Submittal Package

Engineering Specification, Installation, Operation and Maintenance Series LF910GD-48 / LF610GD-48

Pressure Reducing Control Valve with Low Flow By-Pass

Sizes: 11/4" to 24"

A WARNING



FIRST

A WARNING

Read this Manual BEFORE using this equipment.
Failure to read and follow all safety and use information can result in death, serious personal injury, property damage, or damage to the equipment.
Keep this Manual for future reference.

Local building or plumbing codes may require modifications to the information provided. You are required to consult the local building and plumbing codes prior to installation. If the information provided here is not consistent with local building or plumbing codes, the local codes should be followed. This product must be installed by a licensed contractor in accordance with local codes and ordinances.

A WARNING

Need for Periodic Inspection/Maintenance: This product must be tested periodically in compliance with local codes, but at least once per year or more as service conditions warrant. All products must be retested once maintenance has been performed. Corrosive water conditions and/or unauthorized adjustments or repair could render the product ineffective for the service intended. Regular checking and cleaning of the product's internal and external components helps assure maximum life and proper product function.

NOTICE

For Australia and New Zealand: Pipeline strainers should be installed between the upstream shutoff valve and the inlet of the backflow preventer.

It's important that this device be tested periodically in compliance with local codes, but at least once per year or more as service conditions warrant. If installed on a fire sprinkler system, all mechanical checks, such as alarm checks and backflow preventers, should be flow tested and inspected internally in accordance with NFPA 13 and NFPA 25.

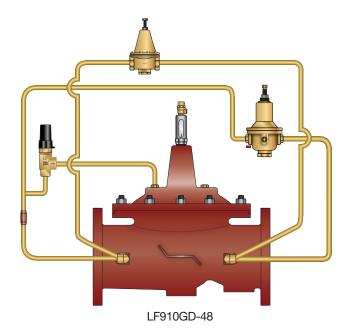


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Series LF910GD-48

Pressure Reducing Control Valve with Low Flow By-Pass

Full Port Ductile Iron Single Chamber Valve

Features

- Throttles to reduce high upstream pressure to constant lower downstream pressure
- Low Flow By-Pass controls at low flows
- Main Line valve controls at high flows
- Reducing and Low Flow By-Pass setpoints are separately adjustable

Standard Components

- 1 Main Valve (905GD Single Chamber)
- 2 Pressure Reducing Control
- 3 Fixed Orifice
- 4 Low Flow By-Pass
- X Isolation Cocks

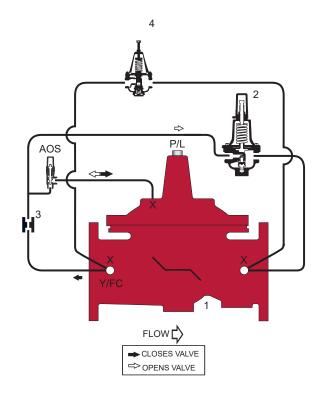
Options and Accessories

- O FC Flo-Clean Strainer (Standard 11/4" 4")
- O Y Y-Strainer (Replaces Flo-Clean)
- O ACS Adjustable Closing Speed (Replaces Fixed Orifice) O AOS Adjustable Opening Speed (Standard $1\frac{1}{4}$ " 4")
- O P Position Indicator
 O L Limit Switch

Operation

The Pressure Reducing Automatic Control Valve (ACV) with Low Flow By-Pass is designed to automatically reduce a fluctuating higher upstream pressure to a constant lower downstream pressure regardless of varying flow rates. It is controlled by a normally open, pressure reducing pilot designed to: 1) Open (allowing fluid out of the main valve cover chamber) when downstream pressure is below the adjustable setpoint, and 2) Close (allowing fluid to fill the main valve cover chamber) when downstream pressure is above the adjustable setpoint. A decrease in downstream pressure causes the valve to modulate toward an open position, raising downstream pressure. An increase in downstream pressure causes the valve to modulate toward a closed position, lowering downstream pressure.

A Low Flow By-Pass Valve is piped parallel to the Main Pressure Reducing Valve, and is set approximately *10 PSI higher.* The Low Flow By-Pass handles flow requirements below the range of the Main Pressure Reducing Valve. During "off peak" demand conditions, the Low Flow By-Pass provides flow and pressure to the downstream zone. As flow requirements increase beyond the capacity of the Low Flow By-Pass, downstream pressure falls below the setpoint of the Main Pressure Reducing Valve allowing it to throttle toward open, supplementing flow and pressure. As flow requirements decrease, downstream pressure rises above the setpoint of the Main Pressure Reducing Valve, causing it to throttle toward closed, allowing the Low Flow By-Pass to resume command of flow and pressure.



*The wetted surface of this product contacted by consumable water contains less than 0.25% of lead by weight.

NOTICE

The information contained herein is not intended to replace the full product installation and safety information available or the experience of a trained product installer. You are required to thoroughly read all installation instructions and product safety information before beginning the installation of this product.

M Series Basic Valves

Pressure Reducing Control Valve with Low Flow By-Pass

Full Port Ductile Iron Single Chamber Basic Valve

This Ames Automatic Control Valve (ACV) is a full port, single chamber basic valve that incorporates a one-piece disc and diaphragm assembly. This assembly is the only moving part within the valve allowing it to open, close, or modulate as commanded by the pilot control system.

Ames ACV Main Valves are Lead Free. The Ames ACV piloting system contains Lead Free* components, ensuring all of our configurations are Lead Free compliant.

Globe Pattern Single Chamber Basic Valve (905GD) Angle Pattern Single Chamber Basic Valve (905AD)

Standard Materials

Body and Cover: Ductile Iron ASTM A536

Coating: NSF Listed Fusion Bonded Epoxy

Lined and Coated

Trim: 316 Stainless Steel

Elastomers: Buna-N (standard)

EPDM (optional) Viton™ (optional)

Nut, Spring and Stem: Stainless Steel

Anti-Scale (Optional): Xylan Coated Stem and Seat

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Operating Pressure

Threaded = 400psi (27.6 bar) 150# Flanged = 250psi (17.2 bar) 300# Flanged = 400psi (27.6 bar) Grooved End = 400psi (27.6 bar)

Operating Temperature

Buna-N: 160°F (71°C) Maximum EPDM: 300°F (140°C) Maximum Viton™: 250°F (121°C) Maximum

Epoxy Coating**: 225°F (107°C) Maximum

** Valves can be provided without internal epoxy coating consult factory

Basic Valve Body Options



Globe Flanged



Angle Flanged



Globe Grooved End



Angle Grooved End



Globe Threaded



Angle Threaded

Flow Data

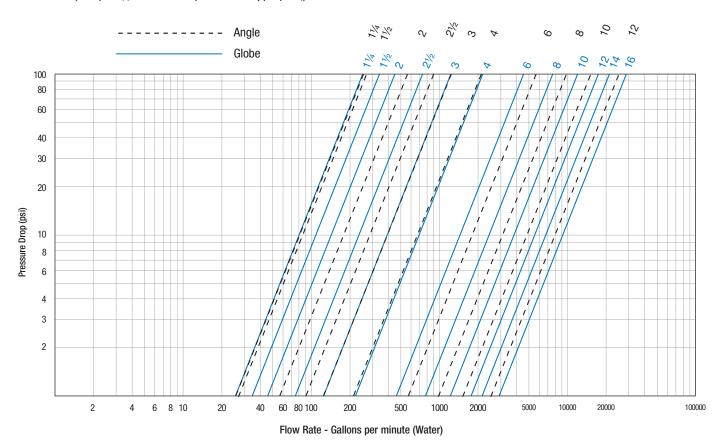
	Valve Size - Inches	11/4	1½	2	21/2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
ted	Maximum Continuous Flow Rate Gpm (Water)	95	130	210	300	485	800	1850	3100	5000	7000	8500	11100
Suggested	Maximum Intermittent Flow Rate Gpm (Water)	119	161	265	390	590	1000	2300	4000	6250	8900	10800	14100
S	Minimum Flow Rate Gpm (Water)	3	5	6	9	15	16	17	25	55	70	190	400
>	Cv Factor GPM (Globe)	26	26	48	75	112	188	387	764	1215	1734	2234	3131
స	Cv Factor GPM (Angle)	26	27	57	91	125	207	571	889	1530	1945		

- Maximum continuous flow based on velocity of 20 ft. per second.
- Maximum intermittent flow based on velocity of 25 ft. per second.
- Minimum flow rates based on a 20-40 psi pressure drop.
- The C_v Factor of a value is the flow rate in US GPM at $60^{\circ}F$ that will cause a 1psi drop in pressure.
- C_v factor can be used in the following equations to determine Flow
 (Q) and Pressure Drop (ΔP):

Q (Flow) = $C_v \sqrt{\Delta P}$

 ΔP (Pressure Drop) = $(Q/C_v)^2$

- The C_v factors stated are based upon a fully open valve.
- Many factors should be considered in sizing control valves including inlet pressure, outlet pressure and flow rates.
- For sizing questions including cavitation analysis consult Watts with system details.



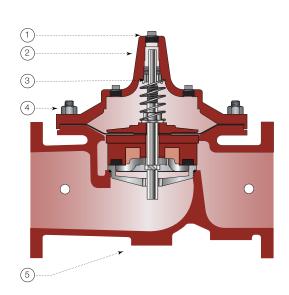
Valve Cover Chamber Capacity

Valve Size - Inches	11/4	1½	2	21/2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
fl.oz.	4	4	4	10	16	22	70					
U.S. Gal								11/4	21/2	4	61/2	91/2

Valve Travel

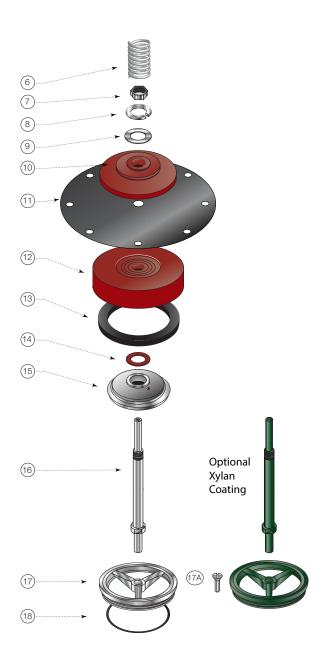
Valve Size - Inches	1¼	1½	2	2½	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
Travel - Inches	3/8	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	1	11/2	2	21/2	3	31/2	4

Basic Valve



Item	Description	Material
1	Pipe Plug	Lead Free Brass
2	Cover	ASTM A536 65-45-12 Epoxy Coated Ductile Iron
3	Cover Bearing	ASTM A276 304 Stainless Steel
4	Stud with Cover Nut and Washer	ASTM A570 Gr.33 Zinc Plated Steel
5	Body	ASTM A536 65-45-12 Epoxy Coated Ductile Iron
6	Spring	ASTM A276 302 Stainless Steel
7	Stem Nut	ASTM A276 304 Stainless Steel
8	Lock Washer	ASTM A276 304 Stainless Steel
9	Stem Washer	ASTM A276 304 Stainless Steel
10	Diaphragm Washer	ASTM A536 65-45-12 Epoxy Coated Ductile Iron
11	Diaphragm*	Buna-N (Nitrile)
12	Disc Retainer	ASTM A536 65-45-12 Epoxy Coated Ductile Iron
13	Seat Disc*	Buna-N (Nitrile)
14	Spacer Washer* x5	NY300 Fiber*
15	Disc Guide	ASTM A743 CF8M (316) Stainless Steel
16	Shaft	ASTM A276 304 Stainless Steel
17	Seat Ring**	ASTM A743 CF8M (316) Stainless Steel
17A	Seat Screw** (8" and Larger)	ASTM A276 304 Stainless Steel
18	Seat Gasket*	Buna-N (Nitrile)

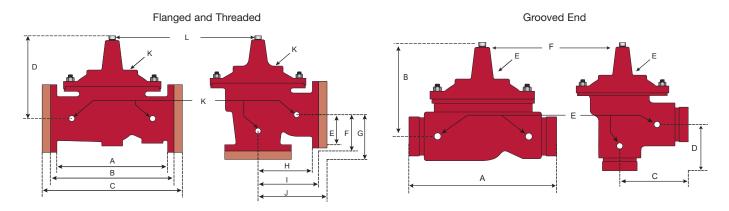
* Contained in Main Valve Repair Kit **Note: 6 inch and Smaller Valves, Seat Ring is threaded



NOTICE

Installation: If unit is installed in any orientation other than horizontal (cover up) OR extreme space constraints exist, consult customer service prior to or at the time of order.

Dimensions



Flanged and Threaded Dimensions

Valve Size	Globe '	Thread	Globe	150#	Globe	300#		er To nter	Angle	Thread	Angle	150#	Angle	300#	Angle '	Thread	Angle	150#	Angle	300#	Port Size NPT	Port Size NPT	Ship Weig	
	-	4		3	(C	[)		Ē	-		(ì	ŀ	1			,	J	K	L		
in.	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	in.	lbs.	kgs.
11/4	71/4	184					5½	140													3/8	1/4	20	9
11/2	71/4	184	81/2	216			51/2	140	31/4	83					1%	48					3/8	1/4	25	11
2	9%	238	9%	238	10	254	6¾	171	43/4	120	43/4	121	5	127	31/4	83	31/4	83	31/2	89	3/8	1/2	40	18
21/2	11	279	11	279	111%	295	71/2	191	5½	140	51/2	140	5%	149	4	102	4	102	45/16	110	1/2	1/2	65	29
3	121/2	318	12	305	131/4	337	81/4	210	61/4	159	6	152	6%	162	41/2	114	4	102	43/8	111	1/2	1/2	95	43
4			15	381	15%	397	10%	270			71/2	191	7%	200			5	127	55/16	135	3/4	3/4	190	86
6			20	508	21	533	13	330			10	254	101/2	267			6	152	61/2	165	3/4	3/4	320	145
8			25%	645	26%	670	16	406			12¾	324	131/4	337			8	203	81/2	216	1	1	650	295
10			29¾	756	311/8	791	17	430			14%	378	15%16	395			85/8	219	95/16	237	1	1	940	426
12			34	864	351/2	902	20%	530			17	432	17¾	451			13¾	349	141/2	368	1	11/4	1500	680
14			39	991	401/2	1029	241/4	616													1	11/2	1675	760
16			41%	1051	431/2	1105	251/4	640													1	2	3100	1406

Grooved End Dimensions

Valve Size	Globe (Grooved	Cover To Center		Angle Grooved		Angle Grooved		Port Size Port Size (npt) (npt)		Shipping Weights*	
	A B		3	С		D		Е	F			
in.	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	in.	lbs.	kgs.
11/4	81/2	216	5½	140	41/4	108	31/4	83	3/8	1/4	25	11
1½	81/2	216	5½	140	41/4	108	31/4	83	3/8	1/4	25	11
2	9	229	61/2	165	43/4	121	31/4	83	3/8	1/2	40	18
21/2	11	279	71/2	191	51/2	140	4	102	1/2	1/2	65	29
3	12½	318	81/4	210	6	152	41/4	108	1/2	1/2	95	43
4	15	381	10%	270	71/2	191	5	127	3/4	3/4	190	86
6	20	508	13%	340					3/4	3/4	320	145
8	25%	645	16	406					1	1	650	295

Model LFCP15

Pressure Reducing Pilot

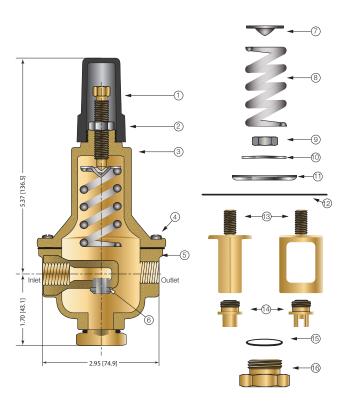
Size: 3/8" NPT

The Model LFCP-15 is a direct acting, diaphragm actuated Pilot that automatically reduces a higher upstream (inlet) pressure to a constant downstream (outlet) pressure. It is normally held open by the force of the adjustable spring setting above the diaphragm.

The Pilot modulates towards a closed position when outlet pressure exceeds the spring setpoint, lowering the delivery pressure. It modulates towards an open position when the outlet pressure falls below the spring setpoint, increasing the delivery pressure.

When a Model LFCP-15 is installed in the piping circuit of an Automatic Control Valve, its throttling action causes the Main Valve to throttle open or closed accordingly. Turning the adjustment screw clockwise raises the control setpoint, increasing main valve outlet pressure. Turning the adjustment screw counterclockwise lowers the control setpoint, decreasing Main Valve outlet pressure.

The Model LFCP-15 is equipped with one %" NPT inlet and two outlet ports for ease of installation. The unused outlet port may be plugged or used as a pressure gauge connection.





Model LFCP15

Specifications

Body Material: Lead Free Copper Silicon Alloy

CF8M (316) Stainless Steel (optional)

Seat: 316 Stainless Steel

Elastomers: Buna-N (standard)

Viton™ (optional) EPDM (optional)

Inlet Pressure Rating: 400psi (27.6 bar) maximum

Adjustment Range: 30-300psi (2.1 - 20.7 bar) (standard)

2-30psi (0.15-2 bar) (optional)

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*The wetted surface of this product contacted by consumable water contains less than 0.25% of lead by weight.

Item	Description
1	Adjusting Screw
2	Nut
3	Spring Housing
4	Cap Screw
5	Body
6	Seat
7	Spring Guide
8	Spring
9	Nut
10	Belleville Washer
11	Diaphragm Washer
12	Diaphragm*
13	Yoke
14	Disc and Retainer Assembly*
15	0-Ring*
16	Bottom Cap

*Included in Repair Kit

ACV Standard Components - Series LF910GD-48

LEAD FREE*

Model BV

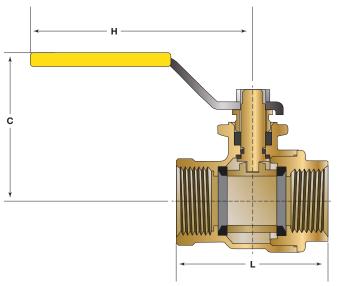
Ball Valve

Size: 1/4" - 1" NPT

Model BV Ball Valves are used in pilot lines to provide a positive shutoff in any override or maintenance situation for simple trouble shooting. This 2-piece, full port valve features: bottom loaded stems, PTFE seats and packing.



Lead Free Ball Valve



Size			Dimens	ions			Wei	Weight		
	C		I	Н	I	_				
in.	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	lbs.	kg.		
1/4	1 13/16	46	37/16	87	1¾	45	0.4	0.2		
3/8	1 13/16	46	37/16	87	1¾	45	0.4	0.2		
1/2	1 13/16	46	37/16	87	1 15/16	50	0.4	0.2		
3/4	21/4	57	4	101	25/16	59	0.8	0.3		

Specifications

Standard Material: Copper Silicon Alloy Body and Adaptor

Chrome Plated Ball

Optional Material: Stainless Steel Housing, Body and Adaptor

Stainless Steel Ball

Pressure Rating: 600psi (41 bar) Non Shock

Temp Rating: -40°F - 400°F

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Model LF60

Flo-Clean Strainer

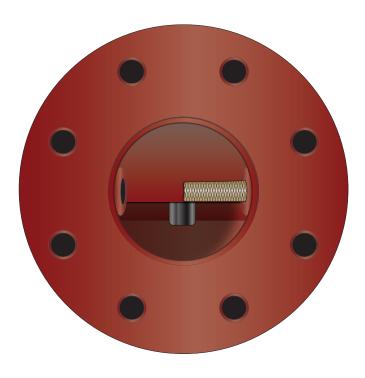
Size: 1/4" - 3/4" NPT

Model LF60 Flo-Clean Strainers are used to filter the fluid passing through the pilot circuit, and provide protection to pilot circuit speed controls and pilots. It is installed in the inlet body port of the Main Valve, exposing the strainer element to main line flow. The currents and flow across the screen create a self-scouring effect, cleaning the filter element.



Model LF60

Valve inlet with Filter installed



Specifications

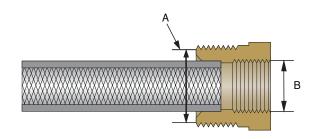
Body Material: Lead Free Brass (standard)

Stainless Steel (optional)

Pressure Rating: 400psi (27.6 bar)

Filter Element: Monel

Screen Mesh: 40 Mesh (standard)



Α	В
Male Pipe Thread	Female Pipe Thread
in.	in.
1/4	1/8
3/8	1/4
1/2	3/8

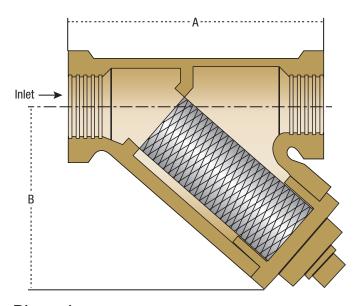
^{*}The wetted surface of this product contacted by consumable water contains less than 0.25% of lead by weight.

Model LF60-1

Y-Pattern Strainer

Size: 1/4" - 3/4" NPT

Model LF60-1 Y-Pattern Strainers are used to filter the fluid passing through the pilot circuit, and provide protection to pilot circuit speed controls and pilots. The filter element can be accessed for cleaning by removing the clean-out cap, or may be cleaned by installing an optional "blow-down" ball valve.



Dimensions

SIZE		WEI	GHT				
	A		1	3			
in.	in	mm	in	mm	lbs.	kgs.	
1/4	211/16	68	111/16	43	1.7	0.77	
3/8	211/16	68	111/16	43	1.7	0.77	
1/2	3	76	2	51	1.7	0.77	
3/4	35/16	84	25/16	59	1.7	0.77	



Model LF60-1

Specifications

Body Material: Lead Free Copper Silicon Alloy

CF8M (316) Stainless Steel (optional)

Retainer Cap: Lead Free Copper Silicon Alloy

Cap Gasket: EPDM

Pressure Rating: 400psi (27.6 bar)

Filter Element: 304 Stainless Steel

Mesh Options: 60 Mesh (standard) 100 Mesh (optional)

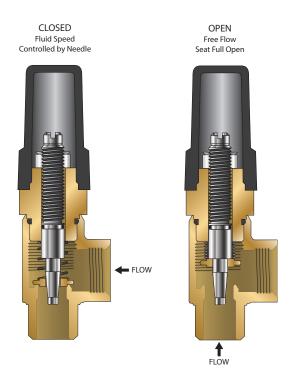
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Model LFFC

Flow Control

Size: ½" NPT

A Flow Control is an adjustable device used for tuning valve performance. It can be installed to either control the opening or closing the speed of the automatic control main valve. When the flow is in the direction of the needle the flow control is an adjustable restriction. In the free flow direction the seat moves out of the flow path to all unrestricted flow.





Model LFFC

Specifications

Size: ½" NPT

Body Material: Lead Free Brass

Stainless Steel (optional)

Seat: Lead Free Brass

Needle: Stainless Steel (304)

Elastomers: Buna-N (standard)

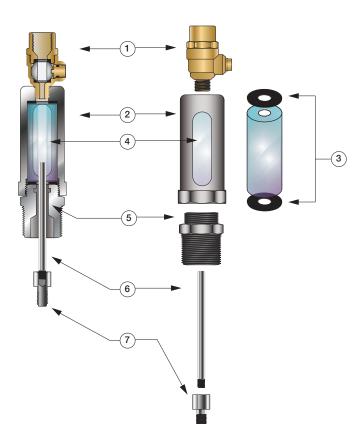
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Model 50

Position Indicator

When specified as an option on a Control Valve, the Model 50 Position Indicator is installed in the topmost cover port of the Main Valve and allows for visual indication of valve position. The Model 50 is also very useful during valve start-up and troubleshooting procedures.

A stainless steel indicating rod threads into the tapped portion of the Main Valve stem and moves inside of a cylindrical Pyrex sight tube. The indicating rod travels up and down, following Main Valve stem movement. The housing protects the sight tube and indicating rod, and allows visibility on two sides. The screw driver operated test cock installed on the top of the Model 50 housing provides a controlled method of removal of air from the cover chamber during start-up or troubleshooting of the Main Valve.



Item	Description
1	Test Cock
2	Housing
3	Gasket
4	Pyrex Sight Tube
5	Body
6	Indicating Rod
7	Stem Adaptor (8" or Larger)



Model LF50

Specifications

Standard Material: Stainless Steel Housing and Body

Stainless Steel Indicating Rod

Lead Free Test Cock Pyrex Sight Tube

Optional Material: Stainless Steel Test Cock

Pressure Rating: 400psi (27.6 bar)

*The wetted surface of this product contacted by consumable water contains less than 0.25% of lead by weight.

Dimensions

Valve Size (in)	Dimension (in)
11/4 - 11/2	73/8
2	47/8
21/2	47/8
3	4%
4	5
6	5
8	5%
10	5%
12	71/4
14	71/4
16	71/4
18*	71/4
20*	71/4
24*	71/4

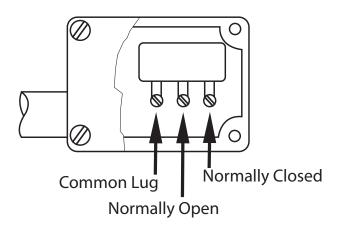
*Reduced Port

Model 51

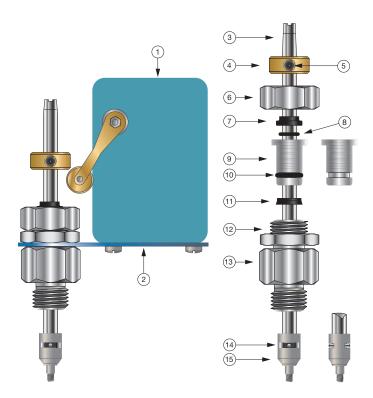
Single Limit Switch

The Model 51 Single Limit Switch provides visual indication of valve position, as well as remote electrical indication of "valve open" or "valve closed". The single pole double throw Micro-Switch can be connected to open or close an electrical circuit when the valve opens or closes.

The adjustable collar is normally set to contact the trip arm when the main valve is closed. The collar can be positioned on the stem by loosening the set-screw to actuate the switch at the desired point of valve travel.



Single Pole Double Throw Switch





Model LF51

Specifications

Body Material: Stainless Steel

Elastomers: Buna-N (standard)

EPDM (optional) Viton™ (optional)

Enclosure: NEMA 1, 3, 4 and 13 General Purpose (standard)

NEMA 1,7 and 9 Explosion Proof (optional)

Electrical: Form C SPDT Switch

15 amp. 125, 250 or 480 VAC

½ amp. 125 VDC ¼ amp. 250 VDC ½" Conduit Connection

Viton™ is a trademark of The Chemours Company FC, LLC

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Parts List

Item	Description					
1	Limit Switch					
2	Bracket					
3	Stem					
4	Trip collar					
5	Set Screw					
6	Сар					
7	Wiper Ring*					
8	0-Ring*					
9	Guide					
10	0-Ring*					
11	Polypak*					
12	Locknut					
13	Body					
14	Pin					
15	Coupling					

*Included in Repair Kit

Installation

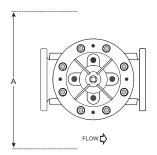
Start-up of an automatic control valve requires that proper procedures be followed. Time must be allowed for the valve to react to adjustments and the system to stabilize. The objective is to bring the valve into service in a controlled manner to protect the system from damaging over-pressure.

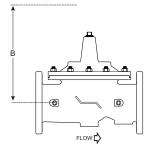
- 1. Prior to installation, flush line to remove debris.
- 2. Install valve so the flow arrow matches flow through the line, and gauges to monitor valve inlet and outlet pressures. A Position Indicator can be installed to provide visual indication of valve position and operation without disassembly.
- 3. Install isolation valves upstream and downstream of the main valve.
- 4. Open the isolation ball valves in the control tubing if so equipped. Failure to open these will prevent the valve from functioning properly.
- 5. Install pressure gauges at locations upstream and downstream of the valve.

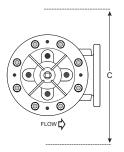
Note: If using butterfly valves, ensure valve disc does not contact the main valve.

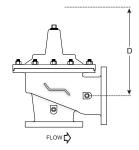
- 6. Provide adequate clearance for valve servicing and maintenance. Refer to valve servicing dimensions on next page.
- 7. Avoid installing valves 6" and larger in the vertical position (main valve stem horizontal). Automatic Control Valves (ACVs) are designed for horizontal in-line installation, with the cover facing up (main valve stem vertical). Slow operation or premature stem and guide wear may occur if valve is not installed according to factory recommendations. Consult factory for detailed engineering review prior to ordering if valve is to be installed other than horizontally in-line.
- 8. If valve is equipped with a pilot control system, extra precautions should be made during installation to protect the piping circuit from damage. Only remove the pilot control system from the valve if necessary. Tubing and fittings should be kept clean and replaced exactly as removed. Consult appropriate hydraulic schematic to ensure proper re-assembly.
- 9. After installation, vent entrapped air from valve cover and pilot system by following the instructions in the **Setting the Pressure Reducing Control** section on the following page.

Valve Servicing Dimensions









The following tables detail the recommended minimum valve servicing dimensions.

Globe

Size (in)	11⁄4	1½	2	2½	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	24
A (in)	16	16	20	22	22	24	32	34	38	44	48	52	56	56
B (in)	10	10	12	14	14	16	24	26	28	30	34	40	48	48

Angle

Size (in)	11⁄4	1½	2	21/2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
C (in)	16	16	20	22	22	24	32	34	38	44	48	52
D (in)	10	10	12	14	14	16	24	26	28	30	34	40

Setting the Pressure Reducing Control

STEP 1

Pre-set pilots as noted:

Pressure Reducing - Adjust OUT, counterclockwise, backing pressure off the spring, preventing possible over-pressuring of the system.

Low Flow By-Pass - Adjust OUT, counterclockwise, backing pressure off the spring.

Opening and Closing Speed – Turn the adjustment screws on the Closing Speed and Opening Speed Controls, if the main valve is so equipped, OUT, counterclockwise, 1½ to 2½ turns from full closed position.

STEP 2

To ensure proper operation, any trapped air will need to be bled off the valve cover during startup. If your ACV includes a bleed valve, use a flat head screwdriver to slowly open the valve (See Figure 1).

If your valve does not include a bleed valve, bleed air by loosening a fitting on the valve or a plug, at the highest point of the valve assembly.

STEP 3

Pressure the line, by opening the upstream isolation valve slowly. Air is vented through the air bleed valve or loosened fitting. Tighten the fitting when liquid begins to vent (See Figure 1).

Repeat the process until no air is trapped in the system.



Figure 1
Position Indicator

Setting the Main Valve Pressure Reducing Control

Note: Pressure Reducing Control is set at a lower PSI than the Low Flow By-Pass Control.

STFP 1

Gradually open downstream isolation valve to establish flow through the system.

STEP 2

Adjust the Pressure Reducing Control to the desired pressure set point by turning the adjustment screw IN, clockwise, to increase or OUT, counterclockwise to decrease downstream pressure. Allow the system to stabilize (See Figure 2).

Clockwise to INCREASEdownstream pressure



Counterclockwise to DECREASE downstream pressure



Figure 2
CP15 — Pressure Reducing Control

STEP 3

Opening Speed Flow Control Adjustment: The Opening speed flow control allows free flow into the cover and restricted flow out of the cover of the main valve. If recovery of pressure is slow upon increased downstream demand, turn the adjustment screw OUT, counterclockwise, increasing the rate of opening. IF recovery of downstream pressure is too quick, as indicated in a rapid increase in pressure, possibly higher than the desired set-point, turn the adjustment screw IN, clockwise, decreasing the rate of opening (See Figure 3).

STEP 4

If equipped with closing speed;

Closing Speed Needle Valve Adjustment: The closing speed needle valve regulates fluid pressure into the main valve cover chamber, controlling the valve closing speed. If the downstream pressure fluctuates slightly above the desired set point, turn the adjustment screw OUT, counterclockwise, increasing the rate of closing.

Turn Clockwise to decrease rate of opening



Turn Counterclockwise to increase the rate of opening



Figure 3
Flow Control

Setting the Low Flow By-Pass Control

STEP 1

Adjust the Low Flow By-Pass Control to the desired pressure set point by turning the adjustment screw IN, clockwise, to increase or OUT, counterclockwise to decrease downstream pressure. While the LFM115-74 is controlling pressure with the Main Valve Pressure Reducing Control start adjusting the Low Flow By-Pass by adjusting IN until you see the downstream pressure rise on the gauge. Continue adjusting to the specified set point (See Figure 4).

Clockwise to INCREASEdownstream pressure



Counterclockwise to DECREASE downstream pressure



Figure 4
223 — Low Flow By-Pass Control

Automatic Control Valve Maintenance Schedule

To ensure peak performance and longevity of your automatic control valve, Watts/Ames recommends following the below standard maintenance schedule.

• Monthly Maintenance

- Visual inspection of valve(s) for leaks
- Inspect for proper operation(s); exercise valve.

• Quarterly Maintenance

- Conduct monthly inspection.
- Validate/Re-establish necessary setpoints of controls/pilots.

Annual Maintenance

- Conduct monthly & quarterly inspections.
- Inspect & clean all strainers.
- Inspect valve coating, touch up as required.

• 3-5 Year Maintenance

- Conduct monthly, quarterly, & annual maintenance.
- Inspect & replace valve elastomers (diaphragm, O-rings, valve/pilot seats)
- Re-establish necessary set points of controls/pilots.

Troubleshooting Guide

A WARNING

Warning: The valve cannot be serviced under pressure. Upstream and downstream Isolation Valves must be installed to protect system piping. Accurate diagnosis and trouble-shooting requires the valve to open fully, and may subject downstream piping and equipment to high pressure and/or flow rates. The downstream Isolation Valve should be kept closed while diagnosing the valve.

Extreme caution should be used while performing the troubleshooting techniques listed below.

Recommended tools for diagnosis: (3) PRESSURE GAUGES, installed to monitor the inlet pressure, outlet pressure, and cover chamber pressure. If included, a POSITION INDICATOR should be installed to visually assess the position of the disc & diaphragm assembly.

Test 1: Diaphragm Seal Test

- Close upstream & downstream isolation valves. Close pilot isolation valves or remove pilot control tubing to isolate valve cover from incoming fluid & pressure. Remove uppermost cover plug, test cock, or limit switch.
- 2. With the valve cover chamber vented to atmosphere, partially open the upstream isolation valve, allowing incoming pressure to lift the disc & diaphragm assembly. A volume of water will be displaced from the cover chamber as the valve opens; consult valve specification sheets for approximate cover capacity. A continuous flow of water from the open port indicates a damaged diaphragm or loose disc & diaphragm assembly. Disassemble valve and replace diaphragm or tighten disc & diaphragm assembly.

Test 2: Seat Seal Test

- 1. Close downstream isolation valve and install pressure gauges on an open inlet and outlet port of main valve.
- Open upstream isolation valve to allow pressure on to the valve cover. Allow valve to fully close.
- 3. Monitor downstream pressure gauge; reading should hold steady below incoming pressure. If pressure on downstream side rises to match upstream pressure, leakage is occurring through the seat of the main valve. Disassemble valve, inspect and repair/replace any required parts.
 - a. If gauge pressure rises to match outlet pressure (downstream of closed isolation valve) yet remains below inlet pressure, the isolation valve may be leaking as opposed to main valve seat.

Test 3: Freedom of Movement/Valve Travel Test

- Close upstream and downstream isolation valves. Install valve position indicator.
- Partially open upstream isolation valve and allow cover to fill with fluid & pressure, closing the valve fully. Mark the position indicator's full closed position.
- 3. Isolate cover chamber from receiving fluid and pressure by closing isolation valves or removing control tubing.
- 4. Carefully vent cover chamber to atmosphere by opening test cock or removing a cover plug. Observe the valve position indicator as the valve travels to the full-open position. The disc & diaphragm assembly should move freely from fully closed to fully open position without binding or "grabbing" at any point during its movement.
 - a. The disc & diaphragm assembly may momentarily "hesitate" while travelling from fully closed to fully open position

 this is a normal characteristic of diaphragm operated control valves, and does not indicate mechanical binding or improper valve operation.
 - A continuous discharge of water from the cover chamber after venting to atmosphere indicates leakage past the diaphragm.
- If necessary, disassemble valve and inspect/repair disc & diaphragm assembly.

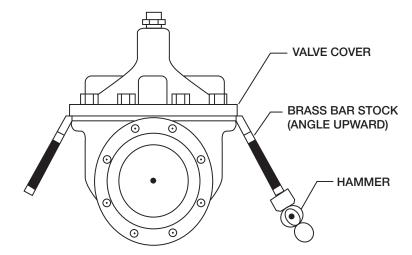
Troubleshooting Guide

Issue	Possible Cause	Corrective Action	Notes
Main Valve will not open	Closed isolation valves in pilot system.	Check isolation valves, ensure open.	
	Insufficient supply pressure.	Check upstream pressure.	Depending on water source, supply pressure may not be controlled by valve operator.
	Main valve stem assembly corroded/damaged.	Inspect stem assembly, clean/replace if necessary.	
	Blockage in pilot system.	Inspect & clean any installed pilot system strainers, check orifice/speed controls for blockages.	
	Missing fixed orifice assembly.	Verify installation of orifice; replace if required/missing.	Pilot valve inlet isolation valve can be used as a makeshift orifice assembly by partially opening from full closed position.
	Improperly configured opening speed control (if equipped).	Adjust opening speed control to verify functionality, adjust as required.	Standard setting for opening speed control is 1½ - 2½ turns open from full closed position. Can be adjusted in field.
Main Valve will not close	Closed isolation valves in pilot system	Check isolation valves, ensure open.	
	Diaphragm is damaged	Conduct diaphragm seal test, repair and replace if necessary.	
	Main valve stem assembly corroded/damaged.	Inspect stem assembly, clean/ replace if necessary.	
	Blockage in main valve.	Perform freedom of movement test; if valve does not close, disassemble and remove blockage.	
	Worn/damaged valve seat.	Perform seat sealing check; disassemble and inspect/repair seat if required.	

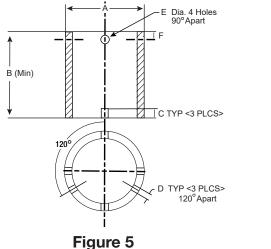
Valve Disassembly Instructions

Before undertaking valve disassembly, it is recommended to gather the following tools to aid you during the process:

- Small & large adjustable wrenches
- Screwdriver set
- Machinist fine metal file
- Fine wire brush
- Bench vise
- Basic valve IO&M manual
- Hammer & dull cold chisel
- Heavy-duty ratchet & socket set
- · Hexagonal wrench set
- 320 grit/fine Emery cloth
- Appropriate technical bulletins for valve start-up procedures.



- 1. Isolate the valve from line pressure and depressurize it to ensure safe working conditions. Disconnect any electrical connections if so equipped.
- 2. Carefully remove Position Indicator or Limit Switches if equipped. Remove all tubing, fittings, and Control Pilots necessary to easily access and remove the cover. Remove cover nuts and washers.
- 3. Remove the cover. If cover is not free to be removed, loosen it by tapping upward along its outside edge with a dull cold chisel, pictured above.
 - a. Large valves may require the installation of lifting "eye" bolts in order to facilitate cover removal; installation ports are provided on the cover for this purpose.
- 4. Remove the Disc and Diaphragm Assembly from the valve body by lifting straight up.
 - a. Large diameter valves may require a lifting "eye" bolt to be installed in the valve stem accessory threads located on the very top of the valve stem.
- 5. Before removing Stem Nut, examine stem threads for mineral build-up. Remove deposits with a fine wire brush. Extreme care should be taken not to damage the finish on stem guiding surfaces when disassembling. Avoid applying pipe wrenches to top or bottom stem guide surfaces.
- 6. After removing the Stem Nut, the remainder of the Disc & Diaphragm Assembly should disassemble easily. Polish stem guide surfaces with fine emery cloth to remove any mineral deposits and inspect for excessive wear. Remove any mineral build-up from other components with wire brush or by using a Mineral Dissolving Solution. Inspect parts for wear and replace if necessary.
- 7. Inspect valve seat. If seat is not damaged, removal is not necessary. Valve seats 6" and smaller are threaded into the body of the valve and require a seat removal tool (Figure 5) (Table 1 details the tool dimensions for seat removal). Valve seats 8" and larger are held in the valve body with stainless steel cap screws. Remove seat retaining screws and lift seat straight up (Figure 6).



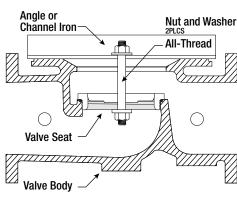


Table 1: Seat Removal Tool Dimension

Size	А	В	C	D	E (Dia.)	F
in	Pipe Size (in)	Min. Length (in)	in	in	in	in
11⁄4	1	3.12	0.38	0.25	0.44	0.55
1½	1	3.12	0.38	0.25	0.44	0.50
2	11⁄4	3.38	0.38	0.25	0.44	0.50
2½	2	4.0	0.38	0.38	0.56	0.62
3	2½	4.5	0.50	0.38	0.56	0.62
4	3	5.0	0.50	0.44	0.56	0.62
6	5	6.50	0.62	0.44	0.56	0.62

^{*}Schedule 40 steel pipe

Table 2: Full Port Valve (905GD/905AD) Repair Kits

Size (in)	1¼	1½	2	2½	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
P/N	0677-01	0677-01	0677-02	0677-03	0677-04	0677-05	0677-06	0677-07	0677-08	0677-09	0677-10	0677-11

Table 3: Reduced Port Valve (605GD/605AD) Repair Kits

Size (in)	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20 & 24
P/N	0677-02	0677-04	0677-05	0677-06	0677-07	0677-08	0677-09	0677-11

- 9. Re-Install Disc and Diaphragm Assembly in the valve, taking care not to damage the lower guide area in the center of the valve
- 10. Re-install Cover Spring. Replace Valve Cover and tighten Cover Nuts in a crossing pattern to ensure even distribution. Test the Disc and Diaphragm Assembly for smooth travel by following the Freedom of Movement Test procedure in previous section.
- 11. Test the integrity of the Seat Seal by following the Seat Seal Test procedure in previous section.
- 12. Return valve to service by following instructions in the Setting the Pressure Reducing Control section matching the valve function.

^{8.} Replace Seat Disc, Diaphragm and Spacer Washers provided in Main Valve repair kit (refer to Table 2 or 3 for correct repair kit part number). Re-assemble in the reverse order of disassembly.

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