SOOS CREEK HATCHERY SUPPLY PIPE REPLACEMENT SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Owner Provided Items - Documents Enclosed

- 1. HDPE Pipe and Fittings Product data and fabrication submittals
- 2. Romac Couplings Installation instructions
- 3. Valmatic Valves Dimension sheet and installation instructions
- 4. Flexum Flow Meters Equipment List & Technical Specifications

Documents available in pdf format upon request via email to CAMP.Bids.wa.gov

- Geotechnical Report PanGEO Inc. – January 24, 2017 (104 pages, 8143 KB)
- 2. Technical Information Report (TIR)
 Stantec Consulting Services, Inc January 2022 (26 pages, 1,261 KB)
- 3. TIR Appendix B Floodplain Analysis Technical Memo Stantec Consulting Services, Inc – September 14, 2021 (18 pages, 1,307 KB)
- 4. TIR Appendix D Flow Control and Water Quality Design and Analysis Stantec Consulting Services, Inc January 2022 (52 pages, 352 KB)
- 5. TIR Appendix E SWPPP Stantec Consulting Services, Inc – January 2022 (178 pages, 9,642 KB)

Sclairpipe general specifications & material standards

REFERENCE SPECIFICATIONS

ASTM F714: Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastic Pipe Based on Outside Diameter

ASTM D3035: Standard Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (DR-PR) Based on Controlled Outside Diameter ISO 9001:2015: Model for Quality Assurance in Production and Installation.

AWWA C906: Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Fittings 4 In. (100 mm) Through 63 In. (1,600 mm) for Water Distribution and Transmission

NSF / ANSI 61 Drinking Water System Components-Health Effects

BNQ 3624-027 Polyethylene Pipe for the Transport of Fluids Under Pressure

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The pipe manufacturer shall provide, upon request, an outline of quality control procedures performed on polyethylene system components.

QULAIFICATION OF MANUFACTURER

The general quality assurance practices and methods shall be in accordance with ISO 9001:2015.

MATERIAL

The pipe shall be made from a HDPE material having a minimum material designation code of PE4710. The material shall have a minimum cell classification of 445574C as defined in ASTM D3350. PE4710 resins shall have a minimum PENT value of 2,000 hours. The Hydrostatic Design Stress (HDS) at 23°C (73.4°F) shall be 1,000 psi for PE4710 resin and shall be listed in the name of pipe manufacturer in PPI TR-4. In addition, the material shall be listed as meeting NSF/ANSI 61. The pipe material shall contain 2% - 3% well dispersed carbon black. Additives which can be conclusively proven not to be detrimental to the pipe may also be used, provided the pipe produced meets the requirements of this specification.

PIPE

The pipe shall be manufactured in accordance with _____ [User specified] [AWWA C906, ASTM F714, ASTM D3035, BNQ 3624-027]. HDPE pipe shall be rated for use at a pressure class of _____ [User specified] psi. [The specifier chooses the pressure class from table below]. The outside diameter of the pipe shall be based upon the IPS or DIPS sizing system. [User to specify the appropriate sizing system.]

Pipe Standard Dimension	Pressure Rating (PR) or, Pressure Class	Allowable Total Pressure	Allowable Total Pressure
Ratio (DR)	(PC) for water @ 73°F, psig	During Recurring Surge	During Occasional Surge
32.5	63	95	126
26	80	120	160
21	100	150	200
17	125	188	250
13.5	160	240	320
11	200	300	400
9	250	375	500
7.3	320	480	640

MARKING

The pipe shall be marked in accordance with the standards to which it is manufactured.

JOINING METHODS

The preferred method to join pipe shall be the butt fusion procedure outlined in ASTM F2620 or PPI TR-33. All fusion joints shall be made in compliance with the pipe or fitting manufacturer's recommendations. Fusion joints shall be made by qualified fusion technicians per PPI TN-42 and ASTM F3190.

Mechanical connection of HDPE to auxiliary equipment such as valves, pumps, and fittings shall use mechanical joint adapters and other devices as outlined in the PPI Handbook of Polyethylene Pipe (2nd Edition), Chapter 9 and AWWA Manual of Practice M55, Chapter 6.

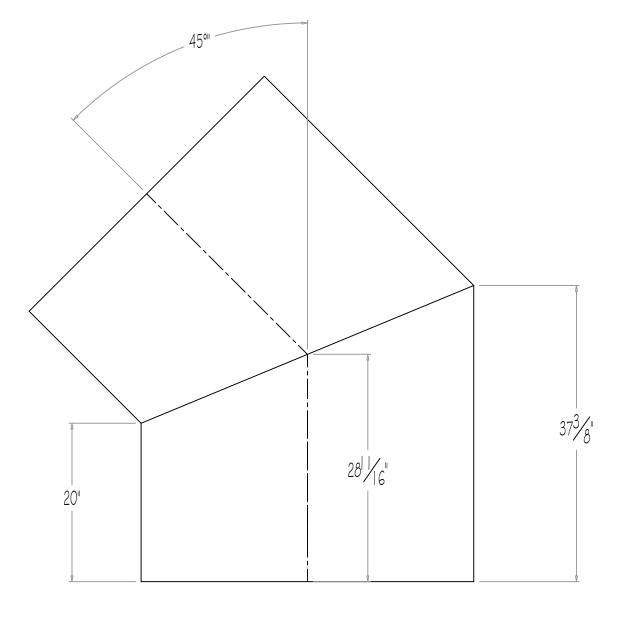
INSTALLATION

Buried HDPE pressure pipe and fittings shall be installed in accordance with ASTM D2774 or AWWA M55.

TESTING

Hydrostatic leakage testing for pressure piping should comply with ASTM F2164 and PPI TN-46.





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WOLSELEY
INDUSTRIAL GROUP
INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS DIVISION
740 SOUTH 28TH ST
WASHOUGAL, WASHINGTON 98671
TEL: 360-835-2129

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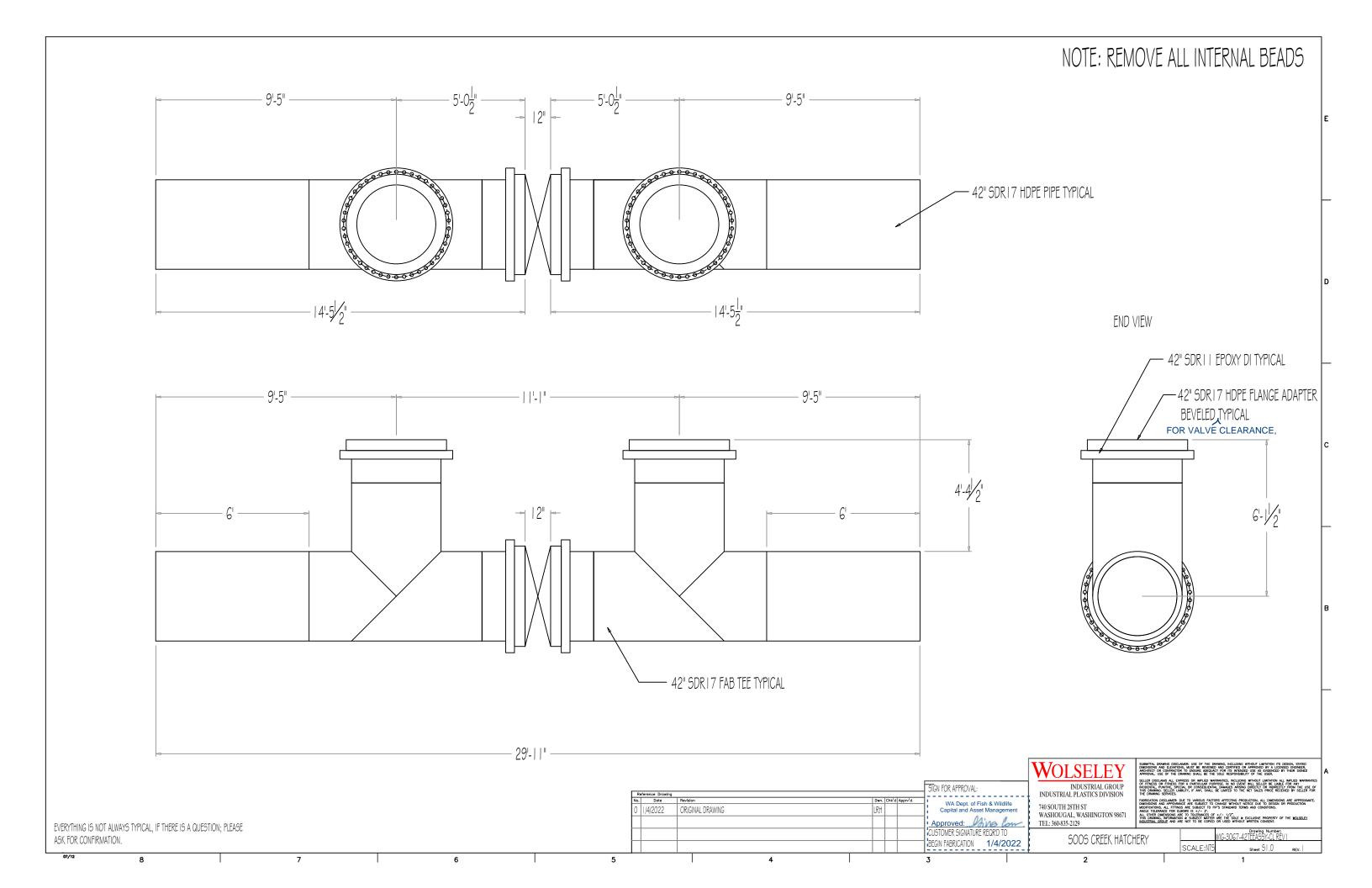
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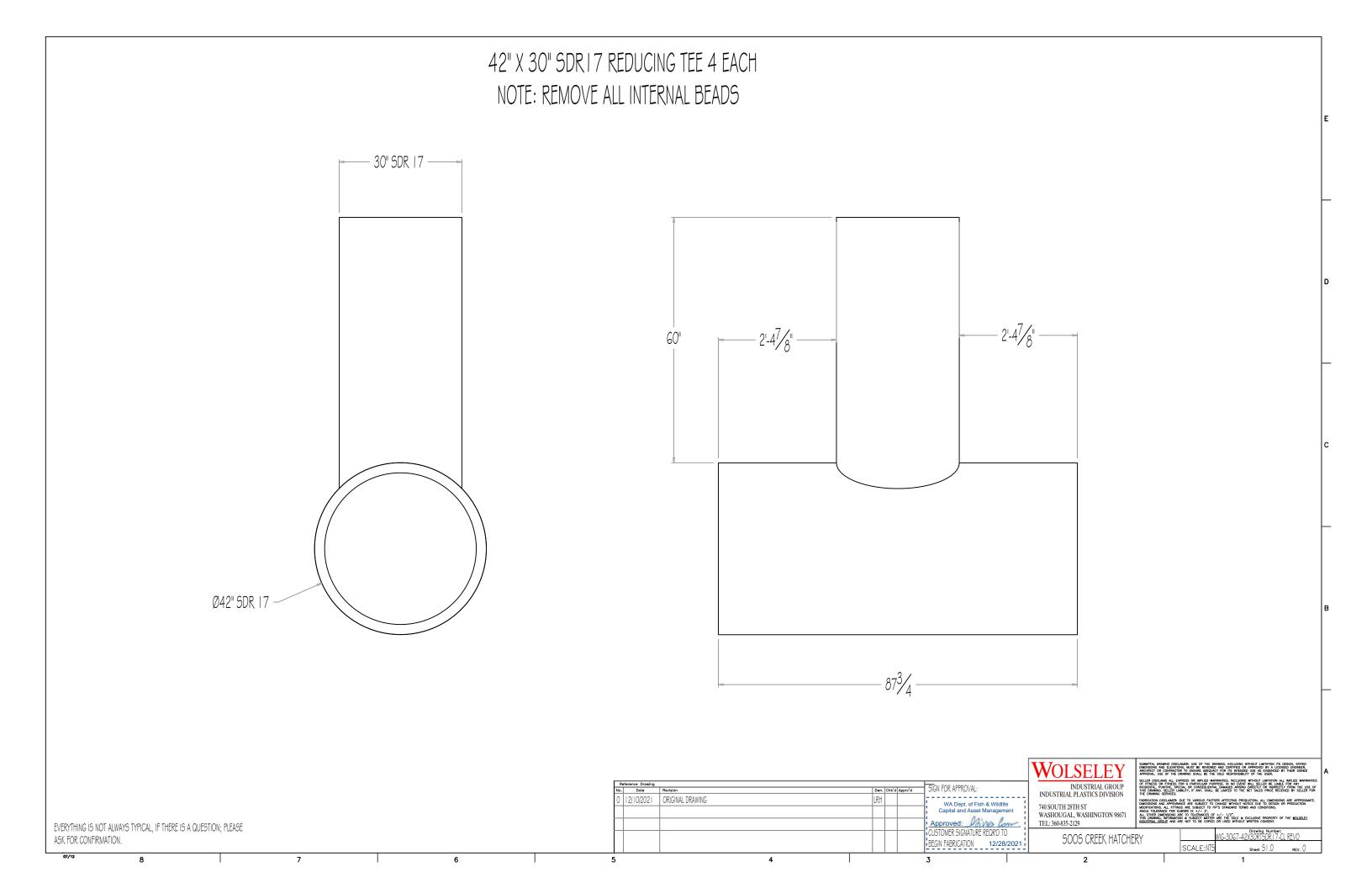
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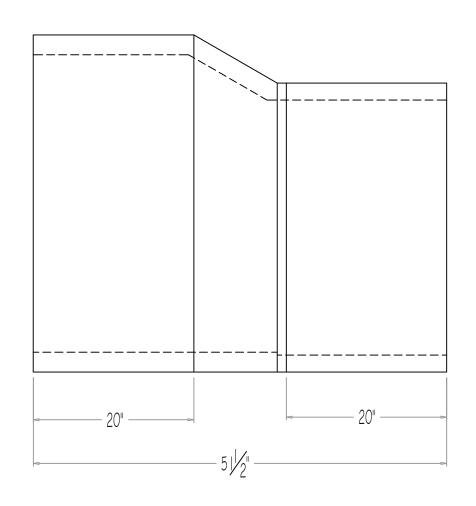
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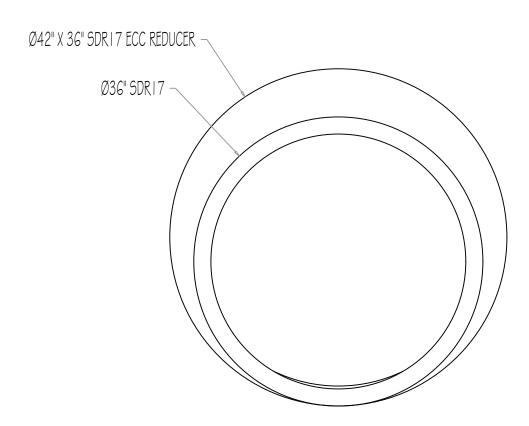
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42" X 36" SDR I 7 ECC REDUCER I EACH NOTE: REMOVE ALL INTERNAL BEADS





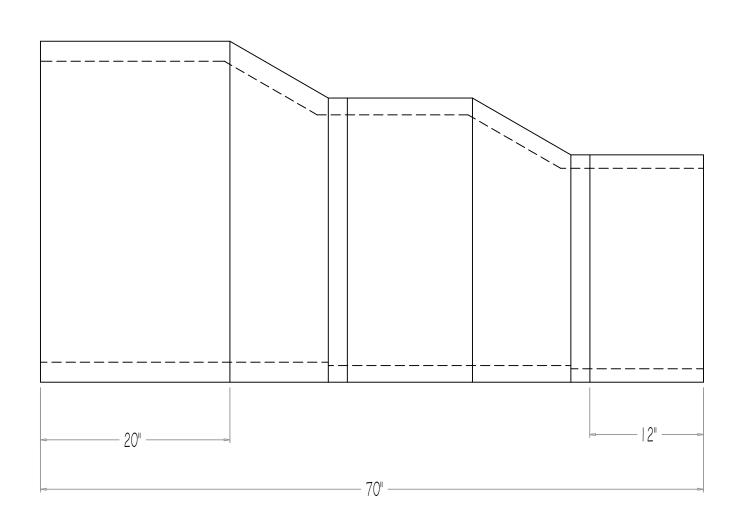
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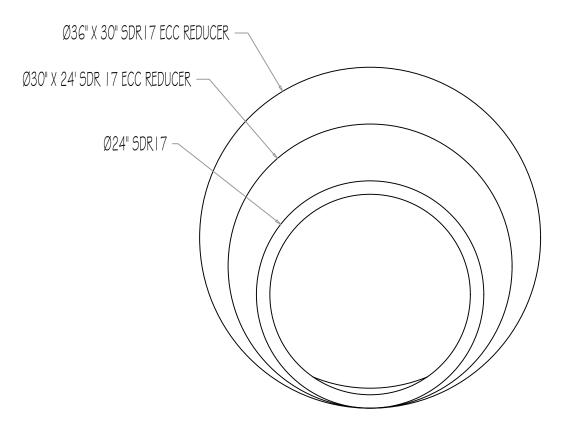
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EVERYTHING IS NOT ALWAYS TYPICAL, IF THERE IS A QUESTION; PLEASE ASK FOR CONFIRMATION.

36" X 30" X 24" SDR 17 ECC REDUCER | EACH NOTE: REMOVE ALL INTERNAL BEADS





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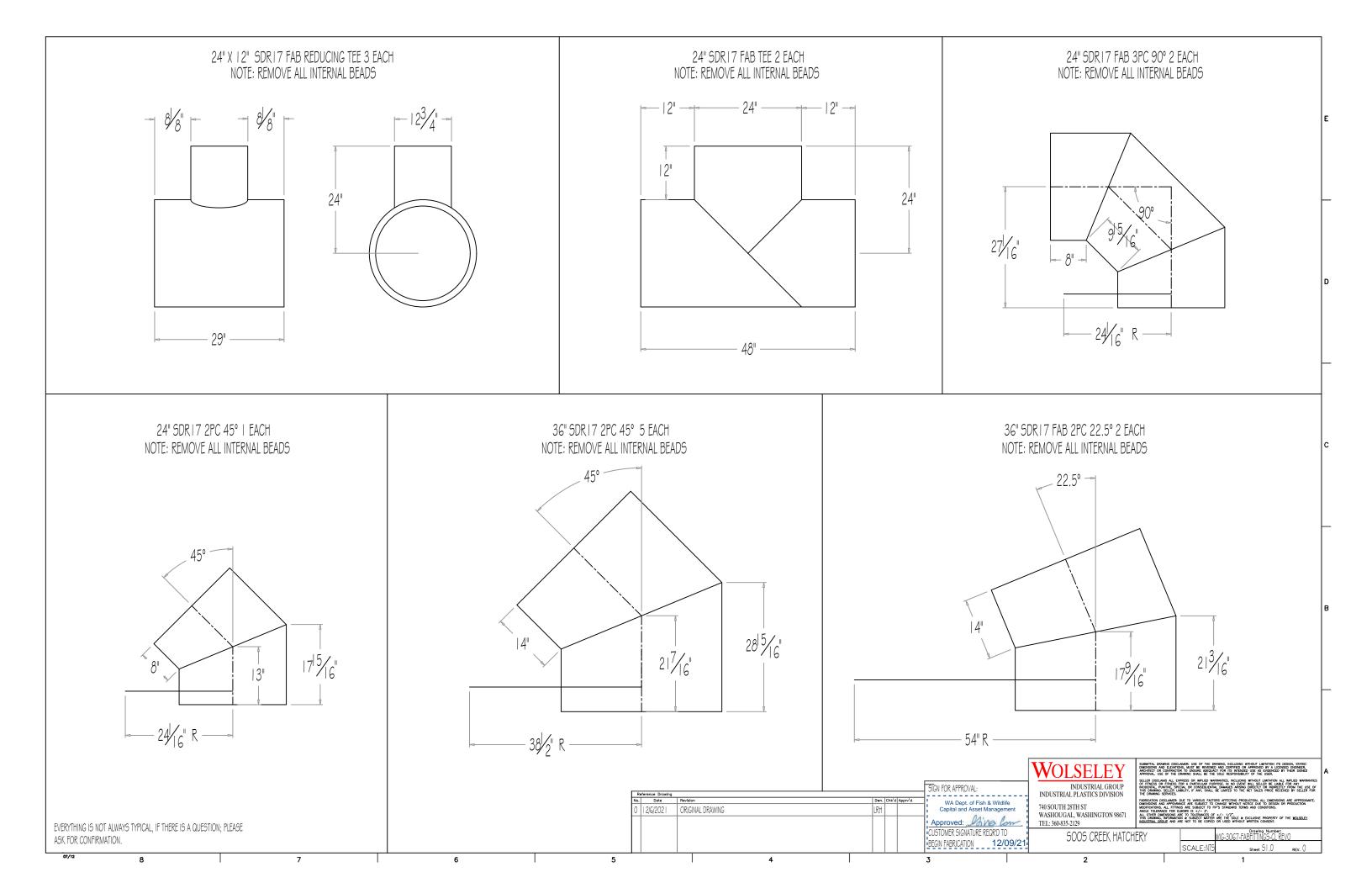
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WOLSELEY INDUSTRIAL GROUP INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS DIVISION 740 SOUTH 28TH ST WASHOUGAL, WASHINGTON 98671 TEL: 360-835-2129

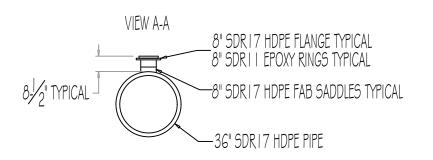
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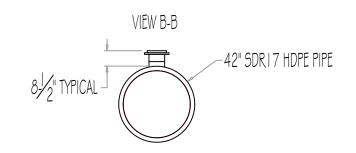
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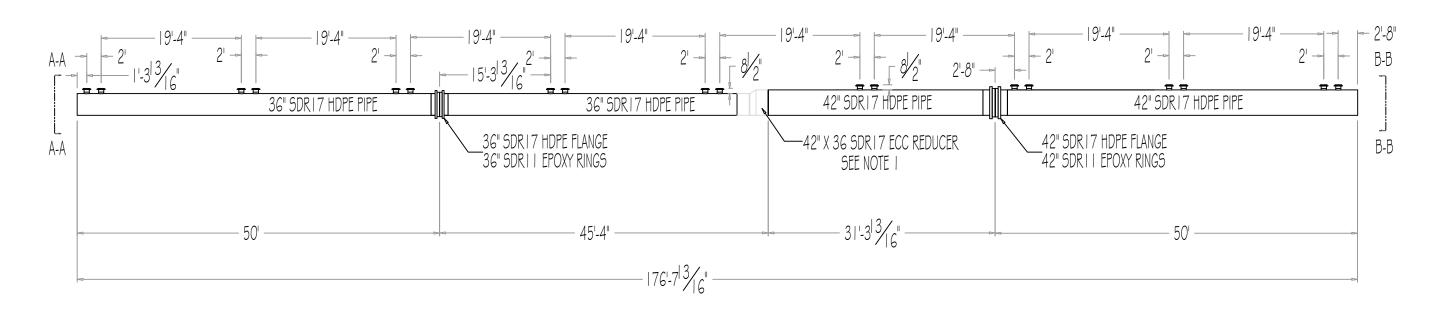
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42" X 8" \$ 36" x 8" SDR | 7 SPOOLS NOTE: REMOVE ALL INTERNAL BEADS







NOTE 1) 42" X 36" SDR 17 ECCENTRIC REDUCER ONLY SHOWN FOR DIMENSIONING APPROVAL FIELD WELD INTO CORRECT POSITION

> SIGN FOR APPROVAL: WA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Capital and Asset Managemen 12/15/2021 ORIGINAL DRAWING Approved: Approved: CUSTOMER SIGNATURE REQRID TO

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SOOS CREEK HATCHERY SCALE:NTS

EVERYTHING IS NOT ALWAYS TYPICAL, IF THERE IS A QUESTION; PLEASE ASK FOR CONFIRMATION.

Read installation instructions first before installing. Check parts to ensure that no damage has occurred during transit and that no parts are missing. Also check the diameter of the pipe and the range marked on the coupling to ensure you have the proper size.

Style 400 Fabricated Steel Coupling (Smaller than 60")

PIPE ENDS

Step 1 • Pipe End Preparation: The pipe ends shall be free from indentations, projections or roll marks for a distance 2" greater than the length of the coupling. The pipe ends shall conform to the diameter and roundness tolerances stated in the table below.

NOMINAL PIPE	OD TOLI	ERANCE	ROUNDNESS		
SIZE	+	-	MIN/MAX ¹		
1/2" TO ≤ 16"	0.06"	0.06"	1/8"		
> 16" TO ≤ 24"	0.08"	0.08"	1/8"		
> 24" TO ≤ 42"	0.10"	0.10"	1/8"		
> 42" TO < 60"	0.12"	0.06"	1/8"		

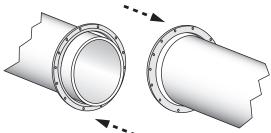
¹ Out of roundness conditions are required to be correctable so that the difference between the minimum and maximum diameters is not greater than this dimension.

ASSEMBLY

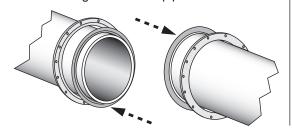
Step 2 Clean pipe ends for a distance of 2" greater than length of the coupling. Check area where gaskets will seat to make sure there are no dents, projections, gouges, etc. that will interfere with the gasket seal. Welds must be ground flush.

Step 3 Place a reference mark on pipe an equal distance from each pipe end for centering coupling over the pipe ends. If the coupling has anchor pins, see Anchor Pin Installation Guide for minimum pipe insertion, 4.50".

Step 4 Place one end ring on each pipe end.

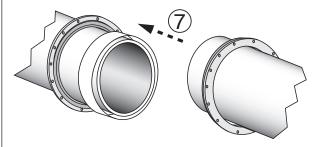


Step 5 Clean gaskets and place one gasket next to each end ring with beveled edge toward the pipe ends.

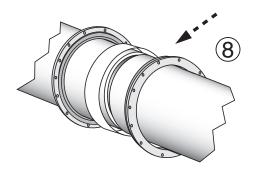


Step 6 Lubricate the gaskets and pipe surface with a suitable gasket lubricant.

Step 7 Slide center ring onto pipe end.



Step 8 Bring the other pipe end into position. Maintain recommended gap between pipe ends. See table below.



RECOMMENDED GAP BETWEEN PIPE ENDS

Center Ring Length	Straight-Run Pipe*	Deflected Joints**	Maximum Permissible In-Service Centerline Gap*
5"	0.5"	1"	2"
7"	1"	1.5"	3"
10"	1"	2.25"	4.5"

*Recommended gap between pipe ends that is not expected or able to deflect greater than 25% of stated deflection values. See Romac Catalog Page 3-26, "400 Coupling Options."

**Recommended gap between pipe ends to achieve maximum deflection. The maximum allowable deflection should only be used when the pipes will not move in service.

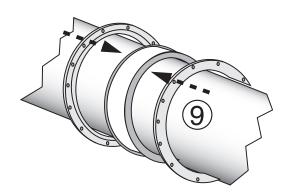
Installation Instructions continued on back



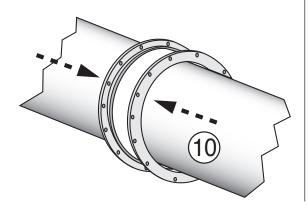
Style 400

(continued from front)

Step 9 Center ring should be positioned such that pipe entrance is equal. Slide gaskets into position with the beveled edge engaging the flared end of center ring.



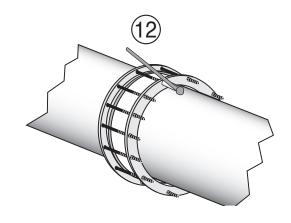
Step 10 Slide the end rings into position against the gaskets and rotate one end ring until the bolt holes line up.



Step 11 Check coupling for proper positioning over pipe ends using reference marks. (See Step 2).

Step 12 Insert and make all bolts finger-tight. It is convenient to tighten bolts by downhand wrenching. Insert the bolts so that the nuts are on the left-hand side as the installer faces the pipe.

Tighten bolts evenly, alternating to diametrically opposite positions to bring bolts to the recommended tightness. (60-70 ft-lbs. for $^{5}/_{8}$ " bolts and 85-95 ft-lbs. for $^{3}/_{4}$ " bolts).



Step 13 After pipe is pressurized check for leakage and re-torque as necessary. Test pressure is 1.5 X working pressure.

CAUTION: A pipe section should not be allowed to hang in the coupling either before or after making up the joint. Couplings are designed to "float" on the pipe ends. They are not designed to support the pipe.

CAUTION: Couplings with a step in the center ring have the potential for migrating along the pipe; therefore some form of restraint should be used.

CAUTION: When reinstalling parts with stainless steel hardware there may be a loss in pressure holding ability due to worn or damaged threads during the original installation.

CAUTION: Flexible couplings do not provide protection against axial force. Suitable anchorage should be provided.

Read installation instructions first before installing. Check parts to ensure that no damage has occurred during transit and that no parts are missing. Also check the diameter of the pipe and the range marked on the coupling to ensure you have the proper size.

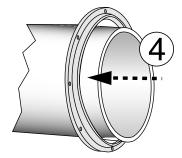
Style FC400 Steel Flanged Coupling

Step 1 • Check the flanged coupling parts to insure that no damage has occurred during transit and that no parts are missing.

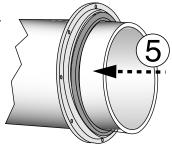
Step 2 • Clean pipe end for a distance of 2" greater than the length of the flanged coupling.

Step 3 • Check area where gaskets will seat on pipe and flange faces to make sure there are no dents, projections, gouges, etc. that will interfere with the gasket seals. Welds must be ground flush.

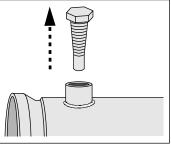
Step 4 • Place end ring on pipe end.

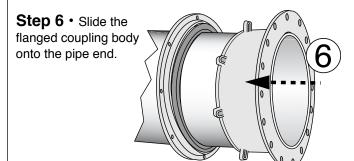


Step 5 • Clean the gasket. Lubricate the gasket and pipe surface with a suitable gasket lubricant. Place gasket next to end ring with beveled edge toward the pipe end.

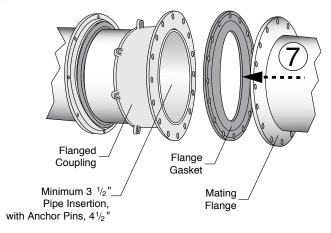


If using Anchor Pins, remove the anchor pins from the half couplings on the flanged coupling body.

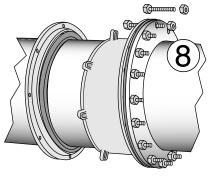




Step 7 • Using a flange gasket, position the flanged coupling against the mating flange, making sure there is a minimum 3 $^{1}/_{2}$ " of pipe insertion. If using Anchor Pins, the minimum pipe insertion is $4^{1}/_{2}$ ".



Step 8 • Assemble the flanged joint using flange bolts.

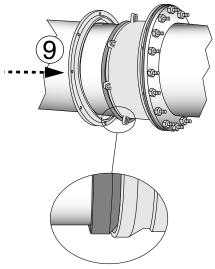


Installation Instructions continued on back



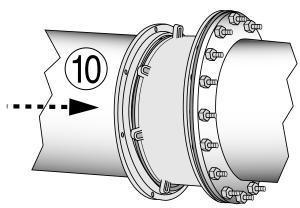
Style FC400 (continued from front)

Step 9 · Slide the ring gasket into position with the beveled edge engaging the flared end of the flanged coupling body.

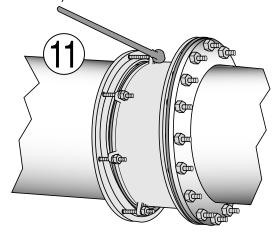


Make sure the beveled edge of the gasket engages the flared end of the flanged coupling body.

Step 10 • Slide the end ring into position against the gasket. Be sure to match weld in end ring with weld in body.



Step 11 • Insert the bolts through the end ring into the anchor loops and tighten. Bolt tightening should be done evenly, alternating to diametrically opposite positions to bring bolts to recommended tightness. (60-70 ft-lbs. for 5/8" bolts and 85-95 ft-lbs. for 3/4" bolts.)



STEP 12 · IF USING ANCHOR PINS

- 1. Remove Anchor Pins from flanged coupling body.
- 2. Slide the flanged coupling body onto the pipe end.
- 3. Position the flanged coupling against the mating flange. Assemble the flanged joint.
- 4. Thread a short pipe nipple into the threaded Anchor Pin hole. Using the largest drill bit that will fit into the pipe nipple, drill a center mark on the pipe. Do not drill through. Remove the pipe nipple.
- 5. Use a 5/16" diameter drill to drill through the center mark made in step 4.
- 6. Complete the hole by drilling through the pipe with drill size per the table below.
- 7. Install the Anchor Pins. Apply a suitable thread sealant and tighten to prevent leakage.

Pin Size	Thread Size	Drill Size for Pipe	Torque (ft-lbs.)
7/8"	3/4" NPT	²⁹ / ₃₂ "	80
1"	1" NPT	1 ¹/₃₂"	100

For best results, after pipe is pressurized check for leakage and re-torque as necessary.

PIPE STIFFENER 14" – 54" FOR HDPE

SUBMITTAL INFORMATION

Submittal Review
WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Capital and Asset Management Program
No Exceptions Taken

Make Corrections Noted
Amend and Resubmit
Rejected - Resubmit
Not Reviewed

Da've low 12/28/2021 gnature Date



USE

The Romac stiffening insert is to be used on the inside of HDPE pipe ends (made in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C906, SDR 9 through 32.5) when coupling HDPE using bolted style compression couplings and AWWA C 111 mechanical joints fittings.

MATERIAL

BODY

ASTM 240 Type 304 stainless steel. Type 316 stainless steel optional.

PRESSURE

Stiffeners can be used at pressures up to 150 psi.

SIZES

14 inch through 54 inch. Pipe ID to be provided when ordering. Comes in lengths of 6" or 12".

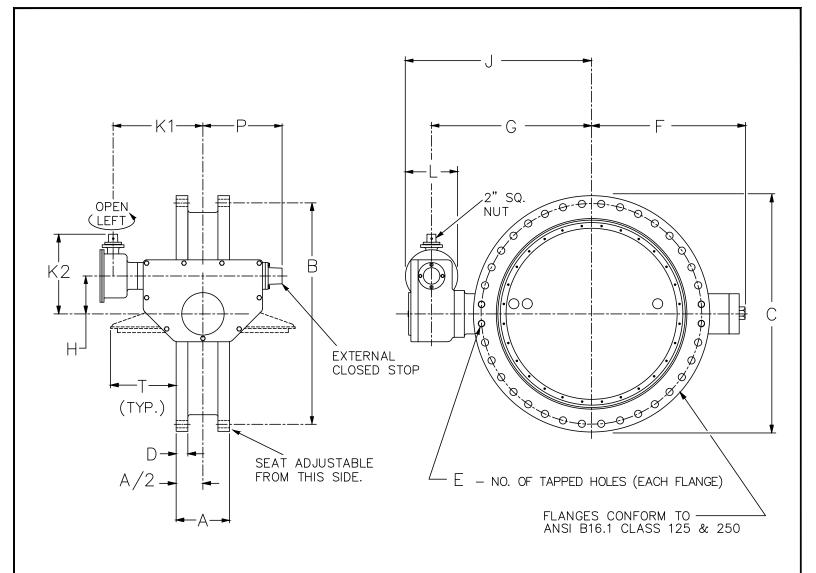
HDPE PRODUCT LIMITATIONS

- Pipe must be manufactured in accordance with AWWA Standard C906-90.
- Operating temperatures are limited to 85° F maximum and 32° F minimum.
- Operating pressure is limited to 150 psi or the rating of the pipe, whichever is less.
- Pipe systems must be designed to compensate for pipe movement so as to prevent the fittings from migrating or rotating on the pipe.

- Products are intended for use in underground service only.
- Couplings are not to be used on HDPE pipe with a SDR greater than 32.5.
- Proper restraint must be used when coupling pipe ends to prevent pullout from hydraulic forces or temperature changes.

This information is based on the best data available at the date printed above. Please check with Romac for any updates or changes.





COLD WORKING PRESSURE 150 PSI (150B) 250 PSI (250B)

DRAWING DEPICTS 42" CLASS 150B SIZE TO SCALE

DIMENSIONS, INCHES

VALVE SIZE	AWWA C504 CLASS	Α	В	С	D	E Qty.	E Tap	E Deep	F	G	Н	J	K1	K2	L	Ρ	Τ	TURNS TO OPEN	NO. OF BOLTS	BOLT SIZE	ACTU- ATOR SIZE	SHPG. WT. LBS.
42				<mark>53.00</mark> 57.00		1	<mark>11/2-6</mark> 2-41/2		<mark>35.25</mark>	<mark>35.88</mark>	8.50	<mark>41.75</mark>	<mark>19.50</mark>	<mark>17.50</mark>	<mark>11.75</mark>	<mark>17.75</mark>	<mark>14.81</mark> 13.69	178	36	1 1/2 2	LS-5.2A	4559 5489
48			l	59.50 65.00	l	4	11/2-6 2-41/2		39.31	41.44	10.50	50.18	24.88	22.25	17.50	21.88	16.38 15.00	2/6	44 40	1 1/2 2	LS-6A	6950 8510
54	150B	15.00	62.75	66.25	3.00	8	13/4-5	2.62	44.25	45.44	10.50	54.18	24.88	22.25	17.50	21.88	19.25	276	44	1 3/4	LS-6A	9280
60	150B	15.00	69.25	73.00	3.12	8	13/4-5	2.62	48.25	51.88	10.50	61.88	24.88	22.25	17.50	21.88	22.25	276	52	1 3/4	LS-6A	12900
66	150B	18.00	76.00	80.00	3.38	8	13/4-5	2.62	53.31	58.12	10.50	68.12	24.88	22.25	17.50	21.88	23.75	276	52	1 3/4	LS-6A	14840
72	150B	18.00	82.50	86.50	3.50	8	13/4–5	2.38	59.00	61.00	14.00	72.00	32.25	27.75	22.00	28.75	26.75	547	60	1 3/4	LS-7A	17840
78	150B	18.00	89.00	93.00	2.75	8	2-41/2	2.50	54.50	73.63	14.00	84.63	32.25	27.75	22.00	28.75	29.13	547	64	2	LS-7.3A	14040
84A	150B	19.00	95.50	99.75	2.88	8	2-41/2	2.88	58.75	76.25	14.00	87.25	32.25	27.75	22.00	28.75	31.69	547	64	2	LS-7.2A	16440
90	150B	20.00	102.00	106.50	3.00	8	21/4-41/2	3.00	62.88	82.50	14.00	93.50	32.25	27.75	22.00	28.75	34.19	547	68	2 1/4	LS-7A	19740

Rev 10-23-19

150B & 250B FLANGED BUTTERFLY VALVE WITH BURIED SERVICE ACTUATOR

DATE 3-11-11

DRWG. NO.

VM-2042/BLS



Val-Matic[®] 30" and Larger Butterfly Valve With LSA Actuator and External Stops

Operation, Maintenance and Installation Manual

INTRODUCTION	1
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INSTALLATION	3
MAINTENANCE	6
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DISASSEMBLY	10
REASSEMBLY	10
PARTS & SERVICE	12
WARRANTY	12



VAL-MATIC 30"and Larger SERIES 2000 BUTTERFLY VALVE OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND INSTALLATION

INTRODUCTION

The Series 2000 Butterfly Valve has been designed to give years of trouble-free operation. This manual will provide you with the information to properly install and maintain the valve to ensure a long service life. The valve is a resilient seated, quarter-turn valve capable of handling air, water, or other clean fluids. For fluids with suspended solids, a Model 5800R Eccentric Plug Valve should be used. The Size, Cold Working Pressure (CWP), and Model No. are stamped on the nameplate for reference.

CAUTION

Do not use valve for line testing at pressures higher than nameplate rating or leakage and damage to valve may occur.

The "Cold Working Pressure" is the non-shock pressure rating of the valve at 150°F. The valve is intended for flow in either direction. The "Seat End" is marked on the nameplate so that access to the seat can be assured.

RECEIVING AND STORAGE

Inspect valves upon receipt for damage in shipment. Unload all valves carefully to the ground without dropping. Do not lift valves with slings or chains around the actuator or through the seat area. Extra care must be taken when handling electric motor and cylinder actuated valves.

Valves should remain crated, clean and dry until installed to prevent weather related damage. For long term storage greater than six months, indoor storage is recommended. The valve flange covers must remain in place, the valve must remain slightly open (3-5 degrees), and the rubber surfaces of the disc should be coated with a thin film of FDA approved grease such as Dow Corning # 7. Do not expose the resilient seat to sunlight or ozone for any extended period. Electric actuators must be powered if stored outdoors or in cool areas so that the internal heaters will prevent condensation in the control unit.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

As shown in Figure 1, the valve consists of a body, a disc, and a shaft that rotates in body bearings. The resilient seat provides drop-tight shutoff.

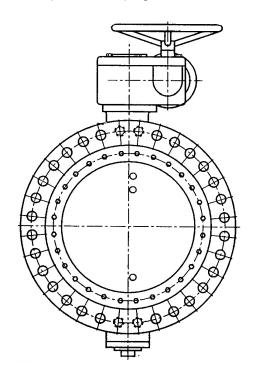


FIGURE 1. BUTTERFLY VALVE WITH ACTUATOR

The disc is rigidly attached to the shaft with taper pins. The actuator rotates the valve shaft and disc through 90 degrees of operation. The disc can rotate through the seat, but is factory set to stop in the center of the seat to provide tight shut off. Additional torque on the actuator when against the closed stop of the actuator will not provide tighter shut off. The valve seat is easily adjustable or replaceable should wear or damage occur over time.

The valve is typically operated with a manually operated gear actuator. The gear actuator as shown in Figure 1 requires multi-turn input on a 2" square nut, handwheel, or chainwheel. The valve can also be automated with power actuators such as an electric motor or hydraulic cylinder.

VALVE CONSTRUCTION

The standard Series 2000 Butterfly Valve is constructed of rugged cast iron with a stainless steel shaft and resilient disc edge. See the specific Materials List submitted for the order if other than standard cast iron construction. The details of construction are illustrated in Figure 2.

The body (1) is available with flanged or mechanical joint ends for connection to the pipeline. The body is equipped with a stainless steel seat (2). The 1/4 turn disc (3) is guided by a stainless steel shaft (4) which rotates in non-metallic bearings (5) fixed in the body. Leak-tight closure is made when the resilient seat (6) is rotated into the stainless steel seat on the "SEAT END" of the body.

Table 1. Standard Valve Parts List							
Item	Description	Material					
1	Body	Gray or Ductile Iron					
2	Body Seat	Stainless Steel					
3	Disc	Ductile Iron					
4	Shaft	Stainless Steel					
5	Sleeve Bearing*	Teflon/Fiberglass					
6	Resilient Seat*	Buna-N					
7	Seat Retaining Ring	Stainless Steel					
8	Ret. Ring Screws*	Stainless Steel					
9	Taper Pin	Stainless Steel					
10	Taper Pin O-Ring*	Buna-N					
11	Taper Pin Nut	Stainless Steel					
12	Taper Pin Washer	Stainless Steel					
13	Packing*	Buna-N					
14	Key	Carbon Steel					
15	Thrust Bearing Cap	Ductile Iron					
16	Cap Screws	Carbon Steel, Plated					
18	Thrust Plate	Cast Iron					
19	Thrust Plate Bolt	Carbon Steel, Plated					
20	Thrust Plate Gasket	Non-Asbestos Fiber					
21	Lock Cap	Cast Iron					
22	Lock Cap Bolts	Carbon Steel, Plated					
23	Lock Cap Gasket	Non-Asbestos Fiber					
24	Body O-Ring	Buna-N					
*Reco	*Recommended Spare Part						

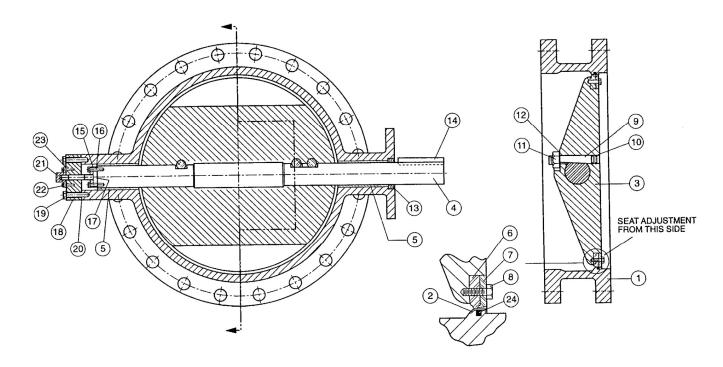


FIGURE 2. STANDARD BUTTERFLY VALVE CONSTRUCTION#

INSTALLATION

The Val-Matic Butterfly Valve is Bi-Directional, however, when deciding the valve's installation orientations, the engineer should consider the seat position in regards to flow and access. The following guidelines are intended to assist the engineer. The "SEAT END" and "SUGGESTED FLOW" are marked on the valve nameplate, which is mounted on the flange O.D. The seat end identifies which end the seat can be adjusted from when the valve is closed. The flow direction may affect valve torque for large valves. Some specific piping problems are also shown in the figures to the right.

GENERAL PIPELINE APPLICATIONS: Orient the "**Seat End**" towards the access point (i.e. manway, pipe coupling, or spool).

WATER SERVICE: The normal flow direction is towards the seat end of the valve. When the flow stops, the return pressure will be held by the closed disc and the seat bolts (8) can be adjusted to provide tight shut off should the seat be worn or damaged. The normal flow direction and the words "SEAT END" are marked on the nameplate.

AIR AND GAS SERVICE: Install valve with pressure toward the end opposite the "Seat End". Lubricate resilient seat with FDA approved silicone grease such as Dow Corning #7 before installation. Gear actuators are recommended for gas service applications.

PUMP DISCHARGE SERVICE: On all horizontal pump discharge applications (Figure 3), the "Seat End" should be towards the pump. The valve will seal tightly against return flow allowing seat adjustment if necessary. The valve shaft should be oriented parallel to the plane of the pump discharge elbow (i.e. vertical valve shaft on a vertical discharge elbow). If the butterfly valve is downstream of a check valve, the clearance between the two discs must be checked. The butterfly valve shaft should be oriented as shown in Figure 4.

BURIED SERVICE: The valve should be installed with the shaft horizontal and the actuator nut directed upwards (Figure 4). The valve box or extension pipe should be installed so that the actuator nut and extension stem turn freely.

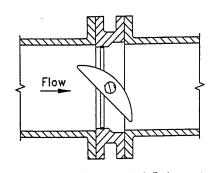
CAUTION

Adjacent pipe must be supported or stiffened to provide a round mating connection for the valve in service.

FLANGED ENDS: AWWA Class 150B flanged valves should be mated to ANSI Class 125# or AWWA C207 flat-faced flanges equipped with resilient gaskets. When ring gaskets are used, the bolt material shall be ASTM A307 Grade B or SAE Grade 2 Carbon Steel. Higher strength bolts may only be used with full-face gaskets.

Some of the flange holes are tapped near the shaft ends of the valve as shown on the Sales Drawing. Special bolt lengths may be needed. An engagement of at least one bolt diameter is typically used for the flange bolts used in the tapped flange holes.

AWWA Class 250B flanged valves can be mated with either ANSI Class 125#, ANSI Class 250# or AWWA C207 flanges depending on the specified flange drilling. Class 250B valves can be mated with flat-faced or raised-face flanges with full face or ring gaskets and with no bolting restrictions.



Flow Towards Seat End
FIGURE 3. PUMP DISCHARGE

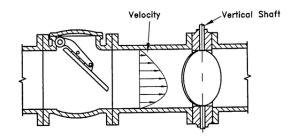


FIGURE 4. UPSTREAM CHECK VALVE

In all installations, the valve and adjacent piping must be supported and aligned to prevent cantilevered stresses on the valve. Lower valve into line using slings or chains around the valve body. Lubricate the flange bolts or studs and insert them around the flange. Lightly turn bolts until gaps are eliminated.

INSTALLATION (Cont'd)

Table 2. Minimum Pipe I.D. to Clear Flanged BFV								
Size	Min. I.D.	Size	Min.I.D.					
30"	27.9"	72	70.0"					
36"	34.8"	78	74.9"					
42"	40.5"	84	81.0"					
48"	45.8"	90	86.8"					
54"	52.1"	96	92.7"					
60"	58.2"	102	98.5"					
66"	63.7"	108	104.4"					

#

Table 3. Minimum Pipe I.D. to Clear Mechanical Joint BFV Disc								
Size	Min. I.D.	Size	Min.l.D.					
30"	28.33"	42"	40.42"					
36"	34.29"	48"	46.21"					

The torquing of the bolts should then be done in graduated steps using the cross-over tightening method. Recommended lubricated torques for use with resilient gaskets (75 durometer) are given in Table 4. If leakage occurs, allow gaskets to absorb fluid and check torque and leakage after 24 hours. Do not exceed bolt rating or crush gasket more than 50 percent of its thickness.

Table 4. Flange Bolt Torques						
	150B Flange	Bolt Torque	S			
Valve Size (in)	Bolt Dia (in)	Recom Torque (ft-lbs)	Max Torque (ft-lbs)			
30	1 1/4	175	600			
36	1 ½	175	1000			
42	1 ½	200	1000			
48	1 ½	250	1000			
54	1 3/4	300	1500			
60	1 3/4	350	1500			
66	1 3/4	400	1500			
72	1 3/4	400	1500			
78	2	500	2000			
84	2	600	2000			
90	2 1/4	750	3000			
96	2 1/4	1000	3000			
102	2 ½	1000	4000			
108	2 ½	1200	4000			

CAUTION

The use of raised-face flanges or excessive bolt torque may damage valve flanges.

300# Flange Bolt Torques							
Valve	Bolt Dia	Recom	Max				
Size (in)	(in)	Torque	Torque				
Size (III)	(111)	(ft-lbs)	(ft-lbs)				
30	1 3/4	400	1200				
36	2	600	1800				
42	2	750	2250				
48	2	750	2250				
54	1 3/4	750	1500				
60	1 3/4	750	1500				
66	1 3/4	750	1500				
72	1 3/4	750	1500				
78	2	1000	2500				
84	2	1000	2500				
90	2 1/4	1500	3500				
96	2 1/4	1500	3500				
102	2 ½	1500	4500				
108	2 1/2	1800	4500				

MECHANICAL JOINT ENDS: Clean ends of mating pipe and valve sockets with soapy water (Figure 5). Place lubricated gasket and retainer gland over pipe end prior to installing valve. Install valve socket over pipe. Press gland and gasket toward valve until gasket is evenly set into valve socket.

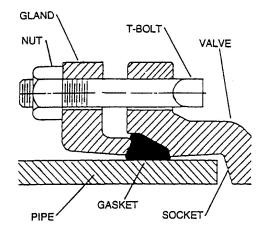


FIGURE 5. MECHANICAL JOINT INSTALLATION

Insert T-bolts in valve flange and hand tighten nuts. Torque nuts in four graduated steps using the crossover tightening method without exceeding the torque listed in Table 5. Maintain an equal gap between the gland and the face of the valve at all points around the socket. If a tight connection is not achieved, then the joint should be disassembled, thoroughly cleaned, and reassembled. Over-tightening may cause damage to the valve or gland.

Table 5. Mechanical Joint Nut Torques					
Valve	T-Bolt Dia	Recom	Max		
Size (in)		Torque	Torque		
Size (III)	(in)	(ft-lbs)	(ft-lbs)		
30	1	75	120		
36	1	75	120		
42	1 1/4	75	150		
48	1 1/4	75	150		

GEAR OPERATED VALVES: Butterfly Valves are available with a two types of manual gear actuator.

A worm-gear actuator (Figure 6) has a multi-turn worm that drives a large sector gear through 90 degrees of rotation. Worm gears provide uniform motion and torque multiplication throughout the stroke. A spur gear mounted on the input side provides additional torque.

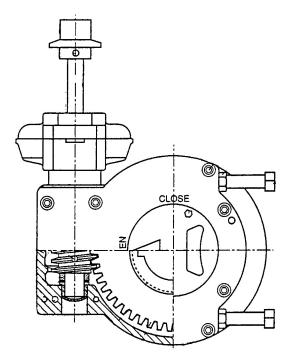
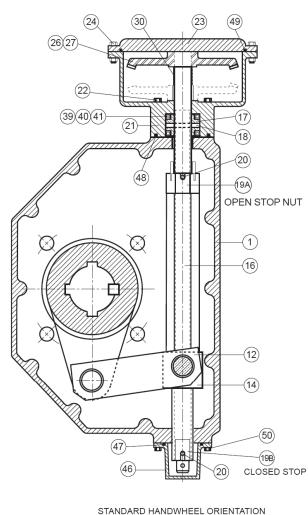


FIGURE 6. WORM GEAR ACTUATOR



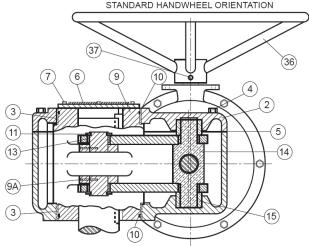


FIGURE 7. TRAVELING NUT ACTUATOR

<u>CAUTION</u>

Opening and Closing of the valve should be done slowly to prevent water hammer.

A traveling **nut actuator** (Figure 7) has a threaded rod (16) that drives a threaded crosshead (14) from one end of the housing to another. The crosshead in turn drives a slotted lever (9) through 90 degrees of rotation. Traveling nut actuators provide slower rotation and greater torque multiplication at the ends of travel. A bevel gear mounted on the input side of the actuator provides additional torque.

Both worm gear and traveling-nut actuators are self-locking and multiply the turning force on the handwheel or nut so that valves can be operated with ease. A clamp-on chainwheel kit can also be used for installations high above the floor. An indicator on the top of the actuator housing indicates the position of the valve plug. The handwheel or nut must be rotated through 35-290 turns (depending on model) to open or close the butterfly valve. The direction of rotation to open the valve is indicated on the 2" square actuator nut and handwheel. The standard direction of rotation is open left or counterclockwise to open. Nuts with opposite rotation (open right) will be painted red to indicate their special rotation.

GEAR ACTUATOR ADJUSTMENT: The standard gear actuator is provided with factory-set open and closed position stops to properly center the closed disc seal in the body seat. No field adjustment is necessary. If adjustment is needed over time, the external closed stop nut (19B) can be turned to change the closed position of the valve.

VALVE SEAT ADJUSTMENT: If the valve is found to leak in service, the rubber seat can be adjusted. With the valve in the closed position, tighten the three seat bolts in the area of the leak 1/4 turn at a time until the leak stops.

The initial factory settings for the seat bolts are given in Table 6 for reference in case the valve cannot be tested while under pressure. These torques are for use with the disc in the closed position at the time of seat installation. Torques greater than 150% of these will make the valve difficult to operate.

Elastomer seats will naturally relax over time. Measured seat bolts torques will often be less than initial seat bolt torques listed herein. Never tighten seat bolts unless the disc is in the closed position.

Table 6. Initial Seat Bolt Torques					
Sizes Class 150B Class 250B					
30"	20 ft-lbs	24 ft-lbs			
36"-48"	26 ft-lbs	30 ft-lbs			
54"-108"	30 ft-lbs	50 ft-lbs			

MAINTENANCE

For water service, the Series 2000 Butterfly Valve requires no scheduled lubrication or maintenance other than regular exercising. The exercising is achieved by fully opening and closing the valve to verify smooth operation. If operation is difficult, it may be necessary to flush sediment from the valve by opening and closing the valve several times under flowing conditions or checking the lubricant in the gear actuator. For valves in air service, apply a thin film of FDA silicone grease such as Dow Corning #7 to the exposed rubber surface once per year.

The recommended interval for exercising is every six months or annually if the valve is regularly operated. Over the life of the valve, inspection and some regular adjustments may be needed as given below.

PACKING ADJUSTMENT: The shaft is equipped with a set of V-shaped packing, which is factory-set for drop-tight service. The packing is pressure assisted and does not normally require adjustment. Should leakage occur, the packing can be replaced.

PACKING REPLACEMENT: To replace the packing, it is recommended that the line be drained, and the actuator removed. The valve can remain in the line.

 To replace the packing, first open the valve and drain the line.

WARNING

Drain Line and close valve before removing actuator or valve may rotate suddenly causing bodily injury or damage to property.#

- Close the valve to hold the plug in position. For power actuators, turn off and lock out electrical and hydraulic supplies before proceeding.
- Remove small round cover on actuator to expose shaft and key.
- 4. Remove actuator mounting bolts and adapter plate or packing retainer plate.

- 5. Lift actuator and plates from valve taking care not to lose square key.
- 6. Remove old packing (13) with packing hook.
- 7. Lubricate new packing with FDA grease and set in place one ring at a time taking care not to bend over the lips of the packing rings.
- 8. Reinstall actuator mounting plates. Clean off all grease from the surfaces of the actuator mounting surfaces.
- 9. With valve in the closed position, place actuator over valve and reinsert key (14).
- 10. Finally, with valve closed, install cover on actuator indicating "Closed".

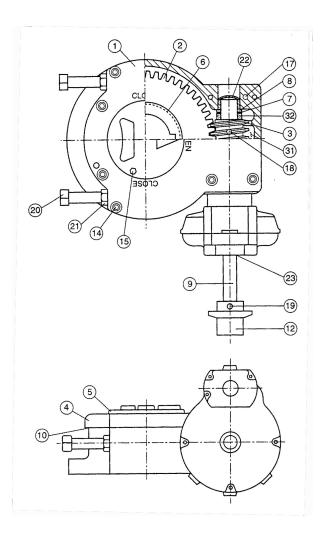


FIGURE 8. GEAR ACTUATOR CONSTRUCTION

Table 7. Worm Gear Parts List					
Item	Description	Material			
1	Housing	Cast Iron			
2	Segment Gear	Bronze or DI			
3	Worm	Alloy Steel			
4	Cover	Cast Iron			
5	Indicator	Cast Iron			
6	O-Ring	Buna-N			
7	Thrust Bearing	Carbon Steel			
8	Bearing	Bronze			
9	Shaft	Carbon Steel			
10	Gasket	Non-Asbestos			
12	Operating Nut	Cast Iron			
14	Cover Bolt	Carbon Steel			
15	Indicator Bolt	Steel			
17	Locating Pin	Steel			
18	Worm Pin	Steel			
19	Spring Pin	Steel			
20	Stop Screw	Steel			
21	Jam Nut	Steel			
22	Plug	Steel			
23	Oil Seal	Steel & Rubber			
30	Spur Gear	Cast Iron			
31	Grease	EP-2			
32	Worm Spacer	Steel			

WORM GEAR ACTUATOR MAINTENANCE: A typical worm gear actuator is shown in Figure 8 and consists of a worm (3) mounted on an input shaft (9). The worm engages a segment gear (2). When the worm is turned, it drives the segment gear through 90° of rotation. The rotation of the segment gear is displayed by the top indicator (5). The gears are lubricated with EP2 grease in a cast iron housing (1). The open and closed positions of the segment gear (2) are controlled by the end position stop bolts (20). The stops can be adjusted by loosening the lock nut (21) and rotating the bolts (20).

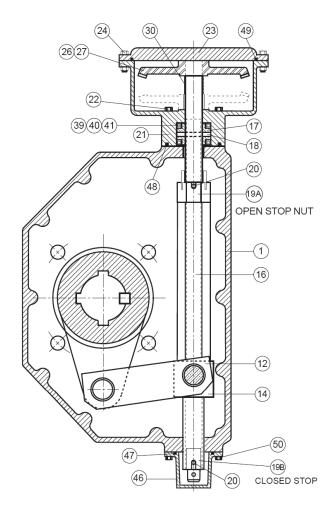
The gearbox is factory lubricated and sealed. No regular maintenance is required. If difficult operation is observed, the cover can be removed, and the unit inspected for wear. All moving parts should be coated with grease. The grease should have an even and smooth consistency. If needed, coat all moving parts with an EP-2 grease such as Mobil Mobilux EP2. Buried units should be packed 90% with grease.

TRAVELING NUT ACTUATOR MAINTENANCE: A typical traveling nut actuator is shown in Figure 9 and consists of a threaded nut (12) which travels back and forth on a threaded stem (14). The stem is lubricated with EP2 grease in a cast iron housing (1). The nut, in turn, drives a slotted lever (4) through 90 degrees of travel. The lever (4) drives the valve shaft with a

square key. The rotation of the shaft is displayed by the top indicator (19). The full open and closed positions are controlled by the stop nuts (6). The stop nuts can be adjusted by pounding out the pin (7) with a drift punch and rotating the stop nut ½ turn. The gear box is factory lubricated and sealed. No regular maintenance is required. If difficult operation is observed, the cover can be removed and the unit inspected for wear. All moving parts should be coated with grease. The grease should have an even and smooth consistency. If needed, coat all moving parts with an EP-2 grease such as Mobil Mobilux EP2. Buried units should be packed 90% with grease.

<u>CAUTION</u> Fill LSA Actuators with AT LEAST 90% grease prior to mounting electric motor actuators.

Table 8. Traveling Nut Actuator Parts					
Item	Description	Material			
1	Housing	Cast Iron			
2	Cover	Cast Iron			
3	Bushings	Teflon / Fiberglass			
4	Cover Bolts	Stainless Steel			
5	Gasket	RTV Sealant			
6	Indicator	Cast Iron			
7	Indicator Bolt	Stainless Steel			
8	Gasket	RTV Sealant			
9	Lever	Ductile Iron			
9A	Locking Pin	Alloy Steel			
10	O-Ring	Buna-N			
11	Retaining Ring	Steel			
12	Link	Steel			
13	Link Bushing	Teflon / Fiberglass			
14	Crosshead	Bronze			
15	Guides	Bronze			
16	Shaft	Steel			
17	Thrust Collar	Bronze			
18	Thrust Collar Pin	Steel			
19	Stop Nuts	Steel			
20	Stop Nut Pins	Steel			
21	Bevel Gear	Cast Iron			
22	End Cap Bolts	Alloy Steel			
33	Stem O-Ring	Buna-N			
36	Handwheel	Steel or Cast Iron			
37	Pin	Steel			
39	Ball Bearings	Steel			
40	Bearing Race	Steel			
46	Stop Cover	Cast Iron			
47	Cover O-Ring	Buna-N			
48	End Cap O-Ring	Buna-N			
50	Stop Cover Bolts	Stainless Steel			



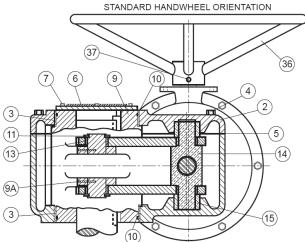


FIGURE 9. TRAVELING NUT ACTUATOR CONSTRUCTION

CHANGE OF ROTATION:

The traveling nut actuator with bevel gear can be changed in the field from open-right to open-left by inverting the bevel gear, refer to Figure 10.

- 1. Remove bevel gear housing cover and spacer.
- 2. Remove retaining ring and pull-out input shaft assembly.
- 3. Remove pinion gear and key.
- 4. Pull bevel gear and key.
- 5. Reassemble input shaft assembly with pinion, key, and retainer ring.
- 6. Install spacer over shaft and then bevel gear and key.
- 7. Replace cover.

	Table 9. Bevel Gear Parts					
Item	Description	Material				
21	Bevel Gear	Cast Iron				
	Housing					
22	Mounting Bolts	Steel				
23	Cover	Cast Iron				
24	Cover Bolts	Plated Steel				
25	Gasket	Composition Rubber				
26	Bevel Gear	Steel				
27	Bevel Gear Key	Steel				
28	Pinion Gear	Steel				
29	Pinion Gear Key	Steel				
30	Spacer	Steel				
31	Input Shaft	Type 416 SS				
32	Retaining Ring	Steel				
33	O-Ring	Buna-N				
34	Bearing	Bronze				
35	2" Nut	Cast Iron				
37	Pin	Steel				
38	Thrust Washer	Bronze				
39	Needle Bearing	Steel				
40	Bearing Races	Steel				
41	Shims	Steel				

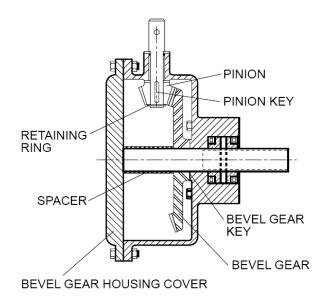


FIGURE 10. BEVEL GEAR (Open-Right)

TROUBLESHOOTING

Several problems and solutions are presented below to assist you in troubleshooting the valve assembly in an efficient manner.

- Leakage at Valve Shaft: Replace packing.
- <u>Leakage at Flanges</u>: Tighten flange bolts, replace gasket.
- Valve Leaks when Closed: Flush debris from seat by cycling valve. Adjust actuator closed stop. Inspect seat for damage and adjust seat bolts 1/4 turn at a time.

If the valve continues to leak after adjustment, check for the following items and make the corrections.

- 1. Verify that there is no damage to the rubber seat. Replace if torn or damaged.
- 2. Check that the metal set in the body is clean and free of scale and scratches.
- 3. Check that the actuator is fully closed, and the seal is centered in the body seat. Adjustment to the actuator stop nuts or bolts may be necessary.

TROUBLESHOOTING (Cont'd)

- 4. Check the roundness of the adjoining pipe and pipe flange. Pipe loads may cause distortion to the adjoining pipe and valve.
- 5. Verify that the test pressure is less than the cold working pressure (CWP) shown on the valve nameplate.
- <u>Hard to Open</u>: Flush line of debris. Check grease in actuator. Check interior of valve for deposits or debris. On buried valves, check alignment of operating stem and nut.
- <u>Leaking Oil</u>: Tighten actuator cover bolts. If leak persists, remove actuator cover, inspect grease, and replace actuator gasket.
- <u>Noisy Operation</u>: Flow noise is normal. Loud flow noise similar to hammering may be cavitation from dropping high pressures across valve; review application of valve. For gear actuator noise, inspect grease; add new grease if there are uncoated moving parts or grease has broken down into oil.
- Valve does not Open: Remove actuator cover and check internal parts. For mechanical joint valves, heavy wall PVC pipes may interfere with the disc. Chamfer pipe at 45 degrees.

DISASSEMBLY

Disassembly may be required to repair the valve. Work on the valve should be performed by a skilled mechanic with proper tools and a power hoist for large valves. The valve must be removed from the pipeline for disassembly. The actuator can be removed with the valve in the line (the line must be drained) or after the valve is removed from the line. Refer to Figure 2 for valve construction and parts.

WARNING

Open valve and drain line before removing actuator or the valve may suddenly open causing injury or fluid loss. Place valve in closed or slightly open position to remove from the line or damage to the disc edge may occur.#

- Open valve slightly and drain the pipeline. Close valve until disc edge just touches the seat. Valve and actuator can be removed as a unit from the pipeline.
- Remove the small cover on the actuator to expose the shaft key. Remove the actuator mounting bolts and lift actuator from valve taking care not to lose key (24). Access to the traveling nut actuator will be under the actuator cover.
- 3. Remove lock cap (21) and thrust plate (18) and thrust bearing cap (15). Remove the seat bolts (8) and seat retaining ring (7).
- 4. Matchmark the taper pins with the disc holes. Remove the taper pin nuts (11) and taper pins (9). Press or hammer out the shaft (4) with a dead blow hammer. The bearings (5) should not be removed unless the teflon liner is severely worn. To remove bearings, grind a slot along its length and hammer out with a sharp chisel.
- 5. Clean and inspect parts. Replace worn parts as necessary and lubricate parts with FDA grease.

REASSEMBLY

All parts must be cleaned, and gasket surfaces should be cleaned with a stiff wire brush in the direction of the serrations or machine marks. Worn parts, gaskets and seals should be replaced during reassembly. The valve bolts should be lubricated and tightened per Table 10 during reassembly.

Table 10. Lubricated Bolt Torques					
Size	Torque (ft-lbs)				
1/2"-13	45-75				
5/8"-11	100-150				
3/4"-10	150-250				
7/8"-9	200-350				
1"-8	300-500				
1 1/8"-7	450-700				
1 1/4"-7	650-1000				

- Apply a bead of Loctite 680 on new bearings (5) and insert into both ends of the valve body (1) until flush with packing bottom surface. Insert the shafts (4) through the body and disc (3).
- 2. Install taper pins (9) with washers (12) and nuts (11).

REASSEMBLY (Cont'd)

- Install new seat (6), retaining ring (7) and seat bolts (8) into disc. Apply thin film of FDA silicone grease such as Dow Corning #7 to rubber surface. Lightly tighten seat bolts until bolt heads touch ring.
- 4. Install thrust cap (15) and thrust plate (18) with the appropriate gaskets and bolts. Turn the thrust bearing stud (17) until the disc is centered in the valve body seat. Install lock cap (21).
- Lubricate ID and OD of packing set with FDA grease and install in packing bore one ring at a time taking care to keep lips pointing down toward valve.
- 6. Torque seat bolts to torque given in Table 6.
- 7. Insert key (14) into shaft and place actuator over valve. Reinstall actuator mounting bolts and torque per Table 10. Install cover on actuator. Cycle valve. Apply pressure to valve and check for seat leakage. Tighten seat bolts ½ turn at a time as necessary.
- 8. If valve does not shut off tight, adjust the external closed position stops.

SEAT REPLACEMENT

If the seat is badly worn or damaged, gain access to valve interior and remove existing cap screws, seat retaining ring, and seat.

- Clean mating surfaces of body seat, disc and retaining ring with stiff wire brush in the direction of the machine grooves.
- Install new seat (6) onto disc so that the o-ring bead side is against the disc with the holes aligned.
- 3. Start at the top of the disc and install a section of retaining ring (7) with three new seat bolts (8) and lightly tighten seat bolts until the bolt heads touch the retaining ring.
- 4. Apply a thin film of FDA silicone grease such as Dow Corning #7 to the exposed rubber surface and close the valve so that the disc is level with the flange face within +/- 1/4 in.
- Tighten the seat bolts in a crossover pattern in two steps to the torque given in Table 6 using a socket wrench. Do not attempt to re-tighten seat hex head cap screws to their initial torques at a later time.
- 6. Cycle valve open and closed and verify that disc closes within +/- 1/4 in of center. Conduct a pressure test. If necessary, tighten seat bolts 1/2 turn to stop any leakage.

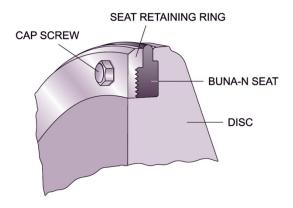


FIGURE 11. SEAT REPLACEMENT

PARTS AND SERVICE

Parts and service are available from your local representative or the factory. Make note of the valve Size, Model No. and Serial No. located on the valve nameplate and contact:

Val-Matic Valve and Mfg. Corp. 905 Riverside Drive Elmhurst, IL 60126 Phone: (630) 941-7600 Fax: (630) 941-8042 www.valmatic.com

A sales representative will quote prices for parts or arrange for service as needed.

LIMITED WARRANTY

All products are warranted to be free of defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of shipment, subject to the limitations below.

If the purchaser believes a product is defective, the purchaser shall: (a) Notify the manufacturer, state the alleged defect and request permission to return the product; (b) if permission is given, return the product with transportation prepaid. If the product is accepted for return and found to be defective, the manufacturer will, at his discretion, either repair or replace the product, f.o.b. factory, within 60 days of receipt, or refund the purchase price. Other than to repair, replace or refund as described above, purchaser agrees that manufacturer shall not be liable for any loss, costs, expenses or damages of any kind arising out of the product, its use, installation or replacement, labeling, instructions, information or technical data of any kind, description of product use, sample or model, warnings or lack of any of the foregoing. NO OTHER WARRANTIES, WRITTEN OR ORAL, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE WARRANTIES OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND MERCHANTABILITY, ARE MADE OR AUTHORIZED. NO AFFIRMATION OF FACT, PROMISE, DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT OF USE OR SAMPLE OR MODEL SHALL CREATE ANY WARRANTY FROM MANUFACTURER, UNLESS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE MANUFACTURER. These products are not manufactured, sold or intended for personal, family or household purposes.#



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www.fieldinstruments.com

sales@fieldinst.com

Field Instruments & Controls, Inc. 9629 N Colfax Road Spokane WA 99218 P: (509) 466-8226 F: (509) 466-8227

Quantity Item

F501 Single Channel Water Flowmeter w/IP68 1

Manufacturer: Flexim

Order Code: US-501SC.KAC/IP68

- 100 to 240 VAC, for transducer CDK1LI8
 1 x 4 to 20mA, 2 x Binary Open Collector
 Set of ultrasonic flow transducers CDK1LI8
 Pipe diameter range 8" to 95"
 Integrated transducer cable length 39'
 temperature: -22 to 212 °F, includes coupling pads
 2x Permarails made of stainless steel SS316
 Stainless steel strap kit
 M20 cable plands and 1/2 inch NPS adaptors included

- M20 cable glands and 1/2 inch NPS adaptors included

Lead Time: Est. 4 weeks, ARO

Pair of Type K Clamp-On Flow Transducers 1

Manufacturer: Flexim

Order Code: FSK-NNNT1-000/IP68

- IP68 SUBMERSIBLE Transducers
- Pipe diameter range 4" to 142", with 39' integral cable Temperature -40 to +266 °F, includes coupling pads
- Type: CDK1LI8 Calibration is traceable to NIST ;;
- * If mounting with straps only doubling up on the straps is required

Lead Time: Est. 4 weeks, ARO

1 PermaLok Type K, G, H Mounting Track

Manufacturer: Flexim

Order Code: MOU-PLK-DS-SBK6

- Stainless Steel SS304 Track & SOLID BAND Strap Kit DIRECT/REFLECT Mount Installation in two tracks

- Inner rail length 11.5"
 Pipe Diameter Range of 42" to 100"

Lead Time: Est. 4 weeks, ARO

1 **Safety Certification**

Manufacturer: Flexim

Order Code: US-721.FMCOPS

Factory Mutual-Canada Ordinary/Personnel Safety certification

as per IEC 61010-1

Lead Time: Est. 4 weeks, ARO



Ultrasonic measurement of water flow

Permanently installed ultrasonic clamp-on system for flow measurement of water

Features

- Watertight IP68 transducers housed inside the rugged stainless steel mounting fixtures, providing a highly reliable and long term durable solution for measuring at subsurface buried pipelines or at applications where the measurement point can be flooded
- Precise bidirectional, highly dynamic flow measurement, excellent zero-point stability and high reproducibility of measuring results
- Accurate and reliable flow measurement even at pipes with up to 6 % of solids or gaseous contents by volume (e.g., wastewater applications)
- Simple retrofitting solution for existing water networks without interrupting the supply or the need for costly shaft and pipe works
- Power supply selectable: 230 V AC or 24 V DC or 12 V DC (for remote power supply via e.g., solar panels)
- Transmission of measurement data from the data logger via RS232 serial interface
- Analog output 4 to 20 mA and 2 binary outputs (optorelay) available
- Modbus, BACnet and RS485 as communication protocols available

Applications

• Flow measurement at water and wastewater pipelines



FLUXUS F501



PermaLok



PermaRail

FLUXUS F501 Technical specification

Transmitter

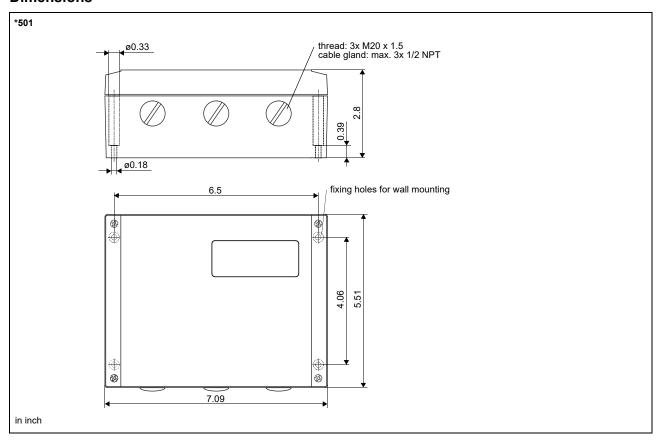
Technical data

		I	
		FLUXUS F501 /D501MQ	FLUXUS F501 /D501PK
		€ FLEXIM	
design		field device with 1 measuring channel	
transducers		CDM2L**, CDP2L**, CDQ2L**	CDK1L**, CDM2L**, CDP2L**
measurement		1	
measurement		transit time difference correlation principle	
principle flow velocity	ft/s	[0.03 to 82	
repeatability	IUS	0.25 % of reading ±0.03 ft/s	
fluid			
		• glycol/H ₂ O: 20 %, 30 %, 40 %, 50 %	
measurement uncer- tainty (volumetric flow rate) ¹		±1.5 % of reading ±0.03 ft/s	
transmitter		1	
power supply	W	 100 to 230 V/50 to 60 Hz or 20 to 32 V DC or 11 to 16 V DC (without backlight) 10 	
number of measuring channels		1	
damping	s	0 to 100 (adjustable)	
measuring cycle	Hz	10	
response time	s	1	
housing material		aluminum, powder coated	
degree of protection	ļ	NEMA 4	
dimensions	in	see dimensional drawing	
weight	lb	3.3	
fixation ambient temperature	 °E	wall mounting, optional: 2" pipe mounting	
display	-	2 x 16 characters, dot matrix, backlight	
menu language		English, German, French, Dutch, Spanish	
measuring function	<u> </u> S	English, Cerman, French, Baton, Opanish	
physical quantities	Ī	volumetric flow rate, mass flow rate, flow velocity	
totalizer	1	volume, mass	
communication inte	rface	s	
service interfaces		• RS232	
		USB (with adapter)	
process interfaces		max. 1 option:	
		RS485 (sender)	
		Modbus RTU, sender (switchable)	
	<u>L</u>	BACnet MS/TP, sender (switchable)	
accessories			
serial data kit		Boose	
cable adaptor		• RS232 • RS232 - USB	
adapter software	-	 RS232 - USB FluxDiagReader: download of measured values and pa 	rameters, graphical presentation
SUILWAIC		<u> </u>	- · · · · ·
data logger		FluxDiag (optional): download of measurement data, gr	арпісаї ргезептацоп, тероті депетацоп
loggable values	1	all physical quantities and totalized values	
capacity	i	> 100 000 measured values	
outputs		, 	
		The outputs are galvanically isolated from the transmitter.	
current output		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
number		1	
range	mΑ	0/4 to 20	
accuracy	ļ	0.1 % of reading ±15 μA	
active output	<u> </u>	$R_{\rm ext}$ < 500 Ω	
binary output	1	2	
number optorelay	-	2 28 V/100 mA	
binary output as alarr	n outr		
functions		limit, change of flow direction or error	
binary output as pulse			
functions	Ι΄	mainly for totalizing	
 pulse value 	units	0.01 to 1000	
 pulse width 	ms	80 to 1000	
1		and v > 0.82 ft/s, with transducer module	

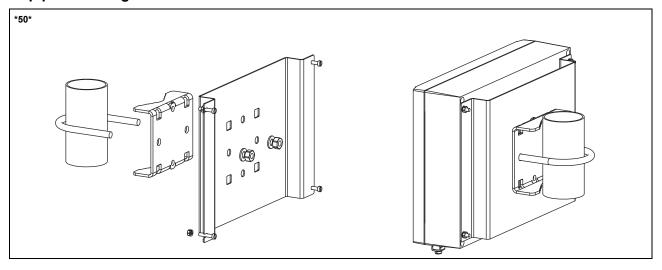
¹ for reference conditions and v > 0.82 ft/s, with transducer module

Technical specification FLUXUS F501

Dimensions

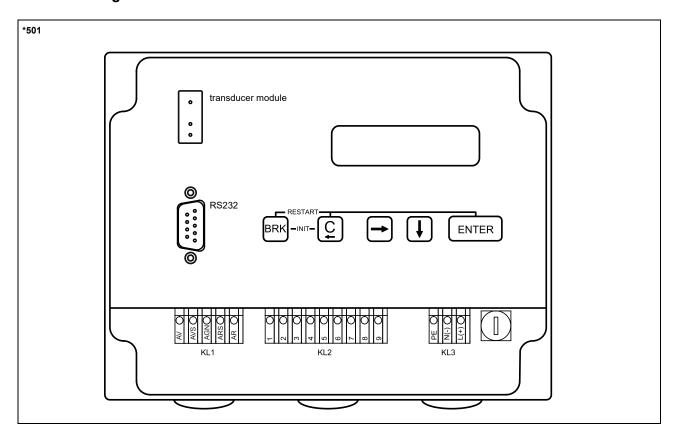


2" pipe mounting kit



FLUXUS F501 Technical specification

Terminal assignment



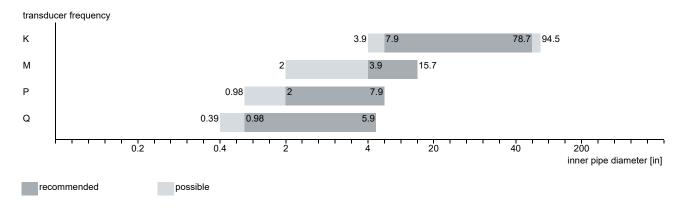
power supply ¹						
terminal		connection (AC)		connection (DC)	connection (DC)	
		earth		earth		
N(-)		neutral		-		
L(+)		phase		+		
transducers, extension	n cable					
terminal		connection		transducer		
AV		signal		1	•	
AVS		internal shield				
ARS	ARS		internal shield		<u>^</u>	
AR		signal				
cable gland		external shield		↑ ☆	↑ ☆	
outputs ¹						
terminal			terminal	connection	communication inter- face	
1(-), 2(+)	binary outpu	t B1	8(+)	signal +	RS485 Modbus RTU	
3(-), 4(+)) binary outpu		7(-)	signal -	BACnet MS/TP	
5(-), 6(+)	+) current outpu		9	shield		

¹ cable (by customer): e.g., flexible leads, with insulated wire end ferrules, lead cross sectional area: AWG14 to 24

Technical specification FLUXUS F501

Transducers

Transducer selection



Technical data

Shear wave transducers

technical type		CDK1LZ7	CDM2LZ1	CDP2LZ1	CDQ2LZ1
transducer frequency		0.5	1	2	4
inner pipe diameter d					
min. extended	in	3.9	2	0.98	0.39
min. recommended	in	7.9	3.9	2	0.98
max. recommended	in	78.7	15.7	7.9	5.9
max. extended	in	94.5	-	-	-
pipe wall thickness		•	•	•	
min.	in	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.02
material					
housing		PEEK with stainless steel cap 316Ti	PEEK with stainle	ss steel cap 316L	
contact surface		PEEK			
degree of protection		NEMA 6			
transducer cable					
type		2606			
length	ft	32			
length (***-****/LC)	ft	65			
dimensions					
length I	in	4.98	2.52		1.57
width b	in	2.01	1.26		0.87
height h	in	2.66	1.59		1
dimensional drawing				و الم	
weight (without cable)	lb	0.79	0.15		0.04
pipe surface temper					
min.	°F	-40			
max.	°F	+212			
ambient temperature					
min.	°F	-40			
max.	°F	+212			

FLUXUS F501 Technical specification

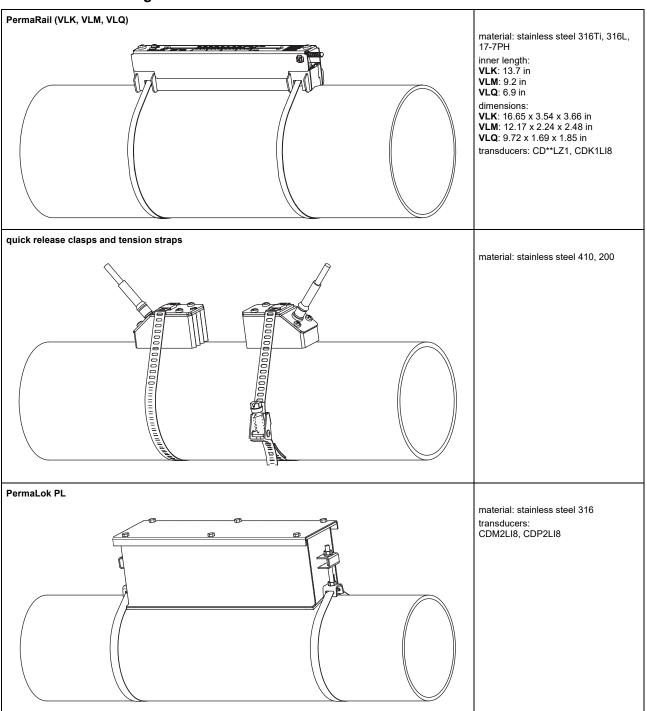
Shear wave transducers (IP68)

technical type		CDK1LI8	CDM2LI8	CDP2LI8	
transducer frequency	MHz	0.5	1	2	
inner pipe diameter d					
min. extended	in	3.9	3.1	0.98	
min. recommended	in	7.9	3.9	2	
max. recommended	in	78.7	15.7	7.9	
max. extended	in	94.5	-	-	
pipe wall thickness					
min.	in	0.2	0.1	0.05	
material					
housing		PEEK with stainless steel cap 316Ti	PEEK with stainless	steel cap 316Ti	
contact surface	ĺ	PEEK	PEEK		
degree of protection		IP68 ¹	IP68 ¹		
transducer cable					
type		2550	2550		
length	ft	39	39		
dimensions					
length I	in	5.12	2.76		
width b	in	2.13	1.26		
height h	in	3.29	1.81		
dimensional drawing					
weight (without	lb	0.95	0.19		
cable)					
pipe surface temper					
min.	°F	-40	-40		
max.	°F	+212	+212		
ambient temperature					
min.	°F	-40	-40		
max.	°F	+212	+212		

¹ test conditions: 3 months/29 psi (65 ft)/36 °F

Technical specification FLUXUS F501

Transducer mounting fixture

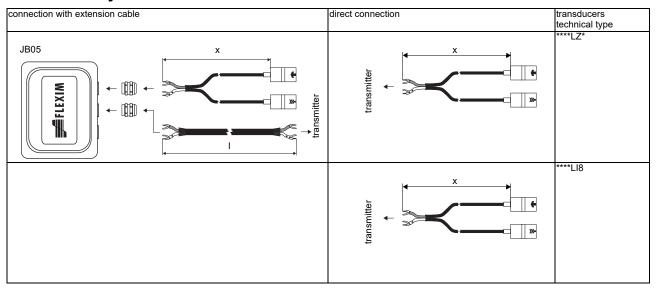


Coupling materials for transducers

type	ambient temperature °F		
	°F		
coupling compound type N	-22 to +266		
coupling pad type VT	14 to +392		

FLUXUS F501 Technical specification

Connection systems



Cable

transducer cable				
type		2606	2550	
weight	lb/ft	0.07	0.02	
ambient temperature	°F	-40 to +212	-40 to +212	
properties			longitudinal watertight	
cable jacket				
material		PUR	PUR	
outer diameter	in	0.2	0.2 ±0.01	
thickness	in		0.04	
color		gray	gray	
shield		x	x	

extension cable								
type		2551	2615					
weight	lb/ft	0.06	0.12					
ambient temperature	°F	-13 to +176	-22 to +158					
properties			halogen free					
			fire propagation test according to IEC 60332-1					
			combustion test according to IEC 60754-2					
cable jacket			•					
material		TPE-O	PUR					
outer diameter	in	0.31	max. 0.47					
thickness	in		0.08					
color		black	black					
shield		х	x					

Cable length

transducer frequency			К		M, P		Q	
transducers technical type		х	I	x	I	x	I	
CDK1LZ7	ft	32	≤ 295	-	-	-	-	
CD*2LZ1	ft		-	32	≤ 295	32	≤ 295	
****LI*	ft	39 ¹	-	39 ¹	-	-	-	

¹ others on request

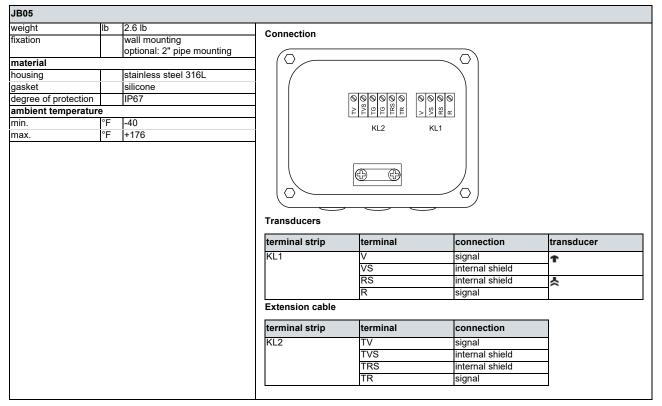
x = transducer cable length

I = max. length of extension cable (depending on application)

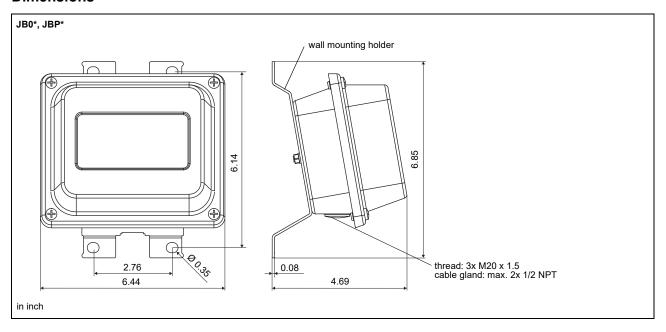
Technical specification FLUXUS F501

Junction box

Technical data

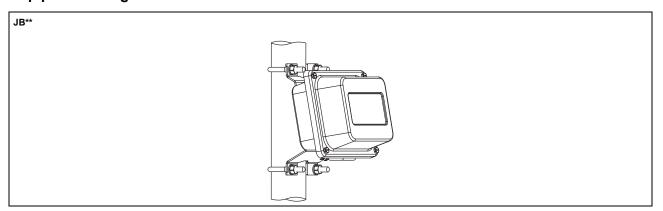


Dimensions



FLUXUS F501 Technical specification

2" pipe mounting kit





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