

HOW TO SWT A BALL VALVE

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND/OR SYSTEM INSTALLER TO ENSURE THAT THESE VALVES ARE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE AND CURRENT ANSI B31 STANDARDS

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING BEFORE INSTALLING THESE VALVES

EASE OF OPERATION - Ball valves are easier to operate than other type of valves. Caution must be taken during installation so as to ensure that the handles are positioned in such a way as to avoid unwanted or accidental openings or closings of the valve. Vibration in, through, or around the valve can also cause accidental or unwanted openings or closings of the valve.

INSTALLATION - when threading a pipe or nipple into a valve, always hold the valve with a wrench on the same side of the ball as the pipe or nipple to eliminate stress on the joint between the body and the cape of the valve. when sweating a copper tube or fitting into a ball valve, always keep the handle at a 45° angle so as not to build up pressure in the ball or ball cavity, allowing the heat to pass through and around the ball eliminated thermal expansion and protects the seats. Heat should be applied to the piping, not directly to the valve.

FITTINGS - Use only those fittings or piping that are compatible with the valves being used to prevent breakage and/or leakage (i.e., it is not recommended to use plastic pipe or fittings with metallic valves since thermal expansion, external forces, or other situations can cause breakage or leakage at or near the joint). The valves are machined with npt threads that meet ansi b1.20.1 standards and must be used with compatible fittings and pipe

PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE LIMITS - The maximum working pressure limit of the valve is marked on the valve body. never exceed this "w.o.g" rating which is specified up to 100°f. Temperatures higher than 100°f decrease the maximum working pressure limit. refer to the appropriate pressure/temperature chart that is published in the catalog

PRESSURE RELIEF - Determine and provide corrective action against excessive pressure build up in the valve or piping system due to thermal expansion. Thermal expansion can create extreme pressures well above the working pressure limit of the valve which can cause leaking or bursting of the valve.

FREEZING - Provide means to protect the valve from freezing and bursting when used with liquids. Valves should be drained and handle left in ½ open position to prevent damage from freezing.

SUPPORTS - If you choose to connect a flexible hose or other non-rigid conduit to the valve. The design of such installation must prevent any 'whipping action' that could injure or damage personnel or equipment.

FLUID COMPATIBILITY - The use of the pipe tape as a sealant is recommended for threaded valves when making joints. do not apply excessive torque when installing the valve. To prevent distortion or damage to the valve, do not apply torque through the valve. Use proper supports in handling prefabricated sections and in final installation always test the system before using

MAINTENANCE - Do no disassemble the valve while under pressure.

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