



FIG 957

SAFETY RELIEF VALVE

Installation and Maintenance Instructions

1. Ensure that the rated set pressure of the valve is compatible with the system pressure rating, prior to installation.
2. Clean and blow through all pipe work before installing the valve.
3. Protective caps should not be removed from the safety valve until immediately prior to installation.
4. Rough handling may damage the valve body or cause misalignment of the valve parts.
5. Care should be taken to avoid excessive use of PTFE tape or sealing compounds.
6. Check that the diameter of the inlet pipe is not less than the valve bore.
7. Attach the valve inlet to the vessel or pipeline by means of the shortest possible length of pipe with no intervening valve or fitting.
8. Mount the valve vertically with the test lever uppermost.
9. Outlet pipe work should be as short as possible, adequately supported and directed to a safe visible point of discharge.
10. Outlet piping shall be of equal or larger size than the valve outlet. Outlet piping should be firmly anchored. There should be no valve or flow restriction fitted.
11. Where outlet pipe work is directed upward, an open drain must be provided at its lowest point. On liquid relief applications, discharge pipework shall have a continuous downward gradient to assist drainage.

Testing:

The mechanical operation of safety valves should be checked at least every 3 months by manually operating the test lever. To avoid unnecessary strain on the easing gear, the valve should be under a pressure of not less than 75% of its set pressure.

Precautions should be taken to protect personnel and equipment.

Beware that the valve and test lever may be hot. Extreme care must be taken in the case of an open un-piped outlet port as the valve may discharge unexpectedly.

Where arduous service conditions exist, more frequent testing may be required. It is the user's responsibility to establish the required frequency of testing.

The set pressure of the safety valve should be checked every 12 months. Additional accumulation tests may also be requested by the inspection authority certifying the safety of the plant.

If a safety valve malfunctions during the testing, it must be replaced with an identical valve immediately, or action taken to ensure the safe working condition of the system.

If the safety valve is exposed to fire or a temperature in excess of its rating, it must be replaced with an identical valve immediately, or action taken to ensure the safe working condition of the system.

Maintenance:

The internal condition of safety valves should be checked at least every 12 months.

Steps must be taken to ensure the system has been depressurised before removing or dismantling the valve. Replacement of component parts or alteration to set pressure requires special purpose tools. We therefore recommend it should be returned for repair or recalibration.

Note:

Installation and testing should be carried out by a competent person.

Safety accessories for non-specific equipment are classified as Pressure Equipment Directive Article 13 of 2014/68/EU and 97/23/EC Category IV.

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