

# 586 Series Pivoting Disc Check Valves with Top Mounted Dashpot or Bottom Mounted Buffer



# **Instruction Manual**



### **Instructions**

These instructions provide installation, operation and maintenance information for Cla-Val 586 Series Pivoting Disc Check Valves.

# **Safety Messages**

All safety messages in the instructions are flagged with an exclamation symbol and the words Caution, Warning or Danger. These messages indicate procedures that must be followed exactly to avoid equipment damage, personal injury or death. Safety label(s) on the product indicate hazards that can cause equipment damage, personal injury or death.



#### **WARNING!**

Personnel involved in the installation or maintenance of valves should be constantly alert to potential emission of pipeline material and take appropriate safety precautions. Always wear suitable protection when dealing with hazardous pipeline materials. Handle valves, which have been removed from service with suitable protection for any potential pipeline material in the valve.

# Inspection

Your Pivoting Disc Check Valve has been packaged to provide protection during shipment; however, it can be damaged in transport. Carefully inspect the unit for damage upon arrival and file a claim with the carrier if damage is apparent.

# **Parts**

Recommended spare parts are listed on the assembly drawing. These parts should be stocked to minimize downtime. Order parts from your local Cla-Val sales agent or distributor. When ordering parts please choose from the following:

If the valve has a Cla-Val nameplate please include the part number and serial number located on the data plate attached to the valve assembly. Also include the part name, the assembly drawing number as shown herein, the part's callout number and the quantity stated on the assembly drawing.

If there isn't any nameplate visible on the valve, please include Valve Model number, the part name, and item number from the assembly drawing. You may contact your local Cla-Val Salesman or Sales Agent to help you identify your valve.

# **Cla-Val Field Service**

Cla-Val service personnel are available to maintain and repair all Cla-Val products. Cla-Val also offers customized training programs and consultation services. For more information, visit our website at www.cla-val.com.



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# **Description**

A pivoting disc check valve consists of a 2 piece valve body, a disc connected to a pivot pin, and a seat ring held between the 2 piece body. The disk swings away from the valve-seat to allow flow in the forward direction, and returns to valve-seat when upstream flow is stopped, to prevent backflow.

The 586 is available with a Bottom Mounted Buffer or a Top Mounted Oil Dashpot.

# **Handling and Storage**

Lifting the valve improperly may damage it. Do not fasten lifting devices to piping, attached components, the cylinder or through the seat opening in the body. Lift the valve with slings, chains or cables fastened around the valve body, or fastened to bolts or rods through bolt holes in the flanges.

If installation will be delayed, place valve indoors in secure, weather tight storage. If temporary outside storage is unavoidable, make sure a vermin proof rain cover (water shedding tarp, etc.) is secured around/over the valve to keep off rain and mud. Skid and set the assembly on a flat, solid, and well drained surface for protection from ground moisture, runoff and pooled rain water.

### Installation

- The Cla-Val 586 Series Pivoting Disc Check Valve may be installed in a horizontal position or in vertical position with the flow upward. The embossed flow arrow on the valve body should be pointing in the direction of flow. In all cases however, for 586 Series valves with bottom-mounted dashpots, the tanks (27) and (32) must always be in the upright position with piping from the dashpot cylinder (39) entering at the bottom of the tanks. For 586 Series valves with top-mounted dashpots, the tanks (73) and (74) also must always be in an upright position. Unless otherwise specified, the valves are shipped for horizontal installation.
- Before installation, remove foreign material such as weld spatter, oil, grease, and dirt from the pipeline.
- Prepare pipe ends and install valves in accordance with the pipe manufacture's instructions for the joint used.



#### **CAUTION!**

Do not deflect the pipe-valve joint. Minimize bending stresses in the valve end connection with pipe loading.

If excessive seat leakage occurs during start-up, recheck the installation and eliminate any distortion to the valve body.

- Ensure the valve and pipeline flanges are concentric to ensure proper flange sealing and seat leakage control.
- Tighten the flange bolts or studs in a crisscross pattern and minimum of four stages.



# **Fusion/Powder Coated Valves**



### **CAUTION!**

Valves with fusion/powder coated exterior paint require flat washers to be installed under the flange nuts when installing the valve to the pipeline flange to prevent the paint from cracking or chipping.

# **Maintenance**

# 586 Series Pivoting Disc Check Valves

The Cla-Val Pivoting Disc Check Valve requires very little regular maintenance except for periodic (approx. 6 months) greasing of pivot pins, and occasional observation of the disc position indicator to ensure that the valve disc is opening.

The Pivot Pins (13) on each side of the valve should be lubricated at least once a year with white water proof, FDA approved Lubriplate grease. The amount of grease to be injected depends on the size of the valve. Two strokes of a hand grease gun is needed for sizes up to 24", and 3 strokes for sizes 30" and larger.

The Check Valve is fitted with 2 covered accessory openings, one in each body half. These covers may be removed yearly to observe inside the valve whether any leakage or blockage is occurring.

### Valve with Bottom-Mounted Buffer

The Pivoting Disc Check Valve with bottom-mounted buffer is shipped from the factory fully lubricated and oil tanks filled with hydraulic oil to their proper levels ready for installation. It requires a very minimal amount of preventive maintenance.

Special care should be taken to the exposed area of the Buffer Rod when painting the valve. It should be fully masked to prevent even a small amount of paint to get on the Buffer Rod which could damage the cylinder rod seal and cause the cylinder to leak.

# Valve with Top-Mounted Dashpot

Through the course of operation the upper half of dashpot piping must be checked for the loss of pressure. It is normal for the system to indicate an increased pressure when the valve opens due to the transfer of oil from the cylinder to the hydro-pneumatic tank, which further compresses the pressurized air in the tank. If system is losing pressure, check for oil leaks along the dashpot piping or on the hydro-pneumatic tank air valve and follow "Oil Filling Procedure".



## Maintenance (Continued)

# Valve Body Disassembly

See Figure 6 for part identification.



#### **WARNING!**

These valves may open or close without warning due to flow changes from pumps starting and stopping. Servicing these valves while the pipeline is under pressure can cause personal injury or equipment damage.

Workers must be cautious when working around these valves.

Relieve pipeline pressure and lockout the pumps before servicing the valve.

- 1. Relieve pipeline pressure and lockout the pumps before servicing the valve.
- 2. Either remove the valve completely from the pipeline to separate the two diagonal flanges or leave the inlet half (1) bolted in place.
- 3. Lay valve on the floor with the pivot body half (2) on top.
- 4. Drive out the two locating pins (21) and remove diagonal flange bolts (7).
- 5. Remove pivot pin cover screws (17), pivot pin covers (16), pivot pin cover gaskets (15) and pivot pins (13) from pivot body half (2).
- 6. Lift off pivot body half (2), and then the disc (10).
- 7. Inspect all wearing parts and seating surfaces and replace if necessary.

# Valve Body Assembly

See Figure 6 for part identification.

- 1. If seat ring (8) is damaged, remove seat ring from seat body half (1). If seat ring seal (19) is damaged, remove old seat ring seal and place new seat ring seal and new seat ring in seat body half.
- 2. If diagonal flange seal (6) is damaged, remove old seal from seat body half (1) and place a new diagonal flange seal in seat body half.
- 3. If disc ring (11) is damaged, remove disc ring screws (12) and disc ring from disc (10).
- 4. If disc ring gasket (20) is damaged, remove old gasket from disc (10), place a new disc ring gasket in disc and attach new disc ring (11) with disc ring screws (12) to disc.
- 5. If pivot pin bushings (14) are damaged, remove old bushings and place new bushings in disc (10).
- 6. Place disc (10) into pivot body half (2) and inset pivot pins (13) into pivot body half.
- 7. If pivot pin cover gaskets (15) are damaged, place new gaskets on into pivot body half (2) and attach pivot pin covers (16) with pivot pin cover screws (17) to pivot body half.
- 8. Place pivot body half (2) assembly on seat body half (1), line up locating pin holes and insert pins (21) into seat body half (1) and pivot body half (2).



## Maintenance (Continued)

- 9. Screw diagonal flange bolts (7) in place but do not tighten.
- 10. Manually open and close disc (10) to check for binding and proper seating.
- 11. Tighten all diagonal flange bolts (7).
- 12. Place valve back in pipeline.

# **Operation**

The valve as shipped from the factory requires no adjustment and is ready for operation. The main body is 2 pieces to allow a greatly enlarged flow area through the disc and seat section. The disc pivots off center with approximately 30% of the disc area above the pivot point to offer resistance against the 70% disc area below the pivot point.

The shut off seating angle is 55°. The disc swings open through this 55° seat angle, traveling a short distance, stopping at 15° off the horizontal.

# Pivoting Disc Check Valve with Bottom-Mounted Buffer

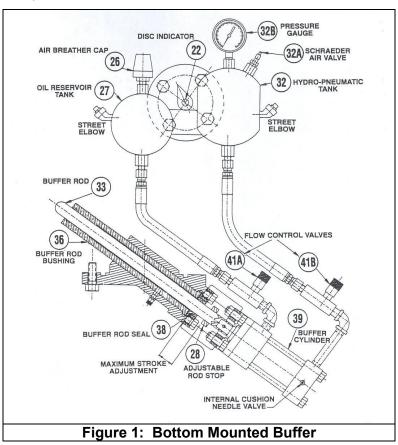
See Figure 1 for part identification.

Bottom Mounted Dashpots are used when a free open and partial control of the disc during the closing cycle is required. This unique arrangement allows the valve disc to close freely for the major portion of its travel from full open to close. During the closing cycle, the disc comes in contact with the Buffer Rod (33) which controls the speed of closing over the last 10% of the disc travel. This type of control provides for proper adjustment to suit the best performance for the installation.

The oil operated Dashpot Cylinder (39) incorporates the use of a two 2 tank system of air over oil hydraulics to operate the Dashpot. The use of oil as the controlling media in this hydraulic system creates a separate closed system which prevents contamination of the pipeline media.



# **Operation** (Continued)



### Pivoting Disc Check Valve with Top-Mounted Dashpot & Bottom-Mounted Buffer

See Figure 2 for part identification.

Top Mounted Oil Dashpots are used when full control of Disc (10) movement, during either the opening or closing cycle, is required. This type of control provides for proper adjustment to suit the best performance for the installation.

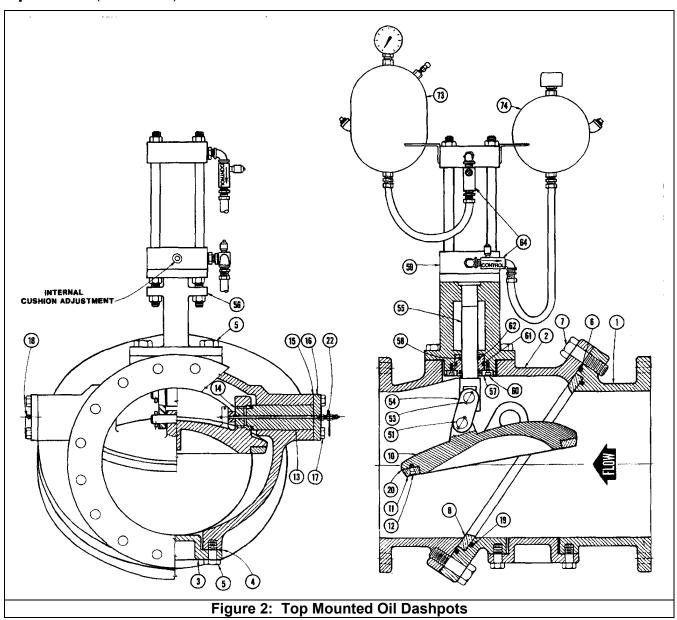
Under no circumstance is the valve to be used as a pump control valve. Conditions of operation or adjustment other than contained herein must be discussed with the factory.

The Top mounted Oil Dashpot offers a single stage control in the opening cycle and two stage control in the closing cycle. The primary control of the closing cycle and full control of opening cycle are the Flow Control Valves (64). The primary control of the closing cycle handles the first 90% of the disc movement. The secondary control is located in the head of the cylinder itself, which is the cushion adjustment and provides additional control over the last 10% of disc closing movement. See "Operation of Internal cushion".

The oil operated Dashpot Cylinder (59) incorporates the use of a two tank system of air over oil hydraulics to operate the dashpot. The use of oil as the controlling media in this hydraulic system creates a separate closed system, which prevents contamination of the pipeline media.



# **Operation** (Continued)



# Start-up Procedure (Pivoting Disc Check Valves)



### **CAUTION!**

Do not start up the Check Valve with the downstream Gate Valve or Butterfly Valve fully open.

- 1. Observe the Disc Position Indicator to be sure the Disc is in the closed position.
- 2. With the Check Valve Disc completely closed, partly close the Gate or Butterfly valve downstream of the Check Valve approximately 50% to minimize the amount of water column reversal against the disc, during the initial testing with the pump starts and stops.
- 3. Start pump and observe Disc Position Indicator to be sure the Disc is opening. The Disc should open smoothly.
- 4. Shut down pump and observe the Disc closing. The disc should close smoothly with a slight thud to indicate its shutoff.
- 5. Using the above trial run procedure, make several pump starts and stops while increase the opening of the downstream Gate or Butterfly Valve to its fully open position.

# **Start-up Procedure: 586 Series Valve with Bottom Mounted Buffer)** See Figure 1 for part identification.

- 1. Check for proper oil levels. Make sure both oil tanks are in vertical position.
  - a. Hydro-pneumatic Tank (32): Release air pressure and remove pipe plug on the side of the tank. Oil should be visible in the elbow, which is the oil fill level. Add if necessary. See "Oil Filling Procedure".
  - b. Oil Reservoir (27): The oil level should be checked when the valve is open. Oil should be visible in the elbow, which is the oil fill level. Add if necessary. See "Oil Filling Procedure".
- 2. Make initial adjustments to the following speed controls:
  - a. Flow Control Valve (41B) = 3 turns open. See "Adjustment of Flow Control Valve".
  - b. Flow Control Valve (41A) = Full open.
  - c. Internal Cushion Needle Valve = 1-1/2 turns open. See "Operation of Internal Cushion".
- 3. Pressurize Hydro-pneumatic tank to a pressure according to the formula;

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4. Start pump. While valve is opening, visually ascertain that Buffer Rod (33) fully extends into the valve body. If not, pressurize Hydro-pneumatic tank until it does. Table A shows the maximum stroke adjustment of the Buffer Rod for 586 Series Pivoting Disc Check Valves with Bottom Mounted Buffers.



# **Operation** (Continued)

Table A: Maximum Stroke Adjustment of the Buffer Rod

Valve Size	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Buffer Rod Stroke (in)	1/2	5/8	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	7/8	1
Valve Size	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	
Buffer Rod Stroke (in)	1-1/4	1-1/4	1-1/2	1-7/8	2-1/4	2-3/8	2-5/8	

5. Shut-off pump and observe rate of closing. Based on this initial run make necessary adjustments to the Flow Control Valve (41B) and/or the Internal Cushion Needle Valve until satisfactory closing is achieved.

A split collar (28) is mounted on the Buffer Rod to lock it in place when it is necessary to disconnect the hydraulic cylinder for repairs while pump is running. In very rare cases however, it can be used to shorten the Buffer Rod stroke when the system demands a higher percentage of free fall closing of the Disc.

The Pivoting Disc Check Valve with Bottom Mounted Buffer has two controlling stages in the closing cycle. The Flow Control Valve (41B) controls the first stage of Disc closure and the secondary control is the Internal Cushion Needle Valve which controls the remaining 20% of the Buffer stroke.

# Start-up Procedure: Pivoting Disc Check Valves with Top-Mounted Dashpots

See Figure 2 for part identification.

- 1. With the valve disc completely closed and both the hydro-pneumatic tank and oil reservoir in a vertical position, check oil levels. Fill both tanks to the "street elbow" located on side with oil as specified in "Oil Filling Procedure". The Oil Reservoir (74) is provided with a breather cap, so that at all times it remains at atmospheric pressure.
- 2. Using tire pump, pressurize the hydro-pneumatic tank (73) to a pressure as determined by the formula below. This is the pressure at which the first pump start & stop tests will be made through step 6, after which the pressure can be increased in increments of 2 psi, if the line conditions require a faster response of closing of the disc on pump shutdown.

Tank pressure = K x P WHERE: P = Line pressure, PSI K= Valve Constant (See Table below)

Valve size	K	Valve size	K	
6"	0.19	20"	0.21	
8"	0.21	24"	0.25	
10"	0.21	30"	0.30	
12"	0.23	36"	0.30	
14"	0.23	42"	0.24	
16"	0.19	48"	0.30	
18"	0.24			



## **Operation** (Continued)

- 3. Open the two Flow control Valves (64) connected to the dashpot piping adjacent to the cylinder in the following manner:
  - a. Fully open Flow Control Valve located at the top of the dashpot piping which controls the rate of opening.
  - b. Open the Flow Control Valve located at the bottom of dashpot piping, which controls the rate of closing, three complete turns counterclockwise from fully closed position. See "Adjustment of Flow Control Valve".
- 4. Turn cushion adjustment screw one complete turn counterclockwise from fully closed position. See "Operation of Internal Cushion".
- 5. Start pump and observe rate of opening.
- 6. Shut down pump and observe rate of closing.
- 7. Using the above trial run as a basis, make necessary adjustments on the Flow Control Valves to suit the installation. Over control of the opening cycle of the Pivoting Disc Check Valve can damage the connecting rod (55). Therefore, the Flow Control Valve (64) (step 3a) controlling the opening cycle, must never be closed less than two full turns open.
- 8. Tighten set crew or lock nut under both Flow Control Valve knobs when final setting is made to prevent tampering of settings.



### **CAUTION!**

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD EITHER OF THE FLOW CONTROL VALVES BE FULLY CLOSED WHEN THE PUMP IS BEING STARTED

# **Adjustment of Flow Control Valve**

The Flow Control Valve, Figure 3, has a micrometer type adjustment which incorporates a color coded reference scale to simplify setting, resetting and adjusting.

A set screw on the knob is provided for locking the valve setting. Turning the knob clockwise closes the valve and turning counterclockwise opens the valve and increases rate of closure of the Check Valve.

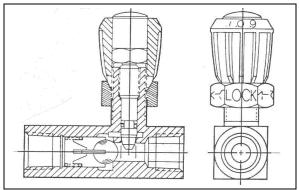


Figure 3: Flow Control Valve



# **Operation of Internal Cushion**

The cushioning of a pneumatic/hydraulic cylinder stroke is obtained by trapping the exhaust air/oil as the piston assembly nears the end of its stroke. In Figure 4, as the Cushion Plunger (1) enters Cushion Cavity (2), the exhaust air/oil is almost completely trapped by the Ball Check (3) and the Adjusting Screw (4) creating a back pressure against Piston Assembly. The back pressure cushions and slows the final part of the Piston stroke thus, reducing the high impact hammering of the Piston Assembly against the Cylinder Cap.

Turning the Adjusting Screw to allow more or less air/oil to escape regulates the degree of cushioning as desired.

In Figure 5, when air/oil enters the Cylinder Cap End to stroke the Piston Assembly in the opposite direction, the air/oil moves the Ball Check (3) off it seat, opening the passage for more air/oil to act against the Piston, thus speeding its start-up movement as the Cushion Plunger (1) is immediately forced out of its cavity (2).

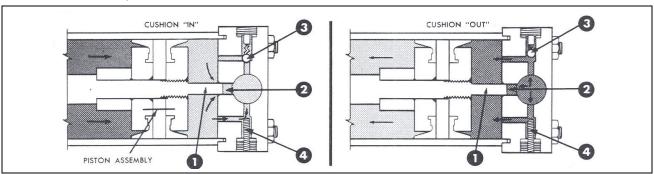


Figure 4: Cushion "IN" Stroke

Figure 5: Cushion "OUT" Stroke

# Oil Filling Procedure

### CSD-800-BMB Valves

- 1. Hydro-pneumatic tank (32)
  - a. Shut down pump.
  - b. Release pressure of hydro-pneumatic tank and remove pipe plug located on the side of the tank and also either the Pressure Gauge (32B) or Air Valve (32A).
  - c. Fully open Flow Control Valve (41B) and slowly fill cylinder with SAE 20 oil or equivalent until it spills out of the side port. This is the oil fill level.
  - d. Replace both fittings and pressurize tank according to the formula;

Tank pressure = 
$$\underline{\text{Line pressure}}$$
 + 5 psi

- e. Set flow control valve three turns counterclockwise from fully closed position.
- f. Start pump and observe if buffer rod (33) extends. If not, while valve is still open add more pressure in increments of 5 PSI until rod fully extends.

# Oil Filling Procedure (Continued)

### 2. Oil Reservoir (27)

- a. Start pump.
- b. Fully open Flow Control Valve (41A).
- c. Remove side pipe plug and Breather Cap (26) and slowly fill with oil until it spills out of the side port.
- d. Replace both fittings.
- e. Shut down pump.

NOTE: The Oil Reservoir should always be under atmospheric condition at all

### times. Pivoting Disc Ceck Valve with Top-Mounted Dashpot

### 1. Hydro-pneumatic tank (73)

- a. Shut down pump.
- b. Release pressure of Hydro-pneumatic tank and remove pipe plug located on the side of the tank and also either the Pressure Gauge or Air Valve.
- c. Fully open Flow Control Valve and slowly fill cylinder with SAE 20 oil or equivalent until it spills out of the side port. This is the oil fill level.
- d. Replace both fittings and pressurize tank according to the formula;

Tank pressure = 
$$\underline{\text{Line pressure}}$$
 + 5 psi

e. Set flow control valve three turns counterclockwise from fully closed position.

### 2. Oil Reservoir (74)

- a. Shut down pump.
- b. Fully open Flow Control Valve.
- c. Remove side plug and Breather Cap and slowly fill with oil until it almost spills out of the side port. This is the oil fill level.
- d. Replace both fittings.
- e. Start pump.

**NOTE:** There is no need to purge any entrapped air because this connection is under atmospheric condition at all times.



# **Drawings**

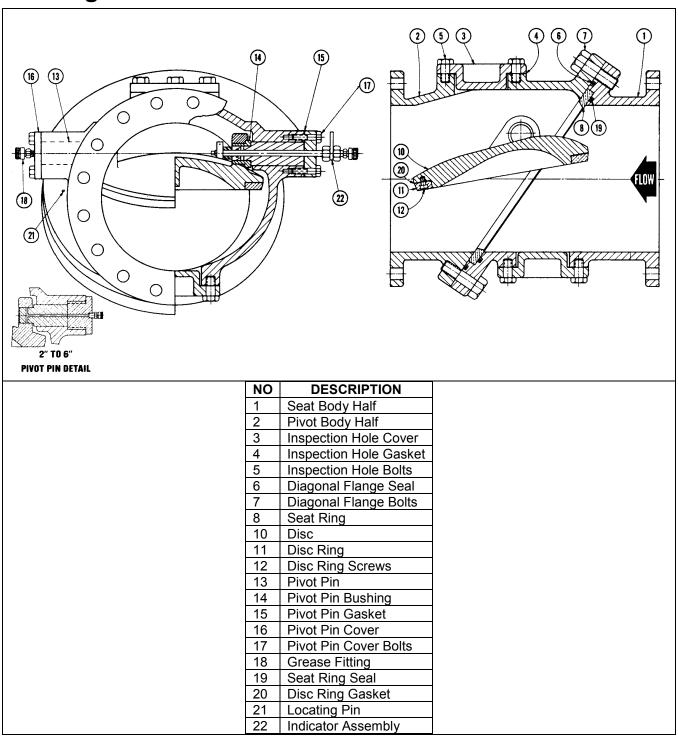


Figure 6: 586 Series Pivoting Disc Check Valve



## **Drawings** (Continued)

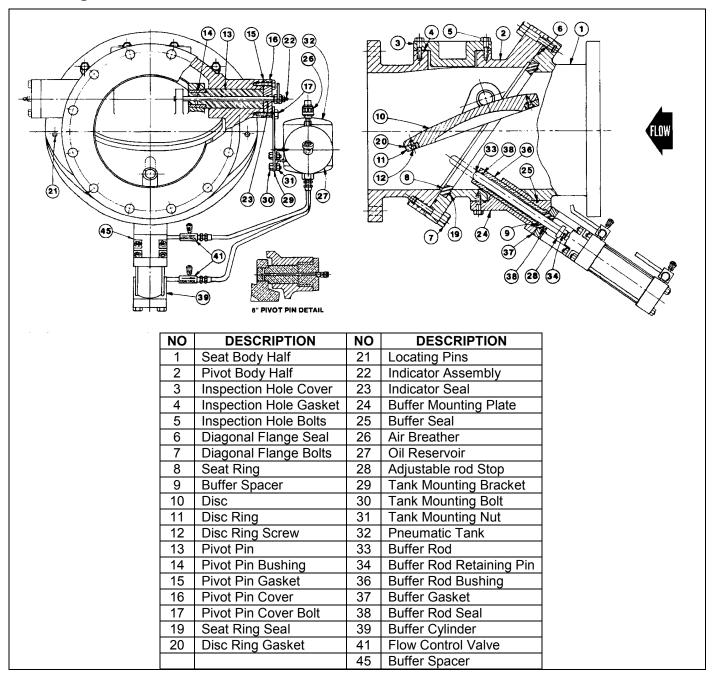
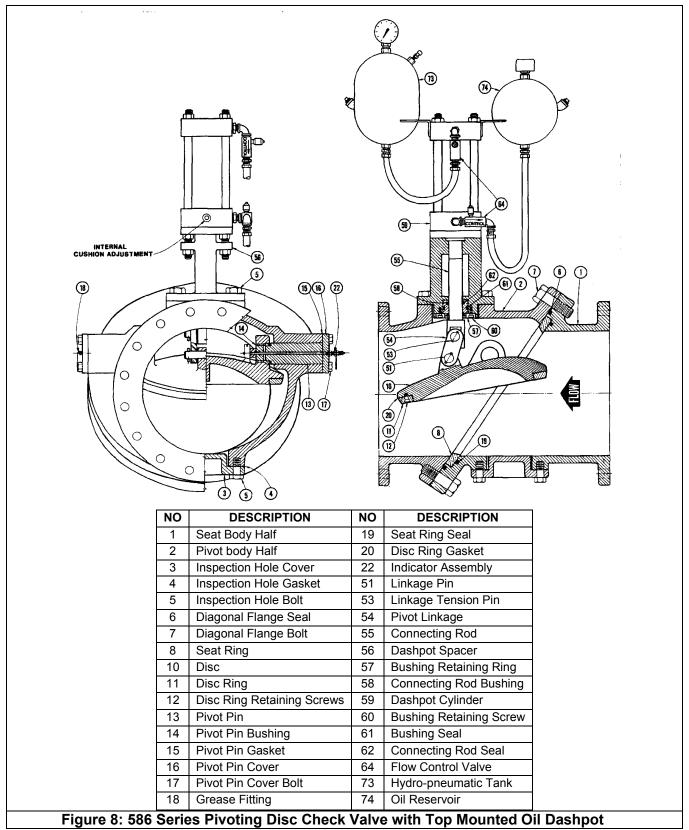


Figure 7: 586 Series Pivoting Disc Check Valve with Bottom Mounted Buffer



# **Drawings** (Continued)





# **Troubleshooting**

Condition	Possible Cause	Corrective Action		
Valve leaks excessively from one side of the disc to the other.	Foreign matter caught between disc and seat.	Fully open valve to remove object.		
	Seat ring and/or disc ring are worn or damaged.	Replace seat ring and/or disc ring.		
Valve leaks at flange joint.	Loose flange bolting.	Tighten flange bolting.		
	Blown flange gasket.	Replace flange gasket.		
	Miss-alignment or damage to field piping and supports.	Adjust miss-alignment or repair piping or supports.		
	Damaged flange face/s or improper flange connections.	Repair flange, replace valve body or adjust flange connections.		