

Type 2036

Robolux multiple-way diaphragm valve



Operating Instructions

We reserve the right to make technical changes without notice.
Technische Änderungen vorbehalten.
Sous réserve de modifications techniques.

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Operating Instructions 2003/04_EUen_00809601 / Original DE

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1 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The operating instructions describe the entire life cycle of the device. Keep these instructions in a location which is easily accessible to every user and make these instructions available to every new owner of the device.



WARNING!

Important safety information.

Failure to observe these instructions may result in hazardous situations.

- ▶ The operating instructions must be read and understood.

1.1 Definition of term / abbreviation

In these instructions, the term 'device' always refers to the Robolux Multiway Diaphragm Valve Type 2036.

In these instructions, the term 'Diaphragm Valve' always refers to the Robolux Multiway Diaphragm Valve Type 2036.



Ex area: stands for potentially explosive area.

Ex approval: stands for approval in the potentially explosive area.

1.2 Symbols



DANGER!

Warns of an immediate danger.

- ▶ Failure to observe the warning will result in a fatal or serious injury.



WARNING!

Warns of a potentially dangerous situation.

- ▶ Failure to observe the warning may result in serious injuries or death.



CAUTION!

Warns of a possible danger.

- ▶ Failure to observe this warning may result in a moderate or minor injury.

NOTE!

Warns of damage to property.



Important additional information, tips and recommendations.



Refers to information in these operating instructions or in other documentation.

- ▶ indicates an instruction to prevent risks.

→ designates a procedure which you must carry out.

2 AUTHORIZED USE

Improper use of the Robolux multiway diaphragm valve Type 2036 may represent a hazard to persons, neighboring equipment and the environment.

The device is designed for controlling the flow-rate of liquid media.

- ▶ In the potentially explosion-risk area the device may be used only according to the specification on the separate Ex type label. For use observe the additional information enclosed with the device together.
- ▶ with safety instructions for the explosion-risk area.
- ▶ The approved data, the operating conditions and conditions of use specified in the contract documents, operating instructions and on the type label are to be observed during use.
- ▶ Protect device from damaging environmental influences (e.g. radiation, humidity, steam, etc.). If anything is unclear, consult the relevant sales office.
- ▶ Use the device only in conjunction with third-party devices and components recommended and authorized by Bürkert.
- ▶ Correct transportation, storage, and installation, as well as careful use and maintenance are essential for reliable and faultless operation.
- ▶ Use the device only as intended.

3 BASIC SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

These safety instructions do not make allowance for any

- Contingencies and events which may arise during the installation, operation, and maintenance of the devices.
- Local safety regulations – the operator is responsible for observing these regulations, also in relation to the installation personnel.



DANGER!

Risk of injury from high pressure in the equipment / device.

- ▶ Before working on equipment or device, switch off the pressure and deaerate / drain lines.

Risk of electric shock (when electrical component installed).

- ▶ Before reaching into the device, switch off the power supply and secure to prevent reactivation.
- ▶ Observe applicable accident prevention and safety regulations for electrical equipment.



WARNING!

Risk of injury caused by the spring jumping out when the actuator is opened.

- ▶ The actuator must not be opened.



WARNING!

Risk of burns.

The surface of the device may become hot during long-term operation.

- ▶ Do not touch the device with bare hands.

Risk of being crushed by moving spindle ends.

- ▶ Install transparent cap.

Danger due to loud noises.

Depending on the operating conditions, the device may generate loud noises. More detailed information on the likelihood of loud noises is available from the relevant sales office.

- ▶ Wear hearing protection when in the vicinity of the device.
- ▶ Observe the noise pressure level in the technical data.



CAUTION!

Leaking medium when the diaphragm is worn.

- ▶ Regularly check relief bore for leaking medium.
- ▶ If medium is leaking out of the relief bore, change the diaphragm.
- ▶ If the media is hazardous, protect the area surrounding the discharge point against dangers.

Generally hazardous situations.

To prevent injuries:

- ▶ Ensure that the system cannot be activated unintentionally.
- ▶ Installation and repair work may be carried out by authorized technicians only and with the appropriate tools.
- ▶ Do not transport, install or remove heavy devices without the aid of a second person and using suitable auxiliary equipment.
- ▶ After an interruption in the electrical or pneumatic supply, ensure that the process is restarted in a defined or controlled manner.
- ▶ The device must only be operated when in a perfect condition and in consideration of the operating instructions.
- ▶ Observe the safety regulations specific to the plant for application planning and operation of the device.
- ▶ The plant operator is responsible for the safe operation and handling of the plant.

To prevent material damage:

- ▶ Supply only media to the media connections that are specified in chapter “7 Technical data” as flow media.
- ▶ Do not place the valve under mechanical stress (e.g. by placing objects on it or standing on it).
- ▶ Do not make any external alterations to the valves. Do not apply paint to body parts or screws.

4 GENERAL INFORMATION

4.1 Contact address

Germany

Bürkert Fluid Control Systems
Sales Center
Christian-Bürkert-Str. 13-17
D-74653 Ingelfingen
Tel. + 49 (0) 7940 - 10 91 111
Fax + 49 (0) 7940 - 10 91 448
E-mail: info@burkert.com

International

Contact addresses can be found on the final pages of the printed operating instructions.

And also on the Internet at: www.burkert.com

4.2 Warranty

The warranty is only valid if the diaphragm valve is used as intended in accordance with the specified application conditions.

4.3 Information on the Internet

The operating instructions and data sheets for Types 2036 can be found on the Internet at:

www.burkert.com

5 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

5.1 General description

The manually or pneumatically operated Robolux multiway diaphragm valves¹⁾ have been designed as a system for the control of ultra-pure, sterile, aggressive or abrasive media. They allow for optimal collection, draining or distribution of critical process media.

¹⁾ In the following text the Robolux Multiway Diaphragm Valve is referred to as 'diaphragm valve' for brevity's sake.

5.2 Device versions

The diaphragm valve can be adapted to very different usage conditions on account of its modular design.

Depending on the connection size of the diaphragm valves three construction sizes are available (RV50, RV70, RV110).

The valve body is made from a stainless steel block. For certain usage conditions valve bodies made of plastic (PVDF or PP) are available.

High-quality diaphragms ensure complete separation of the critical medium from the actuator.

The diaphragm valves can be used for a large variety of control functions. Accordingly, there is a very wide range of configuration variations. Depending on the function the valve can have one, two or three actuators.

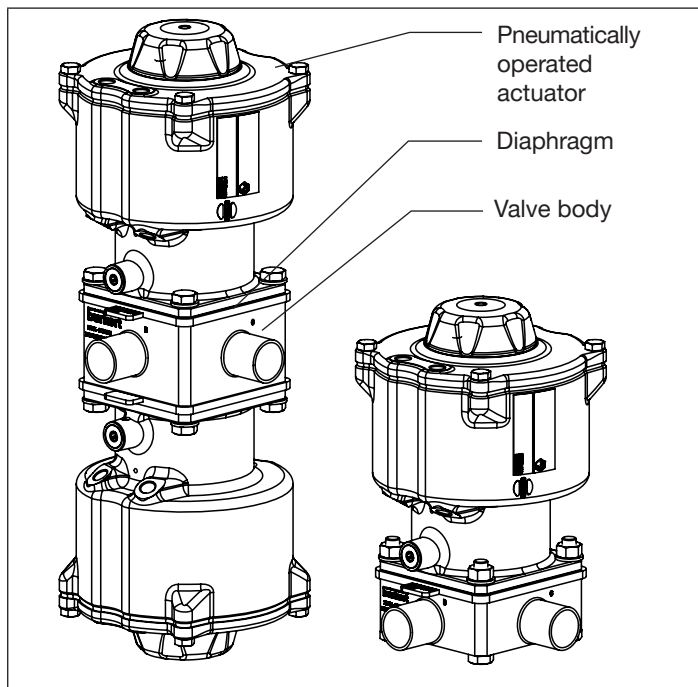


Fig. 1: Diaphragm valve, structure and description

Ex version, with separate Ex type label:

The Ex version may be used in the potentially explosive area. In doing so, observe the specifications on the separate Ex type label and the additional information enclosed with the device together with safety instructions for the Ex area.

5.2.1 Options

The following options are available for controlling the actuators and feedback of the different switching positions.

- Feedback head Type 8685 with up to four position feedback indicators in the versions 24 V DC, AS-Interface and EExi.
- Control head Type 8686 with up to two pilot valves and position indicators in the versions 24 V DC, AS-Interface and EExi.

5.3 Valve self-draining

The way in which self-draining takes place varies according to the valve type. It is very important to know the flow paths for each individual valve before the port / connection (marked with A, B, C or D) for draining is selected.

Contact your Bürkert sales office or our Sales Center, e-mail: info@burkert.com if you have any queries.

Installation positions for self-drainage:

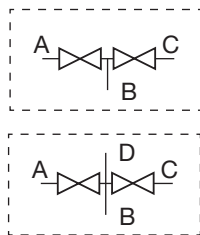
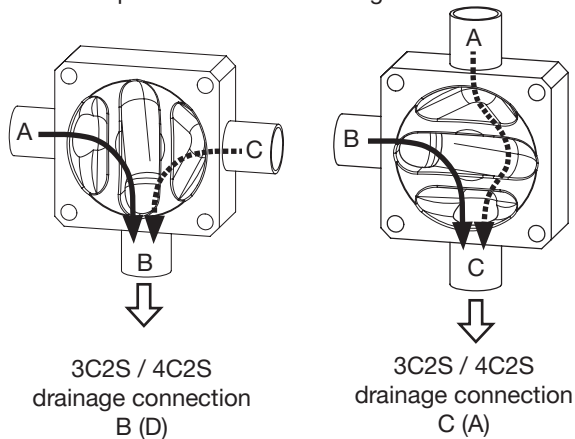


Fig. 2: Self-draining - 3C2S / 4C2S

Installation positions for self-drainage:

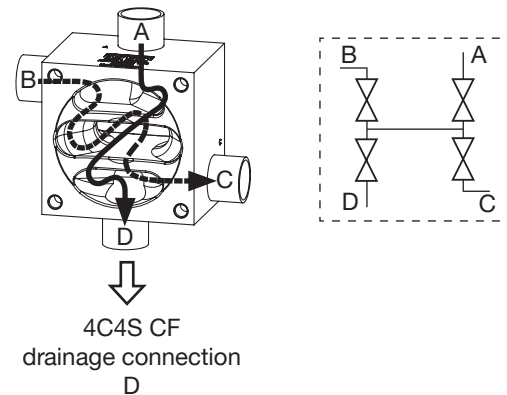


Fig. 3: Self-draining - 4C4S CF

Installation positions for self-drainage:

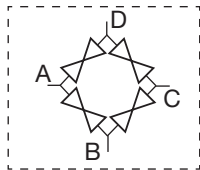
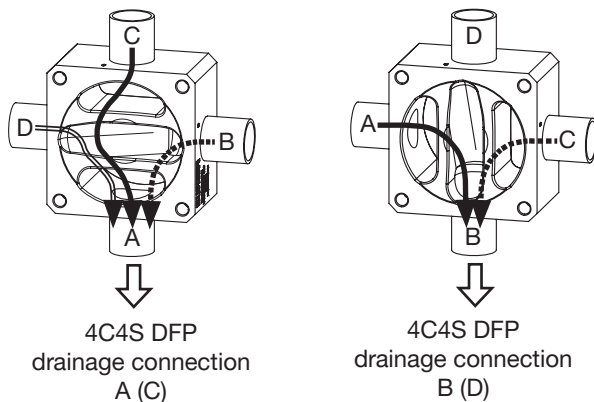
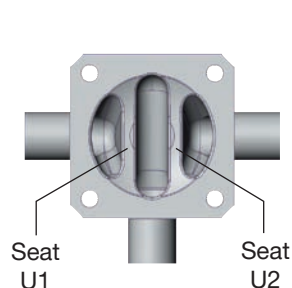


Fig. 4: Self-draining - 4C4S DFP

5.4 Valve symbols and flow diagrams

3 connections, 2 seats
3C2S



4 connections, 2 seats
4C2S

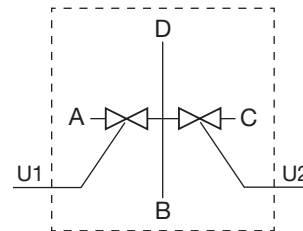
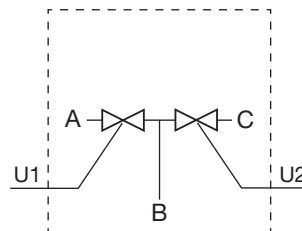
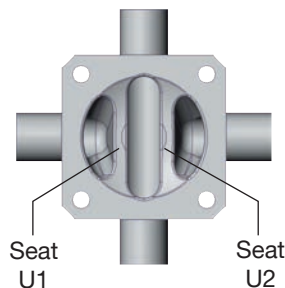
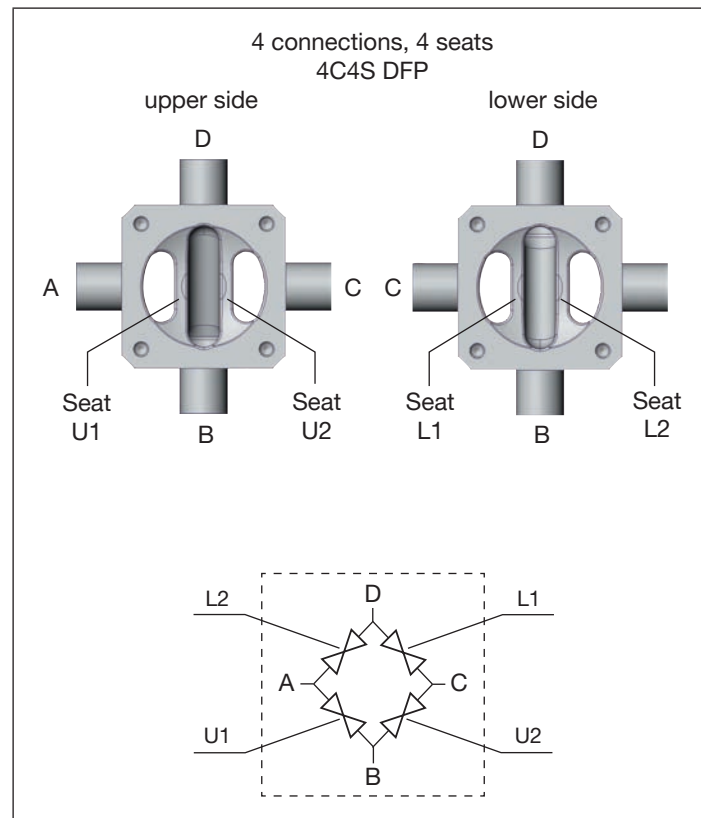
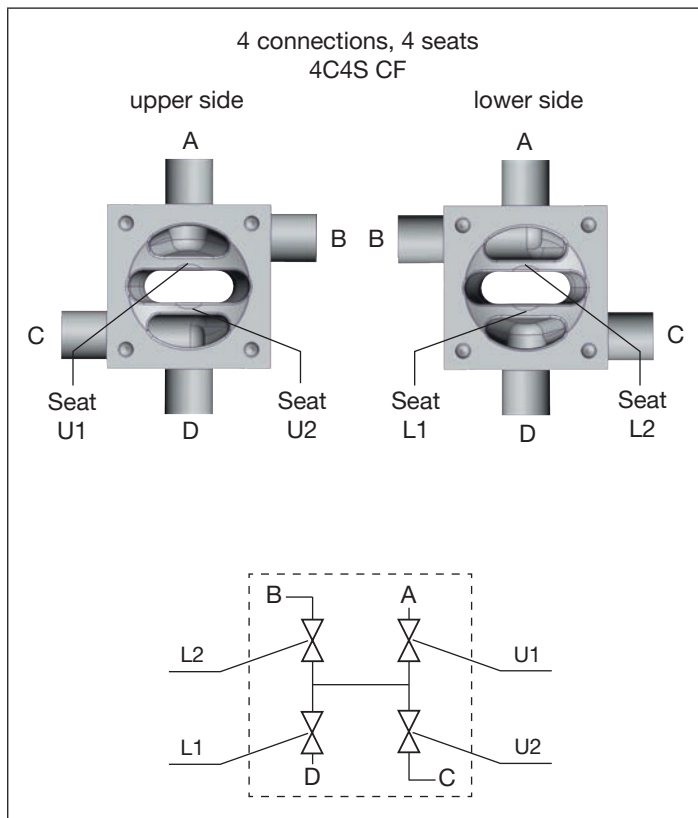


Fig. 5: Valve symbols and flow diagrams - 3C2S / 4C2S



5.5 Valve marking

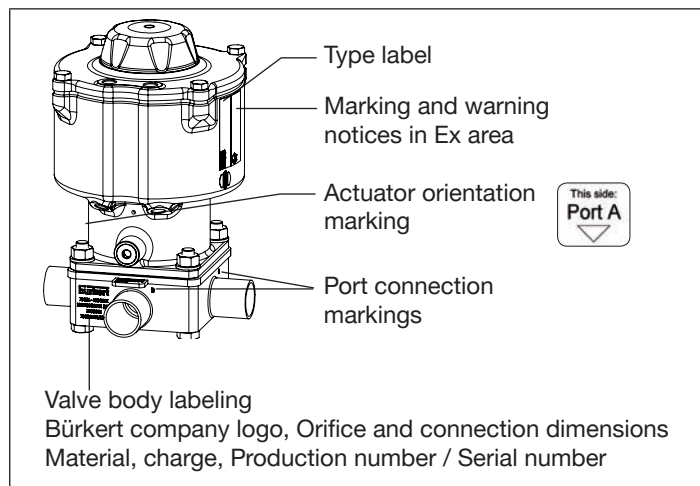


Fig. 8: Valve marking

5.5.1 Type label

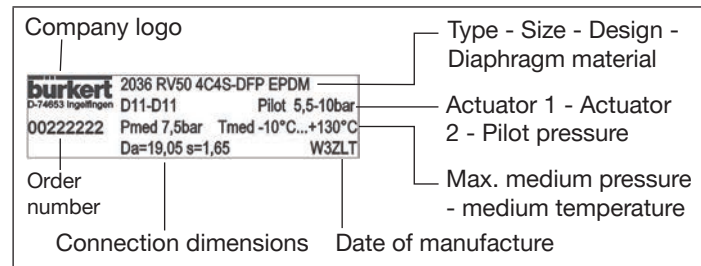


Fig. 9: Type label

5.5.2 Port connection markings

All port connections are provided with letters corresponding to the flow diagrams (see chapter [“5.4 Valve symbols and flow diagrams”](#)).

5.5.3 Actuator orientation marking

The actuator has a marking close to connection A as an aid to ensure correct assembly.

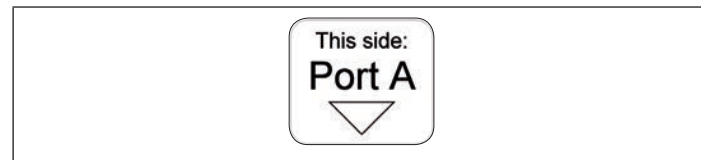


Fig. 10: Actuator orientation marking

5.6 Intended application area

The diaphragm valve has been designed for use with soiled and aggressive media which do not corrode the valve body and the seal materials.

! Observe the maximum pressure range according to the type label.

- Ultra-pure, sterile, aggressive or abrasive media.
- Highly viscous media.

5.6.1 Application areas

e.g. plant construction
 luxury food and food processing industry
 bottling plant
 chemical engineering
 pharmaceuticals

6 STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

6.1 Structure

The diaphragm valve consists of a pneumatically operated piston actuator, diaphragm and multi-port valve body.

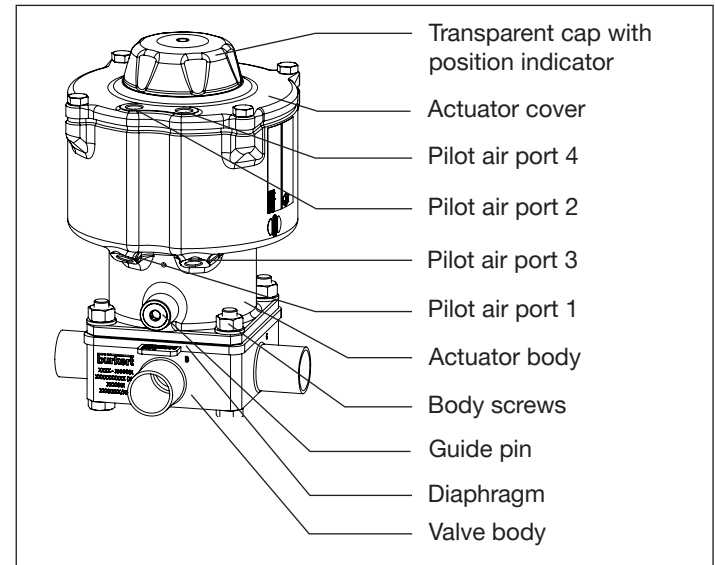


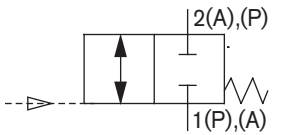
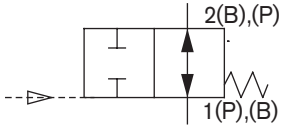
Fig. 11: Piston-controlled diaphragm valve, structure and description

6.2 Actuator

The actuator has two actuator chambers that can be controlled independently of each other and act on one body seat each (double action). Where only one actuator is in operation only one actuator chamber is equipped with the internal functional parts. Spring force (CFA, NC) or pneumatic pilot pressure (CFB, NO) generates the closing force of the actuator.

The force is transmitted onto the corresponding pressure piece and the diaphragm in each case via a spindle connected to the actuator piston.

6.2.1 Control functions (CF)

Control function (CF)	Description
	CF: A, pneumatically operated open / close valve 2/2-way bidirectional closed by spring action
	CF: B, pneumatically operated open / close valve 2/2-way bidirectional open by spring action.

Tab. 1: Control functions (CF)

6.3 Position indicator

The position of both actuator chambers is signaled via position indicators. Two positions are possible:

- Short protrusion of the position indicator → valve closed.
- Long protrusion of the position indicator → valve open



CAUTION!

Risk of being crushed by moving spindle ends.

- Install transparent cap.

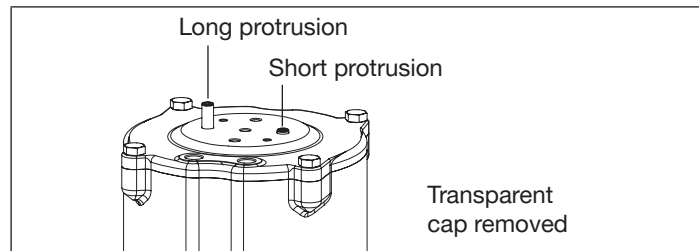


Fig. 12: Position indicator

7 TECHNICAL DATA

7.1 Conformity

The diaphragm valve of Type 2036 comply with EU Directives in accordance with the EU Declaration of Conformity.

7.2 Standards

The applied standards on the basis of which compliance with the EU Directives is confirmed are listed in the EU type examination certificate and / or the EU Declaration of Conformity.

7.3 Type label

See chapter "[5.5 Valve marking](#)".

7.4 Operating conditions



Observe permitted pressure ranges given on the type label of the device.

Ambient temperature	0 – +60 °C ²⁾ higher temperatures on request
Relative humidity	max. 80 % (non-condensing)

²⁾ If a control unit or a pilot valve is used, the max. ambient temperature is +55 °C.

7.5 Mechanical data

Dimensions	see data sheet
Materials	
Valve body	stainless steel: 1.4435/316L (other materials on request)
Diaphragm	EPDM, Advanced PTFE / EPDM, FKM, Gylon / EPDM
Actuator	
Haousing	stainless steel precision casting 1.4308
Pressure piece	PPS (Polyphenylensulfid) and V2A
Connections	
Port connections	welded connection DIN EN ISO 1127 / ISO 4200) / DIN 11866 Series 2, DIN 11850 Series 2 / DIN 11866 Series A ASME BPE / DIN 11866 Series C clamp connection DIN 32676 Series A (DIN pipe) DIN 32676 Series B (ISO pipe) ASME BPE (other connections on request)
Pilot air port	G1/8

Surface quality	interior	Ra 0.5 µm passivated
	exterior	Ra 1.6 µm machined
	optional	electro-polished
	(other surface finishes on request)	
Noise pressure level	< 70 dB (A)	
Installation position	any position; preferably connection B downwards; for self-drainage see chapter “5.3 Valve self-draining”	

The service life of the device depends heavily on the conditions of use. Especially the service life of the diaphragm depends very heavily on the conditions of use, such as the medium, temperatures, switching frequency, pressure etc., and may vary widely in individual cases.

7.5.1 Diaphragm

The diaphragm seals the valve. It must be selected with care. The choice of material should be made bearing in mind the process medium, the temperature and the mechanical boundary conditions (e.g. operating pressure, switching frequency etc.).

The standard materials are contained in the following table.

For conformity with FDA CFR 21 Para. 177.2600 or Para. 177.1550 and USP VI certification, see [“Tab. 2: Diaphragm materials”](#).

Diaphragm material	Code	Description of material	Use	FDA	USP VI
EPDM	AD	Peroxide-vulcanized ethylene-propylene rubber	Oxidizing chemicals, steam and hot water	x	x
Advanced PTFE / EPDM	EK	Advanced PTFE laminated EPDM	Most chemicals and acids	x	x
Gylon / EPDM	ER	Gylon laminated EPDM	Most chemicals and acids, steam and hot water	x	x

Tab. 2: Diaphragm materials

7.6 Fluidic data

Media	
Flow media	ultra-pure, sterile, aggressive, (see chapter “7.5.1 Diaphragm”)
Media pressure	see chapter “7.6.1 Pressure ranges”
Media temperature	
stainless steel / EPDM	+5 to +130 °C (max. +140 °C for 60 min.)
stainless steel / Advanced PTFE	+5 to +90 °C (no steam)
stainless steel / Gylon	+15 to +130 °C (max. +140 °C for 60 min.)
Pilot medium	Neutral gases, dry air (min. 10 K below min. operating temperature), preferably uncoiled
Pilot pressure ³⁾	6 – 10 bar (RV50, RV70) 6 – 7 bar (RV110) from 4.2 bar (with reduced medium pressure) on request

³⁾ *Pressure values [bar]: Overpressure with respect to atmospheric pressure*

7.6.1 Pressure ranges

Pilot pressure and operation pressure for CFA, NC

Values for stainless steel valve body

Size	Actuator version ⁴⁾	Pilot pressure [bar] ⁵⁾	Test criterion	Max. operation pressure [bar] ⁵⁾		
				EPDM	Advanced PTFE / EPDM	Gylon / EPDM
RV50	D11, D12, D21	6...10	Static	7,5	7,5	5,5
			Dynamic	6,5	5,5	4,5
	D55	4,2...10	Static	5,0	3,5	-
			Dynamic	4,0	2,5	-
RV70	D11, D12, D21	6...10	Static	8,0	8,0	5,5
			Dynamic	6,0	6,0	5,0
	D55	4,2...10	Static	5,5	6,0	4,5
			Dynamic	3,5	4,0	4,0
RV110	D11, D12, D21	6...7	Static	7,0	7,5	6,0
			Dynamic	5,0	5,5	5,0
	D55	4,2...7	Static	5,0	5,0	4,0
			Dynamic	3,0	3,0	3,0

Tab. 3: *Pilot pressure and operation pressure*

⁴⁾ *See type label.*

⁵⁾ *Pressure values [bar]: Overpressure with respect to atmospheric pressure*

Remarks

Static leak-tightness:

Valve is closed (diaphragm is in contact with the body seat). One side of the body seat is under pressure. At the given pressure no leakage takes place via the body seat.

Dynamic leak-tightness:

Valve is open and the medium is flowing through it. The downstream flow is only slightly throttled by components placed downstream. Both sides of the body seat are under pressure. The valve is closed (CFA, NC via spring force; CFB, NO via pilot pressure). At the given pressure the valve closes onto the body seat and the seal is complete.

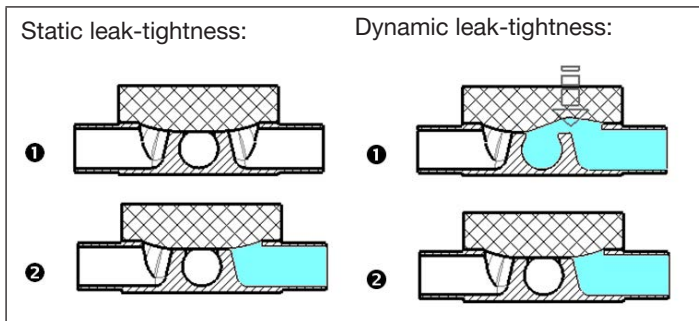


Fig. 13: Static and dynamic leak-tightness

Pilot pressure and operation pressure for CFB, NO

The following graphs illustrate the required minimum pilot pressure depending on the medium pressure for control function B.

Permitted pilot pressure range: 2 – 7 bar.



The pilot pressure should be selected to be as low as possible to reduce wear on the diaphragm.

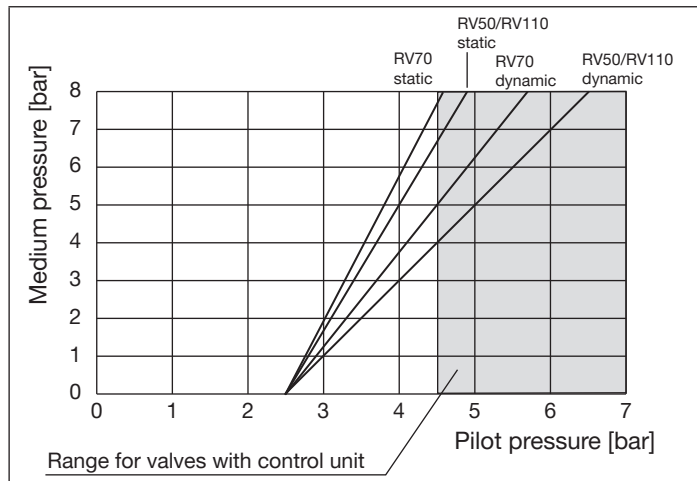


Fig. 14: Pilot pressure depending on the medium pressure

8 ASSEMBLY



DANGER!

Risk of injury from high pressure in the equipment / device.

- ▶ Before working on equipment or device, switch off the pressure and deaerate / drain lines.



WARNING!

Risk of injury from improper assembly.

- ▶ Installation must only be carried out by authorized technicians and with the appropriate tools.

Risk of injury from unintentional activation of the system and uncontrolled restart.

- ▶ Secure system from unintentional activation.
- ▶ Following assembly, ensure a controlled restart.



CAUTION!

Risk of injury due to a heavy device.

A heavy device can fall down during transport or during installation and cause injuries.

- ▶ Transport, install and dismantle a heavy device with the help of another person.
- ▶ Use appropriate tools.

8.1 Before installation

- Ensure the pipelines are flush.
- Pay attention to the flow direction.

8.1.1 Installation position

- Installation position: any, preferably with connection B downwards.
- Installation for self-drainage of the valve body: see chapter [“5.3 Valve self-draining”](#)

8.1.2 Preparatory work

- Clean pipelines (sealing material, swarf, etc.).
- Support and align pipelines.

Devices with welded connection

NOTE!

Damage to diaphragm or actuator.

- ▶ Before welding in the valve body disassemble the actuator and diaphragm.

Remove the actuator from the valve body:

- Move the actuator to the upper actuator position (CFA, NC: by applying pilot pressure; CFB, NO: by removing the pilot pressure).
- Mark the position of the actuator in relation to the valve body.
- Unscrew the four body screws that connect the valve body with the actuator. Remove the actuator and the diaphragm.

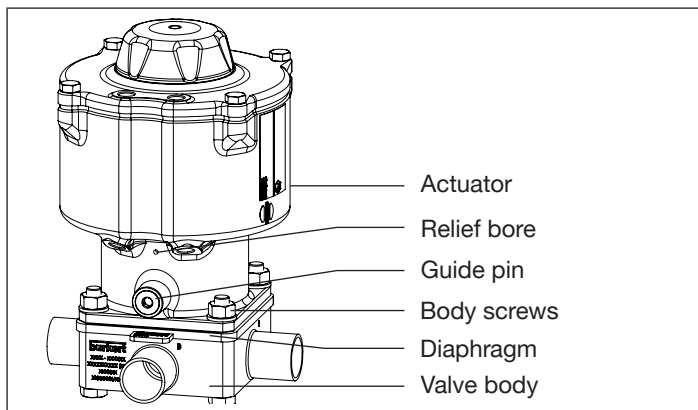


Fig. 15: Assembly

8.2 Installation



WARNING!

Risk of injury from improper assembly.

Non-compliance with the tightening torques is dangerous due to possible discharge of medium and possible release of pressure.

► Observe the tightening torque (see [“Tab. 4”](#)).

NOTE!

When installing the device in the system, note:

The device and the relief bore must be accessible.

8.2.1 Installing the valve body

Welded connection

→ Weld valve body in pipeline system.

Other valve body designs

→ Connect valve body to pipeline.

8.2.2 Installing the actuator (welded connection)

- Move the actuator to the upper actuator position (CFA, NC: by applying pilot pressure; CFB, NO: by removing the pilot pressure).
- Put the actuator / diaphragm on the valve body with correct alignment (so that the markings made previously align). In the case of RV110 the four spacer sleeves must be inserted in the designated body holes (see [“Fig. 19: Disassembly / assembly the diaphragm”](#), page 26).
- Tighten the diagonally opposed body screws / nuts until there is visible, uniform mechanical contact between the valve body, diaphragm and actuator.
- Switch the diaphragm valve twice.
- Move the actuator to the lower actuator position (CFA, NC: by removing pilot pressure; CFB, NO: by applying the pilot pressure).



WARNING!

Risk of injury from discharge of medium and release of pressure.

- ▶ Tighten the body screws sufficiently (see [“Tab. 4”](#)).

→ Tighten body screws in diagonal pairs in three stages (approx. 1/3, approx. 2/3, 3/3 of the tightening torque), according to [“Tab. 4”](#).

The diaphragm should be positioned and pressed evenly all around the actuator and valve body.

Size	Tightening torque [Nm]
RV50	6
RV70	17
RV110	30

Tab. 4: Tightening torque

8.3 Pneumatic connection



WARNING!

Risk of injury from unsuitable connection hoses.

Hoses which cannot withstand the pressure and temperature range may result in hazardous situations.

- ▶ Use only hoses which are authorized for the indicated pressure and temperature range.
- ▶ Observe the data sheet specifications from the hose manufacturers.

8.3.1 Connection of the pilot medium



To comply with the degree of protection IP65 / IP67 on the pilot air port which is not required (for CFA, NC and CFB, NO), install an exhaust air line in the dry area.

For the assignment of pilot air ports refer to the installation and dimensional drawing included with delivery of the valve. Compare also the information given in chapter [“6 Structure and function”](#).

The use of pneumatic hose with a minimum size of 6/4 mm is recommended. For longer hose lengths the hose cross-sections should be adapted accordingly.



In aggressive surroundings and in situations where moisture could enter the actuator via the exhaust air port or muffler the exhaust air should be collected and ducted to a non-critical location.

Control function A:

- Connect the control medium to the pilot air port 1 and / or 3 (see “Fig. 16”).

Control function B:

- Connect the control medium to the pilot air port 2 and / or 4 (see “Fig. 16”).

Silencer

- Connect the silencer into the free air discharge connection (see “Fig. 16”).

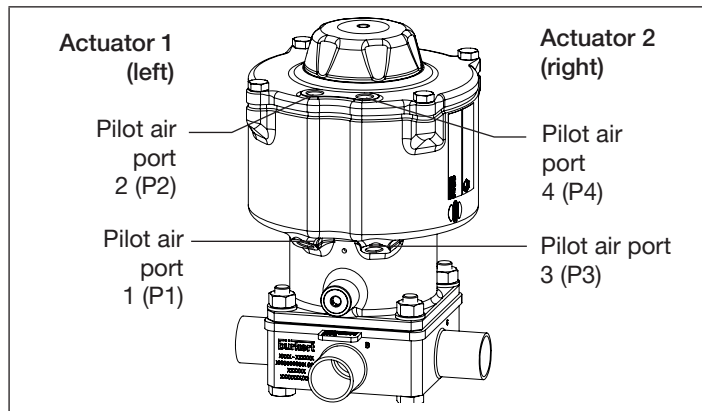


Fig. 16: Pneumatic connection

Actuator version	Actuator 1		Actuator 2	
	CF	Connection	CF	Connection
D11, D55 CFA / CFA (NC / NC)	CFA, NC	Pilot air → P1 P2: air discharge	CFA	Pilot air → P3 P4: air discharge
D12 CFA / CFB (NC / NO)	CFA, NC	Pilot air → P1 P2: air discharge	CFB	Pilot air → P4 P3: air discharge
D21 CFB / CFA (NO / NC)	CFB, NO	Pilot air → P2 P1: air discharge	CFA	Pilot air → P3 P4: air discharge
D22 CFB / CFB (NO / NO)	CFB, NO	Pilot air → P2 P1: air discharge	CFB	Pilot air → P4 P3: air discharge

Tab. 5: Pneumatic connection for actuator versions

CFA, NC : Valve normally closed by spring action

CFB, NO : Valve normally open by spring action

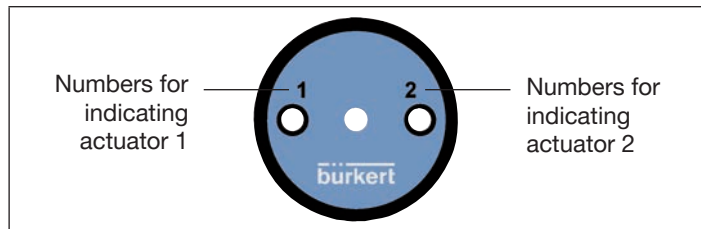


Fig. 17: Cover film

9 ELECTRICAL CONTROL UNIT



The electrical connection of the pilot valve / control unit is described in the operating instructions for the pilot valve / control unit.

10 DISASSEMBLY



DANGER!

Risk of injury from discharge of medium and release of pressure.

It is dangerous to remove a device which is under pressure due to the sudden release of pressure or discharge of medium.

- ▶ Before removing a device, switch off the pressure and vent the lines.



If the valve is to be reused after removal, the actuator must be removed before disassembly where welded bodies are involved. For this, refer to the assembly instructions.

- Loosen pneumatic connection.
- Remove device.

11 MAINTENANCE, CLEANING



DANGER!

Risk of injury from high pressure in the equipment / device.

- ▶ Before working on equipment or device, switch off the pressure and deaerate / drain lines.

Risk of electric shock.

- ▶ Before reaching into the device, switch off the power supply and secure to prevent reactivation.
- ▶ Observe applicable accident prevention and safety regulations for electrical equipment.



WARNING!

Risk of injury from improper maintenance.

- ▶ Installation must only be carried out by authorized technicians and with the appropriate tools.

Risk of injury from unintentional activation of the system and uncontrolled restart.

- ▶ Secure system from unintentional activation.
- ▶ Following maintenance, ensure a controlled restart.

11.1 Servicing intervals

Check the diaphragm valves regularly for proper operation in terms of assembly, installation and operation. Take the following factors into account when planning servicing intervals:

- Operational conditions (amount of usage, improper usage),
- manufacturer's specifications in the technical documentation (e.g. mechanical service life,
- major system modifications.

11.2 Servicing work



Do not repair the device yourself, but replace it with an equivalent device. Repairs may be performed by the manufacturer only.

11.2.1 Actuator

The actuator of the diaphragm valve is maintenance-free provided it is used according to these operating instructions.

11.2.2 Wearing parts of the diaphragm valve

The diaphragm is subject to wear.

→ If leakage occurs replace the diaphragm (see chapter [“12 Repairs”](#)).



A bulging diaphragm may reduce the flow rate.



The replacement of the diaphragm is described in chapter [“12 Repairs”](#).

11.3 Cleaning

NOTE!

Avoid causing damage with cleaning agents.

- ▶ Before cleaning, check that the cleaning agents are compatible with the device materials.

Actuator

→ Clean the actuator surface using a moist cloth. Only use cleaning agents that do not attack the actuator surface.

Valve body / diaphragm

→ The valve bodies are suitable for CIP. Clean the valves using cleaning agents that do not attack the valve body and diaphragm materials. Avoid cleaning agents with high pH values.

12 REPAIRS



DANGER!

Risk of injury from high pressure in the equipment / device.

- ▶ Before working on equipment or device, switch off the pressure and deaerate / drain lines.

Risk of electric shock.

- ▶ Before reaching into the device, switch off the power supply and secure to prevent reactivation.
- ▶ Observe applicable accident prevention and safety regulations for electrical equipment.



WARNING!

Risk of injury from improper repair.

- ▶ Installation must only be carried out by authorized technicians and with the appropriate tools.
- ▶ Observe the tightening torques.
- ▶ On completion of the work check valve for leaks and function.

Risk of injury from unintentional activation of the system and uncontrolled restart.

- ▶ Secure system from unintentional activation.
- ▶ Following maintenance, ensure a controlled restart.

12.1 Replacing the diaphragm

Required spare part

- Diaphragm

12.1.1 Disassembly of the actuator and diaphragm

- Move the actuator to the upper actuator position (CFA, NC: by applying pilot pressure; CFB, NO: by removing the pilot pressure).
- Mark the position of the actuator in relation to the valve body.
- Unscrew the four body screws that connect the valve body with the actuator. Remove the valve body.
- Move the actuator to the lower actuator position (CFA, NC: by removing pilot pressure; CFB, NO: by applying the pilot pressure).
- Unscrew guide pin all the way.

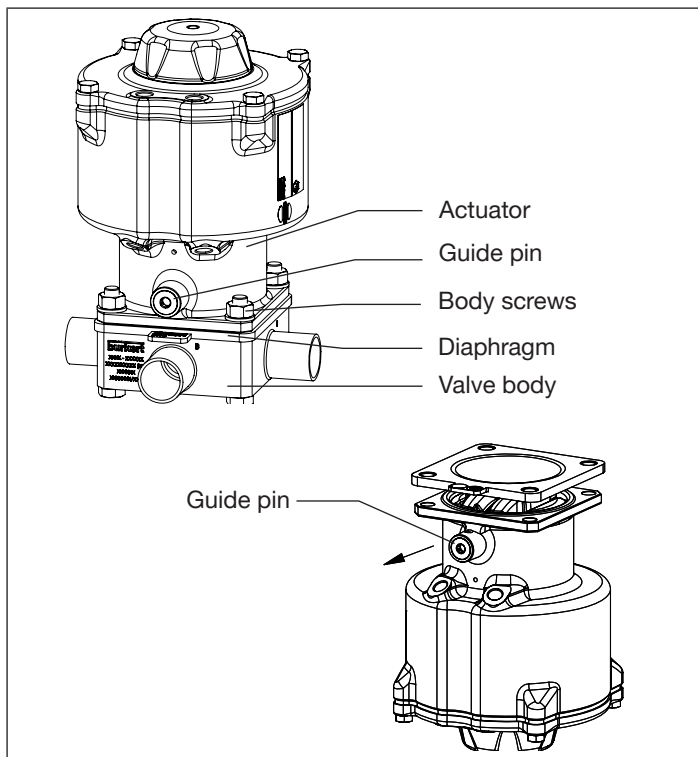


Fig. 18: Repairs

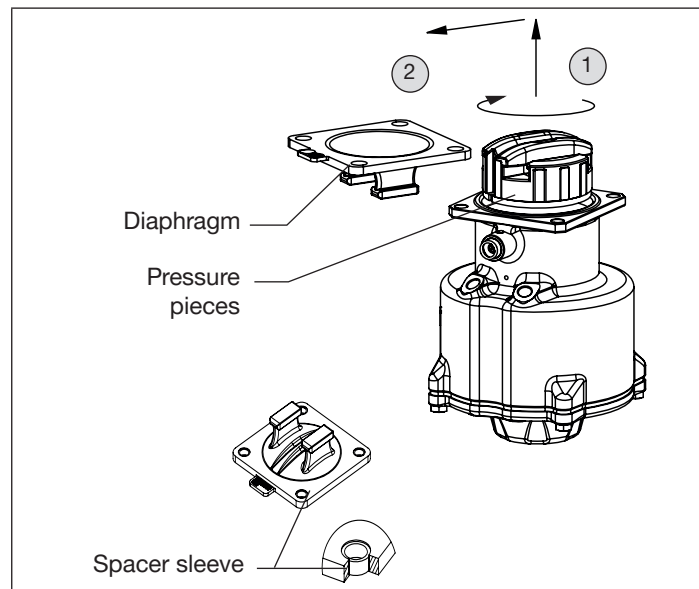


Fig. 19: Disassembly / assembly the diaphragm

- Turn the diaphragm and pressure pieces through 30° and take them out (step 1).
- Take the diaphragm out of the pressure pieces sideways (step 2).

12.1.2 Assembly of actuator and diaphragm



WARNING!

Risk of injury from moving parts in the device.

- ▶ When applying or removing the pilot pressure on the actuator, keep limbs and objects away from the openings of the actuator.

- Move the actuator to the lower actuator position (CFA, NC: by removing pilot pressure; CFB, NO: by applying the pilot pressure).
- Insert the diaphragm into the guide of the pressure pieces. Make sure that the four spacing sleeves are installed (see "Fig. 19").
- Insert the pressure pieces into the actuator. Make sure that the actuator spindles are fully inserted into the corresponding recesses of the pressure pieces (see "Fig. 20").
- Turn the diaphragm and pressure pieces through approx. 30°.

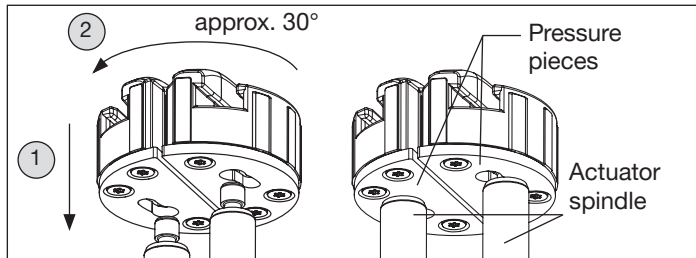


Fig. 20: Assembly pressure pieces

NOTE!

Damage to the diaphragm.

- ▶ Turn diaphragm and pressure pieces only as far as is required until the actuator and diaphragm screw holes are in alignment.

- Screw guide pin all the way in ("Fig. 18").
- Move the actuator to the upper actuator position (CFA, NC: by applying pilot pressure; CFB, NO: by removing the pilot pressure).

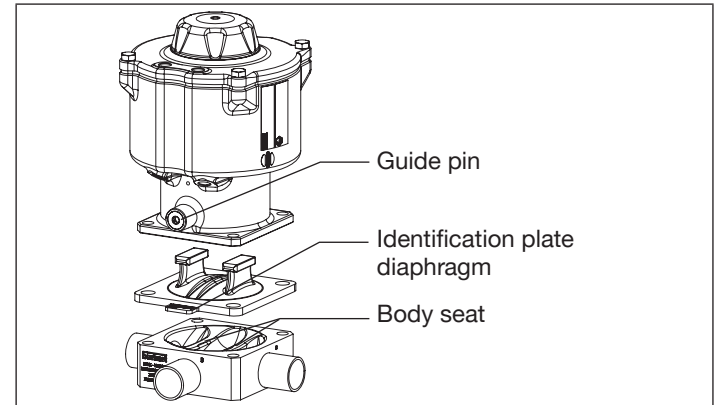


Fig. 21: Assembly of the actuator

- Put the actuator / diaphragm on the valve body with correct alignment (so that the markings made previously align, or guide pin, identification plate and body seats have been aligned in parallel). In the case of RV110 the four spacer sleeves must be inserted in the designated body holes.
- Tighten the diagonally opposed body screws / nuts until there is visible, uniform mechanical contact between the valve body, diaphragm and actuator.
- Switch the diaphragm valve twice.



WARNING!

Risk of injury from discharge of medium and release of pressure.

- ▶ Tighten the body screws sufficiently (see “Tab. 6”).

- Move the actuator to the lower actuator position (CFA, NC: by removing pilot pressure; CFB, NO: by applying the pilot pressure).
- Tighten body screws in diagonal pairs in three stages (approx. 1/3, approx. 2/3, 3/3 of the tightening torque), according to “Tab. 6”.
The diaphragm should be positioned and pressed evenly all around the actuator and valve body.

Size	Tightening torque [Nm]
RV50	6
RV70	17
RV110	30

Tab. 6: Tightening torque

13 MALFUNCTIONS

Malfunction	Cause / remedial action
Actuator does not switch.	Pilot air port interchanged ⁶⁾ CFA, NC: Connect the pilot air port 1 and / or 3 CFB, NO: Connect the pilot air port 2 and / or 4
	Pilot pressure too low See pressure specifications on the type label.
	Medium pressure too high See pressure specifications on the type label.
Valve is not sealed.	Medium pressure too high See pressure specifications on the type label.
	Pilot pressure too low See pressure specifications on the type label.
	Actuator is rotated by 90° and installed opposite the valve body. → Guide pin, identification plate and body seats must be aligned in parallel (see “Fig. 21”).
Flow rate reduced.	Diaphragm bulging → Replace diaphragm.

Tab. 7: Malfunctions

⁶⁾ see “Fig. 16: Pneumatic connection”.

14 SPARE PARTS



WARNING

Risk of injury when opening the actuator.

The actuator contains a tensioned spring. If the actuator is opened, there is a risk of injury because the spring may jump out.

- The actuator must not be opened.



CAUTION!

Risk of injury and / or damage by the use of incorrect parts.

Incorrect accessories and unsuitable spare parts may cause injuries and damage the device and the surrounding area.

- Use original accessories and original spare parts from Bürkert only.

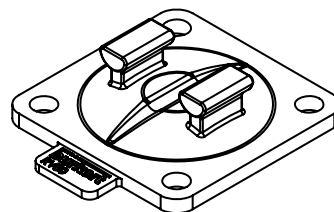
The diaphragm is available as a spare part for the diaphragm valve Type 2036.



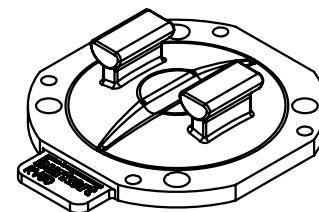
If you have any queries, please contact your Bürkert sales office.

14.1 Order table

Standard diaphragm



Diaphragm with flange for valve body Type 2035



Size	Order numbers for diaphragms		
	EPDM (SAP Code: AD), Identification on the diaphragm: E03 resp. E04	Advanced PTFE / EPDM (SAP code: EK), Identification on the diaphragm: L03 resp. L07	Gylon / EPDM (SAP code: ER), Identification on the diaphragm: L08
Standard diaphragm			
RV50	236280	236281	291613
RV70	236282	236283	291614
RV110	236284	236285	291554
Diaphragm with flange for valve body Type 2035			
RV50	276121	276122	291616

Tab. 8: Diaphragm ordering table
Other diaphragms on request.

15 TRANSPORT, STORAGE, PACKAGING

NOTE!

Transport damage.

Inadequately protected devices may be damaged during transportation.

- ▶ Protect the device against moisture and dirt in shock-resistant packaging during transportation.
- ▶ Prevent the temperature from exceeding or dropping below the permitted storage temperature.
- ▶ Protect the pneumatic connections from damage by placing protective caps on them.

Incorrect storage may damage the device.

- ▶ Store the device in a dry and dust-free location.
- ▶ Storage temperature 0 – +60 °C.

If the device is stored with tightened body screws, the diaphragm may be permanently deformed.

- ▶ If the device is stored for a prolonged period, slacken the body screws.

Damage to the environment caused by device components contaminated with media.

- ▶ Ensure that the device and packaging are disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.
- ▶ Observe applicable disposal and environmental regulations.

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