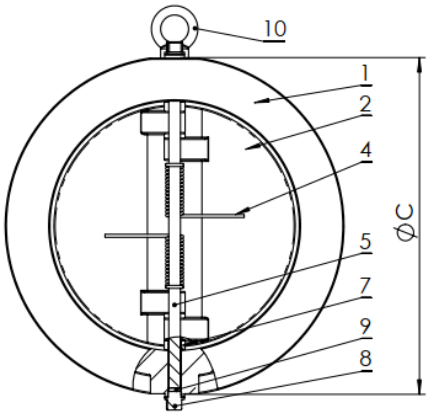
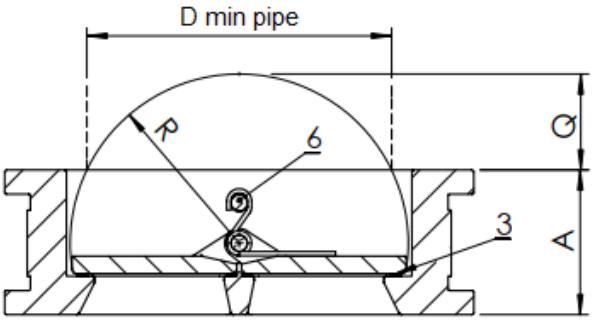
HERZ Dual-plate wafer check valve

Datasheet 3 2622 xx
Issue 0725

Dimensions





Order Nr.	DN	A [mm]	C [mm]	D [mm]	R [mm]	Q [mm]	kvs
3 2622 54	40	43	91	36	25,8	6,8	41
3 2622 55	50	43	107	42	27	8,6	41
3 2622 56	65	46	127	60	35	15,2	67
3 2622 57	80	64	142	66	42	14,3	118
3 2622 58	100	64	162	86	50	22,3	223
3 2622 59	125	70	192	115	64	33,7	374
3 2622 60	150	76	218	143	77	45,4	627
3 2622 61	200	89	273	197	102,5	69,6	1167
3 2622 62	250	114	328	231	125	74,5	2173

Materials

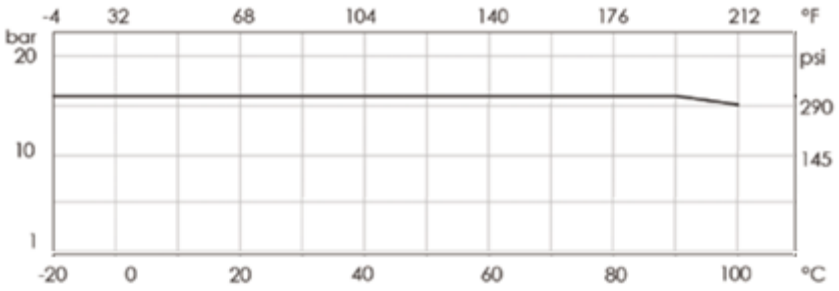
1.	Housing	GG, GJL-250, according to EN1561
2.	Disc	stainless steel ANSI 316
3.	Seal:	EPDM
4.	Spring:	stainless steel ANSI 316
5.	Hinge pin.	stainless steel ANSI 316
6.	Stop pin:	stainless steel ANSI 316
7.	Sliding washer:	PTFE
8.	Plug:	Carbon steel
9.	Plug seal.	PTFE
10.	Eyebolt:	Carbon steel

Operating data

Max. pressure:	water and non-hazardous liquids: 16bar (DN40 - DN250)
Min. opening pressure:	0.1 bar (for all DN sizes)
Medium temperature range:	from -10 °C to +100 °C
Face to face:	EN 588, ISO 5752
Flanges:	EN 1092, ISO 7005
Marking:	EN 19
Testing:	100 % tested acc. To EN 12266, leakage rate A

Medium:
The purity of heating water must comply with ÖNORM H 5195 and VDI Standard 2035. The use of ethylene or propylene glycol in a mixing ratio of 25–50% is permitted. However, EPDM gaskets are sensitive to mineral oil-based lubricants, which may cause deterioration and failure of the sealing elements. Always consult the manufacturer's documentation when using ethylene glycol-based products for frost and corrosion protection.
Dual-plate wafer check valves are suitable for water and non-hazardous liquids in accordance with Directive 2014/68/EU (Pressure Equipment Directive, e.g., EN 13445) and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation), ensuring safe operation under a wide range of industrial conditions.
In accordance with the conformity assessment procedure, these devices are classified under Article 4, Paragraph 3 and therefore do not bear a CE marking.

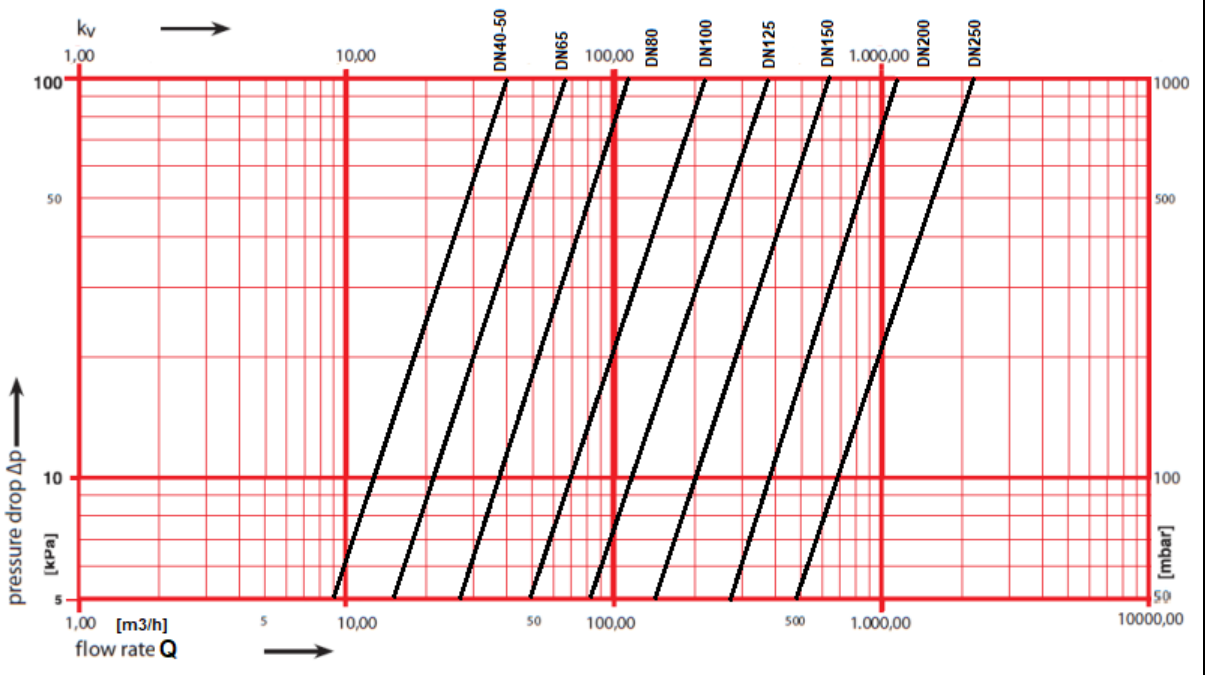
Graph: Pressure/temperature



**Range not suitable for steam.*

Head loss: Fluid – water

HERZ standard diagram	Check Valve **2622**
	Dim: DN40 – DN250



Field of application

The valves in series 3 2622 xx are dual-plate wafer check valves, which are manufactured in accordance with the most severe product norms, and in conformity with the quality requirements of EN ISO 9001.

The dual plate wafer type check valve with stainless steel disc and with cast iron body, is suitable for heating and conditioning (HVAC), water treatment and distribution, pumping stations and industrial applications. It can be installed in horizontal or vertical position.

Installation and disposal

When installing the valve, lift it using the provided eyebolt. Ensure the flange's inner diameter allows full plate movement (Fig. 1). For horizontal pipelines, align the hinge pin vertically (Fig. 2). Install the valve in straight pipe sections, far from bends or pumps, to avoid turbulent flow. Note that the valve is unidirectional—always install it according to the flow arrow marked on the body. Be aware that in vertical downward flow, the springs may not fully close the valve, though this does not affect functionality.

For disposal, if the valve was used with hazardous fluids, clean any residues and use protective gear. Disassemble the valve and separate materials (e.g., metal, rubber) for proper recycling or disposal in compliance with local regulations.

Figure 1:

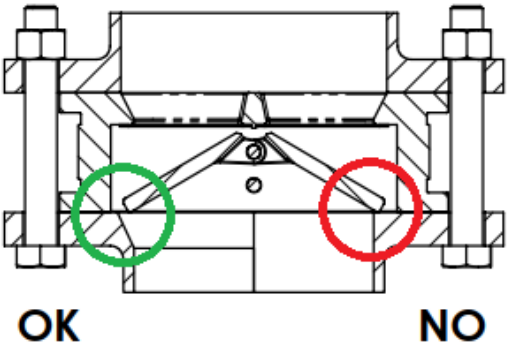
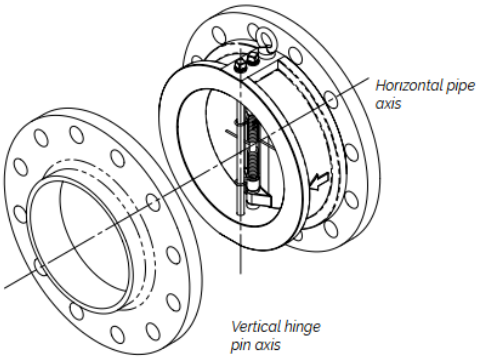


Figure 2:



Maintenance and recommendations

Store the valve in a closed, dry environment. For maintenance, first remove the valve from the pipeline and place it on a flat surface. Extract the hinge pin by removing the fixing plugs (Fig. 3). Clean all components and inspect the seals and plates. Reassemble the plates and reinsert the hinge pin, ensuring the springs are secure. Before performing any maintenance, allow pipes, valves, and fluids to cool completely. Always depressurize and drain lines if handling toxic, corrosive, or flammable fluids. Avoid exposure to temperatures above 50°C or below 0°C to prevent harm.

Figure 3: