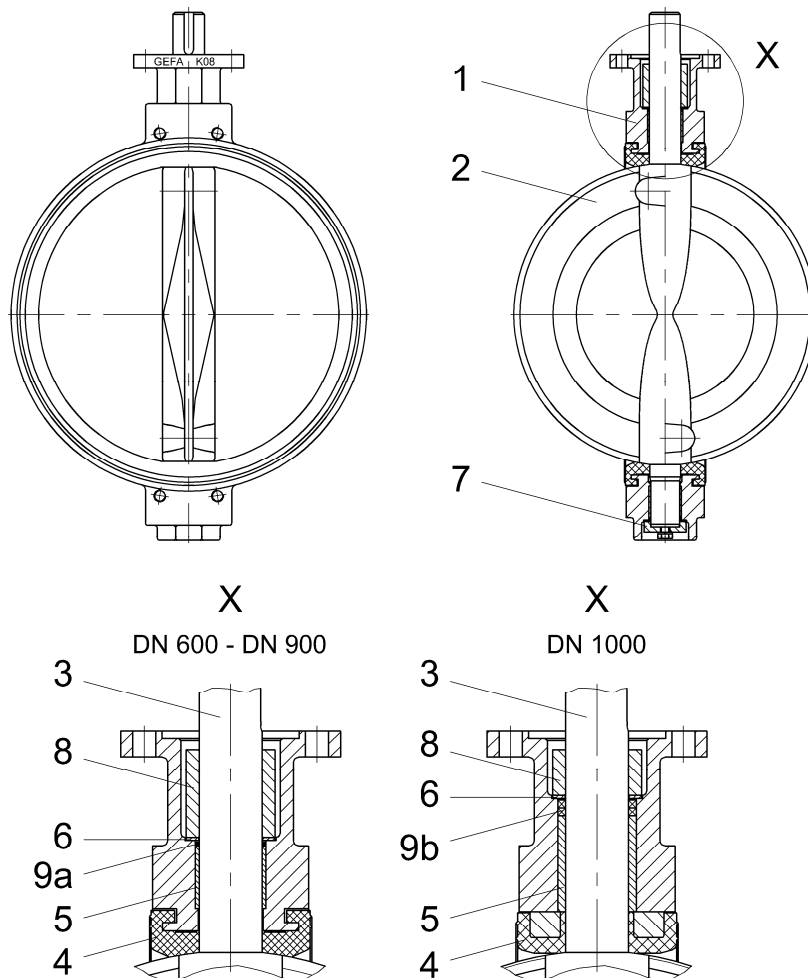


Werkstoffe Processklappe Serie K08 Materials butterfly valve series K08



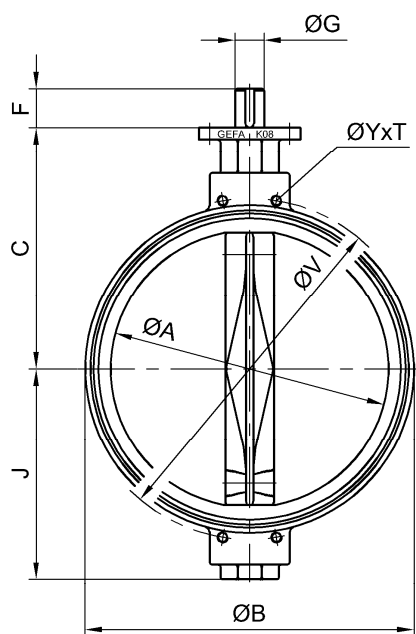
Teil Nr. Part No.	Bezeichnung Description	Material			
		K08 4423 E	K08 2423 E	K08 2466 E	K08 2479 E
1	Gehäuse Body	GP240GH Stahlguss GS-C25 Steel GS-C25	EN-GJS-400-18-LT Sphäroguss GGG40.3 Ductile iron GGG40.3	EN-GJS-400-18-LT Sphäroguss GGG40.3 Ductile iron GGG40.3	EN-GJS-400-18-LT Sphäroguss GGG40.3 Ductile iron GGG40.3
2	Klappenscheibe Disc	EN-GJS-400-15 Sphäroguss GGG40 Ductile iron GGG40	EN-GJS-400-15 Sphäroguss GGG40 Ductile iron GGG40	1.4408	EPDM-beschichtet EPDM coated
3	Welle Stem	1.4021	1.4021	1.4021	1.4021
4*	Sitzring Seat	Stahl / EPDM Steel / EPDM	Stahl / EPDM Steel / EPDM	Stahl / EPDM Steel / EPDM	Stahl / EPDM Steel / EPDM
5*	Lagerbuchse Bearing	Stahl / PTFE Steel / PTFE	Stahl / PTFE Steel / PTFE	Stahl / PTFE Steel / PTFE	Stahl / PTFE Steel / PTFE
6*	Gleitring Slide ring	POM	POM	POM	POM
7	Stützscheibe Support ring	Stahl / Steel	Stahl / Steel	Stahl / Steel	Stahl / Steel
8	Stellring Set collar	Stahl / Steel	Stahl / Steel	Stahl / Steel	Stahl / Steel
9a/9b*	Dichtung Sealing	NBR/Kunstfaser+PTFE NBR/synthetic fibre+PTFE	NBR/Kunstfaser+PTFE NBR/synthetic fibre+PTFE	NBR/Kunstfaser+PTFE NBR/synthetic fibre+PTFE	NBR/Kunstfaser+PTFE NBR/synthetic fibre+PTFE

* = Verschleißteile / Wearing parts

Wahlweise andere Werkstoffe lieferbar / Other materials available

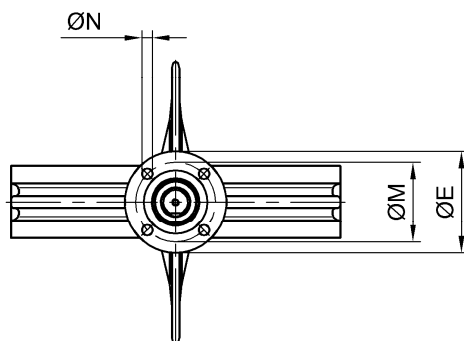
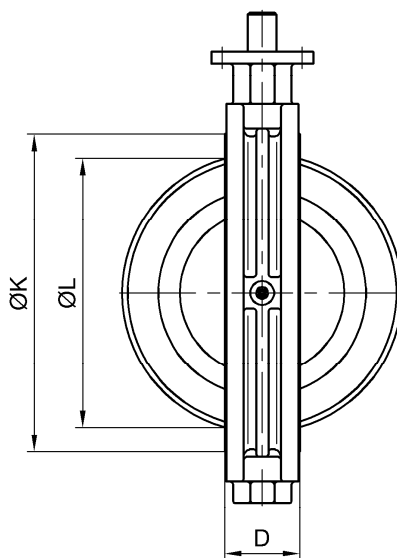
Änderungen vorbehalten
subject to changes

Maße / Dimensions Processklappe Serie K08 Butterfly valve series K08 DN 600 - DN 1000



Kopfflansch: ISO 5211

Mounting plate: ISO 5211



ØK = Sitzring-Außendurchmesser
Seat outside diameter

ØL = kleinster Flanschinnendurchmesser
smallest inside diameter of flange

DN	NPS	ØA	ØB	C	D	ØE	F	ØG	J	ØK	ØL	Passfeder Key DIN 6885	Kopfflansch Mounting plate			kg
													ØM	ØN	ISO 5211	
600	24"	580	679	500	149	210	80	60	435	657	566	18 x 11	165	4 x Ø22	F16	150
700	28"	680	784	550	169	210	80	60	485	762	663	18 x 11	165	4 x Ø22	F16	230
800	32"	780	890	620	189	300	110	75	560	868	761	20 x 12	254	8 x Ø18	F25	310
900	36"	880	990	690	209	300	110	75	610	968	858	20 x 12	254	8 x Ø18	F25	420
1000	40"	980	1140	760	229	300	110	100	730	1068	963	28 x 16	254	8 x Ø18	F25	650

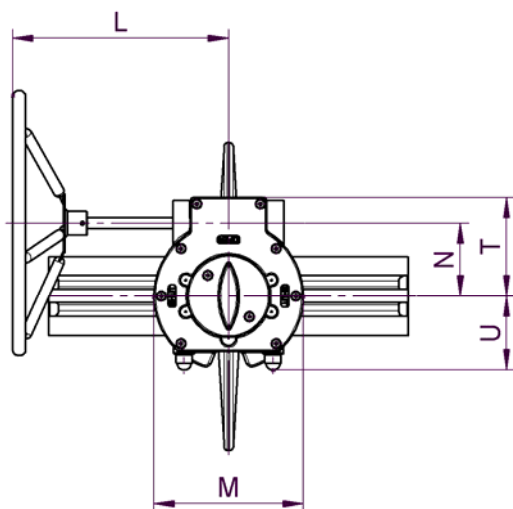
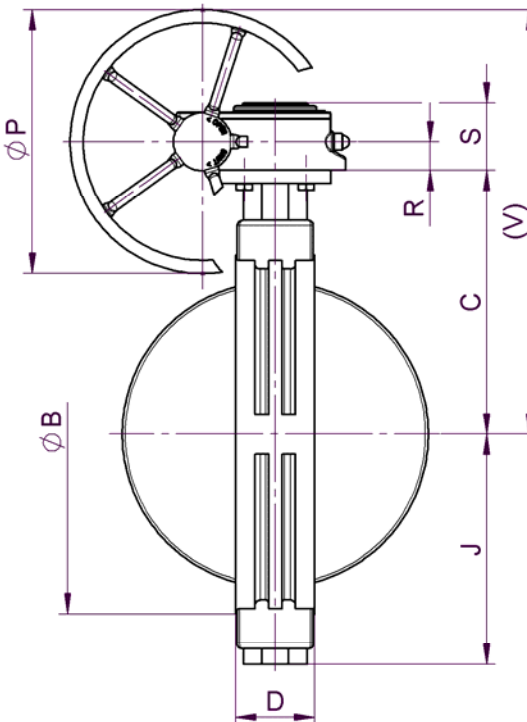
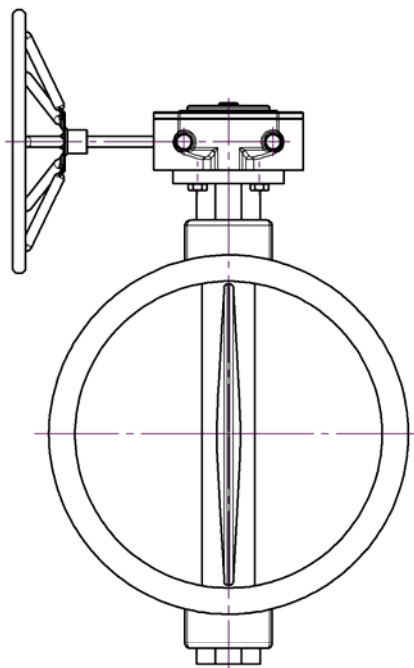
DN	NPS	Druckstufe / Pressure class PN 6			Druckstufe / Pressure class PN 10			Druckstufe / Pressure class PN 16		
		ØV	ØY	T	ØV	ØY	T	ØV	ØY	T
600	24"	705	4 x M24	40	725	4 x M27	40	770	4 x M33	40
700	28"	810	4 x M24	40	840	4 x M27	40	840	4 x M33	40
800	32"	920	4 x M27	40	950	4 x M30	40	950	4 x M36	40
900	36"	1020	4 x M27	40	1050	4 x M30	40	1050	4 x M36	40
1000	40"	1120	4 x M27	40	1160	4 x M33	40	1170	4 x M39	40

Maximale Druckbelastung: siehe Druck-Temperatur-Diagramm

Maximum pressure: please refer to pressure-temp. range diagram

Änderungen vorbehalten
subject to changes

Processklappe Serie K08 mit Grauguss Getriebe BGPQ Butterfly valve series K08 with cast iron gear operator BGPQ DN 600 - DN 1000



Getriebewerkstoffe / Gear materials

Gehäuse / Body: Grauguss / cast iron

Welle / Stem: Edelstahl / stainless steel

Handrad / Handwheel: Stahl / steel

Auf Wunsch ist ein Kettenrad lieferbar.

Gewicht des Getriebes inklusive Handrad.

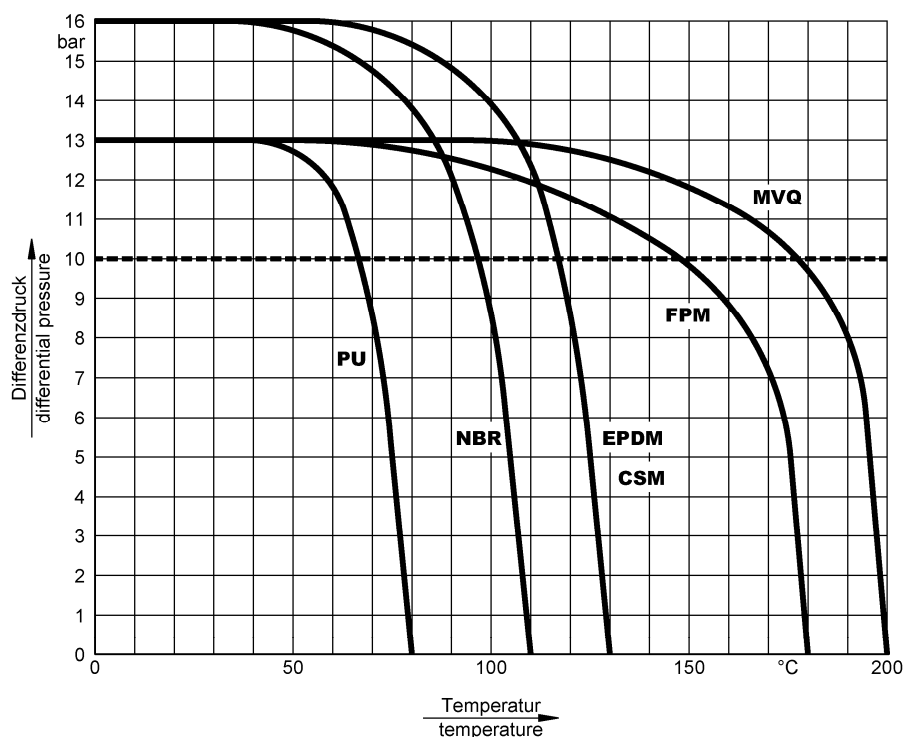
Klappenspezifische Daten entnehmen Sie bitte den entsprechenden Datenblättern.

Upon request chain wheel can be supplied.

Weight of gear operator including handwheel.

Regarding valve data please refer to relevant data sheets.

DN	NPS	Getriebe Typ Gear type	ØB	C	D	J	L	M	N	ØP	R	S	T	U	V	kg
600	24"	BGPQ4000S6050020	679	500	149	435	408	282	138	500	55	128	186	140	805	37,0
700	28"	BGPQ6500S6050020	784	550	169	485	440	282	138	500	55	128	186	140	855	41,5
800	32"	BGPQ6500S7550020	890	620	189	560	440	282	138	500	55	128	186	140	925	41,5
900	36"	BGPQ12000S7550020	990	690	209	610	471	376	180	500	64	135	240	167	1004	66,0
1000	40"	BGPQ16000S10060025	1140	760	229	730	556	376	180	600	64	135	240	167	1124	74,5



Ab DN 200 ist bei einem Differenzdruck über 13 bar der Einsatz von Sitzringen mit erhöhter Shore Härte erforderlich.

Folgende Serien sind bis zu einem maximalen Differenzdruck von 10 bar geeignet:

K11: DN 50-DN150

KG9 mit Edelstahlgehäuse: DN200-DN300

KG2/KG4 und Armaturen ab DN 600

Bei Einbau der Processklappe mit Anflanschgehäuse als Endarmatur beträgt der maximale Betriebsdruck 6bar. Der freie Anschluss ist zusätzlich mit einem Gegenflansch abzusichern.

Serie K optional Vakuumdicht bis 1×10^{-2} mbar

For a differential pressure of more than 13 bar valves > DN 200 have to be equipped with a seat having a higher shore hardness.

The following series are suitable up to a maximum differential pressure of 10 bar:

K11: DN 50-DN150

KG9 Body stainless steel: DN200-DN300

KG2/KG4 and valves \geq DN 600

When installing the lug type butterfly valve as end-in-line valve, the max. differential pressure is 6 bar. The free port must be secured by a counter flange.

Series K optional vacuum tight up to 1×10^{-2} mbar

Drehmomente für GEFA - Processklappen Serie K Torques for GEFA - butterfly valves series K

DN		Anwendungsfall 1 Application 1			Anwendungsfall 2 Application 2		
mm	inch	Δp 5 bar (Nm)	Δp 10 bar (Nm)	Δp 16 bar (Nm)	Δp 5 bar (Nm)	Δp 10 bar (Nm)	Δp 16 bar (Nm)
25	1"	7	9	10	9	10	12
32	1 1/4"	7	9	10	9	10	12
40	1 1/2"	10	12	13	13	14	15
50	2"	20	24	25	28	29	30
65	2 1/2"	25	26	29	33	34	36
80	3"	30	34	39	39	44	47
100	4"	44	49	54	59	64	69
125	5"	64	69	79	83	98	112
150	6"	88	108	118	123	137	157
200	8"	157	196	216	206	235	275
250	10"	235	294	334	314	363	412
300	12"	343	441	490	441	530	589
350	14"	490	638	736	628	755	863
400	16"	638	883	1030	834	1030	1170
450	18"	883	1197	1422	1079	1373	1619
500	20"	1128	1570	1864	1324	1864	2139
600	24"	2354	2453	2649	2697	2894	3286
700	28"	3728	3924	4169	4120	4513	5003
800	32"	4218	4414	4856	4709	5200	6082
900	36"	8780	9025	9565	9025	9614	10693
1000	40"	10300	11282	12263	11772	13250	15206
1200	48"	17167	18140	19620	18148	19620	22563

Anwendungsfall 1:

Drehmomente bei normalen Anwendungen, bei denen weder eine Schwellung noch Verhärtung des Sitzringes zu erwarten ist.

z.B.:

- Wasser (Kühlwasser - Seewasser etc.)
- schmierfähige Medien
- Temperaturen 0 - 80 °C
- Betätigung der Armaturen sollte einmal im Monat erfolgen.

Anwendungsfall 2:

Drehmomente bei Anwendungen, bei denen die spezifischen Einflüsse unbekannt sind.

z.B.:

- Kohlenwasserstoffe - Säuren - Trockenservice - Dispersionen - hohe Temperaturen
- Armaturen bleiben über längere Zeiträume geschlossen.

Application 1:

Torques for normal applications, if neither expansion nor induration of the seat is expected.

for example:

- water (cooling water - sea water etc.)
- lubricating media
- temperatures ranging from 0 - 80 °C
- valves should be actuated once a month.

Application 2:

Torques for applications with unknown specific influences.

for example:

- hydrocarbon, acids, dry media, dispersions, high temperatures
- valves remain shut for a longer period.

- Das zu erwartende Betätigungsmoment ergibt sich aus der Summe aller Reibungswiderstände beim Öffnen und Schließen der Armatur gegen die angegebenen Differenzdrücke.
- Der Einfluß des dynamischen Momentes ist in der Tabelle nicht berücksichtigt.
- Bei der Auslegung von Antrieben ist es nicht erforderlich, einen zusätzlichen Sicherheitsfaktor zu berücksichtigen. In Sonderfällen kann der Klappenscheibendurchmesser reduziert werden, um ein geringeres Drehmoment zu erreichen. Die Klappe ist dann allerdings nur noch bis 3,5 bar dicht.
- The expected torque results from all frictional resistances during opening and closing of the valve against above mentioned differential pressures.
- The influence of the dynamic moment has not been considered in the table.
- An additional security factor is not necessary for actuator selection. In special cases the diameter of the disc can be reduced to get a lower torque. Then the valve is only tight up to 3,5 bar.

Durchflussbeiwert K_v für Processklappe Serie K

K_v value for butterfly valve series K

DN	NPS	Klappen Öffnungswinkel / Degree of disc rotation								
		10°	20°	30°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
25 / 32	1" / 1 1/4"	0,5	1,8	4,5	7,0	12	18	30	46	53
40	1 1/2"	0,9	4,5	10	17	28	42	67	104	125
50	2"	1,8	7,0	16	26	44	70	115	175	210
65	2 1/2"	2,8	10	23	39	60	95	155	280	340
80	3"	3,5	14	33	57	95	146	240	380	510
100	4"	5,5	25	54	95	155	240	395	620	820
125	5"	8,6	38	86	155	240	385	635	950	1200
150	6"	15	52	120	215	342	547	940	1380	1800
200	8"	21	95	215	376	590	940	1540	2400	3200
250	10"	33	154	342	607	940	1540	2310	4000	5300
300	12"	49	222	504	855	1455	2310	3760	6000	8000
350	14"	65	290	658	1200	1880	2900	4790	8000	9500
400	16"	86	380	855	1540	2395	3850	6325	9500	12000
500	20"	130	610	1370	2480	3930	6160	10260	16000	19000
600	24"	188	855	1970	3420	5470	8550	14100	23000	26000
700	28"	255	1145	2710	4670	7470	11970	19530	30000	36000
800	32"	335	1600	3530	6120	9920	15670	25665	38000	47000
900	36"	430	2220	4440	7770	12820	19660	32500	54000	66000
1000	40"	575	2570	5990	10260	16700	26500	43600	64000	78000

K_v = Durchflussmenge in m^3/h bei einem Druckverlust von 1 bar für Wasser ($\rho=1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

K_v = Water flow ($\rho=1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$) in m^3/h passing through the valve at a pressure drop of 1 bar

C_v = Durchflussmenge in US gal/min bei einem Druckverlust von 1 psi für Wasser ($\rho=1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

C_v = Water flow ($\rho=1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$) in US gal/min passing through the valve at a pressure drop of 1 psi

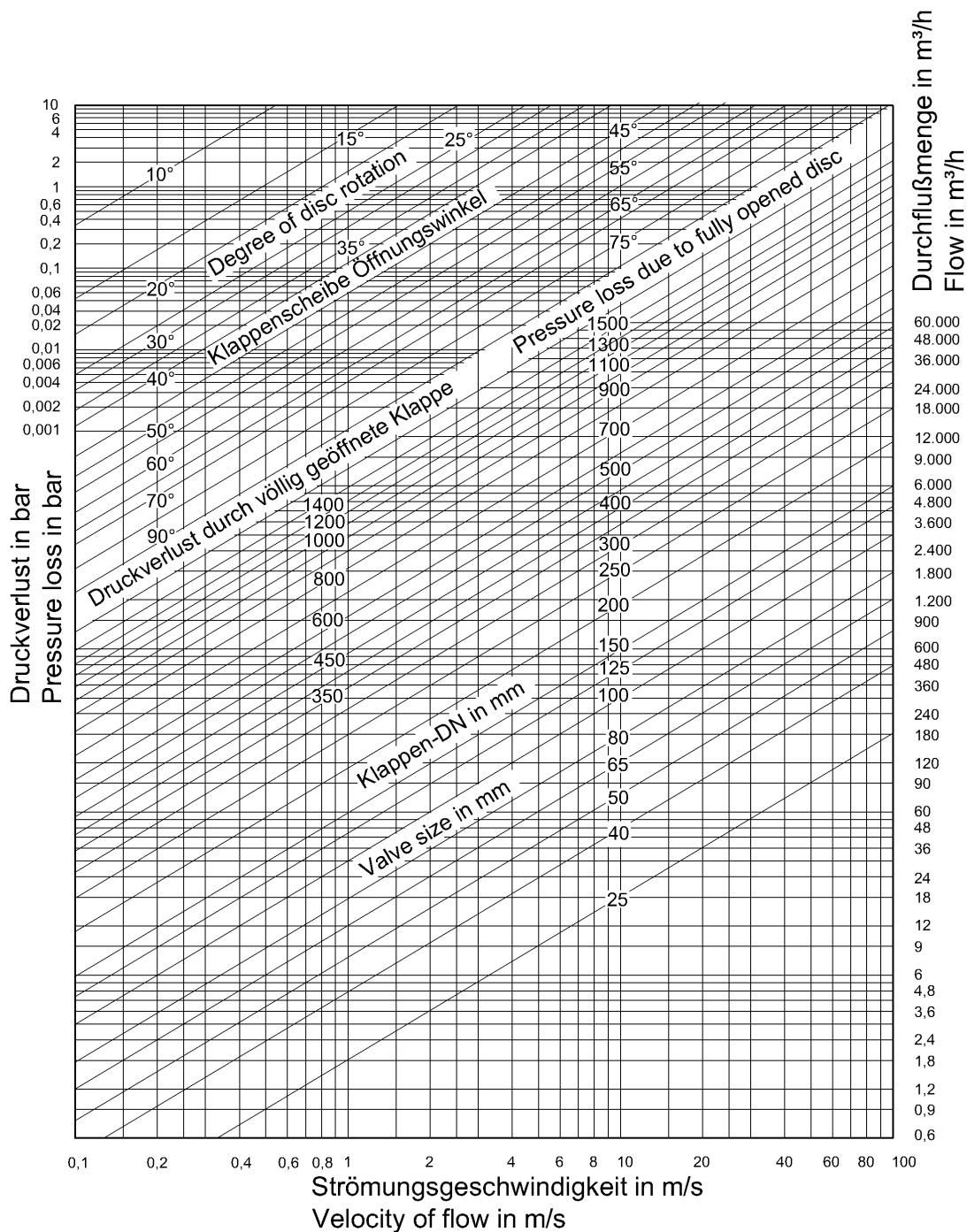
$C_v = K_v \times 1,16$

Formeln für die Berechnung des K_v -Wertes / Basic formula for calculation of K_v -value

Differenzdruck pressure drop	Flüssigkeit liquid	Gas gas	Dampf steam
$p_2 > \frac{p_1}{2} / \Delta p < \frac{p_1}{2}$	$K_v = Q \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{1000 \cdot \Delta p}}$	$K_v = \frac{Q_N}{514} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\rho_N \cdot (t_1 + 273^\circ)}{\Delta p \cdot p_2}}$	$K_v = \frac{G}{31,6} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{v_2}{\Delta p}}$
$p_2 < \frac{p_1}{2} / \Delta p > \frac{p_1}{2}$	$K_v = Q \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{1000 \cdot \Delta p}}$	$K_v = \frac{2 \cdot Q_N}{514 \cdot p_1} \cdot \sqrt{\rho_N \cdot (t_1 + 273^\circ)}$	$K_v = \frac{G}{31,6} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot v}{p_1}}$

Q (m^3/h) Durchflussmenge im Betriebszustand
 Q_N (m^3/h) Durchflussmenge bei 0 °C, 1013,3 mbar
 G (kg/h) Massenstrom
 p_1 (bar) abs. Vordruck
 p_2 (bar) abs. Nachdruck
 Δp (bar) Differenzdruck ($p_1 - p_2$)
 ρ (kg/m^3) Dichte im Betriebszustand
 ρ_N (kg/m^3) Dichte bei 0 °C, 1013,3 mbar
 v_2 (m^3/kg) spezifisches Volumen bei p_2
 v (m^3/kg) spezifisches Volumen bei $p_1/2$ und t_1
 t_1 (°C) Betriebstemperatur

Flow during operation
 Flow at 0 °C, 1013,3 mbar
 Mass flow
 abs. inlet pressure
 abs. outlet pressure
 Pressure drop ($p_1 - p_2$)
 Specific gravity of fluid during operation
 Specific gravity of fluid at 0 °C, 1013,3 mbar
 Specific volume at p_2
 Specific volume at $p_1/2$ and t_1
 Working temperature



Anmerkung: Alle Werte beziehen sich auf Wasser von 15° C.
Bei einer Strömungsgeschwindigkeit von über 8 m/s bei voll geöffneter Klappe ist Rücksprache mit dem Lieferwerk erforderlich.

Remarks: Values refer to water at 15° C.
In case of velocity of flow with more than 8 m/s at fully opened disc consultation with the supplier is necessary.

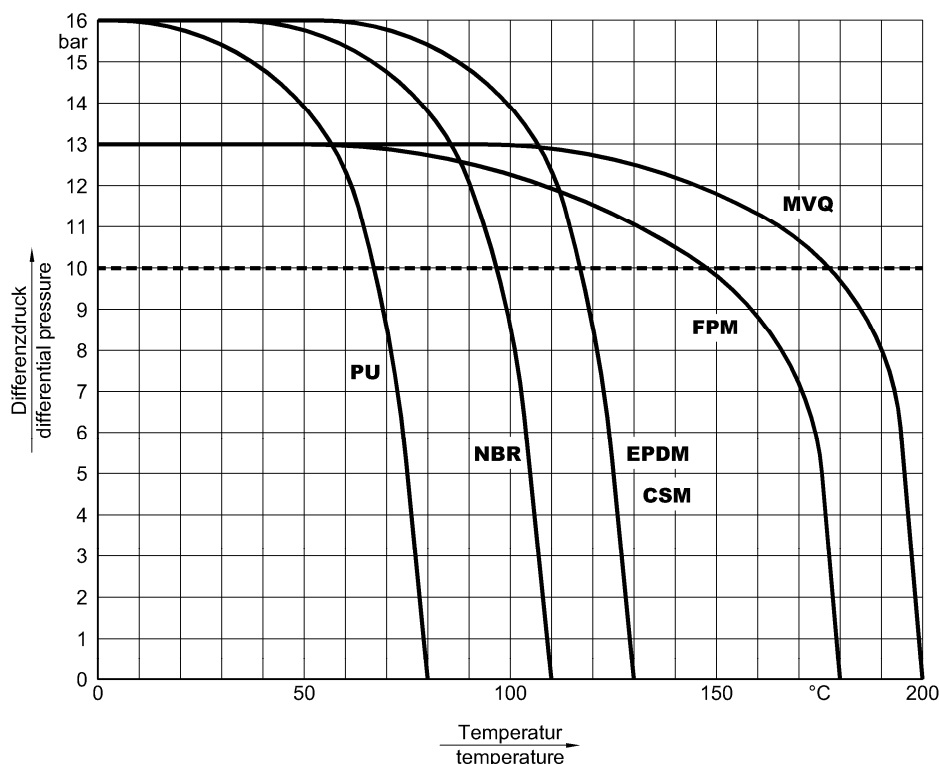
Änderungen vorbehalten
subject to changes

Introduction

The following information and instructions are important for perfect installation and safe operation of the valve. Prior to installation and initial use of the valve, the qualified staff in charge of installing and operating the valve has to be instructed according to this information.

Proper use

The soft-seated butterfly valve series K may only be used to stop, throttle and control media flows within the permissible pressure/temperature limits.



From DN 200 the use of seats with higher shore hardness is necessary at a differential pressure of more than 13 bar.

Lug type valves:

Max. differential pressure 6 bar for valves used in an end-of-line function.

KG2 / KG4, K11 DN 50 – DN 150,

KG9 66.. DN 200 – DN 300

and valves from DN 600:

Max. differential pressure 10 bar.

The suitability of the product-related parts used and their chemical resistance properties have to be clarified before start-up of the plant. The usual flow rate must not be exceeded. Vibrations, water hammers and cavitation as well as abrasive components result in damage of the valve and affect its service life.

Valves must not be used to support the pipeline nor as a step-up.

This includes the different kinds of operation like hand levers, gear operators, actuators, feedback and control systems.

When using a hand lever, handwheel and manual emergency operation, take care that there is enough space for a proper operation.

Earthing the valve

If the butterfly valve is supplied with anti-static device and used in potentially explosive zones, the earthing strap supplied with the valve must be connected effectively at site with the potential compensation cable before the valve is put into operation.

Transport and storage

The valve must be transported and stored dry and clean.

In humid rooms, a drying material or heating must be used to avoid condensation.

During transport and intermediate storage the butterfly valve should not be outside a temperature range of -15°C and +30°C.

The transport packaging protects the valve against soiling and damage. Impact and vibrations must be avoided.

The outer paintwork (coating) must remain undamaged, otherwise the faulty spots must be repaired immediately.

The factory-adjusted basic setting (position of the disc at delivery) must not be changed.

Conditions for mounting the valve

The soft-seated butterfly valve series K is installed between pipeline flanges acc. to DIN2501 or ANSI B16.5.

The pipeline must not have any axial or angular offset, since otherwise the disc could be damaged and the seat can become deformed, which is not permitted.

The seat of the GEFA butterfly valve has a sealing lip.

Due to this seat design the butterfly valve is "self-sealing" to the flanges and does not require additional flange gaskets.

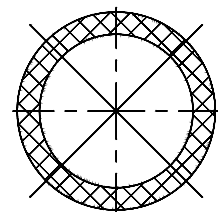
Pre-condition: The flange sealing surfaces have been checked to make sure that they have a smooth surface structure.

Residues (welding beads) must be removed.

No cross marks may be visible.

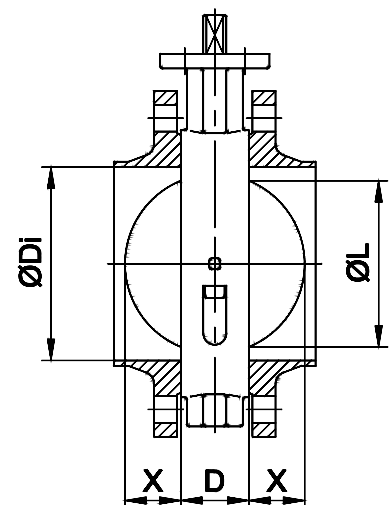
The "clearance" of the mating flanges - including inner coating- has to be sufficient to allow the disc to be fully opened without touching ($\varnothing Di \geq \varnothing L + 6 \text{ mm}$). This must be checked before the valve is installed and compared with the space necessary for the valve according to the table.

Do not use flange gaskets



(Seat serves as flange gasket)

DN	D	ØL	X
50	43	33	6
65	46	48	10
80	46	64	17
100	52	91	27
125	56	117	37
150	56	137	46
200	60	190	70
250	68	240	91
300	78	290	111
350	78	330	131
400	102	377	144
500	127	475	182
600	149	567	215
700	169	665	255
800	189	763	295
900	209	859	334
1000	229	967	378



Transport packaging

Transport packaging protects the interior of the valve from soiling and damage.

Do not remove the packaging until the valve is going to be installed.

Installation position

Basically the butterfly valve series K can be installed in any position. The recommended position, however, is with the shaft being horizontal.

The lower disc edge should open in flow direction.

Installation

The soft-seated butterfly valve series K has to be switched to a slightly angled position.
The position of the disc must be within the face-to-face dimension of the valve.

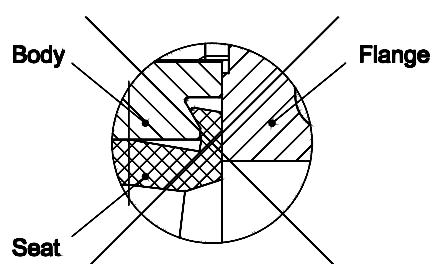
Spread the mating flanges and insert the valve carefully between the flanges.

If the pipeline is to be welded at site, temporary fitting blocks should be installed instead of the butterfly valve, since flying sparks and welding residues can damage the seat due to high temperatures.
Never leave the butterfly valve installed when welding of the pipeline/flanges has to be completed.

Center the butterfly valve using the flange screws. The outside diameter of the valve body is used for full centering!

NOTE!

If the valve is inserted incorrectly between the flanges, the seat can become displaced and destroyed.



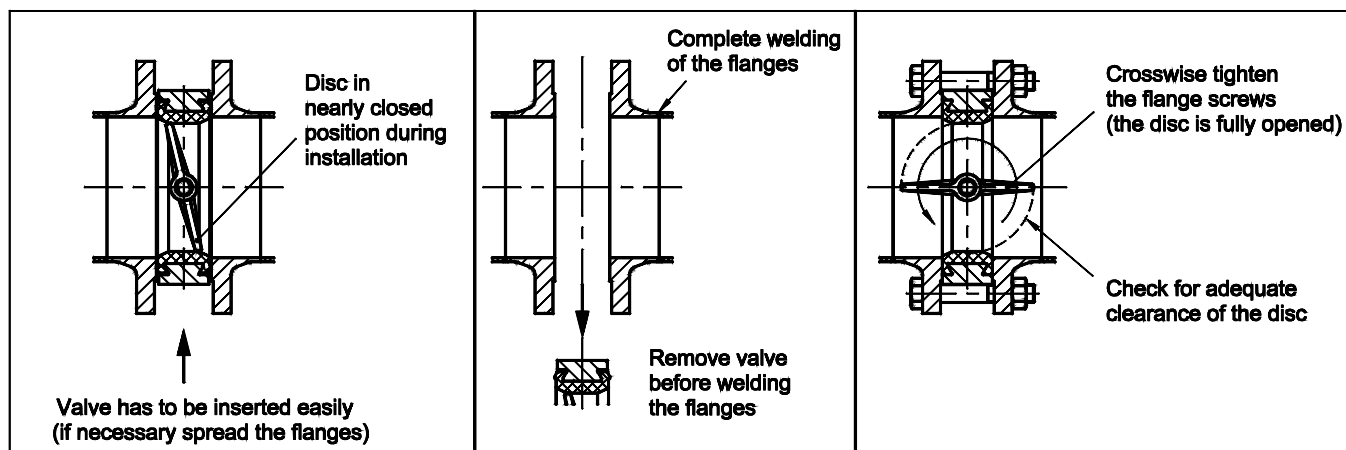
Remove the flange-spreaders and tighten the flange screws slightly and evenly crosswise with the disc fully opened.

During this procedure, check that the valve is centered between the mating flanges.

Open and close the valve several times and cross-tighten the flange screws once again with the disc in closed position. (Tightening torque: please refer to below table).

Check that the disc has adequate clearance.

When installing the lug type butterfly valve as end-in-line valve, the free port must be secured by a blind flange.



Tightening torque for flange screws

DN	40	50	65	80	100	125	150	200	250	300	350	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
NPS	1 ½"	2"	2 ½"	3"	4"	5"	6"	8"	10"	12"	14"	16"	20"	24"	28"	32"	36"	40"
Tightening torque [Nm]	85	85	85	85	85	85	165	165	165	165	165	285	285	415	415	570	570	760

Mounting of actuators

It must be ensured that the actuator is centred on the valve shaft.
The weight of a mounted actuator must not place a one-sided load on the shaft of the valve:
if necessary actuators must be supported without fixing.
External loads must not be applied to actuators, this can damage or destroy the valve.

Initial operation

The butterfly valve has been tested for leakage using air or water. Residues of the test medium may still be on the contact surfaces of the valve. Possible reactions with the operating medium must be observed.
Prior to initial operation, the pipeline must be flushed effectively with the valve fully opened to eliminate soiling and to avoid damage to the sealing surfaces. The valve must not be switched during the flushing process.

During a system pressure test the following pressures must not be exceeded:

1,5 x PN with disc in open position
1,1 x PN with disc in closed position

Impermissible operation

Never operate the butterfly valve without actuating devices and/or locking of the shaft.
Do not operate the valve in the cavitation area.
Do not exceed the pressure/temperature range.
Avoid all foreign particles on the sealing surfaces.

Removing the valve

Before removing the butterfly valve make sure that the pipe section is depressurised and evacuated.
In case of toxic, caustic and other outgasing media the pipe section must also be ventilated.
Safety classification is the responsibility of the system operator.

The butterfly valve is removed by loosening the flange screws and sufficient spreading of the mating flanges.

The valve disc must be closed at an angle within the face-to-face dimension of the valve to prevent damage to the disc. Actuators either have to be dismantled before the valve is removed or they have to be secured against unauthorized or unintentional operation.

Disposal / repair of the valve

After having removed the valve it has to be disassembled and cleaned to prevent injuries caused by residues of the medium.
If the valve is returned to the manufacturer, a safety data sheet relating to the media must be included.

Subject to modifications without notice.

Edition: 2015-03-18

Dismounting

- Move the disc in position 'open'.
- Dismount the actuator.
- Loose and remove the screws between disc and stem (rubber lined disc: first remove lining of the bolts and then remove the bolts).
- Remove support ring, slide ring and dirt-protection sealing from the bottom of the valve.
- Remove adjustment ring, sliding ring and dust-protection sealing.
- Fix the disc without tensile and remove the stem (acc. the diameter of the valve a device with pressure/tensile of 20 t is required).
- Unscrew both screws – clogged 90° to the cam – on both sides of the steel liner of the seat.
- Pull seat at the shaft exit to the inside and remove.
- Remove bearing.

Mounting

- Clean all parts, check bearings, if necessary replace.
- Installation of the seat:
The seat has to be pressed at the mould seam of the steel liner so that the seat looks like a heart. In this form the seat has to be placed in the valve body and has to adjust to one of the drillings. Press the seat into the valve body. Adjust the seat again so that the drillings of the seat fit together with the drillings of the body.
- Put in the disc, adjust with a mandril.
- Mount the stem.
- Fit the disc and stem with the screws/bolts together.
- Only for lined disc:
Install the bolts, after finishing the whole valve fit the attached rubber spare part with glue and vulcanize it.
- Fit upper and lower dust protection rings, mount the sliding ring and support ring at the bottom.
- Install the upper sliding ring and adjustment ring.
- **Close** the valve, then press and fix the adjustment ring.
- Place the seat screws.
- Mount the actuator, move the disc several times and make the pressure test.
- **Storage: disc 15° open.**

Dismounting

- Move the disc in position 'open'.
- Dismount the actuator.
- Loose and remove the screws between disc and stem (rubber lined disc: first remove lining of the bolts and then remove the bolts).
- Remove support ring, sliding ring and dirt-protection sealing from the bottom of the valve.
- Remove adjustment ring, sliding ring and dust-protection sealing.
- Fix the disc without tensile and remove the stem (acc. the diameter of the valve a device with pressure/tensile of 20 t is required).
- Unscrew both screws – clogged 90° to the cam – on both sides of the back up ring of the seat.
- Remove the seat.
- Remove bearing.

Mounting

- Clean all parts, check bearings, if necessary replace.
- Press the seat into the valve body. Adjust the seat so that the drillings of the seat fit together with the drillings of the body.
- Put in the disc, adjust with a mandril.
- Mount the stem.
- Fit the disc and stem with the screws/bolts together.
- Only for lined disc:
Install the bolts, after finishing the whole valve fit the attached rubber spare part with glue and vulcanize it.
- Fit upper and lower dust protection rings, mount the sliding ring and support ring at the bottom.
- Install the upper sliding ring and adjustment ring.
- **Close** the valve, then press and fix the adjustment ring.
- Place the seat screws.
- Mount the actuator, move the disc several times and make the pressure test.
- **Storage: disc 15° open.**