

IOM FDV-DP0

Pneumatically Actuated, Local Reset Deluge Valve

INSTALLATION OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

FIRE PROTECTION

RAPHAEL VALVES INDUSTRIES

Description

This deluge system is based on the Raphael's FDV valve, equipped with a pneumatic actuated control trim. The FDV valve installed, have a range of optional materials and coating to fulfill operation condition needed, but the system function principle stays unchanged: in fire situation, a pneumatic detection system (dry pilot line sprinklers), trips the valve's control trim and consequently, pressurized water trapped in the FDV's control chamber are drained and the valve opens.

The trim is equipped with a PSA – a device that enables the local reset of the system i.e. closing the FDV valve by pressurizing the valve's control chamber. This system is suitable for automatic water spray at the pilot pipeline and with open nozzles at the main spraying pipelines.



Parts List

FDV-DP0– Pneumatic actuated with Local Reset Deluge Valve

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. – MADV (MB) Drain valve | 8. – Upstream pressure gauge |
| 2. – Pneumatic actuator | 9. – MEU Manuel emergency unit |
| 3. – Pressure switch (Optional) | 10.– Check valve |
| 4. – Water motor alarm connection
(plugged) | 11.– “Y” Strainer |
| 5. – Alarm test valve (3-way) | 12.– Trim Pressure Supply Valve |
| 6. – Control chamber pressure gauge | 13.– Dry pilot connection port |
| 7. – PSA-Pressure Surge Arrestor | 14.– Upstream drain (Plugged) |
| | 15.– Downstream drain valve |

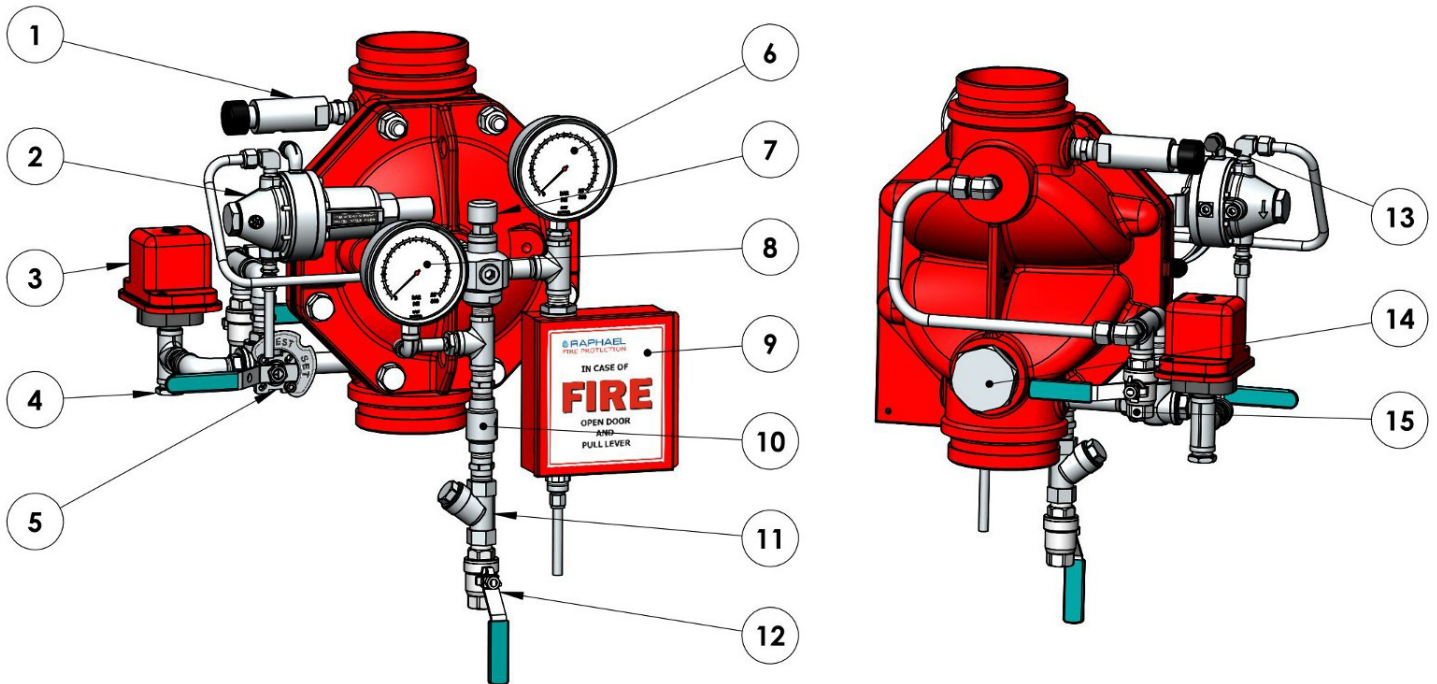


Figure .1

Operation (Reference Figure 1)

SET position:

The trim is supplied by the line-pressure via ball valve (12), “Y” strainer (11), flows through the PSA (7), and fills the FDV’s control chamber. Pressurized water in the valve’s control chamber is trapped by the check-valve (10), by the pneumatic actuator PAV-2 (2) by the PSA while its push button is released, and by the closed emergency valve unit (9), maintaining the deluge valve in closed position.

The PAV-2 control chamber (13) is subjected to the pneumatic pressure at the dry pilot line, keeps the actuator in its close state and blocks the FDV’s drain line. In case of minor leakage from the FDV’s control chamber piping, the PSA (7) moves to its compensation state, ensuring the valve remains close.

Fire Situation

When one or more of the dry pilot line sprinklers is subjected to fire, it blows open and the pneumatic pressure drops.

Consequently, the PAV-2 moves to its open state and drains the FDV’s control chamber through the PSA’s upper manifold, to the atmosphere. The FDV deluge valve opens and water flow into the sprinklers pipeline. The drop of pressure in the PSA’s upper manifold, causes the internal ball to move to its upper seat, preventing the upstream flow from entering the deluge valve control chamber. By that, the PSA latches the FDV valve in its open position.

Opening the Emergency ball valve, bypasses all terms, drains the FDV control chamber and opens the valve immediately.

Reset Position

1. Close the Upstream Butterfly valve (3 figure 2). Close
2. Close trim pressure supply (12). Close the air pressure supply to the dry pilot by closing the ball valve at the entrance of the ASK – Air Supply Unit.
3. Replace all the Dry pilot line’s blown-open sprinklers.
4. When done, open the ball valve at the ASK entrance and pressurize the dry pilot pipeline. Pressurizing the dry pilot will cause the PAV-2 to move to its close state (and block the valve’s control chamber drain).
5. Open the trim pressure supply valve (12).
6. When done, the PSA (7) push-button should be pressed down until the FDV control chamber is fully pressurized.
7. Open the Upstream butterfly valve (3 fig 2). The system is in SET position.

Installation (Reference Figure 2)

1. This system is supplied pre-assembled and factory pre-adjusted. Any change carried out at the system's trim components order, pipes and tubes length or ports for axillary connection sizes, will affect the system operation and therefore, prohibited.
2. The system cannot be installed at a location where it might be subjected to freezing temperatures.
3. maintaining sufficient room around the system location ensures operational safety, and ease of maintenance.
4. It should be considered that water will be drained during regular maintenance on a routine base, during periodical tests procedures and when operating in fire situation. Therefore, a drainage plan should be considered.
5. The system described is to be mounted vertically only. Systems with identical operation but for horizontal installation are marked with a prefix "H", e.g. HFDV-DPO.
6. The downstream pipe connected to the FDV valve at Vertical and horizontal mount system, is to be supported firmly to prevent the pipeline's weight to be loaded on the system's valve.
7. Any use of pipe/thread reduction-fittings installed at open ports designated for axillary components, (like water motor alarm, trim pressure supply, FDV valve's drains), is prohibited.
8. All connections to water supply, should be done in accordance with figure 2
 - (1) – Trim pressure supply connection - ½" NPT female.
 - (4 Fig 1) – Alarm gong to alarm test valve - ½" NPT female.
 - (11 Fig 2) – Dry pilot line to the PAV-2 actuator – ¼" NPT female (remove temporary plug!).
9. The FDV valve should be installed with the flow arrow marked on the valve's body, in the proper direction.

Installation parts list.

(reference - figure 2)

1. Trim supply valve (1/2" NPT female)
2. "Y" Strainer
3. Upstream separation valve (butterfly or OS&Y valves).
4. MEU Manual Emergency Unit
5. Check valve
6. Upstream pressure gauge
7. PSA Pressure Surge Arrestor
8. Downstream pressure gauge
9. Downstream separation valve (butterfly or OS&Y valves).
10. Dry pilot line
11. Air supply & Dry pilot line connection (1/4" NPT female).
12. MADV – Manual Automatic Drain Valve (MB)
13. PAV-2 Pneumatic Actuator Valve 2 way.
14. Pressure switch*. (1/2" NPT female connection)
15. Downstream drain valve (1/2" NPT female)
16. 3-way alarm test valve
17. ASK Air Supply Kit (In & out 1/4" NPT female).

* **Optional**

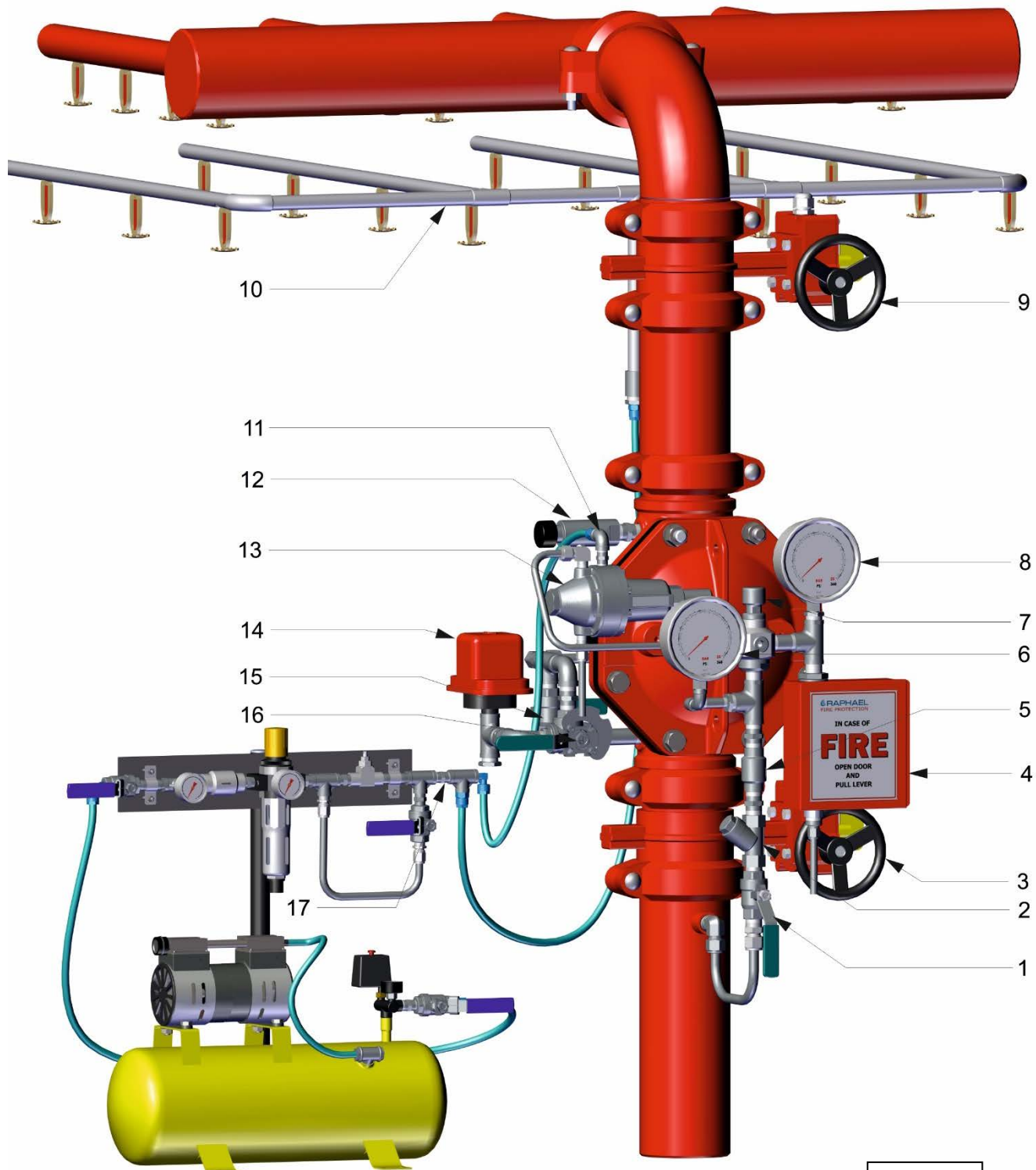


Figure .2

Commissioning the system - Phase 1

Filling and pressurizing the system.

The procedure described should be carried out after system installation completion and a comprehensive inspection. (Reference Drawing - figure 2)

1. The filling process is performed only after flushing the pipeline. The flushing needs to be done when both butterfly valves (**3 & 9**) are open, and the trim supply valve (**1**) is closed.
2. Make sure the upstream butterfly valve (**3**) is fully close.
3. Make sure the trim pressure supply ball valve (**1**) is Closed.
4. Make sure that the Emergency valve in the EMU (**4**) is fully closed.
5. Pressurize the pilot line to the rated pressure. No adjustments at the PAV-2 actuator are needed as the device is factory set.
6. Make sure the FDV's downstream drain valve (**15**) is open and upstream drain remains plugged or its valve (if equipped) is close.
7. Open the trim pressure supply valve (**1**).
8. Press the PSA's push-button (**7**) and fill the trim and FDV's control chamber.
9. Open gradually the upstream butterfly valve (**3**) and make sure the downstream drain (**15**) valve is not dripping.
10. leave the Downstream drain valve.

The system is ready for the “**fire situation simulation**”.

Commissioning the system - Phase 2

Fire Situation Simulation (Reference Drawing - figure 2)

The procedure described, should be carried out after the system was pressurized and a comprehensive leakage inspection was commissioned.

Energizing the solenoid can simulate a fire situation and cause the system to response by opening the FDV deluge valve.

NOTICE:

Prior to any stoppage of the fire protection system, a fire patrol should be placed in the area covered by the interrupted system.

Prior to generating any test procedures, turning on false alarms or turning off the alarm system, the local safety personnel and the close central fire station must be reported.

(Reference drawing - figure 2)

1. open downstream drain valve (15).
2. Close the downstream separation butterfly valve (9).
3. Open the inspector's valve (at the end of the dry pilot line 10 – not illustrated) to vent the pilot line. The pilot's pressure drop will cause the PAV-2 actuator to open and drain the FDV's control chamber. Consequently, the FDV deluge valve will open.
4. Observe the downstream drain valve (15): A significant stream of water should flow out of this valve.
5. Observe the PAV-2 drain tube: While draining the valve's control chamber, the flow should run for no more than a few seconds (depending on the valve's size) and when deluge control chamber become fully drained, the flow should stop.
Note that a drain flow for an extended period, or a constant flow, can indicate an internal leakage at the PSA device. If ok. -

System is ready for re-setting and placing in service.

Commissioning the system - phase 3.

Resetting & placing in service (Reference Drawing - figure 2)

The procedure described, should be carried out after any periodic operational test - simulated or real fire situation. After a real fire situation, replace all blown-open sprinklers before pressurizing the pilot line.

Resetting after a Fire Situation Simulation:

1. Close the Upstream Butterfly valve (3)
2. Close the trim pressure supply (1).
3. Close the inspector's valve (at the end of the dry pilot line 10). Waite until pilot's line reaches to set pressure. The process can be expedited by opening temporary the quick filling valve at the ASK.
4. Disassemble the "Y" strainer (2) and clean its screen. Re-assemble the strainer.
5. Open the pressure supply valve (1).
6. The PSA (7) push-button should be pressed down until the FDV control chamber is fully pressurized. Pressure gauges 6 & 8 need to show the same reading.
7. The Upstream Butterfly valve (3) and the downstream butterfly valve (9) should be opened gradually.
8. Make sure that there is no leakage out of downstream drain valve (15) and if ok, close this ball valve.

Resetting after a Real Fire Situation:

1. Close the Upstream Butterfly valve (3)
2. Close the trim pressure supply (1).
3. Close the entrance ball valve at the ASK (17)
4. All the Dry pilot line's blown-open sprinklers, need to be replaced (10).
5. When done, open the entrance ball valve at the ASK (17)
6. Disassemble the "Y" strainer (2) and clean its screen. Re-assemble the strainer.
7. Open the pressure supply valve (1).
8. The PSA (7) push-button should be pressed down until the FDV control chamber is fully pressurized. Pressure gauges 6 & 8 need to show the same reading.
9. The Upstream Butterfly valve (3), and the downstream butterfly valve (9) should be gradually opened.

System is in SET state and placed in service.

Maintenance

Prior to any stoppage of the fire protection system, a fire patrol should be placed in the area covered by the interrupted system.

Prior to generating any test procedures, turning on false alarms or turning off the alarm system, the local safety personal and the close central fire station must be notified.

The Maintenance and inspection procedures are based on the relevant chapters at the NFPA 25.

Daily Inspection

Make sure that the deluge valve's heating system (If equipped), functions correctly and that the Fire protection valve surrounding temperature is 4°C min.

Monthly Inspection

1. Observe the FDV valve for external damage: observe the piping and hose connections for leakage or damage.
2. Verify that the upstream butterfly valve (**3** figure 2) and the Trim pressure supply valve (**1**) are in fully open position.
Downstream drain valve (**15**) and upstream drain valve (if equipped) are fully close.
3. Observe the FDV control chamber pressure gauge (**8**) and the upstream pressure gauge (**6**) make sure that its readings are the same and that the required supply water pressures are applied to the deluge Valve inlet and trim.
4. Push the MADV (MB) (**12**) and make sure that after emptying condensing water, the drain flow/dripping stops. If a constant leakage is observed, it might indicate a deluge valve sealing problem.
5. Move the 3-way SET/TEST valve (**16**) to TEST. The acoustic alarm should sound, and the alarm pressure switch (**14**) should transmit a signal to the main control board.

Annual test procedure

1. Conduct the monthly test & inspection procedure.
2. Perform the procedure described in chapter - **Commissioning the system - phase 2.** - Fire Situation Simulation. Check the system's proper operation.
3. Follow the procedure described in chapter - **Commissioning the system - phase 3.** - Resetting & placing in service, chapter ***Resetting after a Fire Situation Simulation.***

Every 5 years inspection procedure

This major inspection and maintenance procedure includes the removal of the trim, the dismantling of the FDV's valve cover and a performance of a comprehensive internal part examination. Then, the relevant trim accessories should be replaced, After the completion, the Annual maintenance procedure is to be conducted.

1. Close the upstream butterfly valve (3) and the trim pressure supply valve (1).
2. Open the drain valves (15) and the upstream drain valve if equipped. Drain the FDV's control chamber using the EMU Emergency valve (4).
3. Turn off or disconnect all relevant electrical circuits.
4. Release all relevant tubes fitting nuts and the central union pipe connection (if equipped) at valves cover center.
5. Remove the disassembled front trim.
6. Remove all the FDV's cover bolts. The cover will hang on its studs. Release both nuts and remove the cover carefully.
7. Observe the internals of the valve and cover for excessive scale residuals, foreign particles, damaged coating (rust, cracks, or peeling).
8. Worn or damaged parts should be replaced. Consult Raphael's local representative or the service department for any maintenance issue or part replacement issue.

9. Replace the Diaphragm. The identification tongue should point to the valve's stamped size (diameter in inch) side.
10. Reinstall the valve's cover: use the Anti-seize paste tube supplied in the maintenance kit for bolts and nuts pre-installation lubrication. Tight it in accordance with "**Bolt's torque moments table**".
11. Reinstall the front trim carefully: avoid causing twists or dents on bent tubes and do not overtight the compression fitting's nuts.
12. When the system is fully re-assembled, perform the "**Commissioning the system - phase 1 - Filling and pressurizing the system**" procedure.

Perform the **Annual test procedure**.

Bolt's Torque Moments Table

Valve size	1.5"	2"	2.5"	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"
Torque lb/ft	22	29	36	54	65	72	87	118

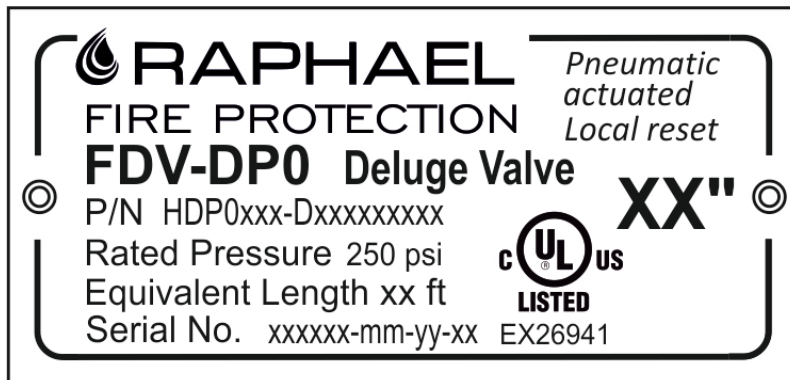
Equivalent pipe length for FDV deluge valves

Valve size	Equivalent length value ft (m)
1.5"	11 (3.6)
2"	24 (7.3)
2.5"	25 (7.6)
3"	28 (8.5)
4"	31 (9.4)
6"	46 (14)
8"	72 (21.9)
10"	117 (35.6)

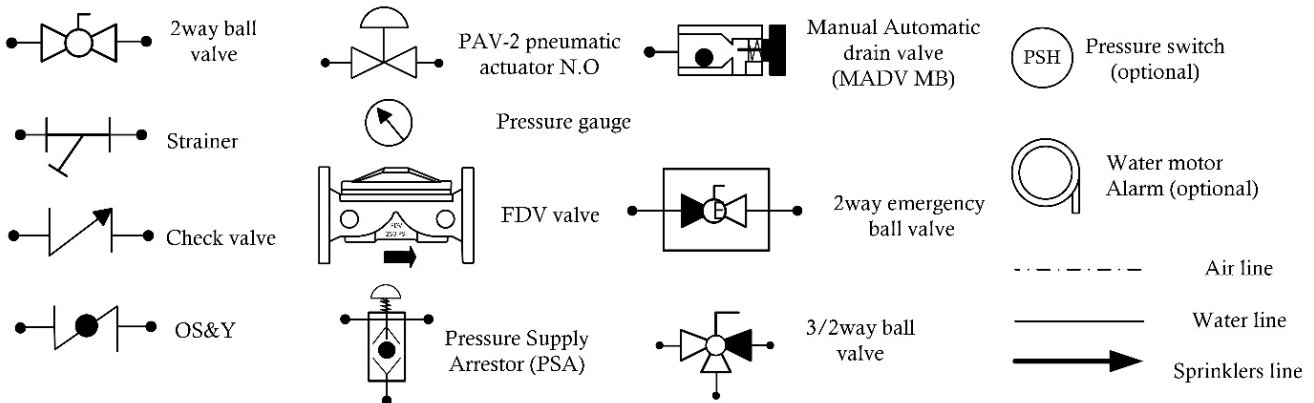
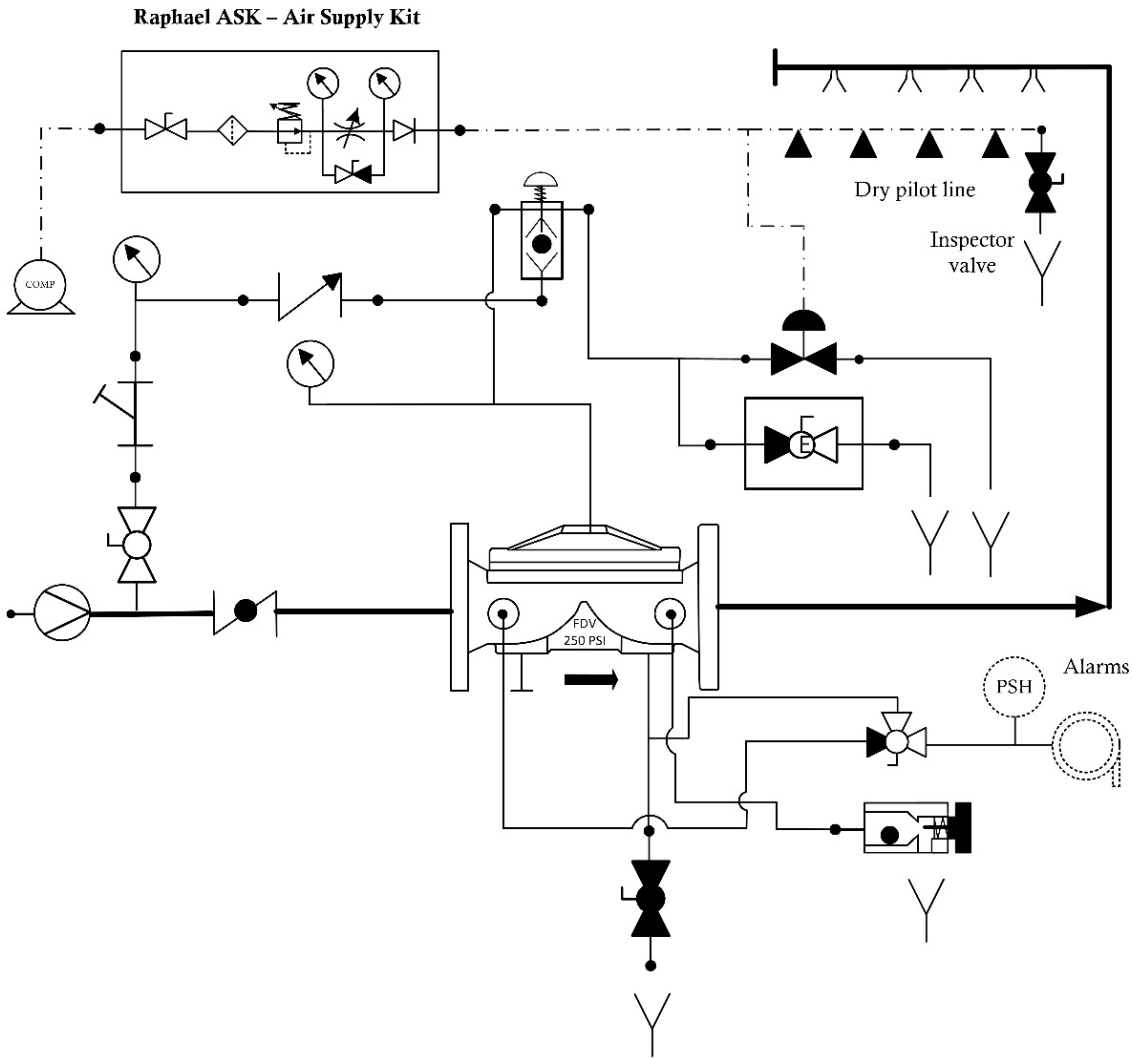
Marking

The FDV valves are marked by a laser engraved, black anodized, 0.8mm (0.031”) thick metal plate, riveted to the valve’s cover.

- *Company name and trademark.*
- *Short description (Italic letters)*
- *Application’s type:* FDV-DP0-B0 - Pneumatic actuated Local Reset.
- *(P/N) The Application’s part number.* System properties–Valve properties
- *Rated pressure:* 250 psi
- *Equivalent Length:* reference table - page 12.
- *Serial Number.* Work order number-MM-YY-Number in batch 01-99
- *The UL listing mark & QR code:* EXxxxxx
- *The approved FM mark.*
- *The Application’s diameter in inch:* XX”



Pneumatic actuated, Local Reset FDV deluge valve Type: FDV-DP0



RAPHAEL, founded in 1949, is the first Israeli manufacturer of water control valves. RAPHAEL 's research department constantly strives to introduce new and innovative products and solutions for water control systems including water works, fire-protection and irrigation systems.



Waterworks



Fire Protection



Irrigation



Smart Solutions

 **RAPHAEL**

RAPHAEL Valves Industries (1975) Ltd.

North Industrial Zone Or Akiva, 3063927 P.O.Box 555, Israel

Tel. +972 4 6263555 | info@raphael-valves.com | raphael-valves.com