

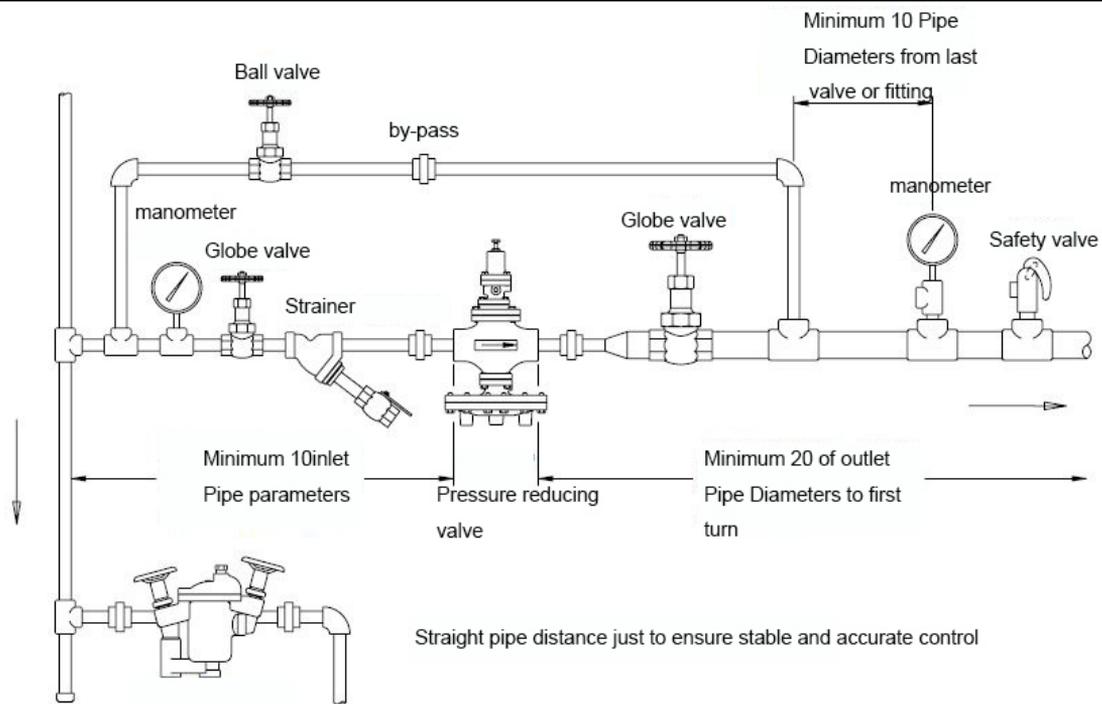
TANA

Pressure reducing valve installation and maintenance manual

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Installation Diagram



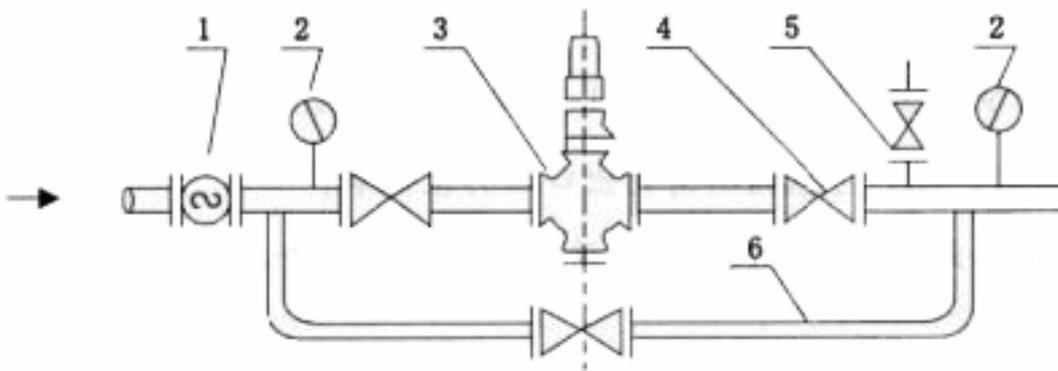
Product selection and installation must have a professional person presence

Installation tips

- 1, the valve can be adjusted at the factory with the spring, the user can choose the required outlet pressure mounted.
- 2, the valve before installing piping system must be flushed clean to solder slag, scale and other dirt into the valve, it will impact the valve to work properly.
- 3, the valve should be installed in place of easy operation and maintenance, and must be installed in a horizontal pipeline upright ended (see installation diagram), you should pay attention to the flow of the medium in pipelines with the direction indicated by the arrow on the valve body, do not install reverse.
4. The valve installation , you should first open the globe valve of the bypass pipeline to exclude condensate and the gas-water mixture to prevent the water hammer damage the valve when opens. When no abnormal phenomena, slowly rotate the adjustment crews clockwise and adjust the outlet pressure to required pressure (be subject to gauge pressure) After adjustment, tighten the lock nut back, screw on the protective cover.

5.Valve should be installed before the filter to prevent impurities in the medium into the valve and affect its performance.

6,There is a straight pipe before a pressure reducing valve , the length of the straight pipe is before the valve is about 600mm, and the length after the valve is about 1000mm.



Installation diagram

1.Filter 2.Pressure gauge 3.Pressure reducing valve 4.Globe valve 5.Safety valve 6.By pass

Maintenance and repair

- 1.Valve should be stored in a dry room, passage must be blocked by the blank plate not allowed to be stored stacked .
- 2.Long-term storage of the valve should be checked regularly, cleaning dirt, in all moving parts and machining surface to be coated with a rust inhibitor to prevent Rust.

The installation requirements and troubleshooting methods

- 1, the product valve must be installed in strict accordance with installation diagram, not free to change and the lack of any installed pipe accessories.
- 2, the newly installed pipeline, the use of this product, you must first clean the internal body. Flushing lines in the dirt, to prevent dirt from entering the valve body cavity jamming occurs, resulting in failure and so on.
- 3, the product appears not ever install decompression phenomena can be re-installed using spring cover.
- 4, this product has been used for some time failure can be the upper and lower valve cover removed and washed ministries scale, and then re-assembled using. It must be noted gently to prevent any bump scratch, body and bonnet not reversed.
- 5, long-term intermittent use, because the expansion of hot and cold too many times may cause the auxiliary valve seals loose. Under the sub-valve gasket sealing surface and the copper pads leak, spring cover can be removed to tighten.
- 6, the diaphragm and the valve tip clearances deputy should be maintained between 0.1-0.3mm, not arbitrarily change its distance, such as a concave convex on diaphragm fatigue phenomenon can be replaced with new diaphragm.
- 7, After formal installation, there is no decompression and ventilation, First cut off the gas and open the valve cover, check the piston ring and cylinder liner clearance with blocking phenomenon or not, if this phenomenon happens, repair piston ring gap, increased 0.07-0.1mm, checks whether the cylinder is elliptical, if one end of the contraction may be replaced with new liner, but the no gas pass, first check the valve body, bonnet air intake, vent is smooth or not, whether the vent on the asbestos is match with the valve body and bonnet vent, with blocking phenomenon or not.

Trouble shooting guide

Symptom	Cause	Elimination method
No decompression or decompression valve failure and Through	1, the main valve or auxiliary valve sealing surface dirt 2,the main valve or auxiliary valve sealing surface damage 3,main and auxiliary valve spring fatigue or break 4,feedback channel C hole blocked 5,diaphragm fatigue or damage. 6,piston cylinder wear or corrosion 7,piston ring groove and ring sticking 8,the valve cavity filled with condensate	1, clean the dirt 2, sealing grinding repair or replacement 3,replaced with new spring 4,remove the dirt from the channel 5,replace the diaphragm 6,amend or replace the piston ring 7,remove the piston cleaning 8,loosen the plug to give off condensate
No ventilation	1, the cleaning process bonnet mounted dislocation 2, the shifted gasket block the access hole 3,shift into the auxiliary valve channel clogging	1 Remove the valve cap after positioning installed 2,adjust the gasket hole to the inlet & outlet hole 3,remove the valve cover clear channel dirt