The ABFV Series is offered with standard 316 SS disc, a through shaft that does not come in contact with the media, and choices of EPDM, BUNA-N, or fluoroelastomer liners for great chemical compatibility. Valve design has integral ISO mounting for direct mount actuators creating a more compact automated package. Body is epoxy coated for durable and attractive finish. Liner fully covers the body and assures tight seal with mating flanges without additional gaskets. One-piece shaft ensures positive valve positioning and is an anti-blowout design.

ABFV valves come in two-way and three-way packages. Three-way assemblies include valves and actuators mounted onto a 125# cast iron tee. When ordering you have the choice of valve arrangement for mixing or diverting applications. Valves come in lug or wafer style and wafer models have guide holes for bolts.

ABFV is an economical automated valve package with either an electric or pneumatic actuator. Electrically actuated models are weatherproof, NEMA 4, powered by standard 115 VAC supply, and are available in either two-position or proportional control. Two-position actuators use the 115 VAC input to drive each of the valve ports open or closed, while the modulating actuator accepts a 4 to 20 mA input for infinite valve positioning. Actuator features include thermal overload protection to withstand stall conditions, visual position indication and a permanently lubricated gear train.

The pneumatic double acting actuator uses an air supply to drive each of the actuator ports. Spring return pneumatic actuators use the air supply to drive the valve stem one direction, and internally loaded springs return the valve to its original position. Also available is the SV3 solenoid valve to electrically switch the supply pressure between the air supply ports. Actuators are constructed of anodized aluminum and are epoxy coated for years of corrosion free service.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**Valve Body**

Service: Compatible liquids and gases.

Body: 2-way or 3-way.

Line Size: 2" to 12".

End Connections: Wafer or lug pattern designed for flanges to ANSI B16.1, BS4504, DIN 2501.

Pressure Limits: Up to 8°: 225 psi (15.5 bar); 10° – 12°: 150 psi (10.3 bar).

Wetted Materials: Disc: 316 SS; Liner: EPDM BUNA-N, or Fluoroelastomer.

Temperature Limits: EPDM: -30 to 275°F (-34 to 135°C); BUNA-N: 10 to 180°F (-12.2 to 82.2°C); Fluoroelastomer: 400°F (204°C).

Other Materials: Shaft: 316SS; Bottom/Top Bushing: bronze; Body: cast iron; Shaft Seal: EPDM.

**ACTUATORS**

**Electric “U” and “V” Series**

**Power Requirements**: 115 VAC, 50/60 Hz, single phase. Optional 220 VAC, 24 VAC, 12 VDC, and 24 VDC.

**Power Consumption**: (Locked Rotor Current): U_1, V_1: .55A; U_2, 3, 4, V_2, 3, 4: 0.75A; U_5, 6, 7, V_5, 6, 7: 1.1A; U_8, V_8: 2.6A; U_9, V_9: 2.9A. (Only for 115 VAC, for other voltages contact the factory).

**Cycle Time**: (sec. per 90°): U_1, V_1: 2.5; U_2, 3, V_2, 3: 5; U_4, V_4: 10; U_5, 6, V_5, 6: 15; U_7, V_7: 30; U_8, V_8: 12; U_9, V_9: 14. (Only for 115 VAC, for other voltages contact the factory).

**Duty Cycle**: U_1: 75%; U_2 to 7: 25%; U_8, 9: 100%; V_1 to 7: 75%; V_8, 9: 100%.

**Enclosure Rating**: NEMA 4. Optional NEMA 7 (Class 1, Div. II Groups A, B, C, D).

**Housing Material**: Aluminum with thermal bonding polyester powder finish.

**Temperature Limit**: 0 to 150°F (-18 to 65°C).

**Conduit Connection**: 1/2” female NPT.

**Modulating Input (V Series)**: 4 to 20 mA.

**Standard Features**: Manual override and visual position indicator except modulating units.

**Pneumatic “DA” and “SR” Series**

Type: DA series is double acting and SR series is spring return (rack and pinion).

**Normal Supply Pressure**: 80 psi (5.5 bar).

**Maximum Supply Pressure**: 120 psig (8 bar).

**Air Connections**: DA1 to 5 and SR2 to 5: 1/8” female NPT, all others: 1/4” female NPT.


**Housing Material**: Anodized aluminum body and epoxy coated aluminum end caps.

**Temperature Limit**: -4 to 180°F (-20 to 82°C).

**Accessory Mounting**: NAMUR standard.

**Standard Features**: Visual position indicator.

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**Cv Values**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Valve Size</th>
<th>2°</th>
<th>2-1/2°</th>
<th>3°</th>
<th>4°</th>
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</table>
ELECTRIC ACTUATOR
I. BASIC INSTALLATION
1. Operate valve manually and place in the open position. (NOTE: ALL ELECTRIC ACTUATORS ARE SHIPPED IN THE OPEN POSITION.)
2. Remove any mechanical stops the valve might have. (DO NOT REMOVE ANY PARTS NECESSARY FOR THE PROPER OPERATION OF THE VALVE, SUCH AS THE PACKING GLAND, PACKING NUT, ETC.)
3. Ensure that the actuator output shaft and valve stem are aligned properly. If they are not, operate the valve manually until they are correct.
4. Mount actuator to valve. Do not tighten nuts and bolts at this time.
5. Remove actuator cover.
6. Bring power to the actuator. CAUTION: Make sure power is OFF at the main box.
7. Wire the actuator per the diagram attached to the inside of the cover. Special actuators (those with positioner boards, etc.) will have diagrams enclosed inside the cover.
8. Securely tighten bolts used to mount the actuator to a mounting bracket or directly to the valve mounting pad if it is ISO5211 compliant.
9. Cycle the unit several times and check the open and closed positions of the valve. Cams are pre-adjusted at the factory; due to the variety of valve designs and types, however, slight adjustments might be required. (SEE II and III).
10. Replace cover and tighten screws.

II. TO SET THE OPEN POSITION
1. Cycle the valve to the open position by applying power to terminals #1 and #2. The top cam and switch control this position. In the open position, the set screw in the top cam will be accessible.
2. If the valve is not open completely:
   A. Slightly loosen the 8-32 x 1/4” set screw on the top cam.
   B. Rotate the cam clockwise (CW) by hand until the switch makes contact. Contact is made when a slight click can be heard. By making incremental CW movements of the top cam, the valve can be positioned precisely in the desired position.
   C. When the top cam is set, tighten the set screw securely.
3. If the valve opens too far:
   A. Apply power to terminals #1 and #3. This will begin to rotate valve CW. When valve is fully open and in the exact position desired, remove power from actuator.
   B. Loosen the set screw in the top cam.
   C. Rotate the top cam counterclockwise (CCW) until the switch arm drops off the round portion of the cam onto the flat section. A slight click can be heard as the switch changes state.
   D. Continue applying power to terminals #1 and #3 until valve is in the desired position.

III. TO SET THE CLOSED POSITION
1. Apply power to terminals #1 and #3 to move the valve toward the closed position. The bottom cam and switch control the closed position. In the closed position, the set screw in the bottom cam will be accessible.
2. If the valve is not closed completely:
   A. Slightly loosen the 8-32 x 1/4” set screw on the bottom cam.
   B. Rotate the cam counter-clockwise (CCW) by hand until the switch makes contact. Contact is made when a slight click can be heard. By making incremental CCW movements of the bottom cam, the valve can be positioned precisely in the desired position.
   C. When the top cam is set, tighten the set screw securely.
3. If the valve closes too far:
   A. Apply power to terminals #1 and #2. This will begin to rotate valve CCW. When valve is fully closed and in the exact position desired, remove power from actuator.
   B. Loosen the set screw in the top cam.
   C. Rotate the top cam clockwise (CW) until the switch arm drops off the round portion of the cam onto the flat section. A slight click can be heard as the switch is no longer making contact with the round part of the cam.
   D. Continue applying power to terminals #1 and #2 until valve is in the desired position.

IV. MAINTENANCE
Once the actuator has been properly installed, it requires no maintenance. The gear train has been permanently lubricated and in most cases will never be disturbed. In the event it becomes necessary to open the gear box for any reason, however, Shell Darina® #2 grease is recommended for re-lubricating.

V. DUTY CYCLE
Most standard electric actuators are rated for 25% duty cycle at 100% ambient temperature at the rated torque.

VI. THERMAL OVERLOAD
All actuators are equipped with thermal overload protection to guard the motor against damage due to overheating.

VII. MECHANICAL OVERLOAD
All actuators are designed to withstand stall conditions. It is not recommended to subject the unit to repeated stall conditions.

VIII. SPARE PARTS
When ordering parts, please specify:
A. Model # B. Serial # C. Part Description
Recommended spare parts include:
A. Standard actuator: set of cams and switches.
B. Actuators w/positioner: set of cams and switches; 1K potentiometer; valve positioner board.

IX. NEMA 7 ELECTRIC ACTUATORS
In general, operation and maintenance of a NEMA 7 electric actuator is no different than that of a NEMA 4 actuator. However, some precautions must be followed:
1. DO NOT under any circumstances remove the cover of the actuator while in a hazardous location. Removal of the cover while in a hazardous location could cause ignition of hazardous atmospheres.
2. DO NOT under any circumstances use a NEMA 7 electric actuator in a hazardous location that does not meet the specifications for which the actuator was designed.
3. Always mount and cycle test the actuator on the valve in a non-hazardous location.
4. When removing the cover, care must be taken not to scratch, scar or deform the flame path of the cover and base of the actuator, since this will negate the NEMA rating of the enclosure.
5. When replacing the cover on actuators rated for both NEMA 4 & 7, take care that the gasket is in place to assure proper clearance after the cover is secured. After the cover screws are tightened, the clearance between the cover and the base should be checked.
6. All electrical connections must be in accordance with the specifications for which the unit is being used.
7. Should the unit ever require maintenance, remove from the hazardous location before attempting to work on the unit.
If the actuator is in a critical application, it is advisable to have a standby unit in stock.

XI. TROUBLESHOOTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMPTOM</th>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actuator does</td>
<td>• Power is not on</td>
<td>• Turn on Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not respond to</td>
<td>• Actuator wired incorrectly</td>
<td>• Check wiring diagram; re-wire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control signal</td>
<td>• Incorrect voltage</td>
<td>• Bring correct supply to actuator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Thermal Overload</td>
<td>• Allow motor to cool; resets automatically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Actuator and Valve in opposite positions</td>
<td>• Remove actuator; remount after 90° turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>when actuator installed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuator will</td>
<td>• Travel limit switch set incorrectly</td>
<td>• Set cams per instructions; install correct unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not open and/or</td>
<td>• Valve torque too high</td>
<td>• Remove stops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close completely</td>
<td>• Mechanical stops not removed when installing actuator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valve oscillates</td>
<td>• Torque of valve too high</td>
<td>• Torque of valve too high; Install brake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Actuator without brake</td>
<td>• Adjust brake; tighten screw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>installed on butterfly valve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Motor brake misadjusted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuator motor</td>
<td>• Gear damaged/sheared pin</td>
<td>• Contact factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>runs but output</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaft does not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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PNEUMATIC ACTUATOR

NOTE: For optimal operation, 3PBV actuators should be run with a supply of clean, lubricated air.

SPRING RETURN ACTUATORS
Air to PORT 2 (the right hand port) causes the actuator to turn CCW. Loss of air to PORT 2 causes air to exhaust and the actuator turns CW. This is the FAIL CLOSE operation.

DOUBLE ACTING ACTUATORS
Air to PORT 2 (the right hand port) causes the actuator to turn CCW. Air to PORT 1 (the left hand port) causes the actuator to turn CW.

DISASSEMBLING STANDARD ACTUATORS
IMPORTANT: Before beginning disassembly, ensure that the air supply to the actuator has been disconnected, all accessories have been removed and that the actuator has been dismounted from the valve.
1. Loosen the end cap fasteners (22) with a wrench (size varies depending on actuator model). On the spring return actuator, alternate 3 to 5 turns on each fastener until the springs are completely decompressed. Use caution in removing the cap since the springs are under load until the fasteners are fully extended.
2. Remove the pinion snap ring (10) with a lock ring tool. The indicator (7) may now be removed.
3. Turn the pinion shaft (2) CCW until the pistons are at the full end of travel. Disengage the pistons (11) from the pinion. (NOTE: Low pressure air--3 to 5 P.S.I. MAXIMUM--might be required to force the pistons completely from the body.) Note the position of the pistons before removing them from the actuator body. The part numbers of the pistons are located on the side and should be right-side up on an actuator with a standard orientation.
4. Remove the pinion through the bottom of the actuator. The actuator is now completely disassembled. All replacement parts may now be put in. W.E. Anderson recommends that all wear parts (3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14) be replaced before reassembly.

REASSEMBLING STANDARD ACTUATORS
IMPORTANT: Be sure that the actuator surfaces are free of grit and scratches before reassembling.
1. Apply a light film of grease to all o-rings and the pinion before replacing.
2. Put the pinion (2) back through the actuator with the flats of the pinion shaft running parallel with the body.
3. When reassembling the actuator, make sure that the piston racks are square to the actuator body and returned to their original orientation. (NOTE: The normal operation of all PBV pneumatic actuators is FAIL CLOSED. To change the orientation to FAIL OPEN, rotate the racks 180º to create a reverse operation.)
4. When replacing springs in a spring return actuator, ensure that the springs are replaced in their identical position in the end cap from which they were removed. (NOTE: In some circumstances, you might want to change the standard 80 pound spring set to fit your application and available air pressure. Changing the spring sets on 3PBV pneumatic actuators requires no special tools. Please refer to the spring combination torque chart in our catalog for the inner and outer spring combinations that will allow you to operate with the spring set that you desire.)
5. Seal the end caps with a petroleum lubricant and bolt to actuator body.
6. Check the seal of the actuator by covering seal areas (pinion, end caps) with soapy water and using low pressure air to the actuator to ensure that no bubbles are produced.

MAINTENANCE
The Series ABFV Automated Butterfly Valves are not field serviceable and should be returned if repair is needed (field repair should not be attempted and may void warranty). Be sure to include a brief description of the problem plus any relevant application notes. Contact customer service to receive a return goods authorization number before shipping.