



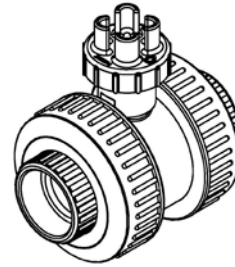
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SC Series Full Block® True Union Ball Valve

- **SC Series designed for buried service. Use standard Champion style sprinkler-key wrench with triangle handle, or Lasco Plastic Key Wrench (VALVE KEY 1) to operate (not included).**
- **Can also be used in standard service by manually turning the operating nut.**
- **Slo-Close operation with Patented gear-driven operating nut. Turn nut 360° clockwise, and ball will rotate 90° to close valve.**
- **Prevents shock from the sudden closure of a standard quarter turn ball valve.**
- **Replaces Gate Valves in irrigation piping systems, as well as other applications.**
- **Slo-Close valves are to be operated in the Open or Closed position. Do not attempt to meter or throttle in a partially open/closed position.**

Climate conditions: PVC valves (and pipe & fittings) are pressure rated at 73 deg F, and must be de-rated as operating temperatures increase. Normally, we are referring to the fluid passing through the system, but in this case, we are also talking about the exterior environment. Once plastic pipe, valves and fittings are in a box and / or down hole, away from direct sunlight, they will be closer to ambient, so they can function at their rated pressure.

During construction, on a day with 85 deg F heat and direct-sun exposure, the surface temps of thermoplastic piping components may reach in excess of 140 deg F. PVC is fully de-rated for pressure at 140 deg, and can start to mal-form at 160 deg. So these components may be damaged and unusable after reaching this rate of heat.

The benefits of using a PVC Slo-Close valves (complete corrosion resistance and avoidance of water hammer, ease of installation) can be attained if the installing contractor takes care during construction to:

Avoid storing them in direct sunlight or very hot areas.

Avoid leaving them exposed to sunlight in open trenches

Allow the valves, pipe and fittings to cool and settle before pressurizing them with water.

Re-check the tightness of the union nuts prior to pressurizing the system.

These recommendations apply to any thermoplastic pipe, valves & fittings (PVC, or HDPE).



WARNING: Cancer and Reproductive Harm – www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

OPERATION, INSTALLATION, & MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Operation: Rotate handle slowly 360° clockwise to close, 360° counter-clockwise to open. Do not attempt to turn past the stops. Handle can be turned manually or by use of standard key wrench for direct buried service. Cycle time to open, 5-10 seconds. Cycle time to close, 3-5 seconds.

Installation:

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION PRIOR TO INSTALLING AND USING COLONIAL VALVE VALVES, STRAINERS, FILTERS, AND OTHER ASSOCIATED PRODUCTS. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY.

1. Colonial Valve guarantees its products against defects in material and workmanship only. Colonial Valve assumes no responsibility for damage or injury resulting from improper installation, misapplication, or misuse of any product.
2. Colonial Valve assumes no responsibility for damage or injury resulting from chemical incompatibility between its products and the process fluids to which they are subjected. Compatibility charts provided in Colonial Valve literature are based on ambient temperatures of 70°F and are for reference only. Customer should always test to determine application correctness.
3. Consult Colonial Valve literature to determine operating pressure and temperature limitations before installing any Colonial Valve product. Note that the maximum recommended fluid velocity through any Colonial Valve product is five feet per second. Higher flow rates can result in possible damage due to water hammer effect. Also note that maximum operating pressure is dependent upon material selection as well as operating temperature.
4. Colonial Valve products are designed primarily for use with non-compressible liquids. They should NEVER be used or tested with compressible fluids such as compressed air or gas.
5. Temperature effect on piping systems should always be considered when the systems are initially designed. Piping systems are required to be designed and supported to prevent excess mechanical loading on Colonial Valve equipment due to system misalignment, shock, vibration, weight, and the effects of thermal expansion and contraction.
6. Trench depth is also an important consideration in freezing climates. Installing the pipe deeper gives it more protection against frost. Where possible, all the pipe, valves and fittings should be installed below the soil frost line. Because PVC plastic products become brittle below 40°F, Colonial Valve recommends caution in their installation and use below this temperature.

NOTE: Be sure that the valve is installed in the proper direction, per the Flow arrow indicated on the valve body.

Using Union Nuts:

Be sure that face o-rings are properly seated and mating with the end-connectors prior to tightening union nuts. The face of the end connector must be squarely aligned with valve body and must fit flush against the o-ring seal. NOTE: DO NOT USE THE UNION NUT TO DRAW TOGETHER ANY GAPS BETWEEN THE END CONNECTOR AND THE O-RING OR VALVE BODY.

Valve should be in the OPEN position when tightening union nuts. Install with FLOW ARROW in proper orientation.

Tighten union nuts with the valve in the OPEN position. It is mandatory to avoid the misalignment of the mating pipes, as this can cause excess stress on the valve, and can create a false "hand-tight" condition. With proper alignment, all union nut connections for ½-2" plastic valves should be "hand-tight". For valves 2" and larger, a strap wrench or approved union-nut wrench may be used to tighten the nut 1/10th turn maximum past hand-tight.

Care should be taken to keep the body threads and the internal threads of the union nuts clean. If dirt is present, the threads should be rinsed with clean water to facilitate tightening

SOCKET CONNECTION:

Socket end connections are manufactured to ASTM D2467-94. Solvent cementing of socket end connections to pipe should be performed per ASTM specifications D2855-87. Cut pipe square. Chamfer and deburr pipe. Surfaces must be cleaned and free of moisture, oil, dirt and other foreign material. Remove assembly nuts and end connectors from valve body. Slide assembly nuts, with threads facing valve, onto pipe to which the end connector is to be cemented. Apply primer to inside socket surface of end connector. Never allow primer or cement to contact valve ball or end connector o-ring sealing surfaces, as leaking may result. Use a scrubbing motion. Repeat applications may be necessary to soften the surface of the socket. Next, liberally apply primer to the male end of the pipe to the length of the socket depth. Again apply to the socket, without delay apply cement to the pipe while the surface is still wet with primer. Next apply cement lightly, but uniformly to the inside of the socket. Apply a second coat of cement to the pipe, and assemble the end connector to the pipe, rotating the end connector 1/4 turn in one direction as it is slipped to full depth on to the pipe. The end connector should be held in position for approx. 30 seconds to allow the connection to "set". After assembly wipe off excess cement. Full set time is a minimum of 30 minutes at 60 to 100° F. CONSULT PRIMER AND CEMENT MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO VERIFY PROPER SET AND CURE TIME.

THREADED CONNECTION:

Threaded end connections are manufactured to ASTM specifications D2464. F437 and ANSI B1.20.1. Due to the variable quality and tolerances of plastic male threaded nipples, Colonial no longer recommends the use of PTFE (Teflon®) tape. **We recommend using the following thread sealant: IPS WELD-ON All Seal™.** To provide a leak proof joint, the pipe should be threaded into the end connection "hand tight". A strap wrench may be used to tighten the joint an additional 1/2 turn past hand tight. Tightening beyond this point may induce excessive stress that could cause failure.

FLANGED CONNECTION:

Flange bolts should be tight enough to slightly compress the gasket and make a good seal, without distorting or putting excessive stress on the flanges. Suitable washers should be used between the bolt head and flange and the nut and flange. Bolts should be tightened in alternating sequence.

Maintenance:

ADJUSTMENT FOR SEAT WEAR:

CAUTION MUST BE TAKEN WHEN WORKING ON THIS VALVE. THE PIPING SYSTEM MUST BE DEPRESSURIZED. PROPER CARE MUST BE TAKEN. CONSULT M.S.D.S. (MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS) INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR SPECIFIC APPLICATION.

In the event that a leak occurs from seat wear, there is no need to remove the valve cartridge from the system. Make sure the system is de-pressurized. With the valve in place, in the open position, tighten (1/10th turn max) on the upstream side (side featuring the word "ADJUST"). This will increase the load of the carrier on the ball, to compensate for seat wear.

TO DISASSEMBLE FOR MAINTENANCE: Depressurize and drain the system. Remove union nuts. Open the valve.

Pull the locking strip on the "ADJUST" side of the valve. Close the valve. Push out the carrier by pressing on the ball from the opposite side.

With the carrier removed, you have access to the seats. The stem can also be removed at this time, after removing the handle. A complete line of repair parts is available.

