-on" Valve Seat Seal

10.10.1 Removing the "Shrink-on Fit" Valve Seat Seal

For information on valve seat seals, see Section 3.3, Page 23

Tools required:

- O-ring cutter
- Heat-resistant protective gloves

Health hazard due to toxic fumes!

The O-ring cutter cuts the seal with a hot metal tip. At temperatures of more than 300 °C, toxic fumes can be released.

Avoid directly inhaling the fumes.

Caution!

Risk of injury due to hot and sharp-edged parts!

The *O-ring cutter* cuts the seal with a hot metal tip. This process heats up the seal and possibly also metal parts of the valve.

▶ When removing the valve seat, always wear heat-resistant protective gloves.

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Place the heated metal tip of the *O-ring cutter* at right angles on the valve seat to be removed.
- 2. Cut through the valve seat seal at one point using the *O-ring cutter*.

! Pay attention not to damage the edge of the radial groove.



Fig.89: Cut through valve seat seal

- 3. Take out the cut valve seat seal.
- → The valve seat seal has been removed.

10.10.2 Fitting the "Shrink-on Fit" Valve Seat Seal



Hint!

Pay attention to the following points when assembling the valve seat seal:

- Thoroughly clean all parts and check for damage.
- Replace all dismantled seals.
- When changing the seals, do not damage the seal groove.
- Use only replacement seals from the seal set indicated in the list of spare parts.

! Valve seat seals made of hard sealing materials must not be greased!

Tools required:

- Oven (no microwave)
- Heat-resistant protective gloves

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Heat new valve seat seal in oven .
 - Temperature: 140 °C (guideline value)
 - Time: 3 5 minutes (guideline value)

! Ensure that the seal can be deformed along the circumference without much effort. The required heating time depends on the respective *oven* and can vary accordingly.



Fig.90: Oven

2. Use both thumbs to press the heated valve seat seal into the radial groove at one point.



Fig.91: Place the valve seat seal into the groove

- 3. Then use both thumbs/palms to press the valve seat seal in place in the radial groove.
 - ! Make sure the valve seat seal "clicks" into the radial groove. The audible clicking noise indicates that the seal has been fitted correctly.
 - ! The valve may not be totally leak-proof after a new TEFASEP® valve seat seal has been fitted. The valve seat seal will adjust itself optimally to the sealing surfaces only after the first sterilisation of the valve (see Chapter 9, Page 40). Afterwards it will ensure perfect sealing up to the maximum closing pressure or vacuum.



Fig.92: Mounting the valve seat seal

- → The valve seat seal is still too rigid and cannot be mounted?
 - Reheat the valve seat seal as described in the previous instruction step.
- → When mounting the valve seat seal, the seal does not "click" into place any more?

The valve seat seal has been overheated and can no longer be used.

- Repeat the operation with a new valve seat seal.
- Observe the data specified for heating the valve seat seal.
- → The valve seat seal has been fitted.

10.11 Removing and Installing the "Divisible System" Valve Seat Seal

10.11.1 Disassemble the valve seat seal "system divisible" - valve version "EA"

Notice

Risk of damage to the metal bellow from torsion

The metal bellow can get damaged, if forces other than those described in these assembly instructions are used on the internal assembly.

- ► Follow the instructions in this manual conscientiously.
- ► Always exercise caution and prudence.

For information on valve seat seals see Section 3.3, Page 23.

Tools required:

- Ratchet with square socket drive ½"
- Socket wrench bit
- Spanner adapter
- Assembly tool DK TV
- Vice

Carry out the following steps:

1. Clamp assembly tool assembly tool in in vice. Push the internal assembly at the socket surface of the valve disc into the assembly tool. Position the spanner adapter on the nut of the valve disc.

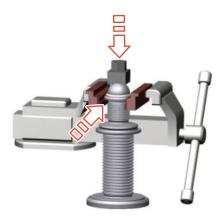


Fig.93: Clamping internal assembly

2. Place the *ratchet* with *the wrench socket* on the *spanner adapter* and loosen the nut of the valve disc.



Fig.94: Loosen the nut of the valve disc

- 3. Remove the seals from the internal assembly:
 - → Seat seal (no. 1)
 - → Valve disc seal on version TVT (no. 2)

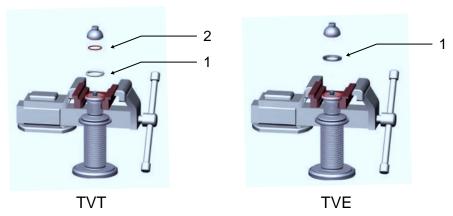


Fig.95: Remove seal

TVT	Divisible valve disc, valve seat seal TEFASEP
TVE	Divisible valve disk, valve seat seal EPDM (form seal)

→ The valve seat seal has been removed.

10.11.2 Assemble the valve seat seal "system divisible" - valve version "EA"

Tools required:

- Torque wrench with wrench socket
- Spanner adapter
- Assembly tool DK TV
- Vice
- Food-grade lubricant PARALIQ GTE 703

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. The screwed-on valve seat seal is fitted in the reverse order of removal, see Section 10.11.3, Page 78.
 - ! Prepare thermoplastic valve seat seals (TEFASEP, PTFE, ...) in the *heater* see Section 10.10.2, Page 74.
 - ! Valve seat seals made of hard sealing materials must not be greased.
 - ! A light film of food-grade lubricant must be applied to elastomer valve seat seals before fitting.
 - ! Note table "Torques for divisible valve disks", see Section 10.11.5, Page 80.
- → The valve seat seal has been fitted.



Hint!

Wetting elastomer seals is not permitted when they are used in ATEX applications!

10.11.3 Disassemble the valve seat seal "system divisible" - valve version "AZ" and "NC"

For information on valve seat seals see Section 3.3, Page 23.

Requirement:

- The valve shaft has a hexagonal profile for *keys*, as can be seen in figure "loosen valve shaft" for step 2.
- → If there is no hexagonal profile at the valve shaft, disassemble the seal analogue to valve version "EA", see Section 10.11.1, Page 76.

Tools required:

- Ratchet with square socket drive ½"
- Socket wrench bit
- Vice with smooth jaws or equivalent type of protected jaws

Carry out the following steps:

1. Clamp the nut of the valve disc into the *vice* at the spanner flats.



Fig.96: Clamping internal assembly

2. Use the *ratchet* with the *wrench socket* to unscrew the spindle from the nut of the valve disc.

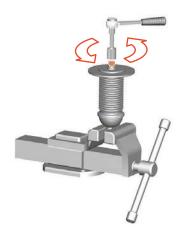


Fig.97: Releasing valve axis

- 3. Remove the seals from the internal assembly:
 - → Seat seal (no. 1)
 - → Valve disc seal on version TVT (no. 2)

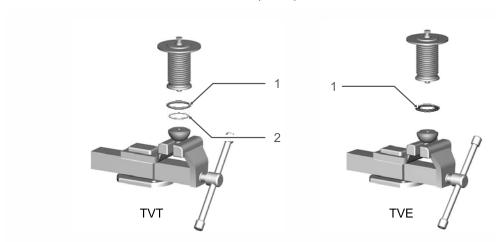


Fig.98: Remove seal

TVT	Divisible valve disc, valve seat seal TEFASEP
TVE	Divisible valve disk, valve seat seal EPDM (form seal)

→ The valve seat seal has been removed.

10.11.4 Assemble the valve seat seal "system divisible" - valve version "AZ" and "NC"

Requirement:

- The valve shaft has a hexagonal profile for *keys* as can be seen in figure "loosen valve shaft" for step 3 of the disassembly in Section 10.11.3, Page 78.
- → If there is no hexagonal profile at the valve shaft, assemble the seal analogue to valve version "EA", see Section 10.11.1, Page 76.

Tools required:

- Torque wrench with wrench socket
- Vice with smooth jaws or equivalent type of protected jaws
- Food-grade lubricant PARALIQ GTE 703

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. The screwed-on valve seat seal is fitted in the reverse order of removal, see Section 10.11.3, Page 78.
 - ! Prepare thermoplastic valve seat seals (TEFASEP, PTFE, ...) in the *heater* see Section 10.10.2, Page 74.
 - ! Valve seat seals made of hard sealing materials must not be greased.
 - ! A light film of food-grade lubricant must be applied to elastomer valve seat seals before fitting.
 - ! Note table "Torques for divisible valve disks", see Section 10.11.5, Page 80.
- → The valve seat seal has been fitted.



Hint!

Wetting elastomer seals is not permitted when they are used in ATEX applications!

10.11.5 Torques for Divisible Valve discs

Valve size	Thread size of valve disc	Torque [Nm]
DN15	M6	9
DN25	M8 x 1	20
DN40	M10 x 1.25	50
DN50	M12 x 1.25	60
DN65	M12 x 1.25	60
DN80	M12 x 1.25	60
DN100	M12 x 1.25	60
DN125	M20 x 1.5	100

10.12 Carrying out the "Internal Assembly" Leak Test (Bubble Test)

10.12.1 Bubble test valve version "EA"



Hint!

Observe the inspection interval! The metal bellows must be checked for leaks as part of the annual maintenance using the *pressurizing* tool.

Notice

Risk of damage to the metal bellow from torsion

The metal bellow can get damaged, if forces other than those described in these assembly instructions are used on the internal assembly.

- ▶ Follow the instructions in this manual conscientiously.
- ► Always exercise caution and prudence.

Tools required:

- Pressurizing tool EA
- · Compressed air supply
- Shut-off valve Ø 6 mm
- Pressure control valve Ø 6 mm
- · Water bath

Carry out the following steps:

1. Screw on the *pressurizing tool* manually until the stop.



Fig.99: Screw on the pressurizing tool

2. Loosen the *pressurizing tool* until leakage socket of internal assembly lies in opening.



Fig.100: Align opening with the leakage socket

3. Tighten adapter G1/4" by hand with internal assembly.



Fig.101: Screw adapter

- 4. Apply max. 3 bar of compressed air to the *pressurizing tool*.! Air pressures > 3 bar can damage the metal bellows.
- 5. Immerse the internal assembly in a water bath for approx. 30 seconds.! While the internal assembly is immersed, check the internal assembly for leaks. Leakages will be indicated by air bubbles appearing on the surface.

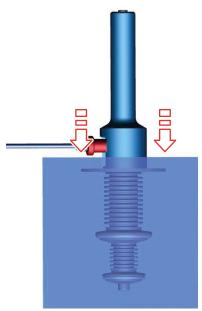


Fig.102: Water bath

- 6. Remove the internal assembly from the *pressurizing tool* in reverse order.
- → This completes the leak test.

10.12.2 Bubble test valve versions "AZ" and "NC"



Hint!

Observe the inspection interval! The metal bellows must be checked for leaks as part of the annual maintenance using the *pressurizing tool*.

Tools required:

- Pressurising tool AZ & NC
- · Compressed air supply
- Shut-off valve Ø 6 mm
- Pressure control valve Ø 6 mm
- Water bath

Carry out the following steps:

1. Insert the internal assembly with the T-slot of the valve spindle of the removed internal assembly into the *pressurizing tool* .



Fig.103: Hook in the internal assembly

2. Place the clamping arms of the *pressurizing tools* around the valve cover.

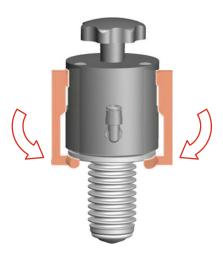


Fig.104: Attach clamping arms

3. Pull the valve cover against the seal by means of the star grip on the *pressurizing tool* (hand-tight).



Fig.105: Secure internal assembly

- 4. Apply max. 3 bar of compressed air to the *pressurizing tool*.! Air pressures > 3 bar can damage the metal bellows.
- 5. Immerse the internal assembly in a water bath for approx. 30 seconds.

! While the internal assembly is immersed, check the internal assembly for leaks. Leakages will be indicated by air bubbles appearing on the surface.

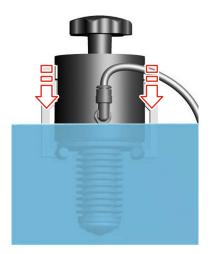


Fig.106: Water bath

- 6. Remove the internal assembly from the *pressurizing tool* in reverse order.
- → This completes the leak test.

10.13 Disassembling and Assembling Actuator PA80EA - PA255EA

10.13.1 Disassembling the actuator PA80EA - PA255EA

Tools required:

- Flexible head spanner
- Slotted screwdriver
- Mounting tool clamping piece
- Mounting tool for spring package
- Mounting tool for O-ring
- Vice

Preparing removal

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Bring the actuator to the non-actuated position.
- 2. Remove the feedback unit.
- 3. Attach the *clamping device assembly tool* to the back of the actuator.



Fig.107: Attaching clamping piece

4. Clamp the actuator at the clamping piece into the vice .

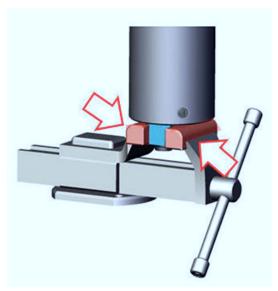


Fig.108: Clamping the actuator

→ Disassembly has been prepared

Removing assembly spring

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Turn the actuator base counter-clockwise using a *flexible head spanner*, see illustration.
 - ! Rotate the actuator base until the assembly spring begins to move out of the slot in the cylinder.



Fig.109: Releasing assembly spring

Turn the actuator base clockwise using the *flexible head spanner*.! Rotate the actuator base until the assembly spring can be removed.



Fig.110: Unscrewing assembly spring

→ Assembly spring has been removed.

Dismantling the PA80EA - PA255EA actuator

Carry out the following steps:

1. Lift off the actuator base from the cylinder.



Fig.111: Removing actuator base

2. Pull the spring assembly upwards at the piston rod out of the cylinder.



Fig.112: Lifting out top spring assembly

3. Use the *assembly tool for the spring package* to pull the bottom spring assembly upwards out of the cylinder.



Fig.113: Lifting out bottom spring assembly

4. Lift the circlip out of the groove with a slotted screwdriver and remove it.

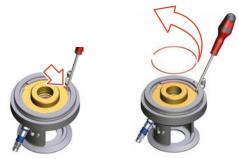


Fig.114: Removing circlip

5. Take the buffer segments out of the actuator base.



Fig.115: Removing fuse elements

6. Lift the piston disc out of the actuator base.



Fig.116: Lifting out the piston disc

→ Actuator has been dismantled into its individual parts.

! Opening the spring assembly is prohibited for safety reasons.

→ Actuator PA80EA - PA255EA has been removed.

10.13.2 Mounting the actuator PA80EA - PA255EA



Hint!

Pay attention to the following points when installing the actuator:

- Replace all visible seals.
- Thoroughly clean and check the interior cylinder contact surfaces, O-ring grooves, piston rod and piston disc.
- · When changing the seals, do not damage the seal groove.
- Use only replacement seals from the seal set indicated in the list of spare parts.
- Grease all seals and the associated contact surfaces with the foodgrade lubricant PARALIQ GTE 703.

Assembling the PA80EA - PA255EA actuator

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Assemble the actuator in the reverse order of disassembly, see Section 10.13.1, Page 85.
- → Actuator has been assembled.

Installing the assembly spring

Tools required:

- · Flexible head spanner
- Slotted screwdriver

Carry out the following steps:

1. Align the actuator base relative to the cylinder housing so that the hole in the base is visible through the slot in the cylinder.

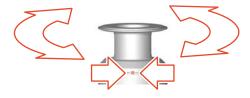


Fig.117: Aligning hole to slot

2. Insert the angled part of the assembly spring into the hole of the actuator base.

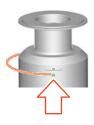


Fig.118: Hooking in the assembly spring

- 3. Turn the actuator base 360° counter-clockwise using a flexible head spanner.
 - → The assembly spring is pulled into the cylinder.



Fig.119: Screwing in the assembly spring

- 4. As soon as both open ends of the assembly spring are visible in the slot area, the beginning of the assembly spring must be pressed into the hole in the actuator base with a *slotted screwdriver*.
 - ! Carefully continue to turn the actuator base at the same time.



Fig.120: Fastening the assembly spring

- → The assembly spring moves out of the hole when it reaches the slot in the cylinder and actuator base was turned further?
- Continue to turn the actuator base counter-clockwise using the *flexible* head spanner until the hole is again located underneath the position pin of
 the assembly spring and the pin can be pressed in again with the *slotted* screwdriver.
- 5. Position the compressed air connection centrally over the slot in the cylinder.



Fig.121: Placing the air connection

- → Assembly spring has been fitted.
- → Actuator PA80EA PA255EA is mounted.

10.14 Disassembling and Assembling Actuator PA80AZ - PA180AZ

10.14.1 Disassembling actuator PA80AZ - PA180AZ

Tools required:

- Flexible head spanner
- · Slotted screwdriver
- · Mounting tool clamping piece
- Mounting tool for spring package
- Mounting tool for O-ring
- Vice

Preparing removal

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Prepare disassembly, see Page 85.
- → Disassembly has been prepared

Removing assembly spring

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Disassemble assembly spring, see Page 86.
- \rightarrow Assembly spring has been removed.

Dismantling the PA80EA - PA255EA actuator

Carry out the following steps:

1. Lift off the actuator base from the cylinder.



Fig.122: Removing actuator base

2. Use the assembly tool for the spring assembly to pull the spring assembly upwards and out of the cylinder.

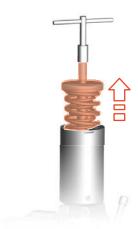


Fig.123: Lifting out spring package

3. Lift the circlip out of the groove with a slotted screwdriver and remove it.



Fig.124: Removing circlip

4. Take the buffer segments out of the actuator base.



Fig.125: Removing fuse elements

5. Lift the piston disc out of the actuator base.



Fig.126: Lifting out the piston disc

- → Actuator has been dismantled into its individual parts.
- ! Opening the spring assembly is prohibited for safety reasons.
- → Disassembling actuator PA80AZ PA180AZ.

10.14.2 Assembling Actuator PA80AZ - PA180AZ



Hint!

Pay attention to the following points when assembling the actuator:

- Replace all visible seals.
- Thoroughly clean and check the interior cylinder contact surfaces, O-ring grooves, piston rod and piston disc.
- When changing the seals, do not damage the seal groove.
- Use only replacement seals from the seal set indicated in the list of spare parts.
- Grease all seals and the associated contact surfaces with the foodgrade lubricant PARALIQ GTE 703.

Tools required:

- Flexible head spanner
- Slotted screwdriver

Carry out the following steps:

1. Assemble the actuator in the reverse order of disassembly, see Section 10.14.1, Page 91.

For details on how to connect actuator base and cylinder, see fitting the assembly spring, Page 89.

→ Actuator PA80AZ - PA180AZ has been assembled.

10.15 Disassembling and Assembling Actuator PA80 - PA255

10.15.1 Removing Actuator PA80 - PA255

Tools required:

- Flexible head spanner
- Mounting tool clamping piece
- Mounting tool for spring package
- Mounting tool for O-ring
- Vice

Preparing removal

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Prepare disassembly, see Page 85.
- → Disassembly has been prepared.

Removing assembly spring

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Disassemble assembly spring, see Page 86.
- → Assembly spring has been removed.

PA80 - PA255: dismantling the actuator

Carry out the following steps:

1. Lift off the actuator base from the cylinder.



Fig.127: Removing actuator base

- 2. Use the *mounting tool for the spring package* to pull the spring package upwards and out of the cylinder.
 - ! Pay attention to the installation direction of the spring assembly (NC / NO direction of action) already when disassembling.

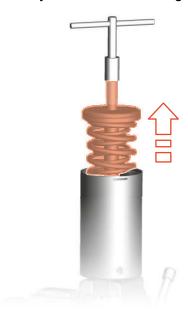


Fig.128: Lifting out spring package

- → Actuator has been dismantled into its individual parts.
- ! Opening the spring assembly is prohibited for safety reasons.
- → Actuator PA80 PA255 has been removed.

10.15.2 Assembling Actuator PA80 - PA255



Hint!

Pay attention to the following points when assembling the actuator:

- Replace all visible seals.
- Thoroughly clean and check the interior cylinder contact surfaces, O-ring grooves, piston rod and piston disc.
- When changing the seals, do not damage the seal groove.
- Use only replacement seals from the seal set indicated in the list of spare parts.
- Grease all seals and the associated contact surfaces with the foodgrade lubricant PARALIQ GTE 703.

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Assemble the actuator in the reverse order of disassembly, see Section 10.15.1, Page 94.
 - For details on how to connect actuator base and cylinder, see fitting the assembly spring, Page 89.
- → Actuator PA80 PA255 has been assembled.

10.16 Maintenance

Well-planned maintenance is essential to ensure a long service life of the valve. Observe the following maintenance intervals. Prepare maintenance activities well:

- Keep a maintenance log for the valve.
- Use the statistical analyses for your plant to plan maintenance intervals.

Only allow qualified maintenance staff to carry out maintenance work.



Hint!

Prior to any work on the open valve, ensure that it has stopped operation, see Section 10.5, Page 51.

The following information and values are based on the experience of GEA Flow Components and apply for installations working in 2-shift operation.

Activities to be performed once a month	
Component	Activity to be performed
Valve	Visual inspection

Activities to be performed after 3 months (only after initial commissioning or after a process change)		
Component	Activity to be performed	
Product contact seals	Check of mechanical parts and visual inspection of condition	
Internal assembly with bellows	Check of mechanical parts and visual inspection of condition Leak test of bellows (bubble test)	
Actuator	Function check	
Valve	Function check	
Feedback	Function check	
Pneumatic connections	Check of mechanical parts and visual inspection of condition Leak test	
Electrical connections	Visual inspection	

Activities to be performed once a year		
Component	Activity to be performed	
Product contact seals	Seal replacement	
Internal assembly with bellows	Check of mechanical parts and visual inspection of condition Leak test of bellows (bubble test)	
Actuator	Check of mechanical parts and visual inspection of condition Function check	
Valve	Check of mechanical parts and visual inspection of condition Function check	
Feedback	Check of mechanical parts and visual inspection of condition Function check	
Pneumatic connections	Check of mechanical parts and visual inspection of condition Leak test	
Electrical connections	Check of mechanical parts and visual inspection of condition	

Activities to be performed every 5 years		
Component	Activity to be performed	
Actuator	Maintenance including seal replacement	

10.17 Checking the Feedback Unit

After completing maintenance work, check the function of the feedback unit and readjust it if necessary.

10.17.1 Setting the Feedback Unit

Carry out the following steps:

- 1. Adjust the proximity switch for detecting the non-actuated position.
- 2. Actuate the valve with compressed air.
 - → For information on air connections see Section 6.5, Page 35. If provided, adjust the initiator for the actuated position. For reference regarding the stroke to be expected see the "Valve Stroke" table Section 10.17.2, Page 98.
- → The feedback unit has been set.



Hint!

If a control head is available, the specifications of the respective operating instructions must be observed.

10.17.2 Valve stroke

Strokes depending on the size (basic, theoretical values on drawing)				
	Valve stroke [mm]			
		Seat v	enting	
Size	Total stroke	Seat A	Seat B	Side valve
DN25 / 1"OD	5.5	1.5	1.5	5.5
DN40 / 1½"OD	10	1.5	1.5	24.5
DN50 / 2"OD	13.5	1.5	1.5	24.5
DN65 / 2½"OD	16.5	1.5	1.5	24.5
DN80 / 3"OD	23	2.5	1.5	24.5
DN100 / 4"OD	23	1.5	1.5	24.5
DN125	33.5	1.5	1.5	24.5

11 Alarms

11.1 Malfunctions and remedies

Notice

Warning of damage to property/loss of product

Ignoring malfunctions may cause considerable damage to property and loss of product. The safe operation of the valve in the event of a malfunction can no longer be taken for granted and in the worst case can result in a loss of sterility in the process.

▶ Make sure that malfunctions are quickly identified and promptly fixed.

In the event of malfunctions, immediately deactivate the valve and secure it against inadvertent reactivation. Malfunctions may only be remedied by qualified staff, who must observe the safety precautions. For malfunctions not listed in the table below, contact the manufacturer.

Malfunction	Cause	Remedy	
Medium is leaking from the clamp.	The housing seal is not fitted correctly or damaged.	Fit the housing seal correctly or replace it if damaged.	
Medium is leaking from the leakage holes of the internal assembly.	The bellows at the internal assembly is defective due to pressure shocks or cavitation.	 Replace the complete internal assembly. Send the defective internal assembly to the manufacturer for repair. Check process. 	
Medium leaks from leakage hole of the side valve.	 Medium originates from product side: piston rod seal leaks. Medium originates from actuator: actuator seals leak. 	Replace the seals.Check seal running surfaces.	
During pressure testing of the internal assembly, air escapes from the metal bellows.	The bellows on the internal assembly are defective.	 Replace the complete internal assembly. Send the defective internal assembly to the manufacturer for repair. 	
Leak at the valve seat.	 The valve seat seal is not fitted correctly or damaged. Product deposits on the valve seat. 	 Fit the valve seat seal correctly or replace it if damaged. Check the housing. 	

Malfunction	Cause	Remedy	
The maximum valve stroke is not reached when the valve is actuated pneumatically.	Leakage in the actuator.	Check the sealing surfaces in the actuator for damage.Replace the seals.	
Valve feedback not correct.	 The feedback unit is not fitted correctly. The proximity switch is not in the correct position or is defective. Fault in the power supply. 	 Check that the feedback unit has been fitted correctly. Check the position of the proximity switch and readjust if necessary. Check the wiring. 	
Actuator is filling with water.	 Unfavourable fitting position of the vent screw on the actuator. Unfavourable effect of the exterior cleaning of the plant. 	 If possible, position the vent screw so that it faces downwards. When the valve is installed in the vertical position, ensure that the vent screw faces away from the cleaning direction if possible. 	
The TEFASEP valve seat seal is not tight after commissioning or maintenance.	 The valve seat seal has not been fitted correctly. With new seal: The valve has not been actuated during/immediately after sterilization. 	 Fit the valve seat seal properly. Actuate the valve during/immediately after sterilisation. 	

12 Decommissioning

12.1 Safety instructions

For shutting down, the following principles apply:

- · Switch off the compressed air.
- Switch off the component with the main switch.
- Padlock the main switch (if fitted) in the off position to prevent it from being switched back on. The key to the padlock must be deposited with the person responsible until the machine is restarted.
- For longer periods of standstill, observe the storage conditions, see Chapter 4, Page 25.

12.2 Disposal

12.2.1 General notes

Dispose of the component in an environmentally safe manner. Observe the statutory waste disposal regulations applicable at the place of installation.

The component consists of the following materials:

- Metals
- Synthetic materials
- Electronic parts
- · Lubricants containing oil and grease

Separate the different materials and dispose of them correctly sorted. Also observe the instructions regarding disposal in the operating instructions for the individual components.

13 Appendix

13.1 Lists

13.1.1 Abbreviations and terms

Abbreviation	Explanation
0	Symbol for the grade of a scale [degrees] All degree data is assumed to be angle degrees unless explicitly specified otherwise.
°C	Unit of measurement of temperature [degree Celsius]
°F	Unit of measurement of temperature [degree Fahrenheit]
AISI	American Iron and Steel Institute; material designation
ATEX	Atmosphères Explosibles Directive of the European Union on explosion protections
AZ	Ventilation air cylinder; single ventilation of valve seat A
bar	Unit of measurement of pressure [bar] All pressure data is assumed to be gauge pressure [barg] unless explicitly specified otherwise.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations; collection of US federal regulations
DIN	German standard issued by DIN (Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V., German Institute for Standardisation)
dm ³	Unit of measurement of volume [cubic decimetre under standard conditions]
DN	DIN nominal width
EA	Singe ventilation of both valve seats
EN	European Standard
EPDM	Ethylene Propylene Diene Rubber Material designation, short designation according to DIN/ISO 1629
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration Food monitoring and drug administration in the USA
FEP	Fluorinated ethylene propylene; material designation, short name
H ₂ O ₂	Hydrogen peroxide; chemical formula
ISO	International Standard of the International Organization for Standardization
ACSC	Air-closing/spring-opening; direction of action air
m/s	Unit of measurement of speed/velocity [metres per second]
min.	Unit of measurement of time [minute]
mm	Unit of measurement of length [millimetre]
μm	Unit of measurement of length [micrometre]

Abbreviation Explanation NC Normally Closed; direction of action spring-closing/air-opening Nm Unit of measurement of work [newton metre] Specification for the torque: 1 Nm = 0.737 lbft Pound-Force (lb) + Feet (ft) NO normally open; direction of action air-closing/spring-opening OD Outside diameter; short name for outside diameter for inch tubes according to DIN 11866-C PA Pneumatic actuator PTFE Polytetrafluoroethylene Material designation, short designation according to DIN/ISO 1629 SW Width across flats; indicates the size of spanners T.VIS Tuchenhagen valve information system **TEFASEP** Sealing material for the valve seat seal TV Divisible valve disk; to valve seat seal system "divisible" TIG Tungsten inert gas welding



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