

Masoneilan™ 77000 Series

Axial Flow, Labyrinth Trim Control Valves

Instruction Manual (Rev.C)



THESE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDE THE CUSTOMER/OPERATOR WITH IMPORTANT PROJECT-SPECIFIC REFERENCE INFORMATION IN ADDITION TO THE CUSTOMER/OPERATOR'S NORMAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES. SINCE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PHILOSOPHIES VARY, BAKER HUGHES (AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES) DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO DICTATE SPECIFIC PROCEDURES, BUT TO PROVIDE BASIC LIMITATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS CREATED BY THE TYPE OF EQUIPMENT PROVIDED.

THESE INSTRUCTIONS ASSUME THAT OPERATORS ALREADY HAVE A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR SAFE OPERATION OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENTS. THEREFORE, THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE INTERPRETED AND APPLIED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE AT THE SITE AND THE PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATION OF OTHER EQUIPMENT AT THE SITE.

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Safety Information

Important - Please read before installation

These instructions contain **DANGER**, **WARNING**, and **CAUTION** labels, where necessary, to alert you to safety related or other important information. Read the instructions carefully before installing and maintaining your control valve. **DANGER** and **WARNING** hazards are related to personal injury. **CAUTION** hazards involve equipment or property damage. Operation of damaged equipment can, under certain operational conditions, result in degraded process system performance that can lead to injury or death. Total compliance with all **DANGER**, **WARNING**, and **CAUTION** notices is required for safe operation.



This is the safety alert symbol. It alerts you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.



When used without the safety alert symbol, indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in property damage.

Note: Indicates important facts and conditions.

About this Manual

- The information in this manual is subject to change without prior notice.
- The information contained in this manual, in whole or part, shall not be transcribed or copied without Baker Hughes's written permission.
- Please report any errors or questions about the information in this manual to your local supplier.
- These instructions are written specifically for the 77000 Series control valves, and do not apply for other valves outside of this product line.

Useful Life Period

The current estimated useful life period for the 77000 Series control valves is 25+ years. To maximize the useful life of the product, it is essential to conduct annual inspections, routine maintenance and ensure proper installation to avoid any unintended stresses on the product. The specific operating conditions will also impact the useful life of the product. Consult the factory for guidance on specific applications if required prior to installation.

Warranty

Items sold by Baker Hughes are warranted to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of shipment provided said items are used according to Baker Hughes recommended usages. Baker Hughes reserves the right to discontinue manufacture of any product or change product materials, design or specifications without notice.

Note: Prior to installation

- The valve must be installed, put into service and maintained by qualified and competent professionals who have undergone suitable training.
- All surrounding pipe lines must be thoroughly flushed to ensure all entrained debris has been removed from the system.
- Under certain operating conditions, the use of damaged equipment could cause a degradation of the performance of the system which may lead to personal injury or death.
- Changes to specifications, structure, and components used may not lead to the revision of this manual unless such changes affect the function and performance of the product.

Introduction

Scope

The following instructions are designed to guide the user through the installation and maintenance of the Masoneilan 77000 Series control valves.

The Masoneilan 77000 Series is part of Baker Hughes's severe service portfolio, and may be custom designed to fit our customer's most difficult applications. This document provides detailed installation and maintenance instructions for all sizes, ratings and trim types used in the 77000 Series product line.

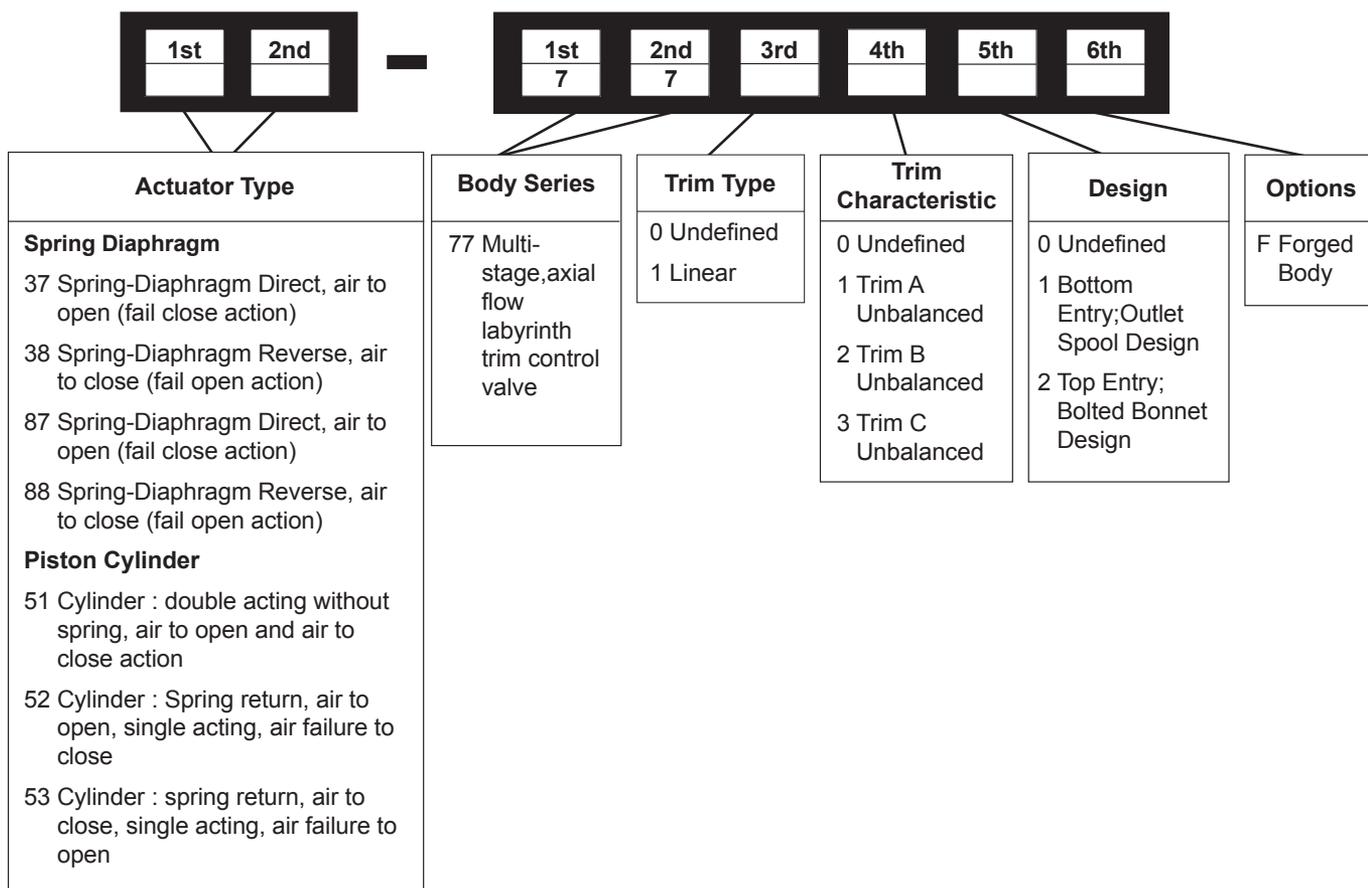
Serial Plate

The serial plate is usually fixed to the side of the actuator yoke. It indicates information about the valve including size and type, pressure class rating, body/bonnet material, and serial number.

After Sales Service

Baker Hughes offers After Sales Service comprised of highly qualified technicians to support the installation operation, maintenance and repair of its equipment. For support contact the local Baker Hughes representative or Masoneilan factory located closest to you.

Numbering System



Spare Parts

Only Masoneilan replacement parts should be used when carrying out maintenance operations. Obtain replacement parts through local Baker Hughes representatives or Masoneilan Parts Department.

When ordering spare parts, the model and serial numbers indicated on the manufacturer's serial plate must be given. The serial plate is on the side of the actuator yoke.

Actuator and Accessories

Actuators and other valve accessories have their own instruction manuals, that provide information and details on the assembly and installation. Refer to the appropriate instruction manual for each unique accessory.

Unpacking

Care must be exercised when unpacking the valve to prevent damage to the accessories and component parts. Contact the local Baker Hughes Sales Office or Service Center with any issues or problems. Be sure to note the valve model number and serial number in all correspondence.

Installation

CAUTION

The 77000 Series valve must always be installed with the flow tending to open the valve plug. For applications where insulation of the valve body is required, do not insulate the valve bonnet when possible.

Recommended Installation

It is recommended to install the 77000 Series valves in the vertical position with the actuator extended up whenever possible. This orientation eliminates the need for additional pipe support, reduces the side load friction on the actuator, and provides ease of removal of the trim during maintenance for weld-end construction designs.

For best acoustical performance provide a minimum of 10 pipe diameters of straight pipe length at the exit of the valve before installation of any pipe bends or additional equipment.

For applications involving flashing or erosive service it is highly recommended to include a minimum of 20 pipe diameters for best system performance.

Handling

When lifting the valve for installation it is important to never lift the valve by the actuator, lever or other assembled components.

It is recommended to use lifting straps around the body or flange connection whenever picking the valve for installation or removal from the piping system.

Piping Cleanliness

Before installing the valve in the line, clean piping and valve of all foreign material such as welding chips, scale, oil, grease or dirt.

WARNING

Gasket mating surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned to ensure leak-free joints. Sacrificial start-up fixtures can be purchased from Baker Hughes to protect the operational trim during the installation and line flushing phases.

If major system or piping modifications (or repairs) are performed, thorough flushing and blowdown of the system will be required prior to reinstalling the 77000 Series trim. Sacrificial flushing trim should be installed in this valve to protect the integrity of the flow passages. Failure to follow this warning will violate the

valve warranty agreement and could result in control instability, excessive noise levels, and valve leakage.

Isolation Bypass Valve

To allow for in-line inspection, maintenance and removal of the valve without service interruption, provide a manually operated shutoff valve on each side of the control valve and a manually operated throttling valve in the bypass line.

Heat Insulation

In case of a heat-insulated installation, do not insulate the valve bonnet and take protective measures relative to personal safety.

Hydrostatic Testing and Line Cleaning

During this operation, the control valve must not be used as an isolating valve. This means that the valve must always be opened before carrying out pressure tests in the process line, cleaning of pipes, etc. Otherwise equipment damage or failure of the seal rings could result. Flushing and hydrostatic test equipment can be purchased from the Masoneilan factory.

Flow Direction

The valve must be installed so that the process fluid will flow through the valve in the direction indicated by the flow arrow located on the body.

Welded Connections

Carefully review the information in this section prior to welding any valves inline. Refer any additional questions to the local Baker Hughes Sales Office or Service Center.

Pre-Weld Preparation

CAUTION

Carefully follow the installation steps defined in the sections noted above prior to performing weld procedures.

Welding Process

Perform welding process in accordance with the standard requirements for the materials and weld construction of the specific valve. Apply post weld heat treatment if required.

CAUTION

Internal valve components should be removed prior to performing any post weld heat treatment in order to prevent damaging any soft goods. If unable to remove the elastomeric components, then other methods must be employed to prevent the local temperature around the seals from exceeding the maximum material limits.

Post Weld Cleaning & Assembly

Inspect the body, bonnet, and trim components for cleanliness and surface condition. Remove any foreign materials, such as weld chips, slag or scale. Make sure there are no nicks, scratches, burrs or sharp corners on sealing and sliding surfaces. Clean all gasket interface surfaces and reassemble using new gaskets to ensure sealing integrity.

Actuator Assembly

Assemble the actuator onto the control valve using the appropriate instructions for the specific actuator model and type. Connect air pressure lines to the actuator ports to meet intended operating mode (i.e., air-to-extend, air-to-retract, or double-acting).

Disassembly

CAUTION

Prior to performing any maintenance on the valve, isolate the valve and vent the process pressure.

Valve Actuation

Access to the internal components of the valve should be accomplished with the actuator removed. Follow the detailed instructions below and refer to the appropriate actuator instruction manuals.

WARNING

Actuator may be pre-loaded with tension from air pressure or springs. Prior to disconnecting instrumentation read all instructions for the specific actuator.

Disconnect Instrumentation

Disconnect all mechanical connections between the positioner and the other instruments. Disassemble the valve stem, actuator stem, and lever connectors as described in the following sections.

Note: The 77000 Series is an up-seating control valve design, which is the opposite action of most reciprocating control valves. For this design air-to-extend actuators will use the plant supply air to open the valve and air-to-retract actuators will use the plant supply air to close the valve.

Air-to-Extend (Open) Actuators

Lever and Linkage Removal

Apply sufficient air pressure to the actuator to extend the stem completely and take the plug off of the seat. Remove the Body Clevis Retaining Rings (22) and Actuator Link Retaining Rings (29); along with the respective link pins (21) and (28). Unscrew the actuator connector link (27) from the actuator stem connection. Disengage and remove the lever (23), Body Clevis (20), and for sizes 1" to 3" remove the Actuator Link Clevis (37) from the valve assembly.

Actuator Removal

Disconnect all electrical and air connection to and from the actuator.

Disassemble drive nut (32) and attachment screws, and lift actuator off of the valve being careful not to damage the drive nut threads.

Valve Disassembly

The valve must always be reassembled with new packing set and gaskets. Before disassembly, make sure the recommended spare parts are available for reassembly.

1. Disconnect the piping to the leak detector or lubrication connection on the body/bonnet (if applicable).
2. Unlock the lock nut (26) and remove the anti-rotation screw (25) then unscrew the stem pivot adapter (24) from the plug stem (5). Loosen the packing box nuts (16) to reduce the friction of the packing on the plug stem.

For Bottom Entry Designs follow disassembly instructions 3-8:

3. Remove the spool nuts (10) from the bottom entry spool (2) section on the valve. Remove the spool (2) from the body (1), along with the lower spider gasket (7). Remove the spider (4) from inside the valve body. If the spider is difficult to remove you may nudge it out by applying downward force on the plug stem (5). Remove the upper spider gasket (8).

Note: Some designs may be equipped with an integral spider as part of the bottom entry spool. For these designs remove the spool and associated gaskets and proceed to step 4.

4. Remove the plug stem (5) along with the seat ring (3).

CAUTION

Be careful not to damage the plug stem (5) or the seat ring (3) while removing these parts from the body. Scratches or damage to these parts can result in leakage and premature wear.

5. Remove the packing flange nuts (16), packing flange (14), and packing follower (13).
6. Remove the old packing set (11) and lantern ring (12).

Note: Lantern ring is applicable only for units with the optional leak detector option.

7. Remove the upper stem guide bushing (6).
8. Inspect the body (1), spool (2), seat ring (3), spider (4), and plug stem (5) for any visual defects or damage. Carefully inspect the dynamic sliding surfaces and seal interface areas.

Ensure all parts are clean, particularly the seating surfaces prior to reassembly.

For Top Entry Designs follow disassembly instructions 9-15:

9. Remove the packing flange nuts (16), packing flange (14), and packing follower (13).
10. Remove the bonnet nuts (10) and pressing down on the stem remove the top entry bonnet (2) from the valve body (1). While removing the bonnet the old packing set (11) and lantern ring (12) may also pull away from the stem. These parts should be removed at this time.

Note: Lantern ring is applicable only for units with the optional leak detector option.

11. Remove the bonnet gasket (34) and upper stem guide bushing (6) from the valve body.
12. Using the threaded lifting holes and eye bolts remove the seat ring retainer (33) from the valve body.
13. Using the threaded lifting holes and eye bolts carefully lift the seat ring (3) from the valve body while paying close attention to not damage the plug stem (5) or seat ring (3) parts. Next remove the plug stem (5).

CAUTION

Be careful not to damage the plug stem (5) or the seat ring (3) while removing these parts from the body. Scratches or damage to these parts can result in leakage and premature wear.

14. Remove the lower guide bushing (35), spider (4), upper spider gasket (8), and lower spider gasket (7) from the valve body.
15. Inspect the body (1), bonnet (2), seat ring (3), spider (4), and plug stem (5) for any visual defects or damage. Carefully inspect the dynamic sliding surfaces and seal interface areas.

Ensure all parts are clean, particularly the seating surfaces prior to reassembly.

Maintenance & Repair

The purpose of this section is to provide recommended maintenance and repair procedures. These procedures assume the availability of standard shop tools and equipment.

Packing Box

Packing box maintenance is one of the principal tasks during routine service. Tightness of the packing set (11) is maintained by proper compression. Compression is achieved by evenly tightening the packing flange nuts (16) against the packing flange (14). Periodic re-tightening of the packing flange nuts may be required to maintain proper sealing,

CAUTION

Care must be taken to not over tighten, as this could create unnecessary friction preventing smooth valve operation. If packing leakage persists after applying maximum compression, then the packing needs to be replaced.

CAUTION

The valve must be isolated and the process pressure vented prior to performing any packing box maintenance.

Packing Replacement

For top entry designs, disassembly of the valve bonnet from the body is recommended before replacing the standard Teflon V-Ring packing.

Other packing types can be replaced without removal of the bonnet.

Use the following procedures to replace existing packing:

1. Loosen and remove the packing flange nuts (16).
2. Remove the packing flange (14) and packing follower (13).
3. Remove the old packing set (11) and lantern ring (12).

Note: Lantern ring is applicable only for units with the optional leak detector option.

4. Replace packing (11) and lantern ring (12) if applicable, referring to Figures 4 through 9 for correct number of packing rings.

Note: For Teflon packing, assemble new packing with the cuts in the rings 120° apart from the adjacent ring. Press rings into the packing box one at a time.

5. Reassemble the packing follower (13) and the packing flange (14).
6. Tighten the packing flange nuts (16) without over compressing the packing rings.
7. For graphite packing, open and close the valve several times then retighten the packing as required.
8. Place the valve back into service and check for leakage. Tighten packing flange nuts (16) as required.

Parts Repair

Carefully examine parts for any scratches, unusual wear, or other visual damage prior to reassembly. Always clean trim parts before reinstalling in the valve.

Guiding Surfaces

Guiding Surfaces including the upper stem guide bushing (6), plug stem (5), and lower guide bushing (35) available on the top entry design or spider guide (4) as shown on the bottom entry design must be checked. If there is only slight wear indications, then use a light abrasive to smooth out the specific guiding surface areas. Parts with greater damage or wear on the guide surfaces must be replaced.

Guiding surfaces are hard-coated and excessive removal of surface material can expose base material.

Seating Surfaces

The seat ring (3) and plug stem (5) seating surfaces shown in Figure 1 must be completely free of dents, scratches, wear, or other visual damage. If the valve demonstrates excessive leakage or shows signs of deterioration on the seating surfaces the parts may be refurbished in accordance with the following guidelines.

Seat Lapping

Seating surfaces may need to be lapped in order to restore the necessary surface integrity to meet valve leakage requirements. Prior to lapping ensure the plug and seat ring seating surfaces are free from large scratches or dents. Remachining of these surfaces may be necessary. If so a maximum of .015" (0.4mm)

metal removal from both the plug and seat seating surfaces is allowable for any valve size. Seating Surfaces Make sure the seating angles on the reworked parts are within the specified tolerances as shown in Figure 2 below. Parts requiring more metal removal to restore should be discarded and replaced.

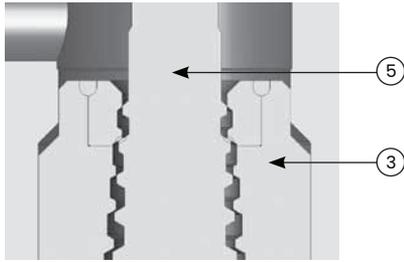


Figure 1: Plug and Seat Surfaces

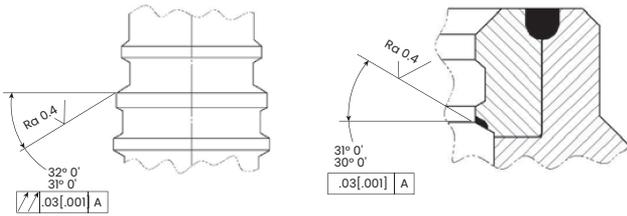


Figure 2: Plug and Seat Ring

1. Clean body gasket surface areas.
2. If lapping is to be done outside of the body ensure the seat ring (3) is set on a flat and stable surface and proceed to step 5.
3. For lapping done with the trim installed inside the body, install new gaskets into the valve to ensure the ideal geometric characteristics in order to have the correct position of the seat ring during lapping.
 Note: The gaskets used during lapping must not be reused for the body reassembly.
4. Loosen the packing flange nuts (16) to remove friction and allow the plug (5) to rest against the seat ring (3) by its own weight.
5. Spread a fine layer of high quality lapping compound (600 grit) on the seating surface of the seat ring. If lapping with the trim installed inside the valve, insert the seat ring (3) into the valve body (1).

⚠ CAUTION

Do not allow the lapping compound to get onto plug or nonseating stages of the seat ring.

6. Insert the plug (5) carefully into the seat ring (3) until it is seated.

Note: It is highly recommended to assemble the valve completely including using new gaskets before lapping the valve. Assembly with the top entry bonnet or bottom spool aligns the trim parts and improves the integrity of the surface geometric characteristics.

7. Place an appropriate tool on the valve stem (5) threaded to allow for manual rotation. Options for creating a manual resurfacing tool include using a T-handle secured with a locknut, or using a flat piece of steel with a drilled hole and two locknuts to fasten to the valve stem (5).
8. Lapping of the seat ring (3) is accomplished by rotating the plug (5) in short oscillating strokes. After 8 to 10 strokes, lift the plug (5) and repeat the operation three or more times in increments of 90°, 180°, and 270°, from the original position.
Note: Performing the operation at various increments is critical in maintaining concentricity between the parts during lapping.
9. Lapping can be repeated, but should be limited as much as possible so that the seat remains sufficiently narrow to guarantee tightness.
10. After lapping, disassemble the parts to clean them and then reassemble, making sure the seating angles are within tolerance as shown in Figure 2.

Gaskets

Gasket seating surfaces must be free of dents, scratches, corrosion, or other types of damage. Clean mating surfaces as required and replace any non-conforming parts. Spiral wound gaskets (items 7, 8 and 34 for top entry designs) must always be replaced after disassembly.

Valve Reassembly

After completing the recommended maintenance and repair actions noted above, reassemble the valve using the following procedure.

Make sure the valve body and all gasket surfaces are clean and free of any damage

Make sure any recommended lubricants or sealing compounds are compatible with the process fluid. Use acceptable substitutes as required.

For Bottom Entry Designs follow disassembly instructions 1-4:

1. Install the upper stem guide bushing (6) into the top end of the body (1).
2. Install the seat ring (3) into the body and carefully lower the plug stem (5) into the seat ring using caution to not damage any surfaces.

⚠ CAUTION

Be careful not to damage the plug stem (5) or the seat ring (3) while removing these parts from the body. Scratches or damage to these parts can result in leakage and premature wear.

3. Coat the upper spider gasket (8) lightly with gasket compound and secure on top of spider (4). Insert spider into the valve body over the plug (5) until it makes contact with the seat ring (3). Install the lower spider gasket (7) over the spider.

Note: Some designs may be equipped with an integral spider as part of the bottom entry spool. For these designs there will not be a lower spider gasket as it is a one piece construction.

- Align the bottom entry spool (2) section bolt holes with the body studs (9). Proceed to the bolting instructions.

For Top Entry Designs follow disassembly instructions 5-11:

- Assemble the lower spider gasket (7) into the valve body.
- Assemble the lower guide bushing (35) onto the spider (4) pressing down until contact is made.
- Assemble the upper spider gasket (8) onto the spider (4) and install into the body (1) making sure that it aligns correctly on top of the lower spider gasket (7) located in the body.
- Assemble the plug stem (5) into the seat ring (3). Using the plug stem carefully lower the parts together into the valve body until they rest on the spider (4). The seat ring should mechanically fit on to the liner with a stepped connection.

⚠ CAUTION

Be careful not to damage the plug stem (5) or the seat ring (3) while removing these parts from the body. Scratches or damage to these parts can result in leakage and premature wear.

- Lower the seat ring retainer (33) over the plug stem (5) onto the seat ring (3).
- Install the bonnet gasket (34) onto the body (1).
- Press the upper stem guide bushing into the bonnet (2) and align the bonnet (2) bolt holes with the body studs (9). Proceed to the bolting instructions.

Body Bolting

- Grease the threads of the valve body studs (9) and the bearing surfaces of the bonnet or spool nuts (10).
- Assemble the bonnet or spool nuts (10) onto the body studs (9) manually, and hand tighten evenly so that the internal parts are held in place. The face of the bonnet or spool should be parallel to surface of the valve body (1).
- Tighten the bonnet or spool nuts (10) evenly by applying torque in the increments and the sequences as defined in Table 1 and Figure 3.

Note: To ensure tightness of the gasket joints torque the bonnet or spool down until metal to metal contact exists between the body and mating part.

- Check the plug stem (5) in between various tightening steps to make sure it is not binding due to misalignment of the trim. If there is binding, disassemble the bonnet or spool and reassemble the trim taking care to ensure proper alignment.

Note: Tighten the bonnet or spool nuts (10) in the following increments (units of ft-lbs [daNm]): 10 [1.3], 20 [2.6], 40 [5], 75 [10], 140 [19], 225 [30], 400 [54], 650 [88], plus increments of 250 [34] until the required torque is reached. Between each pass check to make sure the plug stem (5) strokes freely to ensure proper alignment.

- Visually inspect the assembly for proper stud and nut installation by checking the number of exposed threads. If less than 1 stud thread or more than 2-1/2 stud threads are extended above the nut after final tightening, then double check the assembly for proper installation and alignment.

Valve Size		Bolting Size	Torque Requirements ft-lbs [daNm]		
Inches	DN		A193 Gr. B7M	A453 Gr. 660	A193 Gr. B7/B16
1	25	.750-10UNC	60 [8]	65 [9]	75 [10]
		1.000-8UNC	140 [19]	150 [20]	170 [23]
2	50	1.250-7UNC	290 [39]	310 [42]	360 [49]
		1.500-8UN	540 [73]	575 [78]	680 [92]
3	80	1.500-8UN	540 [73]	575 [78]	680 [92]
4	100	1.750-8UN	1100 [149]	985 [134]	1100 [149]
		2.000-8UN	1300 [176]	1385 [188]	1700 [230]
6	150	1.875-8UN	1100 [149]	985 [134]	1100 [149]
		2.000-8UN	1300 [176]	1385 [188]	1700 [230]
		2.500-8UN	2680 [363]	2855 [387]	3350 [454]
8	200	2.000-8UN	1300 [176]	1385 [188]	1700 [230]
		2.250-8UN	1925 [261]	2050 [278]	2405 [326]

Table 1: Body Bolting Torque Requirements

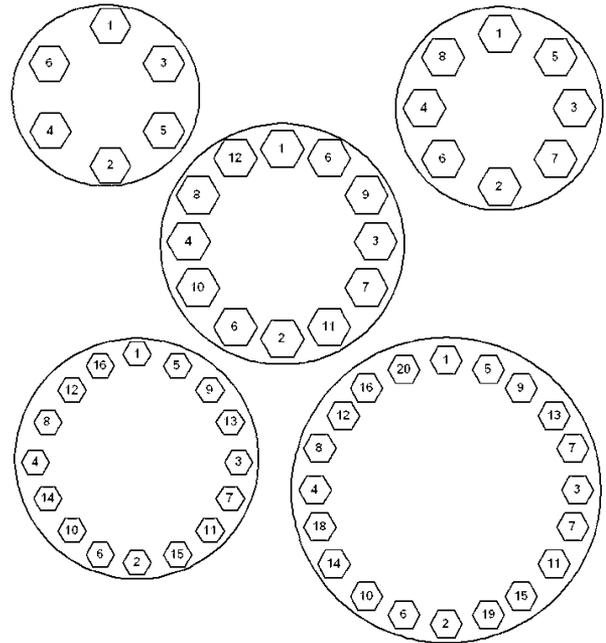
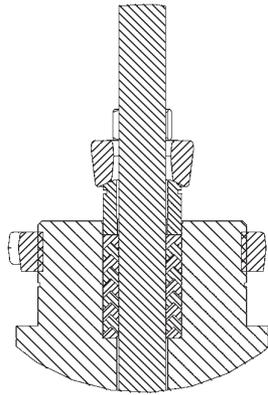


Figure 3: Bolt Torque Sequence

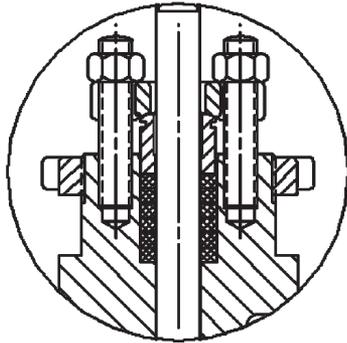
Packing Box Assembly

Visually inspect the stem & packing box for cleanliness and proper surface finish. Lubricate the I.D. of the packing box with Never-Seez or equivalent. Assemble the packing box components per the maintenance instructions on page 5.



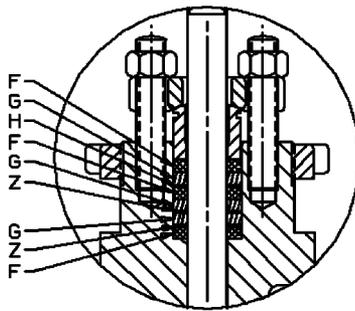
1 V-Ring Packing Adapter 7 Pieces: V-Ring Packing

Figure 4: Standard Packing



6 Pieces: 285C 6 Pieces: Latty 326.1

Figure 5: 285C or Latty 326.1M Packing

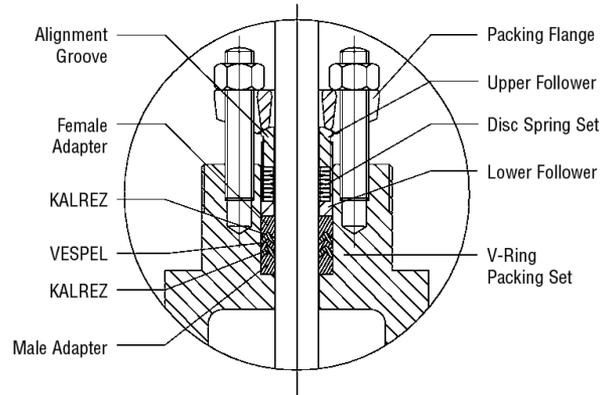


F-3 Pieces: Filament Graphite
G-3 Pieces: Graphite Ring
Z-3 Pieces: Zinc Washer

Figure 6: Graphite Packing

Low-E Packing (Optional)

The Masoneilan Low-E (Low Emissions) Packing is a high performance packing system capable of containing fugitive emissions well below the specifications of the most severe recommendations. It is also available in a firesafe configuration.



Packing Set		Follower Assembly	
Part	Qty	Part	Qty
VESPEL Female Adapter	1	Upper Follower	1
KALREZ V-Ring	2	Disc Spring	8
VESPEL V-Ring	1	Lower Follower	1
VESPEL Male Adapter	1		

**Figure 7: Low-E Packing Configuration
(Shown in Loaded Position)**

The packing is provided as a set of five pieces. It consists of two adapter rings and three V-rings. An alternating pattern of Perfluoroelastomer (PFE) and long carbon fiber filled Teflon (PTFE) V-rings are used.

Applied properly, this packing exhibits very little cold flow (or creep). Consequently, it can effectively prevent fugitive emissions leaks from a control valve. The Low-E Packing system can directly replace conventional packing, requiring no modification to the control valve or actuator.

A spring loaded, two-piece follower assembly is used to maintain a constant load on the packing, and is necessary for thermal cycling applications. As the definition of thermal cycling can vary, and processes are potentially subject to unpredicted thermal gradients, Low-E Packing is only available with the spring loaded follower.

Installation should be performed as detailed in the following paragraphs.

Preparation

Stem

Inspect stem for any nicks or scratches on the surface finish. Reject the stem for any of these reasons as they may damage packing.

Note: A properly etched part number on the stem in the packing area will have no adverse effect on the performance of the packing.

Stem finish should be 3-7 AARH (Ra 0,1/0,2).

Packing Box

Note: Bonnets that have a lube hole require installation of a lantern ring within the packing arrangement shown in Figure 8.

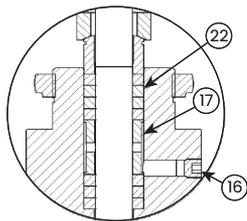
⚠ CAUTION

Packing box should be clean and free of burrs, rust, and any foreign matter. Parts can be cleaned with denatured alcohol.

Note: Packing box finish should be 125 AARH (Ra 0.8) or better.

The packing box may be bored or honed oversize by up to 0.015" (0.38 mm) above the nominal diameter to improve the finish. For instance, a nominal 0.875" (22.22 mm) packing box may be bored or honed up to 0.890" (22.60 mm) and the Low-E Packing will still seal properly.

Packing box must be finished to the bottom of the bore.



View shown with graphite packing option and lantern ring with lube hole

Figure 8

Packing

Inspect packing rings. DO NOT use packing if any nicks or scratches on packing are observed. Check packing and ensure that it is in the proper arrangement (see Figure 9). PFE material can be identified by the gloss black molded finish. PTFE material has a dull black machined finish.

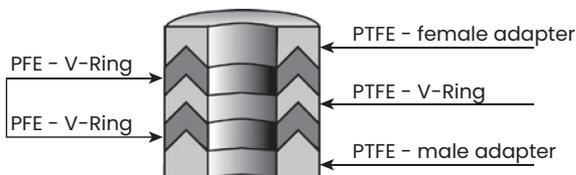


Figure 9

Spring Loaded Follower

The spring loaded follower (available for applications rated ANSI 300 and below) consists of an upper and lower follower and eight (8) disc springs (see Figure 10). The springs are installed inside the lower follower and positioned alternately. The assembly is held together by tape, which must be removed before installation.

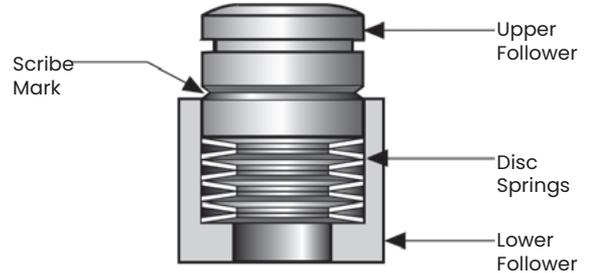


Figure 10

Packing Installation

1. The packing must be lubricated with Krytox® fluorinated grease prior to installation (Krytox GPL206 or equivalent).
2. Packing should be lubricated as a set (not individually) to minimize getting lubricant between the rings.
3. Packing should be lubricated with a generous application to the O.D. and I.D. of the packing set.

Note: All exposed surfaces of the packing set must be covered with the lubricant.

4. PFE/PTFE is to be installed as a set. Carefully slide the packing set down the stem. Do not cock or force the packing on the threads.

If the packing set separates while on the stem, do not remove. Continue installing the remaining pieces to put the set back together.

5. Gently press the packing into the packing box. Do not tap the packing down into the box.
6. The spring loaded follower is installed on top of the packing. This follower is installed as an assembly held together by tape. This tape should be removed after assembly. Proper assembly of the packing box will leave the top of the Lower Follower 0.25 - 0.50 inches (6 to 13 mm) above the bonnet.

A groove is scribed into the O.D. of the upper follower. The packing flange is tightened evenly until the top of the Lower Follower aligns with the scribe mark (groove) in the Upper Follower.

Note: This is the optimum loading for this packing. Further tightening will shorten life of the packing. Thread locking compound can be used on packing nuts.

7. The packing should be checked for leakage.
8. Packing load should be checked after the valve has cycled approximately 500 times. Adjust if necessary. No further adjustment should be required for the life of the packing.

Valve Travel Requirements

See table below for rated travel by specific valve size.

Valve Size		Travel	
inches	DN	inches	mm
1	25	0.25	6
2	50	0.25	6
3	80	0.38	10
4	100	0.50	13
6	150	0.50	13
8	200	1.00	25

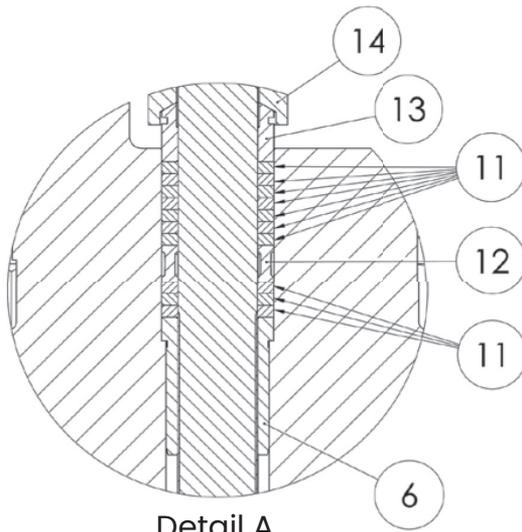
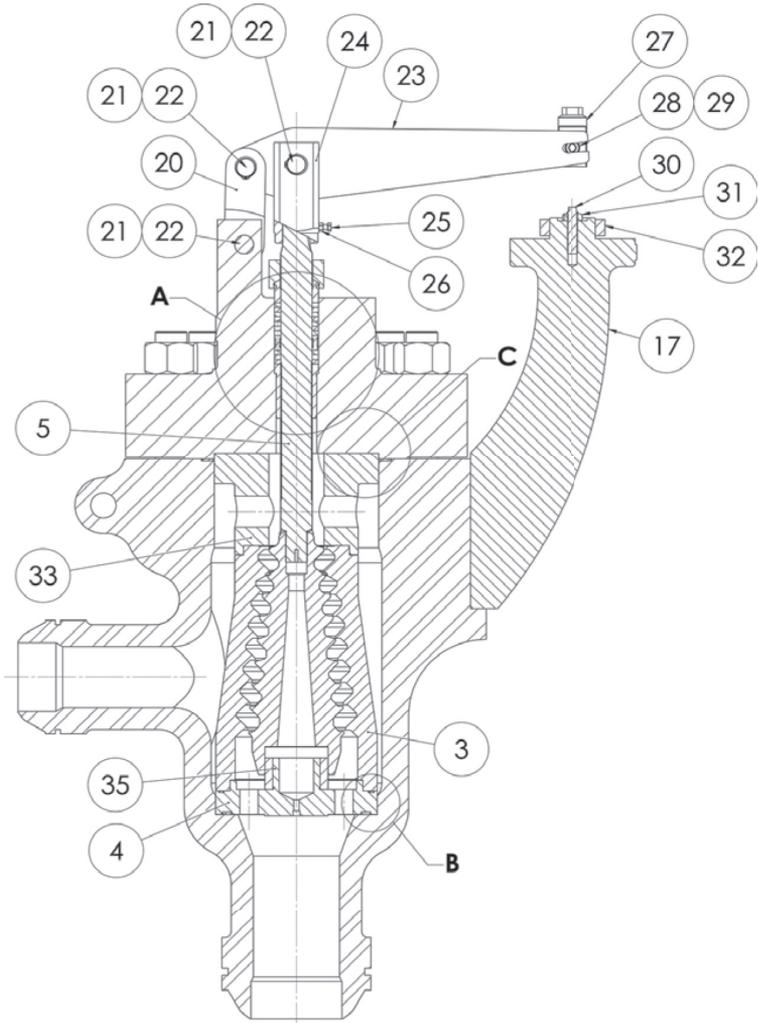
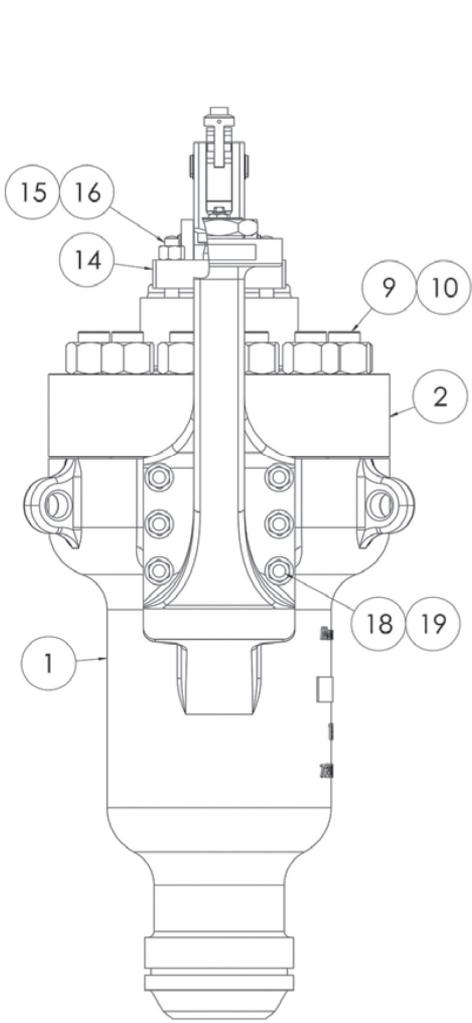
Table 2: Valve Travel

Note: Actuator over travel of 0.12" (3 mm) past the rated travel noted above is necessary to achieve required seat loading.

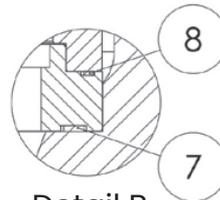
Parts Reference Table

Item No.	Description
1	Body
2	Bonnet (Top Entry) or Spool (Bottom Entry)
3	Seat Ring
4	Spider
5	Plug Stem
6	Stem Guide Bushing
7	Lower Spider Gasket
8	Upper Spider Gasket
9	Body Stud
10	Bonnet/Spool Nut
11	Packing Set
12	Lantern Ring
13	Packing Follower
14	Packing Flange
15	Packing Flange Stud
16	Packing Flange Nut
17	Actuator Toggle Bracket
18	Bracket Stud
19	Bracket Nut
20	Body Clevis
21	Body Clevis Pin
22	Body Clevis Retaining Ring
23	Lever
24	Stem Pivot Adapter
25	Anti-rotation Screw
26	Locknut
27	Actuator Link Connector
28	Actuator Link Pin
29	Actuator Link Retaining Ring
30	Travel Stop Stud
31	Travel Stop Nut
32	Drive Nut
33	Seat Ring Retainer (Top Entry Design Only)
34	Bonnet Gasket (Top Entry Design Only)
35	Lower Guide Bushing (Top Entry Design Only)
36	Spud Adapter (Bottom Entry Design Only)
37	Actuator Link Clevis (Sizes 1" - 3")
38	Conical Spring (Top Entry Design Only)

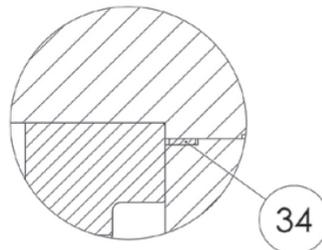
•Recommended spare parts for each maintenance interval



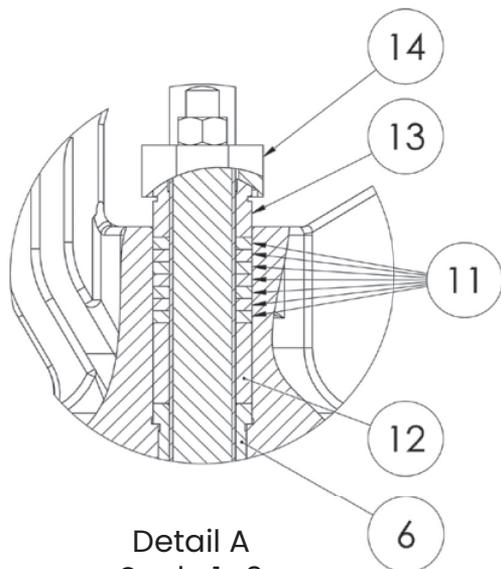
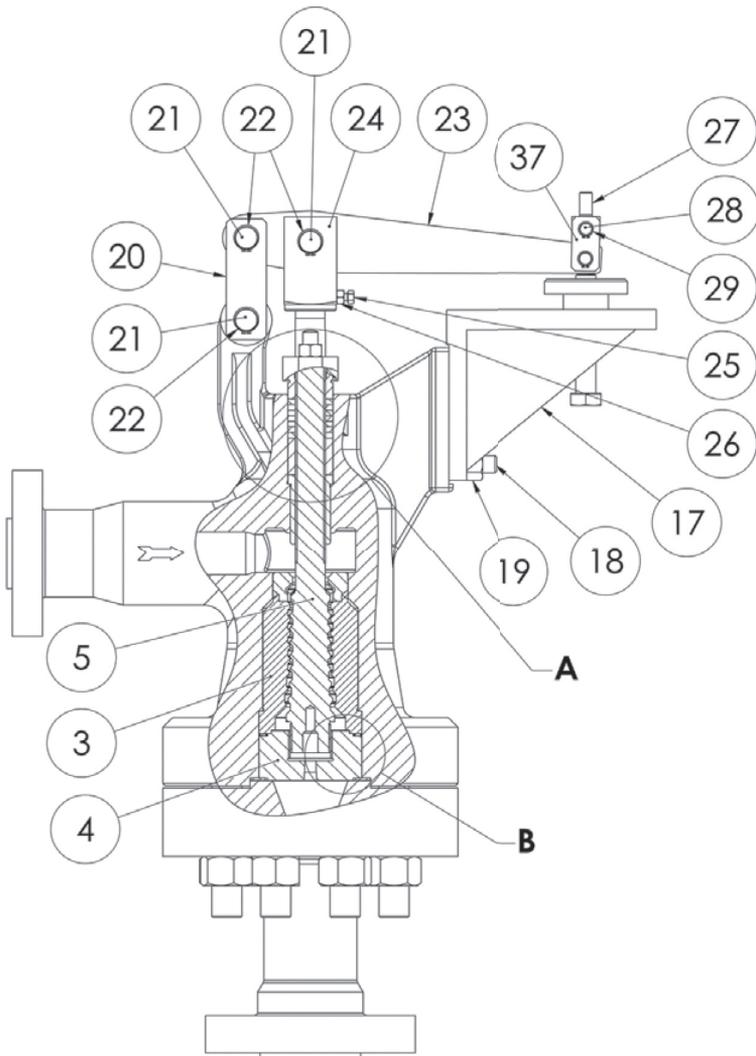
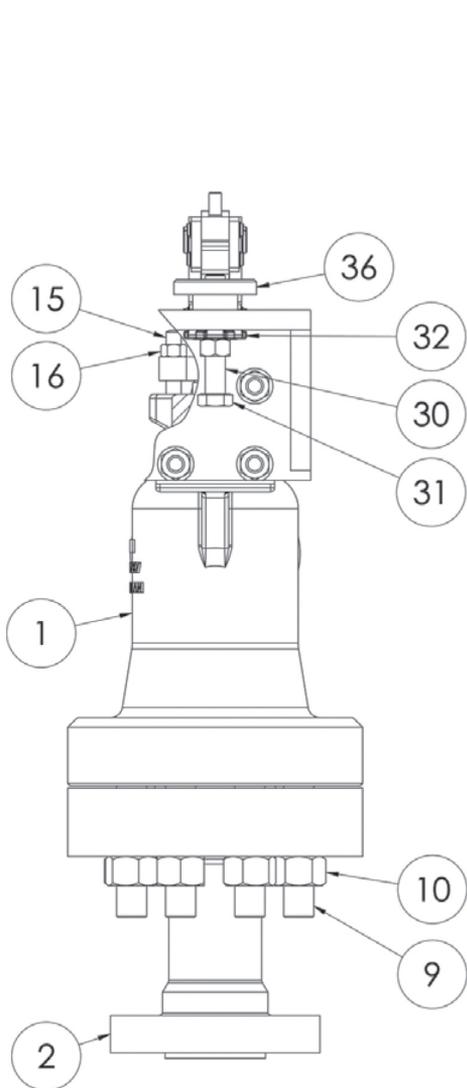
Detail A
Scale 2 : 5



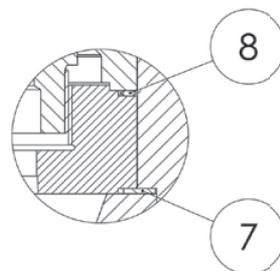
Detail B
Scale 2 : 5



Detail C
Scale 2 : 5
Top Entry



Detail A
Scale 1:2



Detail B
Scale 1:2

Actuation

Type 87/88 Multi-Spring Diaphragm Actuators

Connecting Type 87 (Air to Extend) No. 6 Actuator (Figure 10)

1. Tightly assemble the hex nuts (1) onto the plug stem.
2. Push down the actuator, and screw on the yoke nut (33) at the same time. Then assemble the bottom stem connector (2). As soon as it becomes possible, insert the valve stem into the actuator stem (10). The stem must be inserted far enough so that when there is no air in the actuator, the valve plug does not touch the seat.
3. Tighten the yoke nut (33).
4. Supply air to the actuator at the final pressure.
5. Use the pointer (7) to set the travel scale (9) to the valve open position.
6. Supply the actuator with air at a sufficiently high pressure to obtain a travel equal to the nominal travel of the valve.
7. Unscrew the plug stem until the valve plug is in contact with the seat. Do not turn the valve plug on the seat as this could damage the sealing surfaces.
8. Screw the hex nuts (1) as far as they will go and check that operation is correct.

Connecting Type 88 (Air to Retract) No. 6 Actuator (Figure 10)

1. Tightly assemble the hex nuts (1) onto the plug stem.
2. Push down the actuator, and screw on the yoke nut (33) at the same time. Then assemble the bottom stem connector (2). As soon as it becomes possible, insert the valve stem into the actuator stem (10). The stem must be inserted far enough so that when there is no air in the actuator, the valve plug does not touch the seat.
3. Tighten the yoke nut (33).
4. Unscrew the valve plug stem until the valve plug comes into contact with the seat. Do not turn the valve plug on the seat as this could damage the sealing surfaces.
5. Supply air to the actuator until the stem has travelled at least .40 inches (10 mm).
6. Unscrew the plug stem by the number of turns N1 specified in Table 3.
7. Screw the hex nuts (1) as far as they will go and check that operation is correct.
8. Use the pointer (7) to set the travel scale (9) to the valve closed position.

Connecting Type 87 (Air to Extend) No. 10, 16 and 23 Actuators (Figure 10)

1. Tightly assemble hex nut (1) onto the plug stem.
2. Screw the top stem connector (4) assembly tightly onto the actuator stem (10).
3. Push down the actuator, and screw on the yoke nut (33) at the same time. Then assemble the bottom stem connector (2) assembly by screwing until it comes into contact with the hex nut (1).
4. Push down the actuator and tighten the yoke nut (33).
5. Supply the actuator with air at the initial pressure indicated on the spring scale.
6. Position the stem connector assembly at distance "X" indicated in Table 4.
7. Use the pointer (7) to set the travel scale (9) to the valve open position.
8. Supply the actuator with air at a high enough pressure to obtain a travel equal to the nominal travel of the valve.
9. With the plug correctly positioned on the seat, unscrew the bottom stem connector (2) assembly until it comes into contact with the top stem connector (4). Tighten the socket head cap screws (5), hex nut (1) and lock nut (32) and check that the operation is correct.

Connecting Type 88 (Air to Retract) No. 10, 16 and 23 Actuator (Figure 10)

1. Supply the actuator with air to retract stem.
2. Unscrew the top stem connector (4) in accordance with dimension "X" in Table 4.
3. Tightly assemble hex nut (1) onto the plug stem.
4. Tightly screw the top stem connector (4) assembly onto the actuator stem (10).
5. Push down the actuator, and screw on the yoke nut (33) at the same time. Then assemble the bottom stem connector (2) assembly by screwing until it comes into contact with the hex nut (1).
6. Push down the actuator and tighten the yoke nut (33).
7. With the plug correctly positioned on the seat, unscrew the bottom stem connector (2) assembly to bring it into contact with the top stem connector (4).
8. Supply air to the actuator until the stem has travelled at least 0.40 inches (10 mm).
9. Unscrew the top stem connector (4) by the number of turns N1 specified in Table 3 then lock manually with hex nut (1).
10. Release the pressure in the actuator. Use pointer (7) to set the travel scale (9) to the actuator supply pressure so that the two stem connectors come into contact. Then tighten the socket head cap screws (5), hex nut (1), and lock nut (32).
11. Shut off the closed valve pressure and check that operation is correct.

Parts Reference For Spring Diaphragm Actuators - Type 87/88 Multispring

Item No.	Description
1	Hex Nut
2	Stem Connector, Bottom
3	Cap Screw, Hex Head
4	Stem Connector, Top
5	Cap Screw, Socket Head
6	Connector Insert
7	Pointer
8	Screw, Pan Head
9	Scale, Travel
10	Actuator Stem
31	Yoke, Machining
32	Lock Nut
33	Yoke Nut

• Not provided for Size 6 Actuator

Actuator Size	Travel		"X" Actuator 87		"X" Actuator 88	
	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm
10	0.8	20	5.12	130.0	4.62	117.3
10	1.5	38	5.44	138.2		
16	0.8	20	8.00	203.2	7.02	178.3
16	1.5	38	8.50	228.6		
16	2.0	51	9.28	235.7		
16	2.5	63.5	9.50	241.3		
23	0.8	20	8.25	209.5		
23	1.5	38	8.62	218.9		
23	2.0	51	9.12	231.6		
23	2.5	63.5	9.59	243.6		

Table 4: Position of Top Stem Connector

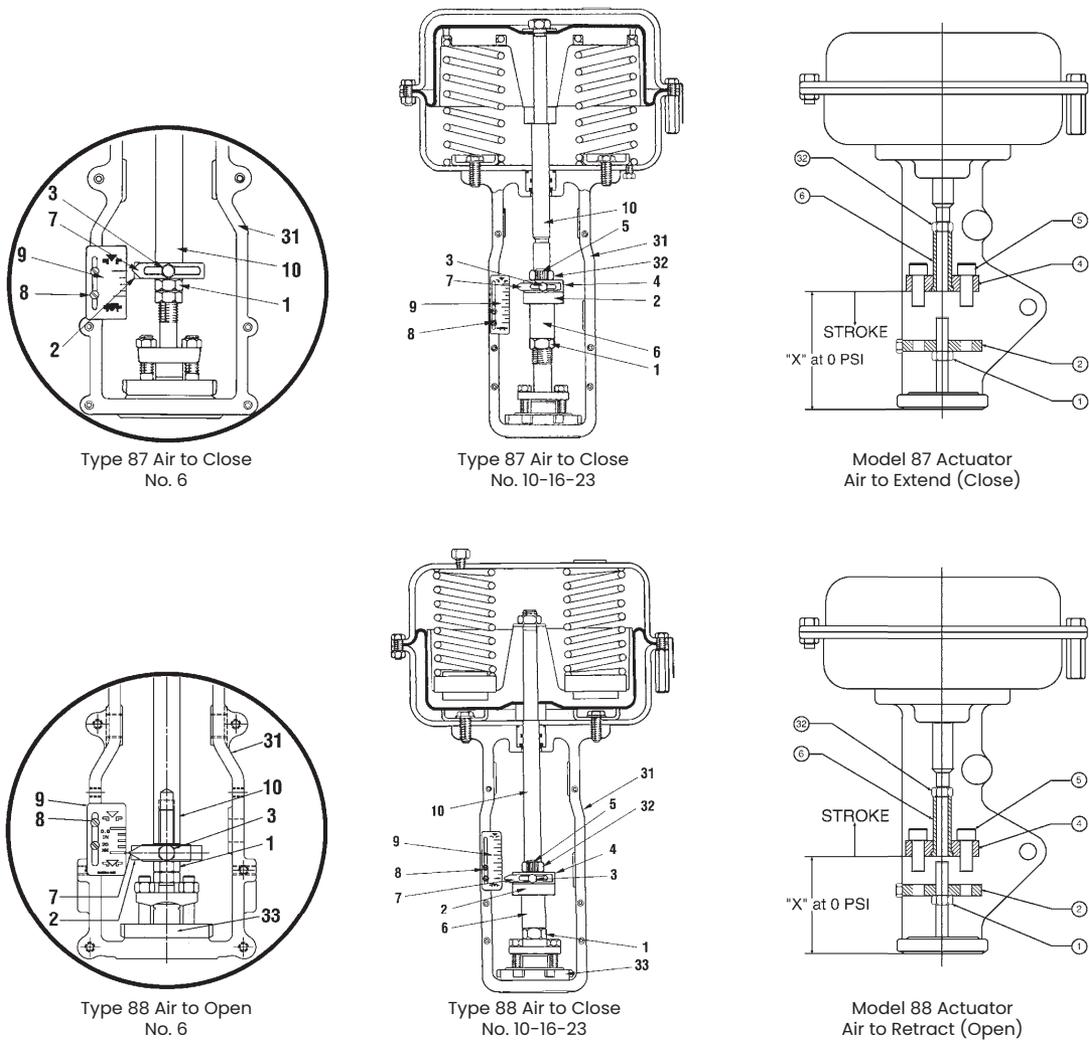


Figure 10

Type 51/52/53 Cylinder Actuators

Connecting Double Acting (Model 51) (Figures 13 & 14)

1. Install actuator on the valve body with drive nut.
2. Connect manual loading panel tubing to the Top Plate (17).
3. Apply required air pressure through the manual loading panel to completely extend the actuator stem.
4. Reconnect manual loading panel tubing from the Top Plate (17) to the Yoke (1), which is integrated into the bottom plate connection.
5. Retract the actuator stem either pneumatically or with a handwheel approximately .1" (2mm) using the visual stroke scale as shown in Figure 11.

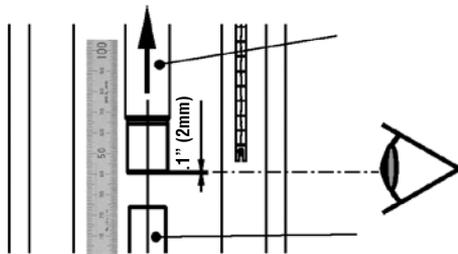


Figure 11

6. Assemble the Split Clamp (22).

Note: If the split clamp does not engage with both stems, then retract the actuator stem until alignment and engagement is achieved.

CAUTION

Make sure the valve is fully extended.

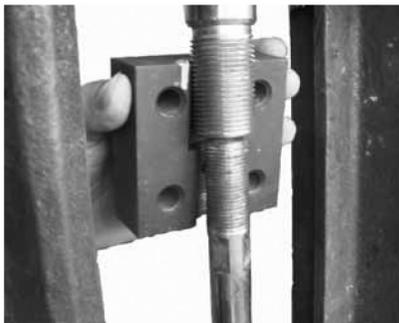


Figure 12

7. Assemble and tighten Indicator Arm (23), Spring Lock Washers (25), and Hexagon Bolts (24).
8. Line up the indicator plate (26), with Indicator arm (23) and check actuator for proper operation.

Connecting Air to Extend (Model 52) (Figure 15)

1. Install actuator on the valve body with drive nut.
2. Connect manual loading panel tubing to the top plate (17).
3. Apply required air pressure through the manual loading panel to completely extend the actuator stem.

4. Extend the actuator stem either pneumatically or with a handwheel approximately .1" (2mm) using the visual stroke scale as shown in Figure 13.
5. Assemble the Split Clamp (22).

Note: If the split clamp does not engage with both stems, then extend the actuator stem until alignment and engagement is achieved.

CAUTION

Make sure the valve is fully extended.

6. Assemble and tighten Indicator Arm (23), Spring Lock Washers (25), and Hexagon Bolts (24).
7. Line up the indicator plate (26), with Indicator arm (23) and check actuator for proper operation.

Connecting Air to Retract (Model 53) (Figure 16)

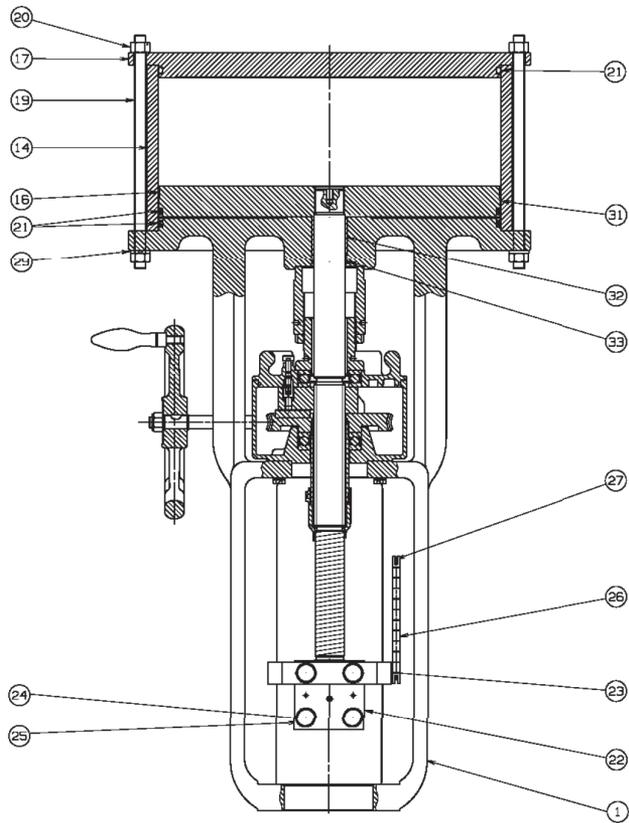
1. Install actuator on the valve body with drive nut.
2. Connect manual loading panel tubing to the yoke (1), which is integrated into the bottom plate connection.
3. Retract the actuator stem either pneumatically or with a handwheel approximately .1" (2mm) using the visual stroke scale as shown in Figure 11.
4. Assemble the Split Clamp (22).

Note: If the split clamp does not engage with both stems, retract the actuator stem until alignment and engagement is achieved.

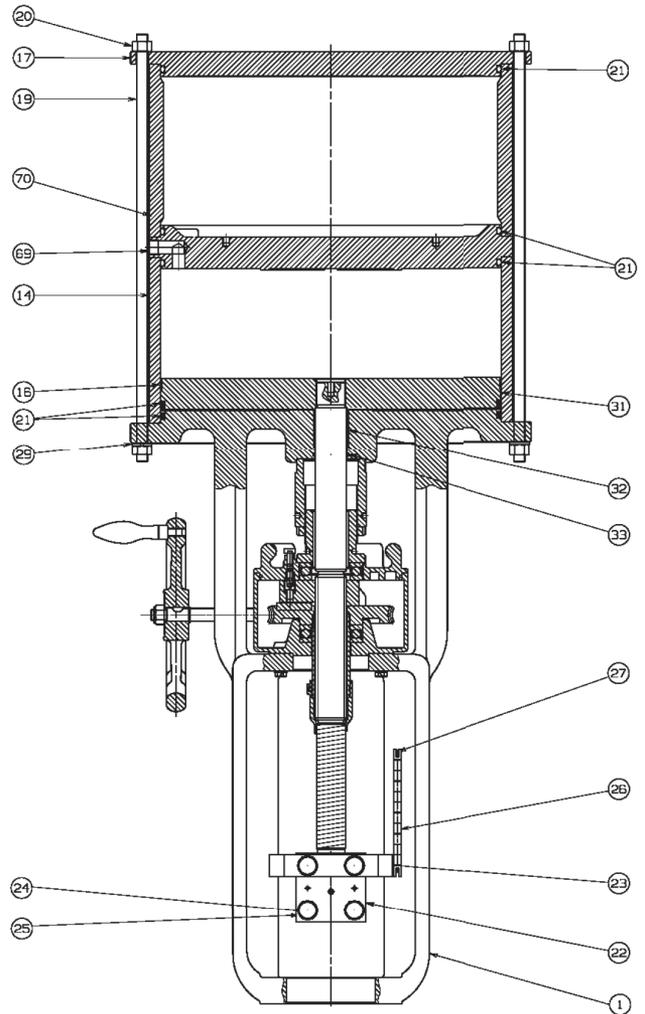
CAUTION

Make sure the valve is fully retracted.

5. Assemble and tighten Indicator Arm (23), Spring Lock Washers (25), and Hexagon Bolts (24).
6. Line up the indicator plate (26), with Indicator arm (23) and check actuator for proper operation.

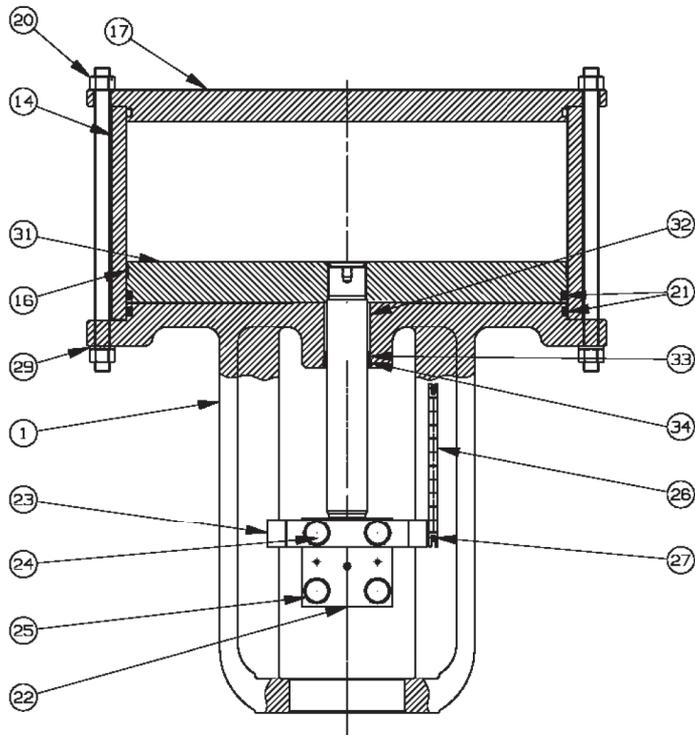


Model 51 Double Acting
With handwheel without volume chamber

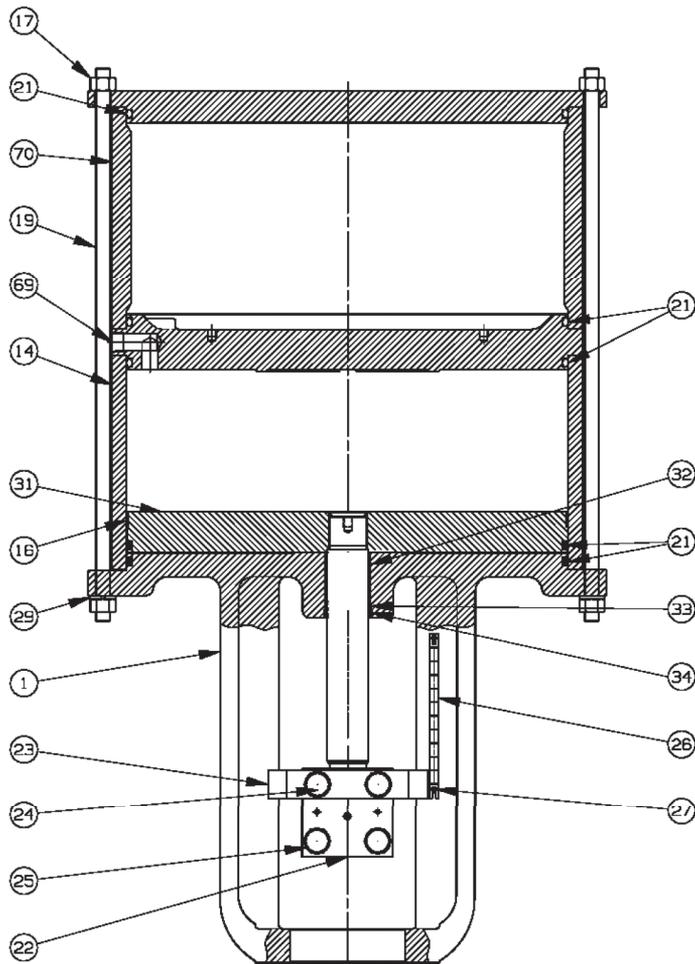


Model 51 Double Acting
With handwheel with volume chamber

Figure 13

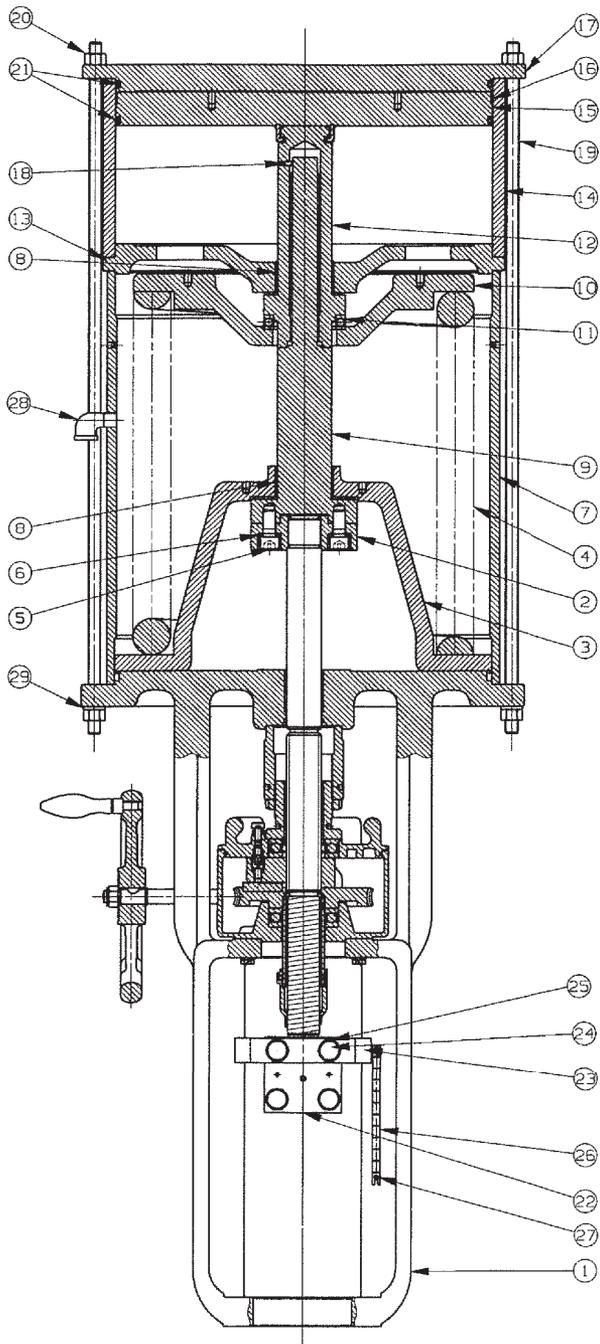


Model 51 Double Acting
Without handwheel
without volume chamber

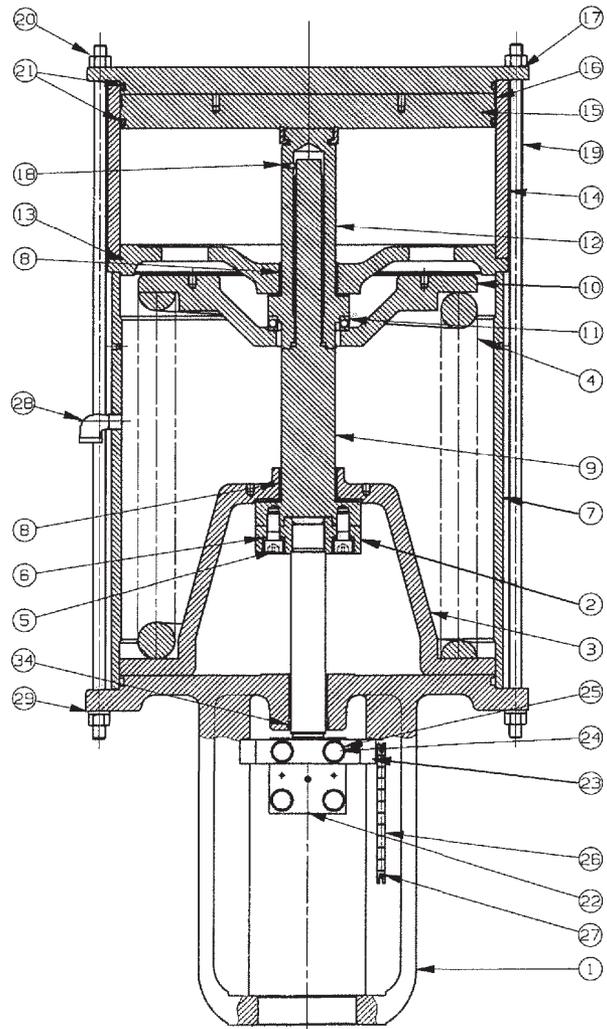


Model 51 Double Acting
Without handwheel
with volume chamber

Figure 14

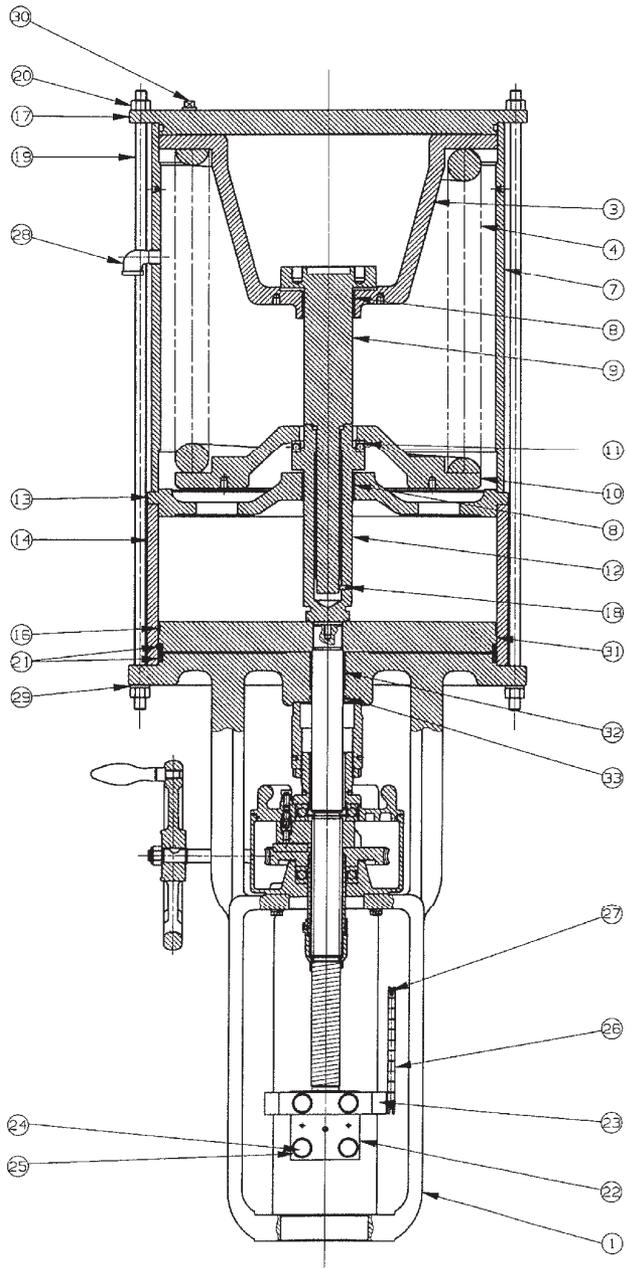


Model 52
Air to extend with handwheel

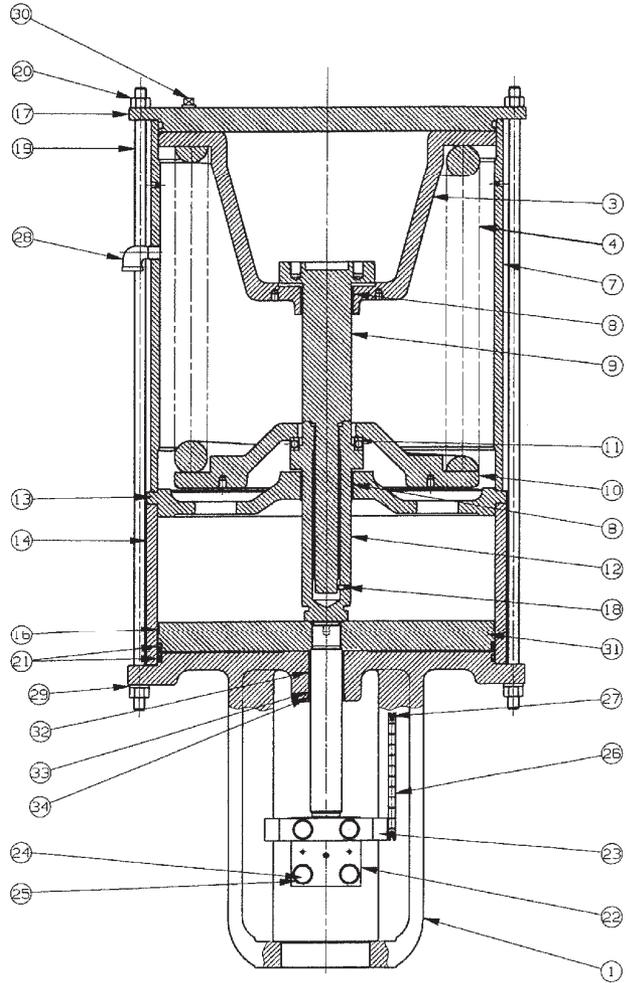


Model 52
Air to retract without handwheel

Figure 15

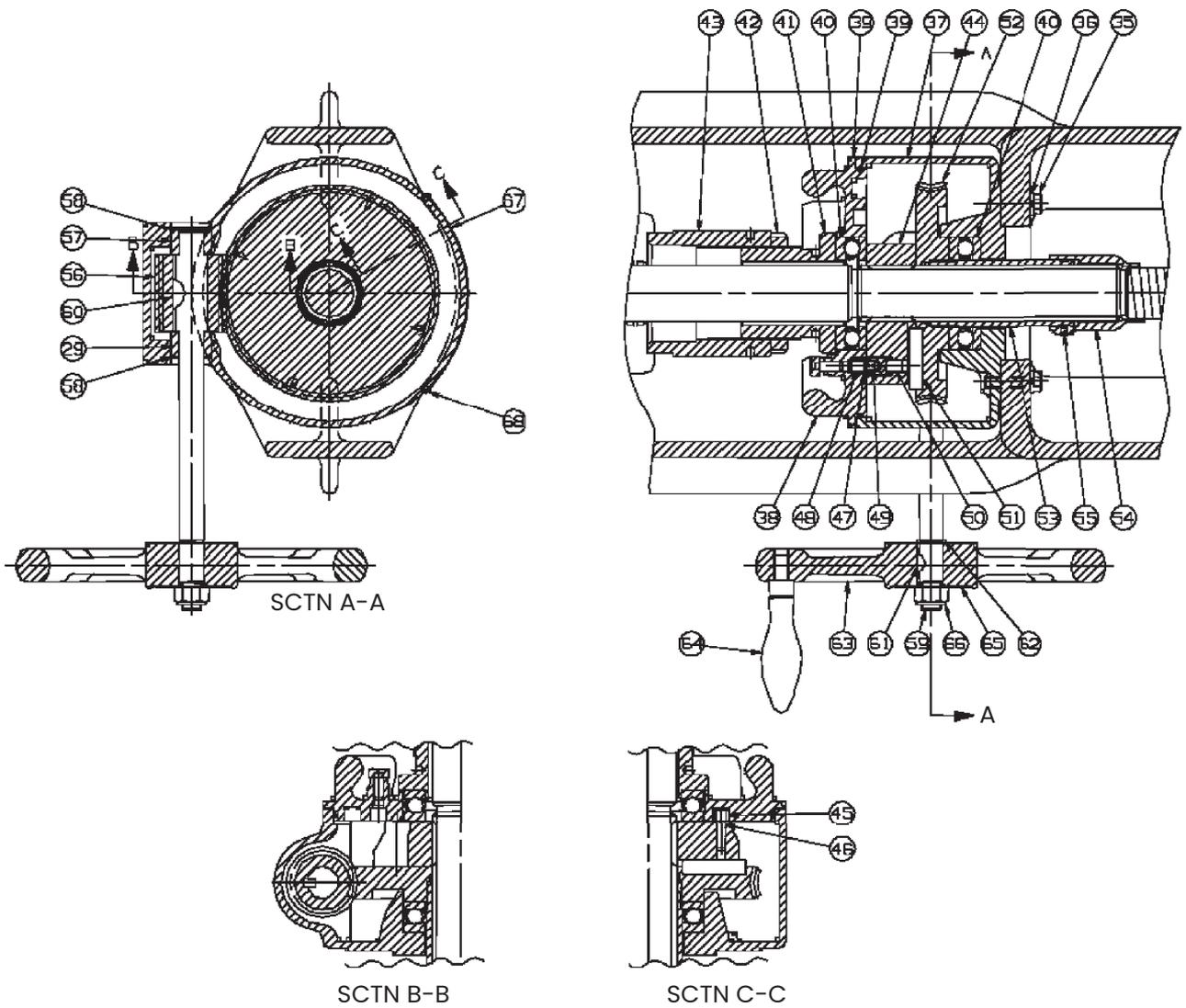


Model 53
Air to extend with handwheel



Model 53
Air to retract without handwheel

Figure 16



CM, DM handwheel
 Typical for Models 51/52/53

Figure 17

Parts Reference Table 51/52/53 Actuators

Ref No.	Description	Ref No.	Description	Ref No.	Description
1	Yoke	24	Hexagon bolt	47	Locking pin case
2	Piston rod S/A	25	Spring lock washer	48	Pin
3	Lower spring button	26	Indicator plate	49	Spring
4	Spring	27	Cross recessed head screw	50	Hexagon socket set screw
5	Hexagon socket head cap screw	28	Exhaust pipe	51	Guide key
6	Spring lock washer	29	Spring lock washer	52	Worm gear
7	Spring tube	30	Plug	53	Spacer tube
• 8	Guide bushing 3	1	Piston S/A	54	Adapter
9	Compression bolt	• 32	Guide bushing	55	Set screw
10	Upper spring button	• 33	O ring (Piston rod)	56	Worm
11	Thrust bearing	• 34	Rod scraper	• 57	Bearing
12	Compression nut	35	Hexagon bolt	58	Retaining ring
13	Separator plate Model 52/53	36	Spring lock washer	59	Hand wheel shaft
14	Cylinder tube	37	Gear box	60	Key (Worm)
15	Cylinder tube	38	Gear box cover S/A	61	Key (Handwheel)
• 16	Guide ring	• 39	O ring	62	Retaining ring
17	Top plate	• 40	Thrust bearing	63	Handwheel
18	Set screw	41	Adjustment screw	64	Grip
19	Center bolt	42	Locking nut	65	Directional plate
20	Hexagon nut	43	Adjustment nut	66	Self locking nut
• 21	O ring (Piston, Top plate)	44	Piston rod engagement	67	Operating information plate
22	Split clamp	• 45	Bearing	68	Drive screw
23	Indicator arm	46	Retaining pin	69	Separator plate (Model 51)
				70	Volume chamber tube

• Recommended Spare Parts

Notes

Notes

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