

# NABIC®

## ANTI-VACUUM VALVE

### Fig 568



BODY MATERIAL	: GUNMETAL
MAXIMUM PRESSURE	: 13.5 bar
MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	: 195 deg.C

### CONSTRUCTION

The Fig 568 is supplied with PTFE or Viton to metal seating design which provides excellent seat tightness.

The valve is approved by the Water Research Centre for use on potable water. The valve head, normally held against its seat by system pressure, is set to open at a vacuum pressure of 50mbar. A dust cap prevents the direct entry of foreign matter.

The strengthened body complete with taper thread ensures a tight seal between the vessel and valve whilst maintaining the integrity of the seat seal.

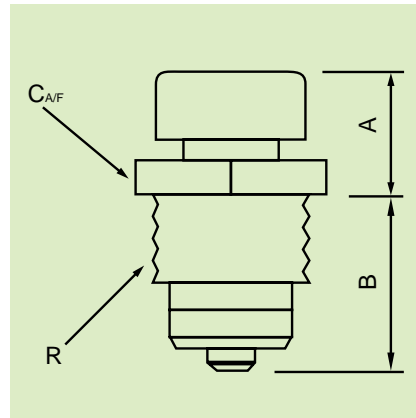
### SIZING

The capacity of an anti-vacuum valve should be equal to or greater than the rate of vacuum formation in the vessel being protected.

To assist selection, reference should be made to BS 853 cl 10.3 or to the capacities of the Fig 568 tabulated below:

AIR						
std.litres/sec						
VACUUM PRESSURE mbar	DN15	DN20	DN25	DN32	DN40	DN50
250	2	5	10	21	32	52
500	3	9	17	32	53	71

### DIMENSIONS



SIZE DN	R BSPT	A mm	B mm	C mm
15	1/2	23	35	24
20	3/4	25	36	30
25	1	27	39	36
32	1 1/4	33	43	46
40	1 1/2	39	53	52
50	2	37	57	65

### Fig 568SS



BODY MATERIAL	: STAINLESS STEEL
MAXIMUM PRESSURE	: 13.5 bar
MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	: 195 deg.C

### INSTALLATION

Fig 568 Anti-Vacuum Valves are used to protect drying cylinders, storage cylinders, calorifiers and tankers from collapse due to internal vacuum. They are also used on steam systems, to assist condensate drainage and to prevent suction of contents from vats.

Vacuum Valves are normally fitted vertically, at the top of the vessel or pipeline being protected, horizontal revolving cylinders however should have a Fig 568 fitted at each end, diametrically opposite one another.

The operation of valves in service should be checked every twelve months.