

## Series GSO

# Richter Strainers



### **Keep for future use!**

This operating manual must be strictly observed before transport, installation, operation and maintenance

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## Relevant documents

- ◆ Declaration of conformity acc. to the EC Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC
- ◆ Manufacturer's Declaration German Clean Air Act (TA-Luft)
- ◆ Form for Safety Information Concerning the Contamination QM 0912-16-2001\_en

### On request:

- ◆ Technical Data GSO, TIS-No. 0592-02-0002\_en

## Technical data

### Manufacturer :

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 D-47906 Kempen  
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 E-Mail : [richter-info@idexcorp.com](mailto:richter-info@idexcorp.com)  
 Internet: <http://www.richter-ct.com>

### Designation :

Strainers, Series GSO, strainer basket removed from top

Certified to Clean Air Act (TA Luft)

Strength and tightness (P10, P11) of the pressure-bearing body tested to DIN EN 12266-1.

Face to face: DIN EN558-1 basic series 1, ISO 5752 series 1

### Flange connecting dimensions:

DIN EN 1092-2, type B (ISO 7005-2, type B) PN 16 or flanges drilled to ASME 16.5 Class 150

### Materials :

Body material: Ductile cast iron EN-JS 1049 / ASTM A395

Lining material: PFA .../F  
 On request: antistatic .../F-L  
 highly permeation-resistant .../F-P

Strainer basket: TFM 1600

Filter web: ETFE

**Temperature range :** -60 °C to + +150 °C

See pressure-temperature diagram in [Section 1.3](#).

**Operating pressure :** from vacuum to max. 16 bar

See pressure-temperature diagram in [Section 1.3](#).

**Pressure drop :**  $\Delta p$  ( $=p_1 - p_2$ ). max. 2bar ( $\leq 100$  °C)  
 max. 1 bar at 150 °C

### Strainer size :

DN 25, 40, 50, 80, 100

Mesh size : 85, 105, 250, 500, 1000, 2000  $\mu\text{m}$

### Weight:

Nom. size	25	40	50	80	100
ca. kg	11	17	19	39	44

### Installation position :

A direction arrow on the shell indicates the direction of flow. See [Section 6.2](#).

### Dimensions and individual parts :

See sectional drawing [Section 10](#).

**Option :** Draining

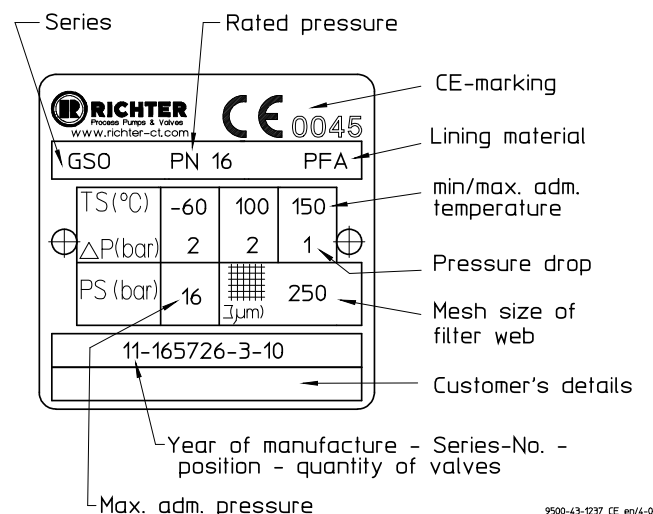
**Wear parts:** Filter web, strainer basket

## 1.1 Type plate, CE and body markings

The stainless steel name plate is undetachably riveted to the body.

If the operator attaches his identification, it must be ensured that the valve matches the application in question.

### Example of name plate with CE marking:



No CE marking is permissible for size 25; the name plate therefore has no CE marking.

### Body identification:

The following are visible on the body according to DIN EN 19 and AD 2000 A4:

- ◆ Nominal size
- ◆ Rated pressure
- ◆ Body material
- ◆ Manufacturer's identification
- ◆ Melt number/Foundry identification
- ◆ Cast date
- ◆ Arrow for direction of flow

## 1.2 Tightening torques

All screws greased, tighten in diametrically opposite sequence!

The tightening torques for pipe screws and body screws mentioned must not be exceeded. For an exception, see **Section 8**, Flange connection valve / pipe is leaking.

The following tightening torques are recommended.

### Pipe screws, flanges to ISO/DIN

Flange nom. size [mm]	Screws [ISO/DIN]	Tightening torque [Nm]
25	4 x M 12	10
40	4 x M 16	20
50	4 x M 16	26
80	8 x M 16	25
100	8 x M 16	35

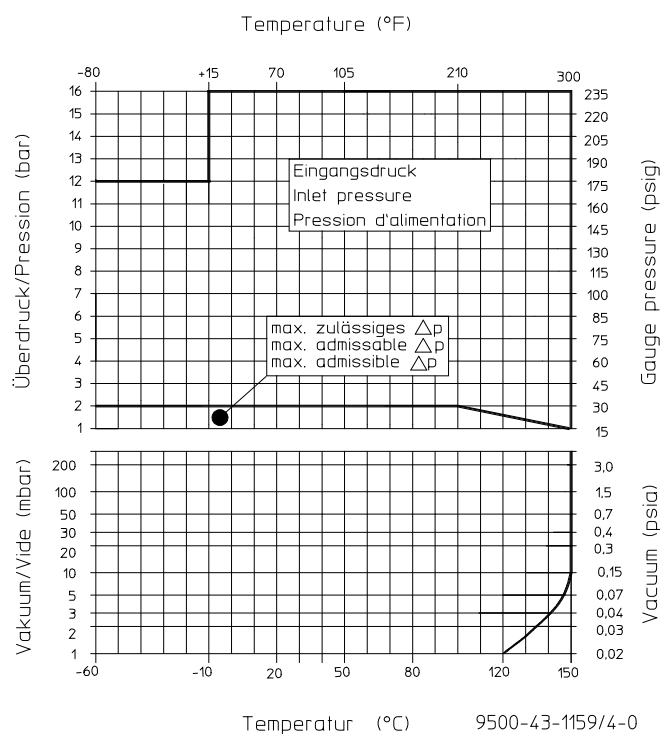
### Pipe screws, DIN/ISO flanges drilled to ASME Class 150

Flange Nom. size		Screws [ISO/DIN]	Tightening torque	
[mm]	[inch]		[Nm]	[in-lbs]
25	1"	4 x 1/2"	70	8
40	1 1/2"	4 x 1/2"	135	15
50	2"	4 x 5/8"	220	25
80	3"	4 x 5/8"	400	45
100	4"	8 x 5/8"	310	35

### Cover screws

Flange Nom. size		Screws [ISO/DIN]	Tightening torque	
[mm]	[inch]		[Nm]	[in-lbs]
25	1"	4 x M 12	50	442
40	1 1/2"	4 x M 12	50	442
50	2"	4 x M 12	50	442
80	3"	8 x M 12	50	442
100	4"	8 x M 12	50	442

## 1.3 Pressure-temperature diagram



When used in the minus temperature range, the regulations applicable in the country in question must be observed.

## 2 Notes on safety

This operating manual contains fundamental information which is to be observed during installation, operation and maintenance.

**It must be read before installation and commissioning!**

Installation and operation are to be performed by qualified staff.

For valves which are used in potentially explosive areas, see **Section 3**.

The area of responsibility, authority and supervision of the staff must be regulated by the customer.



**General hazard symbol!**

People may be put at risk.



**Safety symbol!** The ball valve and its function may be put at risk if this safety symbol is not observed.

It is imperative to observe warnings and signs attached directly to the valve and they are to be kept fully legible.

**Non-observance of the notes on safety may result in the loss of any and all claims for damages.**

For example, non-observance may involve the following hazards:

- ◆ Failure of important functions of the valve/plant.
- ◆ Risk to people from electric, mechanical and chemical effects.
- ◆ Risks to the environment through leaks of hazardous substances.

### 2.1 Intended use

Richter strainers of the series GSO are pressure-maintaining components in accordance with the Pressure Equipment Directive (PED) for the passage of fluids and the filtering of particles of a defined grain size. The valves are suitable for vapours, gases and liquids of group 1 according to the PED and have a corrosion-resistant plastic lining.

The strainer serves to remove solid or suspended matter from the medium being conveyed. It protects the downstream equipment from this filtered-out material and thus from damage.

The operator must carefully examine in the event of operating data other than those provided whether the designs of the valve, accessories and materials are suitable for the new application (consult the manufacturer).

### 2.2 For the customer / operator

If a valve is used, the operator must ensure that

- ◆ hot or cold valve parts are protected by the customer against being touched
- ◆ the valve has been properly installed in the pipe system
- ◆ the usual flow rates are not exceeded in continuous operation.

This is not the manufacturer's responsibility.

Loads caused by earthquakes were not allowed for in the design.

Fire protection to DIN EN ISO 10497 is not possible (plastic lining and plastic components).

### 2.3 Improper operation

The operational safety of the valve supplied is only guaranteed if it is used properly in accordance with **Section 2.1** of this operating manual.



The operation limits specified on the name plate and in the pressure-temperature diagram must under no circumstances be exceeded.

### 3 Safety notes for applications in potentially explosive areas based on the Directive 94/9/ EC (Atex)

The valves are intended for use in a potentially explosive area and are therefore subject to the conformity assessment procedure of the directive 94/9/EC (ATEX).

As part of this conformity assessment, an ignition hazard analysis to EN 13463-1 to satisfy the fundamental safety and health requirements was conducted with the following result:

- ◆ **The valves do not have any ignition source of their own.**
- ◆ **The valves are not covered by the scope of application of the ATEX directive and therefore do not need to be identified accordingly.**
- ◆ **The valves may be used in a potentially explosive area.**

It is imperative to observe the individual points of intended use for application in a potentially explosive area.

#### 3.1 Intended use

**Improper operation, even for brief periods, may result in serious damage to the valve.**

**In connection with explosion protection, potential sources of ignition (overheating, electrostatic and induced charges, mechanical and electric sparks) may result from these improper operation; their occurrence can only be prevented by adhering to the intended use.**

Furthermore, reference is made in this connection to the Directive 95/C332/06 (ATEX 118a) which contains the minimum regulations for improving the occupational health and safety of the workers who may be at risk from an explosive atmosphere.

A difference is made between two cases for the use of chargeable liquids (conductivity  $< 10^{-8}$  S/m):

#### 1. Chargeable liquid and non-conductive lining

Charges can occur on the lining surface. As a result, this can produce discharges inside the valve. However, these discharges cannot cause ignitions if the valve is completely filled with medium.

If the valve is not completely filled with medium, e.g. during evacuation and filling, the formation of an explosive atmosphere must be prevented, e.g. by superimposing a layer of nitrogen. It is recommended to wait 1 hour before removing the valve from the plant in order to permit the elimination of static peak charges.

This means that, to safely prevent ignitions, the valve must be completely filled with medium at all times or else a potentially explosive atmosphere must be excluded by superimposing a layer of inert gas.

#### 2. Chargeable liquid and conductive lining

No hazardous charges can occur as charges are discharged direct via the lining and shell (surface resistance  $< 10^9$  Ohm, leakage resistance  $< 10^6$  Ohm).

**Static discharges of non-conductive linings are only produced through the interaction with a non-conductive medium and are therefore the responsibility of the plant operator.**

Static discharges are not sources of ignition which stem from the valves themselves!

- The temperature of the medium must not exceed the temperature of the corresponding temperature class or the maximum admissible medium temperature as per the operating manual.
- If the valve is heated (e.g. heating jacket), it must be ensured that the temperature classes prescribed in the Annex are observed.
- To achieve safe and reliable operation, it must be ensured in inspections at regular intervals that the valve is properly serviced and kept in technically perfect order.
- Increased wear to the valve can be expected with the conveyance of liquids containing abrasive constituents. The inspection intervals should be reduced compared with the usual times.
- Actuators and electric peripherals, such as temperature, pressure and flow sensors etc., must comply with the valid safety requirements and explosion protection provisions.
- The valve must be grounded. This can be achieved in the simplest way via the pipe screws using tooth lock washers. Otherwise grounding must be ensured by different measures e.g. a cable link.
- Plastic-lined valves must not be operated with carbon disulphide

## 4 Safety note for valves, certified to Clean Air Act (TA-Luft)

On request, this valve can be supplied compliant with the German Clean Air Code.

Certificate / Manufacturer Declaration Validity is dependent on the operating instructions being read and observed.

In particular, servicing must be conducted at regular intervals, and the bolted connections relevant for tightness must be inspected and retightened if necessary.

## 5 Transport, storage and disposal



It is imperative, for all transport work, to observe generally accepted engineering practice and the accident prevention regulations.



The valve is supplied with flange caps. Do not remove them until just before installation. They protect the plastic surfaces against dirt and mechanical damage.

Handle the goods being transported with care. During transport the valve must be protected against impacts and collisions.

Directly after receipt of the goods, the consignment must be checked for completeness and any in-transit damage.

Do not damage paint protection.

### 5.1 Storage

If the valve is not installed immediately after delivery, it must be put into proper storage.

The product should be stored in a dry and vibration-free, well ventilated room at as constant a temperature as possible.

Elastomers are to be protected against UV light.

In general, a storage period of 10 years should not be exceeded.

### 5.2 Return consignments



Valves which have conveyed aggressive or toxic media must be well rinsed and cleaned before being returned to the manufacturer's works.

It is imperative to enclose a safety information sheet / general safety certificate on the field of application with the return consignment.

Pre-printed forms are enclosed with the installation and operating manual.

Safety precautions and decontamination measures are to be mentioned.

### 5.3 Disposal

Parts of the valve may be contaminated with medium which is detrimental to health and the environment and therefore cleaning is not sufficient.



Risk of personal injury or damage to the environment due to the medium!

- ◆ Wear protective clothing when work is performed on the valve.
- ◆ Prior to the disposal of the valve:
  - Collect any medium, etc. which has escaped and dispose of it in accordance with the local regulations.
  - Neutralise any medium residues in the valve.
- ◆ Separate valve materials (plastics, metals, etc.) and dispose of them in accordance with the local regulations.

## 6 Installation

- ◆ Examine valve for in-transit damage, damaged strainers must not be installed.
- ◆ Before installation the valve and the connecting pipe must be carefully cleaned to remove any dirt, especially hard foreign matter.
- ◆ During installation, pay attention to the correct tightening torque, aligned pipes and tension-free assembly.

### 6.1 Flange caps and gaskets

Leave protective caps on the flanges until just prior to installation.

Where there is a particularly high risk of damage to the plastic sealing surfaces, e.g. if the mating flanges are made of metal or enamel, PTFE-lined gaskets with a metal inlay should be used. These gaskets are available as accessories in the Richter range.

These gaskets are available as accessories in the Richter range.

### 6.2 Test pressure

The test pressure PT of a valve must not exceed the value of  $1.5 \times PS(PN)$  as per the identification of the valve.

## 7 Operation

### 7.1 Initial commissioning

Normally, the valves have been tested for leaks with air or water. Prior to initial operation check cover screws. For tightening torques, see [Section 1.2](#).



Unless otherwise agreed there could be residual amounts of water in the flow section of the valve; this could result in a possible reaction with the medium.

To prevent leaks, all connection screws should be retightened after the initial loading of the valve with operating pressure and operating temperature. For tightening torques, see [Section 1.3](#).

### 7.2 Improper operation and their consequences

- ◆ Avoid excessive contamination as otherwise high pressure losses and damage to the valve may occur.
- ◆ Non-observance of the pressure-temperature diagram can lead to damage.

### 6.3 Direction of flow and installation position

The direction of flow must be observed when installing the valve. It is indicated by a direction arrow on the valve body.

The installation position must always be such that the strainer can be drained from the bottom when the strainer basket is removed.

An incorrect installation position can result in a drop in performance or failure of the function.

Observe remove height A in acc. with the drawing in [Section 10.3](#).

### 6.4 Grounding

The valve must be grounded. The simplest solution is to use tooth lock washers which are placed under one pipe bolt of each flange.

At the customer's request a setscrew M6 with a hex. nut and washer will be provided at each flange as an additional grounding connection.

Otherwise grounding must be ensured by different measures e.g. a cable link.

### 7.3 Shutdown

The local regulations are to be observed when dismantling the valve.

Prior to undoing the flange connection ensure, that the plant is depressurised and emptied.

It must be noted that there is still medium in the strainer basket area. Open cover **106** and drain residual medium.

Prior to the start of maintenance work, the valve must be thoroughly cleaned. Medium residue may be in the valve even if it has been properly drained and flushed.

After dismantling, immediately protect the valve flanges against mechanical damage by using flange caps. See also [Section 6.1](#).

## 8 Malfunctions

- ◆ Clogged strainer basket  
Remove and dismantle entire strainer basket, clean or replace and install again.  
See [Section 9.1 and 9.2](#).
- ◆ Strainer basket sticks  
If functional parts swell owing to the medium, it is very difficult to remove the strainer basket.  
If dismantling is not possible by pulling the unit upwards, remove cover **106** and push the strainer basket upwards from below.

Dismantling by pushing downwards is not possible owing to the anti-torsion insert **219**.

- ◆ Flange connection ball valve/pipe is leaking  
Retighten the flange screws to a tightening torque according to [Section 1.2](#). If this does not remedy the leak, the recommended torques may be exceeded by 10%.  
If this also fails to stop the leak, dismantle and inspect the valve.

## 9 Maintenance

- ◆ All repair work is to be performed by qualified personnel using the appropriate tools.
- ◆ For the arrangement, designation and item numbers of all parts of the valve, see [Section 10](#).
- ◆ Spare parts are to be ordered with all the details in acc. with the valve identification.
- ◆ Only original spare parts may be installed.  
Make sure that the strainer is empty when work is performed on it.



- ◆ To prevent leaks, a regular check of the connection screws should be made in line with the operating requirements.  
For tightening torques, see [Section 1.2](#).

### 9.1 Dismantling of the strainer basket

- Observe shutdown procedure in [Section 7.3](#).
- Undo cover fittings **902/1**, **936/1** and **920/1** and remove upper cover **107** and cover disc **115**.
- Screw ring bolt **900/1** into the strainer basket **220** and pull the strainer basket with the seal ring **407** up and out.  
If the strainer basket is cleaned or replaced when the valve is installed, attention must be paid when opening to residual medium in the plant.



Observe safety regulations when handling the medium.

- Mark position of the inner and outer tubes in relation to the round cord **522**
- Pull round cord **512** out of the strainer basket bottom **218**.
- Pull out outer tube **234**.
- The filter web **216** or the entire strainer basket **220** can now be cleaned or replaced.

For cleaning purposes, only use soft and/or liquid cleaning materials.

### 9.2 Installation of the strainer basket

- Insert seal ring **407** into the inner tube **222**.
- Place the filter web **216** (new or cleaned) with an overlap over the inner tube **222**.
- Place the outer tube **234** over the inner tube with a rotary movement. Do not turn against the overlap!
- Insert the inner and outer tubes together into the strainer basket bottom **218**.
- Insert the round cord **522** again in accordance with the markings.
- Insert the complete strainer basket into the strainer basket support **217**. Pay attention to anti-torsion insert **219**.
- Screw the upper cover **107** and cover disc **115** tight with the stud screw **902/1**, a toothed lock washer **936/2** and hex. nut **920/1**.  
For tightening torques, see [Section 1.2](#).

### 9.3 Option Draining

Instead of the cover **106** a transition cover **109** is used with this option.

A valve (DN 15 as standard or other DN on request) can be connected to it.

See sectional drawing in [Section 10.3](#).

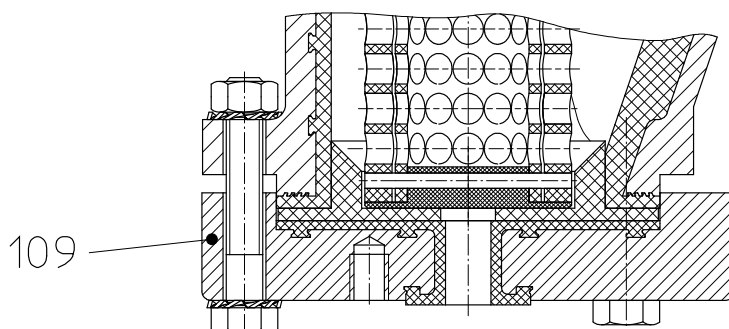
## 10 Drawing

### 10.1 Legend

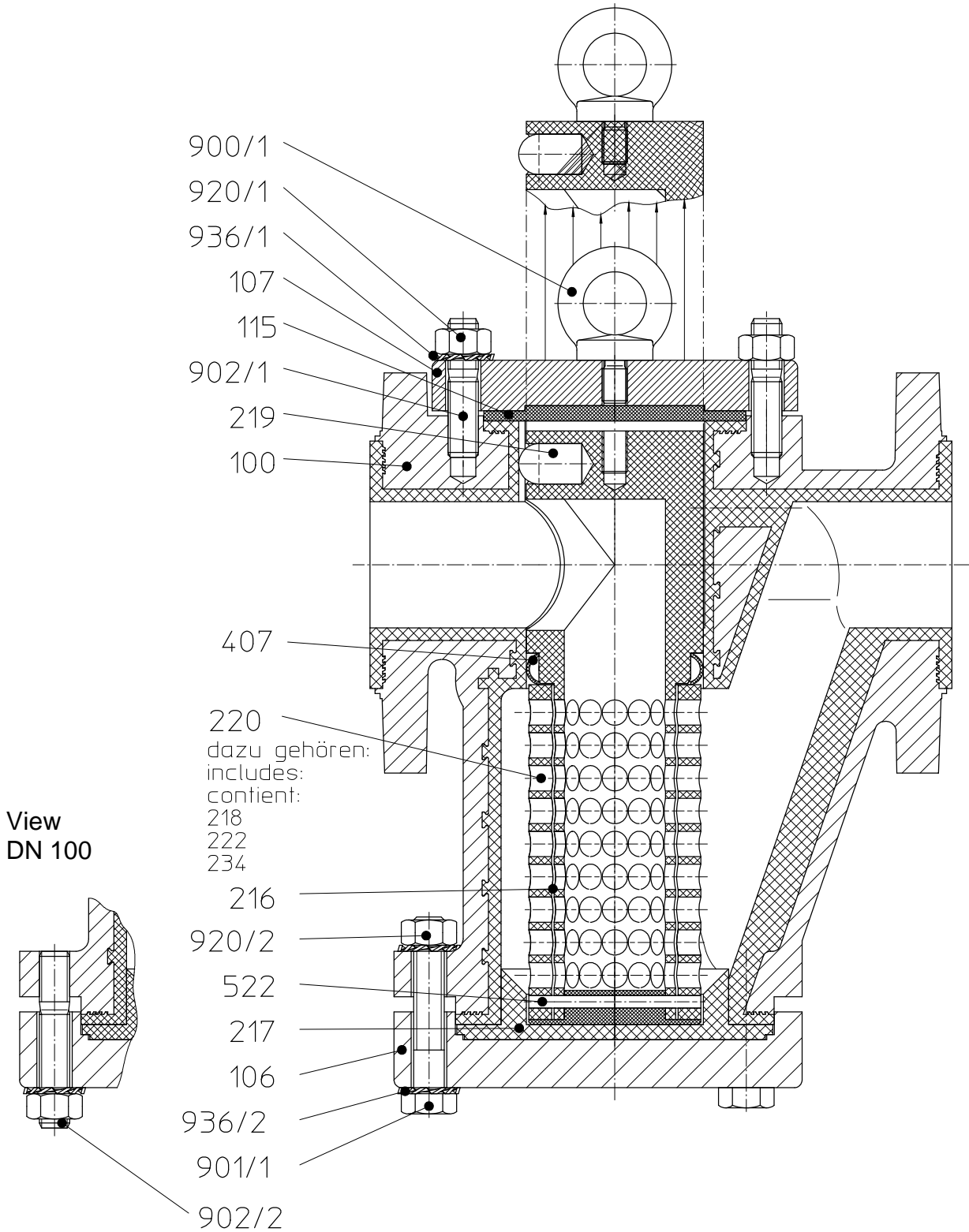
<b>100</b>	body	<b>220</b>	strainer basket compl.
<b>106</b>	cover	includes:	
<b>107</b>	upper cover	<b>218</b>	strainer basket bottom
<b>109</b>	transition cover	<b>222</b>	strainer basket (interior)
<b>115</b>	cover disc	<b>234</b>	strainer basket (exterior)
<b>216</b>	filter web *	<b>407</b>	seal ring
<b>217</b>	strainer basket support	<b>522</b>	round cord
<b>219</b>	anti-torsion insert	<b>900/1</b>	ring bolt
		<b>901/1</b>	hex. screw
		<b>902/1</b>	stud screw (DN 100)
		<b>920/1</b>	hex. nut
		<b>936/1</b>	toothed lock washer

\* Mesh:  
85, 105, 250, 500, 1000, 1500 1800, 2000  $\mu\text{m}$

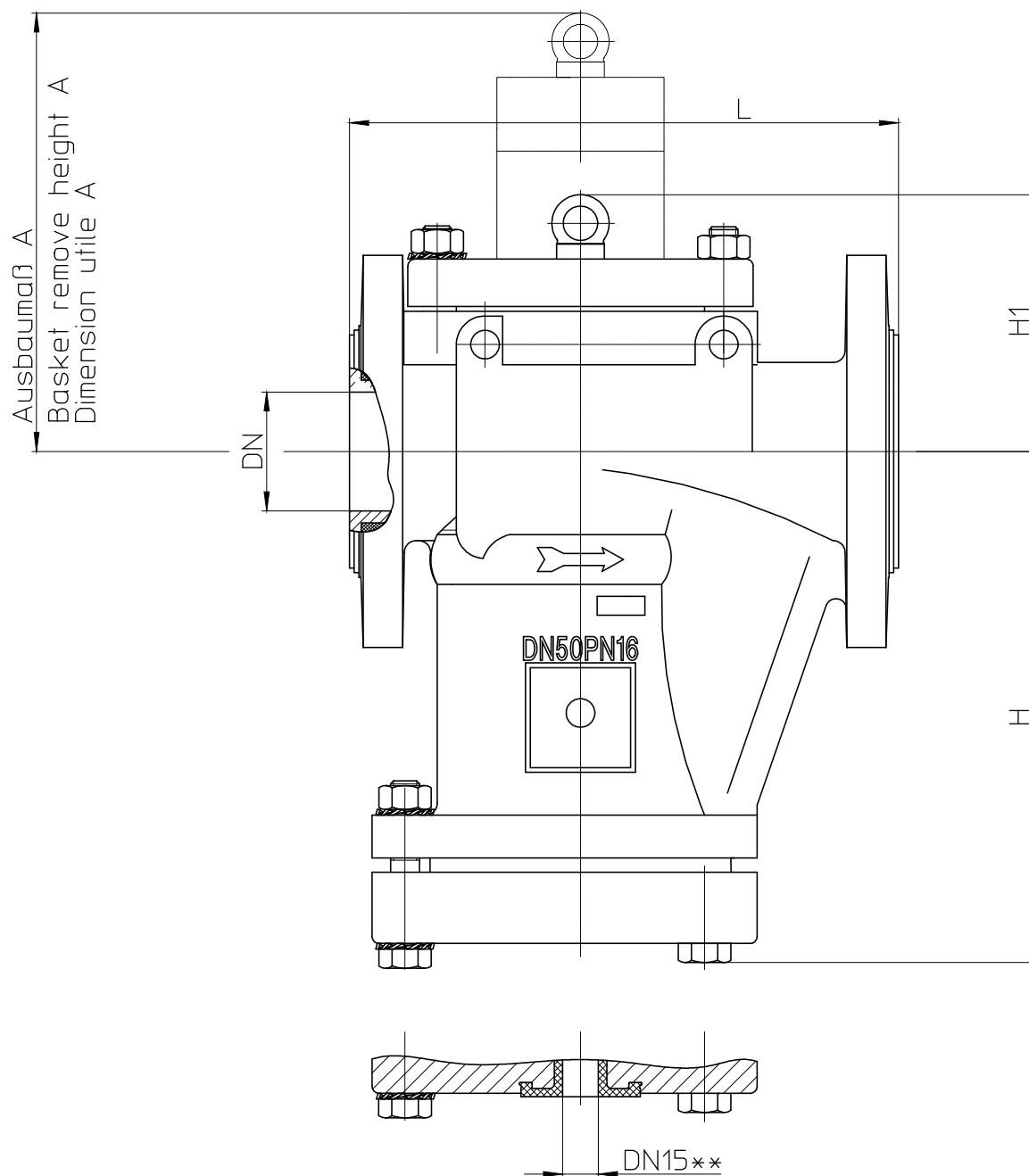
### 10.2 Option Draining



10.3 Sectional drawing



## 10.4 Dimensional drawing



DN	25	40	50	80	100
L	160	200	230	310	350
H	165	205	213	314	324
H1	106	120	126	151	162
A	270	320	340	460	500

dimensions in mm

\*\* DN 15 as standard, other DN on request

Flange connecting dimensions:

Flanges to DIN EN 1092-2, type B (ISO 7005-2, type B) PN 16  
or flanges drilled to ASME B16.5 Class 150,

**CE Konformitätserklärung** nach EN ISO//IEC 17050  
**Declaration of Conformity** according to EN ISO//IEC 17050

Produkt <i>Product</i>	Kunststoffausgekleidete Schaugläser und Schmutzfänger <i>Plastic lined sight glasses and strainers</i>
Bauart <i>Design</i>	Schauglas, Schmutzfänger <i>Sight glass, strainer</i>
Baureihe <i>Series</i>	PSG, TSG, GS, GSO, SGS
Nennweite <i>Size</i>	DN 15 bis DN 200, 1/2" bis 8" <i>DN 15 to DN 200, 1/2" to 8"</i>
Seriennummer <i>Series number</i>	ab/from 29.12.2009
EU-Richtlinie <i>EU-Directive</i>	97/23/EG Druckgeräterichtlinie <i>97/23/EC Pressure Equipment Directive</i>
Angewandte Technische Spezifikation <i>Applied Technical Specification</i>	DIN EN ISO 12100-2 AD 2000
Überwachungsverfahren <i>Surveillance Procedure</i>	97/23/EG Zertifizierungsstelle für Druckgeräte der TÜV Nord Systems GmbH & Co. KG Notified Body 0045
Konformitätsbewertungs- verfahren 97/23/EG <i>Conformity assessment procedure 97/23/EC</i>	Modul H
Kennzeichnung <i>Marking</i>	97/23/EG <sup>1)</sup> ≥ DN 32, ≥ 1" 97/23/EC <sup>1)</sup> ≥ DN 32, ≥ 1" <span style="float: right;"><b>CE</b>0045</span>

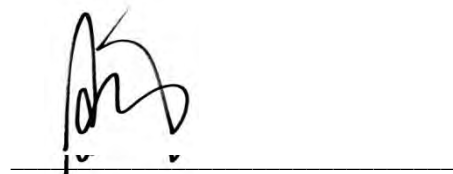
Das Unternehmen Richter Chemie-Technik GmbH bescheinigt hiermit, dass die o.a. Baureihen die grundsätzlichen Anforderungen der aufgeführten Richtlinien und Normen erfüllt.  
*Richter Chemie-Technik GmbH confirms that the basic requirements of the above specified directives and standards have been fulfilled.*

<sup>1)</sup> Für nicht aufgeführte Nennweiten ist eine Kennzeichnung nicht zulässig.  
*For sizes not listed a marking is not permissible.*

Kempen, 14.01.2011



G. Kleining  
Leiter Forschung & Entwicklung  
Manager Research & Development



A. Linges  
Leiter Qualitätsmanagement  
Quality Manager

## Herstellereklärung / *Manufacturer's Declaration*

### TA-Luft / *German Clean Air Act (TA-Luft)*

#### Richter Schmutzfänger / *Richter Strainer*

Hiermit erklären wir, dass die Schmutzfänger der Baureihen  
*Hereby we declare, that the Strainers of the series*

#### **GS, GSO**

die Anforderung bezüglich der Gleichwertigkeit gemäß Ziffer 5.2.6.4 der Technischen Anleitung-Luft (TA-Luft vom 01.10.2002 / VDI 2440 Ziffer 3.3.1.3) erfüllen.

Grundlage sind die "Prüfgrundsätze für den Eignungsnachweis von Spindelabdichtungen in Armaturen als gleichwertig nach TA-Luft" des TÜV Süddeutschland Bau und Betrieb GmbH vom 22.09.1992.

Die Herstellereklärung beinhaltet den Eignungsnachweis einer inneren Flanschverbindung gemäß VDI 2440 hinsichtlich Dichtheit bzw. der Einhaltung der spezifischen Leckagerate nach TA-Luft  $\lambda \leq 10^{-4} \frac{\text{mbar} \cdot \text{l}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{m}}$  und einer erweiterten Prüfung unter Betriebsbedingungen.

Voraussetzung für die Gültigkeit der Herstellereklärung ist das Beachten und Einhalten der Betriebsanleitung. Insbesondere sind regelmäßige Wartungsintervalle durchzuführen und die dichtheitsrelevanten Schraubverbindungen zu überprüfen und, wenn notwendig, nachzuziehen.

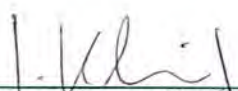
*meets the requirement relating to the equivalence according to Section 5.2.6.4 of the German Clean Air Act (Clean Air Act dated 01.10.2002 / VDI 2440 Section 3.3.1.3).*

*The basics are the "Testing principles for the suitability verification of stem seals in valves as being equivalent in accordance to the German Clean Air Act of the TÜV Süddeutschland Bau und Betrieb GmbH dated 22 September 1992.*

*The manufacture's declaration contains the suitability verification of an internal flange connection in accordance to VDI 2440 with regard to tightness and the observance of the specific leakage rate according to the German Clean Air Act  $\lambda \leq 10^{-4} \frac{\text{mbar} \cdot \text{l}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{m}}$  and an extended test under the above-mentioned operating conditions.*

*Manufacturer's declaration validity is dependent on the operating instructions being read and observed. In particular, service must be conducted at regular intervals and the bolted connection relevant for tightness should be inspected and retightened if necessary.*

Kempen, 01.03.2010

  
Dipl.-Ing. Gregor Kleinig

Leiter Forschung & Entwicklung  
Manager Research & Development

  
Dipl. Wirt.- Ing. Alexander Linges

Leiter Qualitätsmanagement  
Quality Manager

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## Safety Information / **Declaration of No Objection** Concerning the Contamination of Richter-Pumps, -Valves and Components

### 1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE

Each entrepreneur (operator) carries the responsibility for the health and safety of his employees. This extends also to the personnel, who implements repairs with the operator or with the contractor.

Enclosed declaration is for the information of the contractor concerning the possible contamination of the pumps, valves and component sent in for repair. On the basis of this information for the contractor is it possible to meet the necessary preventive action during the execution of the repair.

Note: The same regulations apply to repairs **on-site**.

### 2 PREPARATION OF DISPATCH

Before the dispatch of the aggregates the operator must fill in the following declaration completely and attach it to the shipping documents. The shipping instructions indicated in the respective manual are to be considered, for example:

- Discharge of operational liquids
- remove filter inserts
- lock all openings hermetically
- proper packing
- Dispatch in suitable transport container
- Declaration of the contamination fixed **outside!!** on the packing



**FAX****Fax No. ()****Pages (incl. cover sheet) ()****To:**

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www.richter-ct.comContact person:  
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- ()E-Mail Address:  
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()**Your order No.:** ()**Our Kom. No.:** ()**Serial No.:** ()

Dear Sirs,

The compliance with laws for the industrial safety obligates all commercial enterprises to protect their employees and/or humans and environment against harmful effects while handling dangerous materials.

The laws are such as: the Health and Safety at Work Act (ArbStättV), the Ordinance on Harzadous Substances (GefStoffV, BIOSTOFFV), the procedures for the prevention of accidents as well as regulations to environmental protection, e.g. the Waste Management Law (AbfG) and the Water Resources Act (WHG)

An inspection/repair of Richter products and parts will only take place, if the attached explanation is filled out correctly and completely by authorized and qualified technical personnel and is available.

In principle, radioactively loaded devices sent in, are not accepted.

Despite careful draining and cleaning of the devices, safety precautions should be necessary however, the essential information must be given.

The enclosed declaration of no objection is part of the inspection/repair order. Even if this certificate is available, we reserve the right to reject the acceptance of this order for other reasons.

Best regards  
RICHTER CHEMIE-TECHNIK GMBHEnclosures

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