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Operating Manual for
Float-Controlled Condensate Trap and Automatic Vent Valve
Type: Mini-N 1064 and Mini-N 8064, PN 16, G1/2

1.0 Safety instructions
1.1 Proper use

Any improper use, intervention in the design and deviation from the design data automatically lead to termination of the warranty. The float-controlled condensate trap type 1064 is designed for the discharge of condensate from steam, compressed air and pressure gas systems. The automatic vent valve type 8064 is designed for the discharge of air and gas at the high points of liquid-filled systems. Any other use is not permissible. The manufacturer is not liable for damage resulting from any other use. The user or operator bears the risk in this case. This also applies analogously to incorrect assembly, startup, use and maintenance.

1.2 Warnings and symbols

+ There is a risk of personal injury due to escaping operating medium as well as because of pressure and temperature. Failure to comply with these warnings may lead to accidents.
+ Follow the instructions in this operating manual.
+ The operator must ensure that this operating manual and, if necessary, other relevant documents are available on site.
+ Only properly qualified personnel may be assigned to handling this equipment.
+ Any mode of operation that may impair safety must be avoided.

2.0 General description and use
2.1 Design of condensate trap type 1064

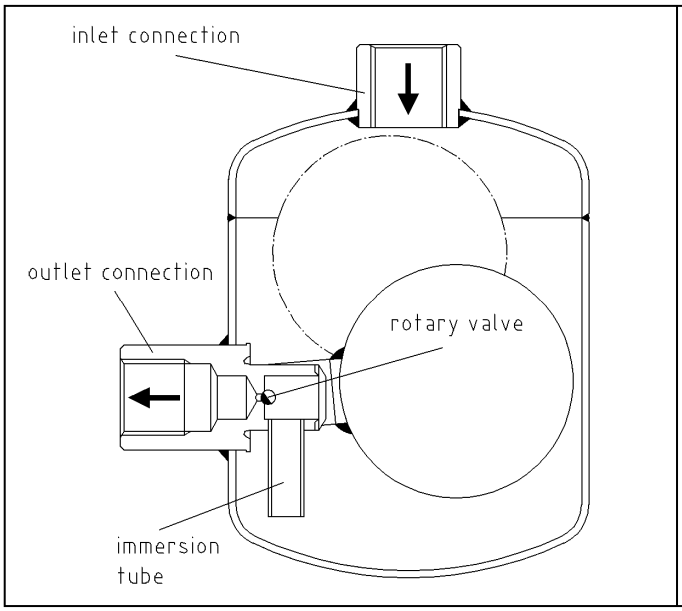


Fig. 1: Condensate trap type 1064

Design of automatic vent valve type 8064

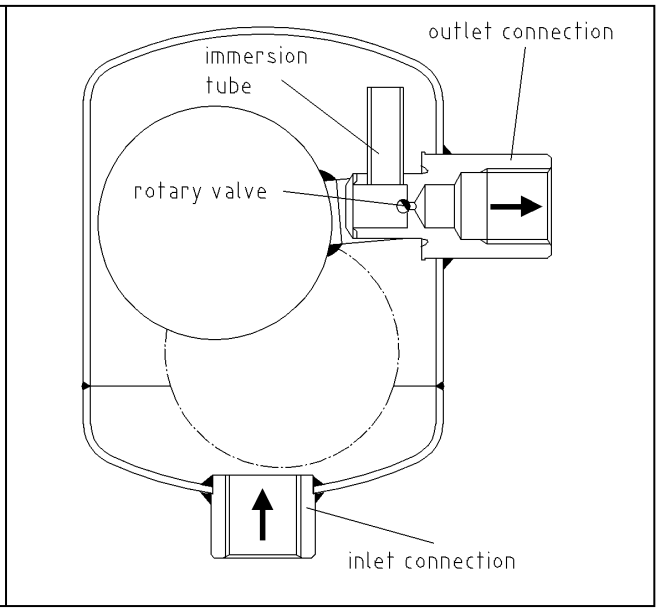


Fig. 2: Automatic vent valve type 8064

2.2 Identification and operating limits: on outlet connection and/or housing
2.3 Functional limit of float control: 12 bar g
2.4 Throughput capacity / venting capacity: See Works Standard Sheet 1064 and 8064.

2.5 Function of condensate trap

+ Due to its gravity, the condensate flows down to the deepest point, i.e. into the condensate trap housing. A rising condensate level lifts the float and through the connection / rotary valve the valve opening is opened. When the condensate level drops, the control closes.
+ For proper function of the float control with compressed air and pressure gases, the gas in the condensate trap housing must be able to move into the gas space with the same operating pressure above the condensate trap (pressure compensation) via the vertical inlet connection.

2.6 Function of automatic vent valve

+ The automatic vent valve is installed upside down (Fig. 2). The inlet connection is located at the bottom. Install a shut-off valve (preferably a ball valve) in the rising pipe to the vent valve.
+ In the lower float position air and gases escape via the immersion tube positioned upward through the open valve opening to the outlet. In the case of liquid, the float is raised, the control closes:
+ Since it is a metallic valve seat, slight leakage of drops cannot be avoided. A collecting line must be provided if necessary (see examples of installation in Fig. 3) and depending on the hazards due to the operating medium.

3.0 Condensate trap: Installation

+ Installation at low points in pipeline or system (see section 2.5)
+ Fitting position according to Fig. 1
+ The flow direction is as indicated by the arrow
+ Remove protective caps from condensate inlet and outlet
+ To avoid down times, it is recommended that a shut-off valve be installed in front of and, if necessary, behind the condensate trap.
+ For pressure gases, the outlet connection is to put into an open condensate reservoir.

3.1 Vent valve: Installation

+ Installation according to Fig. 3 via a vertical rising pipe at high point in system
+ Fitting position according to Fig. 2
+ The flow direction is as indicated by the arrow
+ Remove protective caps from condensate inlet and outlet
+ To avoid down times, it is recommended that a shut-off valve (preferably a ball valve) be installed in front of the vent valve.

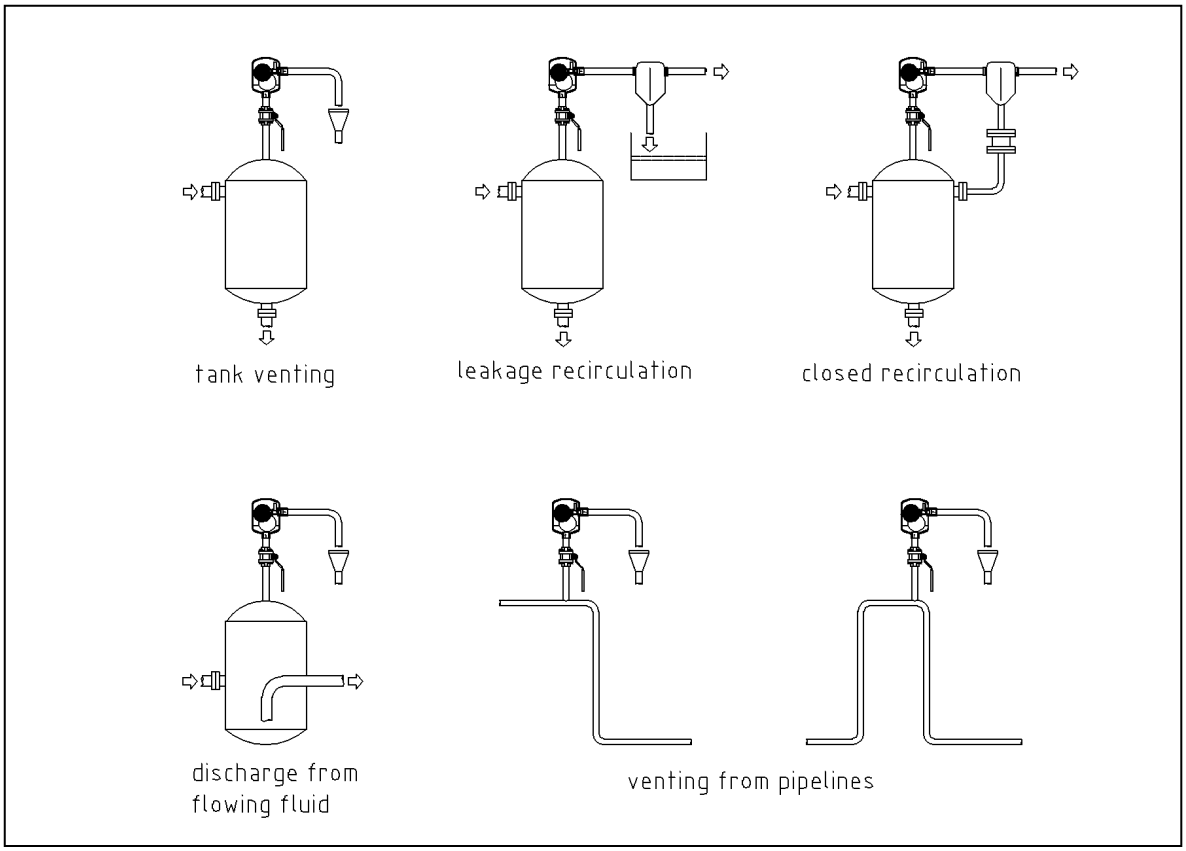


Fig. 3: Examples of installation of 8064

4.0 Monitoring and checking

+ Malfunctions arise either as condensate backup (use as a condensate trap) or as steam or gas entry.
+ Steam or gas entry can be determined approx by means of a RIFOX-ultrasonic measuring device.
+ In order to visualize a gas leakage, the outlet connection is to put into an open condensate reservoir.

The permanent presence of a minimum condensate level is a prerequisite for complete gas tightness. Therefore, the drain must always be filled with water before commissioning.

Requirement for permanent gas tightness however is the constant supply of falling drops of condensate. If no condensate falls for a number of hours or days, then this can lead to gas leakage through the closed valve closure.

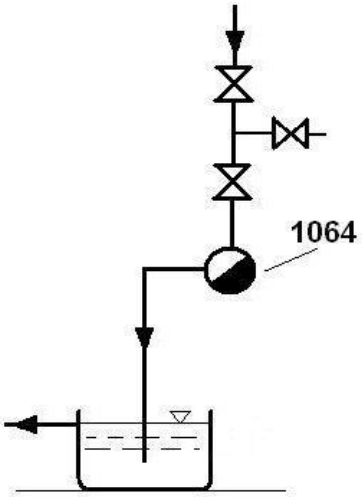
5.0 Maintenance / inspection

+ The condensate trap is designed as an enclosed and maintenance-free unit. In the case of malfunction, the condensate trap should be replaced and sent to Rifox.

6.0 Conformity assessment

In accordance with Art. 3, par. 3 of the Pressure Equipment Directive the described pressure device bears no CE mark.

7.0 Installation examples for condensate trap

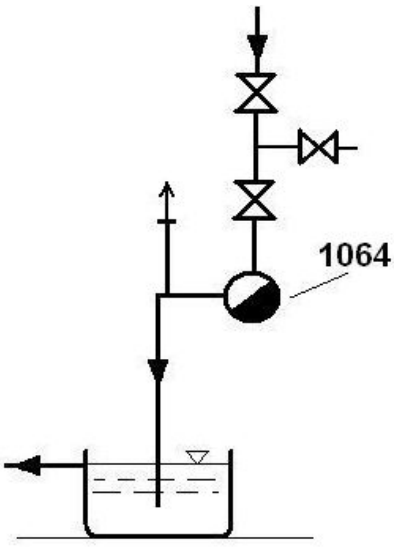


***Scheme A*:**

Control by water supply: Trap with downstream water supply for optical control.

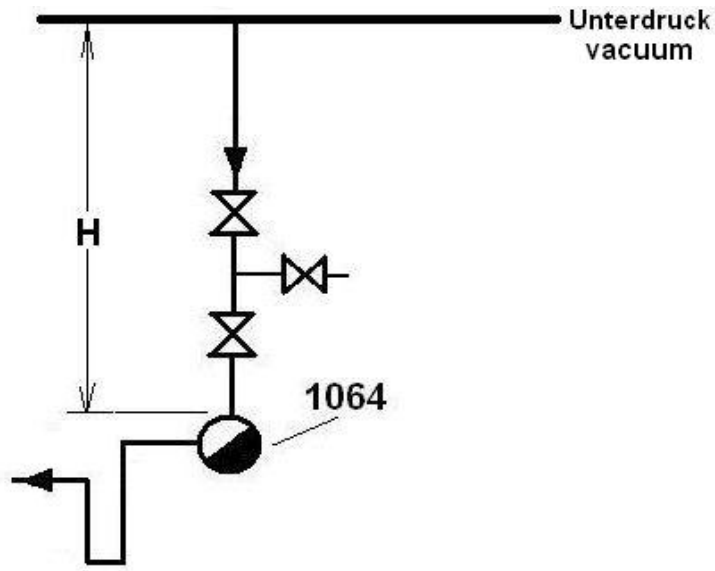
Pressure peaks will be intercepted by the trap.

The water supply acts as a barrier in case of malfunction or loss of the minimal condensate level in the steam trap.



***Scheme B*:**

Back feed the leakage: The leakage is feed back to reduced pressure in the system.



***Scheme C*:**
Trap for System with vacuum:

Downstream siphon prevents the suction of air from the atmosphere. Pressure peaks will be intercepted by the traps.

The mounting depth H allows climbing up the condensate column, which will overcome the negative pressure. The mounting depth is dependent on the vacuum and the required performance (amount of condensate) from.