BUTTERFLY VALVE SELECTION

With careful consideration of materials, style and proper maintenance, this workhorse valve can withstand the harshest conditions | By Dave Hurley, Asahi/America Inc.

lastic body and disc butterfly valves can be used for a variety of applications. From basic on/off valves for swimming pools to throttle control valves for chemical processing, the butterfly valve is the workhorse valve of many industries. Regardless of the severity of the application, proper operation and maintenance play a critical role in the life of a valve once put into service.

When selecting a butterfly valve, consider these three elements: material, body style and how the valve is operated.

Materials

No single thermoplastic material is the solution for all applications. Two of the most common materials for plastic butterfly valves are polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC), which are widely used throughout many industries. In looking at the differences between PVC and CPVC, we see that both have a maximum high working pressure of 150 psi, but CPVC has a higher working temperature than PVC. In an application like a swimming pool, either material would work for chemical resistance and temperature, but for hot water service above 140°F, PVC is no longer an option. CPVC, however, has a higher temperature limit of approximately 195°F.

Valve liner material selection can also be influenced by temperature. Ethylene propylene diene terpolymer (EPDM) and fluorinated elastomer (FKM) are two common liner materials. Both have upper temperature limits equal to or greater than PVC and CPVC, but butterfly valves with FKM liners can become inoperable below 23°F due to the hardening of the rubber compound. This causes the large resilient seat of the valve to become hard, which makes it difficult to seat the valve to a closed position, or unseat it to open.

Body styles

Butterfly valve body styles largely depend on the valve's location within a piping system. Valves in the middle of a process line, sandwiched between two mating flanges with bolts that pass through the valve and are not threaded into the valve body, are known as wafer style valves. For end-of-line applications, lug style butterfly valves allow one mating flange to be removed. Threaded metal lug inserts are either overmolded into the valve body, or the valve body is molded or machined to accept a lug with an internal thread for mating flange bolts from either side of the valve.

Once downstream piping is removed, an end-ofline valve should be secured using a blind flange.

Operators

Manually operated butterfly valves require either a lever or a gear operator to open and close the valve. A lever handle can be used for smaller valves (up to 4 inches in diameter). An operator manually rotates the lever 90 degrees to pull the valve disc out of the valve seat to open the valve. Rotating the valve in the opposite direction 90 degrees will close it again. Typical rotation is counterclockwise to open, and clockwise to close. The only mechanical advan-

tage here is the

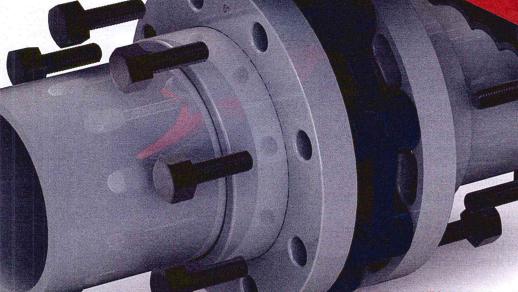
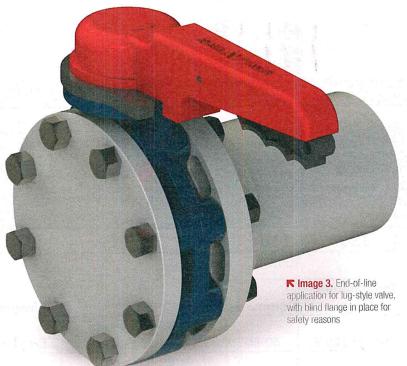


Image 1. Disassembled view of a lug-style butterfly valve detailing bolts from either side of mating flanges, threaded into lug insert in valve body

All graphics courtesy of Asahi/America Inc.

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length of the lever acting on the fulcrum point turning the valve stem. The longer the handle, the easier it is to operate the handle, but too long a handle becomes impractical.

A gear operator is a mechanical operator where a hand wheel is attached to a shaft with a worm gear on one end that engages a central gear attached to the valve stem. This provides a mechanical advantage due to the ratio of the gearing. Gear operators require multiple 360-degree rotations of the hand wheel to achieve the 90 degrees required for open or close.

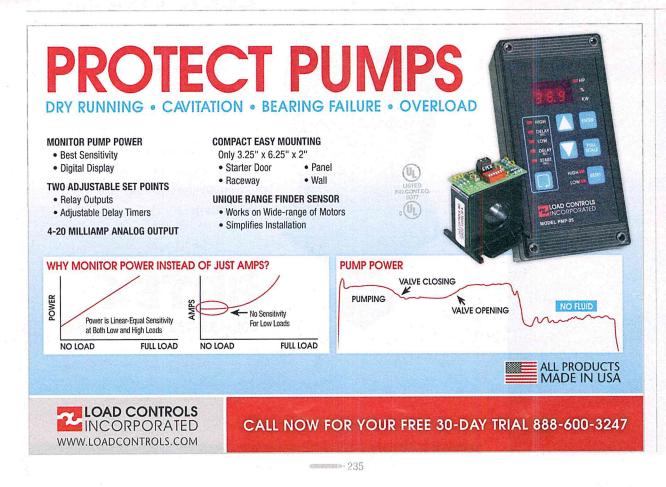
Operation, maintenance & failure prevention

Like all valves, butterfly valves need to be operated periodically to ensure reliability. A butterfly that stays in the closed position for an extended period of time may get stuck closed and become inoperable. Sediment can build up against the disc, which could be difficult to push out of the way as the disc swings open. The rubber liner can take a set around the disc, making it difficult to pull the disc out of the liner to open the valve. In the event of a chemical attack, the liner can swell around the disc effectively restricting its movement.

Since butterfly valves are used in many applications, there are different requirements for maintenance based on the type of media in the system, and different ways the valve can be affected by the fluids passing through it.

- Clean fluid systems with low chemical concentrations should require little maintenance;
 Periodic cycling of the valve should ensure its reliable operation.
- Harsh chemicals may attack rubber liner seals, resulting in cracking or swelling of the liner. In such instances, it is recommended to keep affected parts in stock for rebuilding or replacement. Swelling of the liner may also result in excessive stem torque to operate the valve, which could lead to a more catastrophic type of failure where the valve disc could crack or split.
- Suspended particles in fluid can be abrasive and cause trouble in an installed valve. In applications where particulate travels under pressure through a valve opening, wear on the valve disc and liner become apparent. Affected areas include the

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Disc		PVC		CPVC					
Nominal	Size	30°F 120°F	121°F 140°F	30°F 120°F	121°F 140°F	141°F 158°F	159°F 176°F	177°F 195°F	
Inches	mm	ar est destroye	a Pathonell's						
2" - 8"	50 - 200	150	70	150	150	120	100	55	

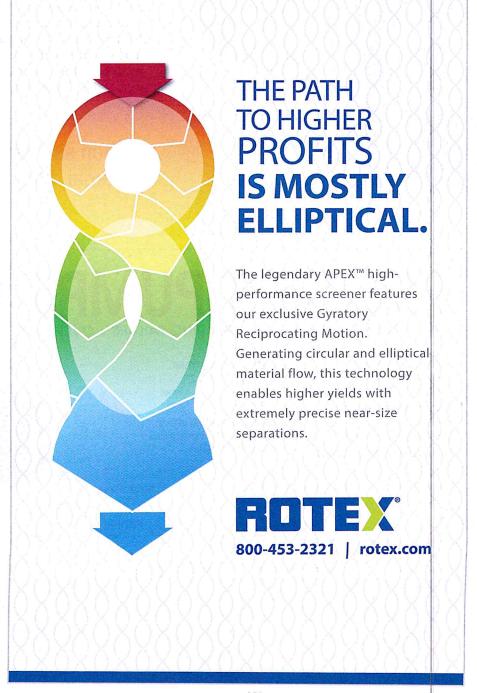
←Table 1. Pressure versus temperature for installed service ratings of PVC and CPVC valves

◆Table 2. EPDM and FKM properties with application uses and cost concerns

Material	Description	Temperature Range	Durometer	Uses	Weather	Abrasion Resistance	Economy (Cost)	
	Ethylene Propylene Diene			Weak Acids, alkalis,				
EPDM	Terpolymer	-40°F to 195°F	40-90	alcohols	Excellent	Good	Economic	
				Acids, fuels, oils,				
FKM	Fluorocarbon Rubber	-20°F to 302°F	50-95	synthetic oils	Excellent	Fair	Expensive	

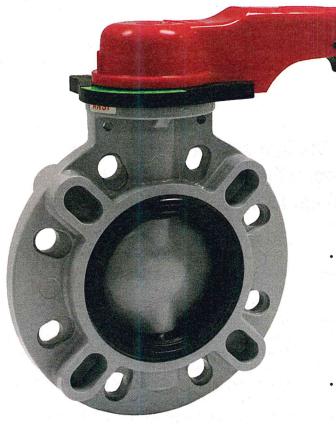
^{*}FKM seat butterfly valves have a low temperature limit of 23°F.





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7 Image 4. Wafer-style butterfly valve with lever operator

outside diameter of the disc, as well as the rubber liner. The wear on these surfaces will have a negative impact on sealing performance as the sealing parts (disc and liner) become out of tolerance with their design dimensions, which may result in leakage past a closed position valve due to the abraded materials. Additionally, the overall thickness of the disc could be reduced, compromising the critical cross-section dimension, which could lead to a cracked disc failure.

- Debris in the form of large particles or foreign objects can become lodged in the valve opening, causing a damaged disc or liner. Damage to the sealing surface of the disc will result in a leak path. While the flow will be reduced, positive shutoff cannot be achieved. This type of failure will require disassembly and replacement of the damaged parts.
- Scaling or buildup of foreign material on the internal valve parts can occur in some processes. Landfills use chemicals to treat the leachate or groundwater that has leached through a waste pit. The remaining compound can build up and coat

a butterfly valve's internal disc or liner. Operating the valve creates a wiping action of the valve disc against the liner as it opens and closes, which may be enough to disturb the foreign layer and reestablish normal disc-to-liner sealing performance.

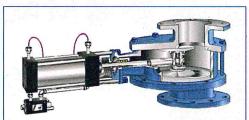
Even the best butterfly valves will not last forever, but careful consideration and selection of valve materials and style, coupled with proper maintenance and an awareness of potential complications, can greatly increase the life of a valve in even the harshest applications.



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