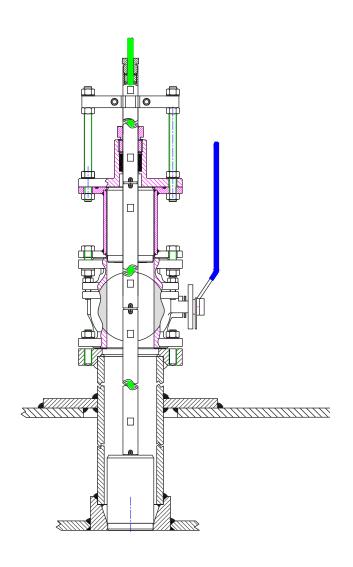


DB-100-SB Operation and Installation Manual



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SKIPPER DB (Double Bottom) Sea Valve 100 mm

1. Installation

The SKIPPER DB Sea Valve 100 mm is used for installation of SKIPPER speed log sensors and echo sounder transducers fitted with adaptor for XB-100-XX.

Caution!

Be aware that the Sea Valve contains high precision parts and therefore proper handling when mounting is essential for the final result.

When handling the Sea Valve, all lifting devices must be attached on the outside of the valve. It is very important to not insert any chains, wire, rope or any other device into the valve chamber. This to avoid damaging and any kind of pollution of the Sea Valve.

Caution must be taken when mounting seavalves that all parts are aligned correctly, and that the inside is clean. DO NOT use liguid sealants, and DO NOT paint the inside of a valve.

The SKIPPER DB Sea Valve 100 mm is delivered partly assembled for transport. The parts necessary for final assembly will be found packed in a box delivered with the Sea Valve. First of all, it must be decided where the Sea Valve should be installed. Normally, this will be in the fore part of the ship, in the centerline, or as close to the centerline as possible. Optimal system operation is achieved by fitting the transducer/sensor as deep as possible on the hull.

- The active surface of the sensor must be installed with front face a maximum of +/-1 degree to the ships horizontal plane. (Speed Logs).
- The active surface of the transducer must be installed with front face a maximum of +/-7 degree to the ships horizontal plane. (Echo Sounder).

Do not mount transducers close to the bow thruster propeller outlets, or aft of other hull installations (outlets, vents or other protruding details) who may create aeration or turbulence.

It is necessary to select a part of the hull that is submerged and free from turbulence and aeration under all load and speed conditions, and to avoid positions where air is trapped in heavy weather.

If a flat, horizontal section is not available for transducer fitting, the shipyard must construct a suitable bed. Welding seams in this area should be smoothed and rounded off, in order not to create turbulence or aeration at speed.

Protect the active element of the transducer/sensors during transport and installation, and **do not paint the surface.**

The Sea Valve should be placed in a service accessible place, large enough for installation and disassembly of the sensor unit. See drawing: "Space considerations".

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Important

"Sensors for Speed Log and Echo Sounder are delivered with a fixed cable. Needed attention must be taken to allow easy replacement/pulling of new cable during maintenance".

SKIPPER Electronics AS can help recommend installation positions if GA-drawings (General arrangements), lines drawings and frame drawings are made available for study.

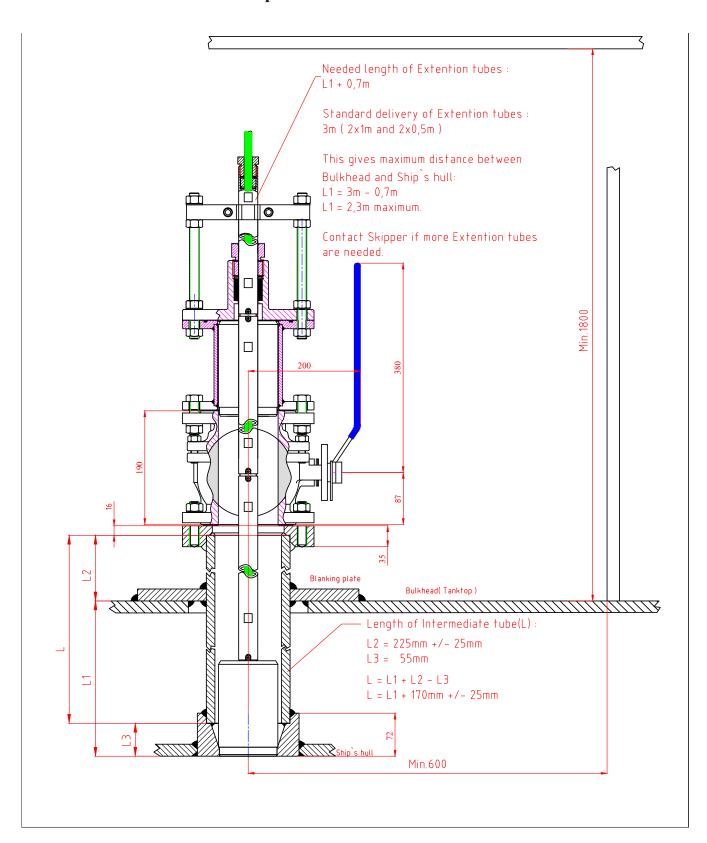
Condition.

The welding to hull structures and structural support of the items may be subject to separate approval by classification societies for each installation on board a ship.

Note: All "Item (X)" references on the following pages, can be found on the drawing "100 mm Double Bottom Ball Valve".

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2. Space considerations



The Sea Valve should be placed in a service accessible place large enough for installation and disassembly of the transducer/sensor unit.

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3. Intermediate Tube * Yard supply \emptyset 155 max. \emptyset 139,7 $^{0}_{-1,4}$ \emptyset 113 max. Depend on Bulkhead level Ø 139,7 -0,3 Real view Scale: 1:20 Surface treatment: Red Industrial primer Flugger 1240 or equal Е Basic tube measurements: OD: Max. 155mm Min.138,5mm ID: Max. 113mm Min.108mm Minimum wall thickness: 12mm CN Designed by - date VF 2008.09.10 Approved by - date Material Steel DIN17121/St52.3N or equal Checked by GT 2015.07.02 Name Intermediate Tube Drwg. no.

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Gen. tolerance

ISO2768m

Electronics AS

DB-2029

Eur. projection

01

1 of 1

Edition date 2015.07.01

4. Blanking plate Signature Checked RevNo Revision note * Yard Supply Adjust to Intermediate Tube dimension (DB-2029) 170 340 Material: Steel DIN17121/ST52.3N Thickness: Same as Tank Top Surface Treatment: Flugger 1240 Industriprimer. Colour: Red Gen. tolerance: ± 3 Itemref Quantity Title/Name, designation, material, dimension etc Article No./Reference Approved by - date VF- 2005.03.03 Designed by Checked by File name Date Scale V.Folgerø A.Matre 2004.10.19 Blanking Plate SKIPPER Electronics A/ Edition Sheet DB-2028-Rev-00 1/1

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5. Welding the bottom flange

- When the position has been decided, a 170 mm hole is cut in the hull, and a 200 mm hole is cut in the bulkhead (tanktop).
- The bottom flange, Item (1) is welded into the hull. Standard welding practice, methods and procedures should be observed, but may vary. (See welding notes).

Attention:

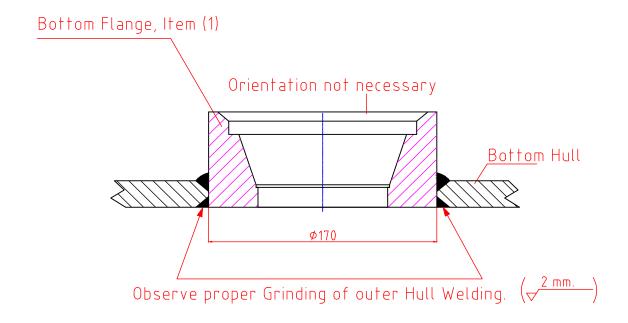
The bottom flange is a part of the Sea Valve that is machined with high accuracy and it should be protected after mounting to avoid damage to the bottom flange surfaces. This to avoid leakage. If the valve is pre-mounted, be sure to protect the valve from being polluted by welding debris.

WELDING NOTES!

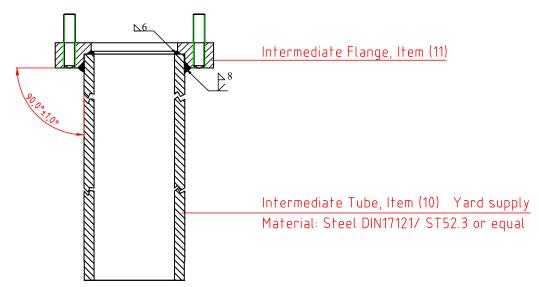
All bottom parts and flanges for welding are <u>precisely machined parts</u>. During welding of these parts to the ship's hull plates, <u>careful attention</u> must be paid <u>to avoid construction strain</u> on the bottom parts and flanges.

- Let parts cool down during welding.
- Over heating may change fit and form and result in <u>non-conformity</u> with intended sensor/ transducer.
- Welding to thick hull steel plates will exert high stress on bottom parts and flanges.
- Especially care must be taken during welding of stainless steel flanges.
- Work must be performed by a qualified and certified welder.

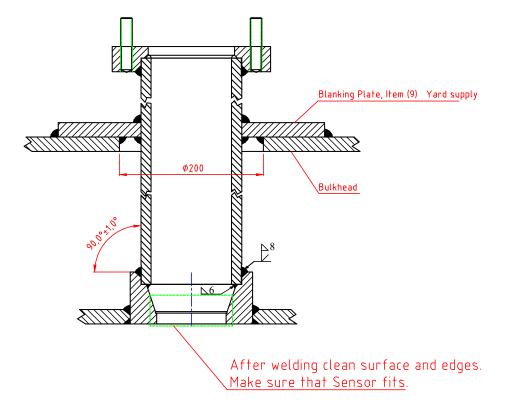
Welding the Bottom Flange in Ship's Hull



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- Intermediate flange Item (11) is welded into intermediate tube Item (10). (*Yard supply). Standard welding practice, methods and procedures should be observed. (See welding notes).
- Blanking plate Item (9) (*Yard supply) is placed over the 200 mm hole in the bulkhead.
- Intermediate tube Item (10) is tread into the blanking plate Item (9) and through the 200 mm hole in the bulkhead.
- Standard welding practice, methods and procedures should be observed. (See welding notes).

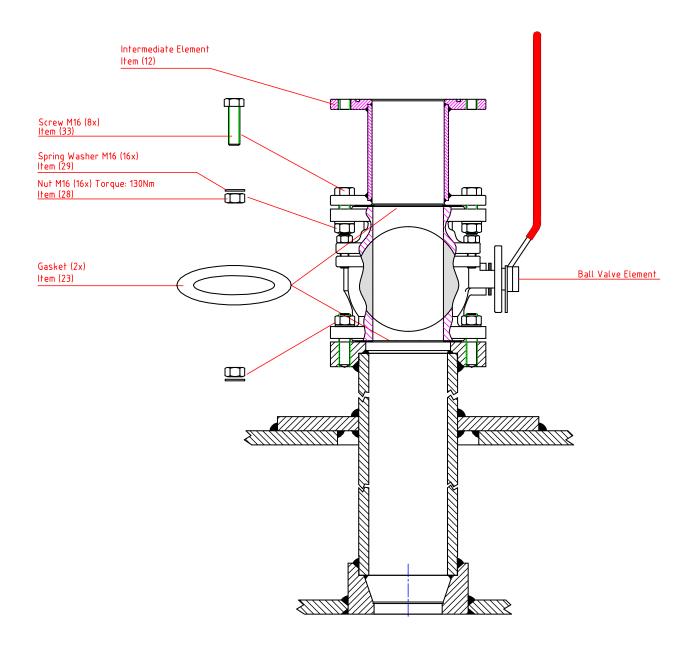


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6. Sea Valve Assembly

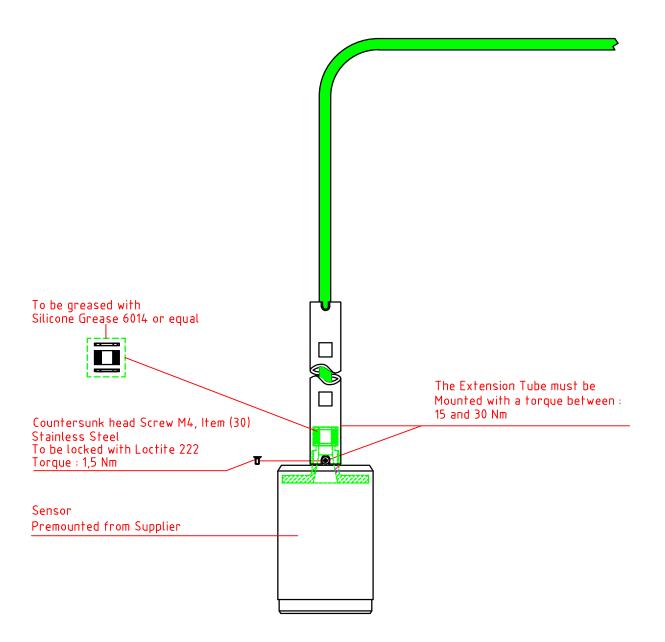
Sea Valve Assembly (Orientation not necessary).

- Place a 1.5 mm Klingersil gasket, Item (23) on top of intermediate flange Item (11).
- Then place the valve element on top of the intermediate flange. The 16 mm nuts and washers should be mounted and tightened. (Align parts before tighten nuts).
- Place a 1.5 mm Klingersil gasket Item (23) on top of the valve element.
- Mount the intermediate element, Item (12) on top of the valve element.
- All 8 screws, nuts and washers should be mounted, and tightened. (Align parts before tighten nuts).



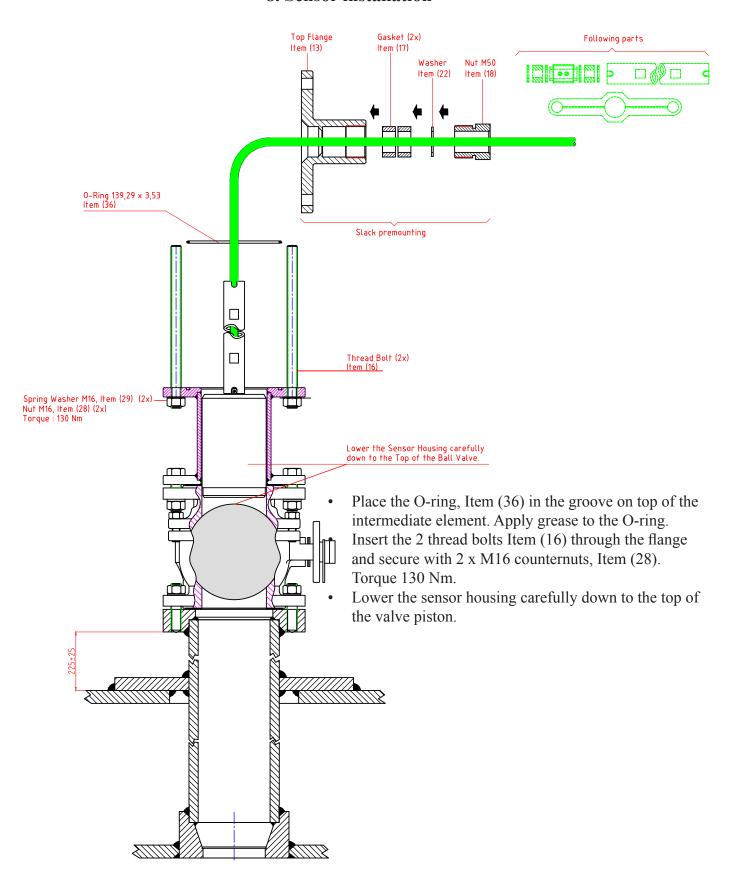
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7. Assembling of first extension tube and sensor



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8. Sensor installation



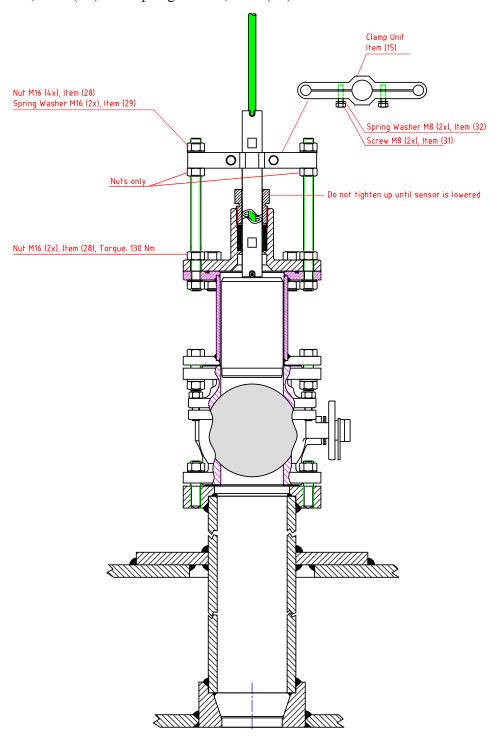
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9. Clamp Unit mounting

Mount top flange Item (13). Secure with 8 each washers and nuts. Torque: 130 Nm.

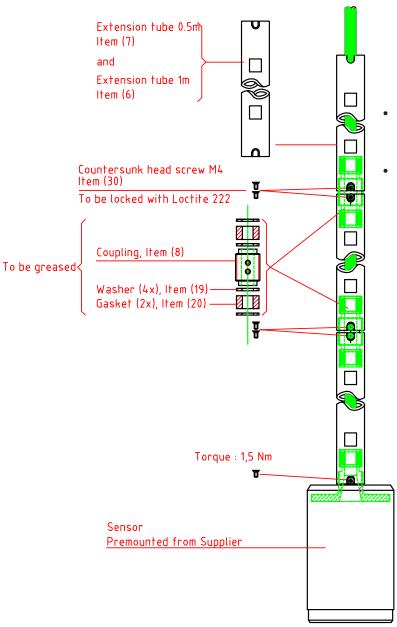
Mount in following order:

- 2 x gasket, Item (17).
- Washer, Item (22).
- Nut M50, Item (18).
- 2 x M16 nuts, Item (28).
- Clamp unit, Item (15).
- 2 x M16 nuts, Item (28) with spring washer, Item (29).



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10. Extension tube mounting order



- The extension tubes and coupling must be mounted with a torque between 15 and 30 Nm.
- The countersunk head screw must be mounted with a torque 1.5 Nm.

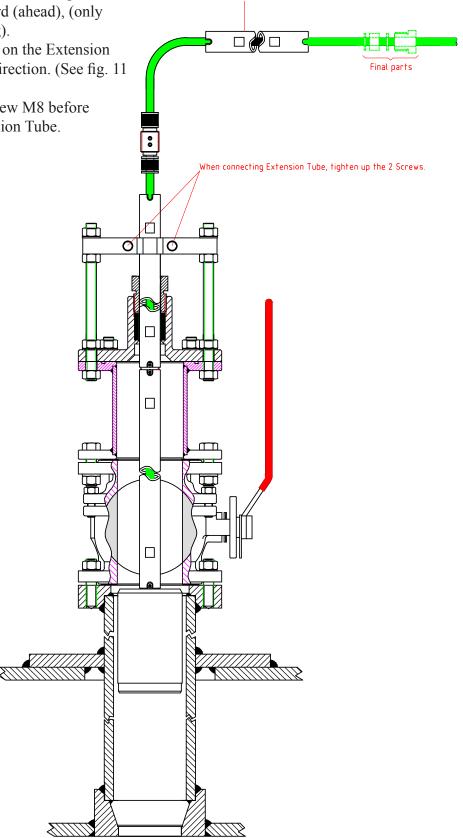
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• Open Sea Valve, lower sensor unit and first Extension Tube.

 Rotate the Extension Tube to align the sensor to point forward (ahead), (only needed for Speed Log).

• Use the flattened area on the Extension Tube to find correct direction. (See fig. 11 Final Assembly.

• Tighten up the 2 x screw M8 before mounting next Extension Tube.

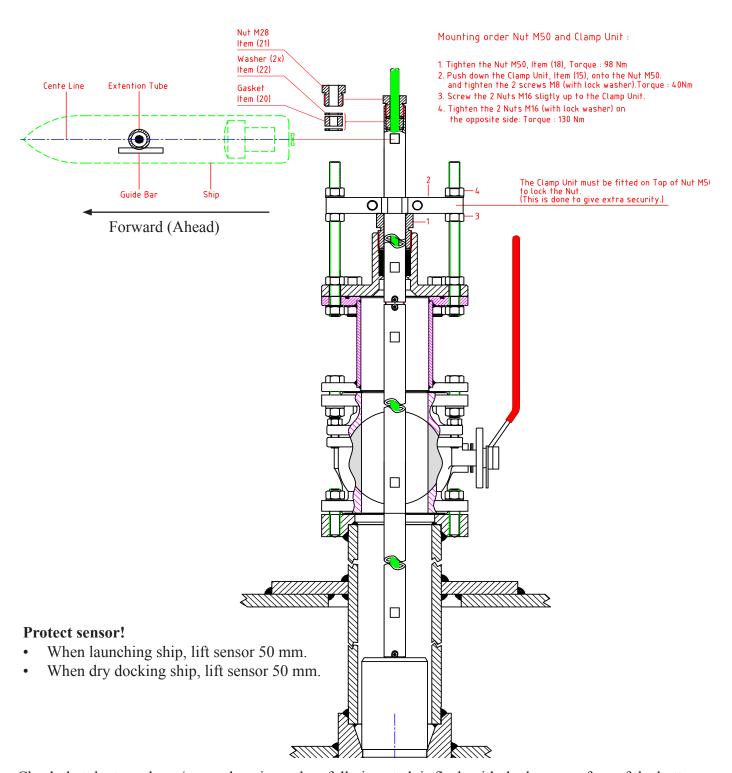


0.5 and 1m available, according to requirement

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11. Final assembly

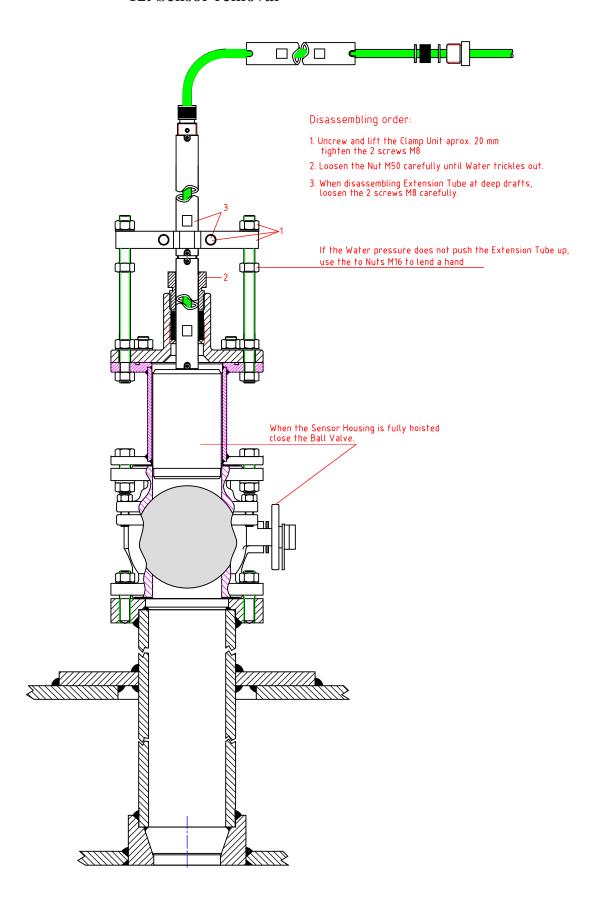
- After the ship is afloat, is it necessary to let the air out of the Sea Valve.
- Loosen the M50 nut, let the air out and tighten nut again.



Check that the transducer/sensor housing, when fully inserted, is flush with the lower surface of the bottom flange.

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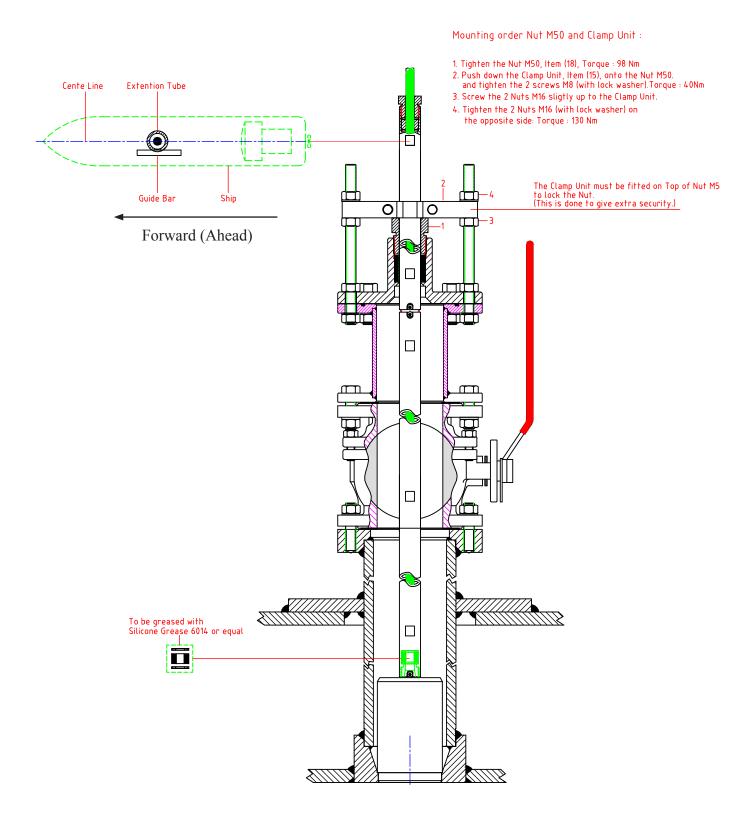
12. Sensor removal



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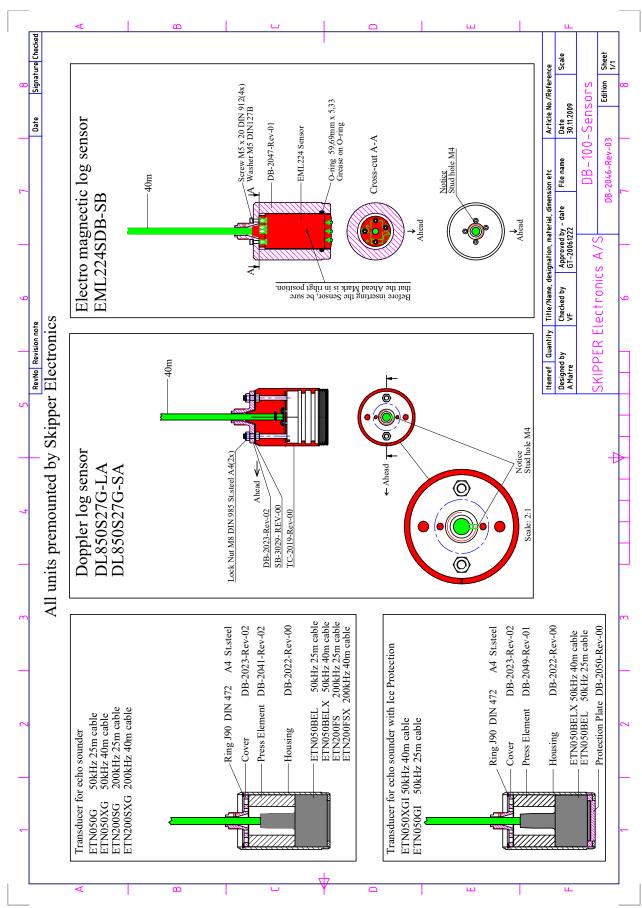
13. Re-installation

Same procedure as first-time mounting.

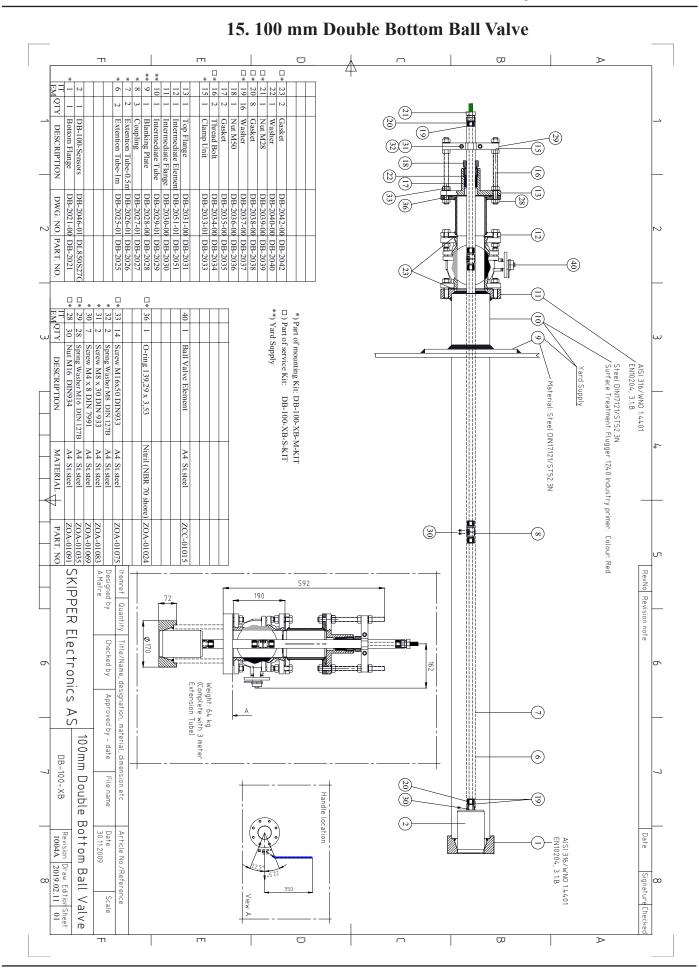


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14. DB-100 Sensors



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