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## PVC vuilvanger 1261 en 1262

# DN 10÷100

- Connection system for solvent weld, threaded and flanged joints
- Strainer mounted on an easily removed support that facilitates the cleaning or replacement
- Valve material compatibility (PVC-U) with water conveyance, drinking water and other food substances according to current regulations
- Can be maintained with the valve body installed

Technical specifications	
Construction	Sediment strainer
Size range	DN 15 ÷ 50
Nominal pressure	PVC-U Grey   DN 10÷50: PN 16 with water at 20 °C   DN 65: PN 10 with water at 20 °C   DN 80÷100: PN 6 with water at 20 °C   PVC-U Transparent   DN 10÷25: PN 16 with water at 20 °C   DN 32÷50: PN 10 with water at 20 °C   DN 65: PN 6 with water at 20 °C   DN 65: PN 4 with water at 20 °C
Temperature range	0°C ÷ 60 °C
Coupling standards	Solvent welding: EN ISO 1452, EN ISO 15493, BS 43461, DIN 8063, NF T54-028, ASTM D 2467, JIS K 6743. Can be coupled to pipes according to EN ISO 1452, EN ISO 15493, DIN 8062, NF T54-016, ASTM D 1785, JIS K 6741
	Thread: UNI ISO 228-1, DIN 2999, ASTM D 2467, JIS B 0203
	Flanging system: ISO 7005–1, EN ISO 1452, EN ISO 15493, EN 558–1 (DN 10÷50), DIN 2501, ANSI B.16.5 cl.150, JIS B 2220
Reference standards	Construction criteria: EN ISO 1452, EN ISO 15493
	Test methods and requirements: ISO 9393
	Installation criteria: DVS 2204, DVS 2221, UNI 11242
Valve material	Body: PVC-U grey or trasparent Strainer: PVC-U or STAINLESS steel
Seal material	EPDM, FKM





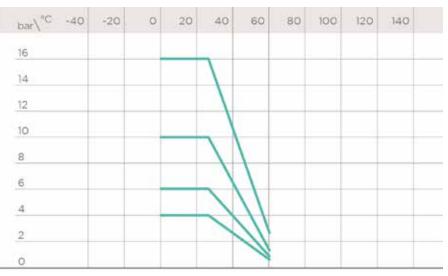




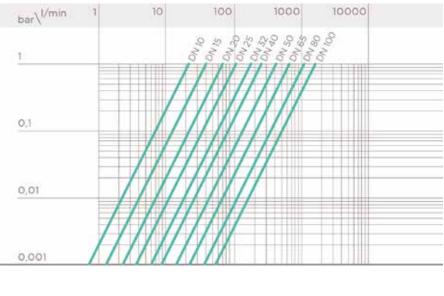
## TECHNICAL DATA

## PRESSURE VARIATION ACCORDING TO TEMPERATURE

For water and non-hazardous fluids with regard to which the material is classified as CHEMICALLY RESISTANT. In other cases, a reduction of the nominal pressure PN is required (25 years with safety factor).







DN	10	15	20	25	32	40	50	65	80	100
Kv100 l/min	22	40	70	103	188	255	410	650	1050	1700

## K<sub>∨</sub>100 FLOW COEFFICIENT

The K\_100 flow coefficient is the Q flow rate of litres per minute of water at a temperature of 20°C that will generate  $\Delta p$ =1 bar pressure drop at a certain valve position. The Kv100 values shown in the table are calculated with the valve completely clean.



### **STRAINER DIMENSIONS**

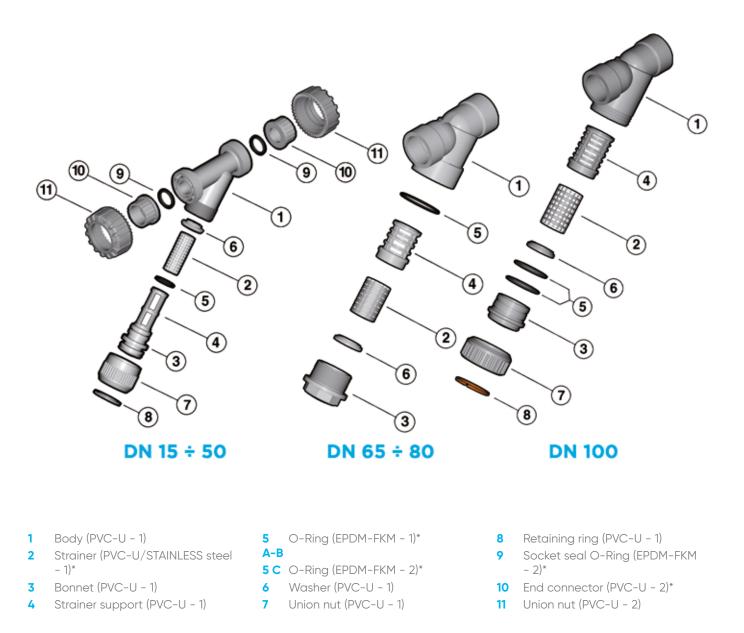
Pitch (mm)	0,7	1,0	1,5	2,0	2,5
number of holes per cm <sup>2</sup>	260	125	67	36	26
ASTM series equivalent in strainer	45	70	40	35	30
ø equivalent hole µm	370	200	420	550	580
strainer material	STAINLESS STEEL	PVC-U	PVC-U	PVC-U	PVC-U

TOT	AL STRAINER AREA
A <sub>TOT</sub>	(CM <sup>2</sup> )

DN	10	15	20	25	32	40	50	65	80	100
A <sub>tot</sub>	16	16	23,5	36	53	69	101	197	247	396

The information in this leaflet is provided in good faith. No liability will be accepted concerning technical data that is not directly covered by recognised international standards. FIP reserves the right to carry out any modification. Products must be installed and maintained by qualified personnel. PVC vuilvanger

## COMPONENTS EXPLODED VIEW



\* Spare parts

The material of the component and the quantity supplied are indicated between brackets



### DISASSEMBLY

#### DN 15÷50 (FIG. A) - DN 100 (FIG. C)

- 1) Isolate the sediment strainer from the fluid flow and empty the system upstream.
- 2) Unscrew the union nut (7) and separate the bonnet-support (3-4) from the body (1).
- 3) Remove the bottom washer (6) from the bonnet-support (3-4).
- 4) Remove the retaining ring (8) and separate the union nut (7) from the bonnet (3).
- 5) Remove the O-Ring from the bonnet (5).

#### DN 65÷80 (FIG. B)

- 1) Isolate the sediment strainer from the fluid flow and empty the system upstream.
- 2) Unscrew the bonnet (3) and separate it from the body (1).
- 3) Remove the support (4) from the bonnet (3).
- 4) Remove the washer (6) from the bonnet (3) and the O-Ring (5) from its seating in the body.

### ASSEMBLY

#### DN 15÷50 (FIG. A) - DN 100 (FIG. C)

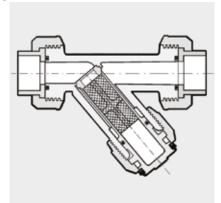
- 1) Insert the O-Ring (5) in its seating in the bonnet (3).
- 2) Insert the bonnet (3) in union nut (7) and fix the two components using the retaining ring (8).
- 3) Insert the strainer (2) in the bonnet support (3-4) and hold in place with the washer (6).
- 4) Insert the bonnet (3) in the body (1) and tighten the union nut (7).

#### DN 65÷80 (FIG. B)

- 1) Insert the O-Ring (5) in the body (1)
- 2) Insert the washer (6) in the bonnet (3)
- 3) Insert the strainer (2) in its support (4)
- 4) Insert the support (4) in the bonnet (3)
- 5) Screw the bonnet (3) in the body (1)



**Note:** maintenance operations can be carried out with the valve body installed. During assembly, it is advisable to lubricate the rubber seals. Mineral oils are not recommended for this task as they react aggressively with EPDM rubber.



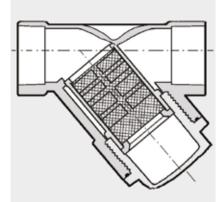
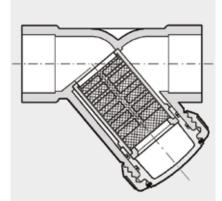




Fig. B





# INSTALLATION

#### DN 15÷50 (fig. A)

The sediment strainer can be installed in any position, making sure that the arrow stamped on the body indicates the direction of fluid flow and that the strainer part is facing downwards. To avoid damaging the strainer, appropriate devices must be installed on the line to prevent backflow.

1) Unscrew the union nuts (11) and slide them onto the pipe.

2) Heat weld the end connectors (10) onto the pipe segments.

3) Position the sediment strainer between the end connectors

4) Tighten the union nuts.

#### DN 65÷80 (fig. B) e DN 100 (fig. C)

The joint must be made by solvent welding the pipe directly into the socket of the valve body.

## WARNINGS \Lambda

sediment strainers with a transparent body allow the passage of light, thus promoting the internal growth of algae and micro-organisms.

sediment strainers with a transparent body are not protected against solar rays. Use in an open-air system will accelerate the ageing process of the material and reduce its working life.

The sediment strainers with a transparent body located near pumps should be protected against vibrations.

Always check the cleanliness of the strainer elements.

Leave a straight section of pipe of length equal to 5 times the nominal diameter before and after the valve.