



## **Additional Instructions for “CE” Marked Products – PLR Family**

**OVERVIEW:** The information listed in this document must accompany the Installation Instructions for the OSECO Product Lines approved for the CE symbol. This information will address the possible residual hazards of OSECO’s approved products in accordance with the requirements of the PED and EN ISO 4126-2.

### **PLR Reverse Buckling Rupture Disks in Flat Seat Holder (PRDI/PRDH)**

This product line is not considered a fail-safe rupture disk design. Great care must be exerted to properly install the rupture disk in the holder and install the holder correctly in the piping system. This rupture disk design will burst at pressures of more than ten(10) times the name plate rating if installed upside down with process pressure in the cavity instead of on the dome of the rupture disk assembly. Thus, caution must be exerted to achieve a correct installation of this rupture disk and its associated holder. Pins within the holder help to assure proper installation of the disk within the holder if the holder is unaltered.

One good feature of this rupture disk design is its toughness. It is not very susceptible to damaging during handling by installation personnel. This rupture disk design has demonstrated resistance to damage from objects impacting the rupture disk dome. Thus, care should be observed during handling. Those actions which will distort the dome structure will lower the name plate burst pressure.

The PLR rupture disk is a non-fragmenting rupture disk because of the structural reinforcement technology utilized in fabricating this rupture disk. This technology prevents PLR fabrication in the Titanium and Zirconium materials.

***Service life for the PLR rupture disk is defined as the number of cycles achieved from atmospheric pressure to ninety (90) percent of the disk rated pressure. This is typically less than the forming pressure used in the final stage of manufacturing for many PLR rupture disks. PLR rupture disks will cycle approximately 1,000,000 times between the pressure limits illustrated above.***