ANSI/AWWA C516-10
(First Edition)

American Water Works Association

The Authoritative Resource on Safe Water®

AWWA Standard

Large-Diameter Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves, Sizes 78 In. (2,000 mm) and Larger

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6666 West Quincy Avenue
Denver, CO 80235-3098
T 800.926.7337
www.awwa.org

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AWWA Standard

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Committee Personnel

The AWWA Standards Subcommittee that prepared this standard had the following personnel at the time of approval:

John V. Ballun, *Chair*

General Interest Members

R. A. Ward, Dufresne & Associates PC, Windsor, Vt. (AWWA)

Producer Members

A. Abuellel, Henry Pratt Company, Aurora, Ill. (AWWA)
J.V. Ballun, Val-Matic Valve and Manufacturing Corporation, Elmhurst, Ill. (AWWA)
D.E. Douro, Olson Technologies Inc., Allentown, Pa. (AWWA)
D.W. Gent, Bray International Inc., Houston, Texas (AWWA)
P. Janagan, DeZURIK Water Controls, Sartell, Minn. (AWWA)
A.W. Libke, DeZURIK Inc., Sartell, Minn. (AWWA)
T. Martin, Adams Valves Inc., Houston, Texas (AWWA)
J. McAndrew, Rodney Hunt Company, Orange, Mass. (AWWA)
P. Savalia, Henry Pratt Company, Aurora, Ill. (AWWA)
J.H. Wilber, American AVK, Littleton, Colo. (AWWA)

User Members

V.Q. Le, Los Angeles Water & Power, Los Angeles, Calif. (AWWA)
D.C. Stone, Denver Water, Denver, Colo. (AWWA)
S.Y. Tung, City of Houston, Houston, Texas (AWWA)

The AWWA Standards Committee on Butterfly Valves, which reviewed and approved this standard, had the following personnel at the time of approval:

Bayard E. Bosserman, *Chair*

M.D. Bennett, MWH Cleveland, Ohio (AWWA)
B.E. Bosserman, Engineering Consultants, Mission Viejo, Calif. (AWWA)
M.L. Damoth, CH2M HILL, Redding, Calif. (AWWA)
F. Hinker Santa Rosa, N.M. (AWWA)
T. Jordan, AECOM, Lakewood, Colo. (AWWA)

G. Laverick,* Underwriters Laboratories Inc., South Bend, Ind. (UL)
T.J. McCandless,† Standards Engineer Liaison, AWWA, Denver, Colo. (AWWA)
W. Rahmeyer, Utah State University, Logan, Utah (AWWA)
R.A Ward, Dufresne & Associates PC, Windsor, Vt. (AWWA)
H. Wasserman, Malcolm Pirnie Inc., Plantation, Fla. (AWWA)
K.E. Wilson,† PBS&J, Tampa, Fla. (AWWA)
K. Zastrow, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., Northbrook, Ill. (UL)

Producer Members

A. Abuellel, Henry Pratt Company, Aurora, Ill. (AWWA)
J.V. Ballun, Val-Matic Valve and Manufacturing Corporation, Elmhurst, Ill. (AWWA)
L.W. Fleury Jr.,† Mueller Group, Smithfield, R.I. (AWWA)
S. Flora, M&H Valve Company, Cedar Bluff, Ala. (AWWA)
T.A. Hartman, Hartman Valve Corporation, St. Louis, Mo. (AWWA)
A.W. Libke, DeZURIK Inc., Sartell, Minn. (AWWA)
T.J. McAndrew, Rodney Hunt Company, Orange, Mass. (AWWA)

User Members

A. Ali, Metro Vancouver, Surrey B.C. (AWWA)
S. Carpenter, San Diego County Water Authority, Escondido, Calif. (AWWA)
I.M. Schuraytz, Detroit Water & Sewerage Department, Southfield, Mich. (AWWA)
D.C. Stone, Denver Water, Denver, Colo. (AWWA)
S.Y. Tung, City of Houston, Houston, Texas (AWWA)

* Alternate
† Liaison, nonvoting

Contents

All AWWA standards follow the general format indicated subsequently. Some variations from this format may be found in a particular standard.

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Foreword

This foreword is for information only and is not a part of ANSI/AWWA C516.*

I. Introduction.

I.A. *Background.* Large-diameter butterfly valves are generally used for pipelines carrying water and gases in power generation facilities, water treatment plants, and major water supply and distribution lines. Butterfly valves are isolation and flow-control devices that provide tight shutoff; are relatively easy to operate, even with large pressure drops across the valves; and require relatively little space for installation.

I.B. *History.* The need for standardization of butterfly valves was recognized by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) with the adoption of AWWA C504 for Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves in 1954. This companion standard was developed by the AWWA Standards Committee on Feb. 12, 2006, to meet the need for large-diameter valves in the waterworks industry. This first edition of ANSI/AWWA C516 was approved by the AWWA Board of Directors on June 20, 2010.

I.C. *Acceptance.* In May 1985, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) entered into a cooperative agreement with a consortium led by NSF International (NSF) to develop voluntary third-party consensus standards and a certification program for direct and indirect drinking water additives. Other members of the original consortium included the American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AwwaRF, now Water Research Foundation) and the Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers (COSHEM). The American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) joined later.

In the United States, authority to regulate products for use in, or in contact with, drinking water rests with individual states.† Local agencies may choose to impose requirements more stringent than those required by the state. To evaluate the health effects of products and drinking water additives from such products, state and local agencies may use various references, including

1. An advisory program formerly administered by USEPA, Office of Drinking Water, discontinued on Apr. 7, 1990.
2. Specific policies of the state or local agency.

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* American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, Fourth Floor, New York, NY 10036.
† Persons outside the United States should contact the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.

3. Two standards developed under the direction of NSF,* NSF/ANSI 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects, and NSF/ANSI 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects.

4. Other references, including AWWA standards, *Food Chemicals Codex*, *Water Chemicals Codex*,† and other standards considered appropriate by the state or local agency.

Various certification organizations may be involved in certifying products in accordance with NSF/ANSI 61. Individual states or local agencies have authority to accept or accredit certification organizations within their jurisdiction. Accreditation of certification organizations may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Annex A, "Toxicology Review and Evaluation Procedures," to NSF/ANSI 61 does not stipulate a maximum allowable level (MAL) of a contaminant for substances not regulated by a USEPA final maximum contaminant level (MCL). The MALs of an unspecified list of "unregulated contaminants" are based on toxicity testing guidelines (noncarcinogens) and risk characterization methodology (carcinogens). Use of Annex A procedures may not always be identical, depending on the certifier.

ANSI/AWWA C516 does not address additives requirements. Thus, users of this standard should consult the appropriate state or local agency having jurisdiction in order to

1. Determine additives requirements, including applicable standards.
2. Determine the status of certifications by all parties offering to certify products for contact with, or treatment of, drinking water.
3. Determine current information on product certification.

II. Special Issues.

II.A. *General.* Conditions under which a valve is to be operated must be evaluated carefully by the purchaser. The evaluations must include the determination of the hydraulic characteristics of the system in which the valve will be installed and the operation of the valve (on–off or throttling), including (1) the maximum transient and static differential pressure across the valve disc and (2) flow through the valve under the most adverse operating conditions.

Torque requirements for valve operation vary considerably with differential pressure across the valve, fluid velocity, fluid temperature, and upstream piping conditions. Torque coefficients should be determined by the manufacturer using the methodology

* NSF International, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105.

† Both publications available from National Academy of Sciences, 500 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001.

given in AWWA Manual M49, which recommends the use of scale models for predicting dynamic torques for large valves.

Flow direction is important in the installation and use of a butterfly valve. Some valves' performance and sealing characteristics vary with direction of flow. Flow direction can affect the torque requirements and throttling characteristics of valves with offset discs or discs, which do not have identical surface configurations on each side. Many butterfly valves have different sealing characteristics on one side versus the other. A manufacturer may have a recommended high-pressure sealing side for long-term reliability.

Hydraulic testing, flow capacities, and valve torques are based on the flow, upstream of a valve, being uniform and undisturbed, like the flow produced by a long length of constant-diameter, straight pipe. Piping configurations that produce a nonuniform or turbulent flow pattern upstream of the valve can increase torque requirements, create damaging vibrations, increase head loss, and increase stresses in valve components.

Some hydraulic systems can produce fluid velocities much higher than the maximum of 16 ft/sec (4.9 m/sec) described in this standard. Typically high velocities can result from line breaks, during firefighting, or in surge relief applications. The effects of high velocities and asymmetrical turbulent flow conditions can result in high loads and torque requirements, which are unaccounted for in this standard. These design conditions should be clearly specified by the purchaser.

Buried valves: Valves in this standard are provided with flanged ends. In buried applications, the purchaser is advised to consider providing means to accommodate issues such as differential settlement, capability to remove the valve or actuator for maintenance, access to the valve interior for inspection, support of the valve, and controlling the shear loading on the adjacent pipe flanges. Many types of buried pipes are designed to deflect 2 to 5 percent of pipe diameter, which is harmful to the valve integrity. Adjacent pipe must be supported or stiffened to provide a round mating connection for the valve in service.

II.B. *Advisory information on product applications.* This standard does not describe all possible applications or manufacturing technologies. The purchaser should identify special requirements and required deviations from this standard and include appropriate language in purchase documents. Refer to Sec. III.A in this foreword. Other advisory information is provided below.

1. The maximum anticipated fluid velocity through the valve, maximum nonshock shutoff pressure, water temperature range, and valve classification are used by manufacturers to calculate torque requirements, which then may determine valve-

operating-component design and actuator sizing. This information should be provided according to items 4, 5, 6, and 25 of Sec. III.A in this foreword.

Turbulence is also a factor that may affect torque requirements. Turbulence will be considered only if information on piping conditions is provided according to Sec. III.A in this foreword.

2. This standard does not require a minimum waterway area nor does it limit head loss across the valve. If this is of concern, limitations should be provided. Refer to Sec. III.A of this foreword.

3. There is no standard for valve laying lengths for large butterfly valves, only a range of laying lengths. Laying lengths should be provided by the supplier on outline drawings.

4. This standard does not require the valve manufacturer to mount the actuator to the valve and perform tests when the actuator is not direct-mounted, such as when an extended bonnet is provided. Special factory tests and actuator field installation requirements should be provided to ensure that the actuator is properly adjusted and the valve leak tested before placing the valve and line in service.

5. When specifying manual and power actuators, consideration should be given to the effects of speed of valve operation on pipeline surges, especially on long pipelines (Sec. III.A).

6. Some actuators may produce sufficient torque to damage the valve if the valve is prevented from closing because of an obstruction in the pipeline. Protective measures such as torque limiting devices or shear pins and keys are beyond the scope of this standard.

II.C. *Advisory information on scheduling requirements.* Valves made in accordance with this standard are not "production run" products. They are custom designed and manufactured for the specific application. A consequence of this is that valve manufacturers may require more time than for "small" valves (i.e., ANSI/AWWA C504) to develop bid prices, prepare valve designs, submit shop drawing data, manufacture the valve, and shop test the valve. For example, manufacturers may typically require several weeks to develop reasonable bid prices. Shop drawings or other submittal preparation may require an additional two to four weeks. Valve manufacture may take over six months. The purchaser should discuss schedule requirements with manufacturers in advance of placing orders or advertising for bids.

III. Use of This Standard. It is the responsibility of the user of an AWWA standard to determine that the products described in that standard are suitable for use in the particular application being considered.

III.A. *Purchaser Options and Alternatives.* The following information should be provided by the purchaser.

1. Standard used—that is, ANSI/AWWA C516, Large-Diameter Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves, Sizes 78 In. (2,000 mm) and Larger, of latest revision.

2. Whether compliance with NSF/ANSI 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects, is required.

3. Details of other federal, state, or provincial, and local requirements (Sec. 4.2.1).

4. Size of valve and quantity required.

5. Minimum acceptable valve classification.

6. Maximum nonshock shutoff pressure and maximum nonshock line pressure.

7. Required flow rate through valve.

a. Under normal conditions.

b. Under maximum-flow conditions.

—When opening under maximum differential pressure.

—When closing under maximum line break velocity.

8. Data to be provided by the manufacturer or supplier. Sec. 4.1 describes the minimum data to be provided by the supplier. Because these valves are custom designed and manufactured, purchasers may require more detailed or comprehensive data. Such data may include

a. Chemical analysis of materials for body, disc, and shaft.

b. Tensile strength, yield strength, hardness, and impact test data for body, disc, and shaft materials.

c. Data on welding procedures and qualification.

d. Results of welding qualification such as bend tests.

e. Results of weld examinations such as liquid penetrant, hardness, and magnetic particle.

f. Weld procedures and documentation.

g. Center of gravity.

h. Valve torque data.

i. Cavitation coefficients.

j. Valve position versus flow resistance curves.

k. Affidavit of compliance with applicable provisions of this standard, notarized, signed by the valve and actuators manufacturer's person in responsible charge.

l. Flow resistance coefficient for a fully open valve calculated in accordance with AWWA M49.

m. Copies of the "proof of design test" performed in accordance with Sec. 5.2.

All such requirements shall be clearly defined in the purchase documents. The appropriate submittal requirements per ASTM and ASME material and design standards should be referenced.

9. Provision of test records that are specified according to Sec. 4.2.3, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, and 5.1.3 of this standard. Test records required for manual actuators under ANSI/AWWA C504, Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves, and power actuators under ANSI/AWWA C541, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Cylinder and Vane-Type Actuators for Valves and Slide Gates, and ANSI/AWWA C542, Electric Motor Actuators for Valves and Slide Gates, may also be requested. The purchaser may require all records or may stipulate a breakdown of production test records or proof-of-design test records.

10. Description of connecting piping: material, including interior coatings and/or lining, outside diameter (OD) and inside diameter (ID), and flanged end connection (Sec. 4.3.1.6).

11. Type of shaft seal (Sec. 4.3.6.1).

12. Whether shaft seal shall be contained in a stuffing box (Sec. 4.3.6.4).

13. Materials.

a. If the purchaser specifies a wetted component that was not tested and certified to NSF/ANSI 61 requirements, the certification may not be valid.

b. If one or more of the materials included in this standard are unacceptable, specify the acceptable materials that are included in this standard (Sec. 4.2).

c. Required mating surface. In cases where valves are to be opened frequently (more than once a month), seating surfaces of stainless steel are recommended (Sec. 4.3.4.3).

14. Type of installation: buried (specify depth and loadings), vault, submerged (specify depth and duration), indoors, or outdoors.

15. Actuator type and service conditions.

a. Type—manual, electric, cylinder, or other.

b. Service—open/close, or modulating.

16. Manual actuator.

a. Type—handwheel, chainwheel, or wrench nut.

b. Direction to turn the handwheel, chainwheel, or wrench nut to open valves. (Unless otherwise specified, the valve will open by turning counterclockwise.)

c. Position indicator:

—If it is required.

—Configuration for vault, submerged, or in-plant service.

d. Special devices or features if required: extension shaft, floor stand, handwheel diameter, limit switches, or position transmitter.

17. Electric actuator.

a. Type: multi-turn actuator coupled to an intermediate mechanism or integral quarter-turn unit.

b. Characteristics: operating voltage, control scheme, and time of operation.

c. Position indicator: configuration.

d. Special considerations: type of service environment should be stated and appurtenances required.

18. Cylinder actuator.

a. Operating medium: air, water, or oil.

b. Medium pressure: maximum and minimum.

c. Characteristics: control scheme, opening and closing speed ranges.

d. Position indicator:

—If it is required.

—Configuration.

e. Special requirements:

—Specify any limitations on acceptability or any special construction required.

19. Other actuators: actuators other than those described in this standard or ANSI/AWWA C541 and C542 shall be specified by the purchaser in detail.

20. Valve and actuator arrangement and position.

21. Protective coatings if other than specified in Sec. 4.5 of this standard.

22. Maximum transient pressure and characteristics, if known.

23. Water temperature range.

24. If a leakage test in both directions is required.

25. If a maximum head loss is required, this information shall be provided for each size and class of valve. Manufacturers should use the test methods given in AWWA Manual M49.

26. A drawing or description of the piping arrangement sufficient to describe significant turbulent line flow conditions to which the valve disc may be subjected.

27. Considerations relating to anticipated problems with components exposed to water containing chlorine, chlorides, chloramines, or other chemicals. If these problems are anticipated, the purchaser should identify the maximum expected concentrations of these chemicals and other factors, such as pH and temperature ranges, which may affect the corrosivity of these chemicals. The purchaser should consult with the manufacturers and, if appropriate, specify special requirements for these components.

28. This standard requires flat-faced flanges. If other facings are required such as raised face or O-ring grooves, they shall be specified by the purchaser.

29. If the purchaser requires shop inspection or test observations to be performed by the purchaser or purchaser's agent, the extent of such inspections and observations shall be defined.

30. Special markings to be applied to valve by manufacturer (Sec. 6.1).

31. Required welding procedure (Sec. 4.4.1).

III.B. *Modification to Standard.* Any modification of the provisions, definitions, or terminology in this standard must be provided by the purchaser.

IV. Major Revisions. This is the first edition of this standard.

V. Comments. If you have any comments or questions about this standard, please call the AWWA Volunteer and Technical Support group at 303.794.7711, FAX at 303.795.7603, write to the group at 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235-3098, or e-mail the group at standards@awwa.org.

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American Water Works Association

AWWA Standard

Large-Diameter Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves Sizes 78 In. (2,000 mm) and Larger

SECTION 1: GENERAL

Sec. 1.1 Scope

This standard establishes minimum requirements for rubber-seated butterfly valve assemblies, 78 in. (2,000 mm) diameter and larger with flanged ends for freshwater having a pH range of 6–12 and a temperature range of 33°–125°F (0.6°–52°C) and suitable for a maximum steady-state fluid working pressure of 150 psig (1,034 kPa [gauge]), a maximum steady-state differential pressure of 150 psi (1,034 kPa), and a maximum fully open fluid velocity of 16 ft/sec (4.9 m/sec) based on nominal valve size.

1.1.1 *Body classes.* Valves described in this standard are provided in classes 25B, 50B, 75B, and 150B.

1.1.2 *Definition of classification.* In each case, the numeric designation represents the pressure rating, the maximum steady-state fluid working pressure, in pounds per square inch gauge, and also the maximum steady-state differential pressure, in pounds per square inch, for which the valve is designed. The designation "B" defines the flow-rate capability of the valve in the fully open position.