

**SECTION 2 - SYSTEM COMPONENTS****Manifold Check Valve**

Manifold check valves are of mushroom pattern type and lift into the manifold as discharge occurs. The function of the check valve is to prevent loss of extinguishing agent during discharge from an outlet, should a container have been removed. All check valves are ordered separately to the manifold assembly.

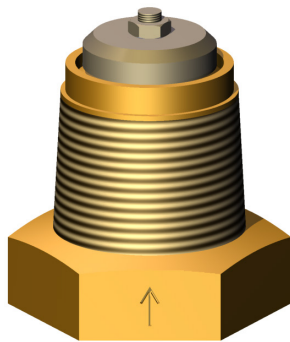


Figure 21 - Manifold Check Valve

50 mm (2 in.) Check Valve Assembly  
Part No. 302.209.005

**Technical Information**

Body:	Brass CZ122
Stem:	Stainless Steel
Spring:	Stainless Steel
Bottom Plate:	Brass CZ122
Top Plate:	Stainless Steel
Seal Material:	Nitrile

**50 mm (2 in.) Check Valve**

Inlet Connection Thread:	50 mm (2 in. NPT) Female
Outlet Connection Thread:	65 mm (2½ in. NPT) Male
Overall Size:	73mm (L) x 83mm (W) (2.87 in. (L) x 3.25 in. (W))
Weight:	1.60 kg (3.53 lb)
Equivalent Length:	6.66m (21.8 ft)

**Manifolds**

Manifolds are fabricated sections of steel pipework. They enable multiple containers to be connected to a common pipe network. They may also be used in systems where main / reserve containers arrangements are required.

For customers wishing to manufacture their own manifolds they must meet the following requirements:

- Use Schedule 40 black iron, galvanized, chrome-plated, or stainless steel pipe conforming to ASTM A53, or A106. All fittings must be a minimum Class 300, malleable or ductile iron.
- After welding, make certain all inlet holes in the pipe are clean of any weld spatter and are completely open.
- Pipe unions are acceptable.
- Reducing bushings and reducing fittings are allowed when reducing pipe size.
- Cast iron pipe and fittings are not acceptable.
- PTFE (Teflon) tape is the only acceptable pipe sealant and must be applied to male threads only. Do not allow tape to overlap the pipe opening, as this could cause possible blockage of the agent. Thread sealant or compound must not be used.
- Before assembling the pipe and fittings, make certain all ends are carefully reamed and blown clear of chips, debris and scale. The inside of pipe and fittings must be free of oil and dirt.

They must be constructed as detailed in Table 6, and use the manifold inlets specified in Figure 23 and Table 7.