

Disc check valve with centering ring for placing between flanges in accordance with DIN, UNE, ANSI, BS, etc. norms. DN-15 to 100 (DN-125 to 200 see catalogue for Model 172).

For liquids, gases and steam.

For use in hydraulic, pneumatic, heating and steam systems, chemical and food industries, etc.

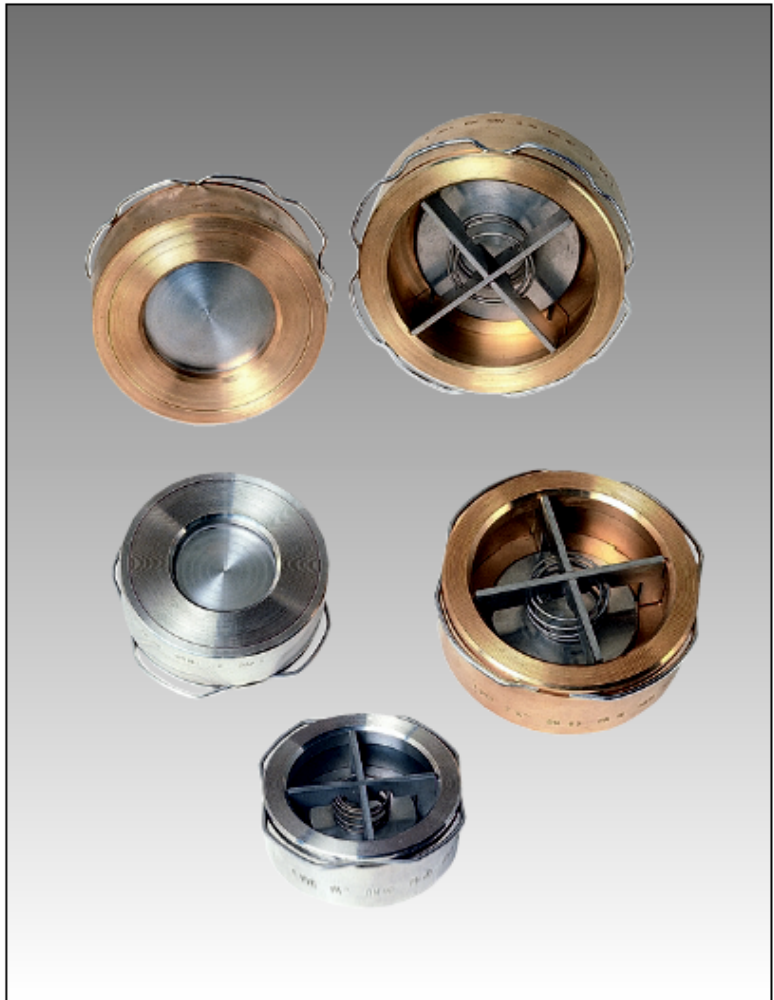
### Specifications

- Reduced assembly time in accordance with DIN-3202, part 3, series K4.
- Minimum load loss.
- Avoids ram shock when closing at zero pressure, remaining completely watertight at the time of fluid reversion.
- Highly tightness, exceeding the requirements of DIN-3230. Page 3.
- Easily assembled in any position in accordance with the direction of the fluid flow. Without spring only in vertical ascending direction.
- The valves have one single centering ring for placing between flanges according to DIN and UNE norms (PN-6, 10, 16, 25 and 40), ASA (ANSI) (PSI-150 and 300) and other norms (NF, BS, etc.), with the exception of the DN-100 valve with 3 centering rings duly marked with their corresponding flange norms to aid assembly.

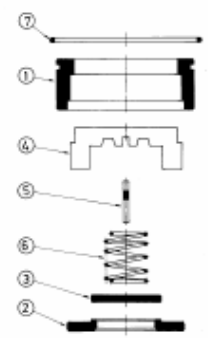
### IMPORTANT

Depending on demand:

- Possibility of manufacture in other types of material, for use in special working conditions (high temperatures, fluids, etc.).
- The fastener disc could be fitted up with PTFE joint (Teflón), Silicone's rubber, Fluorelastomer (Vitón), etc.

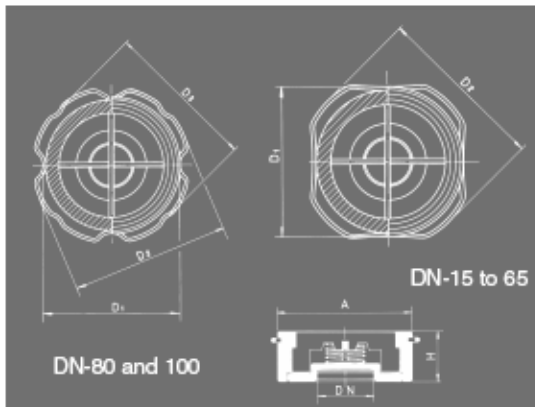


N.º PIECE	PIECE	MATERIAL											
		BRONZE				CARBON STEEL				STAINLESS STEEL			
1	Body	Bronze (DIN-2.1086.04 GC-CuSn10Zn)				Carb. steel (DIN-1.0580 ST-52)				S. steel (DIN-1.4401)(AISI-316)			
2	Sealing	Bronze (DIN-2.1086.04 GC-CuSn10Zn)				S. steel (DIN-1.4028)(AISI-420)				S. steel (DIN-1.4401)(AISI-316)			
3	Sealing disc	S. steel (DIN-1.4028)(AISI-420)				S. steel (DIN-1.4028)(AISI-420)				S. steel (DIN-1.4401)(AISI-316)			
4,5	Spring press	S. steel (DIN-1.4401)(AISI-316)				S. steel (DIN-1.4401)(AISI-316)				S. steel (DIN-1.4401)(AISI-316)			
6	Spring	S. steel (DIN-1.4571)(AISI-316Ti)				S. steel (DIN-1.4571)(AISI-316Ti)				S. steel (DIN-1.4571)(AISI-316Ti)			
7	Centering ring	S. steel (DIN-1.4300)(AISI-302)				S. steel (DIN-1.4300)(AISI-302)				S. steel (DIN-1.4300)(AISI-302)			
DN		15 to 100											
PN		16				40				40			
OPERATING CONDITIONS	PRESSURE IN bar	16	15	14	13	40	35	28	21	40	34	32	29
	MAXIMUM TEMP. IN °C	120	180	200	250	120	200	300	400 (1)	120	200	300	400 (1)
	MINIMUM TEMP. IN °C	-60				-10				-60			

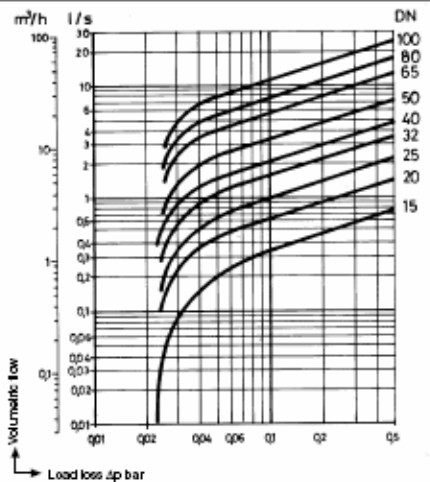


(1) For temperatures exceeding 300°C without spring only or depending on demand, with special spring.

DN	15	20	25	32	40	50	65	80	100			
	RING I	RING II	RING III									
H	17	20	22	28	32	40	46	50	60	-	-	
A	44,5	54,5	64,5	75	84	97,5	117	133	153	-	-	
D1	44,5	54,5	64,5	75	84	97,5	117	133	153	-	-	
D2	52	65,5	72	83	93,5	110	127	154	168,5	192	178	
D3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,5	162,5	176	173	
WEIGHT IN Kg.	BRONZE	0,14	0,24	0,35	0,56	0,82	1,10	2,15	2,90	4,02		
	CARBON STEEL	0,11	0,21	0,30	0,51	0,75	1,05	1,92	2,70	3,90		
	STAINLESS STEEL	0,11	0,21	0,30	0,51	0,75	1,05	1,92	2,70	3,90		
CODE	BRONZE	2003-170.8021	2003-170.8041	2003-170.8101	2003-170.8141	2003-170.8121	2003-170.8201	2003-170.8221	2003-170.8301	2003-170.8401		
	CARBON STEEL	2003-170.8024	2003-170.8044	2003-170.8104	2003-170.8144	2003-170.8124	2003-170.8204	2003-170.8224	2003-170.8304	2003-170.8404		
	STAINLESS STEEL	2003-170.8022	2003-170.8042	2003-170.8102	2003-170.8142	2003-170.8122	2003-170.8202	2003-170.8222	2003-170.8302	2003-170.8402		



DIRECTION OF FLUID FLOW	OPENING PRESSURE IN mbar				FLOW COEFFICIENT		
	WITHOUT SPRING		WITH SPRING		Kv m³/h ΔP= 1 bar	Cv l/min ΔP= 1 Psi =0,07 bar	
	▲	▲	▶	▼			
DN	15	2,51	22,00	20,50	17,00	3,96	15,80
	20	2,38	21,90	20,50	17,10	7,20	32,50
	25	1,96	21,50	20,50	17,50	10,80	49,20
	32	3,70	23,20	20,50	15,80	18,00	80,00
	40	4,00	23,50	20,50	15,50	23,00	105,00
	50	4,11	23,60	20,50	15,40	36,00	166,00
	65	4,95	24,40	20,50	14,60	60,00	306,00
	80	5,64	25,10	20,50	13,90	79,00	382,00
100	6,81	26,30	20,50	12,70	118,00	540,00	



**Load losses**

The adjoining diagram reflects the load loss curves for water at 20°C. Values are based on valves without springs and installed horizontally. In the case of vertical flow, the variations are virtually unimportant.

In order to determine other fluids load losses, calculate the flow of these equivalent to water.

$$Q_A = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{1.000}} \cdot Q$$

Q<sub>A</sub> = Flow equivalent to water in m<sup>3</sup>/h.

ρ = Fluid density in operating conditions in Kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Q = Fluid flow in operating conditions in m<sup>3</sup>/h.

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