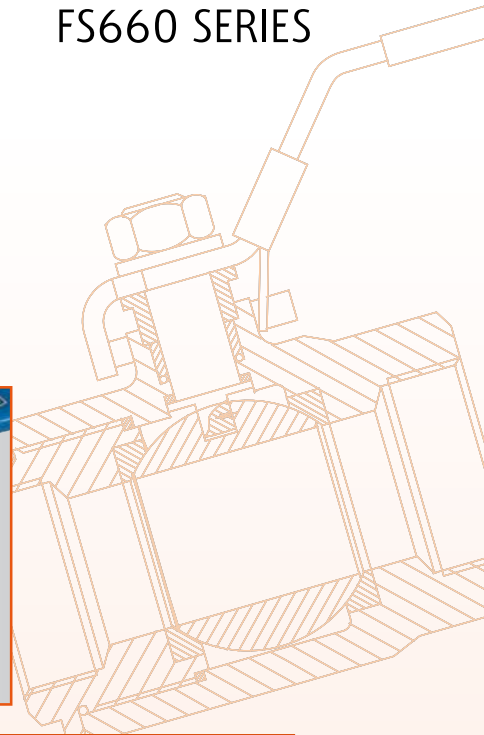


2 PIECE BODY BALL VALVES

FS660 SERIES



API6FA, API607 5th Edition
ISO 10497 Firesafe Certified



**AUSTRALIAN
PIPELINE VALVE®**



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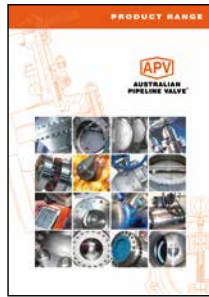
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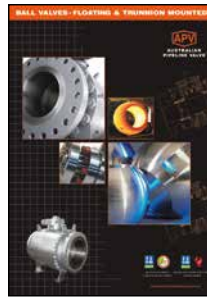
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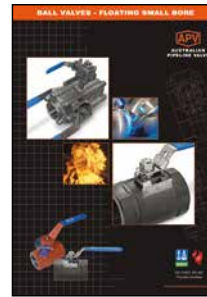
AUSTRALIAN PIPELINE VALVE BRAND RANGE - CATALOGUES



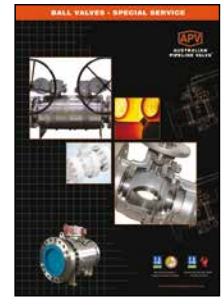
Product Brochure



Ball Valves Floating & Trunnion Mounted



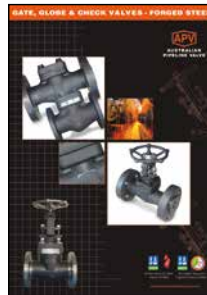
Ball Valves Floating Small Bore



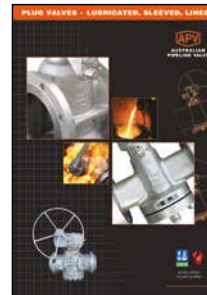
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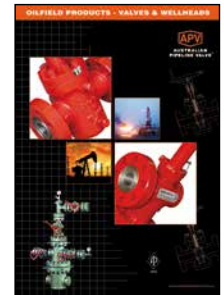
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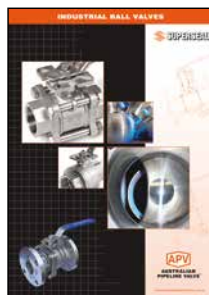
Steamco Steam Valves



Supercheck Wafer Check Valves



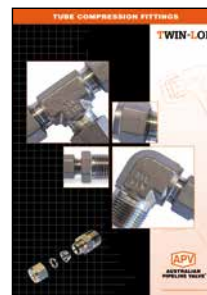
Superseal Butterfly Valves



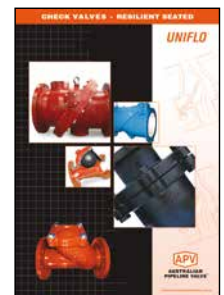
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TwinLok Tube Fittings



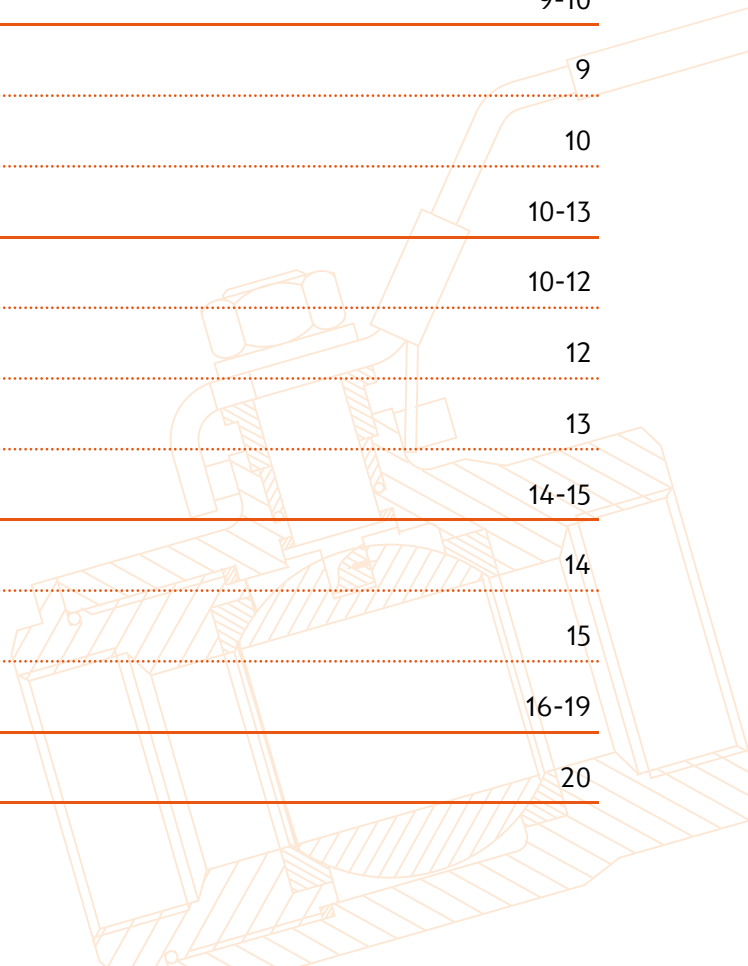
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INDEX



Introduction	3
Safety Information	4-5
1.0 Scope	5-6
1.1 Environmental considerations	5
1.2 Storage	6
1.3 Preparation	6
2.0 Installation	6-10
2.1 Installation positions	7
2.2 Preparation for installation	7
2.3 End connections	7-8
2.4 Valve installation by welding	8-9
3.0 Operation	9-10
3.1 Manual operation	9
3.2 Lock device	10
4.0 Maintenance	10-13
4.1 Gland packing	10-12
4.2 Body seal	12
4.3 Troubleshooting	13
5.0 Construction	14-15
5.1 Bill of materials - non direct mount	14
5.2 Bill of materials - direct mount	15
Appendix - Exploded B.O.M.	16-19
Warranty	20



INTRODUCTION

The majority of this information is common knowledge to experienced valve users. When properly installed in applications for which they were designed, Australian Pipeline Valve (APV) valves will give long reliable service. This instruction is only a guide for installation and operation on standard service and covers general maintenance and minor repairs. A professional APV approved valve engineering facility should be utilised for reconditioning or major repairs. Check the part number on the label to ensure the valve is configured to firesafe specifications if firesafe is required.



Note

We recommend that this entire document be read prior to proceeding with any installation or repair. Australian Pipeline Valve and its parent company take no responsibility for damage or injury to people, property or equipment. It is the sole responsibility of the user to ensure only specially trained valve repair experts perform repairs under the supervision of a qualified supervisor.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR VALVE APPLICATION

The User is responsible for ordering the correct valves. The user is responsible for ensuring APV Valves are selected and installed in conformance with the current pressure rating and design temperature requirements. Prior to installation, the valves and nameplates should be checked for proper identification to ensure the valve is of the proper type, material and is of a suitable pressure class and temperature rating to satisfy the requirements of the service application.



Caution

Do not use valves in applications where either the pressure or temperature is higher than the allowable working values. Also valves should not be used in service media if not compatible with the valve material of construction, as this will cause chemical attacks, leakage, valve failure.

RECEIVING INSPECTION AND HANDLING

Valves should be inspected upon receipt to ensure:

- Conformance with all purchase order requirements.
- Correct type, pressure class, size, body and trim materials and end connections.
- Any damage caused during shipping and handling to end connections, hand wheel or stem.



Caution

The User is advised that specifying an incorrect valve for the application may result in injuries or property damage. Selecting the correct valve type, rating, material and connections, in conformance with the required performance requirements is important for proper application and is the sole responsibility of the user.

CONSIDERATIONS OF TECHNICAL RISK/ LIMIT OF LIABILITY TO CLIENT FOR BALL VALVES

Australian Pipeline Valve don't consider in our design the following factors of risk:

1. Australian Pipeline Valve 'Standard' ball valves can be used in a temperature range between -28.8 to +200°C. (Note, pressure limitations apply above 38°C refer to Pressure/Temperature charts.) For service temperatures below -28.8°C ball valve construction materials shall be submitted to an impact test at the minimum service temperature. For temperatures outside of the range of -28.8°C to +200°C ball valves have to be provided with seats, seals and body material able to withstand the temperature degree required.
2. The onus is on the customer to specify all materials of construction and service conditions. Australian Pipeline Valve shall assume standard materials and conditions if not otherwise specified.
3. Australian Pipeline Valve 'Standard' ball valves are not equipped with devices suitable to avoid internal over-pressures caused by incorrect operations of process or by-fluids & liquids subjected to an increase of volume and/or pressure (these devices, such as the over-pressure hole in the ball or safety seats are available upon request).
4. Australian Pipeline Valve 'Standard' ball valves are not designed with special devices to withstand a sudden thermal jump (thermal shock).
5. In general Australian Pipeline Valve 'Standard' ball valves are not mechanically designed to bear overloads due to exceptional atmospheric or natural phenomenon's (such as earthquakes).
6. In general Australian Pipeline Valve 'Standard' ball valves are not designed to bear loads on flanges, on pipe connections or pipeline.
7. In general Australian Pipeline Valve 'Standard' ball valves can't withstand ice inside their bodies (in this case user must specify the optional stem extension for insulating, avoiding the presence of residual product inside the valve).
8. Australian Pipeline Valve 'Standard' ball valves are not suitable for low temperature service below -29°C (-20°F) unless provided with cryogenic stem extension and other modifications (available on request).
9. Australian Pipeline Valve 'Standard' ball valves are suitable for 'industrial' oxygen (not medical) service when supplied degreased and packed in polyethylene bags only.
10. The compatibility between ball valves construction materials and medium is selected by the user. The user is ultimately responsible for verifying the compatibility between medium and materials.
11. Abrasive or dirty service, high temperature service, low temperature service, vacuum service, near zero pressure service and other special applications should be clearly stated when requesting quotation.

BALL VALVE START-UP

Before installing the ball valve onto the pipe-line it is mandatory for the user to verify the compatibility of the ball valve with service conditions (medium, temperature and pressure). With reference to standard ball valves held in stock the reseller and end user will have to assure themselves of the compatibility with the use of conditions required by the customer. Australian Pipeline Valve ball valves must be only used for on-off (fully open/fully closed) service.

Before using the ball valve in a potential explosive atmosphere it's necessary: -

- To verify the compatibility between the ball valve and the zone in which the ball valve should be installed.
- To foresee the pipe-line ground condition on which the ball valve should be installed.
- To check that the temperature of the ball valve surface is not higher than the flammable point of the atmosphere in which the ball valve is installed (in this case specify an insulating cover device for the valve and an extension for the wrench)
- Before installing ball valves with welding ends to make sure that the process of welding is carried out in accordance with all the safety requirements of the classified zone.
- To avoid mechanical knocks during the installation that may cause sparks.

Australian Pipeline Valve cannot be held responsible for damage caused by use of the product especially if it is improper use or modified.

SAFETY INFORMATION

The following general safety information should be taken in account in addition to the specific warnings and cautions specified in this manual. They are recommended precautions that must be understood and applied during operation and maintenance of the equipment covered in this I.O.M.



Caution

Never attempt to disassemble a valve while there is pressure in the line. Ensure both upstream and downstream pressures are removed. Disassemble with caution in case all pressures are not relieved. Even when replacing stem packing, caution is necessary to avoid possible injury.



Caution

To prevent valve bending, damage, inefficient operation, or early maintenance problems, support piping on each side of the valve. When handling gases/fluids that could cause damage to human health, the environment or property, the necessary precautions to prevent risk must be taken.



Caution

- *A valve is a pressurised mechanism containing energised fluids under pressure and consequently should be handled with appropriate care.*
- *Valve surface temperature may be dangerously too hot or too cold for skin contact.*
- *Upon disassembly, attention should be paid to the possibility of releasing dangerous and or ignitable accumulated fluids.*
- *Ensure adequate ventilation is available for service.*

This manual provides instructions for storing, general servicing, installation and removal of ball valves. APV and its resellers refuse any liability for damage to people, property or plant as well as loss of production and loss of income under any circumstances but especially if caused by: Incorrect installation or utilisation of the valve or if the valve installed is not fit for the intended purpose. It is the sole responsibility of the user to ensure the valve type and materials are correctly specified.

SCOPE OF INSTALLATION ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF FLUID

(DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT OR HUMAN HEALTH)

Group 1 Classification

- The incorporation of additional safety elements “Double Packing” (utilising a stem extension) is recommended for the range of products included in Group 1.
- The use of valves without additional safety devices in Group 1 will be the responsibility of the user or the purchaser, as well as the advisability of installing leakage detection systems.

Group 2 Classification

- Carbon steel valves will not be used in corrosive fluid lines.

DURING OPERATION TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE FOLLOWING WARNINGS:

- Graphite/Graphoil packing and body gasket is very brittle, any impacting, twisting or bending should be avoided.
- The valve's internal parts such as ball, stem, seats, seals, gaskets shall be handled with care avoiding scratches or surface damage.
- All tools and equipment for handling internal critical sealing parts shall be soft coated.
- Valves can be fitted with gaskets or seals in PTFE, Buna, Viton, etc., hence high temperatures will damage sealing components.
- Never part open valve. Valve must be full open or full closed to avoid seal damage.
- APV firesafe ball valves are provided with anti-static devices for ball-stem-body. When service conditions require electrical continuity to prevent static discharge, the user is responsible for specifying static grounding.
- When ball valves are to be utilised on liquids with very high velocity, check with the valve distributor or manufacturer for appropriate advice to minimise the possibility of seat deformation, especially when they are highly pressurised on a high-temperature line.
- Ball valves are generally not recommended for throttling service, where both the fluid flow and the leading edge of the ball can damage or deform the resilient ball seats causing leakage. High fluid velocity or the presence of solid particles in suspension will further reduce seat life in throttling applications.
- Do not open the bonnet or cap when bearing pressure. Valve is not equipped with pressure access device. User should check it by other method through its piping system.
- Do not touch the surface of a valve at high temperature.
- Not allowed for unstable fluid unless otherwise specified.
- Lock design on the handle is to avoid the valve being operated by non-related people and is an option upon request.

For all operations make reference to position number on part list of the applicable drawing listed.

1.0 SCOPE

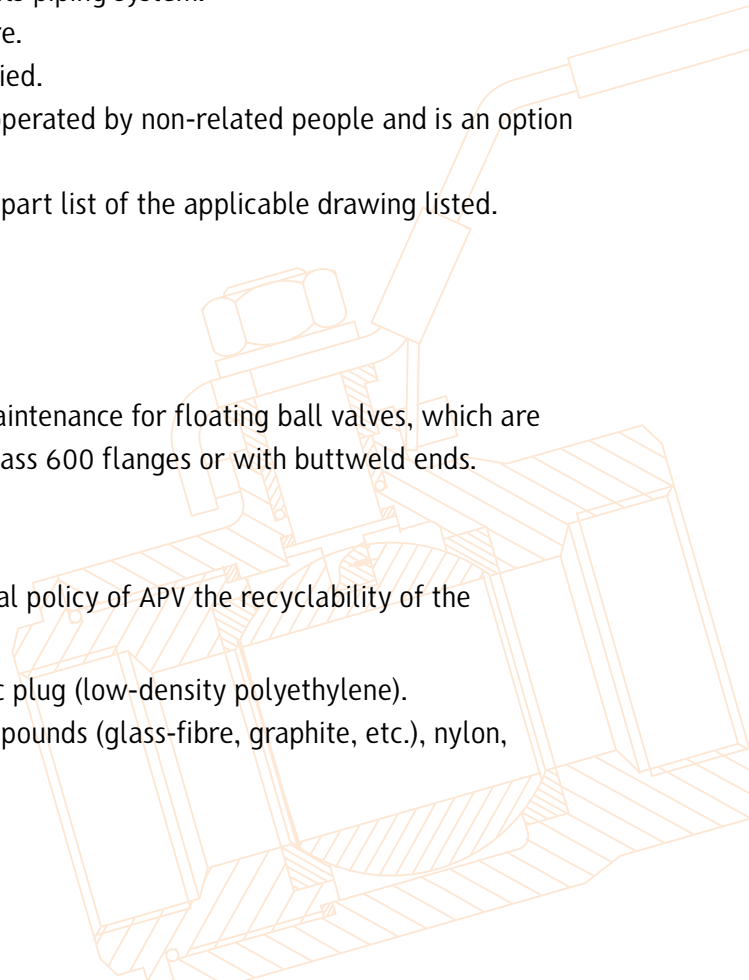
This manual describes the methods of installation and maintenance for floating ball valves, which are designed to fit between ANSI Class 150, Class 300 and Class 600 flanges or with buttweld ends.

1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

According to ISO 14000 regulations and the environmental policy of APV the recyclability of the components that form part of APV valves is as follows:

Recyclable components - Metal parts, PTFE (hard), plastic plug (low-density polyethylene).

Non-recyclable components - PTFE mixed with other compounds (glass-fibre, graphite, etc.), nylon, graphite and graphite mixed with metal.



1.2 STORAGE

1.2.1 Temporary Storage

If valves are to be stored before installation, the following should be observed:

- a) Keep the valves wrapped and protected as shipped from the manufacturer.
- b) Do not remove the protective end covering until the valve is ready for installation. This will reduce the possibility of foreign material damaging the internal valve components.
- c) Valves stored outdoors should be positioned such that water does not accumulate in the valve body.

1.2.2 Long Term Storage

If valves are to be stored more than one year, they should be prepared in the following manner:

- a) Remove the packing and apply a preservative to the packing chamber.
- b) Do not remove the protective end covering.
- c) Do not store the valves outdoors.

1.3 PREPARATION

- a) Remove the valve end protection.
- b) Prior to shipment, a preservative/corrosion inhibitor may have been applied to the inner body of the valve. This preservative/corrosion inhibitor can be removed with a solvent provided the solvent used does not affect the seats/seals used in the valve.
- c) The inside of the valve should be inspected and blown out with compressed air. Adjacent piping must be clean and free from debris to prevent damage to the valve.
- d) To prevent valve distortion, inefficient operation or early maintenance problems, support piping on each side of the valve.
- e) Make sure the valve is positioned such that there is sufficient space so that the hand wheel is easily and safely reached and there is enough clearance for the stem when the valve is open.
- f) Install the valve according to the flow indicator on the valve body where applicable.

2.0 INSTALLATION



Piping should be properly aligned and supported to reduce mechanical loading on end connections. Never use the lever (wrench) to hold the valve during transport, handling or assembly.

The following procedure is required to be followed for correct installation.

- a) Before installation confirm the marking (rating, size and material) on the valve body and name plate. Ensure the valve is suitable for the service which it is being used.

- b) Body bolts and nuts on valve shall be checked and re tightened if necessary in case loosened during installation.
- c) Remove valve end protectors and ensure gasket faces are free from damage. Tighten all bolts between mating flanges and valve equally paying careful attention to properly tighten bolts. Ensure you rotate tightening procedure (opposing bolts sequentially) gradually increasing torque. Refer to Appendix Table 2 for bolt tightening sequence.
- d) Prior to installation of valve, ensure the line is completely flushed to remove any debris as soft seated ball valves are easily damaged. Filters or strainers should be installed upstream to protect soft seated valves.
- e) Valves will operate at any angle horizontally or vertically, although it is recommended you install valves in a vertical position with stem pointing upwards for ease of operation, inspection and accessibility.

2.1 INSTALLATION POSITIONS

Ball valves are usually bi directional, and therefore may be installed in either direction. In some cases, ball valves such as 'metal to metal' seated and low temperature valves may be uni directional, in which case the direction of flow will be indicated on the valve body.

2.2 PREPARATION FOR INSTALLATION

- Remove protective end caps or plugs and inspect valve ends for damage to threads, weld ends or flange faces.
- Thoroughly clean adjacent piping system to remove any foreign material that could cause damage to seating surfaces during valve operation.
- Verify that the space available for installation is adequate to allow the valve to be installed and to be operated.



Caution

Ensure sufficient clearance for the stem in the full open position. Inadequate clearance for valves may add mechanical loading to the valve ends. Sufficient clearance should be allowed for threaded end valves to be 'swung' during installation.

2.3 END CONNECTIONS

2.3.1 Threaded Ends

Check condition of threads on mating pipe. Apply joint compound to the male end of joint only. This will prevent compound from entering the valve flow path.

2.3.2 Socket weld Ends

Remove all debris, grease, oil, paint, etc., from the pipe that is to be welded into the valve and from the valve end connections.

Insert the pipe into the valve end connection until it bottoms out in the socket weld bore. Withdraw the pipe 1/16" so that a gap remains between the pipe and the bottom of the socket weld bore to prevent cracks (ASME B16.11). Tack the pipe into the valve and complete the fillet weld.



Caution

WELDING INSTRUCTIONS

- Local welding regulations and specification must be complied with when carrying out welding work.
- Remove any paint and rust around the weld area on the pipe and welded end of the ball valve.
- Check that the ball valve is correctly positioned and aligned with the pipeline.
- Where weld connection is close to seat area, due to short length of the welded ends there is a risk that the soft inserts may be destroyed during the welding work. Hence the following procedure is advised: -

Use temperature measuring strips to check that the temperature does not rise beyond the permissible limits (160°C). The strips must be fitted to the connection near the soft inserts. These temperature measurements strips are designed so that, when a type-dependent temperature is reached, the colour irreversibly changes from white to black. The temperature measurement strip must be monitored constantly throughout the welding work. If any change of colour is noticed, the welding work must be interrupted immediately and the weld allowed to cool. For 'swing out centre' design, the centre section containing soft parts can be removed during welding if preferred, see 2.4.1.

2.3.3 Buttweld End Valves

Clean the weld ends as necessary and weld into the line using an approved weld procedure. Make sure the pipe and valve body material given on the valve body or nameplate is compatible with the welding procedure. (Refer our compatibility cross reference chart for equivalent pipe, valve & fittings grades at the Technical section of our website). Soft seats can be damaged during welding, take steps to ensure valve is not over heated, especially smaller size valves (see above caution note).

2.4 VALVE INSTALLATION BY WELDING

For all sizes of valves, leave valves in the full open position during installation, welding and post-weld heat treatment. This will reduce temperature transmission to soft seats. After welding completion, open the valve and flush line to clean out any foreign matter. Valves over 65 NB (2 1/2") have minimal risk of temperature damage to seats.

2.4.1 Method

For valves up to 80 NB (3") the welding temperature can adversely affect the PTFE and elastomer components. Follow the welding instructions above but also use temperature measuring strips to monitor temperature. It will be the responsibility of the operator to ensure valves are kept cool during welding

and then post-weld testing of the valve should be performed. Larger size valves over 80 NB (3") are less likely to transmit heat to seat and stem packing during welding but still care should be taken. Valves 80NB (3") & under must have PUP ends to avoid seat damage.

The below procedures should also be followed:

- Always ensure there is no pressure or product in the line. Ball valves will be supplied with socket weld ends to ANSI B16.11 or butt weld ends to ANSI B16.25. Welding should be done using procedures and welders qualified under section IX of the ASME boiler and pressure vessel code.
- Always do as a low temperature weld as necessary to obtain a reliable connection. Use whatever measure necessary to localise heat at the joint, dissipating it before damage can occur to adaptor gaskets and/or seats (the main risk is seats). Use a tempil stick or other temperature indicator on the outside of the valve body (centre section) directly adjacent to adapter end piece) being welded to assure the body temperature does not increase 160°C. Always leave valve in open position during welding but also at least 60 minutes after welding unit valve cools.
- Where required APV will supply spare body gaskets. Graphite body gaskets are brittle so great care should be taken not to damage.

The responsibility for welding of the valves into piping systems is that of those performing the welding. Refer to ASME B31.1, B31.3 etc. Written welding procedures covering all attributes of the process and materials to be welded shall be in accordance with Section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and any additional requirements from the applicable piping code including any possible necessary localised post weld heat treatment depending on material specifications.

3.0 OPERATION

3.1 MANUAL OPERATION

Valve adjustment is by clockwise turning of stem. Lever operated and gear operated valves have a position indicator to indicate open or closed (see figure 1). Ball Valves must not be used for throttling. Do not leave part open, or seats will be damaged. Valve must be full open or full closed or damage to seats or body will occur.

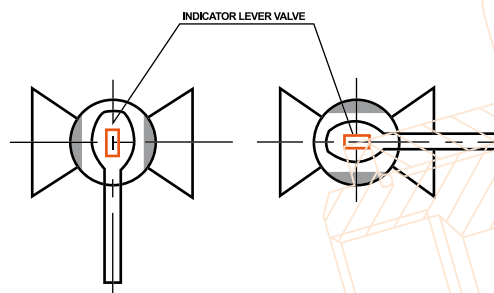


FIG 1.

3.2 LOCK DEVICE

Where provided (optional) the valve has a locking lug that allows valve to be locked in full open or full closed position.

4.0 MAINTENANCE

Valves should be periodically checked at least once every 3 months, but depending on service, criticality and frequency of use, more regular checking may be required.



Caution

Packing leakage could result in personal injury. Valve packing is tightened prior to shipping but may require adjustment to meet specific service conditions. If a valve does not fully close, damage to the seat and body will result due to the venturi effect resulting in high pressure erosion. Flush or remove the valve at next opportunity.

A good program of inspection and maintenance cannot be overstressed. It is recommended that the valve be periodically and at least partially stroked/function tested to ensure the valve functions and prevent seizure/sticking of any mating surfaces. Duration depends on service, criticality etc. However it also must be factored in that if there are impurities or particulates in the line each operation could reduce seat life proportionately. Periodic inspection of critical leak-path areas such as body/bonnet joint, end connections, seating surfaces, and around the stem packing should be a requirement.

The most common area for leakage is around the stem packing, this is usually due to wear and can normally be stopped by adjusting the packing. This procedure is performed by turning gland bolts or nut (9) 1/2 turn at a time until leakage stops. Once leakage stops, continue tightening gland plate nuts an additional 1/2 turn. If leakage cannot be halted by adjusting packing, repacking of the valve is indicated. (Refer to field repair).



Caution

Do not attempt to replacing packing or replace stem while the valve is in service! (The stem is blowout proof and can only be removed by disassembling the valve). Only graphite packing is to be used for firesafe service, PTFE is not firesafe. A FS660 valve is firesafe only when fitted with graphite packing and graphite or spiral wound graphite filled body gasket. Check the full part number on the label to ensure the valve is specified as firesafe. If there is no firesafe logo on the label the valve is not firesafe. If the part number indicates PTFE packing or body gasket the valve is not firesafe.

4.1 GLAND PACKING

In case of slight leakage from the gland, gland packing nut(s) can be lightly tightened up without effecting torque.

4.1.1 Stem Leakage – Stem Packing Replacement

The most common point for leakage is around the stem and packing this leakage can normally be stopped by adjustment of the packing gland. If this does not stop the valve leakage, the valve will have to be repacked.

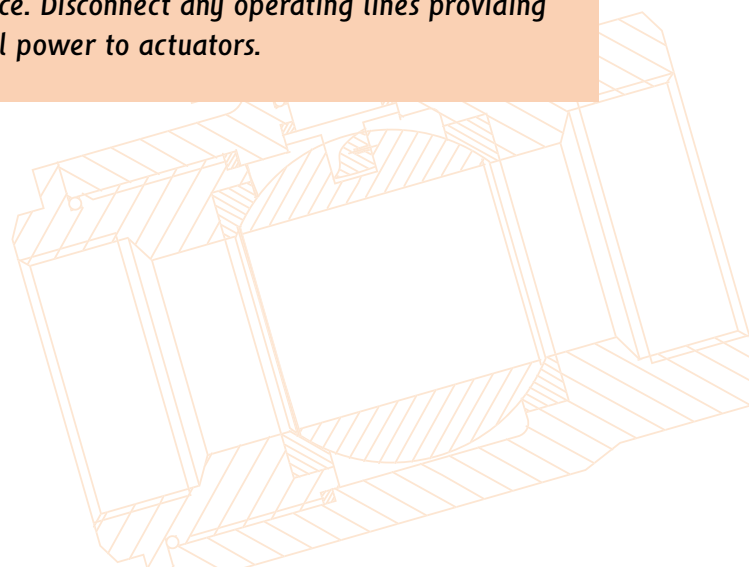
The system and valve **MUST** be depressurised and removed from the line before attempting any repair work. After removing all pressure from the valve and draining the system the following procedure should be used to repack the valve.

1. Remove nuts or screw from the lever. Remove the lever and lock plate. Remove the gland nuts.
2. Remove old packing, taking care not to scratch or damage the stem of stuffing box. Note, the stem design is anti-blow out so the stem cannot be removed up through the top of the valve.
3. Clean and inspect stem, stuffing box, and gland. If any scratches, nicks, or corrosion is found, the parts should be replaced.
4. Slide each packing ring over the stem and into packing chamber. Carefully tap each ring into place and continue installing rings until the recommended number of rings have been installed. A thin smear of molybdenum sulfide anti-seize grease may be used on the stem and packing chamber wall for packing lubrication.
5. Replace and tighten gland nut(s) alternately in 1/4 turn increments until a reasonable torque is applied to lightly compress packing. Lubricate stem and cycle valve through a couple of complete cycles.
6. If slight stem leakage occurs after system is pressurised, continue tightening gland nut in alternating 1/4 turn increments until leakage stops. Once leakage stops, continue tightening gland plate nuts and additional 1/4 turn. There is also a PTFE seal ring/bearing and some models also have an elastomer o-ring. However, these parts can only be replaced during complete disassembly of the valve. If a stem o-ring is fitted it can be replaced with an elastomer o-ring suitable for the service medium and temperature. Should replacement of packing fail to prevent the leakage, complete reconditioning of the valve may be required.



Caution

Personal injury may result from sudden release of any process pressure. APV recommends the use of protective clothing, gloves and eye wear when performing any installation or maintenance. Isolate the valve from the system and relieve pressure prior to performing maintenance. Disconnect any operating lines providing air pressure, control signals or electrical power to actuators.



NO	DESCRIPTION
5	Gasket
6	Thrust Seal
7	Gland Packing
8	Stem
9	Gland Nut
10	Washer
11	Stem Nut
12	Lever
15	Anti-static Device
16	Stem O-ring*

*1 Depends on size & class
 Sample only, design depends on size, model & class. Refer to as-built drawing

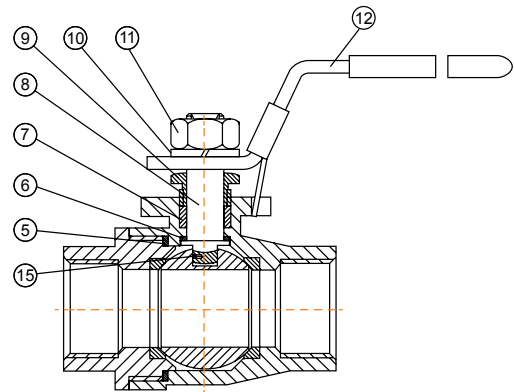


FIG 2. CONSTRUCTION FOR GLAND PARTS
 (non direct mount)

NO	DESCRIPTION
5	Stem
6	Anti-static Device
8	Stem Seal
9	O-Ring
10	Stem Packing Set
11	Bushing
12	Gland
13	Belleville Washers
14	Stem Nut
15	Stop-Lock Cap
16	Handle Gland
17	Handle Nut
18	Lock Device
19	Handle
20	Handle Sleeve
21	Stop Bolt

Sample only, design depends on size, model & class. Refer to as-built drawing

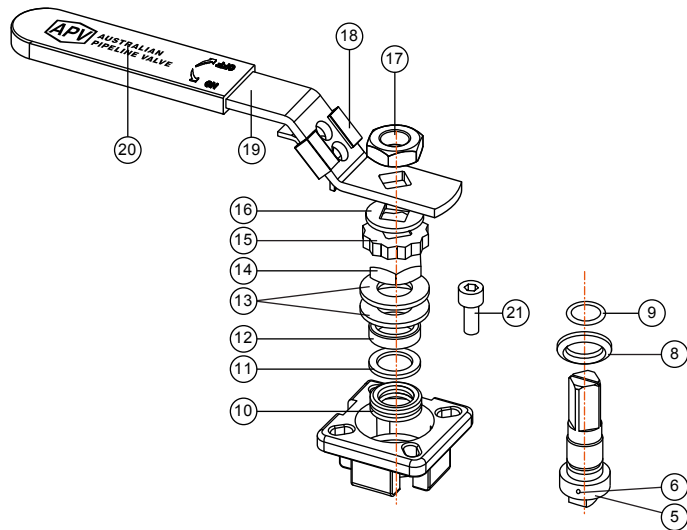


FIG 2a. CONSTRUCTION FOR GLAND PARTS
 (direct mount)

4.2 BODY SEAL

Sealing between the threaded body is provided by a gasket (Teflon or graphite) and both valve segment surfaces also provide metal to metal friction fit sealing. In larger sizes or higher pressures an elastomer o-ring may also be used. In case of slight leakage check the threaded body joint is properly tightened up.



Caution

If a gasket seal is disturbed while removing or adjusting gasketed parts, APV recommends installing a new gasket while reassembling. A proper seal is required to ensure optimum operation.

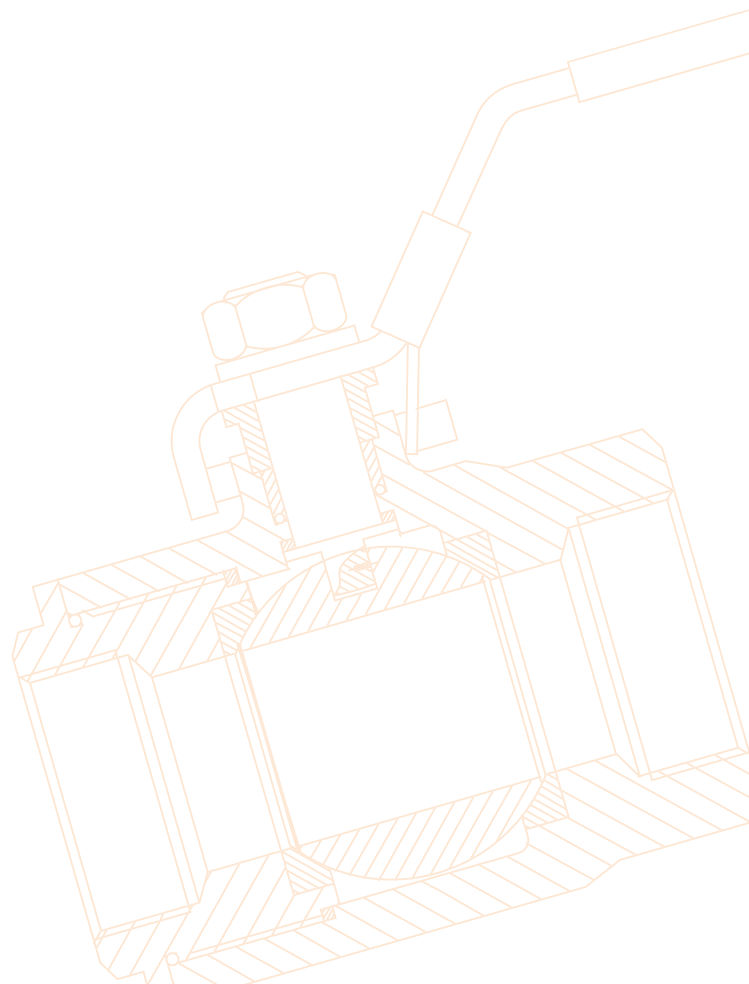
4.3 TROUBLESHOOTING

MALFUNCTION	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REDIAL ACTION
Valve does not rotate or operate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Packing is dropped too tightly. 2. The stem is damaged or there is dirt. 3. The times or on-off operation are too many or debris exists on the surface of the ball. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loosen packing and adjust again. 2. Pull apart the valve and clean the dirt.
Ball/Seat Leaking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valve not fully closed. 2. Seat or ball damaged. 3. Debris trapped in valve. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close the valve tightly. 2. Replace seat or ball. 3. Clean the debris.
Stem Packing Leaking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Packing gland nut loose. 2. Packing damaged or missing. 3. Seal misaligned. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tighten gland nut. 2. Replace packing (shut down first). 3. Replace and align it correctly.
Body Gasket Leaking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Body joint. 2. Body gasket damaged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tighten body nut. 2. Replace the gasket.



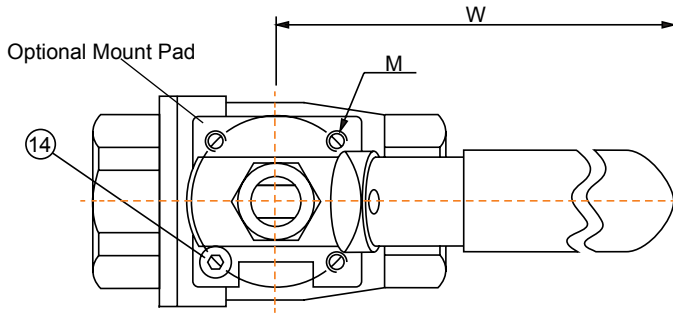
Note

Nylon and Devlon are hard and more scratch resistant compared to Teflon®, and PEEK is harder still. However, Teflon® is more resilient and has better 'memory' in terms of resistance to permanent indentations. All soft seated valves are only suited to clean service applications.



5.0 CONSTRUCTION

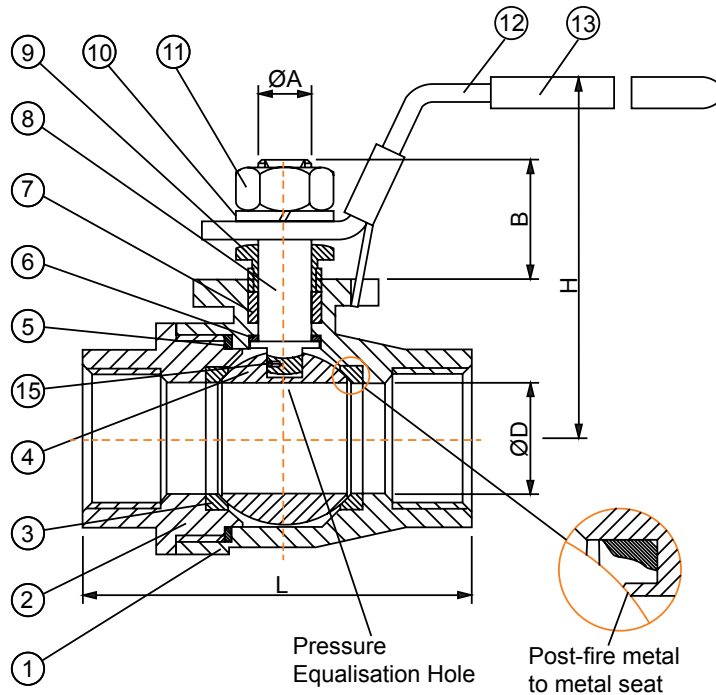
5.1 BILL OF MATERIALS - NON DIRECT MOUNT (EXAMPLE)



MATERIALS LIST

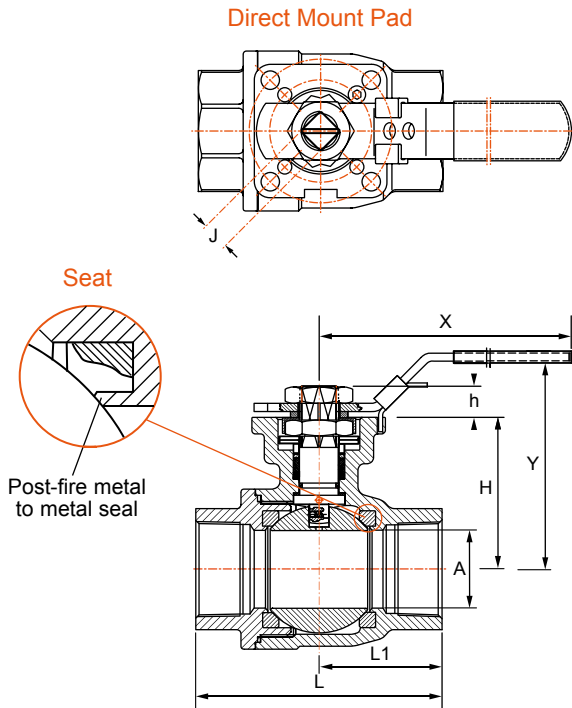
NO.	PARTS	STAINLESS	CARBON STEEL
1	Body	ASTM A351 CF8M	ASTM A216-WCB
2	End Cap	ASTM A351 CF8M	ASTM A216-WCB
3	Seat	PTFE/RPTFE	PTFE/RPTFE
4	Ball	ASTM A351 CF8M/316	ASTM A351 CF8M/316
5	Gasket	Graphite*/PTFE	Graphite*/PTFE
6	Thrust Washer	PTFE	PTFE
7	Stem Packing	Graphite*/PTFE	Graphite*/PTFE
8	Stem	ASTM A276-316	ASTM A276-304
9	Gland	AISI 304	AISI 304
10	Spring Washer	AISI 304	AISI 304
11	Handle Nut	AISI 304	AISI 304
12	Handle	AISI 304	Zinc Plated Steel
13	Handle Cover	PVC	PVC
14	Stop Screw	AISI 304	AISI 304
15	Anti-Static Device	AISI 304	AISI 304

* Firesafe



The above is indicative only. Design varies according to size, class, trim, etc. Refer as-built drawing.

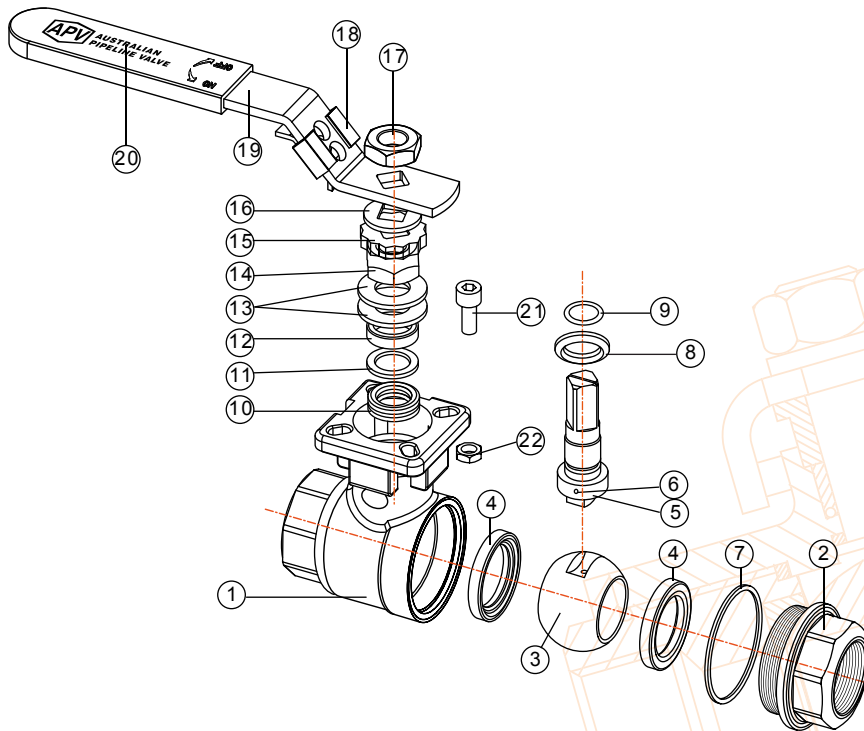
5.2 BILL OF MATERIALS - DIRECT MOUNT (EXAMPLE)



MATERIALS LIST

NO.	PARTS	STAINLESS	CARBON STEEL
1	Body	ASTM A351 CF8M	ASTM A216 WCB
2	End Cap	ASTM A351 CF8M	ASTM A216 WCB
3	Ball	ASTM A351 CF8M/316	ASTM A351 CF8M/316
4	Ball Seat	PTFE/TFM1600/TFM4215	PTFE/TFM1600/TFM4215
5	Stem	SUS316	SUS316
6	Antistatic Device	SUS316	SUS316
7	Body Gasket	PTFE/TFM1600	PTFE/TFM1600
8	Tapered Stem Seal	PTFE/TFM1600/RTFE	PTFE/TFM1600/RTFE
9	O-Ring	FKM	FKM
10	Stem Packing Set	PTFE V-Rings	PTFE V-Rings
11	Bushing	50% SS+50% PTFE	50% SS+50% PTFE
12	Gland	SUS316	SUS316
13	Belleve Washers	SUS301	SUS301
14	Stem Nut	A194-8	A194-8
15	Stop-Lock Cap	SUS304	SUS304
16	Handle Gland	SUS304	SUS304
17	Handle Nut	A194-8	A194-8
18	Lock Device	SUS304	SUS304
19	Handle	SUS304	SUS304
20	Handle Sleeve	Vinyl Plastic	Vinyl Plastic
21	Stop Bolt	A2-70/SUS304	A2-70/SUS304
22	Stop Nut	A2-70/SUS304	A2-70/SUS304


* Firesafe



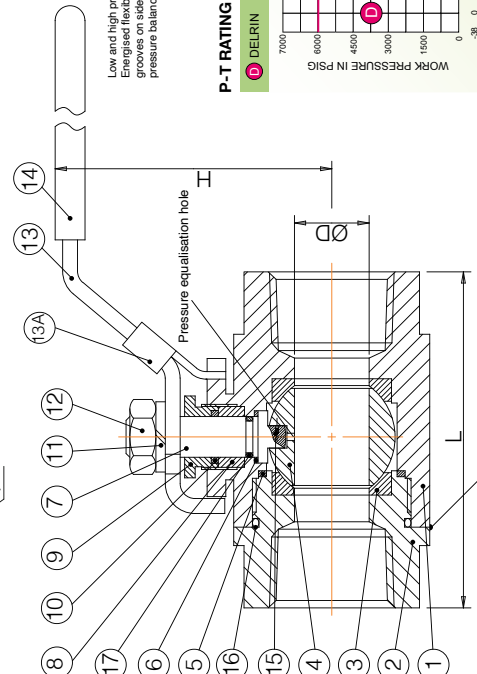
The above is indicative only. Design varies according to size, class, trim, etc. Refer as-built drawing.

APPENDIX

Sample Drawing 6000psi

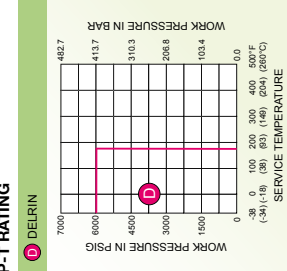


Low and high pressure zero leakage capability. Energised flexible seat face design and radial grooves on sides of seats ensure upstream pressure balances cavity pressure.



Pressure equalisation hole

1 tack body weld



P-T RATING
DELIRIN

APV AUSTRALIAN PIPELINE VALVE
www.australiantipelinevalve.com.au

API 6FA 3rd Edition
ISO 10497

BILL OF MATERIALS

NO.	PART NAME	MATERIAL	NOTES
1	BODY	ASTM A351 CF8M	-
2	BODY CAP	ASTM A351 CF8M	(4)
3	SEAT	DELIRIN	(3)
4	BALL SOLID	ASTM A351 CF8M/316 SOLID	(4)
5	BODY GASKET	GRAPHITE	(4)
6-1	THRUST WASHER SEALS	PTFE	-
6-2	THRUST WASHER SEALS	GRAPHITE	-
7	STEM	ASTM A276 316	(1)
8	STEM PACKING	GRAPHITE	(2)
9	GLAND	ANSI 304	-
10	GLAND SEALS	PTFE	-
11	SPRING WASHER	ANSI 304	-
12	HANDLE NUT	ANSI 304	-
13	HANDLE	ANSI 304	-
13A	LOCKING DEVICE	ANSI 304	-
14	SLEEVE	VINYL PLASTISOL	-
15	ANTISTATIC DEVICE	ANSI 316	-
16	BODY O-RING	VITON	(4)
17	STEM O-RING	VITON	-

18 STEM SHOOTING HOLES: 0.7 - 0.9 mm
19 SLIP RING BODY SHOOTING HOLES: 0.8 - 1.1 mm
20 THROUGH AIR FINGER SHUT-OFF AS VERY LOW AND HIGH PRESSURES
21 FRICTION FIT THREADED BODY JOINT IN ADDITION TO ENCAPSULATED GRAPHITE AND VITON BODY SEALS.
22 FULL T SAFETY TACK WELD TO BODY JOINT

RATING CL 2500 6000 PSI

DESIGN & MFG. ASME B16.34 & API 608 & EN 12516-1

PRESS-TEMP RATING ASME B16.34

FACE TO FACE DIM. MFG

END CONNECTION NPT

END DIMENSION ANSI B120.1

TEST & INSPECTION API 598 / ISO 5208-A

MARKING & PAINT MSS SP-55, PICKLED & PASSIVATED

OTHER REQ. NACE MR-01-75 & MR-01-03 (ISO 15156)

PORT SIZE FULL PORT

TRIM 316SS

NOTES FIRE SAFE: API 607 5TH ED., API 6FA 3RD ED.
ANTI-STATIC BS5351 & ISO 17292-2015

SPECIAL OPTIONAL HP SEAT TEST PERFORMED ISO 5208-A

ORDER No / DWG No	REV.	APPROVED	B.T.
533	00	CHECKED	S.Q.
Australian Pipeline Valve		DRAWN	C.C.

Firesafe Ball Valve, 2PC Mono Block,
Model FS660-AK THUGABEN,
NPS 2" (DN50) 6000 PSI,
NPT, Lever Operated, FB, CF8M

APV DWG FRM 533

DIMENSIONS (MM) & WEIGHT (KG) & TORQUE (NM)


Inch	DN	ØD	L	H	W	M	ISO 5211	P	Weight
2"	50	50.0	159	133	255	3XMB	F07	70	8.0

Dimensions in millimeters

Example only, refer to as-built drawing

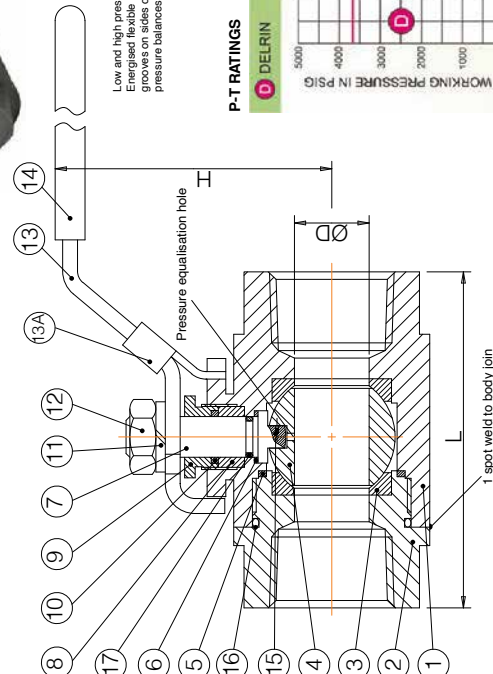
APPENDIX - CONT'D

Sample Drawing 3705psi




NO.	PART NAME	MATERIAL	NOTES
1	BODY	ASTM A276 WCB	(1)
2	BODY CAP	ASTM A276 WCB	(1) (5)
3	SEAT	DELIN	(4)
4	BALL SOLID	ASTM A276 316	SOLID
5	BODY GASKET	GRAPHITE	(5)
6-1	THRUST WASHER SEALS	PTFE	INNER
6-2	THRUST WASHER SEALS	GRAPHITE	OUTER
7	STEM	ASTM A276 316	(2)
8	STEM PACKING	GRAPHITE	(3)
9	GLAND	ANSI 304	-
10	GLAND SEALS	PTFE	-
11	SPRING WASHER	ANSI 304	-
12	HANDLE NUT	ANSI 304	-
13	HANDLE	ZINC PLATED STEEL	-
13A	LOCKING DEVICE	ANSI 304	-
14	SLEEVE	VINYL PLASTISOL	-
15	ANTISTATIC DEVICE	ANSI 316	-
16	BODY O-RING	VITON	(5)
17	STEM O-RING	VITON	-

14 FULLY PHOSPHATISED 18 µm MANGANESE PHOSPHATE
18 STEM SHOOTING: 0.008 ± 0.011 µm
19 STEM SHOOTING: 0.008 ± 0.011 µm
19 SEMI-FLEXIBLE ENERGISED SEAT FOR REDUCED TORQUE AND TIGHT SHUT-OFF AT VERY LOW AND HIGH PRESSURES
19 FRICTION FIT THREADED BODY JOINT IN ADDITION TO ENCAPSULATED GRAPHITE AND VITON BODY SEALS.
19 SAFETY FACTOR: 10 TO 100 / 50N



Low and high pressure zero leakage capability. Energised flexible seat face design and radial gaskets ensure zero leakage upstream. Pressure balanced cavity pressure.

P-T RATINGS



Working Pressure in PSIG: 5000, 4000, 3000, 2000, 1000, 0.0
Service Temperature: -38, 0, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500°F (-34, 0, 149, 204, 260°C)

RATING	DESIGN & MFG.	TEST PRESSURE
CL 1500 3705 PSI	ASME B16.34 & API 608 & EN 12516-1	SHELL/HYDRO SEAT/HYDRO
PRESS-TEMP-RATING	ASME B16.34	37.2 MPa / 5400 psi / 27.3 MPa / 3915 psi
END CONNECTION	NPT	SEAT AIR BACKSEAT
END DIMENSION	ANSI B1.20.1	0.55 MPa / 80 psi
TEST & INSPECTION	API 598 / ISO 5208-A	TEMPERATURE
MARKING & PAINT	MSS SP-55, PHOSPHATISED	-29 TO 120 °C / -20 TO 248 °F
OTHER REQ.	NAKE RR-01-75 & RR-01-03 ISO 15516, ISO 5211 MOUNT	MEDIUM Water, Oil, Gas
PORT SIZE	FULL PORT	
TRIM	316SS	
NOTES	FIRESAFE: API 607 5TH ED., API 6FA 3RD ED.	
OTHER	ANTI STATIC BS5351 & ISO 17292-2015	
SPECIAL	OPTIONAL HP SEAT TEST PERFORMED ISO 5208-A	

Firesafe Ball Valve, 2PC Mono Block, Model FS660-AK1GUAACCN, NPS 2" (DN50) 3705 PSI, NPT, Lever Operated, WCB	ORDER No / DWG No	485	APPROVED	B.T.
Australian Pipeline Valve	REV.	00	CHECKED	S.O.
			DRAWN	C.C.

APV DWG FRM 485


DIMENSIONS (MM) & WEIGHT (KG)						
Inch	DN	ØD	L	H	W	Weight
2"	50	45.0	149.0	125	260	F07 3xM8 5.9

Dimensions in millimeters

Example only, refer to as-built drawing

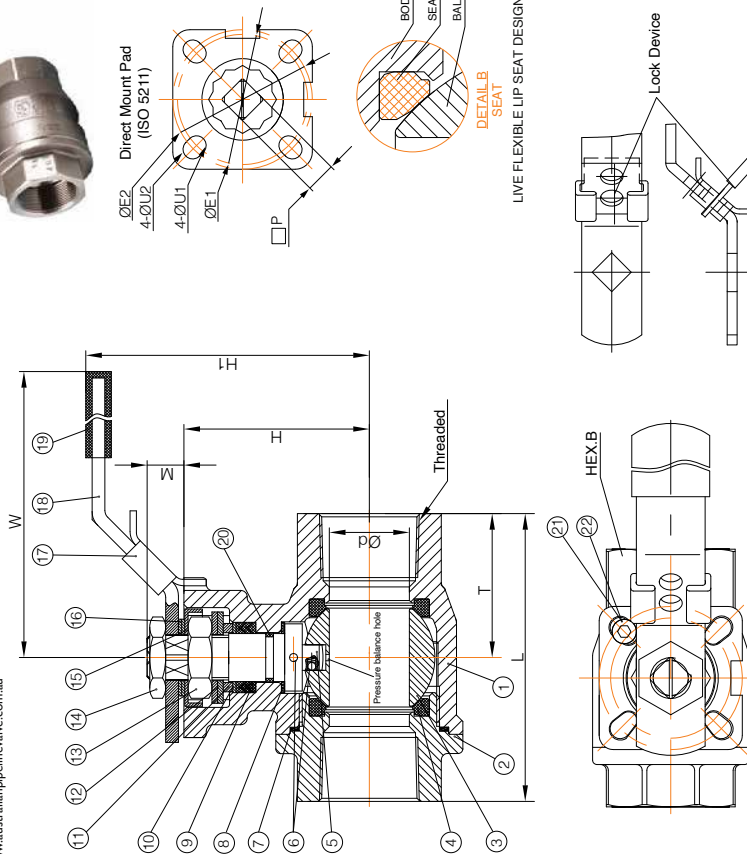
APPENDIX - CONT'D

Sample Drawing 2000psi Direct Mount



Direct Mount Pad (ISO 5211)

ØE2
4-ØU2
4-ØU1
ØE1
ØP



DETAIL B SEAT


LIVE FLEXIBLE LIP SEAT DESIGN

Lock Device

HEX.B

Threaded

Pressure balance hole



APV AUSTRALIAN PIPELINE VALVE
www.australianpipelinevalve.com.au

API 6FA 3rd Edition
API 607 5th
ISO 10497

BILL OF MATERIALS

NO.	PART NAME	MATERIAL	NOTES
1	BODY	ASTM A351 CF8M	(3) (8)
2	END CAP	ASTM A351 CF8M	(3) (6) (8)
3	BALL	ASTM A351 CF8M/316	-
4	SEATS	TM2425 (CARBON GRAPHITE FILLED PTFE)	(4) (7) LIVE ENERGISED
5	STEM	ASTM A276 316	(8) BLOW OUT PROOF
6	ANTISTATIC SPRING/BALL	ALSI 316	-
7	BODY GASKET	GRAPHITE	(6)
8	PRIMARY STEM THRUST SEAL	PTFE (ENERGISED)	(5) TAPERED
9	PACKING	GRAPHITE	(2)
10	BUSHING	ALSI 304	-
11	GLAND	ALSI 316	-
12	BELLEVILLE SPRING WASHERS	ASTM 301	(5) SET
13	STEM NUT	ASTM A194-8	-
14	HANDLE NUT	ASTM A194-8	-
15	STOP-LOCK-CAP	ALSI 304	-
16	HANDLE GLAND	ALSI 304	-
17	LOCK DEVICE	ALSI 304	-
18	HANDLE	ALSI 304	-
19	HANDLE SLEEVE	VINYL PLASTIC	-
20	O-RING	FKM	-
21	STOP BOLT	A2-70	(304SS)
22	STOP NUT	A2-70	(304SS)

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2. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS).
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21. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (INCHES).
22. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS).

RATING	ANSI 2000 PSI WOG	TEST PRESSURE
DESIGN & MFG.	ASME B16.34/API 608	SHELL/HYDRO SEAT/HYDRO
PRESS-TEMP RATING	ASME B16.34	20.7 MPa / 3000 psi / 15.1 MPa / 2200 psi
FACE TO FACE DIM.	APV	SEAT/AIR BACKSEAT
END CONNECTION	NPT	0.55 MPa / 80 psi
END DIMENSION	ANSI B1.20.1	TEMPERATURE
TEST & INSPECTION	API 598 / ISO 5208-A	-29 TO 200 °C / -20 TO 392 °F
MARKING & PAINT	MSS SP-55, PICKLED & PASSIVATED	MEDIUM Water, Oil, Gas
OTHER REQ.	INACE MR-01-75 & MR-01-03 ISO 5211 DIRECT MOUNT	
PORT SIZE	FULL PORT	
TRIM	316SS, HIGH CYCLE TRIPLE BARRIER STEM SEAL SYSTEM	
NOTES	FIRE SAFE : API 607 5TH ED., API 6FA 3RD ED.	
OTHER	ANTI STATIC BODY-STEM-BALL BS5351 & ISO 17292-2015	
SPECIAL	OPTIONAL HP SEAT TEST PERFORMED ISO 5208-A	

ORDER No / DWG No	635	APPROVED	B.T.
REV.	00	CHECKED	S.Q.
		DRAWN	C.C.

Australian Pipeline Valve

FireSafe Ball Valve, 2pc, High Cycle Design,
Direct Mount Pad, Model FS660-AK-TEG-GACBNM,
NPS 1/4" - 1" (DN8 - DN25) ANSI 2000 PSI WOG,
NPT, Lever Operated, FB, CF8M


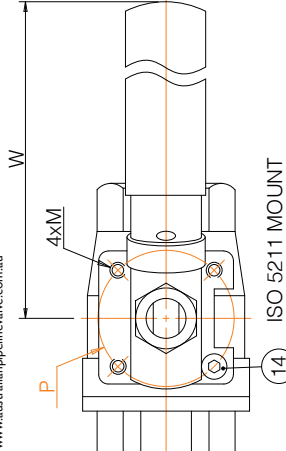
DIMENSIONS (MM) & WEIGHT (KG)															
DN	L	d	W	H	H1	T	P	M	E1	E2	U1	U2	Hex.B	ISO 5211	Weight
1/4"	8	62	10.6	147	43.1	74	29	9	36	42	6	6	23.5	F03-F04	0.54
3/8"	10	62	12.7	147	43.1	74	29	9	36	42	6	6	23.5	F03-F04	0.55
1/2"	15	75	15	147	43.1	74	34.5	9	36	42	6	6	28	F03-F04	0.61
3/4"	20	80	20	147	50.7	82	37	9	36	50	6	7	33	F03-F05	0.82
1"	25	90	25	177	58.5	90	45	11	42	50	6	7	45	F04-F05	1.20

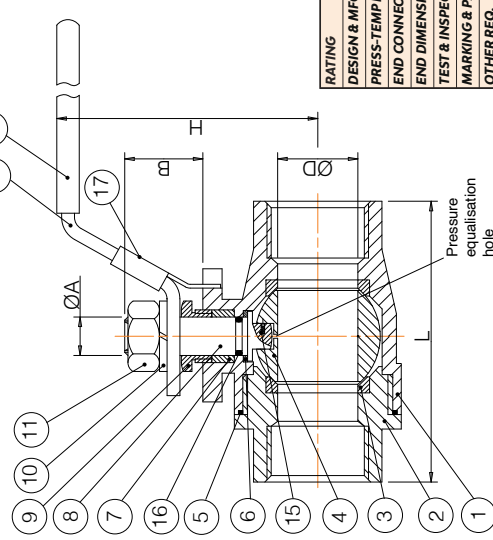
Dimensions in millimeters

Example only, refer to as-built drawing

APPENDIX - CONT'D

Sample Drawing 2000psi Non Direct Mount



APV AUSTRALIAN PIPELINE VALVE
 API 6FA 3rd Edition
 API 607 5th
 ISO 10497
 www.australianpipelinevalve.com.au

ISO 5211 MOUNT

PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE RATING

Working Pressure in PSIG	Working Pressure in BAR
172.4	12.4
137.9	10.0
103.4	7.5
68.9	5.0
34.4	2.5

Service Temperature: -38 to 500°F (-30 to 260°C)

DIMENSIONS (MM) & WEIGHT (KG)

Inch	DN	OD	L	H	W	ØA	B	M	P	ISO 5211	Weight
1/4"	8	11.0	59	54	135	8	15	M5	36	F03	0.4
3/8"	10	12.5	59	54	135	8	15	M5	36	F03	0.4
1/2"	15	15.0	61	56	135	8	17	M5	36	F03	0.4
3/4"	20	20.0	73	64	135	10	20	M5	36	F03	0.6
1"	25	25.0	85	68	165	12	25	M5	42	F04	1.0
1 1/4"	32	32.0	97	74	165	12	25	M5	42	F04	1.5
1 1/2"	40	38.0	115	90	175	14	25	M6	50	F05	2.2
2"	50	50.0	134	100	175	14	25	M6	50	F05	3.8

Dimensions in millimeters

BILL OF MATERIALS

NO.	PART NAME	MATERIAL	NOTES
1	BODY	ASTM A351 CF8M	(1)
2	BODY CAP	ASTM A351 CF8M	(1)
3	SEAT	RPTE	(4) GLASS REINFORCED
4	BALL	ASTM A351 CF8M/316	SOLID
5	BODY GASKET	GRAPHITE	-
6-1	THRUST WASHER	GRAPHITE	-
6-2	THRUST WASHER	PTFE	-
7	STEM PACKING	GRAPHITE	(3)
8	STEM	ASTM A276 316	(2)
9	GLAND NUT	AISI 304	-
10	SPRING WASHER	AISI 304	-
11	HANDLE NUT	AISI 304	-
12	HANDLE	AISI 304	-
13	SLEEVE	VINYL PLASTISOL	-
14	STOP PIN	AISI 304	-
15	ANTI-STATIC DEVICE	AISI 316	-
16	STEM O-RING	VITON AED	-
17	LOCK DEVICE	AISI 304	-

NOTES:
 (1) SEAT LOCKS
 (2) STEM SHUT-OFF R₁ 0.8 - 1.0 µm
 (3) STUFFING BOX SMOOTHNESS R_a 0.8 - 1.1 µm
 (4) SEMI-FLEXIBLE ENERGISED SEAT FOR REDUCED TORQUE AND TIGHT SHUT-OFF AT VERY LOW AND HIGH PRESSURES

RATING	CL 800 2000 PSI	TEST PRESSURE
DESIGN & MFG.	ASME B16.34 & API608 & EN12516-1	SHELL HYDRO SEAT HYDRO
PRESS-TEMP RATING	ASME B16.34	20.7 MPa 3000 _{psi} 15.2 MPa 2200 _{psi}
END CONNECTION	NPT	SEAT AIR BACKSEAT
END DIMENSION	ANSI B1.20.1	0.55 MPa 80 _{psi} MPa psi
TEST & INSPECTION	API598/ ISO 5208-A	TEMPERATURE
MARKING & PAINT	MSS SP-55, PICKLED & PASSIVATED	-29 TO 220 °C _{°F} TO 428 °F
OTHER REQ.	NACE MR-01-75 & MR-01-03 ISO 5211 MOUNT	MEDIUM Water, Oil, Gas
PORT SIZE	FULL PORT	
TRIM	316SS	
NOTES	FIRESAFE : API 607 5TH ED., API 6FA 3RD ED.	
OTHER	ANTI STATIC BS5351 & ISO 17292-2015	
SPECIAL	OPTIONAL HP SEAT TEST PERFORMED ISO 5208-A	

ORDER No/ DWG No	470	APPROVED	B.T.
REV.	00	CHECKED	S.Q.
		DRAWN	C.C.

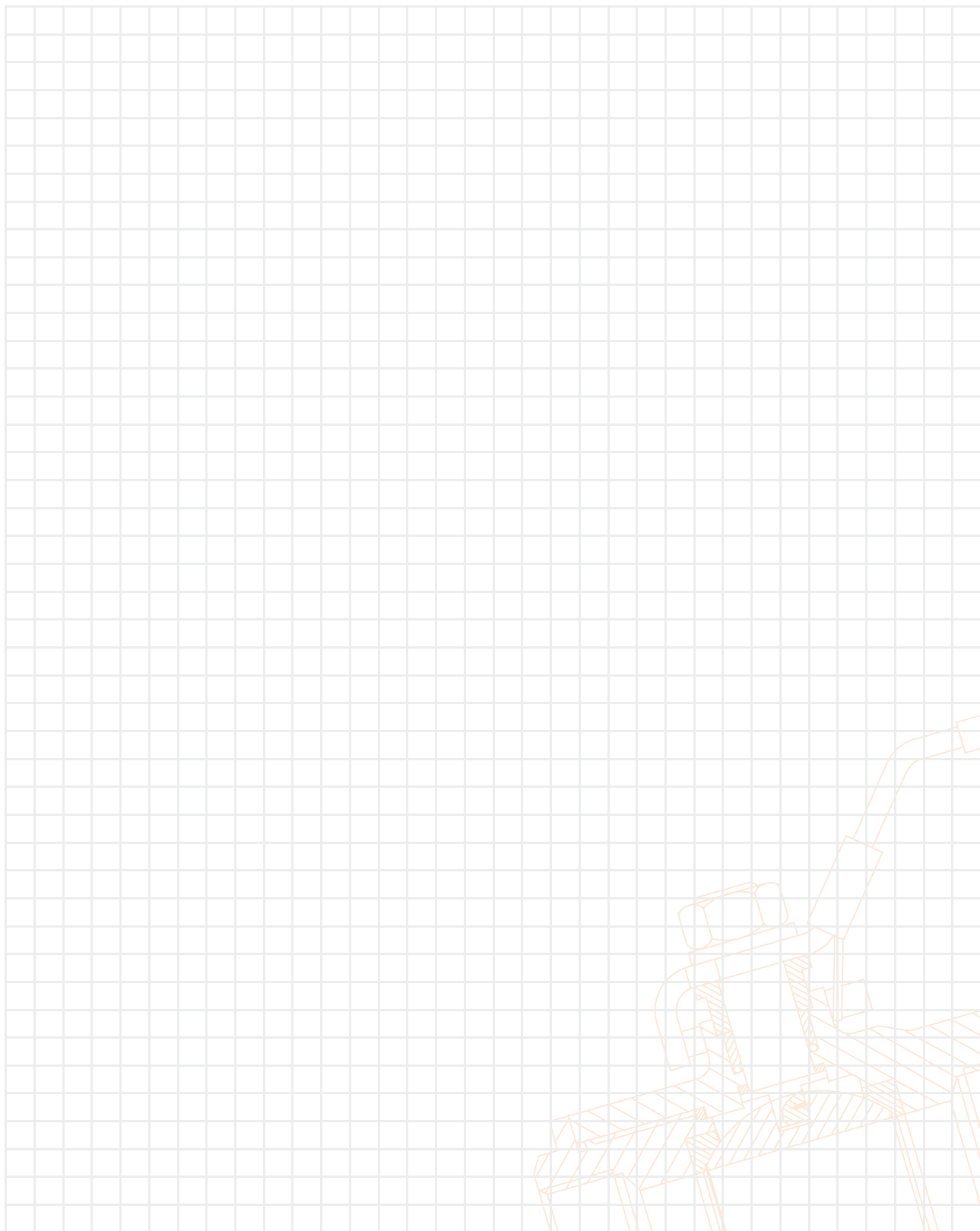
Firesafe Ball Valve, 2PC
 Model FS660-AK1EHGACBN,
 NPS 1/4"~2" (DN8-DN50) Class 800,
 NPT, Lever Operated, FB, CF8M
Australian Pipeline Valve

APV DWG FRM 470

Example only, refer to as-built drawing

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AUSTRALIAN PIPELINE VALVE®

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AUSTRALIAN PIPELINE VALVE® HEAD OFFICE
70-78 Stanbel Road Salisbury Plain South Australia 5109 Telephone +61 (0)8 8285 0033 Fax +61 (0)8 8285 0044
email: admin@australianpipelinevalve.com.au

www.australianpipelinevalve.com.au

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