ANSI/AWWA C518-13
(Revision of ANSI/AWWA C518-08)

American Water Works Association

AWWA Standard

Dual-Disc Swing-Check Valves for Waterworks Service

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AWWA Standard

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Committee Personnel

The AWWA Standards Subcommittee on Swing-Check Valves, which reviewed and approved this standard, had the following personnel at the time of approval:

John V. Ballun, *Chair*

General Interest Members

G.E. Laverick, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., Northbrook, Ill. (UL)
R.L. Gardner,* Standards Council Liaison, Wannacomet Water Company, Nantucket, Mass. (AWWA)

Producer Members

A. Abuelle, Mueller Company, Aurora, Ill. (AWWA)
J.V. Ballun, Val-Matic Valve & Manufacturing Corporation, Elmhurst, Ill. (AWWA)
D. Burczynski, Kenney Valve, Elmira, N.Y. (AWWA)
L.C. Carl, Elmira, N.Y. (AWWA)
L.W. Fleury Jr., Mueller Group, Smithfield, R.I. (AWWA)
L. Larson, DeZURIK, Sartell, Minn. (AWWA)
R.L. Larkin, American Flow Control, Birmingham, Ala. (AWWA)
N. Peyton, Mueller Company, Chattanooga, Tenn. (AWWA)
J.H. Wilber,† American AVK, Littleton, Colo. (AWWA)
T. O'Shea, DeZURIK, Schaumburg, Ill. (AWWA)

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

Joseph J. Gemin, *Chair*
Thomas M. Bowen, *Vice-Chair*
Roland L. Larkin, *Secretary*

General Interest Members

J.M. Assouline,† CH2M HILL, Englewood, Colo. (AWWA)
M.D. Bennett, MWH, Cleveland, Ohio (AWWA)

* Liaison, nonvoting
† Alternate

R.L. Claudy Jr., Orlando, Fla. (AWWA)
K.G. Clegg, CH2M HILL, Corvallis, Ore. (AWWA)
D. Dieffenbach, Malcolm Pirnie/ARCADIS, Phoenix, Ariz. (AWWA)
J.J. Gemin, EarthTech (Canada), Kitchener, Ont. (AWWA)
M.C. Johnson, Utah State University, Logan, Utah (AWWA)
G.E. Laverick, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., Northbrook, Ill. (UL)
T.J. McCandless,* Standards Engineer Liaison, AWWA, Denver, Colo. (AWWA)
P.I. McGrath Jr., Birmingham, Ala. (AWWA)
T.R. Volz, URS Corporation, Denver, Colo. (AWWA)
M.P. Yoke, Anniston, Ala. (AWWA)

Producer Members

J.V. Ballun, Val-Matic Valve & Manufacturing Corporation, Elmhurst, Ill. (AWWA)
J. Bolender, J&S Valve, Inc., Huffman, Texas (AWWA)
L.W. Fleury Jr., Mueller Group, Smithfield, R.I. (AWWA)
S. Flora,† M&H Valve Company, Anniston, Ala. (AWWA)
T.C. Harbour, Clow Valve Company, Oskaloosa, Iowa (MSS)
T.R. Ingalls,† East Jordan Iron Works Inc., Chicago, Ill. (AWWA)
R. Looney, American AVK Company, Fresno, Calif. (AWWA)
T.J. Mettler, Waterous Company, South St. Paul, Minn. (AWWA)
D.B. Scott,† American Flow Control, Birmingham, Ala. (AWWA)
J.H. Wilber,† American AVK, Littleton, Colo. (AWWA)
K.J. Wright, East Jordan Iron Works Inc., East Jordan, Mich. (AWWA)

User Members

T.M. Bowen, Manchester Water Works, Manchester, N.H. (AWWA)
R.L. Gardner,* Standards Council Liaison, Wannacomet Water Company, Nantucket, Mass. (AWWA)
K.W. Gruber, East Bay Municipal Utility District, Oakland, Calif. (AWWA)
K.S. Jeng-Bullock, City of Houston, Houston, Texas (AWWA)
M. MacConnell, Metro Vancouver, Burnaby, B.C. (AWWA)
J.S. Olson, Denver Water, Denver, Colo. (AWWA)
D.M. Rausch, Aurora, Colo. (AWWA)

*Liaison, nonvoting
†Alternate

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Foreword

This foreword is for information only and is not a part of ANSI/AWWA C518.*

I. Introduction.

I.A. *Background.* Dual-disc swing-check valves have been commonly used on pump discharge applications in the waterworks industry for more than half a century. These check valves are designed to prevent backflow by automatically closing rapidly on flow-reversal. They provide tight shutoff while requiring relatively little space for installation.

I.B. *History.* The need for standardization of dual-disc swing-check valves was recognized by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) in 1992. The AWWA Gate and Check Valve Committee worked to publish this first edition of ANSI/AWWA C518 beginning in 2003. It was approved by the AWWA Board of Directors on Jan. 27, 2008. This edition was approved on Jan. 20, 2013.

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 Water Research Foundation (formerly AwwaRF) and the Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers (COSHEM). The American Water Works Association 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.

* 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 C518 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 parties offering to certify products for contact with, or treatment of, drinking water.

3. Determine current information on product certification.

In an alternative approach to inadvertent drinking water additives, some jurisdictions (including California, Maryland, Vermont, and Louisiana at the time of this writing) are calling for reduced lead limits for materials in contact with potable water. Various third-party certifiers have been assessing products against these lead content criteria, and a new ANSI-approved national standard, NSF/ANSI 372, Drinking Water System Components—Lead Content, was published in 2010. On Jan. 4, 2011, legislation was signed revising the definition for "lead free" within the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) as it pertains to "pipe, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures." The changes are due to go into effect on Jan. 4, 2014. In brief, the new provisions to the

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

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

SDWA require that these products meet a weighted average lead content of not more than 0.25 percent.

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, including (1) the maximum transient and static differential pressure across the valve disc and (2) minimum and maximum flow through the valve under the most adverse operating conditions.

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

II.B. *Advisory Information on Product Application.* 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. Check valves may be subject to excessive wear if there is insufficient flow to open the valve fully. Manufacturers can supply information during the valve sizing process to prevent this from occurring.

2. These valves are designed for use with clean water and installation in horizontal pipelines with the hinge pin oriented in the vertical or vertical lines with flow upward. If installed in a flow-down application, the valves may not have sufficient spring torque to close.

3. These valves are sometimes used for air blower discharge service and therefore are subject to unusual temperature and flow conditions. Air service should be considered a special application for this valve and warrants a review of the operating parameters with the supplier or manufacturer.

4. When open, the valve discs extend a significant distance into the downstream piping and may strike or interfere with downstream valves or flow elements. A sufficient distance of open pipe downstream of the valve should be planned for every installation.

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 to be used—that is, ANSI/AWWA C518, Dual-Disc Swing-Check Valves for Waterworks Service, of latest edition.
2. Whether compliance with NSF/ANSI 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects, is required.
3. Whether compliance with NSF/ANSI 372, Drinking Water System Components—Lead Content, or an alternative lead content criterion, is required.
4. Size of check valves.
5. Quantity required.
6. Maximum line pressure.
7. Required flow rate through valve.
    a. Under minimum conditions.
    b. Under maximum-flow conditions.
8. Description of connecting piping: material, outside diameter (OD) and inside diameter (ID), and end connection.
9. Valve arrangement and position (horizontal or vertical flow-up pipe installation).
10. Maximum transient pressure and characteristics, if known.
11. Water temperature range.
12. A drawing or description of the piping arrangement sufficient to describe significant turbulent line flow conditions to which the valve disc may be subjected.
13. Considerations relating to anticipated problems with rubber components exposed to line content containing chlorine, 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.
14. Data to be provided by the manufacturer. Sec. 4.2 describes the minimum data to be provided. Additional requirements should be clearly defined in the purchase documents.
15. If certified drawings are to be provided by the manufacturer (Sec. 4.2).

16. Laying length if other than specified in Sec. 4.2.

17. Details of other federal, state or provincial, and local requirements (Sec. 4.3.1).

18. Whether the valve will be subjected to water that promotes galvanic corrosion or that reacts chemically with materials used in these valves and requires the use of alternative disc materials as described in Sec. 4.4.4.1.

19. Protective coatings if other than specified in Sec. 4.5.2 of this standard.

20. If shop inspection of tests by the purchaser is required (Sec. 5.1).

21. The providing of test records that are specified according to Sec. 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 of this standard. The purchaser may require all records or may stipulate a breakdown of production test records.

22. If an affidavit of compliance is to be provided (Sec. 6.3).

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

IV. Major Revisions. Major changes made to the standard in this revision include the following:

1. Valves used in potable water service shall be certified to NSF/ANSI 61.

2. Valves weighing more than 60 lb (27.2 kg) shall be furnished with a structural means to facilitate hoisting for service and installation.

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

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AWWA Standard

Dual-Disc Swing-Check Valves for Waterworks Service

SECTION 1: GENERAL

Sec. 1.1 Scope

This standard establishes minimum requirements for dual-disc swing-check valves, 2-in. (50-mm) through 48-in. (1,200-mm) NPS for clean water having a pH range from 6 to 10 and a temperature range of 33°–125°F (0.6°–52°C).

1.1.1 *Body types.* Valves described in this standard are provided with wafer or threaded-lug ends for installation between ANSI Class 125 flanges or grooved ends for use with IPS pressure pipe.

1.1.2 *Gray-iron pressure ratings.* The minimum design working water pressure for gray-iron valves shall be 200 psig (1,380 kPa) for 2-in. through 12-in. (50-mm through 300-mm) sizes and 150 psig (1,030 kPa) for 14-in. through 48-in. (350-mm through 1,200-mm) sizes.

1.1.3 *Ductile-iron pressure ratings.* The minimum design working water pressure for ductile-iron valves shall be 250 psig (1,380 kPa) for 2-in. through 48-in. (50-mm through 1,200-mm) sizes.

1.1.4 *Fluid velocity rating.* The maximum fluid velocity shall be 16 ft/sec (4.9 m/sec).

1.1.5 *Installations.* Dual-disc swing-check valves are designed for installation in horizontal pipelines and in vertical lines with flow in the upward direction.