

It has to be drawn into account that from nominal diameters exceeding DN 150 lifting tools could be required to draw the piston so that there has to be enough space for cranes, a block and tackle etc. In all types of GÄBLER piston slide valves the piston has to be drawn out of the valve body towards the top based on the marking on the valve body.

- 7) Up to nominal diameters of DN 100 the valves can be arranged in all positions, bigger valves should be mounted in a way that the piston moves vertically and the pipeline goes horizontally to avoid the sealing rings being damaged by the weight of the piston.
- 8) For GÄBLER-piston slide valves exceeding DN 150 the valves must be supported at the flanges or at least the pipeline itself should be supported directly next to the valve in order to reduce the stress to the flanges of the valves and to the counter-flanges. If the pipeline is buried into the ground it has to be avoided that tensions arise due to sinks of the earth. Further on tensions due to thermal expansion are not acceptable for the valve.
- 9) Especially the GÄBLER-piston slide valves that are shut or opened pneumatically should be arranged at a place where no direct rain, spray water or deep sea may flow through the venting hole (covered by a sinterbronze filter) into the inner space of the piston. A shelter is recommended which is including electrical equipment like solenoid valves or limit switches. A shelter in order to prevent water getting into the valve is especially important in areas where ambient temperatures below 0°C may occur.
- 10) To increase the reliability of the valve and to avoid impingement it is necessary to use suitable dirt traps in the pipeline in order to keep away abrasive particles from the piston slide valve. The filter mesh size should not exceed 100µm. As described very detailed in the EIGA doc. 13/12/E and as mentioned in point 2) oxidisable particles like rust, welding beads, chips etc. are one main reason for oxygen fires. Therefore, despite the tightness and reliability of the valve it is important for the whole pipeline itself to remove the particles out of the pipeline.
- 11) For the choice of the gaskets and the pipeline material the safety rules as well as governmental restrictions have to be followed according to the media the pipeline is intended for. The maximum forces for the screws should not be exceeded. For oxygen pipelines for pressures up to 100 bar we do strongly recommend spherical comb profile gaskets with a graphite layer, ordered free of oil and grease, properly and individually packed with approval of suitability for gaseous oxygen for the graphite seal as well as for the fixing agent which is connecting the graphite to the stainless steel body.
If you use other gaskets, even if they are approved for oxygen use (or in other media if they do have a DVGW-approval or equivalent), these gaskets might require too high contact pressure to reach reliable tightness. If the bolt forces at the flanges are too high the bronze flanges of the valves might get damaged.
- 12) The staff which is installing the valve and which is connecting the flanges should be qualified acc. prEN 1591. For the enduring and reliable tightness of the flange it is important that the axle of pipe and valve do align and the flanges are parallel to each other. Of course, the valve can only be installed if the flanges of the valve correspond with the counter-flanges. Each hole in the flange must be filled up with a screw.

