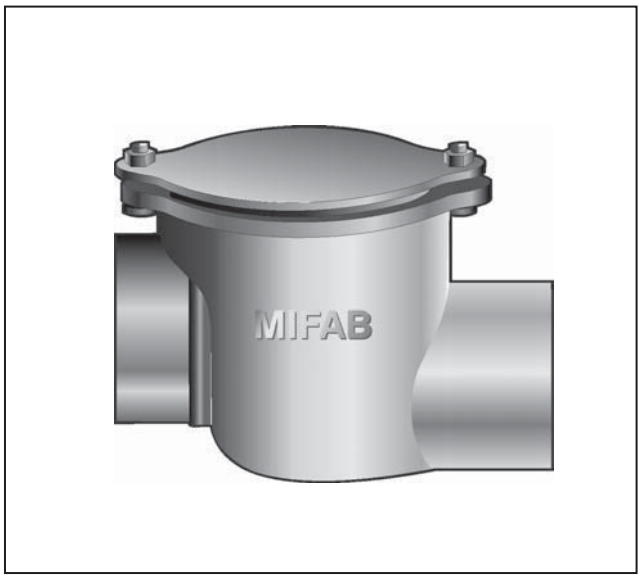
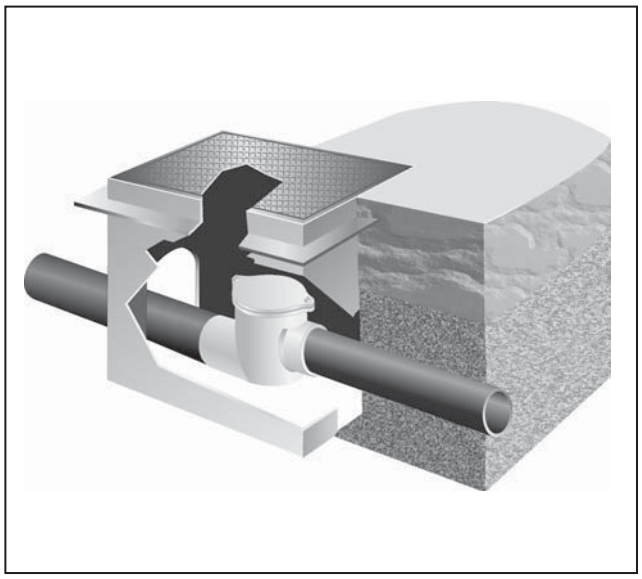
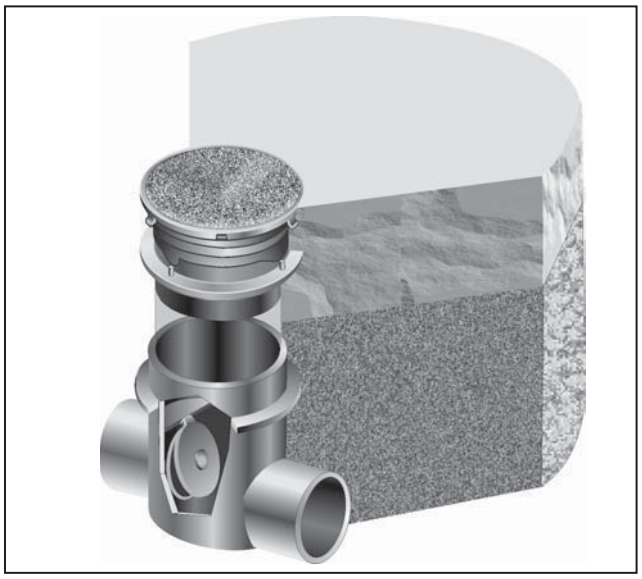
Typical installations of MIFAB Backwater Valves



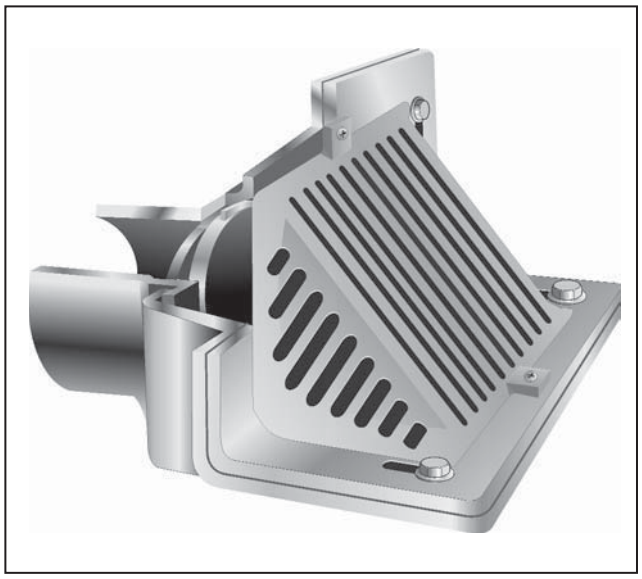
This unit allows simple installation with a no-hood output. The box is cast iron and the valve flap is made of bronze. The cap secured with bolts is easily removed to service the valve. (See page M1, BV1000)



FOR PIPES OF 12 INCHES OR MORE OF DEPTH This protective unit is designed for installations well below floor level. The access is covered with a diamond-striped plaque with epoxy coating. The access well is steel with a high-caliber thickness and the optional brass valve assembly is easily removable for the ample space inside the well. (See page M6, BV1280)



FOR PIPES BETWEEN 6 AND 12 INCHES OF DEPTH This is the same valve as the BV1000 but is supplied with a box extension and a nickel-bronze fluted adjustable access cover assembly with its frame for floor-level installations. (See page M2, BV1200R)



WELL DRAINAGE To be installed in elevator shafts, pools or ditches where a side wall outlet is required. The unit has a cast iron case, a spigot connection, and a seat assembly with a shoe with easy access for maintenance. The grille is mounted vertically on the wall to reduce the possibility of its obstruction by debris. (See page M3, BV1210)

Typical installations of MIFAB Backwater Valves

Wherever there is a sewage or rainwater drainage system, it is absolutely necessary to install a back pressure valve, even if it only comes into operation from time to time under extreme conditions. Sooner or later the system will face a sudden storm or an extremely strong and prolonged precipitation, or an obstruction in the drainage system downstream of the building it serves. When this occurs the results can be detrimental to the basements and rooms at lower levels and the materials, artifacts and equipment stored. In addition, there is also the possibility of contamination of the water supply with your Consequent danger of diseases. As with any type of mechanical equipment, the good functioning depends on the maintenance that is given to the equipment. Therefore, back pressure valves must be installed so that they are easily and quickly accessible for frequent inspections. The best type of mechanism for the back pressure valve and the one used more frequently, is the automatic flapper Hinged opening that opens freely upwardly to allow flow only in the direction of the drain line. This must, of course, close immediately under the pressure of an inversion in the direction of flow. Two refinements in the valve flap are designed to reduce wear and make positioning of the flap and service within the tube a much less critical and labor-intensive operation. These are the rotating disc clapper and the clapper mechanism suspension on a double hinge.

Illustrations A, B, and C demonstrate how they operate. It can be seen that the valve flap rests on a

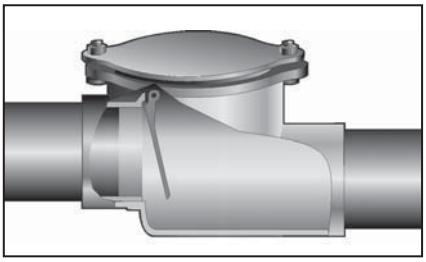


Illustration A

Position that leaves it open approximately 1/4 of an inch. This allows for continuous air circulation and ventilation throughout the system. The main difference between the facilities is the size of the valve required and the different styles of boxes to fit the different locations and the

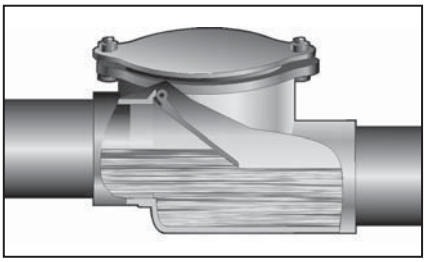


Illustration B

Depths of the pipes to be protected. As we have said, maintenance is vitally important, especially when maintenance personnel are under constant pressure to regularly attend to the operations of production equipment. It is then easy and tempting to neglect the teams

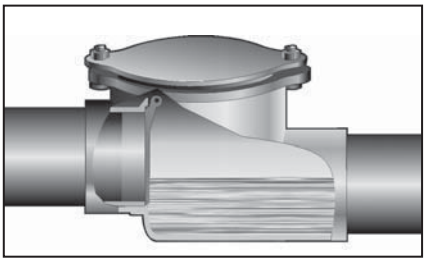


Illustration C

Which only come into play from time to time when a problem arises. As a result, management may feel falsely confident because its normal maintenance procedures include regular inspection and testing of back pressure valves. They should make sure that the inspections that have been ordered are, in fact, being carried out. In cases where protection is particularly important, such as in the vaults of banks or when it is a question of preserving irreplaceable documents, or materials which are particularly valuable or susceptible to damage, a gate valve may be added to the automatic action valve in Blade shape driven to hand. Said valve can be closed by turning a wheel handle which is screwed in, forcing it into its seat. If a direct action system is necessary for the expulsion of some industrial waste, the valve flap can be kept closed when in the rest position by means of a counterbalanced hinge. This is sometimes desirable to isolate volatile residues until they can be expelled into the system drain in a safe way. Such direct-action facilities must be manufactured to order.