

Operating instructions

Cryogenic globe valves



IMPORTANT

Read carefully before use.

Retain for later use.

© 2026 HEROSE GMBH
Armaturen und Metalle

Elly-Heuss-Knapp-Straße 12
23843 Bad Oldesloe
Germany

Phone: +49 4531 509 – 0
Fax: +49 4531 509 – 120

E-Mail: info@herose.com
Web: www.herose.com

9th issue 03/2026

The transmission or duplication of this document and the use or communication of its content are forbidden unless expressly permitted. Any violations shall result in liability for damages. All rights in the event of patent, utility model or registered design are reserved.
We reserve the right to make changes and correct errors.

Table of contents

1	About these instructions	EN 1
2	Safety	EN 1
3	Transport and storage.....	EN 4
4	Description of the globe valve	EN 4
5	Assembly	EN 10
6	Operation.....	EN 14
7	Maintenance and service	EN 15
8	Disassembly and disposal	EN 17

1 About these instructions

1.1 Principles

The operating instructions are part of the valve named on the front page.

1.2 Applicable documents

Document	Contents
Data sheet	Description of the globe valve

For accessories, refer to the respective manufacturer's documentation.

1.3 Hazard levels

Warnings are identified and classified into the following hazard levels:

Symbol	Explanation
 DANGER	Identifies a hazard with a high risk level that will result in death or serious injury.
 WARNING	Identifies a hazard with a medium risk level, which may lead to death or serious injury.
 CAUTION	Identifies a hazard with a low risk level, which may lead to minor or moderate injury.
NOTICE	Identifies a risk to property. Damage to property may occur if this notice is ignored.

2 Safety

2.1 Intended application

The valve is intended for mounting in a pipeline or pressure tank system in order to block media or allow them to pass through within the permissible operating conditions. The permissible operating conditions are specified in these operating instructions.

The valve is suitable for the media listed in these operating instructions; see section 4.5 "Media".

Operating conditions and applications deviating from these require the approval of the manufacturer.

Only media may be used to which the materials used for the valve body and seals are resistant. Contaminated media or usage outside of the pressure and temperature specifications can lead to damage to the valve body and seals.

Under no circumstances is it permitted to limit or prevent the Safe Status (SS) by mechanical equipment e.g. stroke limiters or hand wheels.

Handwheels must therefore be removed or secured against unauthorised actuation in automated operation.

Valves with a control plug and/or non-return disc as the obturator (except for 01353 DN40) may not be used in a plant as end-of-line valves (last valve before the atmosphere).

Avoidance of foreseeable misuse

- ▶ Do not exceed the permissible operating limits for pressure and temperature specified in the data sheet or in the documentation.
- ▶ Follow all safety instructions and operating procedures in these operating instructions.

2.2 Meaning of the operating instructions

The operating instructions are to be read and followed by the responsible technical personnel before installation and start-up. As part of the valve the operating instructions must be available close to it. People could be seriously injured or killed if the operating instructions are not followed.

- ▶ Read and observe the operating instructions before using the valve.
- ▶ Retain the operating instructions and make sure they are available.
- ▶ Pass the operating instructions on to subsequent users.

2.3 Requirements for persons who work with the valve

Persons could be seriously injured or killed if the valve is used improperly. In order to avoid accidents, all persons who work with the valve must meet the following minimum requirements.

- They are physically capable to control the valve.
- They can safely carry out the work with the valves within the scope of these operating instructions.
- They understand the operating principles of the valve within the scope of their work and are able to recognise and avoid the hazards of the work.
- They have understood the operating instructions and are able to implement the information of the operating instructions accordingly.

2.4 Personal protective equipment

Missing or unsuitable personal protective equipment increases the risk of damage to health and injuries to people.

- ▶ The following protective equipment is to be provided and worn during work:
 - ☐ protective clothing,
 - ☐ safety shoes.
- ▶ Define and use additional protective equipment depending on the application and the media:
 - ☐ safety gloves,
 - ☐ eye protection,
 - ☐ ear protection.
- ▶ Wear the specified personal protective equipment for all work on the valve.

2.5 Additional equipment and spare parts

Additional equipment and spare parts not conforming to the manufacturer's requirements can negatively affect the operational safety of the valve and cause accidents.

- ▶ To ensure operational safety, use original parts or parts that conform to the manufacturer's requirements. If in doubt, have these confirmed by the dealer or manufacturer.

2.6 Adhere to the technical thresholds

If the technical threshold values for the valve are not adhered to, the valve may sustain damage, accidents may be caused and people may be seriously injured or killed.

- ▶ Adhere to the thresholds. See chapter "4. Description of the globe valve".
- ▶ This product is designed for ≤ 500 loading cycles at pressure differences from zero to PN and any number of loading cycles at pressure differences not exceeding $0.1 \times \text{PN}$.
- ▶ The listed safety parameters are based on the assumption that the operating company performs a proof test at least once a year. An annual "full stroke test" including an external visual inspection is recommended as a diagnostic measure.

2.7 Safety instructions

DANGER

Hazardous medium.

The escaping operating medium can cause poisoning, cauterisation and burns!

- ▶ Wear the prescribed protective equipment.
- ▶ Provide suitable collecting containers.

Slippage of the valve out of its mounting.

Danger to life from falling parts!

- ▶ Do not suspend the valve by the handwheel.
- ▶ Note the weight specifications and the centre of gravity.
- ▶ Only use suitable and approved load handling equipment.

WARNING

Harmful and/or hot/cold conveyed media, lubricants and fuels.

Hazardous for persons and the environment!

- ▶ Collect and dispose of rinsing medium and any residual media.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing and a protective mask.
- ▶ Observe legal regulations regarding the disposal of harmful media.

WARNING

Risk of injury due to inadequate maintenance work.

Incorrect maintenance can lead to serious injury and considerable material damage!

- ▶ Before the start of work, ensure there is sufficient room for doing the work.
- ▶ Ensure the space around the work is tidy and clean! Parts and tools in loose piles or lying around are sources of accidents.
- ▶ If parts have been removed, take care to assemble correctly and re-install all attachment items.
- ▶ Before putting back into service, ensure:
 - ☐ All maintenance work has been performed and completed.
 - ☐ There are no persons in the hazard area.
 - ☐ All covers and safety devices are installed and operating correctly.

CAUTION

Cold/hot pipelines and/or valves.

Risk of injury due to thermal influences!

- ▶ Isolate the valve.
- ▶ Attach warning signs.

Medium escaping at high speed and high/low temperature.

Risk of injury!

- ▶ Wear the prescribed protective equipment.

NOTICE

Impermissible stress due to operating conditions and extensions / added structures.

Valve body leaking or broken!

- ▶ Provide suitable support.
- ▶ Additional loads, such as traffic, wind or earthquakes, are not explicitly taken into account by default and require separate dimensioning.

Condensation in air conditioning, cooling and refrigeration plants.

Icing!

Blocking of the actuation mechanism!

Damage due to corrosion!

- ▶ Insulate the valve with diffusion-tight material

Improper handling.

Leak or damage to the globe valve!

- ▶ Do not store tools and/or other objects on the valve.
- ▶ Do not use tools to increase the torque of the handwheel.

Painting of valves and pipelines.

Impairment of the function of the valve / loss of information!

- ▶ Protect stem, plastic parts and type plate against the application of paint.

Impermissible stress.

Damage to the control mechanism!

- ▶ Do not use the valve as a foothold.

Exceeding the maximum permissible operating conditions.

Damage to the valve!

- ▶ The maximum permissible working pressure must not be exceeded, and the minimum and maximum allowable working temperatures must be observed.
- ▶ Lay the welding/brazing bead in several sections so that the heat build-up in the middle of the body does not exceed the maximum permissible operating temperature.

Particles and other contaminants in the conveyed medium.

Damage to the valve / internal leak!

- ▶ Remove particles/contaminants from the conveyed medium.
- ▶ It is recommended to install strainers / dirt filters in the pipework system.

Incorrect earthing during welding work in the pipeline.

Damage to the valves (burned spots)!

- ▶ Remove bonnet during welding.
- ▶ Do not use any parts of the valve for earthing during electric welding work.

3 Transport and storage

3.1 Inspect condition on delivery

- ▶ Inspect the valve for damage upon receipt.
- ▶ In case of transport damage, determine and document the precise extent of the damage, and report it immediately to the supplying dealer/carrier and the insurer.

3.2 Transportation

- ▶ Transport the valve in the packaging supplied.
- ▶ The valve is delivered ready to operate with body ends protected by cover caps.
- ▶ Protect the valve against hammering, impacts, vibrations and dirt.
- ▶ Adhere to a transport temperature range of -20°C to $+65^{\circ}\text{C}$.

3.3 Storage

- ▶ Store the valve in a clean and dry place.
- ▶ In damp storage rooms, use desiccants or heating to prevent the formation of condensation.
- ▶ Storage at a temperature range of -20°C to $+65^{\circ}\text{C}$.

4 Description of the globe valve

Refer to the respective catalogue page for further detailed information.

4.1 Structure

Design

Non-automatically opening and closing, straight-type globe valve.

Component	Design
Body	Straight-type
Bonnet	Flanged, internal stem thread, Flanged, without stem thread
Operating mechanism	Rising stem
Obturator	Disc with seal made of non-metallic materials
Stem bushing	Non self-sealing, packing gland
Body end	with soldering end with welding end with threaded end (G; R; NPT) with flanged connection with welded-in/soldered-in pipes

4.2 Marking

The valves are provided with an individual marking for identification.

Symbol	Explanation
DNXXX	Nominal diameter
PNXXX	Rated working pressure
$-XXX^{\circ}\text{C}$ / $+XXX^{\circ}\text{C}$	Temperature, min. / max.
	Manufacturer's mark "HEROSE"
01/18	Year of construction MM/YY
12345	Type
01234567	Serial no.
EN1626	Product standard
 XXXX	CE-mark and number of the notified body
 XXXX	PI-mark and number of the notified body
 XXX	Conformity mark for Ukraine and certification body
z. B. 1.4308	Material

4.3 Intended application

Globe valves are used for shutting off and/or throttling media.

Install globe valves so that the stem is vertical and the type of the medium enters under the cone. The globe valves are opened or closed by turning the handwheel or by operating the actuator.

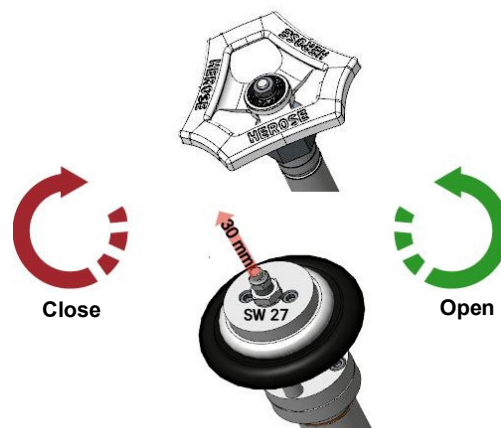
Globe valves with a bellows actuator are driven by a compressed air supply, e.g. via an 8.0 mm hose, with a recommended working pressure of 6.0 bar, max. 10.0 bar. The valve is opened by the supply air and closed by the spring. A reverse mode of operation is not possible.

Emergency actuation of bellows actuator:

The globe valve is opened by 30.0 mm by turning the 27 mm adjusting screw directly above the actuator in the counter clockwise direction; turning it clockwise closes the globe valve.

NOTICE! Tools for increasing handwheel torque are not allowed.

Detailed user information for actuator powered globe valves must be readily available.



4.4 Operational data

Valve	Max. rated pressure	Permissible operating temperature ¹⁾
01252	PN50 over the complete temperature range for flange valves with flange according to EN 1092-1 PN40 for flange valves with flange according to ASME B16.5 Class 300 over the complete temperature range	−196 °C to +120 °C
03252		
01253	DN10 – DN50 PN50 over the complete temperature range	−255 °C to +120 °C
01273	Reduction of the maximum rated pressure according to the housing connection	
01272	PN50 over the complete temperature range Reduction of the maximum rated pressure according to the housing connection	
01301	DN10 – DN100 PN50 DN150 PN40 over the complete temperature range for flange valves with flange according to EN 1092-1 PN40 for flange valves with flange according to ASME B16.5 Class 300 over the complete temperature range Reduction of the maximum rated pressure according to the housing connection	−196 °C to +120 °C
01305		
01331		
01335		
01351		
01355		
02401		
03331		
03351		
01311	DN10 – DN100 PN50 DN150 PN40 DN200 PN25 over the complete temperature range for flange valves with flange according to EN 1092-1 PN40 for flange valves with flange according to ASME B16.5 Class 300 over the complete temperature range Reduction of the maximum rated pressure according to the housing connection	−196 °C to +120 °C
01315		
01321		
01325		
01341		
02411		
03321		
03341		

Valve	Max. rated pressure	Permissible operating temperature ¹⁾
01313	DN10 – DN100 PN50 DN150 PN40 DN200 PN25 over the complete temperature range for flange valves with flange according to EN 1092-1 PN40 for flange valves with flange according to ASME B16.5 Class 300 over the complete temperature range Reduction of the maximum rated pressure according to the housing connection	–196 °C to +120 °C
01314		
01343		
01643		
02413		
03323		
03343		
01353	DN20 – DN80 PN50 over the complete temperature range Reduction of the maximum rated pressure according to the housing connection	–196 °C to +120 °C
01653		–255 °C to +120 °C
01753		
01853		
01641	DN10 – DN100 PN50 DN150 PN40 DN200 PN25 over the complete temperature range for flange valves with flange according to EN 1092-1 PN40 for flange valves with flange according to ASME B16.5 Class 300 over the complete temperature range Reduction of the maximum rated pressure according to the housing connection	–196 °C to +120 °C
01645		–255 °C to +120 °C
01741		
01745		
01841		
01845		–196 °C to +120 °C
03641		
03741		–255 °C to +120 °C
03841		
01651		DN10 – DN100 PN50 over the complete temperature range for flange valves with flange according to EN 1092-1 PN40 for flange valves with flange according to ASME B16.5 Class 300 over the complete temperature range Reduction of the maximum rated pressure according to the housing connection
01655	–255 °C to +120 °C	
01751		
01755		
01851		
01855	–196 °C to +120 °C	
03651		
03751	–255 °C to +120 °C	
03851		
01743	DN10 – DN100 PN50 DN150 PN40 DN200 PN25 over the complete temperature range for flange valves with flange according to EN 1092-1 PN40 for flange valves with flange according to ASME B16.5 Class 300 over the complete temperature range Reduction of the maximum rated pressure according to the housing connection	–255 °C to +120 °C
01843		
03743		
03843		

1) When using components made of the material Monel (2.4360), the allowable working temperature is reduced to the range of –196 °C to +120 °C.

When properly sized, non-return valves function flawlessly as intended.

Based on experience, the valve's minimum working range should be 50% of its total capacity for gases and 40% for fluids.

Lower flow rates can cause unstable behaviour, excessive noise and even component failure.

4.5 Media

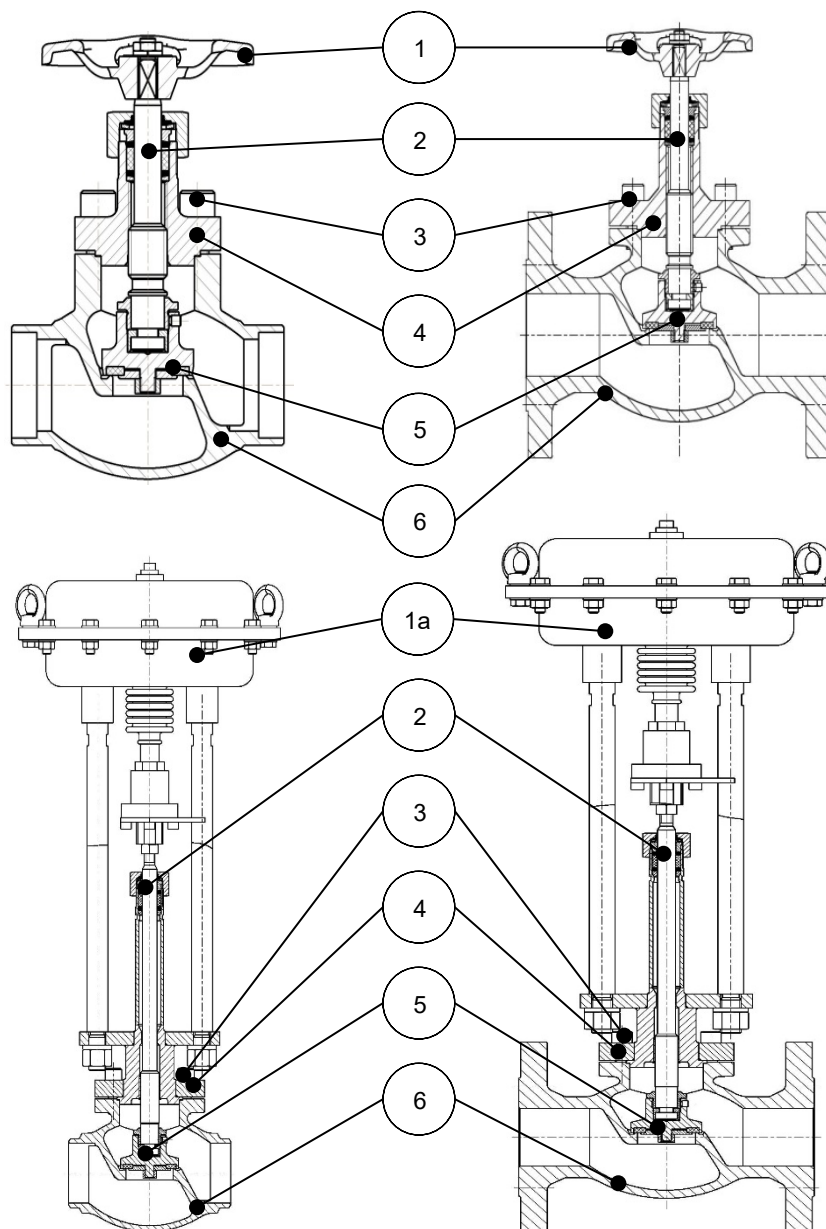
Gases, cryogenic liquefied gases and their gas mixtures, such as:

Name	Remarks
Ammonia	Only with insert bushes made of 1.4571 / 1.4404
Argon	
Chlorotrifluoromethane	
Nitrous oxide	
Ethane	
Ethylene	
Ethylene, acetylene / propylene mix (with at least 71.5 % ethylene, at the most 22.5 % acetylene and at the most 6 % propylene)	Only with medium-wetted components with a copper content of < 70 %, e.g.: CW614N
Helium	Design temperature –255 °C
Carbon dioxide	
Carbon monoxide	
Krypton	
Air	
Methane or natural gas with a high methane content (LNG)	
Neon	Design temperature –196 °C
Petroleum gases (LPG)	
Oxygen	
Nitrogen	
Trifluoromethane	
Hydrogen	Types with body material 1.4409
Xenon	

The use of other media is only permitted after consultation with the manufacturer.

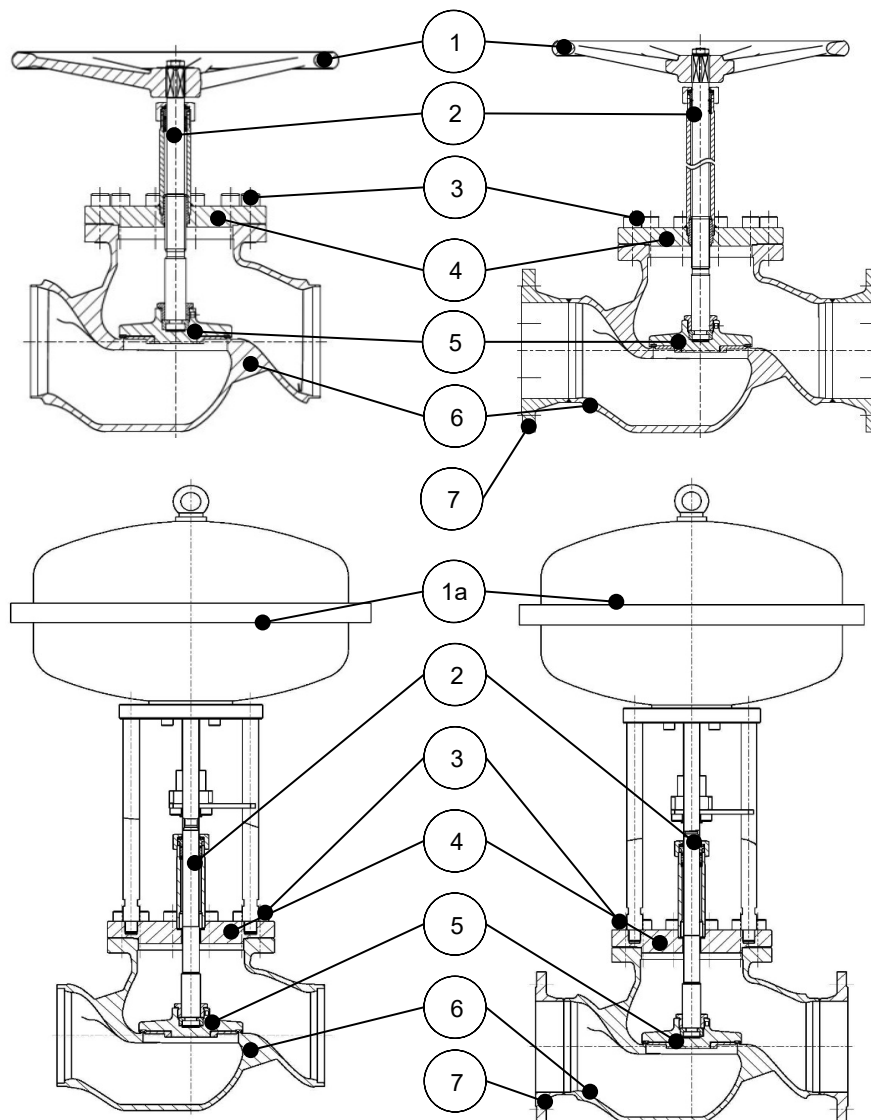
4.6 Materials

DN10 bis DN150



Part no.	Name	Material DN10 – DN150
1	Handwheel	Aluminium alloy / 1.4571 / 1.4409
1a	Actuator	Various
2	Stem	1.4301 / 1.4305 / 1.4401 / 1.4404 / 1.4571 / 2.4360
3	Bolts	A2-70 / A2-80 / A4-70 / A4-80
4	Bonnet	CC493K / 1.4301 / 1.4308 (CF8) / 1.4401 / 1.4404 1.4409 (CF3M) / 1.4571
5	Obturator	CW614N / 1.4301 / 1.4401 / 1.4404 / 1.4571 / 2.4360 / PCTFE / PTFE Graphite / PTFE/Carbon
6	Body	CC491K / 1.4308 (CF8) / 1.4409 (CF3M)

DN200



Part no.	Name	Material DN200
1	Handwheel	Aluminium alloy / 1.4571 / 1.4409
1a	Actuator	Various
2	Stem	1.4301 / 1.4404 / 2.4360
3	Bolts	A2-70 / A2-80 / A4-70 / A4-80
4	Bonnet	1.4301 / 1.4404
5	Obturator	1.4301 / 1.4404 / PCTFE / PTFE / PTFE/carbon / 2.4360
6	Body	1.4308 (CF8) / 1.4409 (CF3M)
7	Flange	1.4301 / 1.4404

4.7 Scope of delivery

- Valve
- Operating instructions
- Seals

4.8 Dimensions and weights

- See data sheet.

4.9 Lifetime

The user is obliged to use HEROSE products exclusively for their intended purpose.

In this case, a technical service life may be assumed in accordance with the underlying product standards (e.g. EN1626 for shut-off valves and EN ISO 4126-1 for safety valves).

The technical service life can be restarted several times through the exchange of wearing parts within the context of the maintenance intervals, and lifetimes of more than 10 years can be achieved.

If products are stored for a period exceeding 3 years, then the synthetic material components and elastomer sealing elements fitted to the product should be replaced as a precautionary measure before mounting and use.

5 Assembly

5.1 Installation position

≤ DN150

With regard to the installation position, pay attention to the arrow showing the flow direction. When mounting the valve in a horizontal pipeline, a vertical position of the operating mechanism or an inclination of up to 65° from the vertical is recommended.

DN200

With regard to the installation position, pay attention to the arrow showing the flow direction. When mounting the valve in a horizontal pipeline, a vertical position of the operating mechanism or an inclination of up to 45° from the vertical is recommended.

5.2 Fitting Notice

- ▶ Use suitable tools.
 - ☐ Allen key
 - ☐ Open-ended spanners
 - ☐ Torque wrench
 - ☐ Welding machine
- ▶ Clean tools before fitting.
- ▶ Use suitable transport and lifting equipment for installation.
- ▶ Open the packaging immediately before installation. Free of oil and grease for oxygen (O₂).
- ▶ Valves for oxygen are permanently marked with "O₂".
- ▶ Take note of the HEROSE information sheet "O₂ instructions".
- ▶ Only install the valve if the maximum working pressure and operating conditions of the plant correspond to the valving marking on the valve.
- ▶ Remove protective caps or covers before mounting.
- ▶ Check the valve for dirt and damage.
- ▶ DO NOT install damaged or dirty valves.
- ▶ Avoid damaging the body end.
- ▶ The sealing surfaces must remain clean and intact.
- ▶ Seal the valve with suitable seals.
- ▶ No sealant (sealing tape, liquid sealant) may enter the valves.
- ▶ Observe suitability for use with O₂.
- ▶ Connect pipelines in a force-free and torque-free manner.
- ▶ Stress-free mounting.
- ▶ In order to ensure trouble-free operation, no impermissible static, thermal or dynamic stresses may be transmitted to the valve. Observe reaction forces.
- ▶ Temperature-dependent changes in length in the pipework system must be compensated with expansion joints.
- ▶ The valve is supported by the pipework system.
- ▶ Detailed user information for actuator powered globe valves and attachments with safety function (sensors, switches, solenoid valves, etc.) must be readily available.
- ▶ Driven valves: assembly/disassembly of the bonnet in the open position of the actuator.
- ▶ The valve must be protected against dirt and damage during construction work.
- ▶ Remove any transport locks such as blocking bushing (optional).
- ▶ Check the leak-tightness.

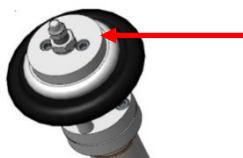
5.3 Welding / soldering

Welding / soldering of the valves and any heat treatment that may be required are the responsibility of the contracting construction company or operating company.

In the case of valves with pipes that are already soldered into/onto the inlet and outlet, the bonnet can remain in the body. It is necessary here for the valve to be in the open position and that the forming gas flows through in the flow direction.

During this procedure, make sure that no dirt gets into the interior.

Before welding / soldering



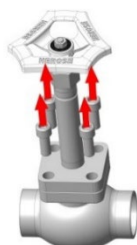
- Lifting screw, 27 mm AF, loosen to the stop

Direction of rotation: counter clockwise



- Loosen the bolts

Direction of rotation: counter clockwise



- Remove the bolts



- Remove bonnet and seal

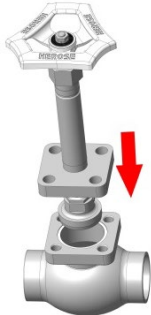
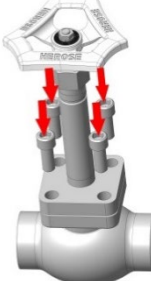


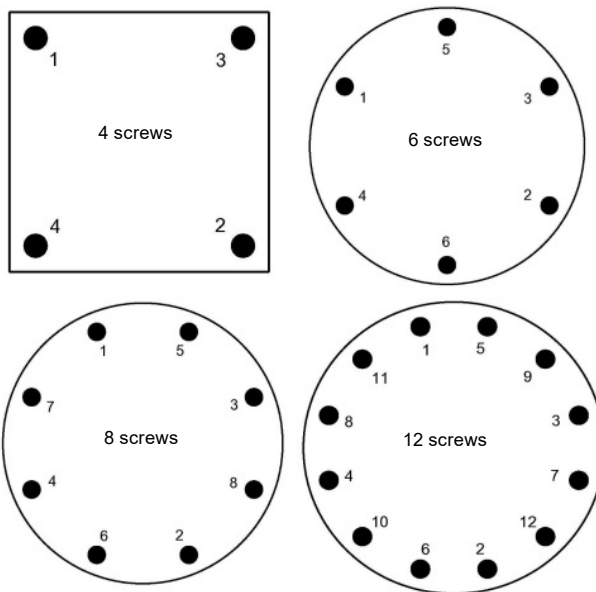
- Dispose of the seal



- Weld / solder in the body

After welding / soldering

		► Insert a new seal
		► Assemble the bonnet ⚠ Do not damage the seal
		► Tighten the bolts
		► Cross tighten the bolts to the specified torque Direction of rotation: clockwise



► Assembly sequence for the bolts

Nominal diameter	RG-bonnet RG-body	RG-bonnet SS-body	SS-bonnet SS-body	Cylinder bolt
DN10	8 Nm	8 Nm	30 Nm	M8
DN15	10 Nm	10 Nm	30 Nm	M8
DN20	16 Nm	16 Nm	50 Nm	M10
DN25	16 Nm	16 Nm	50 Nm	M10
DN32	26 Nm	26 Nm	50 Nm	M10
DN40	34 Nm	34 Nm	70 Nm	M12
DN50	49 Nm	50 Nm	50 Nm	M10
DN65		80 Nm	90 Nm	M12
DN80		90 Nm	110 Nm	M16
DN100		110 Nm	130 Nm	M16
DN150		130 Nm	130 Nm	M16
DN200			130 Nm	M24

► Bonnet / body tightening torques

RG-bonnet $\triangleq$ gunmetal bonnet
 RG-body $\triangleq$ gunmetal body
 SS-bonnet $\triangleq$ stainless steel bonnet
 SS-body $\triangleq$ stainless steel body



► Lifting screw, 27 mm AF,
 screw in to the stop.
 Direction of rotation: clockwise



► Check the leak-tightness

6 Operation

6.1 Prior to start-up

- ▶ Check the following points prior to start-up:
 - ☐ All assembly and installation work has been completed.
 - ☐ If fitted: The blocking bushing was removed prior to start-up.
 - ☐ The safety guards are in place.
 - ☐ Compare the material, pressure, temperature and installation position with the layout plan for the pipework system.
 - ☐ Remove dirt and residues from the pipeline and valve in order to prevent leaks.
 - ☐ For attached parts / accessories (e.g. actuator, sensor, switch, solenoid valve, etc.) from other manufacturers than those delivered by HEROSE, the operating company must observe these manufacturers' safety parameters.
 - ☐ Switching times must be checked during start-up.

6.2 Full Stroke Test

In accordance with the requirements of the Safety Integrity Level (SIL), the functionality of driven valves must be checked by the operating company at regular intervals. The purpose of this is to ensure the functionality of the valves in an emergency situation.

This check consists of a "full stroke" test, with the purpose of detecting faults inside the products that are not detected by the system's automatic diagnostics and to ensure that the intended safety function can be performed. The frequency of the recurring test – the so-called test interval – must be defined by the operating company when designing the safety circuit in which the product is to be installed. The recurring test must be performed at least as often as the design demands in order to maintain the necessary safety integrity of the safety function. At least once a year is recommended. The check should be performed by a suitable device such as an end position feedback or an angle sensor.

The safety function should be checked for the first time during start-up.

If impermissible leaks or malfunctions are discovered during the test, the valve should be professionally repaired by trained personnel.

6.3 Safe handling under operating conditions

After fully opening the valve, it must be turned back about half a turn by the operator.

This is necessary in order to avoid the occurrence of thermal stresses in the stem thread.

7 Maintenance and service

7.1 Safety during cleaning

Take note of the specifications in the safety data sheet, the general occupational health and safety rules and the HEROSE information sheet "Use with oxygen" if degreasers are used for process-related reasons for the cleaning of bearing parts, unions and other precision parts.

7.2 Maintenance

The maintenance and inspection intervals must be defined by the operating company according to the operating conditions and the national regulations.

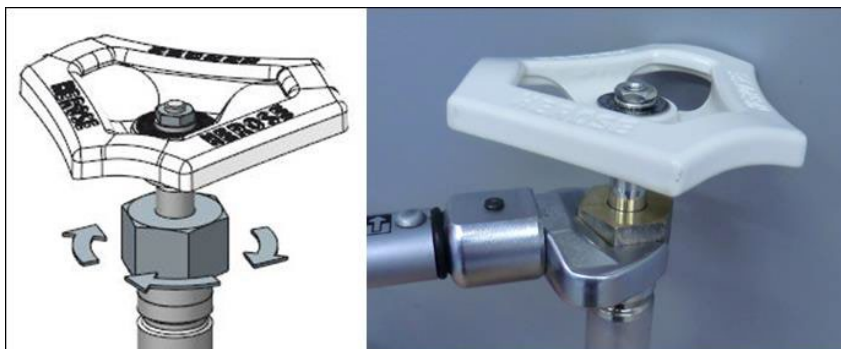
The manufacturer's general recommendations for the maintenance and inspection of the valve are given in the table below and are based on the national standards of the country of manufacture.

Test and maintenance intervals

Description	Recommended intervals	
	Interval	Scope
Inspection	During start-up	▶ Visual inspection ☐ of the valve for damage ☐ of the marking for legibility ☐ Installation position ▶ Leak-tightness ☐ at the packing gland ☐ between bonnet and body ☐ of the valve seat ▶ Test the opening and closing functions of the valve.
Functional testing	Inspection and maintenance in accordance with the respective legal regulations. In Germany, for example, according to the Operational Safety Ordinance	▶ Test the opening and closing functions of the valve including a visual inspection.
External inspection	Inspection and maintenance in accordance with the respective legal regulations. In Germany, for example, according to the Operational Safety Ordinance	▶ Function and tightness test including visual inspection.
Internal inspection	every 5 years or ≥ 500 loading cycles	▶ Replacement of all sealing elements if the tightness test, functional test and visual inspection yield negative results.
Strength test	10 years	▶ Replacement of all sealing elements, including a function, leak and pressure test as well as an inspection.

7.3 Maintenance instruction - packing gland nut

In accordance with DIN EN 1626 the leakage rate must be less than 14 mm³/s. (in the case of combustible fluids less than 10 mm³/s). To achieve and maintain a lower leakage rate of 0.1 mm³/s, it is recommended to tighten the packing glands of HEROSE valves after 50 cycles following installation to the torque corresponding to the table using a torque wrench.



Torque

Valve nominal size	Torque	
	RG (Gunmetal)	SS (Stainless steel)
DN10	13 Nm	13 Nm
DN15	13 Nm	13 Nm
DN20	13 Nm	13 Nm
DN25	13 Nm	13 Nm
DN32	13 Nm	13 Nm
DN40	13 Nm	13 Nm
DN50	13 Nm	13 Nm
DN65	13 Nm	15 Nm
DN80	13 Nm	15 Nm
DN100	13 Nm	15 Nm
DN150	13 Nm	15 Nm
DN200		15 Nm

7.4 Fault table

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Leak at the stem	Gland nut loose	► Retighten the gland nut
	Packing gland defective	► Replace the packing gland
	Fit on the stem damaged	► Replace the stem
Leak between cover and body	Bonnet loose	► Tighten the bolts to the specified torque
	Seal damaged	► Replace seal
Leak in the seating	Foreign bodies between obturator and seating	► Remove foreign body / flush the system
	Seating damaged	► Replace the body
	Seal of obturator damaged	► Replace the obturator

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Body leaking	Discontinuity/gas cavity open	► Replace the body
Valve does not open / close	Gland nut overtightened	► Loosen the gland nut ► Tightness must still be ensured
	Thread seized	► Replace bonnet
	Actuator not working	► Check energy supply to the actuator ► Check limit switches

7.5 Spare parts

We require the following details for your spare part orders:

- ☐ article no. of the spare part package,
- ☐ desired delivery quantity,
- ☐ dispatch and delivery address,
- ☐ desired method of dispatch.

7.6 Returns / complaints

Use the Service form in case of returns/complaints.



Contact in case of service:

Herose.com → Service → Complaints

E-mail: service@herose.com

Fax: +49 4531 509 – 9285

8 Disassembly and disposal

8.1 Notices regarding the disassembly

- Take note of all national and local safety requirements.
- The pipework system must be depressurised.
- The medium and valve must be at ambient temperature.
- Vent / flush the pipework system in the case of corrosive and aggressive media.

8.2 Disposal

1. Dismantle the valve.
Collect greases and lubricating fluids during dismantling.
2. Separate the materials:
 - ☐ Metal
 - ☐ Synthetic material
 - ☐ Electronic scrap
 - ☐ Greases and lubricating fluids
3. Carry out a sorted disposal of the materials.