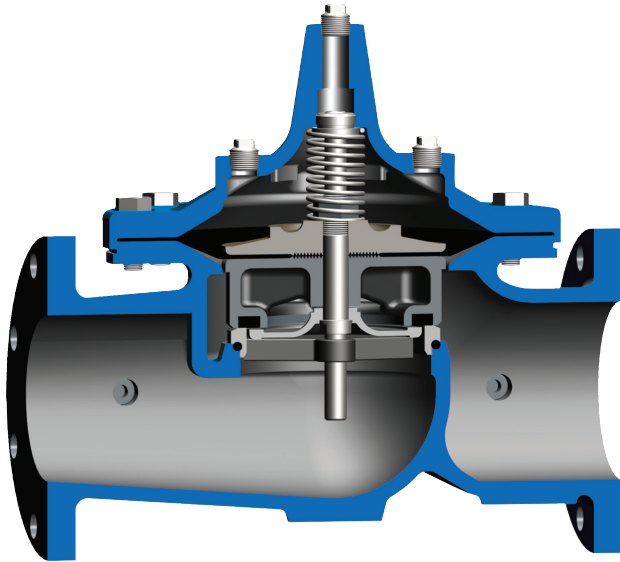


Hytrol Valve



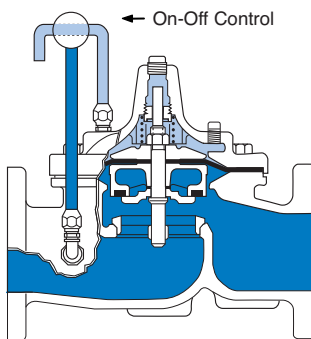
- Drip-Tight, Positive Seating
- Service Without Removal From Line
- Threaded, Flanged or Grooved Ends
- Globe or Angle Pattern
- 100% Factory Tested

The Cla-Val Model 100-01 Hytrol Valve is a hydraulically operated, diaphragm actuated, globe or angle pattern valve. It consists of three major components: body, diaphragm assembly, and cover. The diaphragm assembly is the only moving part.

The diaphragm assembly is guided top and bottom by a precision machined stem. It utilizes a non-wicking diaphragm of nylon fabric bonded with synthetic rubber. A resilient synthetic rubber disc retained on three and one half sides by a disc retainer forms a drip-tight seal with the renewable seat when pressure is applied above the diaphragm.

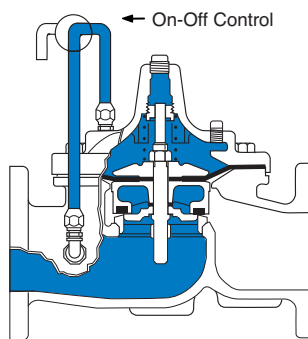
The Model 100-01 is the basic valve used in nearly all Cla-Val Automatic Control Valves. It is the valve of choice for system applications requiring remote control, pressure regulation, solenoid operation, rate of flow control, liquid level control or check valve operation. The rugged simplicity of design and packless construction assure a long life of dependable, trouble-free operation. It is available in various materials and in a full range of sizes, with either threaded, flanged or grooved ends. Its applications are unlimited.

Principle of Operation



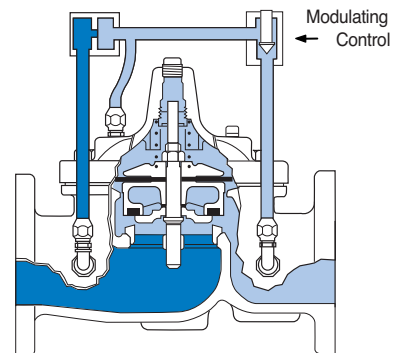
Full Open Operation

When pressure in the cover chamber is relieved to a zone of lower pressure, the line pressure at the valve inlet opens the valve, allowing full flow.



Tight Closing Operation

When pressure from the valve inlet is applied to the cover chamber, the valve closes drip-tight.



Modulating Action

The valve holds any intermediate position when operating pressures are equal above and below the diaphragm. A Cla-Val "Modulating" Pilot Control will allow the valve to automatically compensate for line pressure changes.

Specifications

Available Sizes

Pattern	Threaded	Flanged	Grooved End
Globe	3/8" - 3"	1 1/2" - 36"	1 1/2"-2"- 2 1/2"- 3"- 4"- 6"- 8"
Angle	1" - 3"	1 1/2" - 16" & 24"	2" - 3" - 4"

Operating Temp. Range

Fluids
-40° to 180° F

Pressure Ratings (Recommended Maximum Pressure - psi)

Valve Body & Cover		Pressure Class				
		Flanged		Grooved	Threaded	
Grade	Material	ANSI Standards*	150 Class	300 Class	300 Class	End† Details
ASTM A536	Ductile Iron	B16.42	250	400	400	400
ASTM A216-WCB	Cast Steel	B16.5	285	400	400	400
ASTM B62	Bronze	B16.24	225	400	400	400

Note: * ANSI standards are for flange dimensions only.

Flanged valves are available faced but not drilled.

† End Details machined to ANSI B2.1 specifications.

Valves for higher pressure are available; consult factory for details

Materials

Component	Standard Material Combinations		
Body & Cover	Ductile Iron	Cast Steel	Bronze
Available Sizes	3/8" - 36"	1" - 16"	1" -16"
Disc Retainer & Diaphragm Washer	Cast Iron	Cast Steel	Bronze
Trim: Disc Guide, Seat & Cover Bearing	Bronze is Standard Stainless Steel is optional		
Disc	Buna-N® Rubber		
Diaphragm	Nylon Reinforced Buna-N® Rubber		
Stem, Nut & Spring	Stainless Steel		
For material options not listed, consult factory. Cla-Val manufactures valves in more than 50 different alloys.			

Viton® Rubber Parts - suffix KB

Optional diaphragm, disc and o-ring fabricated with Viton® synthetic rubber. Viton® is well suited for use with mineral acids, salt solutions, chlorinated hydrocarbons, and petroleum oils; and is primarily used in high temperature applications up to 250° F. Do not use with epoxy coatings above 175° F.

Epoxy Coating - suffix KC

This option NSF 61 Listed and FDA approved, fusion bonded epoxy coating is for use with cast iron, ductile iron or steel valves. This coating is resistant to various water conditions, certain acids, chemicals, solvents and alkalis. Epoxy coatings are applied in accordance with AWWA coating specifications C116-03.

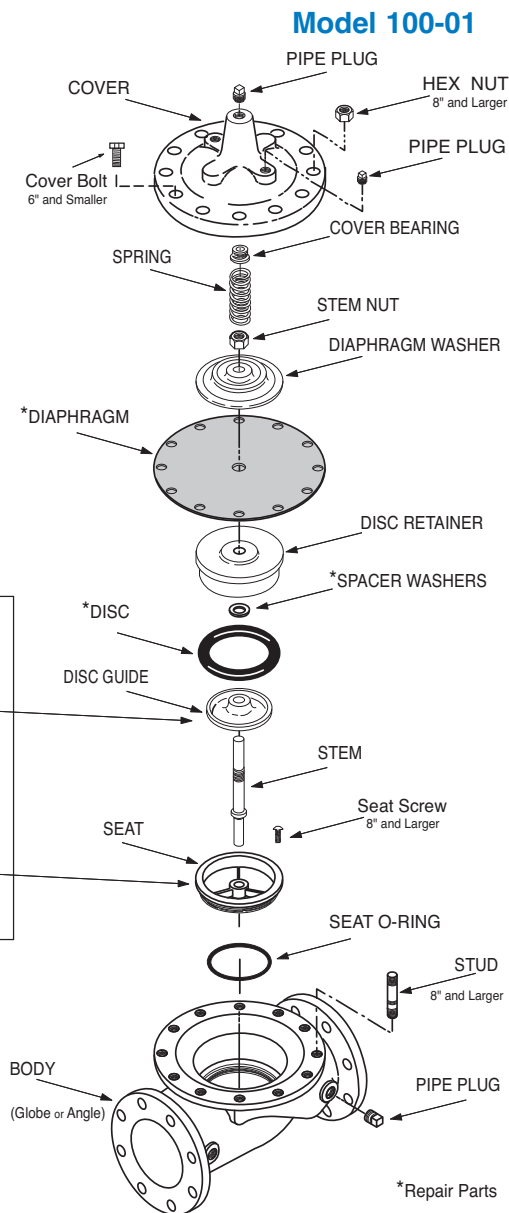
Do not use with temperatures above 175° F.

Dura-Kleen® Stem - suffix KD

This stem is designed for applications where water supplies containing dissolved minerals create deposits that build-up on a standard stem and hamper valve operation. A patented, self-cleaning design on the stem allows all valve sizes to operate freely in the harshest conditions.

Delrin® Sleeved Stem - suffix KG

The Delrin® sleeved stem is designed for applications where water supplies contain dissolved minerals which can form deposits that build up on the valve stem and hamper valve operation. Scale build-up will not adhere to the Delrin® sleeve stem. Delrin® sleeved stems are not recommended for valves in continuous operation where differential pressures are in excess of 80 psi (2" and larger Hytrol valves).



Heavy Spring - suffix KH

The heavy spring option is used in applications where there is low differential pressure across the valve, and the additional spring force is needed to help the valve close. This option is best suited for valves used in on-off (non-modulating) service.

Anti-Cavitation Trim - suffix KO

Anti-Cavitation Trim components consist of a stainless steel radial slotted disc guide and seat. This system is used when high differentials are present across the valve.

Water Treatment Clearance - suffix KW

This additional clearance is beneficial in applications where water treatment compounds can interfere with the closing of the valve. The smaller outside diameter disc guide provides more clearance between the disc guide and the valve seat. This option is best suited for valves used in on-off (non-modulating) service.

For assistance in selecting appropriate valve options or valves manufactured with special design requirements, please contact our Regional Sales Office or Factory.

Functional Data

Model 100-01

† Non Guided Stem

Valve Size		Inches	¾†	½†	¼†	1†	1	1¼	1½	2	2½	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24	30	36
		mm.	10	15	20	25	25	32	40	50	65	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600	750	900
C _V Factor	Globe Pattern	Gal./Min.(gpm.)	1.8	6	8.5	13.3	20	30	32	54	85	115	200	440	770	1245	1725	2300	3130	3725	5345	7655	10150	14020
		Litres/Sec. (l/s.)	.43	1.44	2.04	3.2	4.8	7.2	7.7	13	20	28	48	106	185	299	414	552	752	894	1286	1837	2436	3200
	Angle Pattern	Gal./Min.(gpm.)	—	—	—	—	21	27	29	61	101	139	240	541	990	1575	2500*	3060*	4200*	—	—	9950*	—	—
		Litres/Sec. (l/s.)	—	—	—	—	5.0	6.5	7	15	24	33	58	130	238	378	600	734	1008	—	—	2388	—	—
Equivalent Length of Pipe	Globe Pattern	Feet (ft.)	25	7	16	23	10	19	37	51	53	85	116	211	291	347	467	422	503	612	595	628	1181	2285
		Meters (m.)	7.6	2.2	4.8	7.1	3.1	5.7	12	15.5	16	26	35	64	89	106	142	129	154	187	181	192	552	569
	Angle Pattern	Feet (ft.)	—	—	—	—	9.0	28	46	40	37	58	80	139	176	217	222*	238*	247*	—	—	372*	—	—
		Meters (m.)	—	—	—	—	2.8	8.7	14	12	11	18	25	43	54	66	68	73	75	—	—	113	—	—
K Factor	Globe Pattern	16.3	3.7	5.7	6.1	2.7	3.6	5.9	5.6	4.6	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.0	5.3	7.8	
	Angle Pattern	—	—	—	—	2.5	4.4	7.1	4.4	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	—	—	2.4	—	—	
Liquid Displaced from Cover Chamber When Valve Opens	Fl. Oz	.12	.34	.34	.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U.S. Gal.	—	—	—	—	.02	.02	.02	.03	.04	.08	.17	.53	1.26	2.51	4.0	6.5	9.6	11	12	29	42	90	
	ml	3.5	10.1	10.1	20.7	20.7	75.7	75.7	121	163	303	643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Litres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	4.8	9.5	15.1	24.6	36.2	41.6	45.4	109.8	197	340	

*Estimated

C_V Factor

Formulas for computing C_V Factor, Flow (Q) and Pressure Drop (ΔP):

$$C_V = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{\Delta P}} \quad Q = C_V \sqrt{\Delta P} \quad \Delta P = \left(\frac{Q}{C_V} \right)^2$$

K Factor (Resistance Coefficient)

The Value of K is calculated from the formula: $K = \frac{894d^4}{C_V^2}$
(U.S. system units)

Equivalent Length of Pipe

Equivalent lengths of pipe (L) are determined from the formula: $L = \frac{Kd}{12f}$
(U.S. system units)

Fluid Velocity

Fluid velocity can be calculated from the following formula: $V = \frac{.4085 Q}{d^2}$
(U.S. system units)

Where:

C_V = U.S. (gpm) @ 1 psi differential at 60° F water
or

= (l/s) @ 1 bar (14.5 PSIG) differential
at 15° C water

d = inside pipe diameter of Schedule 40 Steel Pipe (inches)

f = friction factor for clean, new Schedule 40 pipe
(dimensionless) (from Cameron Hydraulic Data,
18th Edition, P 3-119)

K = Resistance Coefficient (calculated)

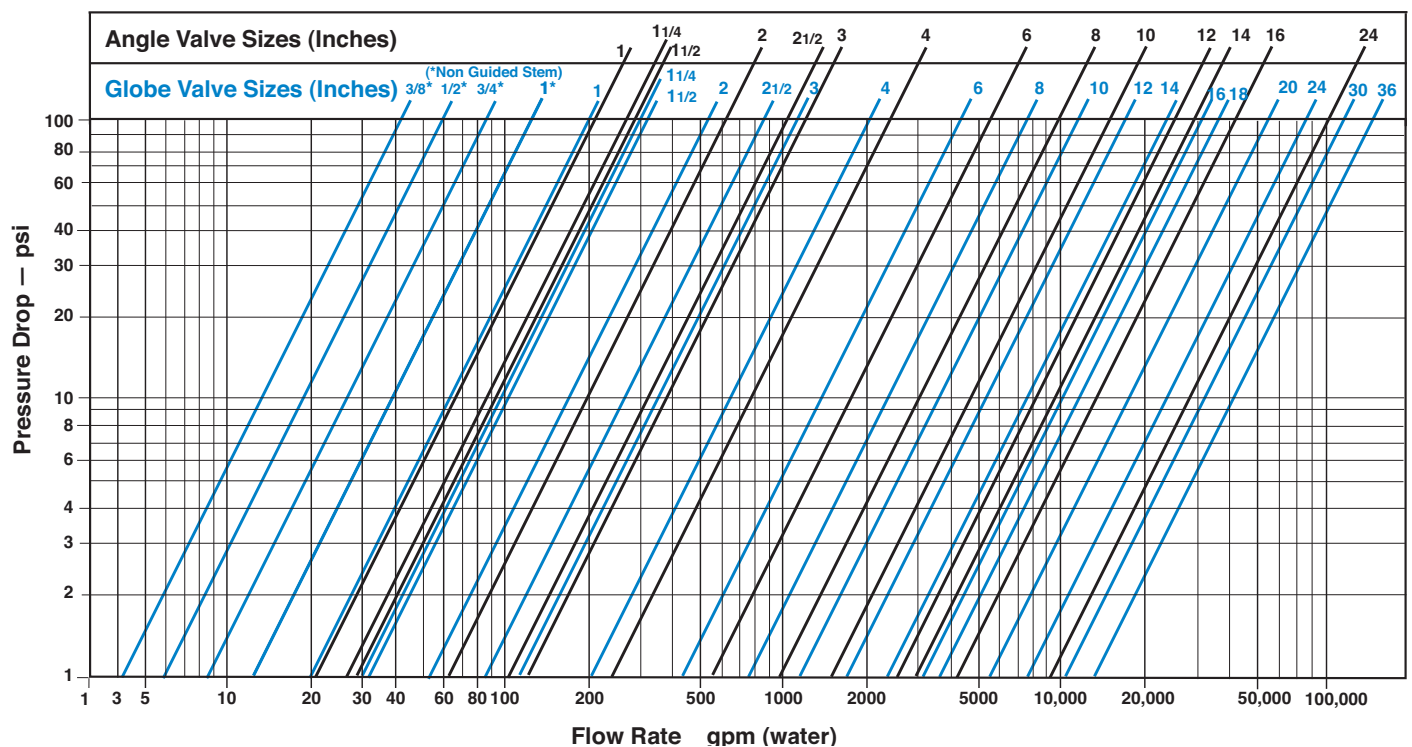
L = Equivalent Length of Pipe (feet)

Q = Flow Rate in U.S. (gpm) or (l/s)

V = Fluid Velocity (feet per second) or (meters per second)

ΔP = Pressure Drop in (psi) or (bar)

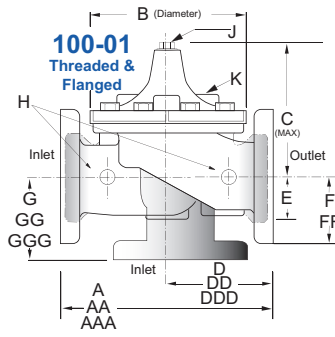
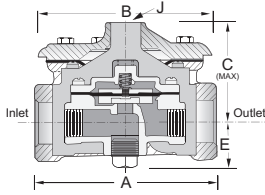
Model 100-01 Flow Chart (Based on normal flow through a wide open valve)



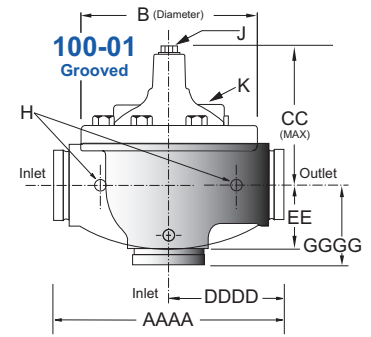
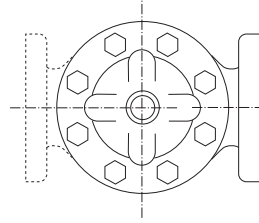
Dimensions

100-01

3/8", 1/2", 3/4", 1"
Auxiliary Hytrol Valves
with non Guided Stems



Model 100-01



Valve Size (Inches)	3/8*	1/2*	3/4*	1*	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24	30	36
A Threaded	2.75	3.50	3.50	5.12	7.25	7.25	7.25	9.38	11.00	12.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AA 150 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.50	9.38	11.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	25.38	29.75	34.00	39.00	41.38	46.00	52.00	61.50	63.00	76.00
AAA 300 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.00	10.00	11.62	13.25	15.62	21.00	26.38	31.12	35.50	40.50	43.50	47.64	53.62	63.24	64.50	76.00
AAAA Grooved End	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.50	9.00	11.00	12.50	15.00	20.00	25.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B Dia.	2.50	3.12	3.12	4.38	5.62	5.62	5.62	6.62	8.00	9.12	11.50	15.75	20.00	23.62	28.00	32.75	35.50	41.50	45.00	53.16	56.00	66.00
C Max.	2.33	5.88	5.88	6.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.50	7.56	8.19	10.62	13.38	16.00	17.12	20.88	24.19	25.00	39.06	41.90	43.93	54.60	61.50
CC Max. Grooved End	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.75	5.75	6.88	7.25	9.31	12.12	14.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D Threaded	—	—	—	—	3.25	3.25	3.25	4.75	5.50	6.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DD 150 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.00	7.50	10.00	12.69	14.88	17.00	19.50	20.81	—	—	30.75	—	—
DDD 300 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.25	5.00	5.88	6.38	7.88	10.50	13.25	15.56	17.75	20.25	21.62	—	—	31.62	—	—
DDDD Grooved End	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.75	—	6.00	7.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	1.25	0.88	0.88	1.63	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.50	1.69	2.06	3.19	4.31	5.31	9.25	10.75	12.62	15.50	12.95	15.00	17.75	21.31	24.56
EE Grooved End	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	2.50	2.88	3.12	4.25	6.00	7.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F 150 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.75	4.50	5.50	6.75	8.00	9.50	10.50	11.75	15.00	16.50	19.25	22.50	25.60
FF 300 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.06	3.25	3.75	4.13	5.00	6.25	7.50	8.75	10.25	11.50	12.75	15.00	16.50	19.25	24.00	25.60
G Threaded	—	—	—	—	1.88	1.88	1.88	3.25	4.00	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GG 150 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	3.25	4.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	8.62	13.75	14.88	15.69	—	—	22.06	—	—
GGG 300 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.25	3.50	4.31	4.38	5.31	6.50	8.50	9.31	14.50	15.62	16.50	—	—	22.90	—	—
GGGG Grooved End	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.25	—	4.25	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H NPT Body Tapping	—	.125	.125	.25	.375	.375	.375	.375	.50	.50	.75	.75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
J NPT Cover Center Plug	.125	.125	.125	.25	.25	.25	.25	.50	.50	.50	.75	.75	1	1	1.25	1.5	2	1	1	1	2	2
K NPT Cover Tapping	—	.125	.125	.25	.375	.375	.375	.375	.50	.50	.75	.75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Valve Stem Internal Thread UNF	—	—	—	—	10-32	10-32	10-32	10-32	10-32	14-28	14-28	38-24	38-24	38-24	38-24	38-24	12-20	34-16	34-16	34-16	34-16	34-16
Stem Travel	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.63	6.75	7.5	8.5
Approx. Ship Wt. Lbs.	3	3	8	8	15	15	15	35	50	70	140	285	500	780	1165	1600	2265	2982	3900	6200	7703	11720

*Non Guided Stem Auxiliary Hytrol Controls

Note: The top two flange holes on valve size 36 are threaded to 1 1/2"-6 UNC.

Valve Size (mm)	10*	15*	20*	25*	25	32	40	50	65	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600	750	900
A Threaded	70	89	89	130	184	184	184	238	279	318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AA 150 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	238	279	305	381	508	645	756	864	991	1051	1168	1321	1562	1600	1930
AAA 300 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	229	254	295	337	397	533	670	790	902	1029	1105	1210	1362	1606	1638	1930
AAAA Grooved End	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	228	279	318	381	508	645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B Dia.	64	80	80	111	143	143	143	168	203	232	292	400	508	600	711	832	902	1054	1143	1350	1422	1676
C Max.	59	149	149	159	140	140	140	165	192	208	270	340	406	435	530	614	635	992	1064	1116	1387	1562
CC Max. Grooved End	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	146	175	184	236	308	371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D Threaded	—	—	—	—	83	83	83	121	140	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DD 150 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	121	140	152	191	254	322	378	432	495	528	—	—	781	—	—
DDD 300 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	127	149	162	200	267	337	395	451	514	549	—	—	803	—	—
DDDD Grooved End	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	152	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	32	23	23	42	29	29	29	38	43	52	81	110	135	235	273	321	394	329	381	451	541	624
EE Grooved End	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	64	73	79	108	152	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F 150 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	76	89	95	114	140	171	203	241	267	298	381	419	489	572	650
FF 300 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	83	95	105	127	159	191	222	260	292	324	381	419	489	610	650
G Threaded	—	—	—	—	48	48	48	83	102	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GG 150 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	83	102	102	127	152	203	219	349	378	399	—	—	560	—	—
GGG 300 ANSI	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	89	110	111	135	165	216	236	368	397	419	—	—	582	—	—
GGGG Grooved End	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	108	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H NPT Body Tapping	—	.125	.125	.25	.375	.375	.375	.375	.50	.50	.75	.75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
J NPT Cover Center Plug	.125	.125	.125	.25	.25	.25	.25	.50	.50	.50	.75	.75	1	1	1.25	1.5	2	1	1	1	2	2
K NPT Cover Tapping	—	.125	.125	.25	.375	.375	.375	.375	.50	.50	.75	.75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Valve Stem Internal Thread UNF	—	—	—	—	10-32	10-32	10-32	10-32	10-32	14-28	14-28	38-24	38-24	38-24	38-24	38-24	38-24	12-20	34-16	34-16	34-16	34-16
Stem Travel	—	—	—	—	10	10	10	15	18	20	28	43	58	71	86	102	114	130	143	171	190	216
Approx. Ship Wt. Kgs.	1.4	1.4	1.4	6	7	7	7	16	23	32	64	129	227	354	528	726	1027	1353	1769	2812	3494	5316

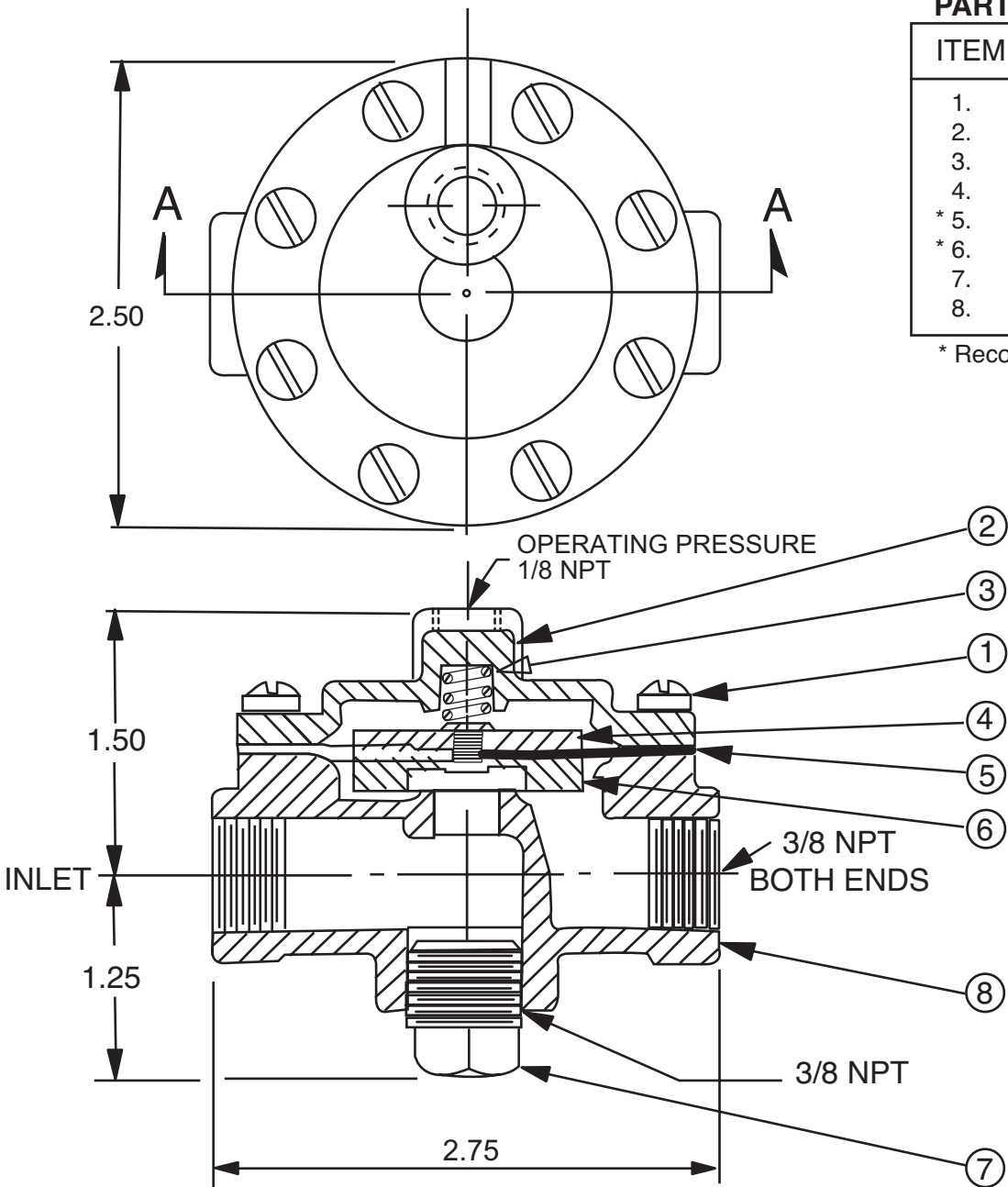
Cla-Val Control Valves operate with maximum efficiency when mounted in horizontal piping with the main valve cover UP, however, other positions are acceptable. Due to component size and weight of 8 inch and larger valves, installation with cover UP is advisable. We recommend isolation valves be installed on inlet and outlet for maintenance. Adequate space above and around the valve for service personnel should be considered essential. A regular maintenance program should be established based on the specific application data. However, we recommend a thorough inspection be done at least once a year. Consult factory for specific recommendations.



—MODEL—

100-01

3/8"-1 Hytrol Valve



PARTS LIST

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1.	Cover Screw (8 Required)
2.	Cover
3.	Spring
4.	Diaphragm Washer
* 5.	Diaphragm
* 6.	Disc Retainer Assembly
7.	Body Plug (3/8 NPT)
8.	Body

* Recommended Spare Parts

SECTION AA

100-01 3/8" HYTROL VALVE

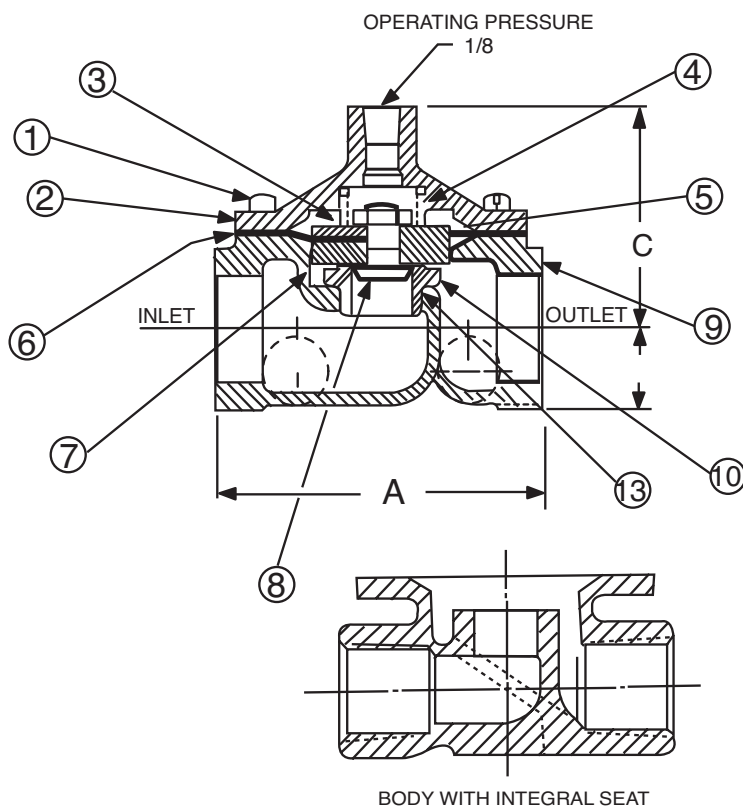
When Ordering parts, please specify

- All nameplate data
- Description
- Item Number
- Material



—MODEL— **100-01**
1/2"-3/4"-1" Hytrol Valve

100-01 3/4" & 1/2" Hytrol Valve



PARTS LIST

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	COVER SCREW
2	COVER
3	SPRING
4	STEM NUT
5	DIAPHRAGM WASHER
* 6	DIAPHRAGM
* 7	DISC RETAINER ASSEMBLY
8	DISC GUIDE & STEM
9	BODY
10	SEAT
11	NAMEPLATE
12	BODY PLUG HEX HD.
13	O-RING SEAT (FOR OLD STYLE BODY ONLY)

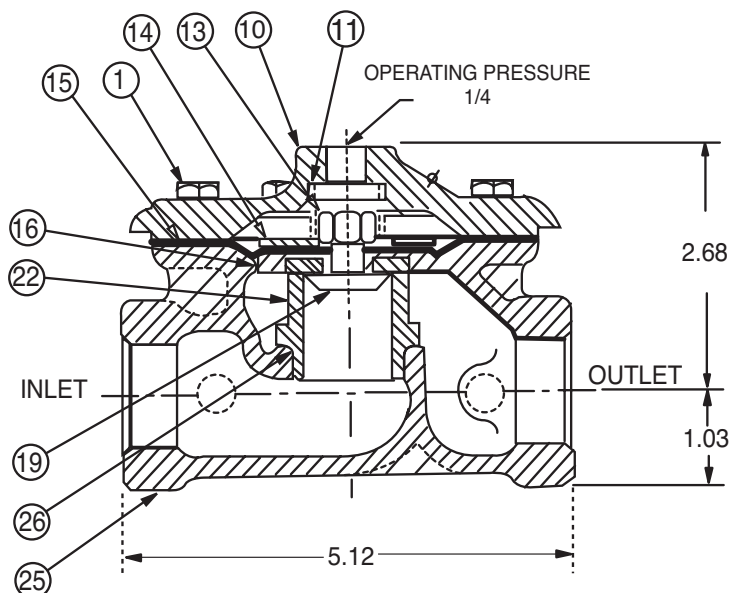
* Recommended Spare Parts

	1/2	3/4
A	1-7/16	3-1/2
C (MAXIMUM)	2-3/8	2-3/8
D	25/32	29/32

When Ordering parts, please specify

- All nameplate data
- Description
- Item Number
- Material

100-01 1" Hytrol Valve



PARTS LIST

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	COVER SCREW
2	NAMEPLATE
3	NAMEPLATE SCREW
10	COVER
11	SPRING
13	STEM NUT
14	DIAPHRAGM WASHER
15	DIAPHRAGM
16	DISC RETAINER ASSEMBLY
19	DISC GUIDE
22	SEAT
24	BODY PLUG
25	BODY
26	O-RING, SEAT

* Recommended Spare Parts

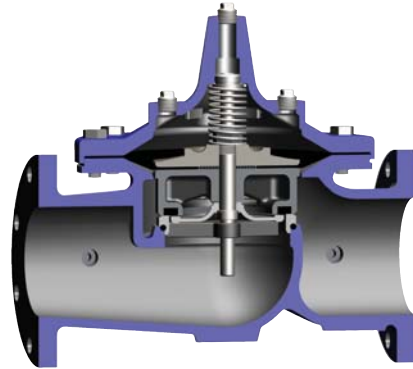


—MODEL— 100-01 Hytrol Valve

Description

The Cla-Val Model 100-01 Hytrol Valve is a main valve for Cla-Val Automatic Control Valves. It is a hydraulically operated, diaphragm-actuated, globe or angle pattern valve.

This valve consists of three major components; body, diaphragm assembly, and cover. The diaphragm assembly is the only moving part. The diaphragm assembly uses a diaphragm of nylon fabric bonded with synthetic rubber. A synthetic rubber disc, contained on three and one half sides by a disc retainer and disc guide, forms a seal with the valve seat when pressure is applied above the diaphragm. The diaphragm assembly forms a sealed chamber in the upper portion of the valve, separating operating pressure from line pressure.



Installation

1. Before valve is installed, pipe lines should be flushed of all chips, scale and foreign matter.
2. It is recommended that either gate or block valves be installed on both ends of the 100-01 Hytrol Valve to facilitate isolating the valve for preventive maintenance and repairs.
3. Place the valve in the line with flow through the valve in the direction indicated on the inlet nameplate. (See "Flow Direction" Section)

Note: Valve can be installed in the vertical or horizontal position.

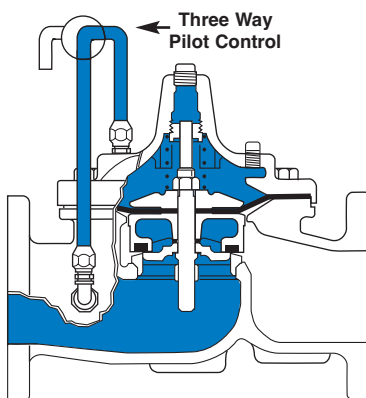
4. Allow sufficient room around valve to make adjustments and for disassembly.
5. Cla-Val 100-01 Hytrol Valves operate with maximum efficiency when mounted in horizontal piping with the cover UP, however, other positions are acceptable. Due to size and weight of the cover and internal components of 8 inch and larger valves, installation with the cover UP is advisable. This makes internal parts readily accessible for periodic inspection.

6. Caution must be taken in the installation of this valve to insure that galvanic and/or electrolytic action does not take place. The proper use of dielectric fittings and gaskets are required in all systems using dissimilar metals.

7. If a pilot control system is installed on the 100-01 Hytrol Valve, use care to prevent damage. If it is necessary to remove fittings or components, be sure they are kept clean and replaced exactly as they were.

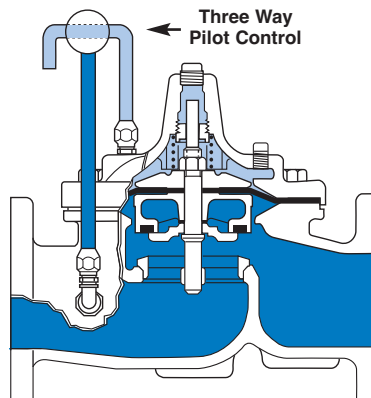
8. After the valve is installed and the system is first pressurized, vent air from the cover chamber and pilot system tubing by loosening fittings at all high points.

Principles of Operation



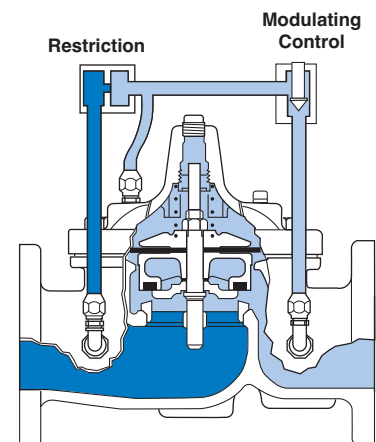
Tight Closing Operation

When pressure from the valve inlet (or an equivalent independent operating pressure) is applied to the diaphragm chamber the valve closes drip-tight.



Full Open Operation

When pressure in diaphragm chamber is relieved to a zone of lower pressure (usually atmosphere) the line pressure (5 psi Min.) at the valve inlet opens the valve.



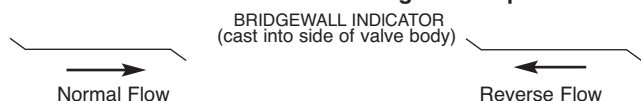
Modulating Action

Valve modulates when diaphragm pressure is held at an intermediate point between inlet and discharge pressure. With the use of a Cla-Val. "modulating control," which reacts to line pressure changes, the pressure above the diaphragm is varied, allowing the valve to throttle and compensate for the change.

Flow Direction

The flow through the 100-01 Hytrol Valve can be in one of two directions. When flow is “up-and-over the seat,” it is in “normal” flow and the valve will fail in the open position. When flow is “over-the seat-and down,” it is in “reverse” flow and the valve will fail in the closed position. There are no permanent flow arrow markings.

The valve must be installed according to nameplate data.



Recommended Tools

1. Three pressure gauges with ranges suitable to the installation to be put at Hytrol inlet, outlet and cover connections.
2. Cla-Val Model X101 Valve Position Indicator. This provides visual indication of valve position without disassembly of valve.
3. Other items are: suitable hand tools such as screwdrivers, wrenches, etc. soft jawed (brass or aluminum) vise, 400 grit wet or dry sandpaper and water for cleaning.

Troubleshooting

The following troubleshooting information deals strictly with the Model 100-01 Hytrol Valve. This assumes that all other components of the pilot control system have been checked out and are in proper working condition. (See appropriate sections in Technical Manual for complete valve).

All trouble shooting is possible without removing the valve from the line or removing the cover. It is highly recommended to permanently install a Model X101 Valve Position Indicator and three gauges in unused Hytrol inlet, outlet and cover connections.

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Fails to Close	Closed isolation valves in control system, or in main line.	Open Isolation valves.
	Lack of cover chamber pressure.	Check upstream pressure, pilot system, strainer, tubing, valves, or needle valves for obstruction.
	Diaphragm damaged. (See Diaphragm Check.)	Replace diaphragm.
	Diaphragm assembly inoperative. Corrosion or excessive scale build up on valve stem. (See Freedom of Movement Check)	Clean and polish stem. Inspect and replace any damaged or badly eroded part.
	Mechanical obstruction. Object lodged in valve. (See Freedom of Movement Check)	Remove obstruction.
	Worn disc. (See Tight Sealing Check)	Replace disc.
	Badly scored seat. (See Tight Sealing Check)	Replace seat.
Fails to Open	Closed upstream and/or downstream isolation valves in main line.	Open isolation valves.
	Insufficient line pressure.	Check upstream pressure. (Minimum 5 psi flowing line pressure differential.)
	Diaphragm assembly inoperative. Corrosion or excessive buildup on valve stem. (See Freedom of Movement Check)	Clean and polish stem. Inspect and replace any damaged or badly eroded part.
	Diaphragm damaged. (For valves in "reverse flow" only)	Replace diaphragm.

After checking out probable causes and remedies, the following three checks can be used to diagnose the nature of the problem before maintenance is started. They must be done in the order shown.

Three Checks

The 100-01 Hytrol Valve has only one moving part (the diaphragm and disc assembly). So, there are only three major types of problems to be considered.

First: Valve is stuck - that is, the diaphragm assembly is not free to move through a full stroke either from open to close or vice versa.

Second: Valve is free to move and can't close because of a worn out diaphragm.

Third: Valve leaks even though it is free to move and the diaphragm isn't leaking.

CAUTION:

*Care should be taken when doing the troubleshooting checks on the 100-01 Hytrol Valve. These checks do require the valve to open fully. This will either allow a high flow rate through the valve, or the downstream pressure will quickly increase to the inlet pressure. In some cases, this can be very harmful. Where this is the case, and there are no block valves in the system to protect the downstream piping, it should be realized that **the valve cannot be serviced under pressure**. Steps should be taken to remedy this situation before proceeding any further.*

Diaphragm Check (#1)

1. Shut off pressure to the Hytrol Valve by slowly closing upstream and downstream isolation valves. **SEE CAUTION.**
2. Disconnect or close all pilot control lines to the valve cover and leave only one fitting in highest point of cover open to atmosphere.
3. With the cover vented to atmosphere, slowly open upstream isolation valve to allow some pressure into the Hytrol Valve body. Observe the open cover tapping for signs of continuous flow. It is not necessary to fully open isolating valve. Volume in cover chamber capacity chart will be displaced as valve moves to open position. Allow sufficient time for diaphragm assembly to shift positions. If there is no continuous flow, you can be quite certain the diaphragm is sound and the diaphragm assembly is tight. If the fluid appears to flow continuously this is a good reason to believe the diaphragm is either damaged or it is loose on the stem. In either case, this is sufficient cause to remove the valve cover and investigate the leakage. (See "Maintenance" Section for procedure.)

COVER CHAMBER CAPACITY (Liquid Volume displaced when valve opens)

Valve size (inches)	Displacement	
	Gallons	Liters
1 1/4	.020	.07
1 1/2	.020	.07
2	.032	.12
2 1/2	.043	.16
3	.080	.30
4	.169	.64
6	.531	2.0
8	1.26	4.8
10	2.51	9.5
12	4.00	15.1
14	6.50	24.6
16	9.57	36.2
20	12.00	45.4
24	29.00	109.8
30	42.00	197.0
36	90.00	340.0

Freedom of Movement Check (#2)

4. Determining the Hytrol Valve's freedom of movement can be done by one of two methods.
5. For most valves it can be done after completing Diaphragm Check (Steps 1, 2, and 3). **SEE CAUTION.** At the end of step 3 the valve should be fully open.
6. If the valve has a Cla-Val X101 Position Indicator, observe the indicator to see that the valve opens wide. Mark the point of maximum opening.
7. Re-connect enough of the control system to permit the application of inlet pressure to the cover. Open pilot system cock so pressure flows from the inlet into the cover.
8. While pressure is building up in the cover, the valve should close smoothly. There is a hesitation in every Hytrol Valve closure, which can be mistaken for a mechanical bind. The stem will appear to stop moving very briefly before going to the closed position. This slight pause is caused by the diaphragm flexing at a particular point in the valve's travel and is not caused by a mechanical bind.
9. When closed, a mark should be made on the X101 Valve position indicator corresponding to the "closed" position. The distance between the two marks should be approximately the stem travel shown in chart.

STEM TRAVEL

(Fully Open to Fully Closed)

Valve Size (inches)		Travel (inches)	
Inches	MM	Inches	MM
1 1/4	32	0.4	10
1 1/2	40	0.4	10
2	50	0.6	15
2 1/2	65	0.7	18
3	80	0.8	20
4	100	1.1	28
6	150	1.7	43
8	200	2.3	58
10	250	2.8	71
12	300	3.4	86
14	350	4.0	100
16	400	4.5	114
20	500	5.6	143
24	600	6.7	165
30	800	7.5	190
36	900	8.5	216

10. If the stroke is different than that shown in stem travel chart this is a good reason to believe something is mechanically restricting the stroke of the valve at one end of its travel. If the flow does not stop through the valve when in the indicated "closed" position, the obstruction probably is between the disc and the seat. If the flow does stop, then the obstruction is more likely in the cover. In either case, the cover must be removed, and the obstruction located and removed. The stem should also be checked for scale build-up. (See "Maintenance, section for procedure.)

11. For valves 6" and smaller, the Hytrol Valve's freedom of movement check can also be done after all pressure is removed from the valve. **SEE CAUTION.** After closing inlet and outlet isolation valves and bleeding pressure from the valve, check that the cover chamber and the body are temporarily vented to atmosphere. Insert fabricated tool into threaded hole in top of valve stem, and lift the diaphragm assembly manually. Note any roughness. The diaphragm assembly should move smoothly throughout entire valve stroke. The tool is fabricated from rod that is threaded on one end to fit valve stem and has a "T" bar handle of some kind on the other end for easy gripping. (See chart in Step 4 of "Disassembly" Section.)

12. Place marks on this diaphragm assembly lifting tool when the valve is closed and when manually positioned open. The distance between the two marks should be approximately the stem travel shown in stem travel chart. If the stroke is different than that shown, there is a good reason to believe something is mechanically restricting the stroke of the valve. The cover must be removed, and the obstruction located and removed. The stem should also be checked for scale build-up. (See "Maintenance" Section for procedure.)

Tight Sealing Check (#3)

13. Test for seat leakage after completing checks #1 & #2 (Steps 1 to 12). **SEE CAUTION.** Close the isolation valve downstream of the Hytrol Valve. Apply inlet pressure to the cover of the valve, wait until it closes. Install a pressure gauge between the two closed valves using one of the two ports in the outlet side of the Hytrol. Watch the pressure gauge. If the pressure begins to climb, then either the downstream isolation valve is permitting pressure to creep back, or the Hytrol is allowing pressure to go through it. Usually the pressure at the Hytrol inlet will be higher than on the isolation valve discharge, so if the pressure goes up to the inlet pressure, you can be sure the Hytrol is leaking. Install another gauge downstream of isolating valve. If the pressure between the valves only goes up to the pressure on the isolation valve discharge, the Hytrol Valve is holding tight, and it was just the isolation valve leaking.

Maintenance

Preventative Maintenance

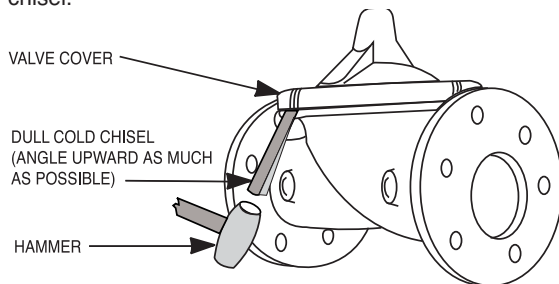
The Cla-Val Co. Model 100-01 Hytrol Valve requires no lubrication or packing and a minimum of maintenance. However, a periodic inspection schedule should be established to determine how the operating conditions of the system are affecting the valve. The effect of these actions must be determined by inspection.

Disassembly

Inspection or maintenance can be accomplished without removing the valve from the line. Repair kits with new diaphragm and disc are recommended to be on hand before work begins.

WARNING: Maintenance personnel can be injured and equipment damaged if disassembly is attempted with pressure in the valve. **SEE CAUTION.**

1. Close upstream and downstream isolation valves **and independent operating pressure when used** to shut off all pressure to the valve.
2. Loosen tube fittings in the pilot system to remove pressure from valve body and cover chamber. After pressure has been released from the valve, use care to remove the controls and tubing. Note and sketch position of tubing and controls for re-assembly. The schematic in front of the Technical Manual can be used as a guide when reassembling pilot system.
3. Remove cover nuts and remove cover. If the valve has been in service for any length of time, chances are the cover will have to be loosened by driving upward along the edge of the cover with a **dull cold chisel**.



On 6" and smaller valves block and tackle or a power hoist can be used to lift valve cover by inserting proper size eye bolt in place of the center cover plug. On 8" and larger valves there are 4 holes (5/8" — 1 1/2" size) where jacking screws and/or eye bolts may be inserted for lifting purposes. **Pull cover straight up** to keep from damaging the integral seat bearing and stem.

COVER CENTER PLUG SIZE

Valve Size	Thread Size (NPT)
1 1/4" — 1 1/2"	1/4"
2" — 3"	1/2"
4" — 6"	3/4"
8" — 10"	1"
12"	1 1/4"
14"	1 1/2"
16"	2"
20" & 24"	2"
30" & 36"	2"

4. Remove the diaphragm and disc assembly from the valve body. With smaller valves this can be accomplished by hand by **pulling straight up on the stem so as not to damage the seat bearing**. On large valves, an eye bolt of proper size can be installed in the stem and the diaphragm assembly can be then lifted with a block and tackle or power hoist. Take care not to damage the stem or bearings. The valve won't work if these are damaged.

VALVE STEM THREAD SIZE

Valve Size	Thread Size (UNF Internal)
1 1/4" — 2 1/2"	10 — 32
3" — 4"	1/4 — 28
6" — 14"	3/8 — 24
16"	1/2 — 20
20"	3/4 — 16
24"	3/4 — 16
30"	3/4 — 16
36"	3/4 — 16

5. The next item to remove is the stem nut. Examine the stem threads above the nut for signs of mineral deposits or corrosion. If the threads are not clean, use a wire brush to remove as much of the residue as possible. Attach a good fitting wrench to the nut and give it a sharp "rap" rather than a steady pull. Usually several blows are sufficient to loosen the nut for further removal. On the smaller valves, the entire diaphragm assembly can be held by the stem in a vise **equipped with soft brass jaws** before removing the stem nut.

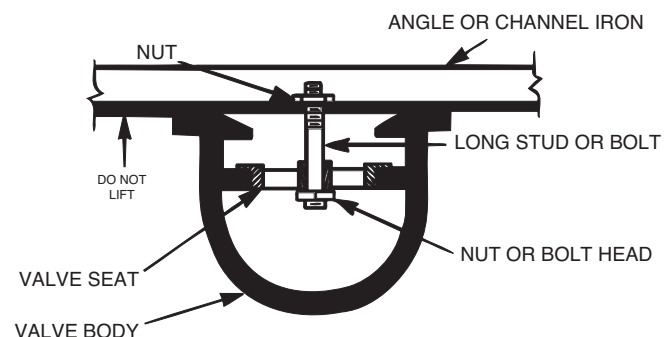
The use of a pipe wrench or a vise without soft brass jaws scars the fine finish on the stem. No amount of careful dressing can restore the stem to its original condition. Damage to the finish of the stem can cause the stem to bind in the bearings and the valve will not open or close.

6. After the stem nut has been removed, the diaphragm assembly breaks down into its component parts. Removal of the disc from the disc retainer can be a problem if the valve has been in service for a long time. Using two screwdrivers inserted along the outside edge of the disc usually will accomplish its removal. Care should be taken to preserve the spacer washers in water, particularly if no new ones are available for re-assembly.

7. The only part left in the valve body is the seat which ordinarily does not require removal. Careful cleaning and polishing of inside and outside surfaces with 400 wet/dry sandpaper will usually restore the seat's sharp edge. If, however, it is badly worn and replacement is necessary, it can be easily removed.

Seats in valve sizes 1 1/4" through 6" are threaded into the valve body. They can be removed with accessory X109 Seat Removing Tool available from the factory. On 8" and larger valves, the seat is held in place by flat head machine screws. Use a tight-fitting, long shank screwdriver to prevent damage to seat screws. If upon removal of the screws the seat cannot be lifted out, it will be necessary to use a piece of angle or channel iron with a hole drilled in the center. Place it across the body so a long stud can be inserted through the center hole in the seat and the hole in the angle iron. By tightening the nut a uniform upward force is exerted on the seat for removal.

NOTE: Do not lift up on the end of the angle iron as this may force the integral bearing out of alignment, causing the stem to bind.



Lime Deposits

One of the easiest ways to remove lime deposits from the valve stem or other metal parts is to dip them in a 5-percent muriatic acid solution just long enough for the deposit to dissolve. This will remove most of the common types of deposits. **CAUTION: USE EXTREME CARE WHEN HANDLING ACID.** Rinse parts in water before handling. If the deposit is not removed by acid, then a fine grit (400) wet or dry sandpaper can be used with water.

Reassembly

1. Reassembly is the reverse of the disassembly procedure. If a new disc has been installed, it may require a different number of spacer washers to obtain the right amount of “grip” on the disc. When the diaphragm assembly has been tightened to a point where the diaphragm cannot be twisted, the disc should be compressed very slightly by the disc guide. Excessive compression should be avoided. Use just enough spacer washers to hold the disc firmly without noticeable compression.

2. **MAKE SURE THE STEM NUT IS VERY TIGHT.** Attach a good fitting wrench to the nut and give it a sharp “rap” rather than a steady pull. Usually several blows are sufficient to tighten the stem nut for final tightening. Failure to do so could allow the diaphragm to pull loose and tear when subjected to pressure.

Inspection of Parts

After the valve has been disassembled, each part should be examined carefully for signs of wear, corrosion, or any other abnormal condition. Usually, it is a good idea to replace the rubber parts (diaphragm and disc) unless they are free of signs of wear. These are available in a repair kit. Any other parts which appear doubtful should be replaced. **WHEN ORDERING PARTS, BE SURE TO GIVE COMPLETE NAMEPLATE DATA, ITEM NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION.**

NOTE: If a new disc isn't available, the existing disc can be turned over, exposing the unused surface for contact with the seat. The disc should be replaced as soon as practical.

3. Carefully install the diaphragm assembly by lowering the stem through the seat bearing. Take care not to damage the stem or bearing. Line up the diaphragm holes with the stud or bolt holes on the body. on larger valves with studs, it may be necessary to hold the diaphragm assembly up part way while putting the diaphragm over the studs.

4. Put spring in place and replace cover. Make sure diaphragm is lying smooth under the cover.

5. Tighten cover nuts firmly using a cross-over pattern until all nuts are tight.

6. Test Hytrol Valve before re-installing pilot valve system.

Test Procedure After Valve Assembly

There are a few simple tests which can be made in the field to make sure the Hytrol Valve has been assembled properly. Do these before installing pilot system and returning valve to service. These are similar to the three troubleshooting tests.

1. Check the diaphragm assembly for freedom of movement after all pressure is removed from the valve. **SEE CAUTION.** Insert fabricated tool into threaded hole in top of valve stem, and lift the diaphragm assembly manually. Note any roughness, sticking or grabbing. The diaphragm assembly should move smoothly throughout entire valve stroke. The tool is fabricated from rod that is threaded on one end to fit valve stem (See chart in Step 4 of “Disassembly” section.) and has a “T” Bar handle of some kind on the other end for easy gripping.

Place marks on this diaphragm assembly lifting tool when the valve is closed and when manually positioned open. The distance between the two marks should be approximately the stem travel shown in stem travel chart. (See “Freedom of Movement Check” section.) If the stroke is different than that shown, there is a good reason to believe something is mechanically restricting the stroke of the valve. The cover must be removed, the obstruction located and removed. (See “Maintenance” Section for procedure.)

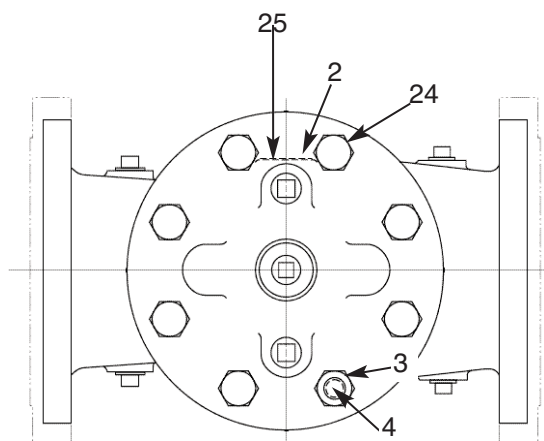
Due to the weight of the diaphragm assembly this procedure is not possible on valves 8” and larger. on these valves, the same determination can be made by carefully introducing a low pressure-less than five psi) into the valve body with the cover vented. **SEE CAUTION.** Looking in cover center hole see the diaphragm assembly lift easily without hesitation, and then settle back easily when the pressure is removed.

2. To check the valve for drip-tight closure, a line should be connected from the inlet to the cover, and pressure applied at the inlet of the valve. If properly assembled, the valve should hold tight with as low as ten PSI at the inlet. See “Tight Sealing Check” section.)

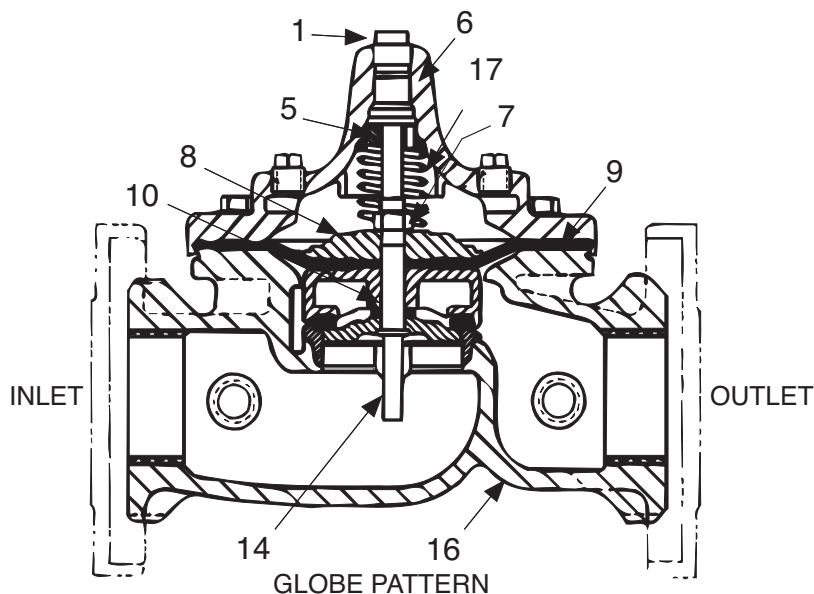
3. With the line connected from the inlet to the cover, apply full working pressure to the inlet. Check all around the cover for any leaks. Re-tighten cover nuts if necessary to stop leaks past the diaphragm.

4. Remove pressure, then re-install the pilot system and tubing exactly as it was prior to removal. **Bleed air from all high points.**

5. Follow steps under “Start-Up and Adjustment” Section in Technical Manual for returning complete valve back to service.



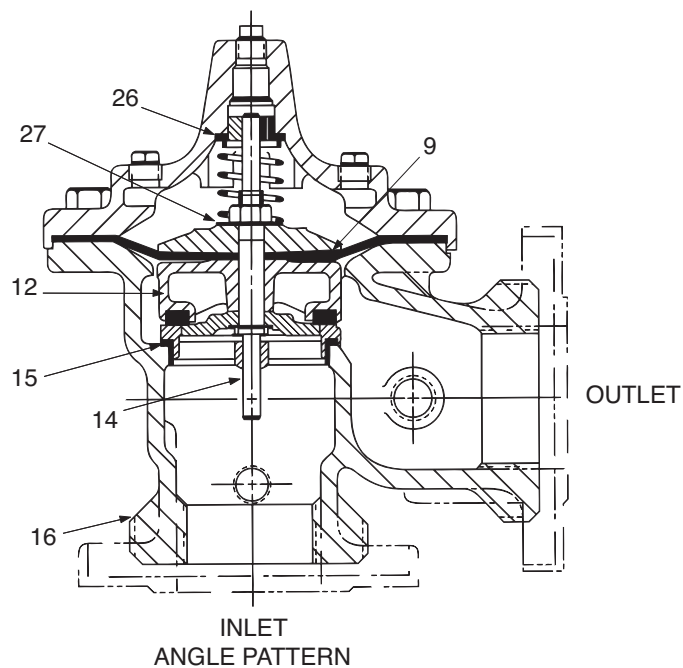
TOP VIEW



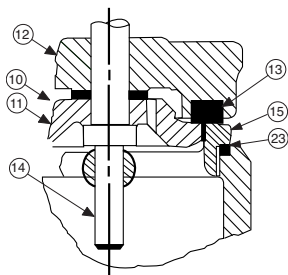
GLOBE PATTERN

PARTS LIST

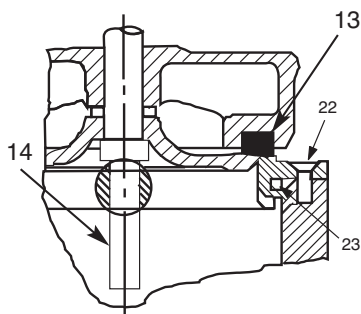
Item	Description
1.	Pipe Plug
2.	Drive Screws (for nameplate)
3.	Hex Nut (8" and larger)
4.	Stud (8" and larger)
5.	Cover Bearing
6.	Cover
7.	Stem Nut
8.	Diaphragm Washer
9.	Diaphragm
10.	Spacer Washers
11.	Disc Guide
12.	Disc Retainer
13.	Disc
14.	Stem
15.	Seat
16.	Body
17.	Spring
22.	Flat Head Screws (8" and larger)
23.	Seat O-Ring
24.	Hex head Bolt (1 1/4" thru 4")
25.	Nameplate
26.	Upper Spring Washer (Epoxy coated valves only)
27.	Lower Spring Washer (Epoxy coated valves only)
28.	Cover Bearing Housing (16" only)
29.	Cover O-Ring (16" only)
30.	Hex Bolt (16" only)
31.	Pipe Cap (16" only)



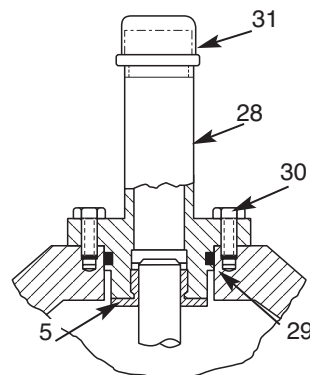
INLET
ANGLE PATTERN



1 1/4" - 6" SEAT DETAIL



8" - 24" SEAT DETAIL



16" COVER DETAIL

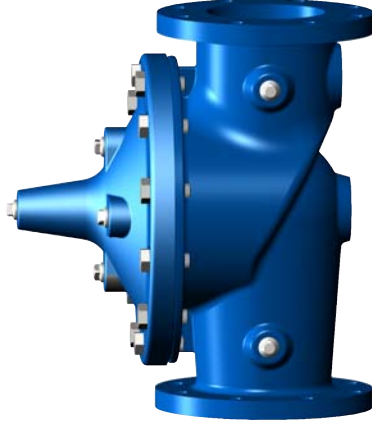


—MODEL—100-01 Hytrol Valve Service Data

Description 100-01 Hytrol Valve

The Cla-Val Model 100-01 Hytrol Valve is a main valve for Cla-Val Automatic Control Valves. It is a hydraulically operated, diaphragm-actuated, globe or angle pattern valve.

This valve consists of three major components; body, diaphragm assembly, and cover. The diaphragm assembly is the only moving part. The diaphragm assembly uses a diaphragm of nylon fabric bonded with synthetic rubber. A synthetic rubber disc, contained on three and one half sides by a disc retainer and disc guide, forms a seal with the valve seat when pressure is applied above the diaphragm. The diaphragm assembly forms a sealed chamber in the upper portion of the valve, separating operating pressure from line pressure.



Description 100-20 600 Series Hytrol Valve

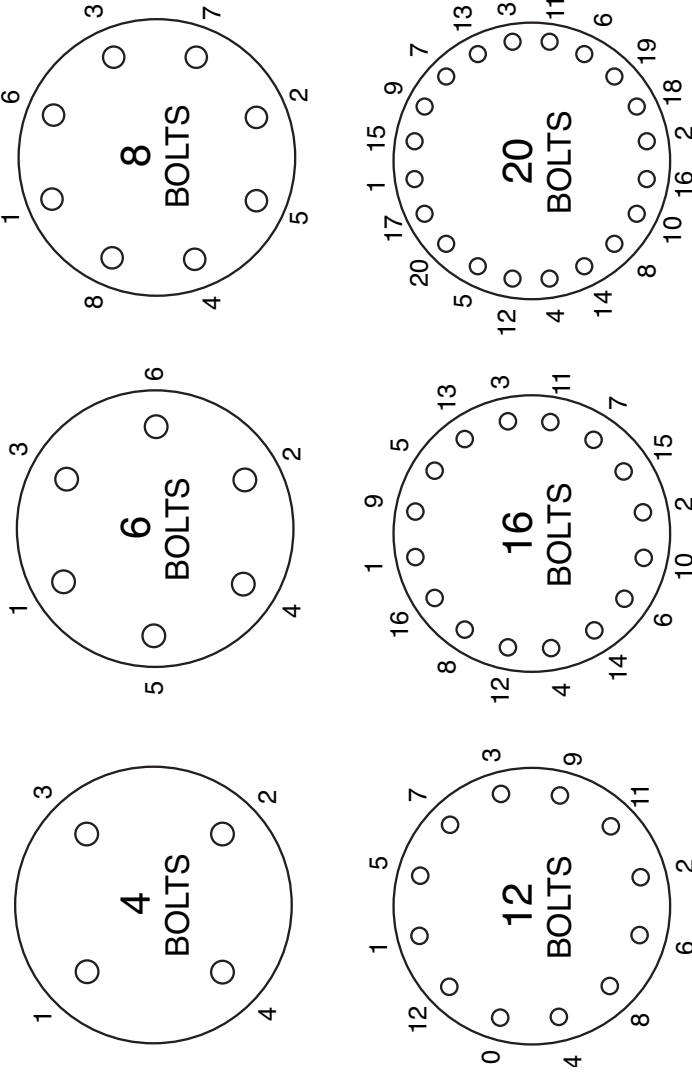
The Cla-Val Model 100-20 Hytrol Valve (600 Series main valve) have only one part -the body- that is different from standard 100 Series Cla-Val main valve parts. The remaining parts of the 600 Series main valve are standard Cla-Val main valve parts. All service and maintenance information for the standard 100 Series main valves also apply to the 600 series main valves.

The most important thing to remember when ordering main valve repair kits and replacement parts, except for the body, all other parts are going to be for a smaller size main valve. Cla-Val identifies main valve parts with the flange size of the standard 100 Series main valve. Refer to the "Main Valve Sizes" chart below.

HYTROL Service Data

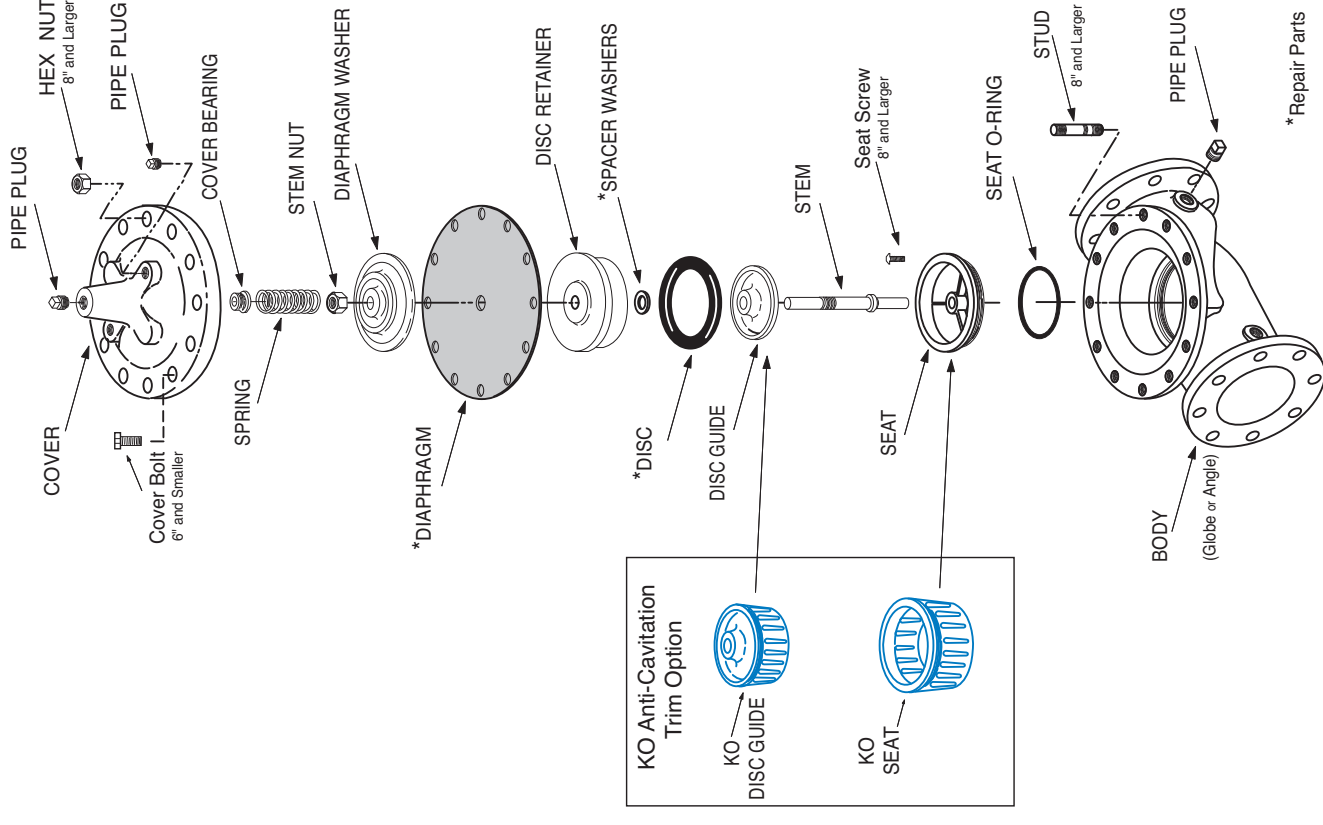
HYTROL SIZE				Stem Travel		Cover Capacity Displacement		Valve Stem Thread UNF-Internal	Cover Center Plug NPT	Cover Nut or Bolt			Cover Lifting Holes UNC	Cover Plug		Cover Torque		Stem Nut**		Stem Nut Torque (ft. Lbs.)	
100-01	100-20	inches	mm	inches	mm	Gallons	Liters			Thread (Bolt)	Socket	Qty		Thread	Socket	ft. Lbs.	in. Lbs.	Thread	Socket (Long)	Lubed	DRY
1"	25			0.3	8			10 - 32	1/4"	1/4" - 20 (B)	7/16"	8				4	48	3/8" - 24		4	6
1 1/4"	32			0.4	10	0.020	0.07	10 - 32	1/4"	5/16" - 18 (B)	1/2"	8				8	96	7/16" - 20		6	10
1 1/2"	40			0.4	10	0.020	0.07	10 - 32	1/4"	5/16" - 18 (B)	1/2"	8				8	96	7/16" - 20		6	10
2"	50			0.6	15	0.032	0.12	10 - 32	1/2"	3/8" - 16 (B)	9/16"	8		3/8"	7/16"	12		1/2" - 20	3/4"	10	15
2 1/2"	65			0.7	18	0.043	0.16	10 - 32	1/2"	7/16" - 14 (B)	5/8"	8		1/2"	9/16"	20		5/8" - 18	15/16"	21	30
3"	80	4"	100	0.8	20	0.080	0.30	1/4 - 28	1/2"	1/2" - 13 (B)	3/4"	8		1/2"	9/16"	30		5/8" - 18	15/16"	21	30
4"	100	6"	150	1.1	23	0.169	0.64	1/4 - 28	3/4"	3/4" - 10 (B)	1 1/8"	8		3/4"	5/8"	110		3/4" - 16	1 1/16"	40	60
6"	150	8"	200	1.7	43	0.531	2.00	3/8 - 24	3/4"	3/4" - 10 (B)	1 1/8"	12		3/4"	5/8"	110		7/8" - 14	1 5/16"	85	125
8"	200	10"	250	2.3	58	1.26	4.80	3/8 - 24	1"	3/4" - 10	1 1/4"	16	5/8" - 11	1"	13/16"	110		1 1/8" - 12	1 13/16"	125	185
10"	250	12"	300	2.8	71	2.51	9.50	3/8 - 24	1"	7/8" - 9	1 1/16"	20	3/4" - 10	1"	13/16"	160		1 1/2" - 12	1 7/8"	252	375
12"	300	16"	400	3.4	86	4.0	15.10	3/8 - 24	1 1/4"	1 1/8" - 7	1 13/16"	20	3/4" - 10	1"	13/16"	390		1 1/2" - 12	2 1/2"	270	400
14"	350			3.9	99	6.5	24.60	3/8 - 24	1 1/2"	1 1/4" - 7	2"	20	1" - 8	1"	13/16"	545		1 1/2" - 12	2 1/2"	280	420
16"	400	20", 24"	600	4.5	114	9.6	36.20	1/2 - 20	2"	1 1/4" - 7	2"	20	1" - 8	1"	13/16"	545		2" - 16	3"	500	750
20"	500			5.63	143	12	45.40	3/4 - 16	1 1/2"	1 3/8" - 6	2 1/8"	24	1" - 8	1"	13/16"	670		2 1/4" - 16	3 1/2"	930	N/R
24"	600	30"	800	6.75	165	29.0	108.80	3/4 - 16*	3/4"	1 1/2" - 12	2 3/8"	24	1 1/8" - 7	1"	13/16"	800		3" - 12	Special	1350	N/R
Grade 5 Bolts "Heavy" Grade Nuts Tighten cover nuts in a "star" cross-over pattern														Grade 5 Bolts "Heavy" Grade Nuts Tighten cover nuts in a "star" cross-over pattern		Grade 5 Bolts "Heavy" Grade Nuts Tighten cover nuts in a "star" cross-over pattern		** Must Use ONLY Cla-Val Supplied part			

BOLT/NUT TORQUING PROCEDURES ON VALVE COVERS



Follow this procedure when reassembling MAIN Valve:

1. Tightens bolts/nuts in a "Star" or "Cross-Over" pattern following the numbers shown above to insure that cover seats evenly on the diaphragm material and body.
2. Torque the bolt/nuts in three stages with a "Star" or "Cross-Over" pattern for each stage:
 - A. To approximately 10% of final torque.
 - B. To approximately 75% of final torque.
 - C. To final required torque.
3. Valves that are to be tested to 375 PSI or higher should be retorqued after 24 hours.



*Repair Parts