



## Installation

For best performance, long life and safety it is recommended that the Standfast reducing valve should be installed in a horizontal pipeline, ensuring that the direction of flow is correct.

On **steam** duties the valve needs to be kept free of condensate by installing at a high point in the main and by fitting adequately sized steam traps in the adjacent high and low pressure lines.

Excessive flooding of the valve will lead to erratic control and shortened working life.

On **water** or similar liquid duties, the valve should be installed at a low point in the main, with appropriate air vents at a high point. Trapped air in the valve may cause erratic control and possible water hammer.

## Pipeline cleanliness at commissioning

Modulating control valves especially self-operated valves are amongst the busiest valves in the pipelines and the most susceptible to having their performance impaired by dirt in the pipeline.

Despite the honest assurances of customers, pipelines are often not clean when new valves are installed. The first flows during commissioning bring the dirt and foreign bodies into the valves with a predictably impaired performance.

Sometimes the process collects condensate or air at the valve through poor design of the pipeline producing a similar 'foreign body' effect.

Thermal cycling, pigging and purging, strainers and traps, dead legs and pipeline gradients all help for a successful first function of control valves.

All experience warns : Commissioning times ought to allow some slack to recover from these situations.

## Setting

Check that the main pipeline is clear of all foreign matter. If using steam temperature cycle several times to remove any scale or loose welding slag. It is recommended that a strainer be fitted.

- Fully open the downstream stop valve and then slowly open the high pressure stop valve allowing the reduced pressure to build up to the desired value. There may be a slight tendency for the reduced pressure to overshoot as the inlet pressure is increased to its full value – this effect can be controlled by careful use of the high pressure stop valve.
- Once the system has stabilised the desired pressure may be obtained by adjusting the pilot valve spring. Increasing compression will increase the downstream pressure.

## Maintenance instructions

### Warning

**Ensure that all pressure has been relieved from the system before dismantling the valve.**

### Pilot valve

Instructions for the external pilot valve are given on a separate sheet included with this leaflet.

### Main valve

Remove the balance pipe (35) from the pilot valve outlet, ensuring that all pressure is released from the pipe by slowly removing the couplings. Now remove the pilot valve (36) from the top cover (2).

Remove top cover (2) by slackening and removing top cover nuts (32).

The MV spring (10), guide (9), top cover seal (11), piston assembly (4-8) and MV seat and gasket (3 & 12) can now be removed, examined, cleaned and where necessary replaced - see piston assembly below.

### Piston assembly

Check the condition of the piston seals (13) and if damaged then they will have to be replaced. The piston seals must be prised out of their grooves. The grooves should now be cleaned, taking care not to damage the bottom or sides and check that there are no sharp edges. Warm the new seals to 25/30°C and gently stretch over the piston body and into the grooves.

Insert piston into guide and move up and down several times. The piston assembly should move smoothly and easily in the guide tube.

To renew the soft face (5), remove locknut (8), hollow screw (7) and piston cap (6) then prise face out of the groove. Check that there are no sharp edges on the body (4) and piston cap. Clean out groove and insert new soft face. Ensure that the orifice hole in the hollow screw is free from obstructions and then re-assemble cap to body. Re-tighten locknut and replace assembly in guide tube.

Ensure that the chest is free from any dirt or pipeline debris and then re-assembly is a simple reversal of the above. Pull down cover evenly with nuts until face to face with the chest flange.

Refit the pilot valve and balance pipe, making sure all connections are tight.

We recommend that all gaskets, seals, piston rings and soft face are renewed at the annual inspection.

**Safety warnings**

- Before stripping the valve the spring compression should be fully relaxed and the valve totally isolated from any pressure in the pipeline – beware leaking isolating valves.
- The Standfast is a high capacity valve and therefore downstream pipework should be protected by an adequately sized safety valve to prevent damage due to overpressure – see warning label affixed to valve.
- The valve may be heavy so care should be exercised when lifting the valve – check mass of valve before any attempts to lift it are made.
- Valve inlet and outlet ports are blanked off when leaving the factory – these coverings should be left in place until valve is ready to be fitted to the pipeline.
- Any external pipes that may be fitted to the valve are not handling points and valves should be lifted using safe slinging practice with slings fitted around the flange necks.