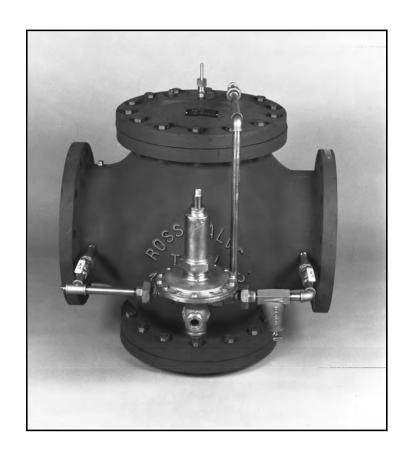
SINGLE ACTING ALTITUDE VALVE

INSTRUCTIONS

Installation - Operation - Inspection - Maintenance



4" - 16" ROSS MODEL - 30AWR FIGURE 29 SINGLE ACTING ALTITUDE VALVE

GLOBE FLAT SEAT STYLE

ROSS VALVE Mfg. Co., Inc.

PO BOX 595, TROY, NY 12181 - PHONE 518/274-0961 - FAX 518/274-0210

ROSS SINGLE ACTING ALTITUDE VALVE MODEL 30AWR INSTALLATION

The **SINGLE ACTING** valve permits flow into a tank, reservoir or basin. It automatically closes to prevent overflow when water level is within 3 to 12 inches of desired elevation.

The stem of this valve has no throttling action because it assumes only two positions, wide open and closed.

SHIPMENT:

The valve is tagged with all necessary identification marks before shipment. Each valve is thoroughly tested and pre-adjusted at the factory to expected field conditions.

STORAGE:

If necessary to store the valve before installation, it should be protected from the elements. Inside storage is recommended. If this is not possible, the valve should be protected from dirt, heat, freezing, and direct sunlight. If <u>extended</u> storage is anticipated, the valve should be placed with the piston in the vertical plane (all valves are shipped in this orientation).

MAIN VALVE INSTALLATION:

- 1. Check inside of the valve for wooden shipping blocks, or other foreign material.
- 2. If possible, flush line before inserting valve.
- 3. Place valve in line with flange marked "tank side" towards the tank or basin; and flange marked "inlet" toward the distribution or supply source.
- 4. If external piping and controls are not attached to valve when shipped, connect unions identified with numbered tags.
- 5. Attach 1/4" gauge cocks to body taps on back side of valve.

CAUTION: Do not obstruct the vent hole in center of bottom cap (16) of globe body, or in differential cylinder bracket (27) of angle body.

6. Allow enough clearance above the valve for piston removal.

STARTING OPERATION:

- 1. Fill tank by means of by-pas gate valve (if there is a by-pass).
- 2. Open the main line gate valve (if installed) on the tank (downstream) side of the valve. This prevents trapping high inlet pressure under the pilot diaphragm.
- Open main line gate valve (if installed) on the inlet side of the valve slowly.
- 4. Open isolation ball valves (18) in control piping and the main valve will close.

Note: This procedure will protect the external controls from fouling with the initial passage of water which may carry sediment.

To increase the maximum water elevation, turn the pilot valve adjusting screw clock-wise; and to lower the water elevation, turn adjusting screw counter-clock-wise. For most elevated tank pressures one full turn of the adjusting screw will change the operating point approximately 7 feet. For low basin and ground storage pressures, one turn changes the operating point approximately 2 feet.

SINGLE ACTING ALTITUDE VALVE

Purpose: Prevent overflow in elevated storage Model Number: 30AWR

Sizes: 4" - 48" **Type:** Nonthrottling

Primarily Controlled By:

Hydraulic pressure

Located: In line leading to storage

Purpose: To prevent elevated storage from

overflowing

Band: Fixed within 9" - 4'

Inlet Pressure: Maximum: 300 psi Inlet Pressure: Minimum: 5 psi Construction: Body: 4" - 36" - Cast iron

(semi-steel) with bronze trim

40" - 48" - Ductile iron, with bronze/

stainless steel trim

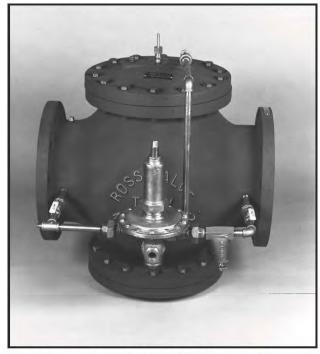
Plugged Tee: Incorporated in piping for attachment of a separate sensing

line - if provided

Control Devices:

Strainer: Model 5F-2

Pilot: Model 30AWR



Ross engineers customize the basic **30AWR** to accomodate individual needs.

Basic Applications

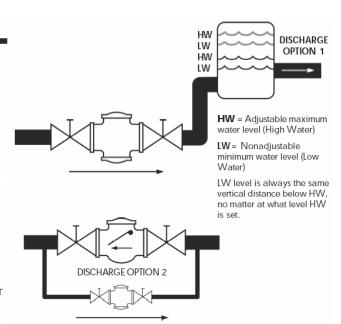
- 1. Control level in a tank.
- 2. Prevent emptying a hydro pneumatic tank.
- 3. Conserve a reserve emergency supply in a tank.

The minimum water level is preset at the factory to be a constant distance below the maximum level no matter what maximum is set. The maximum is adjustable. The norm for the difference between high and low is between 9" and 4'.

If: Level in the tank reaches the maximum setting **Ross Main Valve will:** Full close to prevent flow from supply into storage.

If: Enough water is discharged from storage to reduce the level (pressure) in the tank to the minimum setting

Ross Main Valve will: Full open to let more water flow from supply to storage.



GENERAL OPERATION OF A ROSS VALVE (Models 30AWR and 40DAWR)

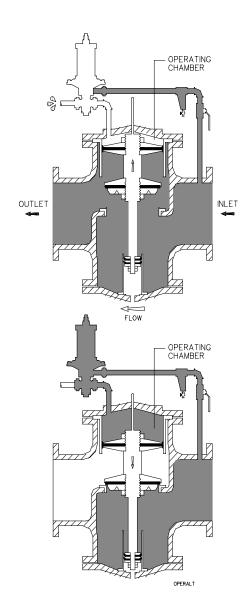
All Ross Valves operate with the same basic hydraulic principles and are composed of two essential parts: the main valve (through which the main flow of water passes), and a control device (which is piped externally on the main valve).

The control device is varied to suit the specific type of operation desired. In this case, it is a hydraulically actuated, non-throttling pilot valve. As always, the basic function is to control the pressure in the "operating chamber" (the area above the large piston in the main valve).

The main valve, no matter what its function, is of the same fundamental design. A stem, which carries a seat disc between a large and a small piston, is free to move along the axis of the cylinders. This movement corresponds to the opening and closing of the valve, as follows:

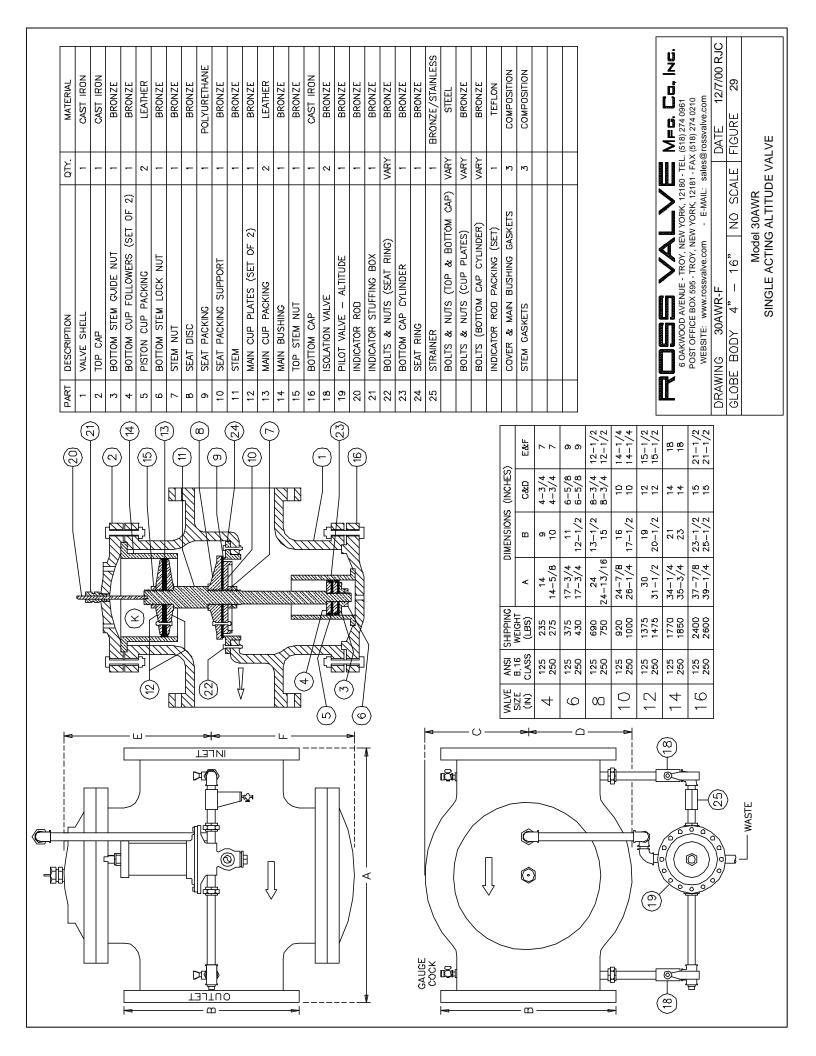
Opening - When the operating chamber is emptied (through a pilot valve, for example), the line pressure acts on the exposed areas of the stem and produces a net upward hydraulic force.

This force lifts the stem assembly (including the seat disc), and allows water to flow unrestricted through the valve.

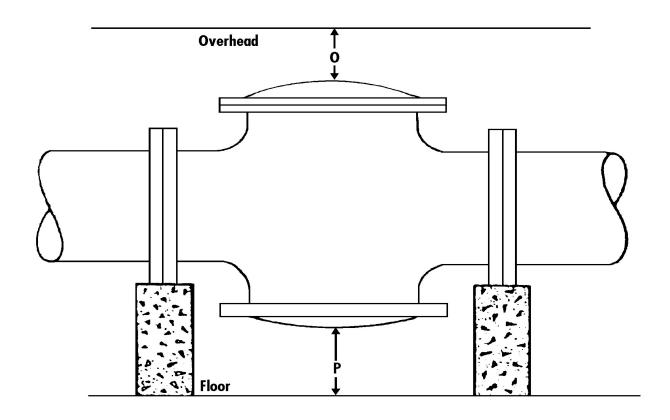


Closing - When the setting on the pilot valve becomes satisfied (upon indication of a full tank, for example), its internal porting exposes the operating chamber to inlet pressure. As the pressure in the operating chamber builds up, the stem assembly is forced to move down into its seat, preventing flow through the valve.

These are the basic principles used in all of our valves.



Piston Valve Sizes: 4" - 48"



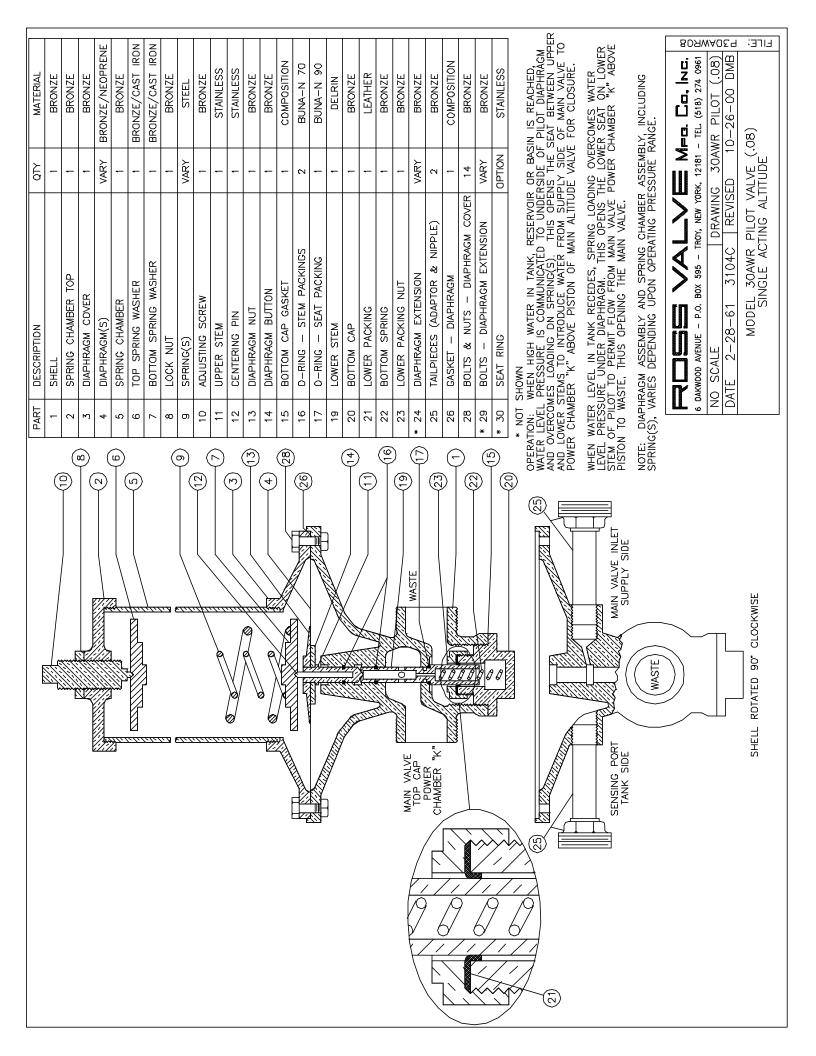
Size (Inches)	4"	6″	8″	10″	12"	14"	16"	18″	20"	24"	30″	36"	40"-42"	48"
0	14	16	18	21	23	28	28	33	33	36	43	46	54	60
Р	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note

- Dimension "O" is clearance for removal of the top cap and piston for repacking the main valve. Additional working space for the convenience of the service man should be considered above as well as around the valve.
- Dimension "P" as listed is the desirable clearance under the valve for removal of the STANDARD bottom cap. This dimension may be reduced to 1 inch for all valves on special applications.

Note

- A. Do not obstruct vent hole located at the center of the bottom cap.
- B. Consideration should be given for installation of valves 14" or larger under manhole in the roof of the valve vault or for additional clearance above the valve since a mechanical hoist will probably be required for removal of the piston. An eye bolt or hook cast in the cover slab over the center of the valve is useful.
- C. If clearance under the valve is limited, dimensions "O" and "P" can be modified. Consult the factory concerning special applications.



STRAINERS

Purpose: Protect external piping and control devices

Model Number: 5F-2

Sizes: 1/2" - 1"

Located: On any external piping

Purpose: To protect external piping and control devices from fouling or damage

from foreign particles

Screen: Cylindrical Dutch weave stainless

steel wire mesh

Piping Connection: Standard pipe thread

Option

Installed in parallel with the appropriate isolation valves to permit uninterrupted service while cleaning debris

Caution

- 1. Strainer should be "blown down" frequently to remove collected foreign material from the sediment chamber.
- 2. Strainer screens should be removed occasionally for inspection and thorough cleaning.

Note

- 1. To clean without shutting down the line, open the flush cock in the bottom cap for several seconds.
- 2. To remove the screen, which requires shutting down the line, unscrew the bottom cap assembly.

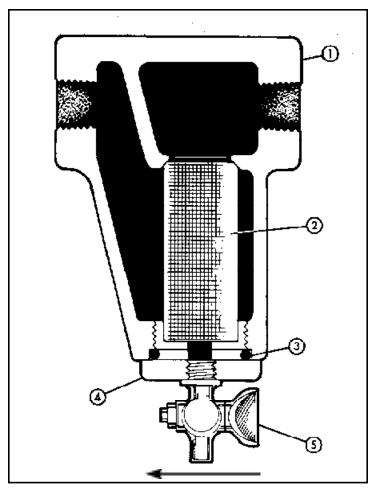
ROSS ADVANTAGE

Based on the configuration of the wire mesh screens, these strainers filter out particularly fine specks of debris.

Basic Application

Protect external piping and control devices, or any related size devices, from unwanted particles and debris.

Factory: Telephone (518) 274-0961 Fax (518) 274-0210



PARTS

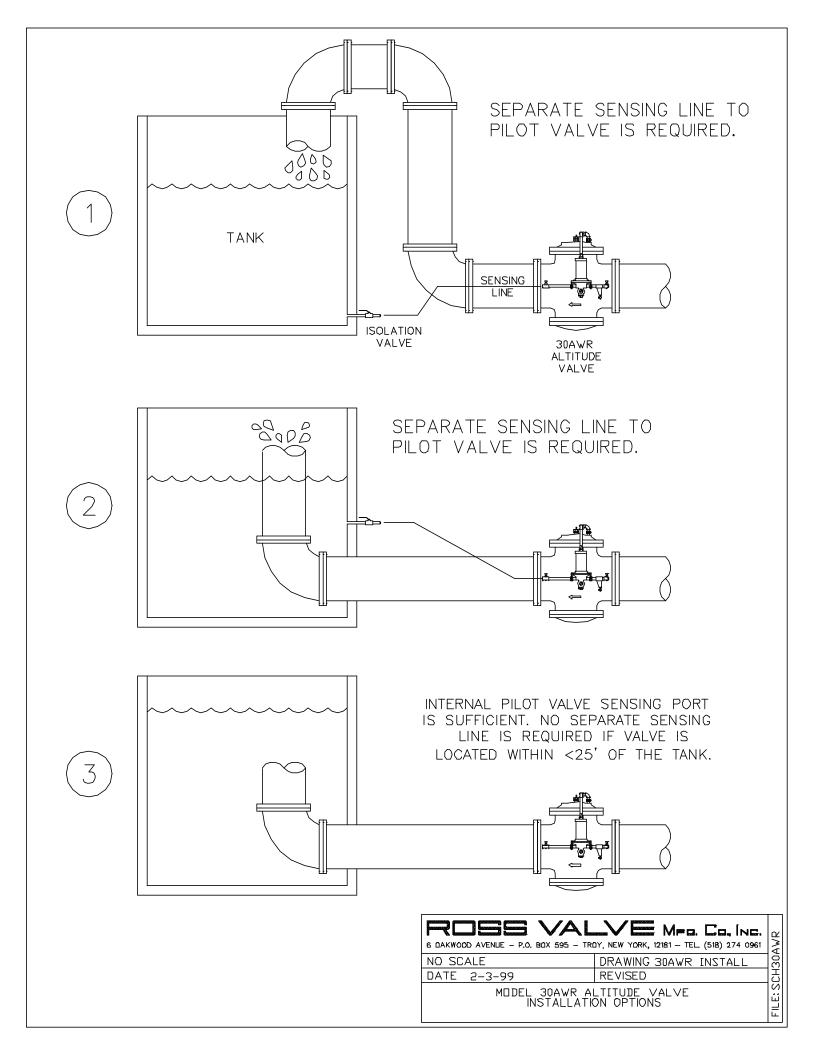
- 1. Body Bronze
- 4. Cap Brass
- 2. Screen Stainless Steel 3. Cap Gasket - Rubber
- 5. Flushing Cock Brass

Operation

- 1. Water enters the cylindrical screen from the top and passes out through the sides of the cylinder.
- 2. Any particle too large to pass through .012 inch openings gets trapped in the cylinder, where, unless there is unusual turbulence, they settle at the bottom.

Approximate Shipping Weights (lbs.)

Size	1/2"	3/4"	1″
	3	3	4



ROSS GLOBE VALVE

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Intervals of inspection vary from valve to valve. Type of valve, quality of water being handled, rates of flow, operating pressures, and past maintenance practices all have a bearing on the length of service between overhauls.

So some recommendation may guide the operator, we suggest periodic inspections in order to check for proper valve operating pressures, as well as any visual leaks. Should the operator encounter any external leakage, or find any abnormalities in the operating pressures resulting from the operation of the valve, the valve should be scheduled for service.

EVERY TWO (2) MONTHS:

- 1. Flush the strainer via the flushing cock.
- 2. Flush the needle valve by turning then needle *clockwise* ½ turn, *counter-clockwise* 2 turns, then *clockwise* 1-1/2 turns to original setting.
- 3. Visually inspect for leaks around the indicator rod, bottom cap/differential vent hole, or pilot valves (hydraulic & /or solenoid).
- 4. Inspect drain line connection.

EVERY FOUR (4) MONTHS:

- 1. Remove and inspect strainer screen.
- 2. Remove and inspect needle valve, being sure to take note of the needle position away from the seat (number of turns).
- Same visual inspection as above.

Important: Condition of the main valve packing can be accurately gauged by observing the leakage through the bottom vent hole "C". Negligible leakage usually indicates serviceable packing.

Lubrication: None Required.

Spare Parts: None required, recommended, or supplied unless specified. Under normal operating conditions, no spare parts would be necessary within five (5) years of service. The standard repair kit for Ross valves are in stock at the factory, and available for immediate shipment upon receipt of order with valve serial number (located on metal tag pinned to the top cap of the main valve).

ROSS GLOBE VALVE

INSPECTION - SERVICE RECORD

	-	SERIAL NO	
VALVE - OPEN	CLOSED ~ II	NDICATOR ROD EXPOSED INCHES ABOVE STUFFING BOX	X CAP
OPERATING PRES	SURES - INLET (SUI	YES ~ NO ~ PPLY) OUTLET (DOWNSTREAM)	<u>MAJOR</u>
BOTTOM C	AP VENT HOLE	~ ~	~
DIAPHRAG	M VENT-HYDRAULIC	PILOT ~ ~	~
		RT ~ ~	~
STRAINER FLUSHE	:D	YES ~ NO ~	
SCI	REEN EXAMINED .	YES ~ NO ~ CLEANED ON	LY ~
		GOOD ~ POOR ~ INSTALLED NEV & SEAT FOR WEAR)	W SCREEN ~
OPENING C	CONTROL . CLEANE	ED ~ADJUSTED ~ SET POINT	
CLOSING C	ONTROL	CLEANED ~ ADJUSTED ~ SET PO	INT
HYDRAULIC PILOT	ADJUSTED	NO ~ YES ~	TURNS
REBUILT .	AT FACTORY DA	COUNTER-CLOCKWISE SET POINT ATE IN FIELD DATE ACEMENT DATE	
	TESTED SPECT & CLEAN	NO ~ YES ~	REPLACED ~
NEW SOLE	NOID REPLACEMEN	ATE IN FIELD DATE IT DATE	
MAIN VALVE INTER			
			_
BODY TAP	CONNECTIONS		
MAIN VALV	E REPACKED	DATE	
ACTION RECOMME	NDED		
REPORT BY		DATE	

TROUBLE SHOOTING - ALTITUDE VALVES

The first step in trouble shooting is to determine if the problem is related to the controls or to the main valve. Therefore, we must isolate the controls from the main valve.

Observe indicator rod - is valve open or closed? When closed, approximately 1-1/4" of indicator rod shows above packing nut on stuffing box. (Most failures are in the open position.) Observe any external leakage from pilot waste port. The only time water should discharge is when the valve is moving from the closed to the open position. All other times there should be no waste. If the valve is closed and waste occurs, the lower seat on the pilot is fouled or damaged. If the valve is open, the upper pilot seat could be fouled or damaged OR the main cup plate assembly inside the main valve could be leaking. Close both ball valves in the control piping. If the leak stops, then the lower pilot seat is leaking. If the leak continues, separate the union at the top cap and see if water comes from the top cap connection. If no external leakage is evident, separate the union where the pilot pipe enters the top cap. If there is no water at the union, turn the adjusting screw on the pilot counterclockwise (out) SLOWLY until a trickle of water comes out the pilot pipe. The pilot is now adjusted to close the valve at the water level presently in the tank. Reconnect the union and tighten, and the main piston should slowly close. If no movement occurs after several minutes (pinch the indicator rod where it enters the stuffing box packing nut to feel slight movement), check to see if the vent hole in the center of the bottom cap is plugged. This will prevent the piston from moving. If no movement towards the closed position occurs, and pressure is available at the top cap union, the main piston seals may not be working and the valve should be disassembled. If the valve closes part way and stops, it usually means a foreign object is blocking the main piston, or the main cups have lost their seal - usually due to a wear spot in the main cylinder (main bushing).

Again, valve disassembly is required.

TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

Condition of the main valve packing can be accurately gauged by observing the leakage through vent hole "C" in the bottom cap. Negligible leakage usually indicates serviceable packing.

If there is constant waste from the pilot exhaust when the valve is closed, the lower seat on the Pilot Valve is scored or fouled (see A-2 below). If there is constant waste from the pilot exhaust when the valve is open, disconnect the union where the control pipe enters the top cap. If the leakage originates in the main valve (through the cup plate bolts, or past the lower (Part No. 13) Main Cup, it will be obvious. If the pilot continues to waste water, it indicates a defective pilot valve. Return the pilot to the factory for repairs.

A. When valve does not close, resulting in overflow of tank.

First check to see if there is pressure in valve top cap (see adjustment - Page 4).

Cause 1. Incorrect adjustment of the pilot.

Correction Turn adjusting screw on pilot valve counter-clockwise until valve closes (See adjustment page 4).

Cause 2. Pilot stem and seats are fouled (noted by continual waste from pilot).

Correction: Flush pilot while main valve is open. Close isolation valves in the outer control piping. Remove cap (Part No. 20)

at the bottom of the pilot. Remove stem (Part No. 19) and clean thoroughly. Before replacing, flush body of pilot by opening the control piping isolation valve nearest inlet flange of Main Valve. If scoring or damage to either the Ball Seat at the top of the stem or the Beveled Seat in the center is evident, the pilot should be returned to the factory for repair. Temporary relief may be obtained by lapping the damaged seats with lapping compound.

Cause 3. Excessive leakage around Indicator Rod. Replace stuffing box packing and indicator rod.

B. When valve will not fill tank or remains closed.

Check to see if a minimum of 5 PSI line pressure is shown at system side body tap

Cause 1. Incorrect adjustment of the pilot.

Correction: Turn adjusting screw on pilot valve *clockwise* until valve opens (See adjustment page 4).

Cause 2. Leakage into chamber "K" because of worn main cup leathers (Part No. 13) or loose bolts in their assembly (noted by

continual waste from pilot).

Correction: Leakage past worn main cup leather or loose bolts may be detected while main valve is open, by opening coupling

connection at top of main valve.

Cause 3. Leakage into chamber "K" because seat of upper stem in pilot is fouled or pilot packing leaks.

Correction: Flush pilot - close isolation valves "G" and "GG", remove bottom cap of pilot, withdraw lower stem (Part No. 19) and

crack the isolation valve "GG" nearest inlet flange of main valve - examine and clean lower stem and replace with

care.

Cause 4. Stretched diaphragm.

Correction: Replace.

Cause 5. Worn packing in pilot.

Correction: Replace.

Cause 6. Fouled or leaking Swing Check Valve (Part No. 27).

Correction: Close control piping isolation valves, remove pilot, open system side control piping isolation valve to observe leak.

Clean or replace check valve.

Cause 7. Leaking Check Valve in control piping.

Correction: Clean or replace.

C. Hunting or partial opening of main stem.

Cause 1. Fictitious static head of water elevation, due to head loss, is sensed by the diaphragm of pilot from discharge side of

valve. This is usually caused by an appreciable run of pipe (or several fittings) between the valve and tank basin. This condition is especially evident when the system pressure exceeds the tank head by 20 PSI or more when the

valve is closed.

Correction: Close tank side control piping isolation valve and pipe separate sensing line from Tee (after removing plug) to riser

of elevated tank or stand-pipe, or some point where the true static tank head is available.

Cause 2. Fictitious static head communicates to diaphragm of pilot from distribution or supply side of valve.

Correction: Look for line surges or partially closed gate valve on distribution or supply side of valve.

Cause 3. In certain systems where the demand is very small, or where the demand is being supplied primarily by other

sources, it is normal for the valve to open only partially.

Correction: This condition may be tested by opening a hydrant near the valve on the system side.

D. Tank overflows, but the valve position indicator shows the valve is closes

Cause 1. Worn seat packing (Part No. 9).

Correction: Replace all internal main valve packing (Part No.'s 5, 9 and 13). Order as a repair kit for valve serial

number _____

Cause 2. Worn seat disc (Part No. 8 and 24).

Correction: Replace.

REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS - GLOBE BODY VALVES

When entering a valve pit to inspect a valve, all regulations regarding Confined Space Entry should be observed.

So some recommendation may guide the operator, we suggest periodic inspections in order to check for proper valve operating pressures as well as any visual leaks. Should the operator encounter any external leakage or find any abnormalities in the operating pressures which appear to be caused by the valve, the valve should be scheduled for service.

A reliable indication of internal packing condition can be obtained by observing any leakage from the vent hole in the center of the bottom cap. When leakage becomes significant, packing replacement should be made. As a general statement, the overall average life of a set of packings is 7 to 10 years. This may vary considerably because of specific operating conditions.

After observing pressures and inspecting for external leakage, the flush cock on the strainer should be opened momentarily to remove accumulated material. The needle valve cap should be removed and the needle closed 1/2 turn, opened 1 full turn, and then closed 1/2 turn to its original position.

STEPS FOR INTERNAL REPAIRS:

All repairs and parts replacement may be made without removing the valve from the line. Internal repairs are made by removing the top cap of the valve. All internals are accessible through the top.

Shut inlet main line isolation valve, then shut outlet main line isolation valve. Open gauge cocks to de-pressurize the valve.

Remove indicator rod by inserting a nail through hole and unscrewing. Do not pull through stuffing box. Then remove top cap bolts and top cap. Be careful not to bend indicator rod.

In 8" and larger valves, withdraw piston by either removing two 3/8" bronze bolts in top stem nut and installing lifting device (horseshoe shaped piece of steel with two holes) over nut; or by looping a cable or nylon rope around these bolts. **Be sure lifting device is secure before removing piston.** In 4" and 6" valves, a threaded eyebolt should be screwed in the indicator rod hole.

Inspect both main bushing (Part No. 14) and bottom cylinder (Part No. 23) for mineral build-up or scoring. Smooth with emery or replace if necessary. Inspect seat ring for damage. Repair as necessary.

Secure main piston on a pipe threading stand (or lay piston on floor on rags or a similar cushioning material). Loosen top stem nut (Part No. 15) which holds the cup plate assembly. Remove cup plate bolts, nuts and copper washers on 8" cups and larger. Replace the leather cups (one faces up, one faces down). Re-install with new packings in the reverse order as outlined above.

Caution - The clamping bolts should be tight so that the packings are held securely and no leak occurs. Do not over-tighten so that the packing is deformed, however. All cup packings are impregnated with lubricants so that no external lubrication is necessary or desirable.

To replace the seat packing, it is necessary to determine if the valve is constructed with a "sliding" or a "flat" type seat. The sliding type seat has the seal or seat packing clamped in the valve body underneath the iron wall that separates the inlet and outlet valve chambers. It consists of a flanged packing held in place by a split bronze seat support ring. The lip of the packing "looks down" and care should be taken that the packing is concentric with the valve bore before the clamping bolts are tightened. In the "flat" type seat, the seat packing is located on the valve piston, where it is clamped between two plates and held by a stem nut (Part No. 7). Removal of this nut allows the plates to be separated and the packing replaced.

Replacement of the bottom cups (Part No. 5) is accomplished by removing the bottom stem lock nut (Part No. 6) and the flanged bottom guide nut (Part No. 3). Install the seals with the lip of both cups "looking up". Again, when re-assembling, be careful not to over tighten so that the cups are deformed.

Re-insert the piston being careful not to crimp the lower main cup when it enters the main bushing. The piston should move freely and drop of its own weight.

Replace the top cap and control piping (being sure to thread in the indicator rod), then restore water pressure. Be sure to open the discharge isolation valve first so that high inlet pressure is not trapped against a closed outlet valve.

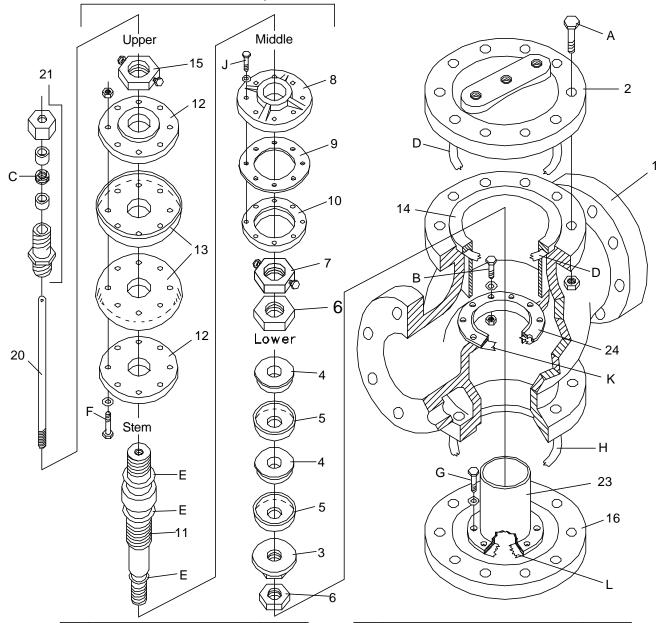
All spare parts are available from: Ross Valve Mfg. Co., Inc., 6 Oakwood Avenue, Troy, New York, 12180

Phone: (518) 274-0961, Fax: (518) 274-0210

6 OAKWOOD AVENUE - P.O. BOX 595 - TROY, NEW YORK, 12181 - TEL. (518) 274 0961

GLOBE VALVE & PISTON ASSEMBLY WITH FLAT SEAT & PLAIN PACKING SUPPORT

Piston Assembly



PART	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
1	SHELL	1
2	TOP CAP	1
3	BOTTOM STEM GUIDE NUT	1
4	PISTON CUP FOLLOWERS (SET OF 2)	1
*5	PISTON CUP PACKING	2
6	BOTTOM STEM LOCK NUT	2
7	STEM NUT W/ SET SCREWS	1
8	SEAT DISC	1
*9	SEAT PACKING	1
10	SEAT PACKING SUPPORT	1
11	STEM	1
12	MAIN CUP PLATES (SET OF 2)	1
*13	MAIN CUP PACKING	2
14	MAIN BUSHING	1
15	UPPER STEM NUT W/ SET SCREWS	1
16	BOTTOM CAP	1

PART	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
*20	INDICATOR ROD	1
21	INDICATOR STUFFING BOX	1
23	BOTTOM CAP CYLINDER	1
24	SEAT RING	1
Α	BOLT & NUT - TOP & BOTTOM CAP	VARY
В	BOLT, NUT & WASHER - SEAT RING	VARY
*c	PACKING - INDICATOR STUFFING BOX	1 SET
*D	GASKET - TOP CAP & MAIN BUSHING	2
*E	GASKET - STEM	3
F	BOLT, NUT & WASHER - CUP PLATES	VARY
G	BOLT & WASHER - BOTTOM CAP CYLINDER	VARY
Н	GASKET - BOTTOM CAP	1
Ŋ	BOLT, NUT & WASHER - SEAT DISC	VARY
К	GASKET - SEAT RING	1
L	GASKET - BOTTOM CAP CYLINDER	1

* INDICATES WHICH ITEMS COME IN THE STANDARD VALVE REPAIR KIT.