

Series W91/94 Self-Operating Temperature Regulator Installation, Operation & Maintenance Instructions



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Installation, Operation & Maintenance Manual

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PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION OF THE REGULATOR

The Series W91/W94 Temperature Regulator operates on the vapor pressure principle. The thermally sensitive bulb of the instrument contains a fluid that creates a vapor which increases or decreases in pressure as the sensing bulb temperature increases or decreases. This vapor pressure is transmitted hydraulically to the bellows which, opposed by the adjusting (return) spring, actuates the valve controlling the flow in proportion to the sensed temperature at the bulb. Raising or lowering the adjusting screw will change the compression of the spring against the bellows, thus raising or lowering the control temperature. For the most sensitive operation a nominal temperature range should be selected that contains the desired control point in the upper 1/3 of that range. The vapor pressure response is greater per unit of temperature change in the upper portion of the nominal range. All temperature regulators are equipped with an over-range protection feature which allows the bulb to be heated 100 F above the controlled temperature without damaging the temperature sensing system.

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE LIMITS

Maximum Allowable Pressure (PMA)

Valve bodies in 1/2" through 2" sizes are rated for 250 PSIG max.

Valve bodies in 2 1/2" through 4" sizes are rated for 125 PSIG max.

Maximum Pressure Drop through the Valve

The "Pressure Drop" is the change in pressure of the process fluid as it passes through the valve. A self-operating temperature regulator is often used on installations that at times will require a full pressure drop, causing the pressure drop to equal the total inlet pressure. Therefore, the inlet pressure should not exceed the maximum pressure drops as listed in the following table:

MAXIMUM PSI DROP THRU VALVE				
Indicating & Non-Indicating Actuator Options 1 & 2				Actuator Option 3
Valve	Single Seated	Double Seated	3-Way Sleeve Type	Safety Type
1/2"	250	—	250	100
3/4"	140	250	250	250
1"	80	250	250	200
1 1/4"	50	250	250	175
1 1/2"	35	250	250	150
2"	20	250	250	100
2 1/2"	—	65	125	—
3"	—	50	125	—
4"	—	40	125	—
5"	—	30	—	—
6"	—	25	—	—

Maximum Valve Body (Process Fluid) Temperatures

Two-way plug type valves 1/2" through 2" are rated for 410 F

Two-way plug type valves 2 1/2" through 4" bodies are rated to 350F

Three-way sleeve type valves (all sizes) are rated to 300F.

Pressure Limits for Temperature Sensing Bulbs

The temperature sensing bulbs on a regulator are not recommended for direct insertion into any pressurized system. The use of a Thermowell is strongly encouraged.

- Brass and Steel Thermowells are rated to 500 PSIG
- Stainless Steel Thermowells are rated to 1000 PSIG

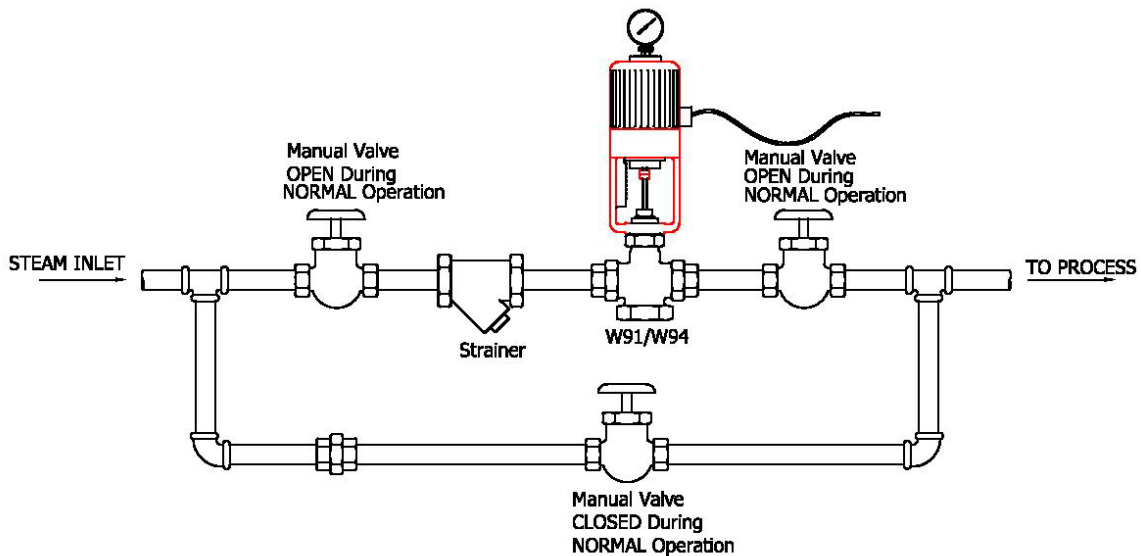
INSTALLATION

Deciding the Location for the Regulator

The regulator should be installed in an accessible location on horizontal piping. Possible damage from moving parts, splashing of corrosive liquids, vibration, heat, fluid pulsations, etc., should be considered in deciding the location. Similar consideration should also be given to the connecting tubing and bulb. The tubing for the special purpose "Small Bulb" option (9" long) should be located where the temperature is at least 20F cooler than the control point.

Regulator Installation (See drawing below)

A strainer should be installed just ahead of the regulator to protect the valve from dirt, scale or foreign matter which could interfere with the seating of the valve. A three valve by-pass installed around the regulator will facilitate removal for service.



Blow out all pipe lines thoroughly to eliminate all foreign material from the system. Pipe thread compound should be applied only on external or male pipe threads (not on the union nut threads). Install the regulator in a vertical position with the flow direction through the valve corresponding to the flow arrow cast on the valve body. Tighten tailpieces of unions on piping first and then tighten both valve union nuts simultaneously.

Positioning the Indicator

The Model W91/94 Self-Operating Regulator contains an integral dial thermometer that can be rotated 330 degrees about the vertical axis for best readability. To prevent thermal system damage, the temperature regulator has a built in rotation stop. If the stop prevents a proper viewing angle from being achieved, rotate the thermometer in the opposite direction. This thermometer can also be tilted up or down for maximum readability. To tilt, loosen the clevis screw/nut, tilt thermometer to desired angle and re-tighten the clevis screw/nut combination.

SENSING BULB

Sensing Bulb Location

The location of the sensing bulb is important. **Use of a Thermowell is always recommended, especially in pressurized systems.** The bulb or Thermowell must be totally immersed in an average temperature location which is representative of the whole volume being controlled. It should not be situated near hot or cold spots, nor near the outlet of the valve supplying the heated or chilled fluid.

If the regulator is to control a corrosive fluid the bulb or Thermowell must be constructed of a compatible material. Never install the bulb with the dead end up unless it has been specifically ordered from, and constructed by, the factory for this service.

When installed in a pipeline, continuous flow past the sensing bulb must be maintained to obtain continuous temperature signal to the regulator. If the flow stops, the pipeline may cool or warm to local room temperature causing false reactions from the regulating valve. On some systems this may require a small by-pass flow line around the valve to maintain representative system temperatures at the sensing bulb.

Sensing Bulb Installation

To install a union connected sensing bulb, remove the union hub or Thermowell from the sensing bulb and install this hub or Thermowell into the process piping or tank. If using a Thermowell, liberally coat the sensing bulb with the heat transfer paste supplied with the Thermowell. Now slip the sensing bulb through the hub or into the well until fully seated. Tighten the coupling nut. Do not over tighten.

Never attempt to tighten, loosen or otherwise rotate the hub or Thermowell.

This will prevent twisting and kinking of the connecting tubing thus preventing premature failure.

Keep all bends in the tubing greater than 1-1/2" radius. Do not subject the tubing to repeated flexing, vibration, heat, cutting, kinking or other abuse. Coil all excess tubing and place in a cool location. If motion or vibration may occur, secure the tubing to the bulb mounting so all moves as one. If vibration or fluid pulsations may be transmitted to the bulb, it must be housed in a Thermowell for protection from fatigue.

Placing The Regulator Into Operation And Setting The Control Point

Using the supplied 1/4" rod, turn the 1-3/4" adjusting screw to a position on the "0 to 8" reference scale that approximately corresponds to the relative position of the desired control point within the adjustable range. The "V" slot in the adjusting screw is intended as the index line for recording the setting number in maintenance logs. To raise the control point, turn the adjusting screw from left to right up toward "HIGH" marked on the reference scale. To lower the control point, turn the adjusting screw from right to left down toward "LOW" marked on the reference scale. **This adjustment must be done at system operation pressure to balance the stem thrust load for proper regulation.** (Refer to fig. 1 below)

DO NOT TURN THE SMALL HEX STEM JAM NUTS

This is a critical setting for the proper seating & stroke of the Regulator

CAUTION: DO NOT TURN THE SCREW BELOW THE "0" MARK

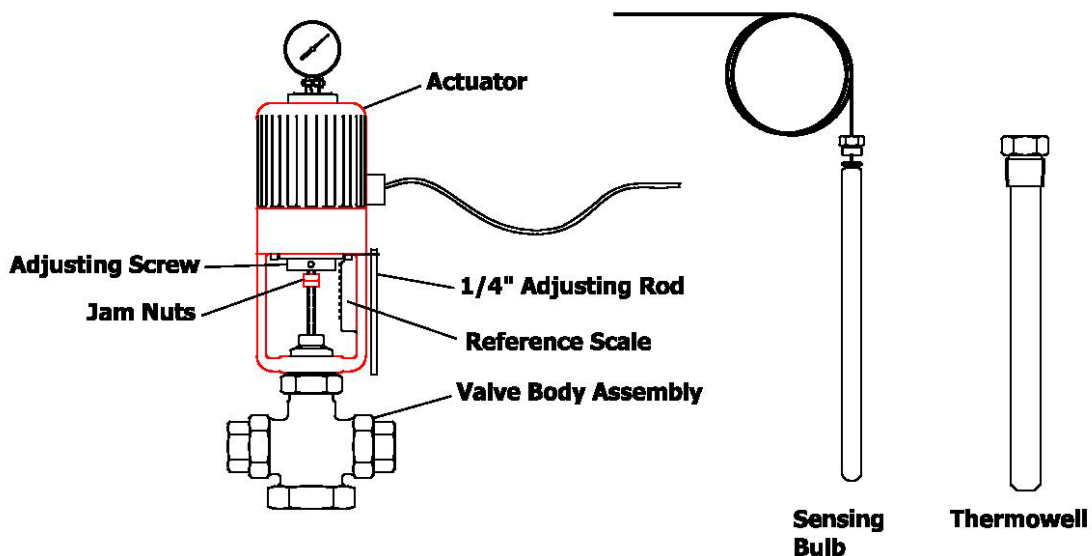


Figure 1

When the downstream units are ready to receive flow, close the by-pass valve and open all upstream supply valves slowly to allow gradual start-up.

Observe the controlled temperature after it stabilizes and re-adjust the adjusting screw as required to obtain the desired control point. Initial over shooting may occur until the system approaches equilibrium. Allow sufficient time for correction to take place after each adjustment before further changing the setting.

Be certain that all manual valves in the main flow line are fully open and not restricting flow. Also be sure all downstream units are passing the flow properly.

ROUTINE SERVICE

Since this instrument is self-contained and practically trouble free, very little maintenance is required. It is important to keep the stem clean and free of deposits where it passes through the stem seals at the bonnet. An occasional drop of oil on the stem will aid in eliminating mineral deposits and maintaining a free running stem for accurate regulation and will prolong the seal life. Removing any sharp mineral crystals from the stem will also reduce the chance of cutting the seal lips. The packing seal is self-adjustable. (See fig. 2 below).



Fig. 2

Do not tighten the packing nut beyond finger tight.

Leakage should never be tolerated. Any leak at bonnets, unions, plugs, etc., requires immediate correction to avoid erosive action and serious damage or personal injury.

STEM SEAL PACKING

The regulator uses Teflon "V" ring packing sets with stainless steel male and female adapters used as end rings, with a stainless steel compression spring. This spring loading of the packing maintains proper compression of the rings and also compensates for wear that occurs at the seals. No adjustment is needed and the packing nut should always be threaded all the way onto the bonnet, but only finger tight. Replacement packing sets are available from the factory.

Replacing Valve Stem Packing

1. Make sure steam supply is safely shut off. Allow sufficient time for the valve to cool completely.
2. Remove the valve assembly from the actuator. See section on "Removing Valve Body Assembly".
3. With the valve fully closed, measure and record the location of the two stem lock nuts relative to their distance from the face of the bonnet. This dimension will be required for reassembly.
4. Loosen and remove both stem locknuts.

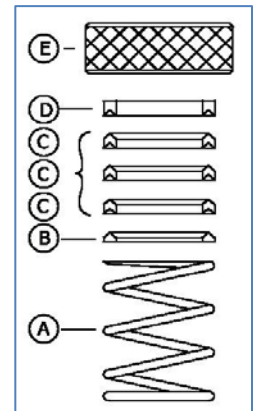
5. Remove the packing nut from the valve bonnet.
6. Remove all old packing, adapters and spring from the valve bonnet. One technique is to admit a small amount of pressure into the valve body until the packing is forced out of the stuffing box. Shield the bonnet as some spray may occur as the packing emerges.

DO NOT SCRATCH THE BORE OF THE STUFFING BOX WITH SHARP TOOLS.

7. Clean all surfaces of the stuffing box and stem. Remove all accumulations of mineral deposits or other debris before re-building. A 0.4375 diameter reamer is ideal to remove deposits from bonnet, if the bonnet is removed from the body. A 0.45 diameter brass brush is often also very effective. Do not use abrasives on the valve stem nor in the stuffing box since scratches will cause leakage. The valve stem originally was polished to a 12 micro-inch finish and this polish should be preserved. If the stem is corroded, worn, or marred it must be replaced. See section on "Reversing Valve Action".
8. Blow all debris from the stuffing box and the replacement packing before re-building.

PACKING MUST BE CLEAN & FREE OF FOREIGN MATERIAL.

9. Install new packing as follows:
 - a) Spring
 - b) Male adapter with flat side in first against spring.
 - c) V rings with lips in first.
 - "V" rings must be carefully installed over the stem threads and into the stuffing box bore to avoid snagging of the lips on the threads of bore entrance. The clean edge on these lips is imperative for proper sealing.
 - d) Female adapter with cavity in against "V" rings and flat side out.
 - e) Packing nut.
10. Tighten packing nut all the way down onto the bonnet to push all rings down into the stuffing box and to obtain proper spring load on the assembled rings.



TIGHTEN FINGER TIGHT ONLY.

11. Replace the stem locknuts and re-position and lock in place as previously measured in step 2. If this dimension is not available, see section on "Replacing Valve Body Assembly" and use the dimension as described in the table
12. Re-assemble Valve Body to Actuator as shown in section titled "Replacing Valve Body Assembly".

CHECKING THE REGULATOR FOR PROPER ACTION

The thermal actuator will become inoperative if any leak occurs in the thermal system, allowing the pressure to escape from the system. This will in turn cause the bellows to retract upward causing the regulator to control as if the measured process had turned very cold. A heating valve will fully open and a cooling valve will fully close.

CAUTION:

NEVER SEPARATE YOKE FROM CAP

Removal of the four screws can cause injury due to the rapid expansion of pressurized bellows and captive spring tension.

Inspecting the Actuator

On the Model W94 the dial thermometer is an integral part of the thermal system. To check the thermal system for action simply read the dial thermometer. If, with the valve still attached, the dial thermometer is indicating a proper temperature the actuator is good. If the dial thermometer is indicating a very low temperature, possibly completely off of and below the scale, then the thermal system is most likely dead and needs to be replaced.

On all other model of actuators:

1. Record the current adjusting screw setting relative to the reference scale.
2. Set the adjustment screw to approximately "5" on the reference scale.
3. Remove the sensing bulb from the Thermowell or process.
4. Subject the sensing bulb alternately to temperatures near the high and low limits of the nominal range of the instrument. This nominal range can be found on a tombstone shaped aluminum tag hanging from the tubing.
5. If the stem motion up and down of over a ¼" is observed then the actuator is good.
6. If no motion is seen, remove the actuator from the valve body. See section on "Removing Valve Body Assembly".
7. Repeat steps 2-5
8. If no motion is seen, then the actuator is dead and needs to be replaced.
 - a) Obtain a replacement actuator and install onto the existing valve. (See section on "Replacing Valve Body Assembly")
 - b) Finish re-installation of actuator and set adjusting screw to previously recorded reference number.
 - c) Restart as if a new installation per this instruction manual.
 - d) If motion is seen, the actuator is good. Set adjusting screw back to recorded reference mark and then inspect the valve for proper operation.

Inspecting Valve Body Assembly

1. Remove the Valve Body Assembly from the actuator. (See section on "Removing Valve Body Assembly")
2. By gloved hand, alternately push the valve stem down and pull up. There should be at least ¼" of motion.
3. If no motion is observed, the valve is jammed.
 - a) Remove valve from line and inspect for debris caught between the valve seat and the valve plug preventing the valve from closing. Disassembly of the valve may be required. (See section on "Reversing Valve Action")
 - b) If debris is successfully removed and valve reassembled, repeat step 2.
 - c) If no motion is seen, obtain a new valve.
 - d) If valve is now working, or new valve obtained, reassemble valve to actuator. (See section on "Replacing Valve Body Assembly")

REPAIRING VALVE BODY ASSEMBLY

Removing Valve Body Assembly

1. Allow the sensing bulb on the actuator to cool to the bottom of the nominal range. Artificially cool with ice if necessary.
2. Record the current actuator adjusting screw setting relative to the reference scale.
3. Turn the actuator adjusting screw in (up) to reference number 8.
4. Hold the hexagonal actuator stem with a 5/16" wrench. With a 3/8" wrench, hold the two stem locknuts as a wrench flat and loosen the valve stem from the hexagonal actuator stem.
DO NOT DIRECTLY GRIP THE ROUND POLISHED PORTION OF THE VALVE STEM.
5. Remove the Bonnet Nut holding the actuator to the valve with a 1-½" wrench.
6. Unscrew the valve stem from the actuator stem by turning the entire valve body. If the valve body is still in-line, then unscrew by gently turning the valve stem, gripping it ONLY by the 3/8" hex nuts. Do not directly grip the round polished portion of the valve stem.
 - a. Make sure the valve plug is off of the valve seat while turning valve stem to prevent galling of the seating surface.
 - b. The above instructions will assure a heating valve plug is off of the seat. On a cooling valve it may not be possible to lower the valve plug off of the seat. If it is not possible to make sure the valve is open, then while holding the valve stem stationary gently turn the actuator stem to unscrew.
7. The Valve and Actuator may now be separated.

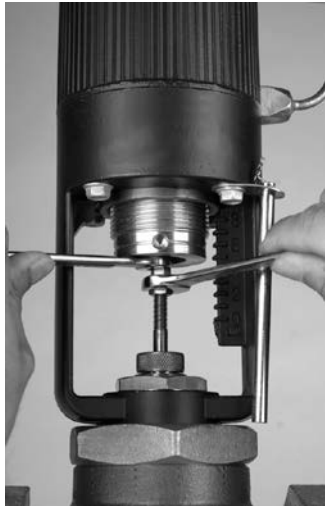


Figure 3

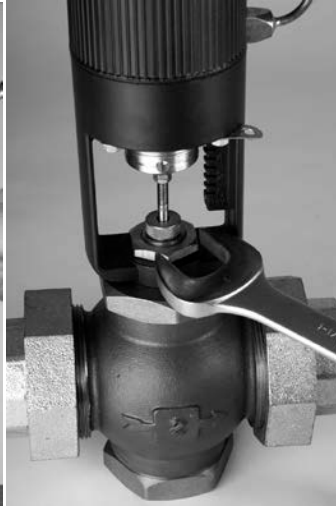


Figure 4

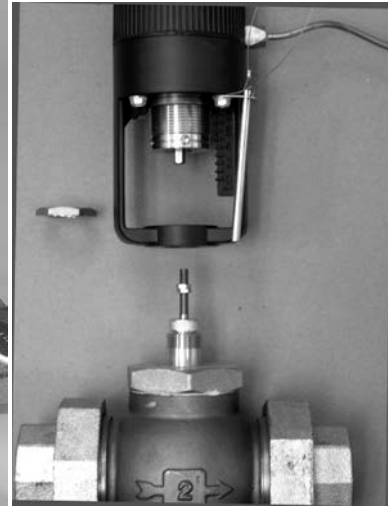


Figure 5

Replacing Valve Body Assembly

1. Unless already completed, install two locknuts onto valve stem.
 - a. Thread locknuts loosely onto the valve stem.
 - b. Push or pull the valve stem as appropriate to fully CLOSE a two way valve. For a three-way valve pull the stem full OUT.
 - c. Set the topmost locknut to the dimension shown and tabulated in Figure 6.
 - d. Tighten the lower locknut up against the upper locknut making sure that the nuts are tight enough against each other to prevent further turning about the valve stem.

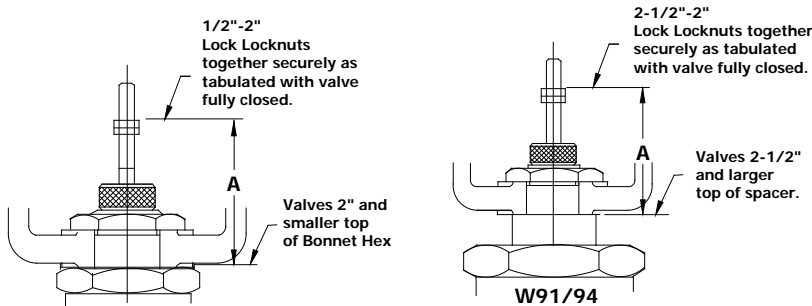


Figure 6

Valve Size NPT	Dim. A	
	ACTION	
	IN to Close	OUT to CLOSE
1/4"-1/2"	2-1/4"	2-3/8"
3/4"	2-3/16"	2-3/8"
1"	2-3/16"	2-3/8"
1-1/4"	2-1/8"	2-3/8"
1-1/2"	2-1/8"	2-3/8"
2"	2-1/8"	2-3/8"
2-1/2"	2-1/8"	2-3/8"
3"	2-1/8"	2-3/8"
4"	2-1/8"	2-3/8"
5"	2-1/8"	2-3/8"
6"	2-1/8"	2-3/8"

*2 1/2" size valve and above
"A" dimension is from top of spacer to the top of lock nuts.

3-Way Valves-Stem Out	
Size-NPT	Dimension "A"
1/2" thru 2"	2 3/8"
2 1/2" thru 6"	2 3/8"

2. Allow the sensing bulb on the actuator to cool to the bottom of the nominal range. Artificially cool with ice if necessary.
3. Record the current actuator adjusting screw setting relative to the reference scale.
4. Turn the actuator adjusting screw in (up) to reference number 8.
5. Place valve stem up through the Yoke and Bonnet Nut.
6. Thread the valve stem into the actuator stem.
 - a. Use a 5/16" wrench to hold or turn the actuator stem.
 - b. Use a 3/8" wrench to hold the valve stem nuts to turn the valve stem.

DO NOT DIRECTLY GRIP THE ROUND POLISHED PORTION OF THE VALVE STEM.

 - If the valve plug can remain open relative to the valve seat, turn the valve stem into the actuator stem until the locknuts are tight against the actuator stem.
 - If the valve plug is closed against the valve seat, then gently turn the actuator down onto the valve stem until the actuator stem is tight against the locknuts.
7. Use a 1-1/2" wrench to tighten the Bonnet Nut down onto the bonnet to hold the valve body assembly to the yoke.
8. Return the actuator adjusting screw to the previously recorded reference setting.

REVERSING THE VALVE ACTION

½" – 2" Valve Sizes Only

1. Stem In-To-Close valves close with temperature increase and inward stem motion.
2. Stem Out-To-Close valves close with temperature decrease and outward stem motion.
3. On a regulator these valves are used for COOLING.
4. ½" through 2" Bronze Body valves use the same parts for both versions, and as such can be changed from one form to the other in most shops.

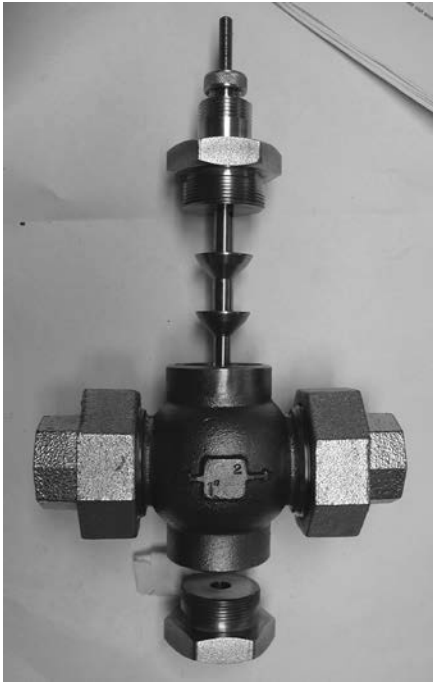


Figure 7



Figure 8



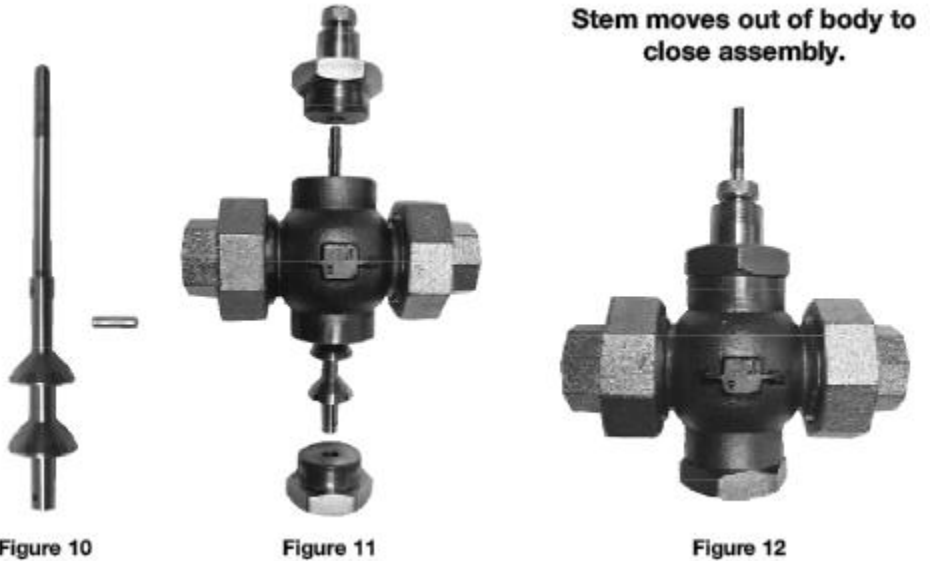
Figure 9

Procedure To Reverse Valve Action

1. Remove the valve body from the actuator as instructed in "Removing Valve Body Assembly".
2. Unlock and remove the two stem locknuts.
3. Carefully remove the stem packing. See "Replacing Valve Stem Packing". Place packing in a safe **CLEAN** area.
4. Using lengths of pipe in the union ends to hold the valve body, remove both the bonnet and the bottom plug from the valve body. See Figure 7. **(Never use a wrench or vise on the bronze body.)**
5. Look into the valve body on the side the valve plug was removed from. Note the appearance of the valve seats. The stainless steel valve seats are single sided. During reassembly the valve plug must be reinstalled through this side of the valve body.
6. Remove valve plug from bonnet as shown in Figure 7.
7. A cross pin secures the stem from rotating in the valve plug. Remove this pin carefully with a drift without marring the components. See Figure 8.
8. Unthread the stem from the valve plug. See Figure 9.
9. Thread the stem into the opposite end of the valve plug as shown in Figure 10.
 - a) Thread the stem in until the cross pin holes in the stem and the valve plug are centered upon each other.
 - b) Check the centering by making an extra ½ turn to see if this improves the centering. If not, then ½ turn back.

NOTE:

The arrow cast on the valve body always points in the direction of flow for both assemblies.



10. Replace the cross pin.
 - a) If the holes are aligned correctly, when holding the valve plug by the valve stem and shaking it like a rattle, an audible rattle will be both felt and heard.
 - b) The cross pin must not protrude from either side of the valve plug.
11. The valve may now be assembled with the valve plug entering the valve body from the side presenting the stainless steel seat faces. See Figures 11 & 12. Note that the arrow cast on the side of the body appears to have been reversed, and (not shown in the picture) the lettering on the other side is now upside down relative to when you started.
12. Carefully slide the bonnet over the valve stem and attach to valve body using a suitable thread compound.
13. Reinstall the packing set. See "Replacing Valve Stem Packing".
14. Install the bottom plug using a suitable thread compound.
15. Replace the locknuts and reassemble the valve to the actuator. See "Replacing the Valve Body Assembly".

3-WAY REGULATORS-Installation & Maintenance

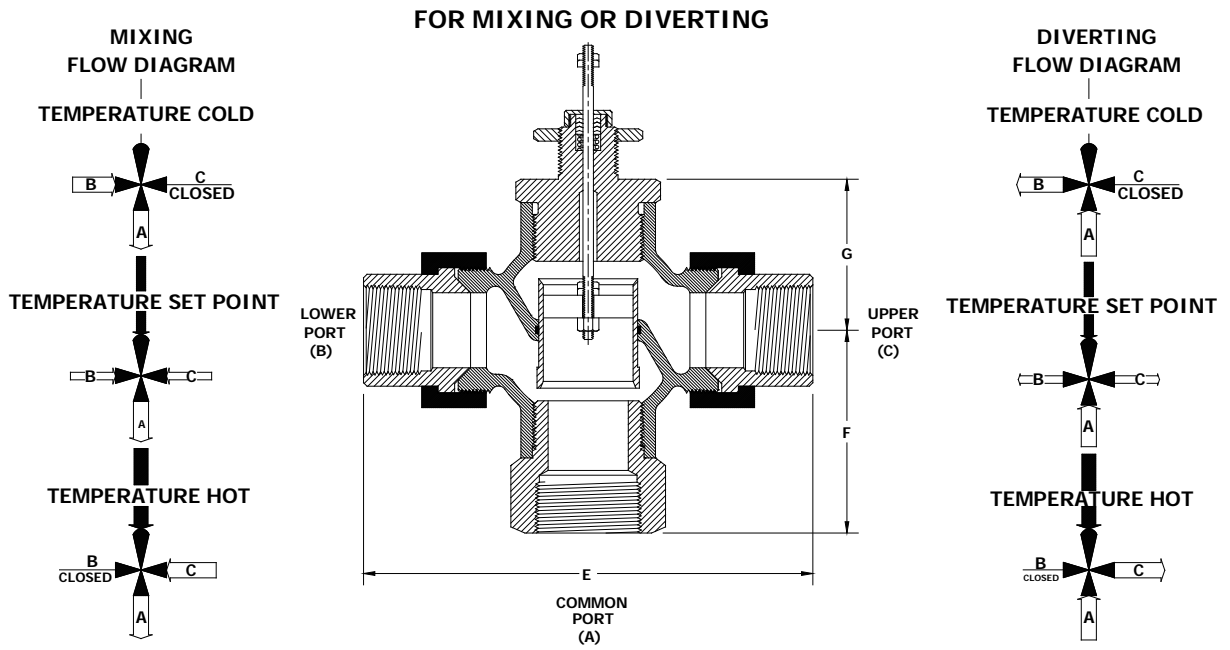
The Actuators on these regulators are identical to those previously described and the bulb installation is also identical. These valves require three piping connections and can be used to diverge the flow to either of two outlets, or to converge two inlets into one outlet. Port C is normally closed and Port B closes as temperature increases. Port A is the common port and remains open.

Mixing

Inlet pressures must be equal and check valves are recommended in inlets.

Diverting

Outlet pressures must be close to equal to provide consistent pressure differential both ways if partial flows must be maintained.

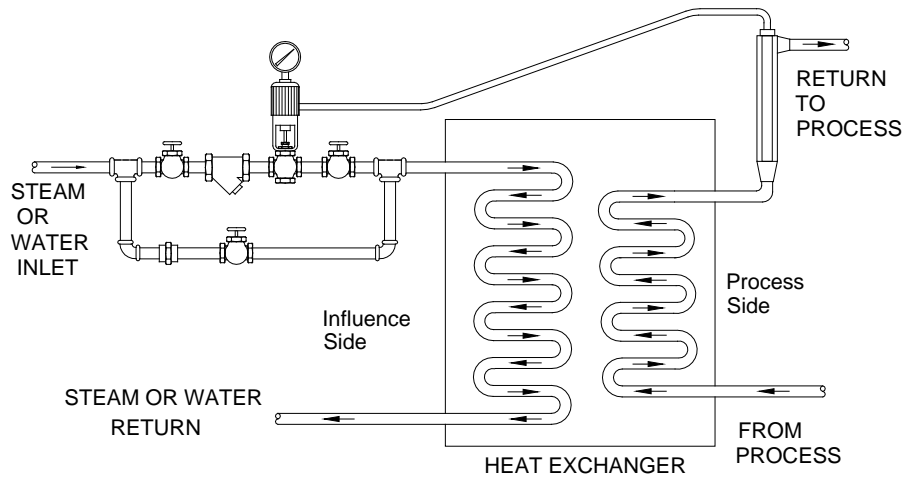


NOTE: This valve is not to be used for Steam or Temperature over 350F
 1/2" thru 2" sizes, union ends 1 1/2" thru 4" sizes, flanged ends.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

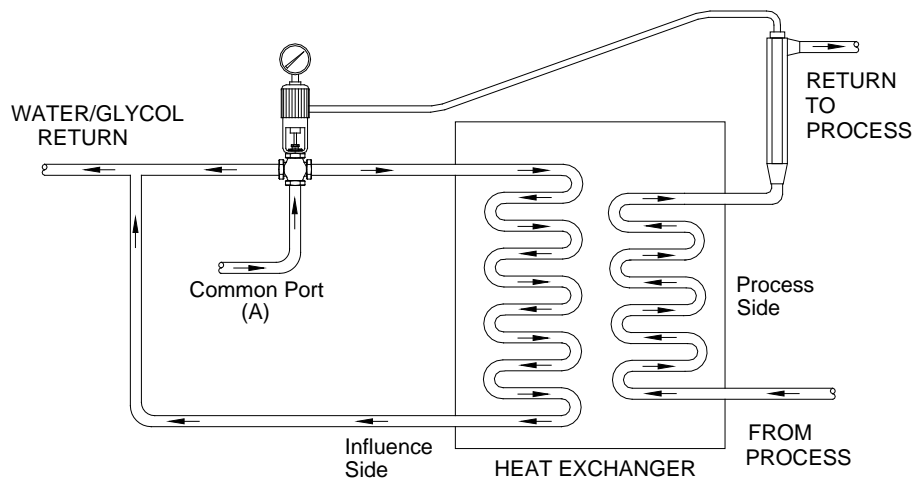
Typical Heat Exchanger Application Using a Self-Op 2-Way Valve

HEATING Use an In-to-CLOSE Valve
COOLING Use an In-to-OPEN Valve

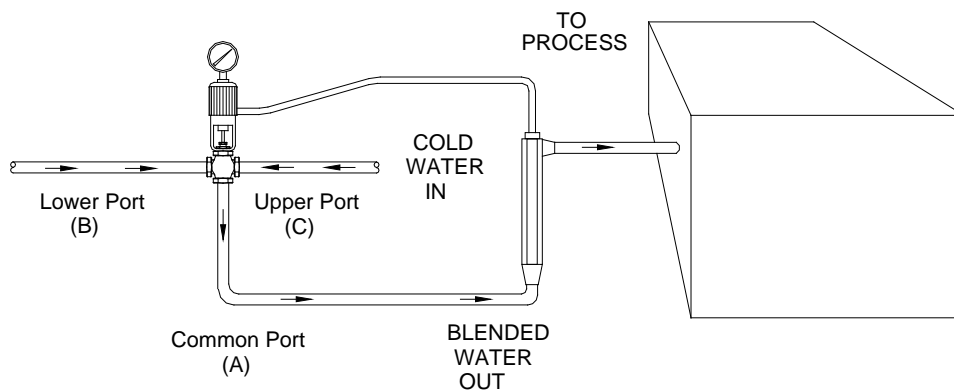


Typical Heat Exchanger Application Using a Self-Op 3-Way Diverting Valve

HEATING Connect Upper Port (C) to Water/Glycol Return and Lower Port (B) To Heat Exchanger
COOLING Connect Upper Port (C) to Water/Glycol Return and Lower Port (B) Water/Glycol Return

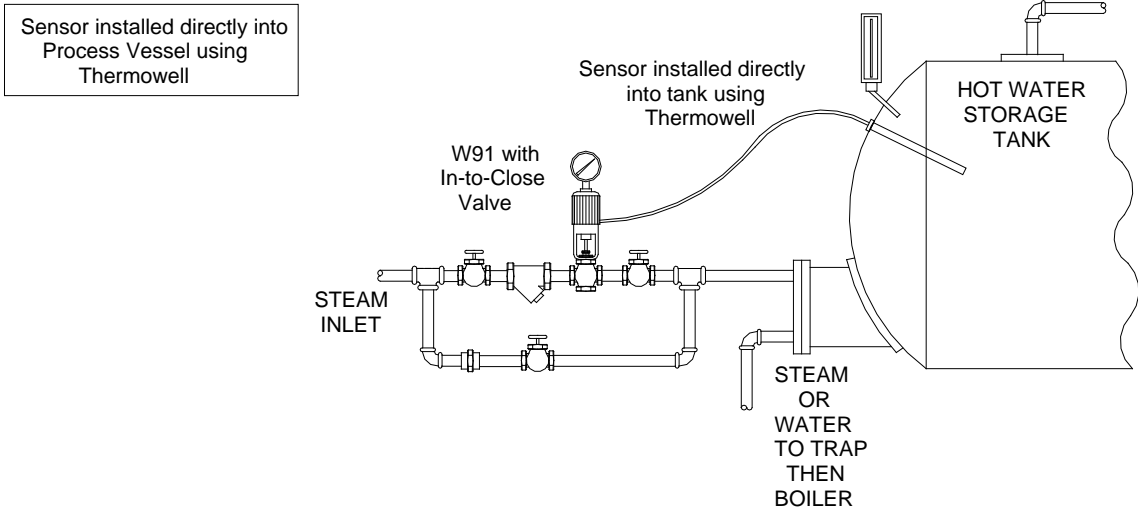


Typical Plumbing for a Self-Op 3-Way Valve

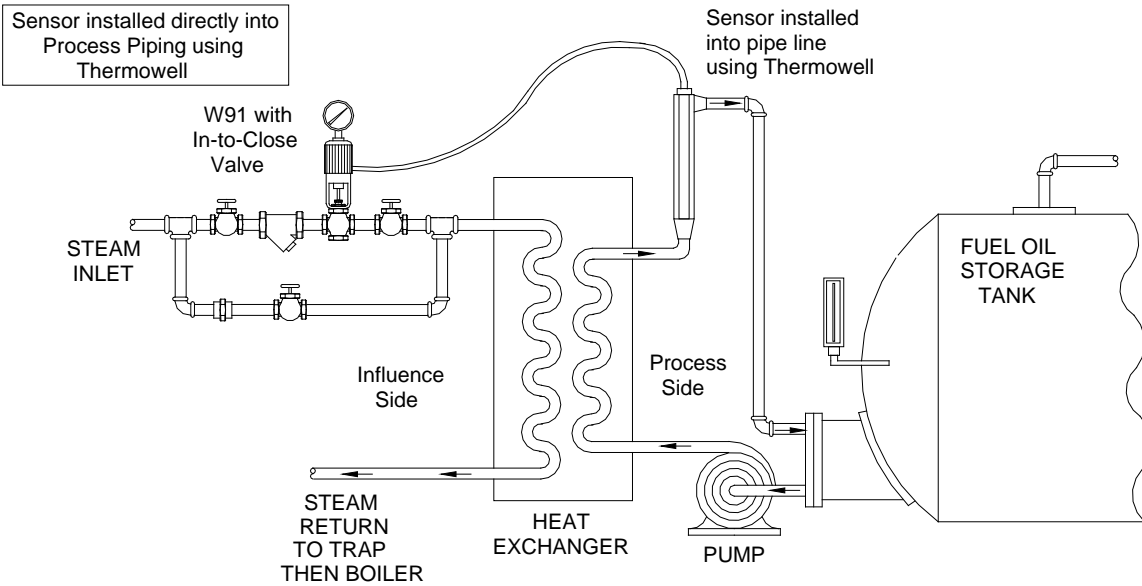


TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

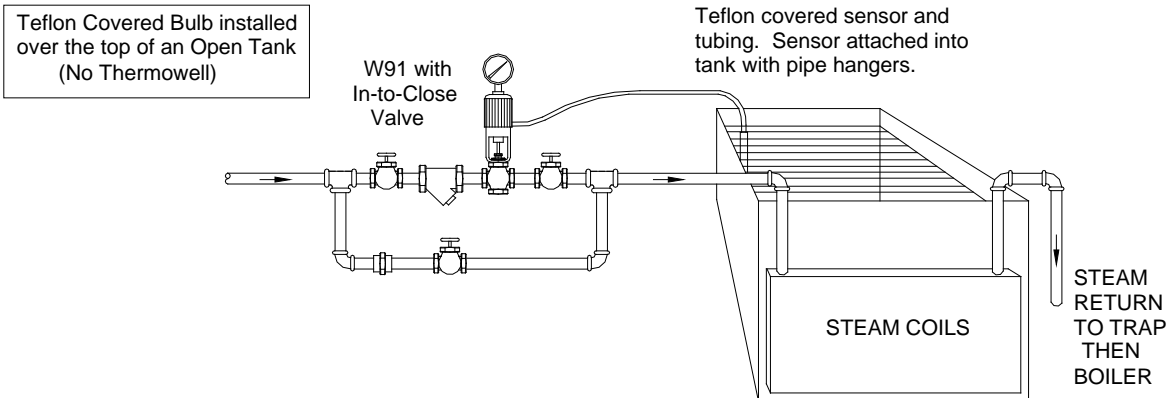
Typical Heating Application Using a Self-Operating Temperature Regulator



Typical Fuel Oil Storage Heating Application Using a Self-Operating Regulator



Typical Plating or Pickling Application Using a Self-Operating Regulator



TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

PROBLEM: ERRATIC CONTROL

CAUSES	CORRECTIONS
1. Bent or binding valve stem.	1. Replace with free running stem.
2. Packing binding valve stem.	2. Replace packing set.
3. Poor bulb location.	3. Relocate bulb to more representative average temperature location or add agitation.
4. Sudden load changes requiring greater capacity then valve size can handle.	4. Replace with proper size.
5. Wide changes in valve inlet pressure-more pronounced with unbalanced single seal valve.	5. Maintain more stable inlet pressure.
6. Over sized valve.	6. Replace with proper size.

PROBLEM: TEMPERATURE EXCEEDS THE DESIRED CONTROL POINT

CAUSES	CORRECTIONS
1. Adjustment setting too high.	1. Lower setting.
2. Bulb at cold location.	2. Relocate bulb to more representative average temperature location or add agitation.
3. Tube system assembly has lost pressure fill.	3. Replace the thermal actuator.
4. Stem adjustment too small.	4. Readjust.

(Closes with temperature increase.)

5. Foreign material under seats holding valve open.	5. Cool the bulb to open the valve and allow flow to flush seats.
6. Erosion of seats with resulting high leakage.	6. Repair or replace valve body assembly.
7. Pressure drop across valve is too high.	7. Reduce pressure drop or replace single seated valve with a double seated valve.
8. Stem moves into body to open valve.	8. Change to stem moves into body to open valve.

(Opens with temperature increase.)

9. Valve size too small.	9. Increase supply pressure or replace valve with larger size.
10. Valve inlet pressure too low.	10. Increase supply pressure or replace valve with larger size.
11. Heat exchanger is not large enough.	11. Replace with proper capacity.
12. Stem moves into body to close valve.	12. Stem moves into body to open valve.
13. No flow or temperature to bulb.	13. Add by-pass flow line.

TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

PROBLEM: TEMPERATURE REMAINS BELOW THE DESIRED CONTROL POINT

CAUSES	CORRECTIONS
1. Adjusting setting too low.	1. Raise setting.
2. Bulb at hot location.	2. Relocate bulb to more representative average temperature location or add agitation.
3. Stem adjustment too long.	3. Readjust.
(Closes with temperature increase)	
4. Valve size too small.	4. Replace valve with larger size.
5. Valve inlet pressure too low.	5. Increase supply pressure.
6. Heat exchanger not large enough.	6. Replace with proper capacity.
7. Faulty steam trap.	7. Install trap of proper capacity.
8. Heat exchanger not large enough.	8. Replace with proper capacity.
(Opens with temperature increase)	
9. Foreign material under seats holding the valve seat open.	9. Heat the bulb to open the valve and allow it to open further.
10. Erosion of seats with resulting high leakage.	10. Repair or replace valve body assembly.
11. Pressure drop across the valve is too high.	11. Reduce pressure drop or replace single seated valve with double seated.
12. Stem moves into body to close valve.	12. Change to stem moves into body to open valve.