

# HABONIM

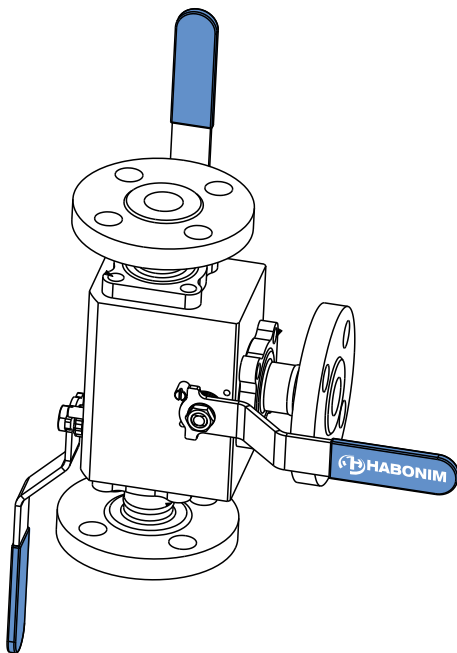
## Double Block & Bleed (DBB) valve Installation, Operating & Maintenance

Series included:

**A47X, AF47P, AF47X**

Sizes Included:

**1/2" – 2 1/2" (DN15 – DN65)**



### 1. GENERAL

This Installation, Operating & Maintenance manual presents the instructions required for safe use of Habonim DBB valves series.

The manual relates to reduce bore and full bore. Before using any of these series valves, read the entire IOM carefully and make sure you understand everything. Where in doubt, please consult with Habonim engineering team.

### **WARNINGS & SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

Habonim cannot anticipate all of the situations a user may encounter while installing and using Habonim valves. The user **MUST** know and follow all applicable industry specifications on the safe installation and use of these valves. Misapplication of the product may result in injuries or property damage. Refer to Habonim product catalogues, product brochures and installation, operating and maintenance manuals for additional product safety information or contact Habonim.

1. Keep hands and objects away from the valve ports at all times. Actuated valves could be accidentally operated, resulting in serious injury or valve damage.
2. Before removing a valve from the line, always make sure the line has been depressurized and drained. Cycle the valve a few times to relieve any pressure that could be trapped in the body cavity.
3. Utmost caution must be taken when handling a valve that has toxic, corrosive, flammable or a contaminant nature media flowing through its pipeline. The following safety precautions are recommended when dismantling valves with hazardous media:
  - a. Wear eye shield, protective headgear, clothing, gloves and footwear.
  - b. Have available running water.
  - c. Have a suitable fire extinguisher when media is flammable.
4. Do not try to operate a valve that exhibits any sign of leakage. Isolate the valve and either repair or replace it.
5. Do not use or substitute non Habonim components or parts in Habonim valves and assemblies.



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DEDICATED TO INNOVATION

## 2. SIL

Under normal operating conditions the Habonim valve should be inspected for proper functioning and signs of deterioration every 50,000 cycles or 6 months (whichever comes first). Under severe operating conditions inspection should be more frequently; detected defects should be repaired promptly.

Severe operating conditions can be defined as:

- Application temperature less than -20 deg C
- Application temperature higher than +230 deg C
- Application pressure higher than 150 bar (class 900)
- Flow velocity higher than 5 m/sec for liquids, and 200 m/sec for gaseous
- Acidic media PH < 5 or alkaline media PH > 9
- Differential Pressure above 70bar

Habonim recommend a proof test interval of 12 months; in case of Fail to Open ESD system a partial stroke is acceptable to confirm that the installation is functioning properly.

For ESD systems with a Fail-To-Close demand, it is necessary to plan a system shut-down; de-energize the system and inspect the valve turning to its fully closed position.

It is essential to log-in the following parameters on site QA records as a proof for preserving SIL capabilities: date, hour, name and signature of the responsible engineer, air pressure on site, time to close the valve, time to open the valve.

Habonim recommend valve full maintenance operation every 500,000 cycles or 4 years, whichever comes first (refer to para. 7 in this IOM for maintenance instructions). The combined corrosion and erosion allowance for the valve body wall thickness is 1 mm. When this allowance has been eroded or corroded, mechanically removed or otherwise, the valve should no longer be used. Inspect the valve wall thickness every time the valve is maintained. Refer to Habonim Corrosion Data Chart T-614 to determine the corrosion rate for your application.

The estimated mean time to repair (MTTR) a valve, i.e. time net (line draining or cooling down time excluded from the valve MTTR) of replacing old valve with a new one is 60 minutes. Maintenance team must read and understand the Habonim product IOM before starting the operation. In case of a doubt please consult the Habonim engineering team.

When a valve has been repaired or any maintenance was performed, check the valve for proper function (proof testing). Any failures affecting functional safety should be reported to the Habonim factory. Client should consult the Habonim factory in order to obtain the product assessment, FMEDA report, and other associated statistical data to satisfy SIL level.

## 3. LIMITATIONS

The correct selection of materials of construction, seats and seals, internal valve components and pressure/temperature ratings determines the safe use of the valves and the particular performance requirements for the application. This information can be found on the nameplate welded to the valve body.

It is not possible to cover all installation and maintenance instructions

for service of the valves, as the extent of applications that these valves can be used in, is large. It is the user's responsibility to use the valves as recommended and in accordance with the pressure and temperature limits as stated on this tag. Where in doubt, please consult with Habonim.

Unstable fluids or gases are prohibited for use in Habonim valves.

### **CAUTION:**

The valves should be used in a well designed, adequately protected system to **ensure that external and internal pressure and temperature limits do not exceed the valve limits.**

The valve rating is defined as the lower rating of the seat, end connection and valve body.

Valve surface temperature may become extremely hot or cold due to operating conditions. Prevent any type of direct contact with the valve that may cause harm or injury. Avoid direct contact with the valve by wearing protective gloves.

The valves should be used in a well designed, adequately supported piping system such that it will not be subjected to undue forces, stresses or shock loads during service.

The valves are not designed to operate during or after earthquakes or under fatigue conditions. It is the responsibility of the owner to determine if fatigue conditions exist.

**Do not allow dust layers to build up on the equipment.**

**The process fluid temperature shall not exceed the ignition temperature of the dust.**

## 4. STORAGE

Prior to storage, inspect the valve for shipping damage. Keep all protective packaging, flange covers and end caps attached to the valves during storage. It is recommended to keep the valves in a clean and dry environment until ready for use.

Carbon Steel valves have a "black oxide" and oil dipped finish. This nontoxic process is performed to retard rusting during storage. It is not a substitute for paint or other means of protective coating to be applied to the valve once installed.

Stainless steel valves have their natural finish and do not require additional protection once installed.

## 5. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Habonim Valves provide tight shut off when used under normal conditions and in accordance with Habonim's published pressure/temperature chart. If these valves are used in a partially open (throttled) position, seat life may be reduced. Consult with Habonim for the proper seat material selection.

On manual operated valves, the valve operation is done by turning the valve handle 90° clockwise to open (handle is parallel to flow line), and 90° counter clockwise to close (handle is perpendicular to flow line).

The bleed line should be in closed position while flow line is in open position, and open when flow line is in closed position.

### **Note:**

**Changing the position of bleed line handle should be done only**

**after change of both flow line handles.**

All standard valves are bidirectional and as such, can be installed for flow in either direction. Valves which are unidirectional will have a flow direction arrow welded to the body and separate assembly instructions.

A silicone-based lubricant is applied to assist valve break in. The lubricant, if unacceptable, may be removed by a solvent wash.

If a shut-off valve is installed for end of line service, it must be ensured that it is closed with a blind end connection and the valve is secured against being opened unintentionally.

**WARNING:** Never look into the valve bore while the valve is in a flow line. Pressure and fluids could escape from the valve causing harm or injury.

To prevent leakage, malfunctions resulting from internal wear or seal degradation, the user must establish a preventive maintenance and inspection program. This program must include:

- a. Inspection of parts to detect loss of wall thickness which may result in decreased pressure capacity (see para. 2 for acceptable reduction of wall thickness).
- b. Routine replacement of seals and inspection for proper operation (See **para. 7** for maintenance instructions).

Valve operating torques, as published in the Habonim literature, are the normal expected maximum break-out torques. These torques have been confirmed by laboratory testing of each valve under controlled conditions. Highly viscous or abrasive media, frequency of operation and temperature fluctuations could cause an increase in valve torque.

**6. INSTALLATION**

The installation procedure for dual safe ball valves is critical to ensure both long life and satisfying performance. Valves stored on site, awaiting installation, should be kept in their original packing, in dry conditions, where damage will not occur (see **para. 4**). Before carrying out the installation, it is important to follow the basic procedures described below:

**6.1 General**

- 6.1.1.** Carefully unpack the valve and check valve nameplate for identification of materials (see **Figure 2**).
- 6.1.2.** Remove any special packing materials surrounding the valve.
- 6.1.3.** Check the valve for any flow direction indication marks. Appropriate care must be taken, to install the valve for proper flow orientation.
- 6.1.4.** Inspect the valve interior through the end ports to determine it is clean and free from foreign matter according to ASME G93-03E1.
- 6.1.5.** Cycle the valve (all handles for flow line and bleed line), and inspect any functionally significant features.
- 6.1.6.** Read all the literature and note any special warning tags or plates attached to the valve.
- 6.1.7.** Before installation check to insure that the flow line balls are in the fully open position in order to prevent possible damage to the balls and seats. The valve performance depends on its

original conditions. At any stage do not leave the valve in the partially open position on either of the lines.

**6.2 Threaded End Valves**

- 6.2.1.** Valves with threaded ends should be treated as a single unit and should not be dismantled when installing to pipeline.
- 6.2.2.** Before installing the valves, make sure that the threads on the mating pipe are free from excessive grit, dirt or burrs, and that there is no mechanical damage to the thread on the pipe.
- 6.2.3.** When tightening the valve, apply a pipe wrench or spanner to the end connector closest to the pipe being worked, using standard piping practices.
- 6.2.4.** Use appropriate joining sealants material in correct quantities.
- 6.2.5.** If “back-welding” is required on threaded end valves, refer to the instructions for Weld End valves or to the “Habonim Welding Instructions” bulletin.

**6.3 Weld End Valves in-line**

- 6.3.1.** Welding of valves must be performed by a qualified person only, according to the ASME Boiler Construction Code Section IX. For valves to be welded within the EEA, refer to the requirements of ESR 3.1.2 of the Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC.
- 6.3.2.** Valves with Delrin® or UHMWPE seats must be disassembled before welding in line. For more information on recommended welding procedures or seat materials, please consult with Habonim.
- 6.3.3.** Valves that will be welded directly to the line must be in the fully open position to protect the balls and seats from excessive temperatures during the welding procedures (aside those mentioned in **para. 6.3.2**).
- 6.3.4.** It is recommended to remove the valve wrenches during the welding procedure. Protect or remove actuators from weld splatter or arc strikes. Valves in the “Fail Close” position should be cycled to the open position.
- 6.3.5.** Use a temperature stick and a wet cloth wrapped around the center section in order to prevent overheating. DO NOT heat the center section over 150°C (300°F).
- 6.3.6.** Align valve to pipe line, ensuring proper fit to minimize pipe load. Tack weld only.
- 6.3.7.** Complete welding in small segments. Allow enough time for cooling between each weld segment (as described in para. 6.3.5).
- 6.3.8.** After completing the welds, wait for the valve to cool below 90°C (200°F). Tightening of the body bolts to required torque is according to **Table 2**, while the tightening pattern is according to **Figure 1**.
- 6.3.9.** Reassemble the wrench or actuator. It is recommended not to rotate the valve to the closed position before flushing the line.

**6.4 Weld End Valves not in-line**

- 6.4.1.** Welding of valves must be performed by a qualified person only, according to the ASME Boiler Construction Code

Section IX. For valves to be welded within the EEA, refer to the requirements of ESR 3.1.2 of the Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC.

- 6.4.2. Valves that are to be disassembled before welding, carry a packet with replacement body seals. Follow steps 2 to 9 of the DISASSEMBLY section (**para. 8**) but to not discard of the seat rings.
- 6.4.3. Prior to welding the ends to the pipe, make sure their flats are aligned to the body flats (see **NOTE** in **page 6**).
- 6.4.4. Do not scratch or cut the seats and sealing surfaces of the valves as this will cause valve leakage.
- 6.4.5. Assemble the valve without the balls and seats and follow steps 2 to 7 for Weld End Valves (**para. 6.3.2 to 6.3.7**).
- 6.4.6. Once the valve cools down to surrounding temperature, follow again steps 2 to 9 of the DISASSEMBLY section (**para. 8**), and section 7 to 13 of the ASSEMBLY section (**para. 9**).

**Note:**

**In cases where different end connections are on the valve, the threaded end types must be connected prior to welded ends.**

**7. MAINTENANCE**

HABONIM valves have a long and reliable life, and maintenance is seldom required. When maintenance is necessary, valves can be refurbished on site.

To extend valve performance and reduce possible plant problems, the following procedures should be followed:

- 7.1. If leakage around any stem is noticed, check the stem nut torque according to value in **Table 1**. If the leak continues, tighten the gland nut about a 1/6-turn as a routine maintenance procedure. This will compensate for any wear or settling of the gland packing.
- 7.2. **Caution:** Excessive tightening of the stem nut can result in accelerated seal wear and high valve operating torque.
- 7.3. If the valve is removed from the line and disassembled, replacement of all seats and seals is recommended using the appropriate Habonim Repair kit. Examine all metallic sealing surfaces such as ball, stem, and the surfaces on the end connectors that contact the seats for wear, corrosion or damage.
- 7.4. Only Habonim's authorized spare parts should be used. Repair kits from Habonim consist of the following:
  - 6 x seat ring
  - 3 x stem packing
  - 6 x stem thrust seal
  - 3 x body seals
- 7.5. In addition to repair kits, other spare parts are available from Habonim, such as: valve balls, stems, glands, bolts, screws and nuts. Should additional parts be required, it is recommended that the complete valve be replaced.
- 7.6. When ordering repair kits, please provide the valve size and

full figure number code and series, engraved on the valve ID tag.

**8. DISASSEMBLY**

**Note:**

**The balls exceed out of the center section on one side. It is important to avoid any damage to this surface during disassembly or assembly.**

The following instructions are for in-line disassembly of valves sizes 1/2"(DN15) to 2 1/2" (DN65) ( 2" (DN50) full bore).

- 8.1. Cycle the valve with the line pressure fully relieved before attempting to remove the valve from the pipeline, to insure pressure has been discharged from the valve cavity.
- 8.2. Rotate the all valve handles to the "open" position (see para. 5 for valve handle position). **Warning:** trying to remove the valve body from the line, while the ball is in closed position, will damage the ball.
- 8.3. With the handles in the "open" position, loosen all 8 body bolts and 4 bleed line bolts.
- 8.4. Remove all body bolts and bleed line bolts, so the valve body can slide side-ways from its installed position and be brought out of the pipe line (see **figure 3**).
- 8.5. If it is required to completely remove the body, remove the last bolt and bring out the body center section.
- 8.6. Swing out the body from between the end connectors.
- 8.7. Remove and discard the seat rings and body seals. Be careful not to damage the sealing surfaces.
- 8.8. Support the ball to prevent it from falling out of body and turn handle to the "close" position for its removal (see para. 5 for valve handle position). Set the ball aside in a clean and secure area for reuse.
- 8.9. Remove the handle nut, serrated washer, handle, locking clip, stem nut, disk springs and follower. Place all removed components, in a clean and secure area.
- 8.10. Push the stem down into the body cavity and remove it (do not damage the body core). Discard the stem thrust seal, bearing and packing, care taken not to scratch or nick the stem bore area of the body. Clean the stem and stem bore area.
- 8.11. Repeat steps 8.8 to 8.10 for other balls in valve

**9. ASSEMBLY**

The following instructions are for in-line assembly of valves sizes 1/2" (DN15) to 2 1/2" (DN65) ( 2" (DN50) full bore).

- 9.1. Lubricate the new stem thrust seals, bearings and packing's, with appropriate lubricant (Molykote 33 - thin smear). Place the stem thrust seals on the stem.
- 9.2. Insert the stem in horizontal position into the body center section, with the threaded side first and carefully guide it up through the stem bore.
- 9.3. Holding the stem up, insert the new packing over the stem and into the stem bore. Place the bearing, follower and two disk springs onto the stem. The first spring's convex facing down, and the second spring convex facing up.
- 9.4. Thread the stem nut onto the stem. Tighten the stem nut to the torque figures (Table 1).
- 9.5. Place the locking clip on the stem nut by adjusting the orientation of the nut (in the clockwise direction).
- 9.6. If required, place the handle, serrated washer and thread the handle nut on the stem. Tighten the handle nut, while holding the handle.
- 9.7. Repeat steps 9.2 to 9.6 for each stem/ball assembly.
- 9.8. Bring each handle to the closed position to insert the ball.
- 9.9. Place each ball in the body center section until the stem tongue is engaged, and turn the handle so the valve is at open position, to prevent the ball from falling out.
- 9.10. Place the new body seals and new seat rings in the body.
- 9.11. Ease back the body assembly between end connectors, taking care not to score faces or damage seals, and reinstall body bolts, bleed line bolts and nuts.
- 9.12. To prevent galling of threads of bolts or nuts, lubricate threads with an anti-galling compound.
- 9.13. Tighten the body bolts and bleed line bolts to the torque figures (Table 2), and according to tightening pattern illustrated in figure 1.
- 9.14. Leave the valve in the open position for line flushing.

**TABLE 1**

**Stem Nut Tightening Torque**

Reduced Bore	Full Bore	Nut Thread	*PTFE Seat	
			Nm	in.lb
1/4", 3/8", 1/2"	1/4", 3/8"	3/8"-24 UNF	4	35
3/4"	1/2"	3/8"-24 UNF	4	35
1"	3/4"	7/16"-20 UNF	9	80
1 1/4"	1"	7/16"-20 UNF	9	80
1 1/2"	1 1/4"	9/16"-18 UNF	13	115
2"	1 1/2"	9/16"-18 UNF	13	115
2 1/2"	2"	9/16"-18 UNF	13	115

\* These torque figures are applicable on other stem seal materials such as glass filled PTFE, UHMWPE and TFM.

**IMPORTANT:**

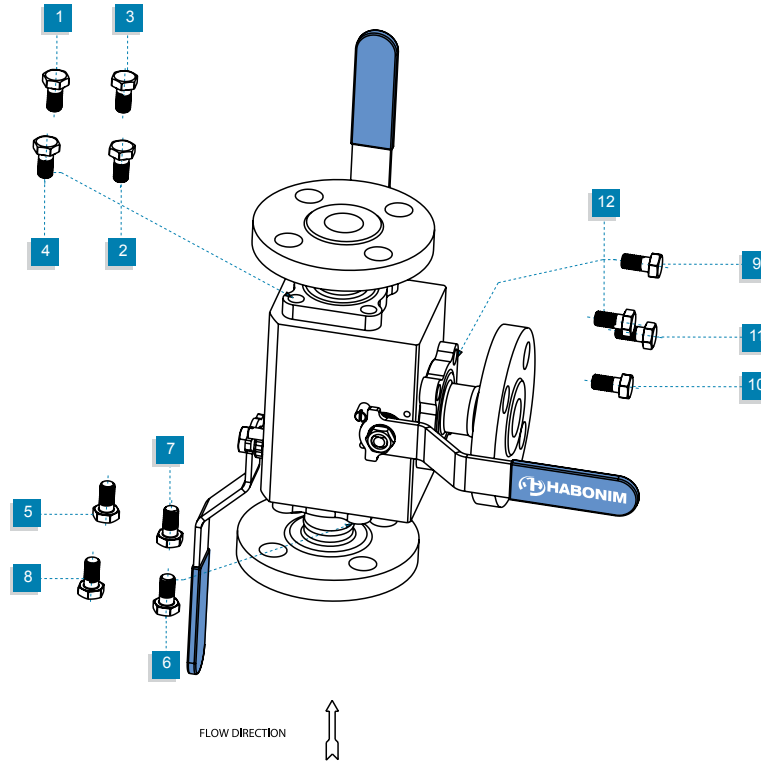
An excessively tightened stem nut can cause excessive packing wear and increase stem torque.

**TABLE 2**

**Body Bolt Tightening Torque**

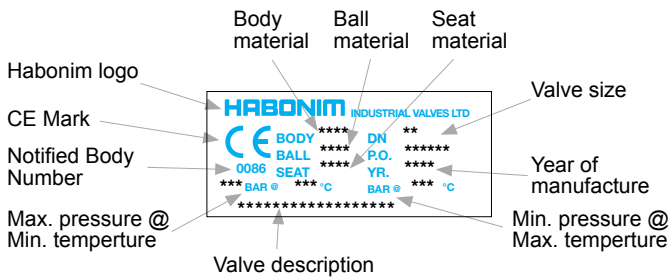
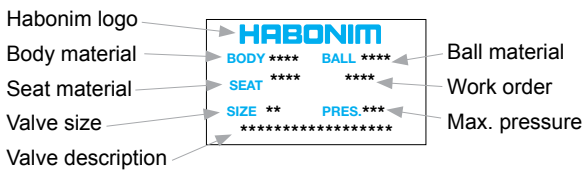
Reduced Bore	Full Bore	Bolt Thread	Tightening Torque	
			Nm	in.lb
1/4, 3/8, 1/2"	1/4", 3/8"	M6	9	80
3/4"	1/2"	M6	9	80
1"	3/4"	M8	18	160
1 1/4"	1"	M8	18	160
1 1/2"	1 1/4"	M10	39	345
2"	1 1/2"	M10	39	345
2 1/2"	2"	M10	39	345

**FIGURE 1**  
Body Bolt Tightening Pattern



**FIGURE 2**  
Valve Marking and Labeling

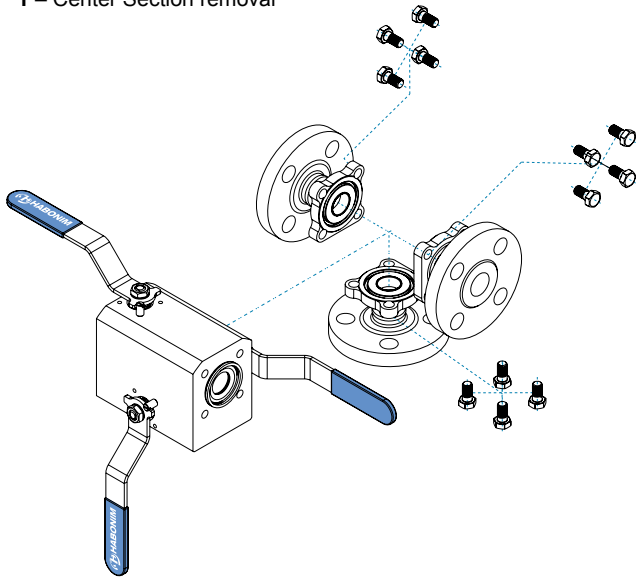
All valves marking is on a nameplate which is spot welded to the valve body. Valves for the European market and above 1" carry the CE mark with the information required by the PED.



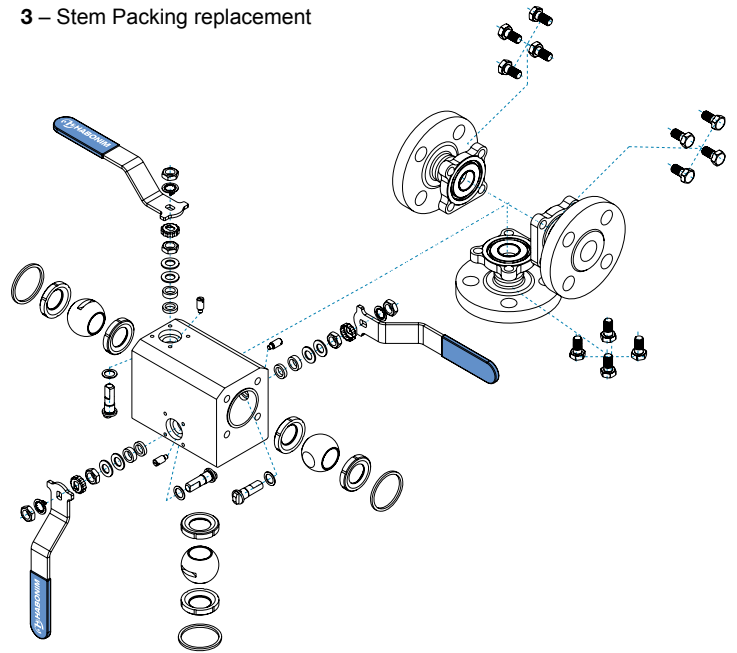
**FIGURE 3**

**Valve slide out direction and maintenance**

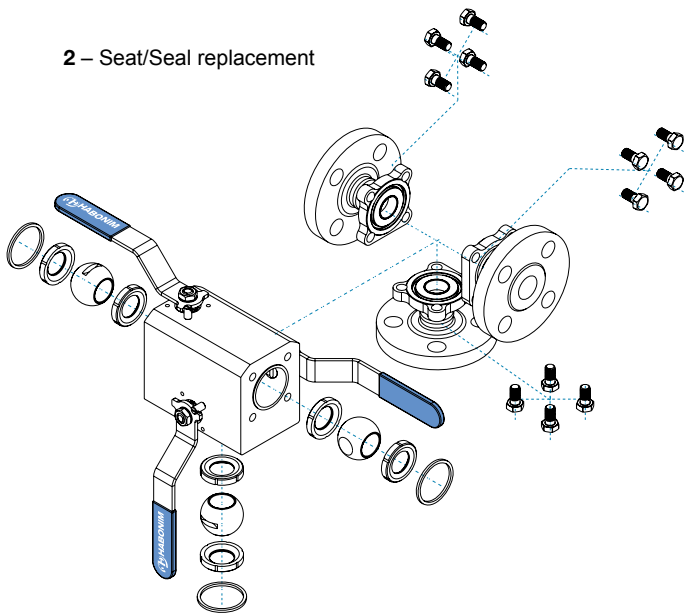
**1 – Center Section removal**



**3 – Stem Packing replacement**



**2 – Seat/Seal replacement**



Prior to servicing the valve, bring it to the open position making sure to release line pressure and drain all trapped media from the valve cavity. Keep the valve in the open position and remove all but one body bolt, so the valve body can swing away from its installed position and be brought out of the pipe line. In this position it is easy to replace all internal parts and then swing the body back to its original position.

If it is required to completely remove the body, remove the last bolt and bring out the body center section.

Habonim reserves the right to change design features without prior notice.

**DBB 47 – ½ “ to 2 ½ “**

Item	Description	Material Specification	Qty.	
			Flow Line	Bleed
1	Body	S.St 316L , C.St A105, C.St A350 LF2, Duplex, Alloy 20, Alloy C-22, Monel	1	-
2	End Connector	S.St 316L , C.St A105, C.St A350 LF2, Duplex, Alloy 20, Alloy C-22, Monel	2	1
3	Ball	S.St A276 316 , Duplex, Alloy 20, Alloy C-22, Monel	2	1
4	Stem	S.St A276 316, S.St 17-4PH, Duplex, Alloy 20, Alloy C-22, Monel	2	1
5	Seat	PTFE, RPTFE, TFM, NRG, PEEK, DELRIN	4	2
6	Body Seal	PTFE, Graphite, Impregnated Graphite	2	1
7	Stem Thrust Seal	25% Carbon Filled PTFE, RPTFE, TFM, PEEK, NYLATRON	2	1
8	Body Bolts	Stainless Steel ISO 4014 A2-70	8	4
9	Stop Pin	S.St ASTM A582 303	2	1
10	Stem Packing	PTFE, RPTFE, TFM, Graphite, Impregnated Graphite	2	1
11	Follower	S.St. ASTM B783 316L	2	1
12	Stem Nut	S.St. ASTM A194 316	4-6	2-3
13	Disc Spring	S.St. ASTM A693 17-4PH	4	2
14	Locking Clip	S.St. ASTM A164 304	2	1
15	Handle	S.St. ASTM A240 430	2	1
16	Sleeve	Vinyl Plastisol	2	1
17	Washer	S.St. ASTM A194 316	2	1

