KEystone FIGURE 221/222 BUTTERFLY VALVES
INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Before installation these instructions must be fully read and understood.

DANGEROUS PRACTICES
Potentially dangerous practices:
• disregarding instructions
• improper use of product
• use of insufficiently qualified personnel.

Application pressure/temperature must not be higher than the pressure/temperature limits shown on the technical data sheet.

INTRODUCTION
The Keystone Figure 221/222 is a rubber lined butterfly valve which has a maximum working pressure of 16 bar over a temperature range of -29°C to +120°C, depending on seat material. The Figure 221/222 utilizes a molded seat design.

FLANGE AND PIPELINE COMPATIBILITY
Keystone butterfly valves are designed for installation between ANSI Class 125/150 flat or raised faced flanges. Gaskets are not required. Lined pipe, heavy wall pipe or flanges must have a minimum allowable inside diameter at the centered body face to clear the disc sealing edge when opening the valve. Weld neck flanges (flange ID approximates flange bore) are recommended to ensure maximum valve performance; however, slip-on flanges may be used. Do not weld near the valve, as this will result in serious damage to the valve.

SAFETY RELATED INFORMATION
1. If in any doubt regarding any aspect of Figure 221/222 valves, contact your local Emerson sales office for guidance.
2. Only use properly qualified personnel for installation.
3. Ensure that the pipeline is fully drained or vented before removing the valve from the pipeline.
4. Use appropriate protective equipment/clothing, such as goggles, safety shoes, industrial gloves.
5. This product is not intended for use in areas where external fire is a potential hazard.
6. The piping design must take into account the following factors and any other factors which are not listed here, but known to be relevant to the safe operation of the installation.
   6.1 Valve weights which are shown in the technical data sheet.
   6.2 Formation of condensate in gas pipelines.
   6.3 Elimination of turbulence and vortex potential at the valve.
   6.4 Pipeline vibrations.
   6.5 The piping design should preclude the occurrence of water hammer at the valve.
7. The valve design has not taken into account earthquake loading or traffic vibration.
8. The normal shelf life of the Figure 221/222 valve seat is 5 years under clean, dry ambient and conditions without UV exposure prior to installation.
9. Tighten all flange bolts as per the nominated flange standards using the diagonal sequence method.

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KEYSTONE FIGURE 221/222 BUTTERFLY VALVES
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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Installation in pipeline
Figure 221/222 valves are bi-directional and there is no need to identify upstream and downstream orientation. These valves can be installed in vertical or horizontal pipelines and any intermediate orientation. There is no restriction on the valve stem position (vertical, horizontal or oblique), although for slurry service and media, which have a tendency to deposit sediment, the recommended installation position is with the stem horizontal and the lower disc edge opening downstream.

Do not use flange gaskets or sealing compounds. The Keystone seat face design eliminates the need for gaskets.

9. Remove any flange spreaders that have been used and at the same time tighten the flange bolts “hand tight”. Ensure that the valve remains centered to the pipeline axis by slowly closing the valve (clockwise rotation of the disc stem) to check that adequate clearance has been maintained between the disc edge and the pipeline bore.

10. Re-open the valve (counter clockwise rotation of the disc stem) and tighten all flange bolts as per flange standards using the diagonal sequence method.

11. Operate the valve to the desired position.

MAINTENANCE

Routine maintenance or lubrication are not required.

INSTALLATION IN AN EXISTING SYSTEM

1. Consideration should be given to the location of the valves in the piping system. The valve should not be placed too close to other valves, elbows, etc. as its performance may be affected. It is recommended that the valve have a minimum of six pipe diameters upstream and four pipe diameters downstream between it and other valves, elbows, etc. in the piping system.

2. Ensure that the flanges are clean, undamaged and compatible with the valve.

3. Check that the gap between the flanges can accommodate the valve face to face dimension.

4. Spread the flanges using suitable tooling such as flange spreaders to enable ease of insertion of the valve between the flanges.

WARNING
Do not use the valve as a lever.

5. Open the valve until the disc is free of the seat but still within the valve body (about 5° open).

6. Loosely insert two or more flange bolts through the holes in the lower part of the flanges to help support the valve.

7. Carefully slide the valve between the flanges, center the valve body with the pipeline axis, and insert the remaining flange bolts.

8. Open the valve fully, checking that the disc edge does not interfere with the pipeline bore.

9. Remove any flange spreaders that have been used and at the same time tighten the flange bolts “hand tight”. Ensure that the valve remains centered to the pipeline axis by slowly closing the valve (clockwise rotation of the disc stem) to check that adequate clearance has been maintained between the disc edge and the pipeline bore.

10. Re-open the valve (counter clockwise rotation of the disc stem) and tighten all flange bolts as per flange standards using the diagonal sequence method.

11. Operate the valve to the desired position.

EXISTING SYSTEM

1. Spread the flanges with the adequate tooling. Insert some flange bolts to bear the valve.

2. Open the valve and remove the flange spreads.

3. Close the valve clockwise, return to open position and cross-tighten all bolting.
INSTALLATION IN A NEW SYSTEM

It is common practice to use the valve to help in alignment of the flanges prior to welding the flanges into the pipeline. In such cases, the following instruction applies:

1. Align both mating flanges with the valve center line and secure in position using the flange bolts.
2. Position the flange/valve/flange assembly in the pipeline.
3. Tack weld the flanges to the pipeline.
4. Remove the flange bolts and the valve.
5. Finish weld the flanges to the pipeline and allow to cool fully.
6. Follow the procedure for installation in an existing system.

WARNING
Do not finish weld the flanges to the pipeline with the valve still assembled to the flanges as this will result in serious damage to the valve seat.

NEW SYSTEM

1. Center a flange-valve-flange assembly between the pipes.
2. Tack weld the flanges to the pipes.
3. Remove the valve and finish weld. Install the valve according to the procedure in the left column.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Probable cause</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valve opens only a few degrees and stops (it will not open to the full angle desired)</td>
<td>Improper installation. The valve is improperly aligned</td>
<td>Loosen the flange bolts, re-align the valve with flanges, and re-tighten the flange bolts to correct torque per ANSI requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leakage past the flange face</td>
<td>1. Flange bolts are not evenly torqued</td>
<td>1. Loosen the flange bolts and tighten the flange bolts to the correct torque per ANSI requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Improper flanges</td>
<td>2. Refer to “Flange and pipeline compatibility” on page 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leakage in the closed position (leakage in the pipeline)</td>
<td>The disc is not closing fully:</td>
<td>1. Refer to actuator adjustment procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Actuator is not properly adjusted</td>
<td>2. Reduce line pressure to the valve’s working pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Line pressure exceeds the valve’s working pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessively high torque</td>
<td>1. Obstruction in the pipeline</td>
<td>1. Remove valve from pipeline and remove obstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Scale build-up on stem or seat</td>
<td>2. Open and close the valve several times. Operate the valve at least once a month. Check the valve seat for deterioration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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