Page

Engineering Specification, Installation, Operation and Maintenance

Series LFM114-2 / LFM6114-2

Rate-of-Flow Control Valve with Pressure Reducing Feature

Sizes: 11/4" to 24"

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.

A WARNING

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.

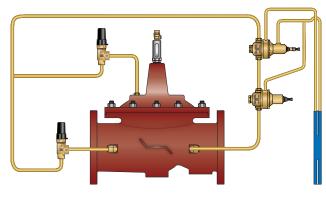
A WARNING

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.



LFM114-2

Table of Contents

Engineering Specifications

ACV Schematic
Basic Valves
Standard Components7
Optional Components
Installation, Operation and Maintenance
Installation
Valve Servicing Dimensions
Setting the Rate-of-Flow Controls
ACV Maintenance Schedule
Troubleshooting Guide
Valve Disassembly Instructions

Watts product specifications in U.S. customary units and metric are approximate and are provided for reference only. For precise measurements, please contact Watts Technical Service. Watts reserves the right to change or modify product design, construction, specifications, or materials without prior notice and without incurring any obligation to make such changes and modifications on Watts products previously or subsequently sold.



Engineering Specification

LEAD FREE*

Series LFM114-2

Rate-of-Flow Control Valve with Pressure Reducing Feature

Full Port Ductile Iron Single Chamber Valve

Features

- Throttles to maintain constant rate-of-flow
- Throttles to reduce high upstream pressure to constant lower downstream pressure
- Adjustable Closing Speed
- Orifice Plate Assembly is remote mounted (field installed)
- Rate-of-Flow and Reducing setpoints are separately adjustable

Standard Components

- 1 Main Valve (M100 Single Chamber)
- 2 Rate-of-Flow Control
- 3 Pressure Reducing Control Remote Sense
- 4 Adjustable Closing Speed
- 5 Orifice Plate Assembly
- X Isolation Cocks

Options and Accessories

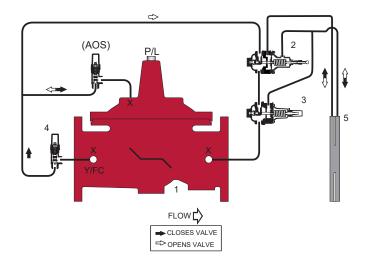
- O FC Flo-Clean Strainer
- O Y Y-Strainer (Replaces Flo-Clean)
- O AOS Adjustable Opening Speed
- O P Position Indicator
- O L Limit Switch

Operation

The Rate-of-Flow ACV with Pressure Reducing Feature is designed to automatically limit flow rate to a constant, adjustable, maximum, and reduce a fluctuating higher upstream pressure to a constant lower downstream pressure. In most applications, the Pressure Reducing function will be secondary to the primary Flow Control Function.

The flow control action of the valve is controlled by a normally open, differential control pilot designed to: 1) Open (allowing fluid out of the main valve cover chamber) when the differential pressure across the orifice plate is below it's adjustable set point, and, 2) Close (allowing fluid to fill the main valve cover chamber) when the differential pressure across the orifice plate is above it's adjustable set point. A decrease in differential pressure causes the valve to modulate towards an open position, increasing flow rate. An increase in differential pressure causes the valve to modulate towards a closed position, decreasing flow rate.

The pressure reducing action of the valve 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.



The Orifice Plate Assembly should be installed three to five pipe diameters downstream of the Rate-of- Flow Valve, and field connected with 3/8" minimum copper tubing in accordance with factory piping schematic.

Please specify desired flow rate prior to ordering.

*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

Rate-of-Flow Control Valve with Pressure Reducing Feature

Full Port Ductile Iron Single Chamber Basic Valve

This Watts 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.

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

Globe Pattern Single Chamber Basic Valve (M100) Angle Pattern Single Chamber Basic Valve (M1100)

Standard Materials

Coating:

Trim:

NSF Listed Fusion Bonded Epoxy Lined and Coated

316 Stainless Steel Elastomers: Buna-N (standard)

EPDM (optional) Viton™ (optional) NSI

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





Globe Grooved End Angle Grooved End



Globe Threaded



Angle Threaded

Flow Data

Valve Size - Inches	1¼	1½	2	21⁄2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
Maximum Continuous Flow Rate Gpm (Water)	95	130	210	300	485	800	1850	3100	5000	7000	8500	11100
How Kate Gpm (Water) Maximum Intermittent Flow Rate Gpm (Water)	119	161	265	390	590	1000	2300	4000	6250	8900	10800	14100
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
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, Factor of a value is the flow rate in US GPM at 60° 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):

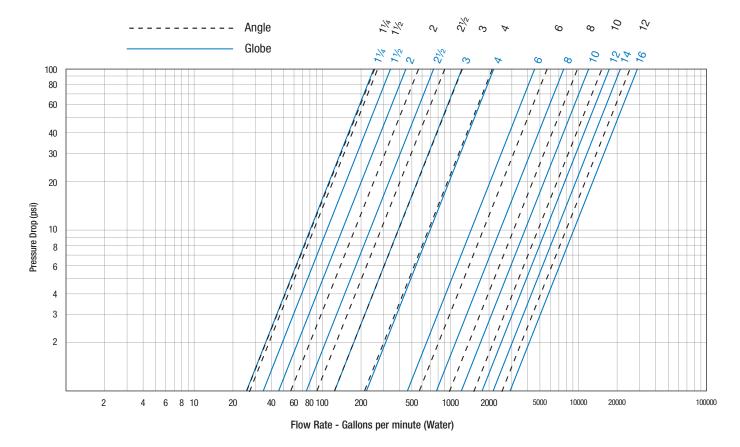
Q (Flow) = $C_v \sqrt{\Delta P}$



• 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.



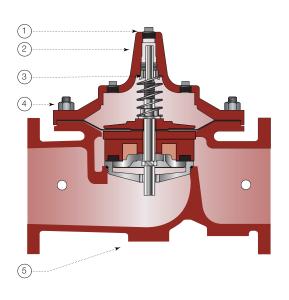
Valve Cover Chamber Capacity

Valve Size - Inches	1¼	1½	2	21/2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
fl.oz.	4	4	4	10	16	22	70					
U.S. Gal								1¼	21⁄2	4	6½	9½

Valve Travel

Valve Size - Inches	1¼	1½	2	21⁄2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
Travel - Inches	3⁄8	3⁄8	1⁄2	5⁄8	3⁄4	1	1½	2	21⁄2	3	3½	4

Basic Valve



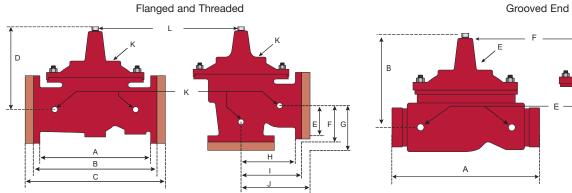
Item	Description	Material
1	Pipe Plug	Lead Free Brass
2	Cover	ASTM A536 65-45-12 Epoxy Coated Ductile Iron
3	Cover Bearing	ASTM A276 304 Stainless Steel
4	Stud with Cover Nut and Washer	ASTM A570 Gr.33 Zinc Plated Steel
5	Body	ASTM A536 65-45-12 Epoxy Coated Ductile Iron
6	Spring	ASTM A276 302 Stainless 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)

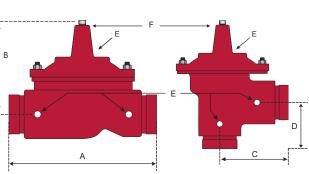
* Contained in Main Valve Repair Kit **Note: 6 inch and Smaller Valves, Seat Ring is threaded (6) $\overline{7}$ (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) Optional (16) Xylan Coating (17A) (17) (18)

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 1ter	Angle	Thread	Angle	150#	Angle	300#	Angle [•]	Thread	Angle	150#	Angle	300#	Port Size NPT	Port Size NPT	Ship Weig	
	A	1	E	3	(;	[)	I		F		(ì	ŀ	ł	I			J	K	L		
in.	in.	тт	in.	тт	in.	тт	in.	тт	in.	тт	in.	тт	in.	тт	in.	тт	in.	тт	in.	тт	in.	in.	lbs.	kgs.
1¼	7¼	184					5½	140													3⁄8	1⁄4	20	9
1½	7¼	184	81⁄2	216			5½	140	3¼	83					1%	48					3⁄8	1⁄4	25	11
2	9%	238	9%	238	10	254	6¾	171	4¾	120	4¾	121	5	127	3¼	83	3¼	83	31⁄2	89	3⁄8	1⁄2	40	18
21⁄2	11	279	11	279	11%	295	7½	191	5½	140	5½	140	5%	149	4	102	4	102	4 5⁄16	110	1/2	1/2	65	29
3	12½	318	12	305	13¼	337	8¼	210	6¼	159	6	152	6%	162	4½	114	4	102	4%	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	10½	267			6	152	6½	165	3⁄4	3⁄4	320	145
8			25%	645	26%	670	16	406			12¾	324	13¼	337			8	203	81⁄2	216	1	1	650	295
10			29¾	756	311/8	791	17	430			14%	378	15%16	395			8%	219	95⁄16	237	1	1	940	426
12			34	864	351⁄2	902	20%	530			17	432	17¾	451			13¾	349	14½	368	1	1¼	1500	680
14			39	991	401⁄2	1029	24¼	616													1	1½	1675	760
16			41%	1051	431⁄2	1105	25¼	640													1	2	3100	1406

Grooved End Dimensions

Valve Size	Globe G	Grooved	Cover To	o Center	Angle (Grooved	Angle (Grooved	Port Size Port Size (npt) (npt)		Shipping Weights*		
		4	I	В		C	D		E	F			
in.	in.	mm	in.	тт	in.	тт	in.	тт	in.	in.	lbs.	kgs.	
1¼	81⁄2	216	5½	140	4¼	108	3¼	83	3⁄8	1⁄4	25	11	
1½	8½	216	5½	140	4¼	108	3¼	83	3⁄8	1⁄4	25	11	
2	9	229	6½	165	4¾	121	3¼	83	3⁄8	1/2	40	18	
21/2	11	279	71⁄2	191	5½	140	4	102	1/2	1/2	65	29	
3	121⁄2	318	8¼	210	6	152	4¼	108	1/2	1/2	95	43	
4	15	381	10%	270	7½	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 LFCP14-1

Rate-of-Flow Pilot

Size: 3/8" NPT

The Model LFCP14-1 is a direct acting, diaphragm actuated Pilot that senses and responds to changes in a differential pressure signal. The differential pressure signal is usually created by an orifice plate located inline either upstream or downstream of the Main Valve. The Pilot has two sensing chambers, one above and one below the diaphragm. The "low" pressure signal is sensed above the diaphragm, and the "high" pressure signal is sensed below the diaphragm.

An increase in flow rate causes the differential pressure across the orifice plate to increase. The Pilot modulates toward a closed position when the differential pressure signal increases above the control setpoint, causing the Main Valve to modulate toward a closed position, decreasing flow rate.

A decrease in flow rate causes the differential pressure across the orifice plate to decrease. The Pilot modulates toward an open position when the differential pressure signal decreases below the control setpoint, causing the Main Valve to modulate toward an open position, increasing flow rate. Turning the adjustment screw clockwise raises the control setpoint, increasing flow rate. Turning the adjustment screw counterclockwise lowers the control setpoint, decreasing flow rate.

The LFCP14-1 is equipped with one 3/8" NPT inlet and two outlet ports for ease of installation, and two 1/8" NPT sensing ports. The 1/8" sensing port above the diaphragm is used to monitor the "low pressure" differential signal, and the sensing port below the diaphragm is used to monitor the "high pressure" differential signal.

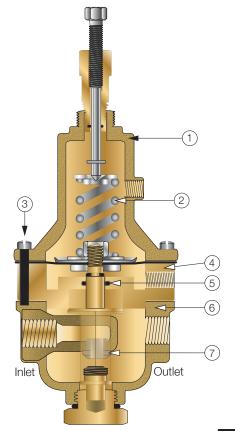


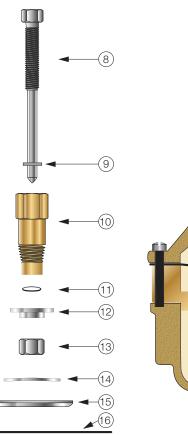
Specifications

opeenieaaene	
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
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Model LFCP14-1

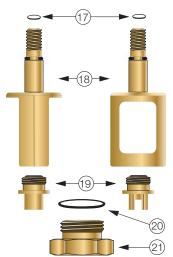
Rate-of-Flow Pilot





	Outlet

Item	Description
1	Spring Housing
2	Spring
3	Cap Screw
4	Power Chamber
5	0-Ring*
6	Body
7	Seat
8	Adjusting Screw
9	Pin
10	Adapter
11	0-Ring *



Item	Description
12	Spring Guide
13	Nut
14	Belleville Washer
15	Diaphragm Washer
16	Diaphragm *
17	0-Ring *
18	Yoke
19	Disc & Retainer Assembly*
20	0-Ring *
21	Bottom Cap

*Included in Repair Kit



Model CP15-1

Pressure Reducing Pilot

Size: ³/₈"

The Model CP15-1 is a remote sensed, direct acting, diaphragm actuated control pilot that is used on various configurations of Automatic Control Valves.

It is normally held open by the force of the adjustable spring setting above the diaphragm. The pilot modulates towards a closed position when remotely sensed pressure exceeds the spring setpoint, and modulates towards an open position when the remotely sensed pressure falls below the spring setpoint.

Turning the adjustment screw clockwise raises the control setpoint. Turning the adjustment screw counterclockwise lowers the control setpoint.

The Model CP15-1 is equipped with one 3%" NPT inlet and two outlet ports for ease of installation, and a 1%" NPT side sensing port. The 1%" side sensing port is used to monitor upstream or downstream pressure as required by specific valve function.



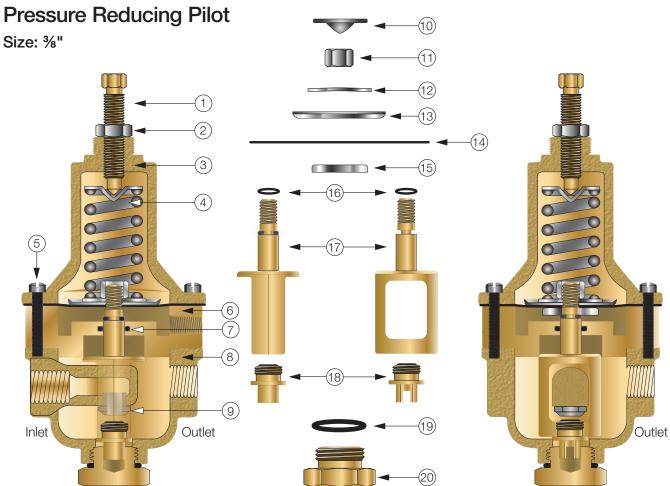
Model LFCP15-1

Specifications

Body Material:	Lead Free Copper Silicon Alloy CF8M (316) Stainless Steel (optional)
Seat:	316 Stainless Steel Trim
Elastomers:	Buna-N (standard) Viton™ (optional) EPDM (optional)
Inlet Pressure Rating:	400 psi maximum
Adjustment Range:	30-300psi (2.1 - 20.7 bar) (standard) 0-30psi (0 - 2.1 bar) (optional)

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Model CP15-1



Item	Description
1	Adjusting Screw
2	Jam Nut
3	Spring Housing
4	Spring
5	Cap Screw
6	Power Chamber
7	0-Ring*
8	Body
9	Seat
10	Spring Guide

Item	Description
11	Nut
12	Belleville Washer
13	Diaphragm Washer
14	Diaphragm *
15	Lower Diaphragm Washer
16	O-Ring *
17	Yoke
18	Disc & Retainer Assembly*
19	O-Ring *
20	Bottom Cap
	*Included in Repair Kit

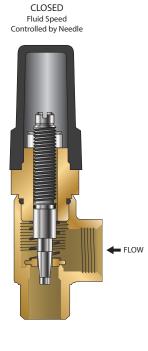


Model LFFC

Flow Control

Size: 1/2" 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.





OPEN



Model LFFC

Specifications

Size:	1⁄2" NPT
Body Material:	Lead Free Brass Stainless Steel (optional)
Seat:	Lead Free Brass
Needle:	Stainless Steel (304)
Elastomers:	Buna-N (standard)



Model BV

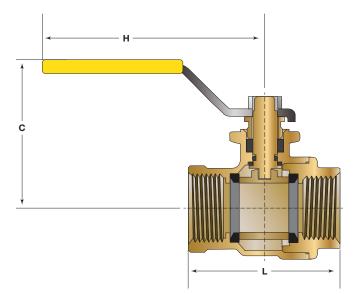
Ball Valve

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	Dimensions				Weight			
	C		ł	1	l	_		
in.	in.	mm	in.	тт	in.	mm	lbs.	kg.
1⁄4	1 ¹³ ⁄16	46	31/16	87	1¾	45	0.4	0.2
3⁄8	1 ¹³ ⁄16	46	31/16	87	1 3⁄4	45	0.4	0.2
1/2	1 ¹³ ⁄16	46	31/16	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



Model LF60

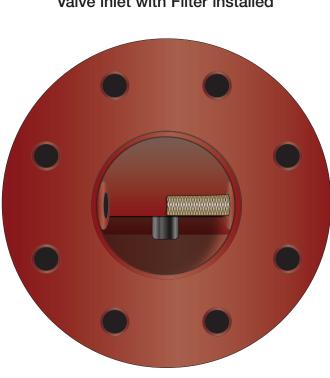
Flo-Clean Strainer

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.



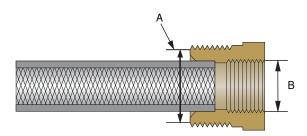
Model LF60



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)



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

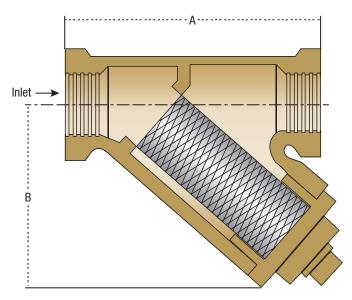


Model LF60-1

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	DIMENSIONS			WEIGHT		
	A		E	3		
in.	in	mm	in	mm	lbs.	kgs.
1⁄4	2 ¹¹ ⁄16	68	1 ¹¹ ⁄16	43	1.7	0.77
3⁄8	2 ¹¹ /16	68	1 ¹¹ ⁄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)

LEAD FREE*

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.



Model LF50

Specifications

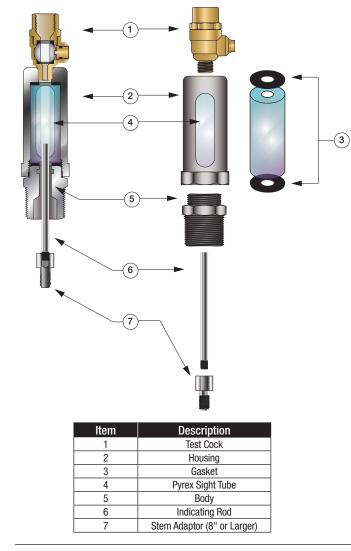
Standard Material:	Stainless Steel Housing and Body Stainless Steel Indicating Rod
	Lead Free Test Cock Pyrex Sight Tube
Optional Material:	Stainless Steel Test Cock
Pressure Rating:	400psi (27.6 bar)

*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)
1¼ - 1½	7%
2	47⁄8
21⁄2	41%
3	41%
4	5
6	5
8	57%
10	5%
12	7¼
14	7¼
16	7¼
18*	7¼
20*	7¼
24*	7¼
	*Deduced Deut

*Reduced Port

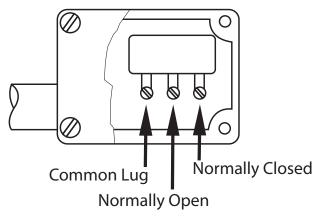


LEAD FREE*

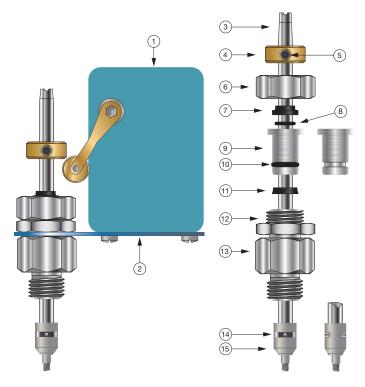
Model 51 Single Limit Switch

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

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

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	O-Ring*
11	Polypak*
12	Locknut
13	Body
14	Pin
15	Coupling
	*Included in Benair Kit

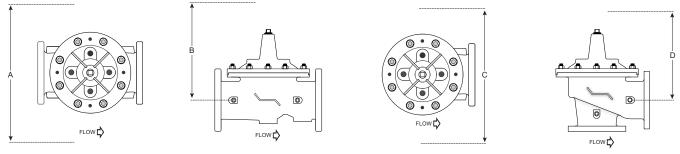
*Included in Repair Kit

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. Provide adequate clearance for valve servicing and maintenance. Refer to valve servicing dimensions on next page. 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.
- 5. 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.
- 6. To accurately set flow rates, either a differential gauge or a flow meter should be installed.
- 7. Check orifice plate to assure that sense holes are free from obstruction.
- 8. After installation, vent entrapped air from valve cover and pilot system by following instructions in the **Setting the Rate-of-Flow Controls** section on the following page.
- 9. Install a pressure gauge at a location downstream of valve.

Valve Servicing Dimensions



The following tables detail the recommended minimum valve servicing dimensions.

Globe

Size (in)	1¼	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)	1¼	1½	2	2½	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 Rate-of-Flow Control Valves

STEP 1

Pre-set pilots as noted:

Rate of Flow - Adjust OUT, counterclockwise, to start valve at a lower flow rate.

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

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. The ACV includes a bleed valve, use a flat head screwdriver to slowly open the valve (See Figure 1).

STEP 3

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

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

STEP 4

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

STEP 5

With a demand for flow on the system, the valve can now be adjusted for the proper flow rate. This requires a meter to read the flow that the valve is providing.



Figure 1 Position Indicator

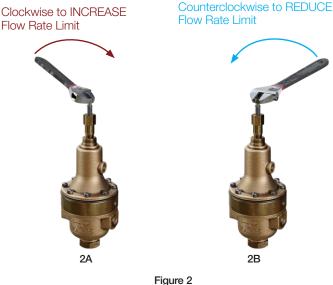
Setting the Rate-of-Flow Pilot

STEP 6

While reading the meter register, adjust the Rate of Flow Control:

Turn the adjustment screw IN, clockwise, to increase the flow rate regulated (See Figure 2A).

Turn the adjustment screw OUT, counterclockwise, to reduce or lower the flow rate regulated (See Figure 2B).



CP14-1 Rate-of-Flow Control Pilot

Setting the Pressure Reducing Pilot

STEP 7

Fine tune the Pressure Reducing Control to the desired pressure set point by turning the adjustment screw IN, clockwise to increase (See Figure 3A) or OUT, counterclockwise to decrease (See Figure 3B) downstream pressure.

STEP 8

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.

STEP 9

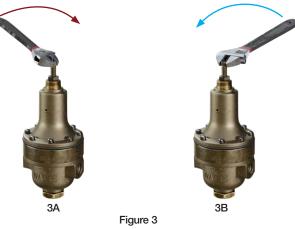
Opening Speed Flow Control Adjustment: The Opening speed flow control allows free flow into the cover and restricted flow out of the cover of the main valve.

If valve opening is too slow, turn the adjustment screw OUT, counterclockwise, increasing the rate of opening (See Figure 4B).

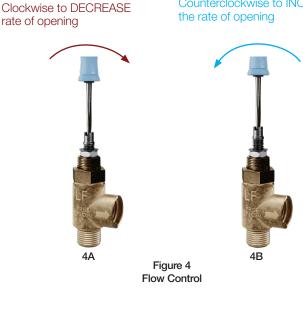
If valve opening is too quick, turn the adjustment screw IN, clockwise, decreasing the rate of opening (See Figure 4A).

Clockwise to INCREASE Downstream Pressure Counterclockwise to DECREASE Downstream Pressure

Counterclockwise to INCREASE



Pressure Reducing Control Pilot



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 troubleshooting 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

- 1. 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.
- 2. 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

- 1. Close upstream and downstream isolation valves. Install valve position indicator.
- 2. 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.
 - b. A continuous discharge of water from the cover chamber after venting to atmosphere indicates leakage past the diaphragm.
- 5. If necessary, disassemble valve and inspect/repair disc & diaphragm assembly.

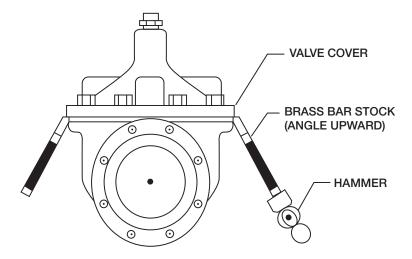
Troubleshooting Guide

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.	
	Improperly configured opening speed control.	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/re- pair seat if required.	
	Improperly configured closing speed control.	Adjust closing speed control to verify functionality, adjust as required.	Standard setting for closing speed control is 1½ - 2½ turns open from full closed position. Can be adjusted in field.
	Field installed orifice lines are reversed	Reinstall per schematic	

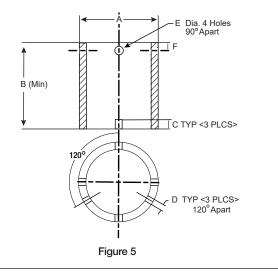
Valve Disassembly Instructions

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).



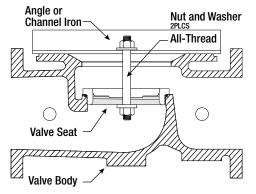


Figure 6

Installation, Operation and Maintenance - Series LFM114-2

Table 1: Seat Removal Tool Dimension

Size	А	В	С	D	E (Dia.)	F
in	Pipe Size (in)	Min. Length (in)	in	in	in	in
1¼	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
21⁄2	2	4.0	0.38	0.38	0.56	0.62
3	21/2	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

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.

Table 2: Full Port Valve (M100/M1100) Repair Kits

Size (in)	1¼	1½	2	21⁄2	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 (M6100 / M61100) 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 seat.

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 Rate-of-Flow Controls section matching the valve function.

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