

lf **Check** Valves

AT MATIC[®]

Today's Focus

Topics of Discussion

- Cimco-GC Systems Update
- Purpose of a Check Valve
- Purpose of a Car
- Selecting a Check Valve Like Choosing a Car







- 80+ years of experience
- Local Technical Support & Service Maintenance, Troubleshooting, Start-Ups
- Only Factory Authorized Cla-Val Field Service Team in WA, OR, ID, & AK















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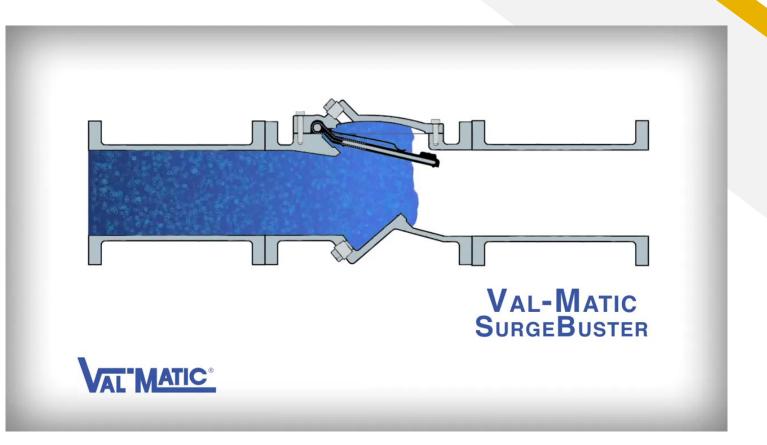






Defining Check Valves

- What is a check valve?
- What makes one check valve better than others?
- What information do you need to select a check valve?



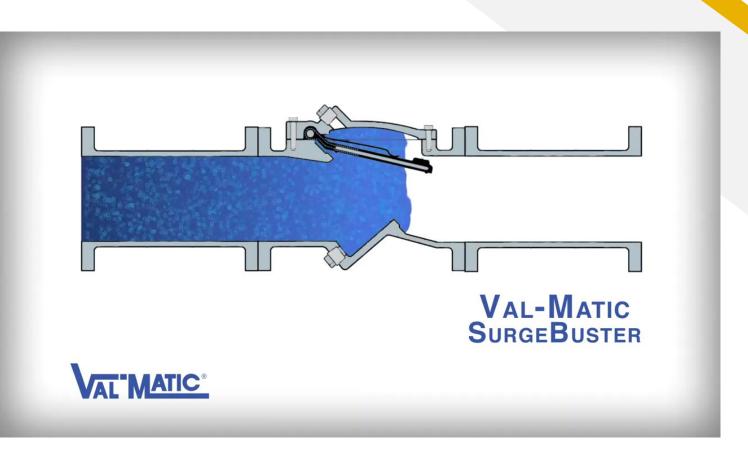


Defining Check Valves

What is its Purpose?

"Automatically opens to allow forward flow and automatically returns to the closed position to prevent reverse flow"

- Minimizes energy consumption at pump start up
- Protects pump and pipe system



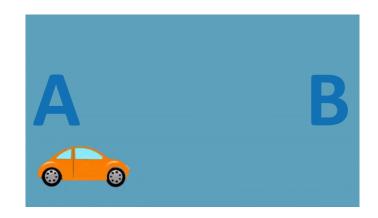


Defining Cars

What is its Purpose?

A car transports people and things from A to B.

- Some cars are designed to be cheap.
- Some cars are designed for high cargo capacity.
- Some cars are designed for speed and less air resistance.
- Some cars are designed to be energy efficient.
- Some cars are designed for status.





Valve Advantages

Benefits to the System

- Prevents Reverse Flow into Pump
 - Protects pump against surges
 - Prevents pump from spinning in reverse which causes damage when the pump starts again.

Maintains System Pressure

- Water/Wastewater plants in the US consume 75 billion kW-h annually.
- 80% of that energy is consumed by high service pumping costs to overcome static head and friction losses.
- Check valves help pumps start back up





Valve Advantages

Benefits to the System

- Prevents Up-Thrust
 - Pipe drains water back into source
 - Creates reduced head condition
 - Pump starts up against reduced back pressure
 - Phenomenon damages pumps





Initial Considerations

For a car purchase





Initial Considerations

For a car purchase

- Gas vs. Hybrid
- Mileage
- Cargo
- Style/Appearance
- Performance
- Cost
- Reliability
- Safety Record





Initial Considerations

Details to Consider: Check Valves

- Potable Water vs Wastewater
- Direction of Flow (Vertical vs Horizontal)
- Allowable Head Loss & Energy Costs
- Initial Cost & Installation
- Maintenance Cost & Time
- Installation Space
- Slamming; Subsequent Water Hammer





Slamming

Excess Noise and Damage

- Caused by sudden reversal of velocity in pipeline
- Loud noise and shock on system
 - Noise is not caused by physical slamming of the valve.
 - Instantaneous stretching of the pipeline creates noise, stress on joints
- Valve must go closed very quickly or very slowly to prevent slam from happening
- Slamming causes water hammer





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Slam Types

Different Categories

- Slight Slam
 - Annoying noise but no actual harm to system
 - .5ft./sec increase in velocity
- Moderate Slam
 - Moderate noise, moderate damage which can cause failures over time
 - "Pounds" the system and can overstress pipe and joints resulting in leaks and unplanned maintenance
- Hard Slam
 - Produces explosive noise and vibrations that can cause immediate and catastrophic damage
 - Every 1 ft./sec increase in velocity results in a 50 psi pressure spike



Sealing Abilities

For Different Applications

Resilient (Rubber) Seats

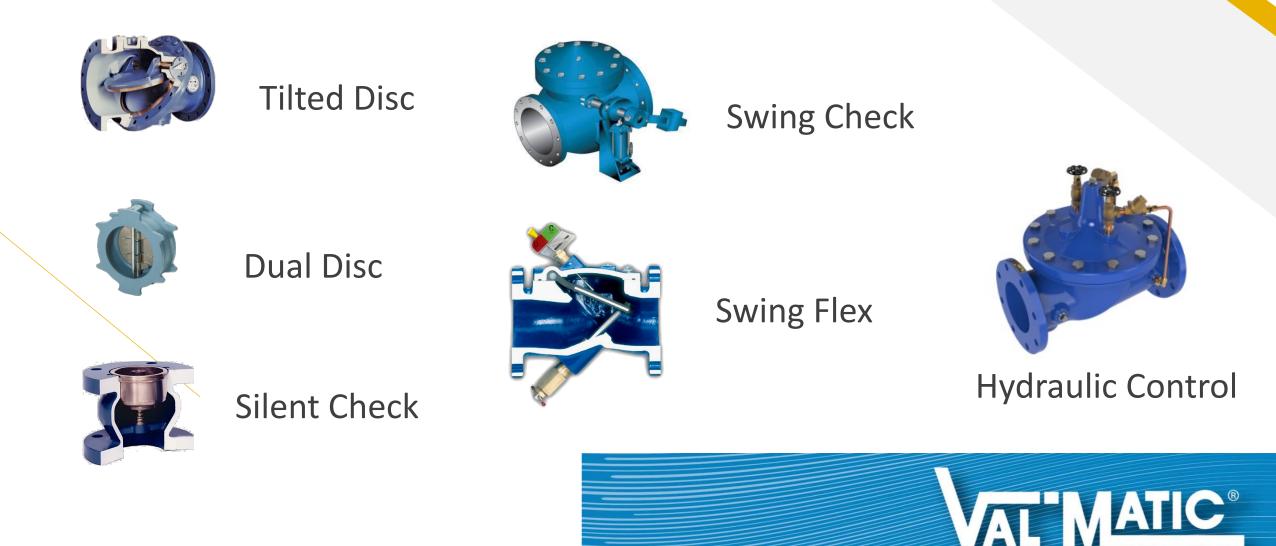
- Buna-N is standard, up to 200F
- EPDM better for Chloramines
- Viton anything above 300F
- Can Seal against uneven Surfaces
- Adjustable
- Resists Abrasion
- Best for Low Pressure Applications
- Less Expensive**

Metal Seats

- Bronze, Welded Nickel, Stainless
- Typically Used at Higher Pressures
- Could be used for Low Pressure
 - Valve standards allow leakage at a rate of 1 fluid ounce per hour per inch of valve size, at low pressure the valve may leak at a greater rate.
- More Expensive



Check Valve Styles



Check Valve Styles







Check Valve Applications

Clean Media Only



Tilted Disc



Dual Disc



Clean & Wastewater





Silent Check



Swing Flex









The Domestic Sports Car







It's fast, but it burns a lot of gas.



The Specs

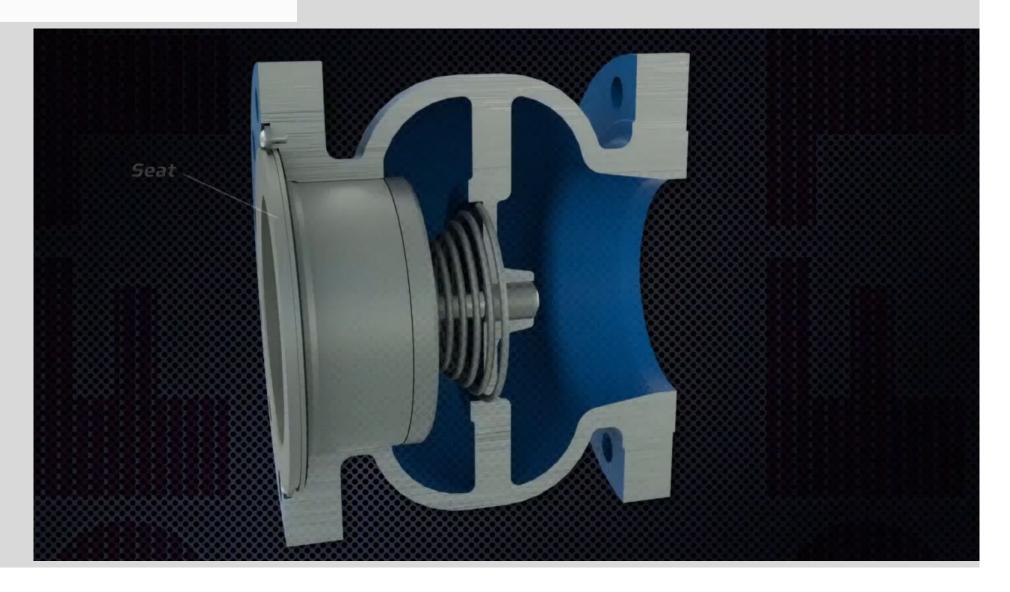
- 2.5" to 42" Globe Style
- 2" to 10" Wafer Style (Compact)
- Clean Water Only (Treated Effluent OK)
 - WTP, Pump Stations, Wells, Distribution, etc.
- No Open/Closed Indication
- High level head loss





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Silent Check Operation



Great Non-Slam Characteristics



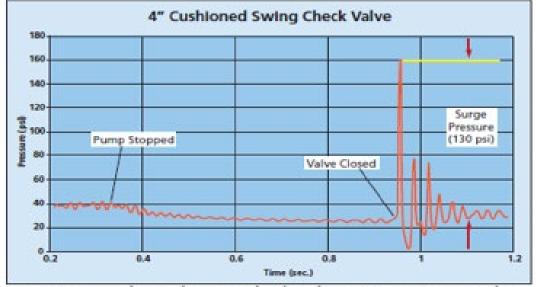


Figure 1 - Cushioned Swing Check Valve Dynamic Test Results

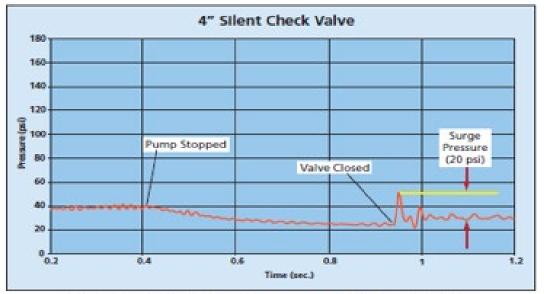
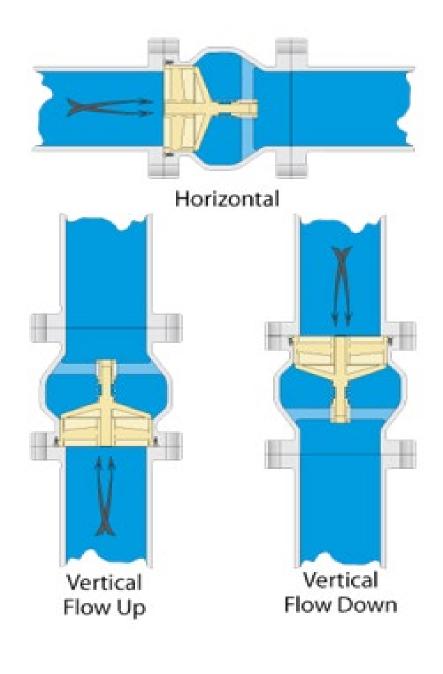


Figure 2 - Silent Check Valve Dynamic Test Results



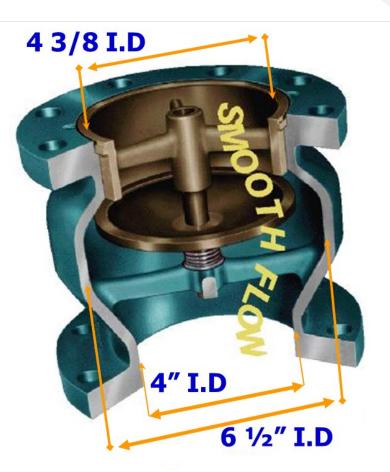
Installation can be Horizontal or Vertical. Flow can be up or down.



Expanded Body

More Efficient Design

- Inner Body Diameter is Larger than Pipe
- 100% Flow Area Helps Reduce Head Loss
- Closing Stroke 1/4 of Line Size
- Does require three diameters of pipe length upstream of the valve for proper operation.





Maintenance

Costly but Infrequent Maintenance

- How do you know if/when failure occurs? Stethoscope!
- After pump stops, hissing indicates a leak and will soon result in valve failure
- Checks for "hissing" should be done annually
- Requires complete removal for service/replacement





Limitations

- No Open/Closed Indication
- High level head loss, "burns a lot of gas".





Like a domestic sports car, they have their place:

- Shorter runs w/ high head systems
- High rise buildings
- Steep or vertical/near vertical pipe

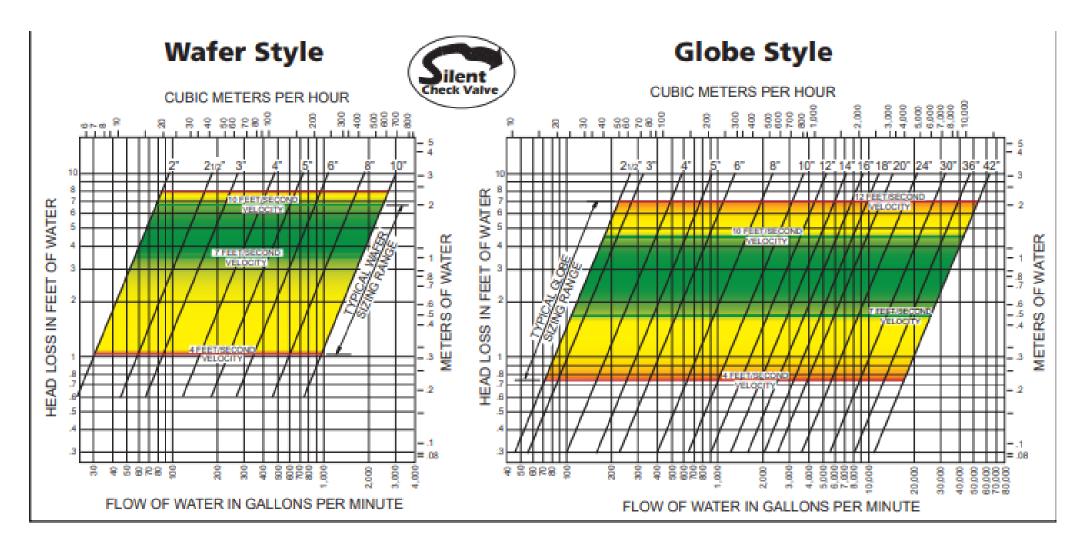
Since these applications have high head, designers who choose a silent check valve are choosing performance... like a sports car driver.

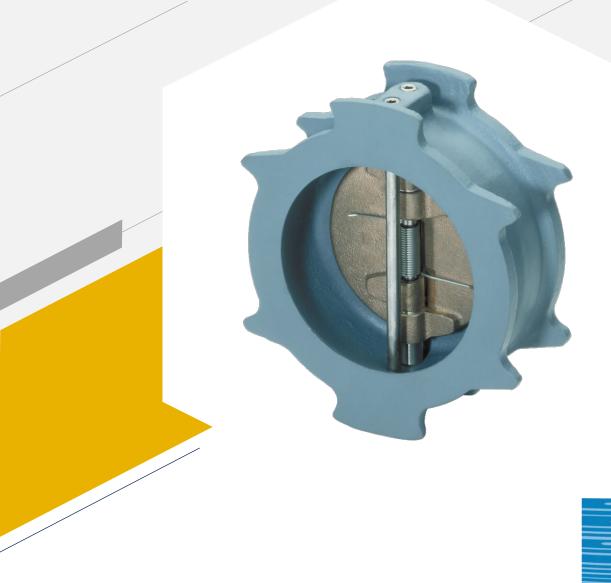




6" Silent Check @500gpm

Globe = 1.6 FT in Head Loss Wafer = 2.2 FT Head Loss





Dual Disc Check The Economy, Compact Check Valve





Dual Disc Check The Economy, Compact Check Valve





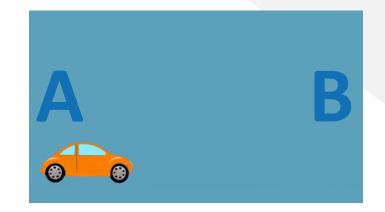


Dual Disc Check

Main Details

- 2" to 60"
- Inexpensive
- Wafer & Grooved End
- Great Non-Slam Characteristics
- Clean Water & Treated Effluent Only
- Horizontal Flow & Vertical (Up Only)
- No Open/Closed Indication
- Port size is 80% of pipe area = head loss
- Fits between two pipe flanges
- Requires 3 pipe diameter lengths of pipe upstream of the valve.







Dual Disc Operation



Dual Disc Maintenance

Infrequent but Costly Maintenance

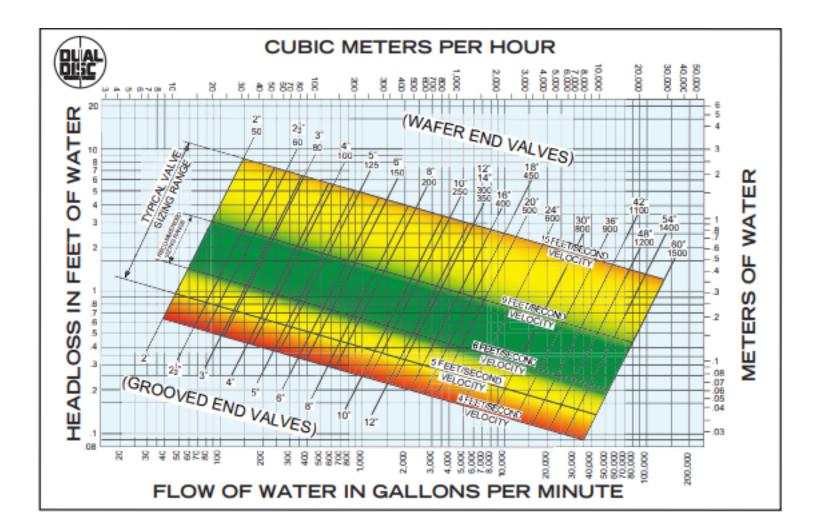
- Many moving parts = costly to maintain
- Check for leakage annually
- Must be removed from line for service/replacement







6" Dual Disc Check @500gpm = .6 FT in Head Loss



Dual Disc

Just a simple, economical valve that does the job:

- Compact in size... park it anywhere
- Good performance... low head loss, good anti-slam properties
- Used on well pumps, plant pumps, and various industrial water systems.









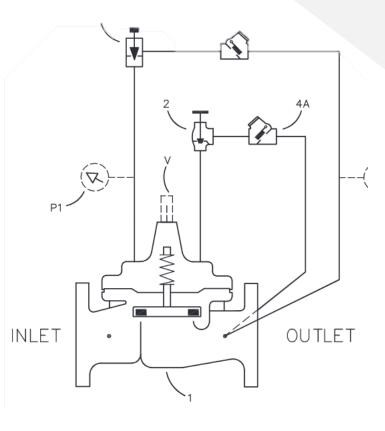


The Versatile Utility Check Valve



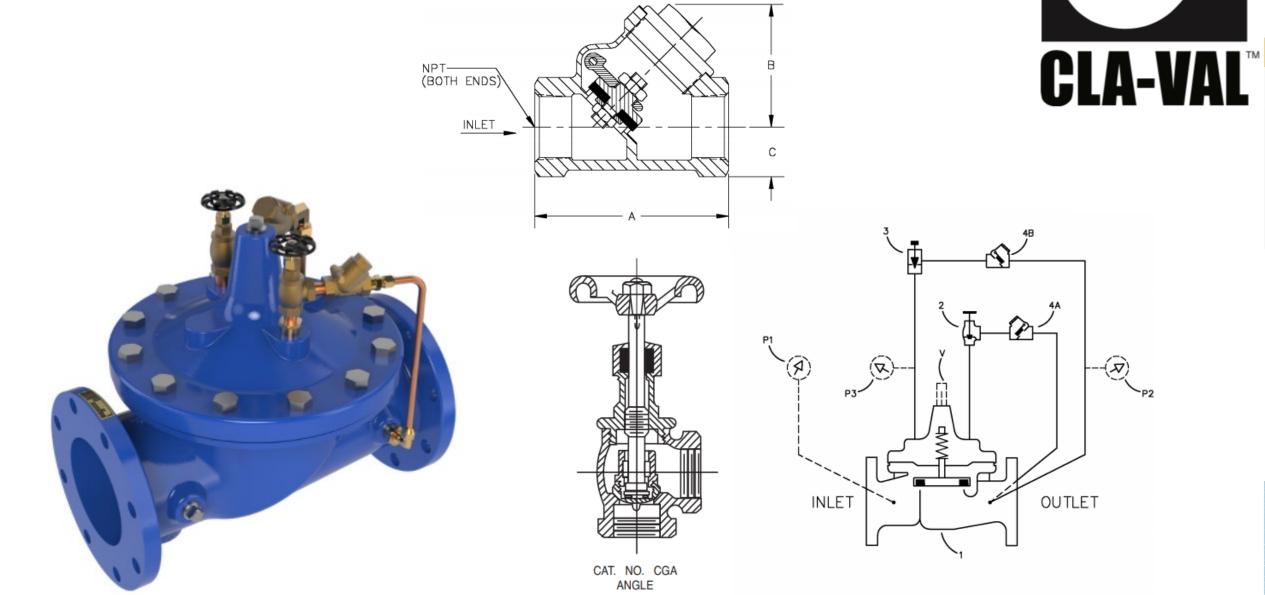


- Uses 100-01 Cla-Val Hytrol installed in reverse
- 2" to 24"
- Clean water only
- Horizontal or vertical Installation (8"<)
- Slow closing to prevent slam (Good!)
- Open and closing speed controls
- Opens and remains open under normal flow conditions
- Closes on pressure reversal
- Many uses, customizable





Cla-Val 81-02



R

One Vehicle, Many Uses









One Vehicle, Many Uses





- Cla-Val 90-01 w/ Check Feature
- Cla-Val 131-01 w/ Check Feature: Flow control, slow open/close, and check
- Power Check Valve
- Hydraulic Check for Deep Well Pump Control



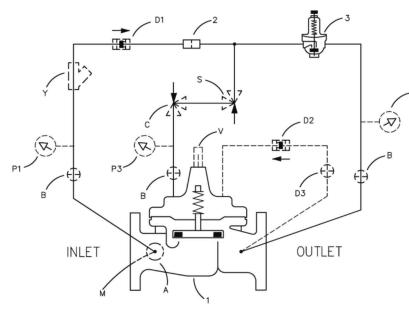


One Vehicle, Many Uses

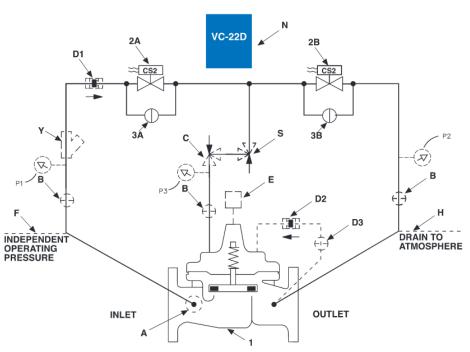
Cla-Val 90-01 w/ Check Feature:







Cla-Val 131-01 w/ Check Feature: Flow Control + Check Valve

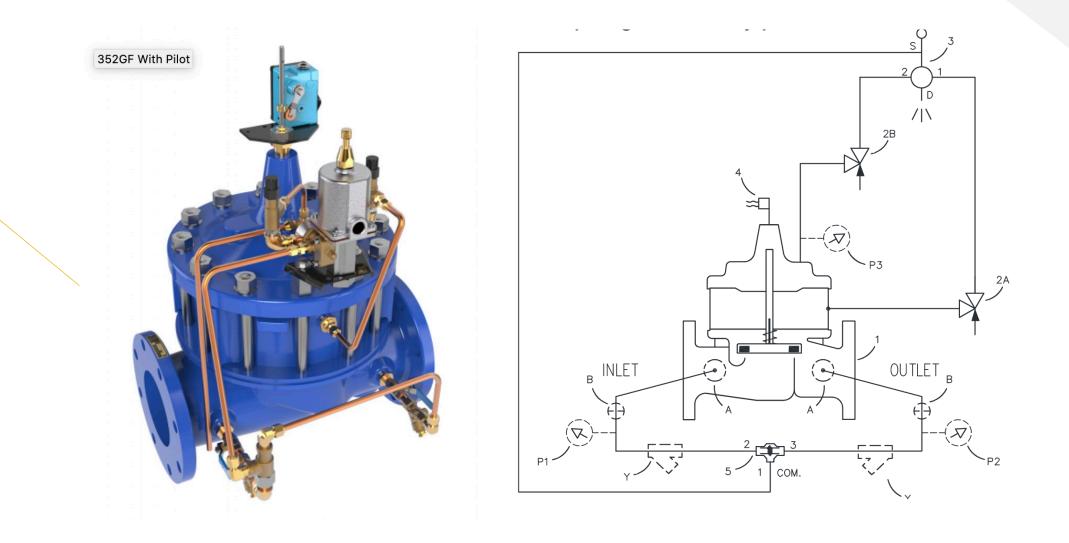






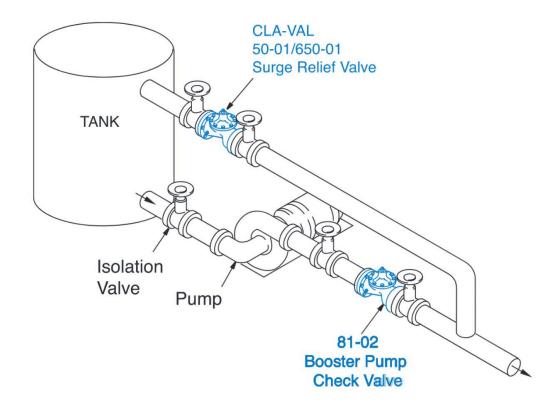
Hydraulic Check: Power-Check

Typical Application: Booster Pump Control





Typical Application: Booster Pump Control

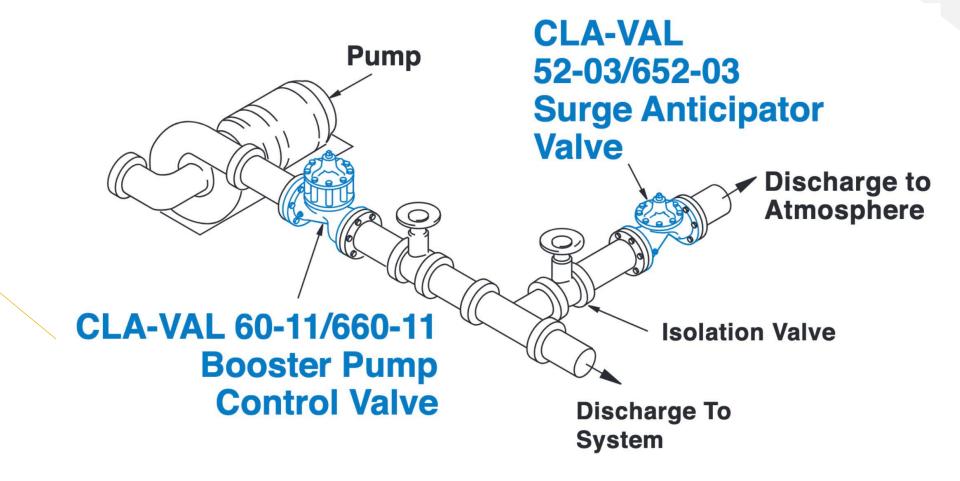


Booster Pump

Install on the discharge of booster pumps to prevent return flow into tank when pump is off. Relief valve as shown is good practice to minimize surges when pump stops.

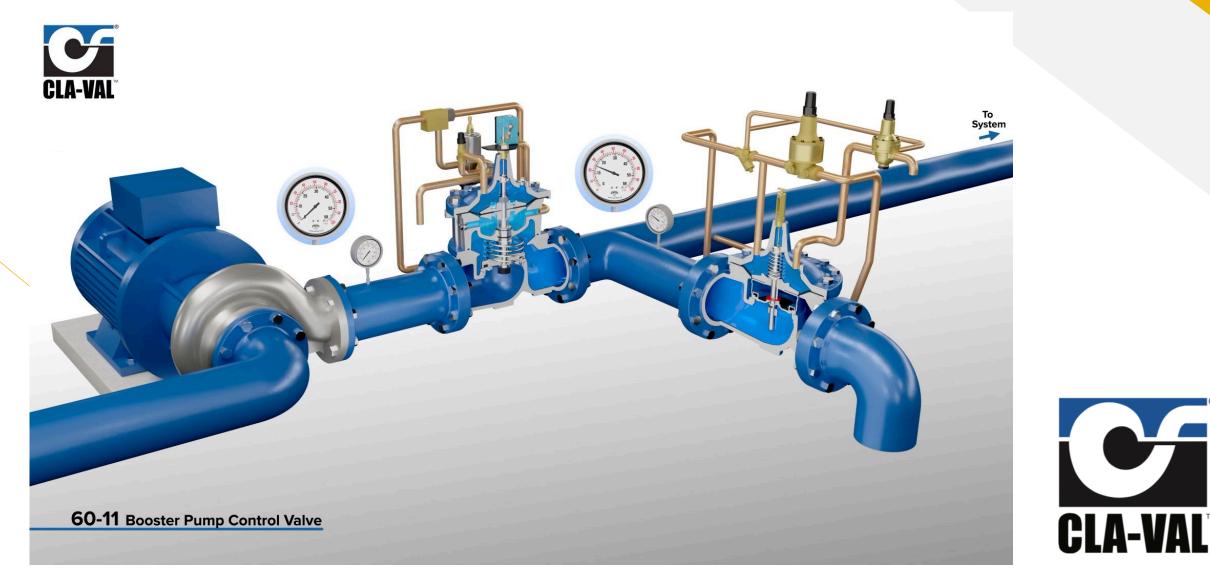


Typical Application: Booster Pump Control

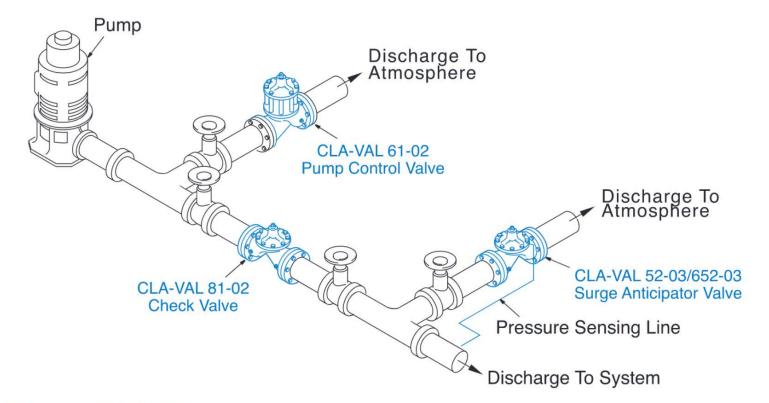




Hydraulic Check Typical Application: Booster Pump Control



Typical Application: Deep Well Pump Control



Deep Well Pump

This valve should be an integral part of any well designed pumping system. It is used to prevent damaging and sometimes expensive flow reversal.



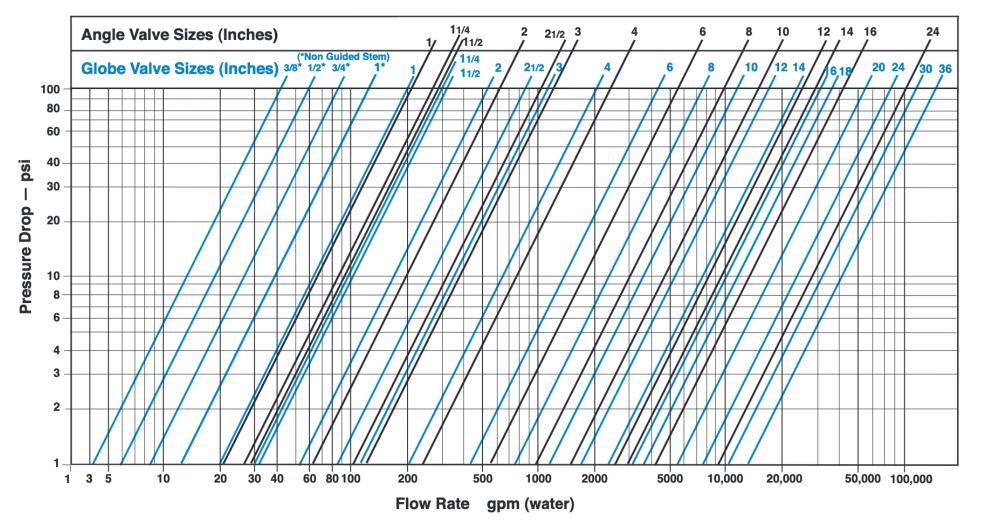
Utility but at a Cost

- Expensive
- High head loss, "low gas mileage"



CLA-VAI™

6" Hydraulic Check @500gpm = 3.46 FT in Head Loss





One Valve, Many Uses





- Power Check (Internal Drop Check)
- Hydraulic Check for Deep Well Applications

- Customizable
- Standard Check Function
- Pressure Control w/ Check Function







Swing Check First of Its Kind



<image>

Swing Check First of Its Kind; Still Used Today

















1990's

1970's

VAT MATIC®

1930's



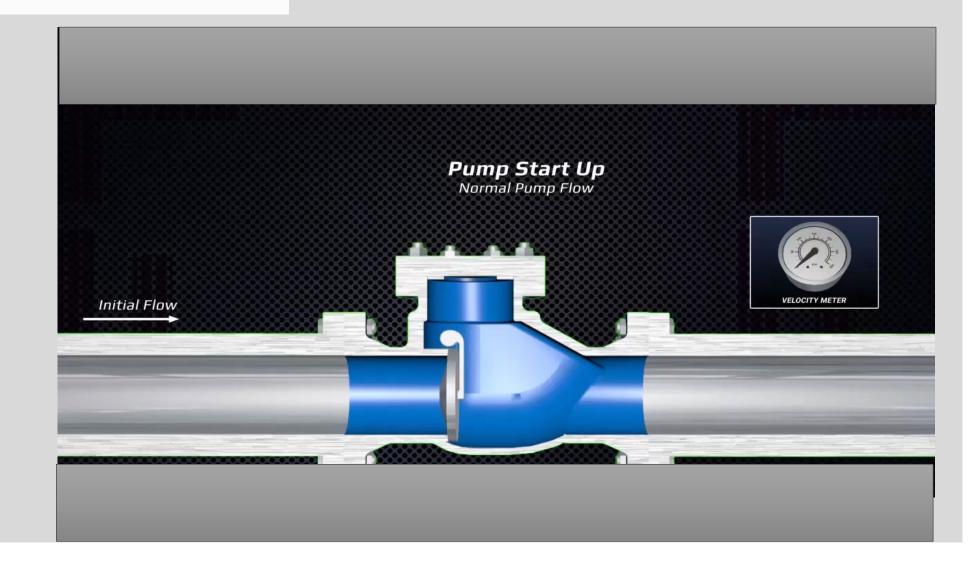
Swing Check Main Details

- Invented in 1936; the most common check valve
- 2" to 48"
- Clean or Wastewater
- Horizontal or vertical Installation
- Vertical Installation Flow-Up Only (requires special mounting of any external lever and weight)
- Metal or Resilient Seats
- Open/Close Indication
- Characterized by "Swinging" Arm
- Full Flow Area
- Disc Stroke about 90 Degrees



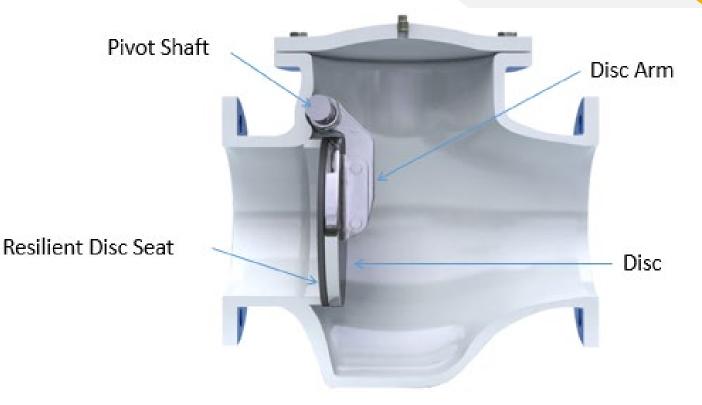


Swing Check Operation



Swing Check – Disc Stroke Main Details

- Stroke = fully open to closed
- Long stroke, inertia of disc will result in slam in most pump applications
- Lever and weight = most common accessory
 - Limits the stroke of the disc
 - Allows the disc to therefore close faster due to less travel of disc
 - Downside: increases head loss through the valve





Swing Check – Slam Properties Main Details

- Stroke = fully open to closed
- Long stroke, inertia of disc will result in slam in most pump applications
- Lever and weight = most common accessory
 - Limits the stroke of the disc
 - Allows the disc to therefore close faster due to less travel of disc
 - Downside: increases head loss through the valve







Avoiding Slam

Closing Modifications*

Lower Slam Risk

- Lever & Weight
- Lever & Spring





• Air Cushion

Moderate to Hard Slam Risk

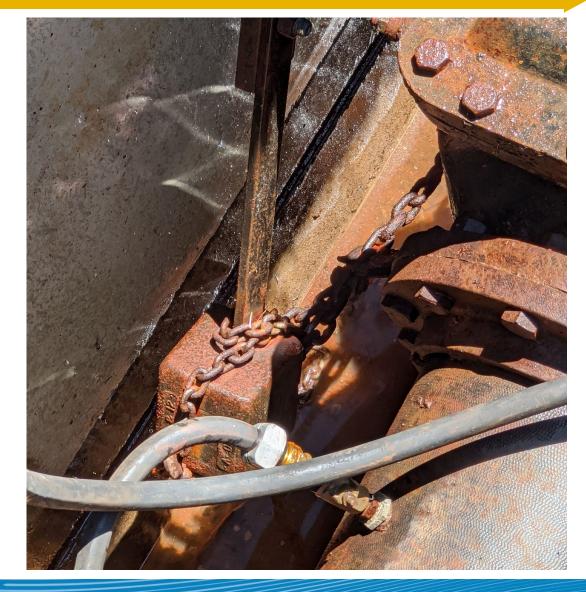
- Side Mounted Oil Control
 - Bottom Mounted Buffer



*Any added external apparatus increases the purchase and maintenance costs.



100% No Slam!!!





Swing Check – Maintenance

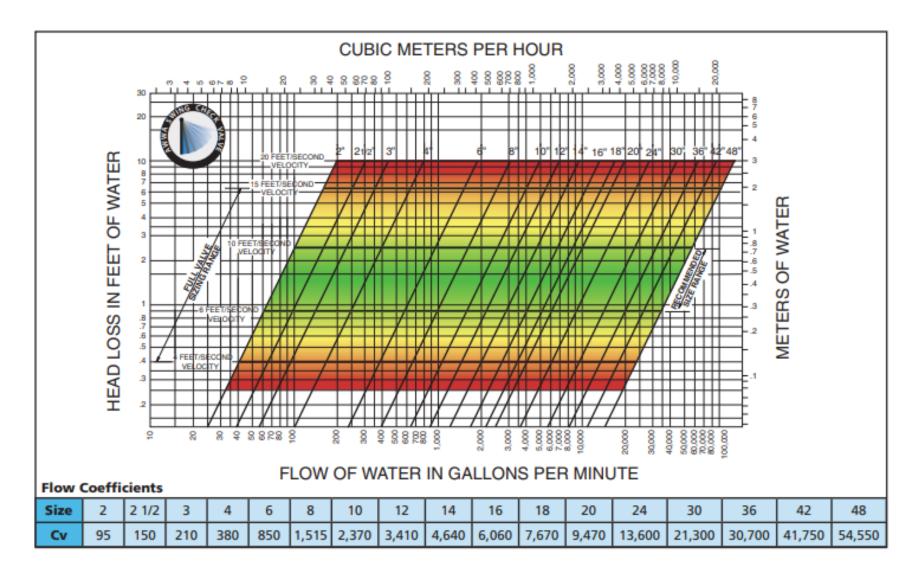
- Many moving parts = more maintenance
- Valve packing and bearings need attention
- Because of maintenance requirements, manufacturers publish detailed maintenance schedules and procedures in operator's manuals, usually found online.
- Any additional apparatus mounted on a swing check = more maintenance
- Can be maintained without removal from line

 Involved start-up process when arm and weight or pneumatic systems included.





6" Swing Check @500gpm = .7 FT in Head Loss



Swing Check Old Favorite, but do better choices exist?

- Performs check function
- Versatile; clean and wastewater
- Expensive to maintain
- Tendency to slam
- Moderate head-loss, less efficient than other options



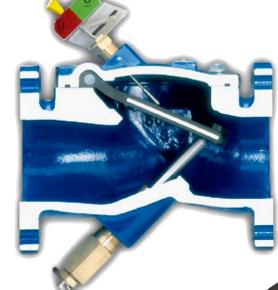




Swing Flex Check Valve

(Most reliable, new standard in check valves)





Swing Flex Check Valve

(Most reliable, new standard in check valves)





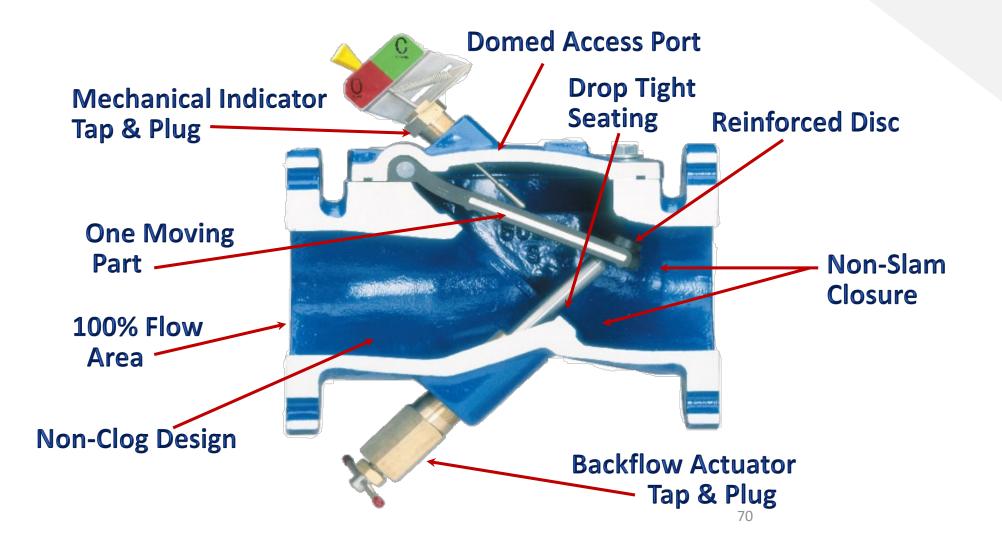
Swing Flex (Resilient Hinge) Check Valve

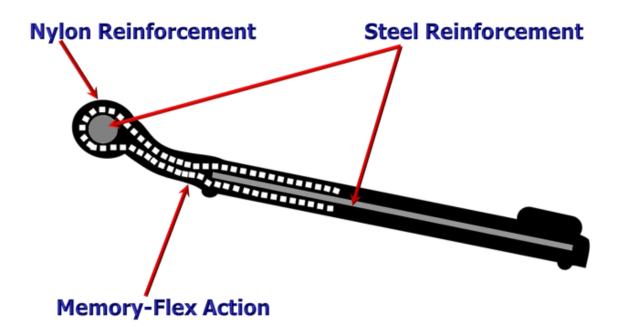
- 2" to 42"
- Clean or Wastewater
- High Velocity Applications (10fps+)
- Great Non-Slam Characteristics
- Open/Closed Indication Available
 - Mechanical & Electronic
- Competitively Priced
- 35 Degree Disc Stroke

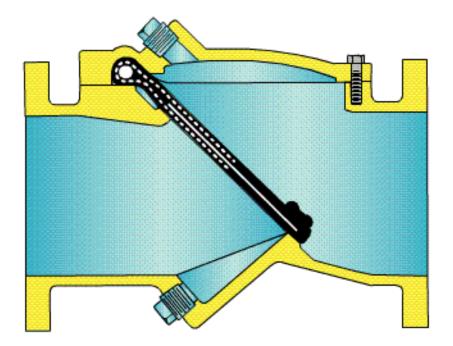




Swing-Flex[®]









Advantages

- Low Maintenance Costs
 - One Moving Piece
- Low Head Loss
- Can be fully Rubber Lined
- Opens at only .3psi Differential
 Drip Tight Shut
- Horizontal & Vertical Flow Up
- Encapsulated Steel Disc
- Reinforced Flex Area



AT MATIC[®]

More Advantages

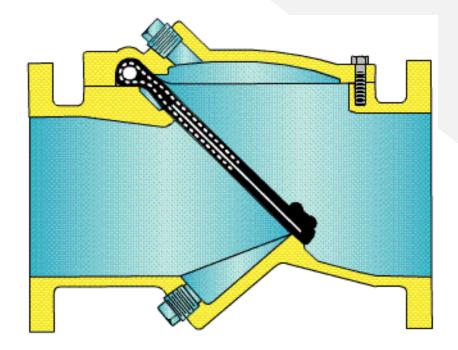
- AWWA C508 Certified since 1986
- Swing action occurs from flex action in the rubber molded disc instead of rotation on a hinge pin.
- Dependable with virtually no maintenance
- Valve has 100% capacity port, slanted at a 45° angle
- 35° full stroke, results in extremely fast closure
- Low head loss through the valve





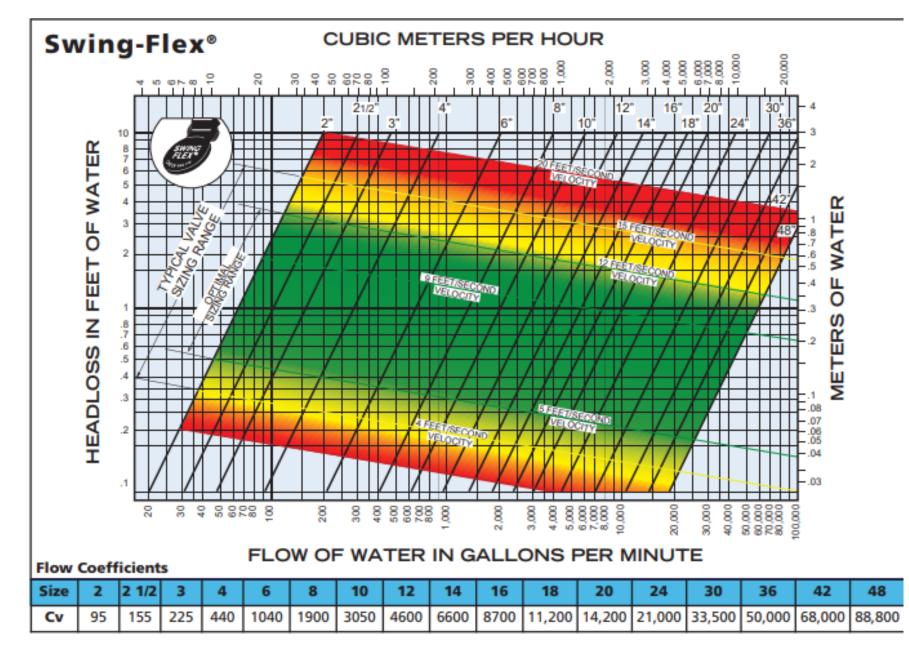
Swing Flex Maintenance

- Low Maintenance Costs
 - One Moving Piece
- Can be serviced while valve is still inline
- Nylon reinforced rubber is tested to 1,000,000
- 25 year warranty



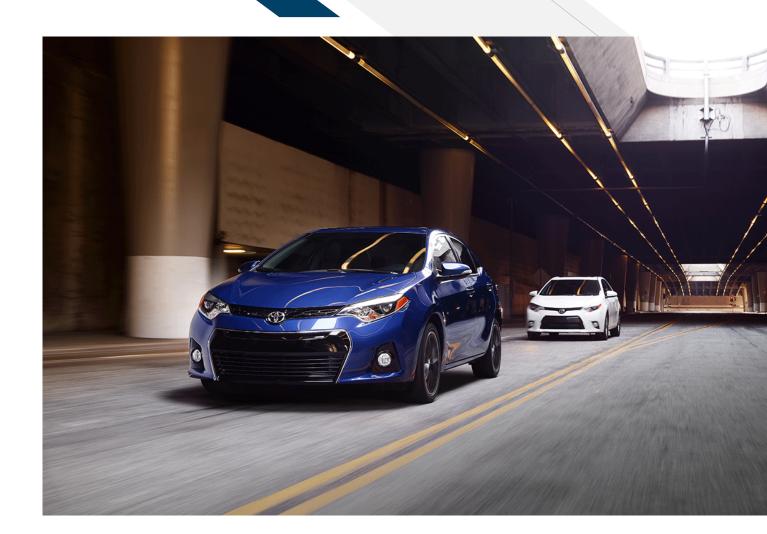


6" Swing-Flex Check @500gpm = .575 FT in Head Loss



Swing Flex (Resilient Hinge)

- Reliable
- Anti-slam properties
- Versatile: Clean or Wastewater
- Efficient, low head-loss
- Long lasting
- Ease of use, start-up
- Competitively Priced



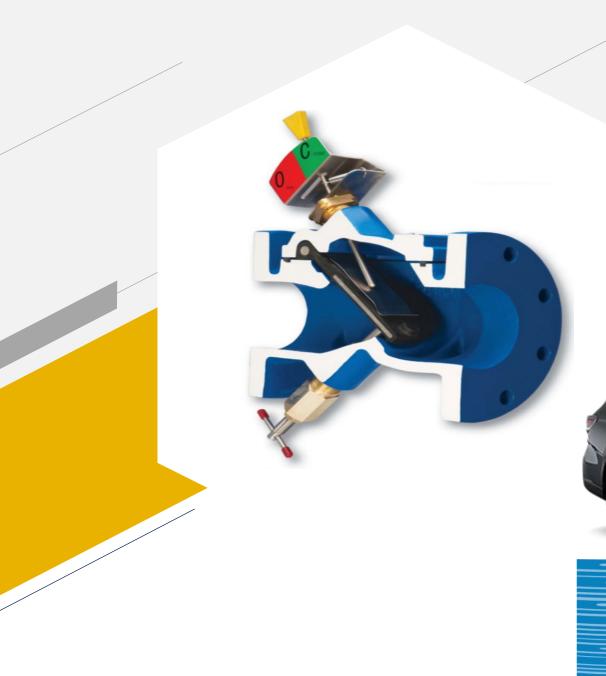




Surgebuster

(Most reliable, versatile check valve)

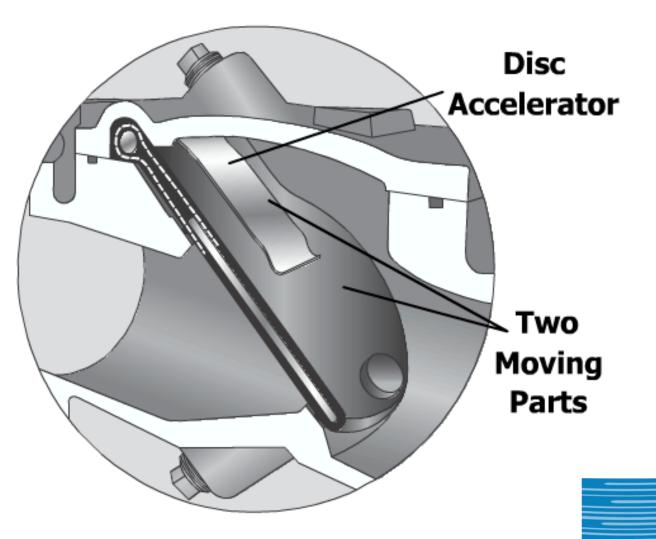


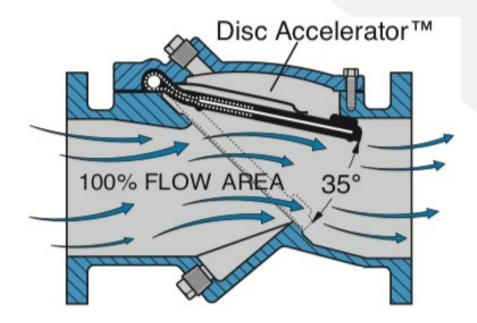


Surgebuster



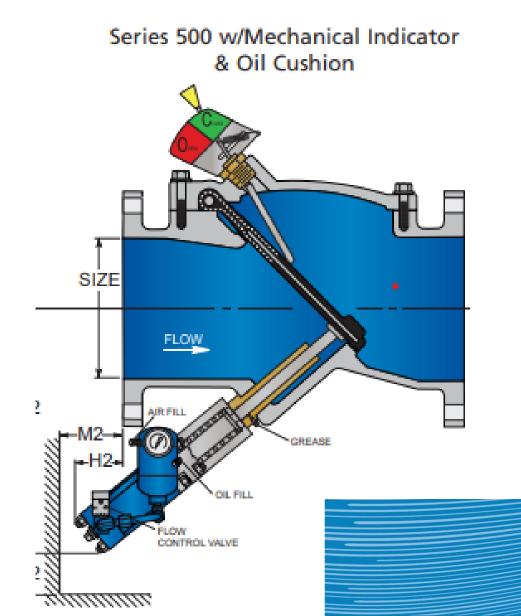
Surgebuster: Disc Accelerator





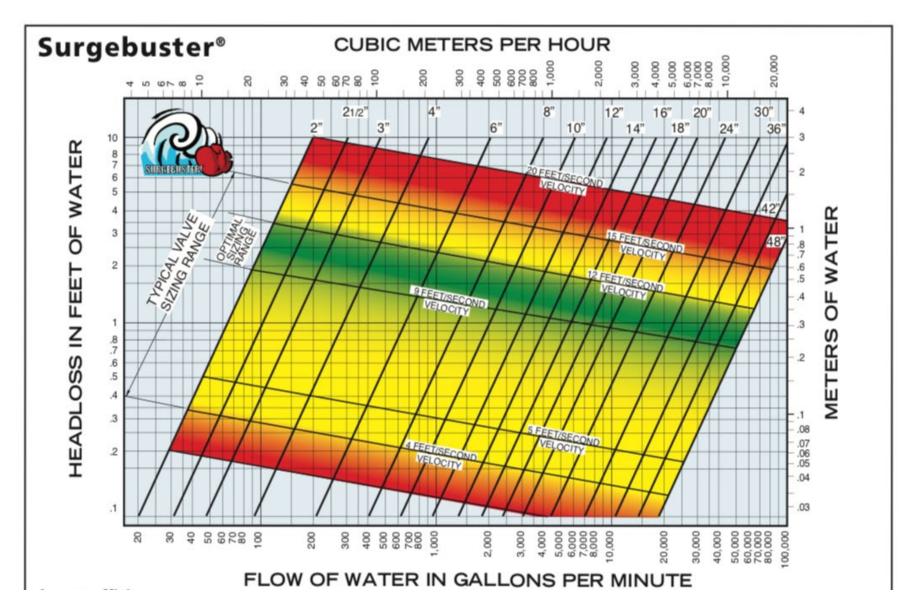


Bottom Mounted Oil Cushion



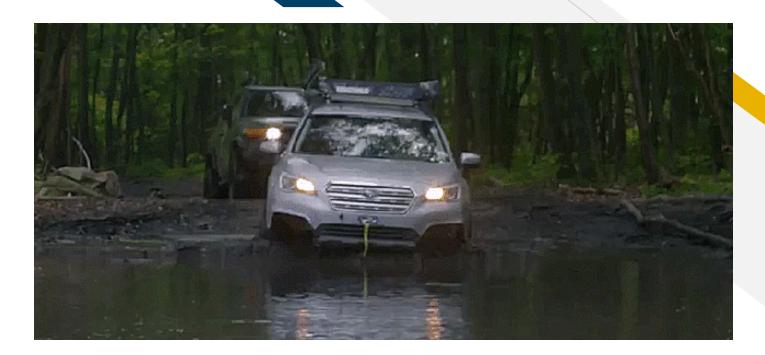


6" Surgebuster @500gpm = .6 ft. of head loss



Swing Flex (Resilient Hinge)

- Reliable
- Strong anti-slam properties
- Versatile: Clean or Wastewater
- Efficient, low head-loss
- Long lasting
- Ease of use, start-up
- Competitively Priced











Swing Check VS

Swing Flex







Swing Check vs Swing Flex

Feature	Val-Matic Swing-Flex®	Traditional Swing Check
Low Head Loss/Non-Slam Closing	Yes	No ¹
Backflow Capability	Yes	Yes
Rubber Lining Capability	Yes	No
Number of Wear Parts	1	10-15
Low Maintenance	Yes	No
Open/Closed Indication	Yes	Yes
Optional SCADA Compatible Signal Switch	Yes	No
Positive Shut-Off	Yes	No ²
Competitively Priced	Yes	Yes
Independent 1,000,000 Cycle Test	Yes	No
Twenty-Five Year Disc Warranty ³	Yes	No
Water /Wastewater Service	Yes	Yes
Sludge Service	Yes	Yes
Abrasive Service	Yes	No ⁴
Corrosive Service	Yes ⁵	No
Vertical Flow-up Service	Yes	Yes
Full Top Access Cover	Yes	Yes
Full Flow Area	Yes	Yes1









Tilted Disc Check (Top performing sports valve)





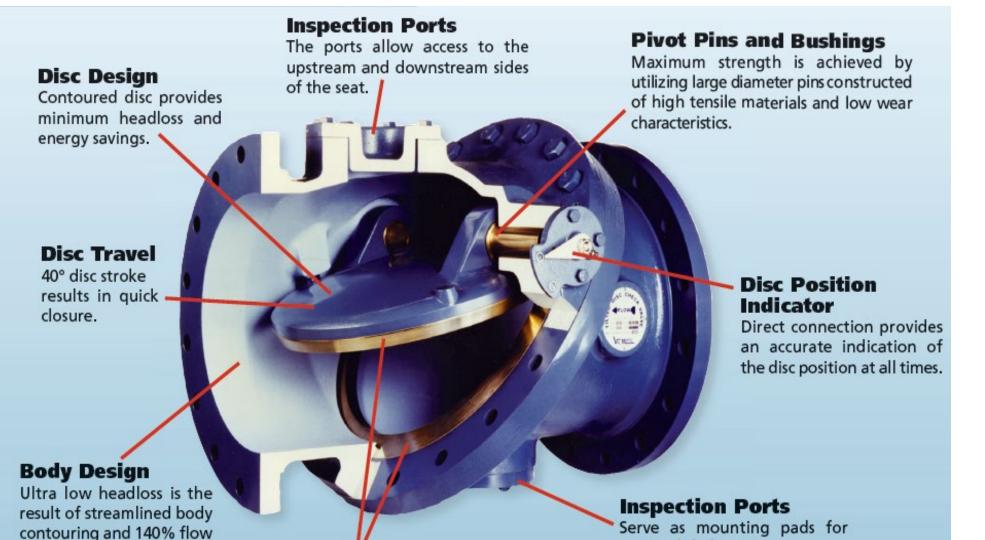
Tilted Disc Check

Main Details

- 3" to 72"
- Low Resistance (Low Head Loss)
- Non-Slam Closure
- High Pressure Applications
- High Velocity
- Great Under Continuous Pumping
- Open/Closed Indication







optional dashpots.

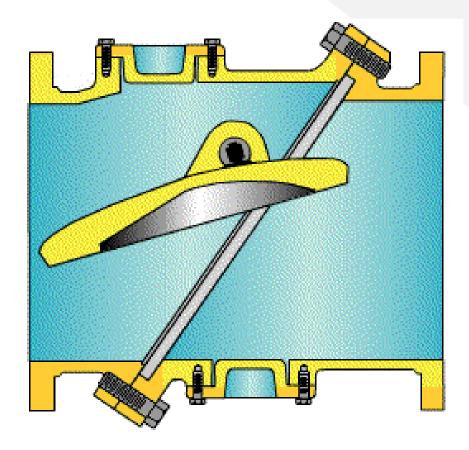
Disc and Body Seat Rings

area through the seat.

Leak tight seating is achieved at all working pressures by utilizing a lift and tilt action which provides excellent sealing and low wear characteristics.

Tilted Disc Check

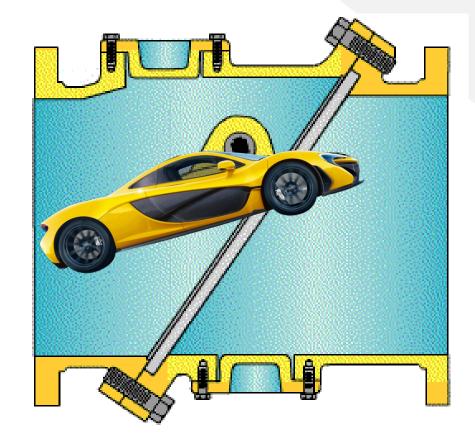
Main Details



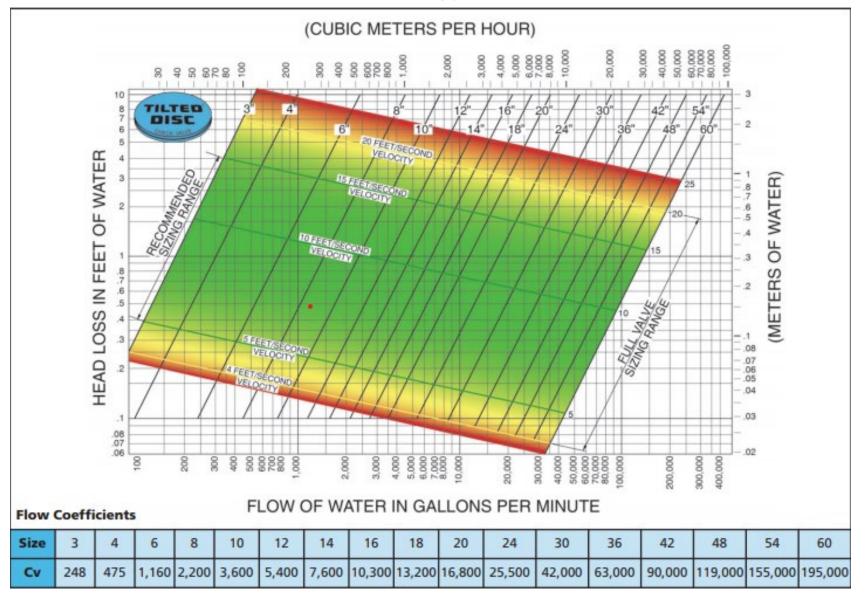
Tilted Disc Check

Main Details

- Lowest Head Loss Design
- "Wing" Shape Disc Creates Lift
- 40% Enlarged Disc Area
- Offset Disc Self Controls Closing Speed
- Lift and Tilt Disc Action Prevents Premature Wear
- 40 Degree Stroke



6" Tilted Disc Check @500gpm = .45 FT in Head Loss



Tilted Disc Check

Performance Valve

- Lowest Head Loss Design
- Specific applications where performance is paramount
- Most expensive



So which do I choose?





- What is the Application: Clean Water vs Wastewater
- Direction of Flow
- Allowable Head Loss/Energy Loss
- Initial Cost & Installation
- Maintenance Cost & Time
- Installation Space
- Slamming





VAL MATIC[®]



Check Valve Applications

Clean Media Only



Tilted Disc



Swing Check

Silent Check



Swing Flex



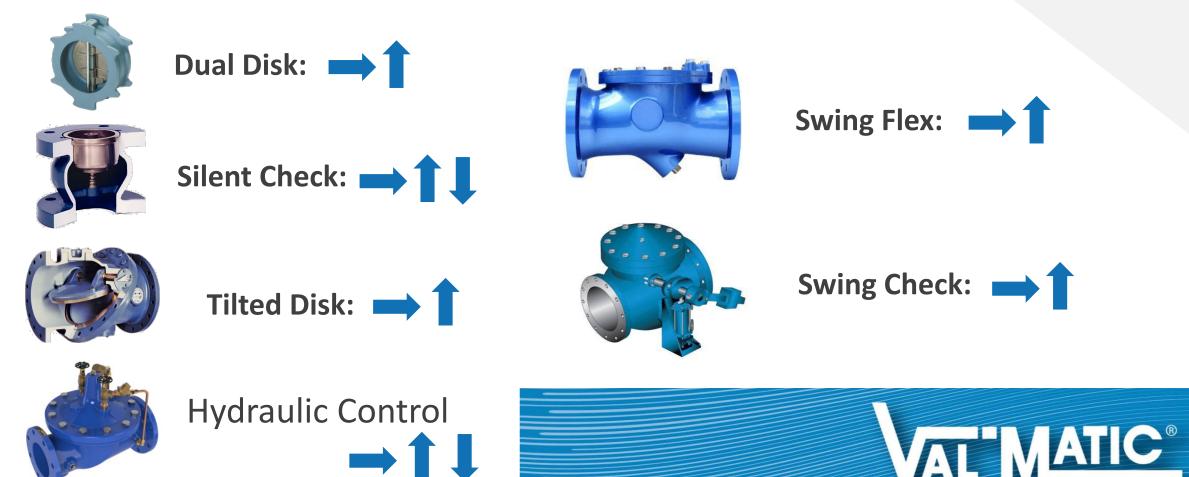




Clean & Wastewater

Flow Orientation:

- All valves can be installed in horizontal or vertical orientations.
- Silent check can accept a vertical installation with downward flow.



Check Valve Head Loss*:

Comparison of 6" check valves flowing 500gpm







Swing Flex: .575 ft. (standard) .6 ft. (Surgebuster)



Silent Check: 1.6 ft. (G) 2.2 ft. (W)



Swing Check: .7 ft.

(increases w/ addition of lever & weight or spring)



Tilted Disk: .45 ft.



Hydraulic Control: 3.46 ft.

*Be careful with purposeful oversizing. Valves do require a minimum velocity for proper operation. Oversizing can result in chattering and therefore, more maintenance and/or early failure.



Cost Comparison: 8" Valves

Note: Installation can cost more than the valve!

Space: Some valves need 3-5 pipe lengths of straight diameter to avoid premature failure.

Weight: Valve 6" and larger may need weight support.







Swing Flex: \$2,528 Surgebuster: \$4,282

Silent Check: \$1,683 (w) \$2,495 (g)



Swing Check: \$3,989

Hydraulic Control:



Tilted Disk: \$7,721



40 year Energy Costs

Assumes 50% usage, \$0.06/kw-hr, 6 ft/sec velocity*

Val-Matic Cost Calculator: <u>https://www.valmatic.com/resources/software/energy-cost-calculator-en</u>



Dual Disk \$3,350



Swing Flex \$2,356



Silent Check \$7,397* (w) \$5,137* (g)



Swing Check \$2,931



Tilted Disk \$1,832

*The head loss from valves can be converted into annual energy costs related to the electrical power needed by the pump to overcome the additional head loss.



40 year Maintenance Expense*

General Rule: More moving parts = More maintenance



Dual Disk \$2,392*



Swing Flex \$1,600



Silent Check \$3,366* (w) \$4,990* (g)



Swing Check \$8,000



Tilted Disk \$16,000

*Be careful with purposeful oversizing. Valves do require a minimum velocity for proper operation. Oversizing can result in chattering and therefore, more maintenance and/or early failure.



40 Year Total Expense



Dual Disk: \$6,938



Swing Flex: \$6,484 Surgebuster: \$8,238



Silent Check: \$12,446 (w) \$12,622 (g)



Swing Check: \$14,920



Tilted Disk: \$25,553



Slam

Fast Close



Surge Buster Swing Flex

Silent Check



Dual Disc



Tilted Disc

Slow Close



Hydraulic Control

(Controlled close, prevents slam)



Swing Check

(Prone to slam)











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Cimco-GC SYSTEMS

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