

## HAYWARD FLOW CONTROL

### TRUE UNION THREE WAY UNION BALL VALVE

#### INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION PRIOR TO INSTALLING AND USING ANY HAYWARD PRODUCT. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN PRODUCT DAMAGE, PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY, OR EVEN DEATH.**

- Hayward Flow Control (Hayward), a division of Hayward Industries, guarantees its products against defective material and workmanship only. Hayward assumes no responsibility for property damage or personal injury resulting from improper installation, misapplication, or abuse of any product.
- Hayward assumes no responsibility for property damage or personal injury resulting from chemical incompatibility between its products and the process fluids to which they are exposed. Determining whether a particular PVC, CPVC, or PP product is suitable for an application is the responsibility of the user. Chemical compatibility charts provided in Hayward literature are based on ambient temperatures of 70°F and are for reference only.
- Hayward products are designed for use with non-compressible liquids.

#### **WARNING**

Hayward PVC and CPVC products should NEVER be used or tested with compressible fluids such as compressed air or nitrogen. Use of PVC and CPVC products in compressible fluid applications may result in product damage, property damage, personal injury, or even death.

- The maximum recommended fluid velocity through any Hayward product is eight feet per second (8 ft/s). Higher fluid velocity can result in damage due to the water hammer effect.
- Piping systems must be designed and supported to prevent excess mechanical loading on Hayward products due to system misalignment, weight, shock, vibration, and the effects of thermal expansion and contraction.
- The effect of temperature on plastic piping systems must be considered when the systems are initially designed. The pressure rating of plastic systems must be reduced with increasing temperature. Maximum operating pressure is dependent upon material selection as well as operating temperature. Before installing any Hayward product, consult Hayward product literature for pressure vs. temperature curves to determine any operating pressure or temperature limitations.
- PVC and CPVC plastic products become brittle below 40°F. Use caution in their installation and operation below this temperature.

#### **WARNING**

Hayward PVC and CPVC products should not be used in services with operating temperature below 34°F.

- Due to differential thermal expansion rates between metal and plastic, transmittal of pipe vibration and pipe loading forces, **DIRECT INSTALLATION OF HAYWARD FLOW CONTROL PRODUCTS INTO METAL PIPING SYSTEMS IS NOT RECOMMENDED.** Wherever installation of Hayward product into metal piping systems is necessary, it is recommended that at least 10 pipe diameters in length of plastic pipe be installed upstream and downstream of the product to compensate for the factors mentioned above.
- Published operating requirements are based on testing of new products using clean water at 70°F. Performance is affected by many factors including fluid chemistry, viscosity, specific gravity, flow rate, and temperature. These should be considered when sizing Hayward products.
- Systems should always be depressurized and drained prior to installing or maintaining any Hayward product.

#### **WARNING**

Failure to depressurize and drain system prior to installing or maintaining any Hayward product may result in product damage, property damage, personal injury, or even death.

#### **SOCKET CONNECTION:**

Socket end connections are manufactured to ASTM D2467-94. Solvent cementing of socket end connections to pipe should be performed per ASTM specifications D2855-87. Cut pipe square. Chamfer and deburr pipe. Surfaces must be cleaned and free of dirt, moisture, oil and other foreign material. Remove assembly nuts and end connectors from valve body. Slide assembly nuts, with threads facing valve, onto pipe to which the end connector is to be cemented. Apply primer to inside socket surface of end connector. Never allow primer or cement to contact valve ball or end connector o-ring sealing surfaces, as leaking may result. Use a scrubbing motion. Repeat applications may be necessary to soften the surface of the socket. Next, liberally apply primer to the male end of the pipe to the length of the socket depth. Again apply to the socket, without delay apply cement to the pipe while the surface is still wet with primer. Next apply cement lightly, but uniformly to the inside of the socket. Apply a second coat of cement to the pipe, and assemble the end connector to the pipe, rotating the end connector 1/4 turn in one direction as it is slipped to full depth on to the pipe. The end connector should be held in position for approx. 30 seconds to allow the connection to "set". After assembly wipe off excess cement. Full set time is a minimum of 30 minutes at 60 to 100 °F. Full cure time should be based on the chart below.

#### **JOINT CURE SCHEDULE:**

The cure schedules are suggested as guides. They are based on laboratory test data, and should not be taken to be the recommendations of all cement manufacturers. Individual manufacturer's recommendations for their particular cement should be followed.

|   | Test Pressures for Pipe<br>Sizes ½" to 1-1/4" |  | Test Pressures for Pipe<br>Sizes 1-1/2" to 3" |  | Test Pressures for Pipe<br>Sizes 4" & 5" |  | Test Pressures for Pipe<br>Sizes 6" to 8" |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Temperature<br>Range During<br>Cure Period(B)<br>°F(°C) | Up to<br>180 PSI<br>(1240 kPa)                | Above 180<br>to 370 PSI<br>(1240 to<br>2550 kPa) | Up to<br>180 PSI<br>(1240 kPa)                | Above 180<br>to 315 PSI<br>(1240 to<br>2172 kPa) | Up to<br>180 PSI<br>(1240 kPa)           | Above 180 to<br>315 PSI<br>(1240 to 2172<br>kPa) | Up to<br>180 PSI<br>(1240 kPa)            | Above 180<br>to 315 PSI<br>(1240 to<br>2172 kPa) |
| 60 to 100 (15 to 40)                                    | 1 hour  | 6 hours  | 2 hours                                       | 12 hours   | 6 hours                                  | 18 hours   | 8 hours                                   | 1 day  |
| 40 to 60 (5 to 15)                                      | 2 hours                                       | 12 hours   | 4 hours                                       | 1 day  | 12 hours                                 | 36 hours   | 16 hours                                  | 4 days   |
| 20 to 40 (-7 to 5)                                      | 6 hours                                       | 36 hours   | 12 hours                                      | 3 days   | 36 hours (A)                             | 4 days (A)                                       | 3 days (A)                                | 9 days (A)                                       |
| 10 to 20 (-15 to 7)                                     | 8 hours                                       | 2 days   | 16 hours                                      | 4 days   | 3 days (A)                               | 8 days (A)                                       | 4 days (A)                                | 12 days (A)                                      |

Colder than 10 (-15)

Extreme care should be exercised on all joints made where pipe, fittings or cement is below 10°F.

A: It is important to note that at temperatures colder than 20°F on sizes that exceed 3 in., test results indicate that many variables exist in the actual cure rate of the joint. The data expressed in these categories represent only estimated averages. In some cases, cure will be achieved in less time, but isolated test results indicate that even longer periods of cure may be required.

B: These cure schedules are based on laboratory test data obtained on Net Fit Joints (NET FIT=in a dry fit the pipe bottoms snugly in the fitting socket without meeting interference).

#### **THREADED CONNECTION:**

Threaded end connections are manufactured to ASTM specifications D2464-88, F437-88 and ANSI B2.1. Wrap threads of pipe with PTFE tape of 3 to 3-1/2 mil thickness. The tape should be wrapped in a clockwise direction starting at the first or second full thread. Overlap each wrap by 1/2 the width of the tape. The wrap should be applied with sufficient tension to allow the threads of a single wrapped area to show through without cutting the tape. The wrap should continue for the full effective length of the thread. Pipe sizes 2" and greater will not benefit with more than a second wrap, due to the greater thread depth. To provide a leak proof joint, the pipe should be threaded into the end connection "hand tight". Using a strap wrench only. (Never use a stillson type wrench) tighten the joint an additional 1/2 to 1-1/2 turns past hand tight. Tightening beyond this point may induce excessive stress that could cause failure.

#### **FLANGED CONNECTION:**

Flange bolts should be tight enough to slightly compress the gasket and make a good seal, without distorting or putting excessive stress on the flanges. Suitable washers should be used between the bolt head and flange and the nut and flange. Bolts should be tightened in alternating sequence.

#### **RECOMMENDED FLANGE BOLT TORQUE**

| FLANGE SIZE | BOLT DIA. | TORQUE FT. LBS. | FLANGE SIZE | BOLT DIA. | TORQUE FT. LBS. |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1/2         | 1/2       | 10-15           | 2           | 5/8       | 15-25           |
| 3/4         | 1/2       | 10-15           | 2-1/2       | 5/8       | 20-25           |
| 1           | 1/2       | 10-15           | 3           | 5/8       | 20-25           |
| 1-1/4       | 1/2       | 10-15           | 4           | 5/8       | 20-25           |
| 1-1/2       | 1/2       | 10-15           | 6           | 3/4       | 30-40           |

**NOTE: USE WELL LUBRICATED METAL BOLTS AND NUTS. USE SOFT RUBBER GASKETS**

#### **ADJUSTMENT:**

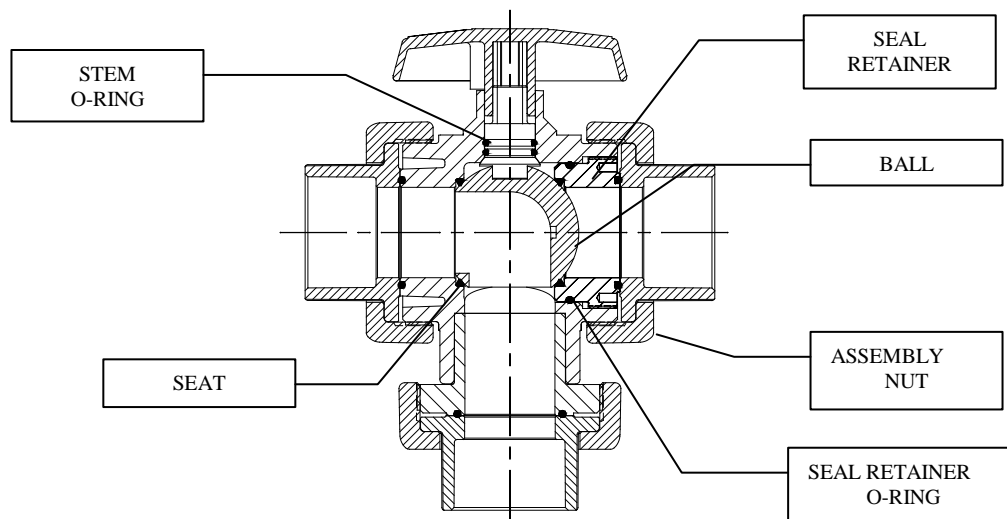
**EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE TAKEN WHEN WORKING ON THIS VALVE.**

**THE PIPING SYSTEM MUST BE DEPRESSURIZED AND DRAINED. PROPER CARE MUST BE TAKEN. CONSULT M.S.D.S. (MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS) INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR SPECIFIC APPLICATION.**

Remove the assembly nut and end connector from the "adjust" end of the body which is always the right port as viewed from the top with the tab up; or the complete valve body from the piping system. The direction of rotation is right hand tightens (clockwise rotation), counterclockwise loosens. The assembly nut should be installed on the valve "hand tight". Using a strap wrench only the joint may be tightened 1/2 to 3/4 of a turn past hand tight.

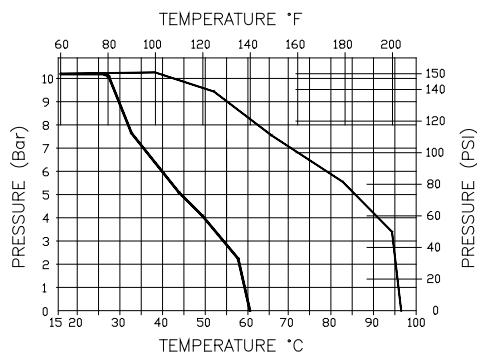
#### **REPAIR:**

Follow the adjustment sequence and information above, but rotating the seal retainer completely in the "loosen" direction and remove it from valve body. The o-rings and seals are now accessible for replacement using a "seal" repair kit. Carefully remove the o-rings from their respective locations taking care not to scratch their sealing surfaces. Insert o-rings and re-assemble. See table below



#### **OPERATION:**

The valve flow pattern is in or out one side port and down through the bottom port. Ball pattern allows both side ports to be blocked at the same time.



Recommended valve stem torque to rotate the ball 360° when valve is reassembled.

| VALVE SIZE  | TORQUE IN*LB |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1/2"        | 40           |
| 3/4"        | 50           |
| 1"          | 60           |
| 1 1/2"      | 70           |
| 2"          | 80           |
| 3" & 2 1/2" | 140          |
| 4" & 6"     | 170          |