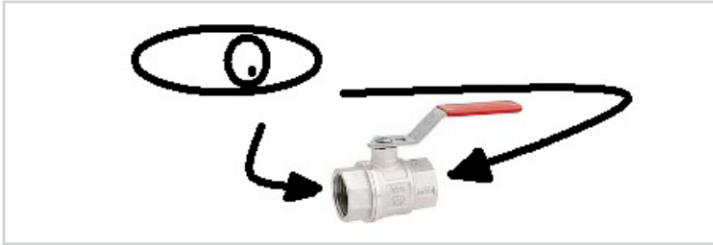


**Attention:** the instructions and warnings shown below do not aim to provide a comprehensive summary of the possible situations that may arise during an installation. It is the installer's primary responsibility to ensure that the installation is properly executed after the relevant mandatory specifications and good professional practice.

The valve size should be consistent with the intended use. It should not be subject to flexural stress due to the pipes' own weight or their misalignment; it is therefore recommended that the pipes are correctly aligned and the means of fixation are fit to sustain the weight.



Before the installation, carefully check the interior of the valve to make sure there is no debris left inside that could damage the PTFE seats and/or the ball.

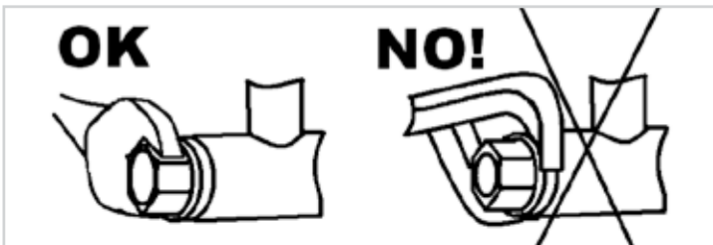
Also make sure that the connecting pipes are clean and free from machining burrs, particularly if it is necessary to bore the pipe before connecting it to the valve.

Sealing materials should be applied upon the male thread of the pipe. They should be as compact as possible, to avoid stray residuals entering the valve and causing leaks or other damage.

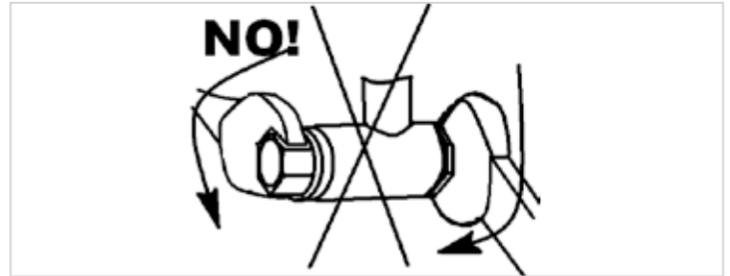
It is anyway recommended to use mechanical filters to retain impurities, including those possibly carried by the fluid flow, for additional protection against valve scratches or other damages.

According to models, the threads are compliant with ISO 228 or with ISO 7 standard, please pay attention during installation, since ISO 228 male threads **do not** thread onto ISO 7 female threads.

Always choose the suitable key for each operation. Applying excessive force may result in permanent damage to the valve body.



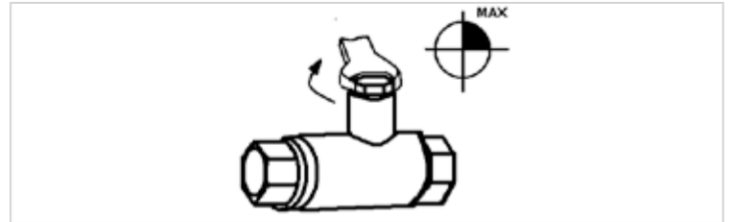
**IMPORTANT WARNING:** never clamp with any key the collar between the valve body and the threaded connection; a clamping pressure exercised on that area may jeopardise tightness between the body and the threaded connection. **No complaints will be accepted for valves showing signs of clamping on said collar.**



Carefully avoid to apply opposing torques to the valve/threaded end assembly. The anaerobic adhesive sealing the assembly may crack and void leaktightness. When threading the pipes into the valve, the retaining key should engage the clamping seat of the assembly on the same side of the threading pipe with respect to the stem and ball. The key clamping the valve should however always have a retaining function, the threading torque always being applied to the pipe.

Our valves are designed with a stopping rim that prevents the pipe from touching the PTFE seats causing them damage. Over-tightening of the pipes should be carefully avoided anyway.

Should it be necessary to dismantle the lever, particular care should be taken to ensure the stem is not subject to mechanical shocks. The stem being also a sealing component, a damage may result in complete valve failure.



Valves bearing a PTFE gasket on the stem feature an adjustable ring to restore tightness in case of minor leaks. If necessary the ring should be operated smoothly and for ¼ turn (90°) maximum. Overtightening the ring is strictly to be avoided.

Opening and closing of the valve are performed turning the lever ¼ turn (90°). the actual condition of the valve is immediately visible from the position of the lever: in line with the valve body when the valve is open, and perpendicular when it is closed.

The ball valve is a check valve, not a flow regulator. Therefore it should be operated either closed or completely open. If the valve is left at an intermediate position, especially when subject to high temperatures and/or pressures, gaskets may get damaged.

If the ball valve is part of a water system or for use with fluids with similar behaviour at low temperatures it is necessary to drain the system to prevent freezing. In this case, it is recommended that either the valve is fully operated (opening/closing) or it is left partially open to allow the water left between the body and the ball to drain away.