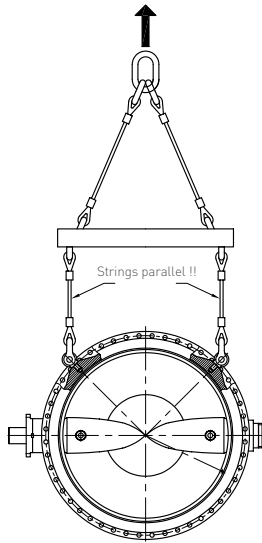


**KEYSTONE** FIGURE 56 BUTTERFLY VALVES  
INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Before installation these instructions must be fully read and understood



Lifting Figure 56

**HAZARD POTENTIALS**

- Disregarding of instructions
- Improper use of product
- Insufficiently qualified personnel

Valve application to be within the pressure/temperature limits indicated in the P/T diagram.

Essential points and functions of the valve should be inspected on a regular basis.

**1 STORAGE AND HANDLING**

**1.1 Protection**

Keystone butterfly valves are delivered with protection in accordance with the Keystone Engineering Instructions, to protect the valve seats and disc from damage. Wrapping and/or covers should be left in place until immediately before fitting to the pipe.

**1.2 Storage**

When valves are to be stored for some time (2 months or more) before being fitted, storage should be in the original delivery crates or cases.

**1.2.1 Storage conditions**

The valves should be stored off the ground in a clean, dry indoor area. Protect the valve from temperature and humidity extremes, and exposure to excessive dust, moisture, vibration, deformations, sunlight and ozone.

**Recommendations**

1. Temperature: storage temperature below 25°C, above 0°C preferable below 15°C.
2. Humidity: storage conditions should be such that condensation does not occur, store in a dry environment. Maximal 50% relative humidity.
3. Light: valve rubbers should be protected from light, in particular direct sunlight or strong artificial light with high ultra violet.
4. Ozone: storage rooms should not contain any equipment generating ozone. E.g. lamps, electric motors.

**IMPORTANT**

*Before valves are being installed or used the following actions are recommended.*

1. Valves/parts have to be inspected and thoroughly cleaned if required.
2. Rubber parts need to be greased with silicone grease if not present anymore.
3. All surfaces in contact with seats have to be thoroughly cleaned and greased with silicone grease if stored for more than 5 months.

**1.3 Handling**

**1.3.1 Packed valves**

Lifting and handling of the packed valves in crates should be carried out by appropriate lifting equipment. If a fork lift truck is used, appropriate fork hitches are required. The lifting and handling of packed valves in cases will be carried out in the lifting points. The transportation of all packed material should be carried out safely and according the local safety regulations.

**1.3.2 Unpacked valves**

The lifting and the handling of these valves has to be carried out by using appropriate means and by respecting the carrying limits. The handling must, preferably, be carried out on pallets, protecting the machined surfaces and seat to avoid damage. When lifting the large dimension valves, the

sling and the hooking of the load must be carried out by using the appropriate tools (brackets, hook, fasteners) and load balancing tools in order to prevent the valves from falling or moving during the lifting and handling. The valve may be lifted only by slings attached to the flange holes or lifting eyebolts; never to the actuator or the valve opening.

DISCONTINUED

# KEYSTONE FIGURE 56 BUTTERFLY VALVES

## INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

### 2 INSTALLATION

#### WARNING

For safety reasons, it is important to take the following precautions before you start work on the valve:

1. Personnel making any adjustments to the valves should utilize suitable equipment. All required personal protection means should be worn.
2. The line must be depressurized before installing the valve.
3. Personnel trained in all aspects of manual and mechanical handling techniques only must carry out handling of the valves.
4. Misuse of the valve is not allowed. For example: the valve, handles, actuators or other parts may not be used as 'climbing tools'.
5. Ensure that valve pressure/temperature limitations marked on the identification tag are within the service conditions. The trim number on the valve's tagplate identifies the valve materials. See Product Manual for valve specific P/T diagram and trim number definition.
6. Ensure that valve materials are compatible with the pipeline fluid.

#### 2.1 Valve inspection

1. Carefully remove the valve from the shipping package (box or pallet) avoiding any damage to the valve or, in case of automated valves, to the electric or pneumatic/hydraulic actuator or instrumentation.
2. Confirm that the materials of construction listed on the valve nameplate are appropriate for the service intended and are as specified.
3. It is not allowed to use third party spare parts. In case of third party spare parts, safe operation is not guaranteed.

#### 2.2 Flange and pipe compatibility

Check matching of flange drilling pattern of valve and pipe flange before assembly.

Flanges have to meet the following requirements:

- The face inside diameter should be:  
D min.: The valve Q-dimension + adequate disc clearance.  
D max.: The inside diameter (ID) of standard pipe for the nominal size ISO 4200.
- Use appropriate flange-gaskets suitable for the selected valve flanges and pipe flanges.
- Use flange bolting in agreement with appropriate standard.

#### 2.3 Valve installation

The valves are delivered as uni- or bi-directional valve. An uni-directional valve is equipped with an arrow on the body. The arrow points in the direction from high pressure to low pressure. The preferred direction in the pipeline is positioning the valve with seat downstream of the valve shaft. The valve will control flow not exactly equally in both flow directions. The recommended installation position is shaft horizontal and the lower disc edge opening down-stream. [Especially for slurry service and media with a tendency for sedimentation]. For optimum valve control and smooth performance, it is recommended to have a 10 to 20 pipe diameters of straight run inlet piping and 3 to 5 pipe diameters straight outlet piping.

Do not use the valve to spread the flanges.

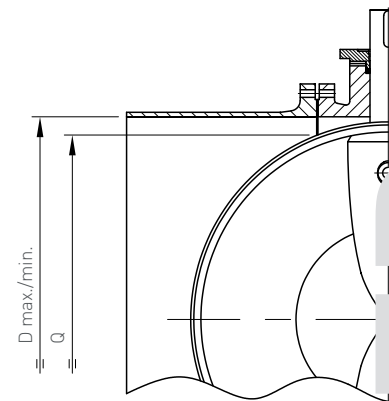
#### NOTES

- The valve can be installed in the pipe-line either with or without the actuator mounted on top of the valve. Make sure that you can turn the disc cautious so you can detect a mismatch resulting from a disc touching the adjacent piping.
- Do not use the valve as a support of the pipe line construction.
- Adjacent piping must be positioned so that minimal piping stresses are transmitted to the valve flanges during or after installation.
- Handling and lifting of the valves during installation MUST be performed following the same instructions described in previous paragraph '1.3 Handling'.

#### IMPORTANT

*Mating flange faces should be in good condition and free of dirt and/or inclusions. Both pipe insides to be well cleaned.*

1. Check whether the flange distance meets the valve face-to-face dimensions. Spread with adequate tooling the flanges for easy insertion of the valve.
2. Close the valve so far, that the disc edge is at least 10 mm within the body.
3. Insert the valve with the gaskets between the flanges, center the valve body and insert all flange bolts.
4. Maintain the valve flange alignment while gradually removing the flange-spreaders and tighten the flange-bolts hand tight.
5. Slowly open and close the valve to check for adequate disc clearance.
6. Cross-tighten all bolting to the proper torque.



# KEYSTONE FIGURE 56 BUTTERFLY VALVES

## INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

### 2.4 Valve verification

Check the operation of the valve by operating it to 'full open' and 'full close'. To verify the valve operation, the disc position indicator on the actuator or the manual operator should rotate between the 'full open' and 'full close' indicators. Generally the valve disc travels clockwise to close.

### 2.5 Sources of possible danger

This section contains some examples of possible foreseen danger sources.

#### 2.5.1 Mechanical

- A. When manual operators are used, available space should be checked in order to avoid hands being clamped.
- B. Mechanical sparks caused on impact of valve and e.g. tooling, are a potential source of ignition of surrounding atmosphere.

#### 2.5.2 Electrical

If static charges or stray electrical currents can initiate explosions, the valve should be grounded to earth.

#### 2.5.3 Thermal

- A. If the valve is used in applications with a fluid temperature above 40°C the outside of the body might be hot. Sufficient measurements should be taken to avoid burning. A manual operated valve should be opened and closed with sufficient protection for the personnel operating the valve. For example: protecting gloves.
- B. Hot surfaces can be a potential source of ignition of the environment.

#### 2.5.4 Operational

Closing a valve too fast may result in waterhammer in the upstream part of the pipeline. Waterhammer results in excessive stresses in the valve's body and will cause severe damage. Waterhammer should be avoided in all circumstances.

Due to differential pressure across the valve disc, butterfly valves have the tendency to be closed by the flow. This is called dynamic torque. Take care when unlatching or removing the valve operating mechanism. The valve might be closed by the dynamic torque created by the flow.

### 2.6 TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

| Symptom                | Possible cause   | Resolution   |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Valve would not rotate | 1. Actuator has failed<br>2. Valve packed with debris  | 1. Replace or repair<br>2. Flush or clean valve to remove debris   |
| Valve leaking          | 1. Valve not fully closed<br>2. Debris trapped in valve<br>3. Seat leakage<br>4. Seat is damaged | 1. Close valve<br>2. Cycle and flush (with valve open) to remove debris<br>3. Re-adjust seat<br>4. If possible rework seat and re-adjust |
| Jerky operation        | 1. Debris trapped in valve<br>2. Air supply actuator inadequate                                  | 1. Cycle and flush (with valve open) to remove debris<br>2. Increase air supply pressure and/or volume                                   |

### 3 MAINTENANCE

The Keystone butterfly valve figure 56 is designed to require a minimum of maintenance.

#### WARNING

*Depressurize and, if necessary in case of dangerous fluids, drain the line and flush with appropriate cleaning fluid before starting any maintenance. Failure to do so may cause serious personal injury and/or equipment damage. Before disassembling the valve ensure the valve has been decontaminated correctly from any harmful gasses or liquids and that it is within a safe temperature range for handling. Personnel making any adjustments to the valves should utilize suitable equipment. All required personal protection means should be worn. Only personnel trained in all aspects of manual and mechanical handling techniques must carry out handling of all valves.*

#### 3.1 Routine maintenance

Routine maintenance or lubrication is not required other than periodic inspection to ensure satisfactory operation and sealing. If problems occur with valve pressure tightness the seat can be adjusted or replaced.

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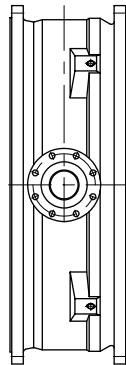
# KEYSTONE FIGURE 56 BUTTERFLY VALVES

## INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

### 3.2 Replacement of seat

It is not necessary to remove the valve from the pipeline in order to replace the seat.

1. Turn the disc to full open position.
2. Remove one segment by untightening one segment and overtightening the nearest segment until the fork of segment 1 is able to move over the nose of the segment 2 and remove the segment. Untighten all segment screws and remove all segments.
3. Replace the old seat by a new seat.
4. Mount all segments. For the last segment the seat has to be pulled out of the pocket, place the last segment and push the seat back on its place.
5. Tighten the segments gradually all around until the seat touches the disc edge.
6. Pressurize valve slowly and adjust at places which show leakage.
7. If the screws are not equipped with mechanical locking nuts, apply Loctite 290 to all seat adjusting screws for proper locking of the adjusting nuts.

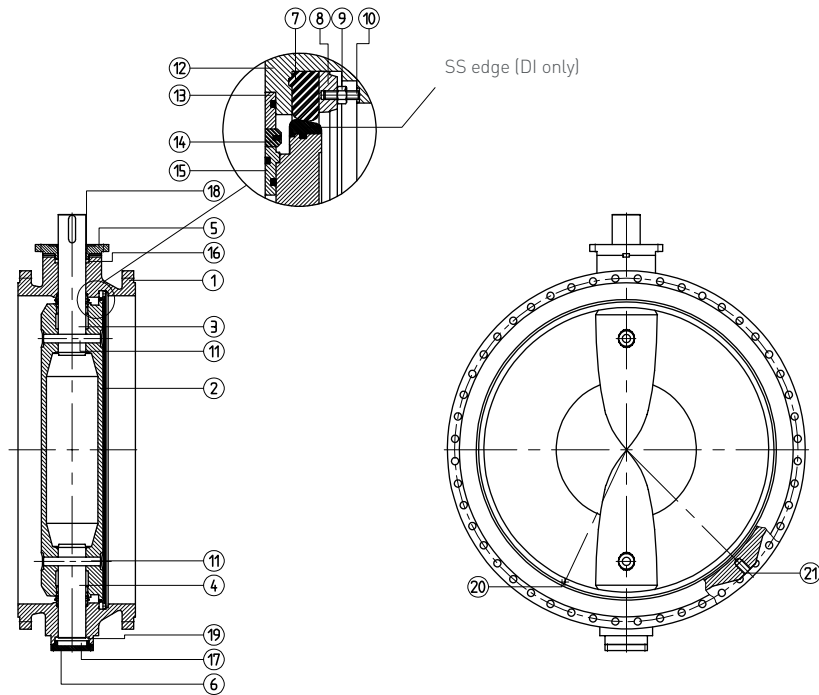


#### NOTE

For detailed seat adjustment contact factory.

### 3.3 Valve (dis)assembly

Contact factory for complete valve (dis) assembly instructions and illustrated parts.



#### Parts list

- |     |                             |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 1.  | Body                        |
| 2.  | Disc                        |
| 3.  | Upper shaft                 |
| 4.  | Lower shaft                 |
| 5.  | Actuator flange             |
| 6.  | Cover plate                 |
| 7.  | Seat                        |
| 8.  | Seat retaining segment      |
| 9.  | Seat adjusting nut          |
| 10. | Seat retaining screw        |
| 11. | Disc pin                    |
| 12. | Bearing                     |
| 13. | Sleeve body/shaft           |
| 14. | Shaft seal                  |
| 15. | Sleeve disc/shaft           |
| 16. | Seal ring                   |
| 17. | Axial positioning ring      |
| 18. | Dirt scraper                |
| 19. | Axial bearing (reinf. PTFE) |
| 20. | Travel stop                 |
| 21. | Supporting lug (4x)         |

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