

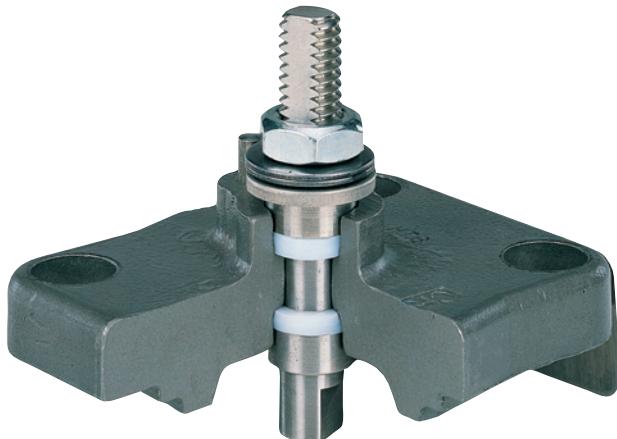
Cam-Tite®

Top Entry Metal
Ball Valves for
Severe Service
Applications

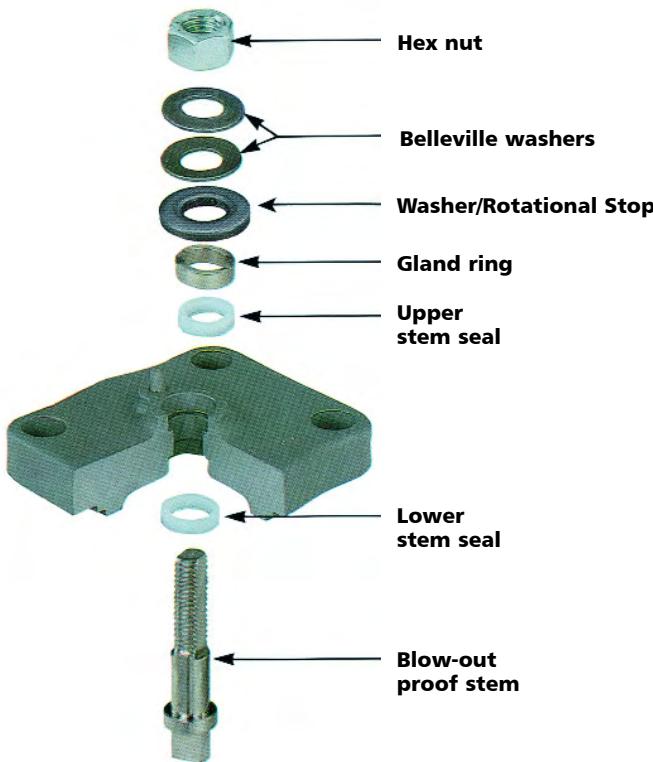


ITT Industries
Engineered for life

Superior Stem Seal Design Low Torque Makes The Difference



Most stem seals would work well if their only job was to contain the fluid or gas in the piping system. However, stem seals must also serve as bearings and hold the stem in alignment. High operating torques resulting in high lateral loading cause premature stem seal failure in conventional ball and plug valve designs. The Cam-Tite Ball Valve is by design a low torque valve, thereby minimizing lateral loading on the stem seals. In addition, the Cam-Tite stem seals are located further apart, closer to the ends of the stem, reducing the effects of lateral loading.



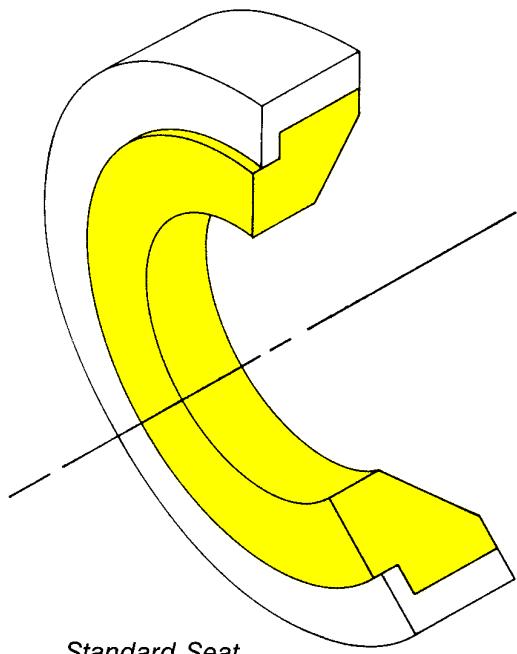
Cam-Tite Ball Valve Seal Assembly

Features and Benefits

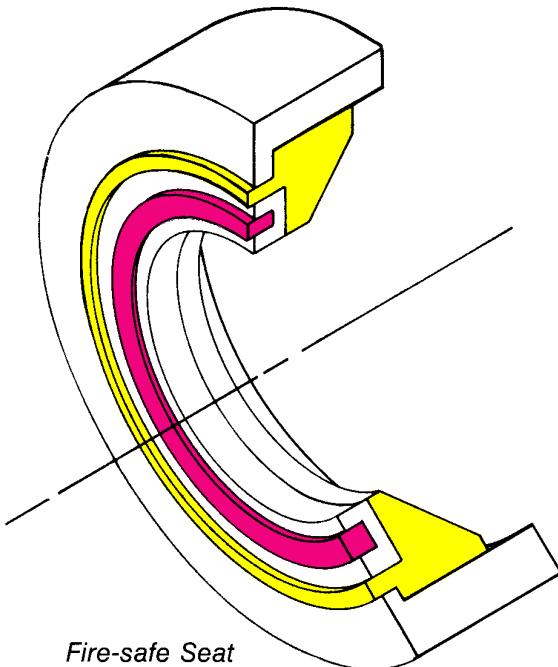
- Low operating torque reduces lateral loads on stem seals for superior performance.
- Blow-out proof stem with special attention given to surface finish.
- Upper and lower seals provide balanced loading of stem seals
- Standard belleville spring washers provide constant "live load" on stem seals, assuring a tight seal under varying service parameters.

Cam-Tite Seat Design

Refer to pages 14-15 for pressure/temperature data.



Standard Seat



Fire-safe Seat

PTFE Seats and Seals

All standard PTFE seats and seals are manufactured using unfilled, unpigmented PTFE. Virgin PTFE provides excellent resistance to the most aggressive chemicals and can handle media at both elevated and semi cryogenic temperatures. Having no filler material, PTFE components are commonly specified for applications where attack of an added filler could occur. Typical applications would be fluorine based chemicals which would attack glass or highly oxidizing media which would deteriorate graphite. Virgin PTFE is commonly used in Cam-Tite Ball Valves specified for hydrofluoric acid and fluorine gas service. Cam-Tite Ball Valves utilizing virgin PTFE seats and seals have a temperature range of -50°F to 450°F (-45°C to 232°C).

Reinforced PTFE Seats and Seals

For applications that require higher temperature resistance and improved hardness, the Cam-Tite can be supplied with reinforced PTFE (RTFE) seats and stem seals. These components are glass reinforced and offer a temperature

range of -60°F to 520°F (-51°C to 271°C), dependent upon process pressure conditions.

Firesafe Seats and Seals

For applications involving flammable fluids, the Cam-Tite Ball Valve is available with seat and seals designated Firesafe. Most commonly supplied as reinforced PTFE, Firesafe seats incorporate secondary metal-to-metal seat rings and a special back seal for normal seat operation. Stem seals combine the fire resistance of graphite with a reinforced PTFE bearing. Cam-Tite Ball Valves equipped with these components meet the requirements of API 607 (3rd or 4th edition depending on valve configuration).

UHMWP Seat and Seal Components

Ultrahigh molecular weight (high density) polyethylene offers abrasion resistance and wear resistance far superior to that of PTFE. Seats and seals of UHMWP provide exceptional service in high cycle applications. The material has a practical temperature limit of 200 degrees F (93°C).

PEEK Seat and Seal Components

PEEK is a tough high temperature engineered thermoplastic offering broad chemical resistance, excellent recovery from deformation, a high degree of dimensional stability, and exceptional resistance to hydrolysis. PEEK has outstanding abrasion resistance and is not sensitive to dynamic fatigue.



G2000 PEEK

Chemical

Since G2000 PEEK is a virgin crystalline polymer, its resistance to chemical attack is excellent. G2000 PEEK is recommended for most environments other than strong oxidizers. It is compatible with numerous acids, bases, and aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons.

Steam

Unlike most thermoplastics, G2000 PEEK will not hydrolyze and is recommended for use in steam service and other high-temperature aqueous processes.

Nuclear

G2000 PEEK offers excellent resistance to embrittlement when exposed to gamma radiation. This resistance is maintained in both acid and alkali media.

G3000 PEEK

G3000 PEEK combines the basic properties of the G2000 PEEK with that of carbon graphite and PTFE fillers, yielding a seating material with greater stability at higher temperatures and significantly reduced seating torque. Due to its filled content, G3000 PEEK is an excellent choice for high temperature applications, having a maximum temperature capability of 550°F (288°C).

Table 1

Comparison of typical physical properties

Property	G3000 PEEK	G2000 PEEK	PTFE	PTFE Filled
Specific Gravity	1.48	1.32	2.20	2.19
Hardness (Shore) ▲	D85	D85	D50-55	D50-60
Tensile Strength (psi)	17,000	14,500	4000	2000
Tensile Elongation(%)	5	35	300	200
Flexural Strength (psi)	30,500	16,000	No break	-
Flexural Modulus (psi)	1.45M	550,000	90,000-100,000	-
Shear Strength (psi) @ 100F	-	12,000	2800	3400
@ 200F	-	11,000	1900	2750
@ 300F	7,750	9,000	1700	2500
@ 400F	-	6,500	-	-
@ 500F	-	3,800	-	-
Impact Strength Notched IZOD Tensile (ft-lbs/in)	9	1.6	-	2.7
	-	-	30-200	-

▲ Rockwell "D" Scale

Ceramic Ball

The Cam-Tite ceramic ball is an advanced engineering oxide ceramic, magnesia-partially stabilized zirconia (Mg-PSZ) which has extremely high strength and fracture toughness.

Features:

- Corrosion resistant*
- Impervious to gases
- Impact resistant
- Withstands high temperature
- High thermal shock resistance
- Impervious to build-up on the ball
- Excellent choice where ferric chloride build-up is a problem



The ceramic ball can be used with any combination of the available stem and body materials for the Cam-Tite Ball Valve.

Caged Bonnet Option

The patented "Caged Bonnet" was specifically designed to meet the needs of those hazardous applications where a quick and easy turnaround during scheduled maintenance is required. The uniquely designed caged bonnet assembly allows the repair and replacement of all internal components simply by removing the bonnet bolts and lifting off the bonnet assembly.

The caged device is available on all bonnet configurations (standard, extended, severe service and bellows) in both nuclear and commercial configurations. The device utilizes a captured (caged) metal saddle that holds the ball, seat rings, seats, grounding springs and cover gasket (nuclear model only) in place. This device allows the removal and replacement of all components utilizing one subassembly.



*Caged bonnet shown on a standard bonnet
U.S. Patent 5, 152,502*

*Consult factory for specific applications.

Bonnet Options



Extended Bonnet

Cam-Tite Ball Valves can be furnished with extended bonnets for higher temperature or semi-cryogenic services. The extended bonnet allows the valve to be wrapped with insulation without interference from the hand lever and is interchangeable with the standard bonnet. This arrangement raises the stem seal further away from the flowing fluid, thereby reducing the effects of the temperature extremes. The stem is supported to minimize the possibility of galling or stem leakage. The extended bonnet permits the packing nut to extend beyond the valve insulation, thereby permitting stem seal adjustment without disturbing the insulation.

Severe Service Bonnet

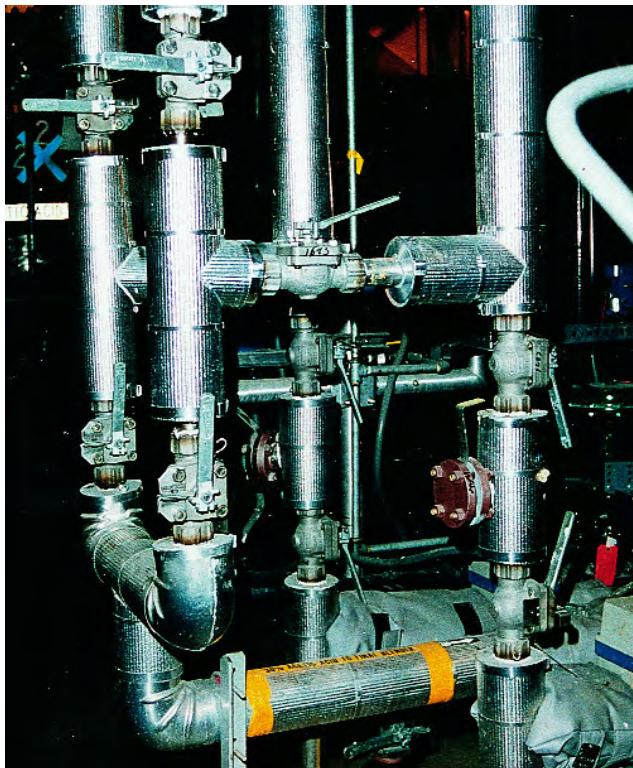
The severe service bonnet option was specifically designed to meet the needs of those difficult applications where a true stuffing box is preferred. This design utilizes the extended bonnet as the primary component maintaining the conventional bottom stem seal, augmented by stacked Chevron V-ring packing at the top. The addition of an optional lantern ring and bonnet tap provides for the insertion of compatible lubricants into the packing, inert gas padding, or leak detection. Available in ANSI Class 150 through 600, the severe service bonnet option brings a modular approach to the stem sealing system of the Cam-Tite Ball Valve.

Bellows Stem Seal

Cam-Tite Ball Valves are also available with a bellows stem seal. This stem seal device, manufactured by Kerotest Manufacturing Corp., provides a hermetic stem seal via a unique quarter-turn bellows design.

The interface design for the bellows stem seal to the Cam-Tite Ball Valve was a joint effort between Engineered Valves and Kerotest in which the bellows assembly becomes integral to the bonnet of the valve. This allows for disassembly should replacement of internal components be required. The device can also be easily actuated. Bellows stem seals are available in ANSI Class 150 and 300 in a variety of materials.

The Trusted Name For Severe Services



Anhydrous HF Acid Service

Numerous years of field application experience has lead to a recommended construction for Cam-Tite Ball Valves in anhydrous hydrofluoric acid. With a variety of body materials to choose from, valves prepared for HF service normally incorporate inconel 600 bonnet bolting,

Since 1979 the Cam-Tite Ball Valve has become a performance leader in tough-to-handle services. The combination of the patented sealing arrangement and the superior stem seal design has ushered the Cam-Tite into services where its design superiority has proven itself over plug valves and conventional floating ball type valves. Among the services where Cam-Tite Ball Valves have emerged as the solution are the following:

- Dry Chlorine
- Phosgene
- Anhydrous HF
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Anhydrous HCL
- High Vacuum
- PCL₃
- Steam
- VOCs

Oxygen Service

Cam-Tite Ball Valves can be prepared for oxygen service. These valves are subjected to rigid procedures to insure that they are free from all burrs, chips, and dirt. They are specially assembled, cleaned, tested and packaged.

inconel 718 belleville washers, a stainless steel rotational stop (in applicable sizes), and virgin PTFE seats and seals. Additionally, all HF valves are specially assembled, cleaned, and tested. Specify "Prepared for HF Service" using code "HF" in the valve configuration number.

Vacuum Service

The Standard Cam-Tite Ball Valve is suitable for vacuum services down to 20 microns absolute. For vacuum conditions below 20 microns absolute high vacuum valves can be supplied. High vacuum service valves are manufactured with special attention to seat and seal tolerances and finishes and are specially cleaned and packaged. These valves have

Valves prepared for oxygen are lubricated with DuPont Krytox® GPL 206 unless otherwise specified. Order valves "Prepared for Oxygen Service" using "OX" in the configuration number.

leakage rates less than 1×10^{-7} STD. CC/Sec as verified by a mass spectrometer test. Specify valves "Prepared for High Vacuum Service" using code "VAC" in the configuration number.

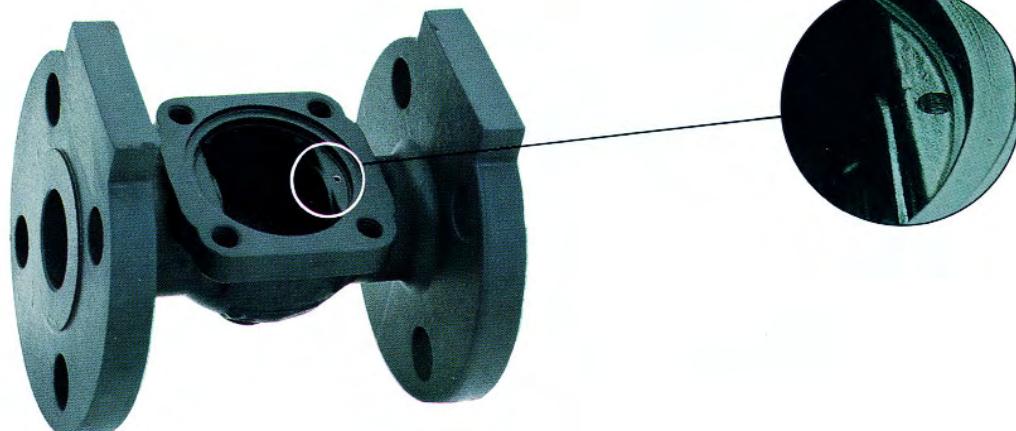
See pages 43-45 for additional ordering information for Cam-Tite Ball Valves prepared for the above special services.

The Proven Leader in Dry Chlorine

In dry chlorine service, valves must be capable of absolute shutoff while maintaining piping system integrity (no stem seal leakage). For cost-effectiveness, they must also offer long service life. Simple enough, yet the punishing nature of chlorine handling has defeated many types of chlorine valves and forced users to accept compromises in performance and safety.

Such compromises are no longer necessary. Thousands of installed Cam-Tite valves are demonstrating their superiority, based on three important features:

- Patented Ball Design – Assures zero leakage through the valve.
- Superior Stem Seals – Prevents leakage to the atmosphere.
- Positive Valve Body Vent



Valve Body Vent For Positive Pressure Relief

Positive Relief

In accordance with the Chlorine Institute Pamphlet No. 6, all dry chlorine ball valves must be equipped to relieve excess pressure in the ball cavity toward the direction of high pressure. This is an important safety feature, ensuring that excess pressure in a closed valve will bleed off harmlessly. Cam-Tite Ball Valves prepared for dry chlorine service are equipped with a positive vent in the valve body as opposed to competitive designs that rely on self-relieving seats or vents through the ball or plug. Experience has proven that self-relieving seats do not provide predictable performance. Placing the vent in the body eliminates the possibility of installing a vented ball or plug backwards. A positive body vent is the only way to provide predictable, repeatable safety relief.

Note: Cam-Tite Ball Valves supplied with vented bodies are considered unidirectional with regards to shut-off.

Chlorine Valve Preparation

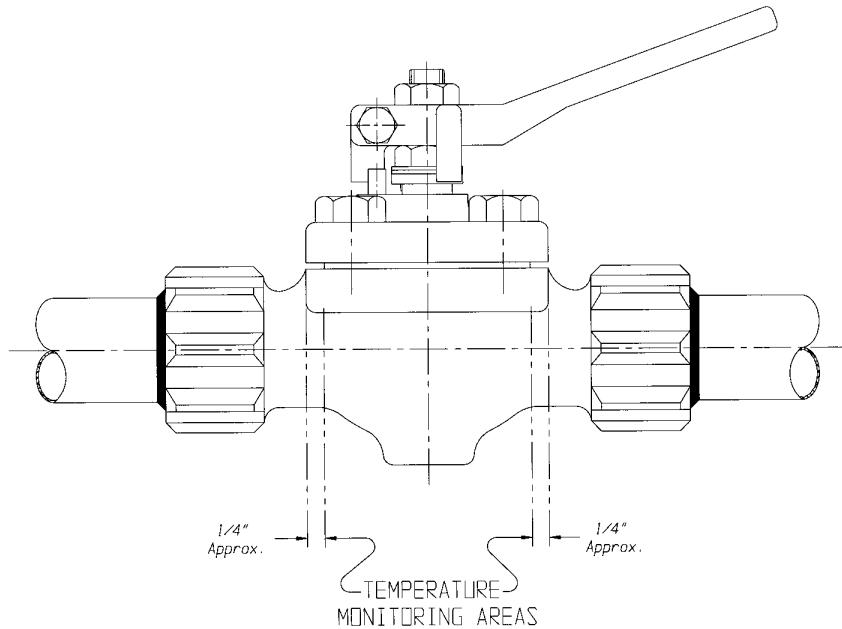
Preparation in accordance with the Chlorine Institute Pamphlet 6 includes:

- A relief vent in the body to bypass the upstream seat.
- A cast arrow on the body to indicate the direction of pressure tightness.
- Special cleaning of all valve components.
- Special testing for seat tightness and relief port venting.
- Special packaging and marking.

Cam-Tite Ball Valves for dry chlorine service are usually supplied with cast carbon steel (ASTM A216 Gr. WCB) bodies, monel ball and stem, and reinforced PTFE seats, seals and cover gasket. Other materials, including alloy 20, hastelloy, and ceramic are commonly used in chlorine services and are available as required.

When ordering valves "Prepared for Dry Chlorine Service", specify code "CLV" in the configuration number.

Welding Without Disassembly



Cam-Tite Ball Valves can be welded into the pipeline without disassembly provided certain procedures and precautions are followed. The valve must be in the open position during welding and should remain open until it cools to ambient temperature. Welding procedures in accordance with Section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code should be utilized. In addition, a Tempilstik (350 degrees F for PTFE and RTFE seats and seals or 200 degrees F for UHMWP seats and seals) must be used to monitor the temperature at the seat/gasket area. This is the area in line with

the body/cover flange as shown above. Welding should be controlled such that the maximum temperature in this area remains below that of the rated Tempilstik. A tremendous amount of time and trouble associated with the dismantling and reassembly of welded valves is avoided, but more importantly, the integrity of the factory hydrostatic and seat testing is maintained when following these procedures.
See page 42 for weld end machining standards.

Drilled, Tapped And Plugged Drain Bosses

All Cam-Tite Ball Valves have an integrally cast drain boss on the bottom side of the body. This drain boss can be drilled, tapped, and plugged if draining of the valve cavity is required. The standard drilling is 1/4" NPT on 1/2" through 2" sizes and 1/2" NPT on 3" through 6" sizes. Carbon steel valves are furnished with ASTM

A193 GR B7 plugs while stainless steel valves are furnished with ASTM A193 GR B8 plugs. (Consult the factory for specifications of drain plugs supplied on other body materials.) Specify valves "Prepared with Tapped and Plugged Drain Port" using code "D" in the configuration number when ordering.

Stem Extensions

The Cam-Tite Ball Valve can be supplied with a variety of designs to support applications which require extended stems. Stem extensions can be provided in carbon steel and stainless steel materials of construction and can be spec-

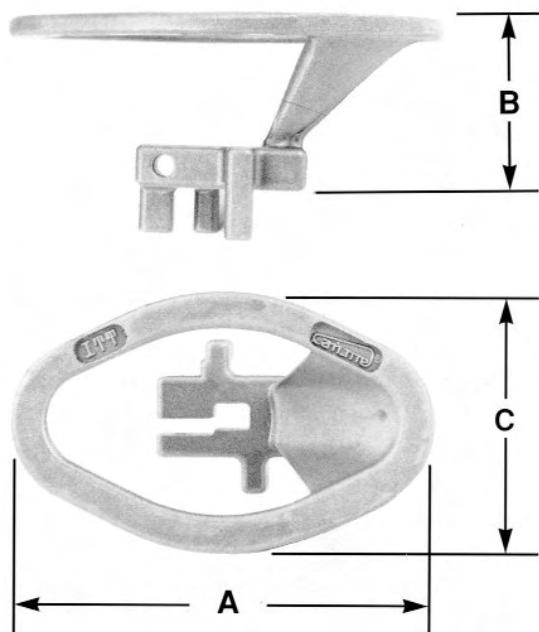
ified in a wide range of lengths for complete versatility.

See pages 43-45 for information on ordering stem extensions for Cam-Tite valves.

Oval Safety Handwheels

Oval safety handwheels are available on Cam-Tite Ball Valves 1/2" through 2". These handwheels are used where the standard hand levers could be accidentally bumped open or closed. The oval safety handwheels are either cast carbon steel or cast stainless steel. The

oval shape provides quick, easy identification of valve position. Specify "Prepared with Oval Safety Handwheel" using code "HD2" (carbon steel) or code "HD3" (stainless steel) in the configuration number.



Spring Return Handle Options

The Cam-Tite Ball Valve can be supplied with either a manual spring return handle (dead man's handle) or a fire-safe fusible linked spring return handle for safety shut-off of manually operated valves.

Chain Operator Options

The Cam-Tite Ball Valve can be provided with a T-handle and chain for operation in services where access to the valve is limited. The T-handle operator can be supplied for installation in either vertical or horizontal pipelines and is available in both carbon steel and stainless steel construction.

DIMENSIONS (INCH)

Valve Size	A	B	C
1/2" - 1"	5.0	2.03	3.0
1 1/2"	6.5	2.03	4.0
2"	6.5	2.03	4.0

DIMENSIONS (MM)

1/2" - 1"	127	52	76
1 1/2"	165	52	102
2"	165	52	102

Lock Out Device Option

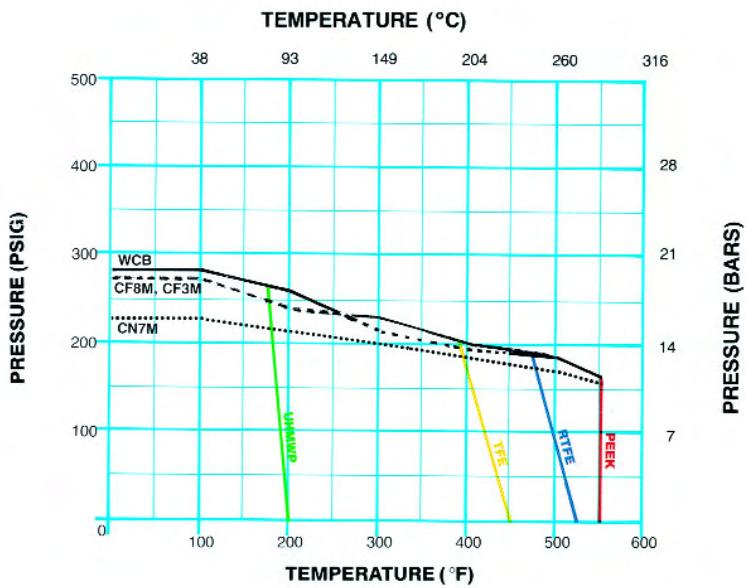
OSHA 1910.147 requires that valves in certain applications have a method of being locked out in the closed position to prevent unauthorized opening. The Cam-Tite Ball Valve can be supplied with a locking device which will lock the valve in either the open or closed position. The standard locking device is constructed of stainless steel and can be provided on any of the optional bonnet designs. Specify "Prepared with Locking Device" using code "LDS" in the configuration number for the valve.

See pages 43-45 for additional ordering instructions for Cam-Tite valves prepared with the above handle options.

Pressure/Temperature Ratings

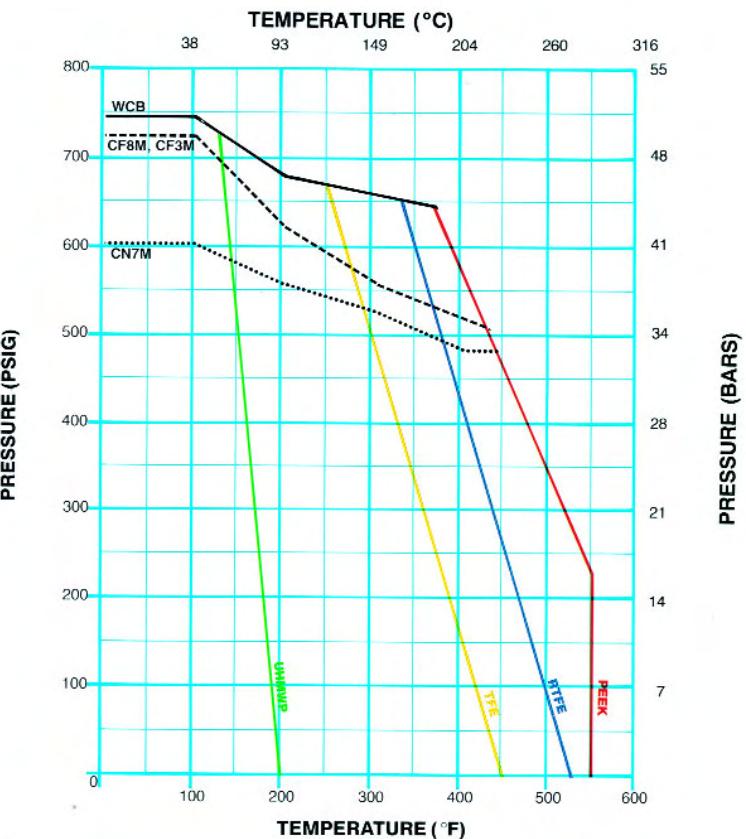
Class 150 Flanged, Butt Weld

Cold Working Pressure (PSIG)	
Carbon Steel – WCB	285
Stainless Steel – CF8M, CF3M	275
Alloy 20 – CN7M	230
Monel M-35-1	230
Hastelloy CW-6M	290
Titanium – B367 Gr C3	265



Class 150-300 Screwed, Socket Weld Class 300 Flanged, Butt Weld

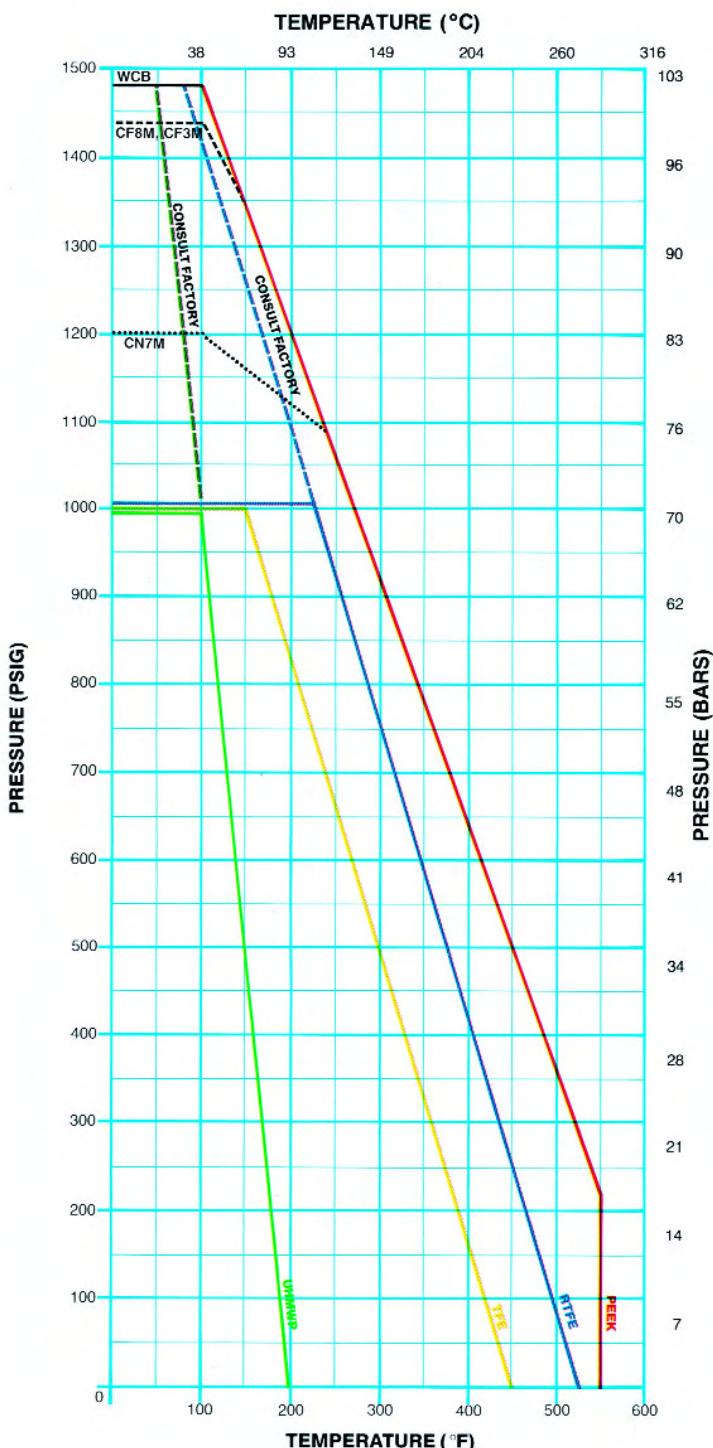
Cold Working Pressure (PSIG)	
Carbon Steel – WCB	740
Stainless Steel – CF8M, CF3M	720
Alloy 20 – CN7M	600
Monel M-35-1	600
Hastelloy CW-6M	750
Titanium – B367 Gr C3	695



Pressure/Temperature Ratings

Class 600 Flanged, Butt Weld Screwed, Socket Weld

Cold Working Pressure (PSIG)	
Carbon Steel – WCB	1480
Stainless Steel – CF8M, CF3M	1440
Alloy 20 – CN7M	1200
Monel M-35-1	1200
Hastelloy CW-6M	1500
Titanium – B367 Gr C3	1390



Note: Consult factory for pressure/temperature recommendations for 3" and larger Class 600 fire-safe seats.

Flow Coefficients (Cv)

Cv = Flow of water in U.S. gallons per minute through the valve with a one psi pressure drop.

Class 150 Flanged and Butt Weld

Degrees Open From Closed	10°	20°	30°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1/2"	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.4	2.2	3.5	8.4
3/4"	—	—	0.2	1.2	2.2	3.7	5.4	8.0	17.0
1"	—	—	0.2	1.1	2.5	4.6	7.6	12.8	30.0
1 1/2"	—	—	1.0	3.0	5.5	11.0	17.5	33.5	73.0
2"	—	0.5	3.0	6.5	11.5	21.0	39.0	81.5	160.5
3"	—	0.5	3.7	12.4	22.9	42.4	81.5	181.0	355.0
4"	—	1.1	7.8	26.1	48.4	89.7	172.5	383.4	751.6
6"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1500

Class 300 Flanged and Butt Weld

Degrees Open From Closed	10°	20°	30°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1/2"	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.1	3.8	8.4
3/4"	—	—	0.2	0.8	1.6	2.8	5.0	9.5	18.2
1"	—	—	0.2	1.0	2.4	4.6	8.0	15.6	31.6
1 1/2"	—	1.0	2.5	5.5	10.0	17.5	29.0	51.0	80.0
2"	—	1.0	3.0	6.5	13.5	22.0	39.0	72.0	163.0
3"	—	2.5	8.4	17.9	34.5	57.5	99.2	180.3	360.5
4"	—	5.3	17.8	37.9	73.0	121.7	209.9	381.6	763.3
6"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1500

Class 600 Flanged and Butt Weld

Degrees Open From Closed	10°	20°	30°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1/2"	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.2	3.5	8.5
3/4"	—	—	0.2	0.9	1.9	3.4	5.6	8.2	17.0
1"	—	—	0.2	0.8	1.9	3.8	7.0	14.2	28.4
1 1/2"	—	—	0.5	3.5	9.5	17.0	31.0	55.0	81.0
2"	—	0.9	3.0	6.0	11.5	21.0	39.0	87.0	163.0
3"	—	1.4	4.7	11.2	28.1	51.1	94.6	197.1	365.0
4"	—	2.9	9.9	23.6	59.1	107.4	198.9	414.5	767.5

Screwed and Socket Weld – All Classes

Degrees Open From Closed	10°	20°	30°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
1/2"	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	2.1	3.6	8.4
3/4"	—	—	0.2	0.7	1.6	2.9	5.0	8.5	17.0
1"	—	—	0.5	0.7	2.0	3.8	6.8	12.5	30.8
1 1/2"	—	1.0	2.5	5.0	9.5	15.5	24.5	45.0	78.4
2"	—	1.0	3.0	6.0	11.5	21.0	38.5	76.5	158.5
3"	—	2.9	8.4	16.8	32.3	53.9	96.3	181.7	349.5

Note: Consult factory for recommendations on valves intended for throttling or modulating services.

Valve Operating Torques

The actual amount of torque required to operate a valve is dependent upon many variables, such as line pressure, temperature, type of fluid, and frequency of operation. The following tables are based on the maximum break-away/closing

UNFILLED PTFE

PRESSURE DROP ACROSS VALVE			
SIZE	275 PSIG	740 PSIG	1000 PSIG
1/2", 3/4", 1"	75 in-lb	75 in-lb	75 in-lb
1 1/2"	85 in-lb	85 in-lb	85 in-lb
2"	175 in-lb	175 in-lb	175 in-lb
3"	435 in-lb	435 in-lb	450 in-lb
4"	525 in-lb	770 in-lb	925 in-lb
6"	1270 in-lb	1615 in-lb	N/A

REINFORCED PTFE (RTFE)

PRESSURE DROP ACROSS VALVE			
SIZE	275 PSIG	740 PSIG	1000 PSIG
1/2", 3/4", 1"	105 in-lb	105 in-lb	105 in-lb
1 1/2"	110 in-lb	110 in-lb	110 in-lb
2"	220 in-lb	220 in-lb	235 in-lb
3"	590 in-lb	590 in-lb	640 in-lb
4"	695 in-lb	895 in-lb	1195 in-lb
6"	1355 in-lb	1730 in-lb	N/A

G3000 PEEK

PRESSURE DROP ACROSS VALVE			
SIZE	275 PSIG	740 PSIG	1480 PSIG
1/2", 3/4", 1"	195 in-lb	195 in-lb	195 in-lb
1 1/2"	240 in-lb	265 in-lb	265 in-lb
2"	340 in-lb	375 in-lb	695 in-lb
3"	1285 in-lb	1345 in-lb	1705 in-lb
4"	1400 in-lb	1610 in-lb	2665 in-lb
6"	N/A	N/A	N/A

torque requirements of a Cam-Tite Ball Valve handling a clean, particle free liquid. For valves used in heavy liquids, high particulate fluids, gases, or sub zero temperatures, consult the factory for actual torque recommendations.

FIRESAFE REINFORCED PTFE

PRESSURE DROP ACROSS VALVE			
SIZE	275 PSIG	740 PSIG	1000 PSIG
1/2", 3/4", 1"	115 in-lb	115 in-lb	115 in-lb
1 1/2"	150 in-lb	150 in-lb	160 in-lb
2"	325 in-lb	325 in-lb	350 in-lb
3"	735 in-lb	750 in-lb	1700 in-lb
4"	890 in-lb	1545 in-lb	2535 in-lb
6"	2300 in-lb	2650 in-lb	N/A

UHMW POLYETHYLENE

PRESSURE DROP ACROSS VALVE			
SIZE	275 PSIG	740 PSIG	1000 PSIG
1/2", 3/4", 1"	95 in-lb	95 in-lb	95 in-lb
1 1/2"	120 in-lb	120 in-lb	120 in-lb
2"	260 in-lb	260 in-lb	260 in-lb
3"	620 in-lb	620 in-lb	785 in-lb
4"	795 in-lb	795 in-lb	1080 in-lb
6"	1555 in-lb	1555 in-lb	N/A

G2000 PEEK

PRESSURE DROP ACROSS VALVE			
SIZE	275 PSIG	740 PSIG	1480 PSIG
1/2", 3/4", 1"	195 in-lb	195 in-lb	195 in-lb
1 1/2"	250 in-lb	250 in-lb	250 in-lb
2"	375 in-lb	555 in-lb	960 in-lb
3"	1400 in-lb	1595 in-lb	2500 in-lb
4"	2055 in-lb	2775 in-lb	3960 in-lb
6"	N/A	N/A	N/A

Maximum Allowable Stem Torques

The following torque values represent the maximum allowable torque which can be applied to a specific valve size and stem material before permanent damage to the stem occurs. These values should not be exceeded when sizing power actuators for application with the Cam-Tite Ball Valve.

STEM MATERIAL					
SIZE	316 ss	Monel	Alloy 20	Hastelloy 276	Inconel 625
1/2" - 1"	460 in-lb	390 in-lb	275 in-lb	275 in-lb	275 in-lb
1 1/2"	590 in-lb	505 in-lb	355 in-lb	355 in-lb	355 in-lb
2"	1040 in-lb	1110 in-lb	785 in-lb	785 in-lb	785 in-lb
3"	4660 in-lb	4300 in-lb	2510 in-lb	2940 in-lb	4300 in-lb
4"	4800 in-lb	5760 in-lb	3360 in-lb	3940 in-lb	5760 in-lb
6"	14500 in-lb	29100 in-lb	17000 in-lb	19900 in-lb	29100 in-lb

Consult factory for stem materials not listed above.

Actuated Service

By virtue of its low torque design, the Cam-Tite Ball Valve is an inexpensive and easy valve to actuate. The low torque feature allows the valve to be actuated with a much smaller and more cost effective actuator. This means you have the superior performance of the Cam-Tite Ball Valve at a lower package cost than with conventional ball or plug valves.

When it comes to actuated "isolation" valves, the Cam-Tite is truly unique. To begin with, since there is virtually no load on the seats when the valve rests in the open position, the seats remain in prime condition waiting to be called into service. Since there is no "breakaway" when moving from the open to closed positions, the actuator is set into motion without opposing load. Only when the valve is essentially closed does the valve operating torque reach design peak. It is nice to know that when peak load is reached, the valve is already closed.



Engineered Valves can supply actuator packages utilizing the Compact rack and pinion actuator or any other actuator suited to your needs. Actuator packages are completely assembled and tested by Engineered Valves to meet our highest standards of quality.

Typical actuator mounting is accomplished either by utilizing the flange pads on flanged end valves or by replacing the cover bolts with studs and double nuts on socket, threaded and buttweld configurations. Both methods allow the removal of the actuator without disturbing the body/cover seal.

If field mounting of actuation is necessary, the following guidelines should be followed:

1. Use flange pad mounting when available. If not, then machined studs must be used – not threaded rod.
2. It is recommended that if the bonnet is loosened, then the cover gasket should be replaced.
3. Bolting torques shown on page 40 should be followed.
4. The rotational stop pin in the cover (3", 4" and 6") should be removed. Open/closed positioning should be accomplished by proper adjustment of the actuator travel stops.

See pages 26-29 for actuator mounting details.



Actuator Output Torques (in-lb)

Double Acting

- 1A – Inner spring (H15 only)
- 1B – Outer spring (H15 only)
- 2 – Two springs (H15 only)
- 2A – Inner and middle springs
- 2B – Inner and outer springs
- 2C – Middle and outer springs
- 3 – All three springs

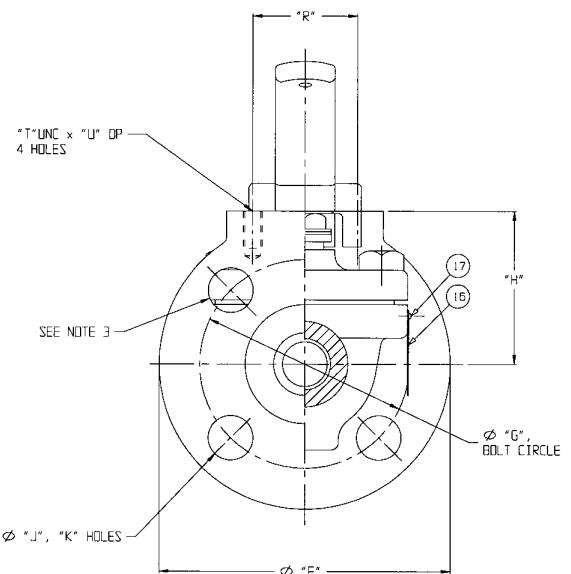
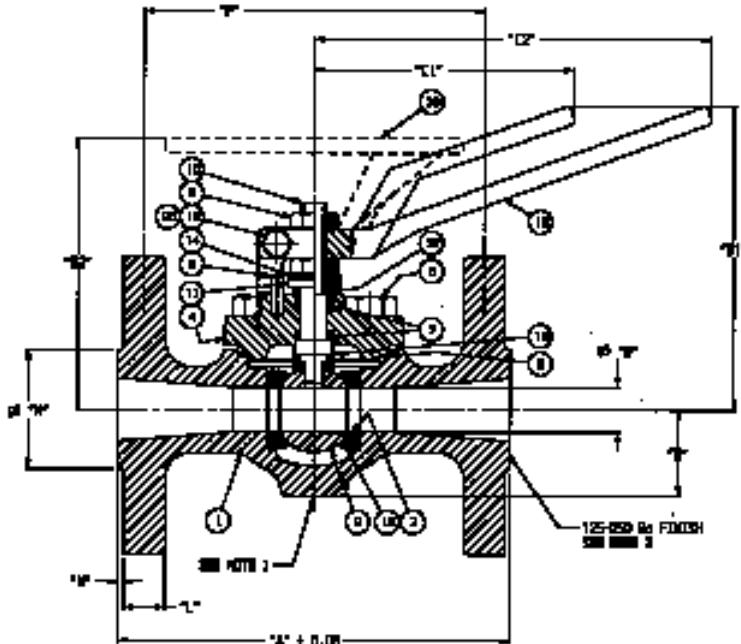
ACTUATOR SIZE	OPERATING PRESSURE (PSI)					
	20	40	60	80	100	120
15	39	79	119	160	199	239
20	79	158	238	318	398	478
25	160	320	480	640	800	960
30	267	537	806	1074	1343	1611
35	471	941	1412	1882	2353	2824
45	907	1813	2719	3626	4532	5438
60	2149	4298	6446	8595	10744	12893
75	3765	7530	11295	15060	18825	22590

ACTUATOR SIZE	No. OF SPRINGS	OPERATING PRESSURE (PSI)										SPRING TORQUE	
		40		60		80		100		120		MAXIMUM SPRG START	SPRG END
		AIR START	AIR END	AIR START	AIR END	AIR START	AIR END	AIR START	AIR END	AIR START	AIR END		
15	1A	53	26	92	64	133	103	171	140	210	178	49	24
	1B			69	18	109	56	147	93	186	131	96	48
	2					85	8	123	45	162	83	144	72
20	2A	78	27	158	104	244	187	322	262	411	339	115	68
	2B			129	55	215	138	293	214	381	290	164	97
	2C					191	97	269	173	358	249	205	121
	3					165	60	243	136	331	212	242	147
25	2A	169	46	331	200	502	366	659	518	816	670	242	128
	2B			278	98	449	264	606	416	763	568	344	178
	2C					419	207	576	359	733	511	401	208
	3					371	116	528	268	685	420	492	256
30	2A	284	92	556	351	847	629	1106	885	1369	1139	391	210
	2B			486	221	773	499	1036	755	1299	1009	521	280
	2C					703	369	966	625	1229	879	651	350
	3					634	239	897	495	1160	749	781	419
35	2A	487	86	962	538	1465	1027	1927	1474	2388	1922	761	379
	2B			836	284	1339	773	1801	1220	2262	1668	1015	505
	2C					1212	520	1674	967	2135	1415	1268	632
	3					1068	266	1548	713	2009	1161	1522	758
45	2A	913	115	1828	985	2798	1929	3686	2789	4574	3650	1516	755
	2B			1576	482	2546	1425	3434	2285	4322	3146	2020	1007
	2C					2295	919	3183	1779	4071	2640	2526	1258
	3					2043	414	2931	1274	3819	2135	3031	1510
60	2A	2261	437	4431	2499	6730	4734	8836	6776	10942	8817	3431	1693
	2B			3867	1355	6166	3590	8272	5632	10378	7673	4575	2257
	2C					5602	2447	7708	4489	9814	6530	5718	2821
	3					5040	1303	7146	3345	9252	5386	6862	3383
75	2A	3869	927	7332	4538	11700	8454	15390	12031	19079	15607	5853	3059
	2B			6313	2585	10681	6501	14371	10078	18060	13655	7806	4078
	2C					9661	4552	13351	8129	17040	11706	9755	5098
	3					8642	2600	12332	6177	16021	9754	11707	6117

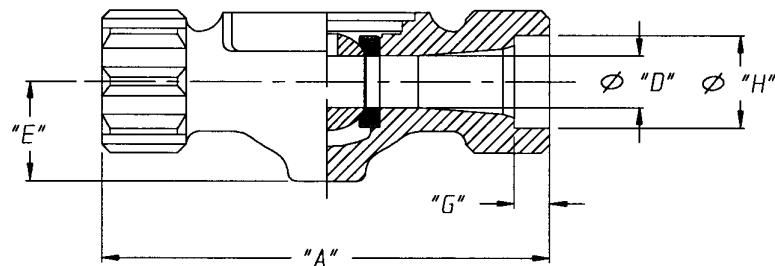
Dimensions, Weights, & Parts Lists

1/2" – 2" Valves

Flanged Body

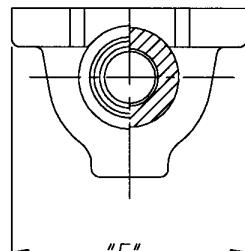
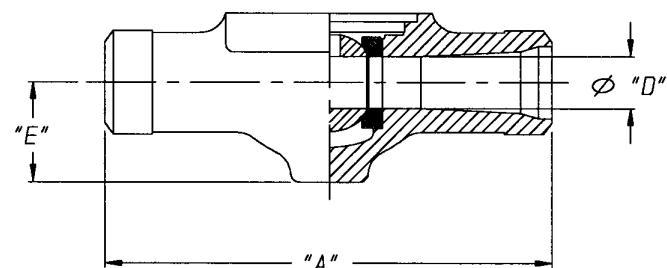


Socket Weld & Threaded Body



- NOTE:**
1. Body boss can be drilled, tapped, and plugged.
 2. End machining meets ANSI B16.5 for flanged ends.
 3. 1/2" & 3/4" 150 lb. class flanged bolt holes are tapped 1/2"-13 UNC class 2B. Top two holes are blind drilled and tapped.
 4. The design meets ANSI B16.34, MSS-SP 72 & ANSI B16.10.
 5. Valve is shown in the open position. Clockwise rotation of stem closes the valve.

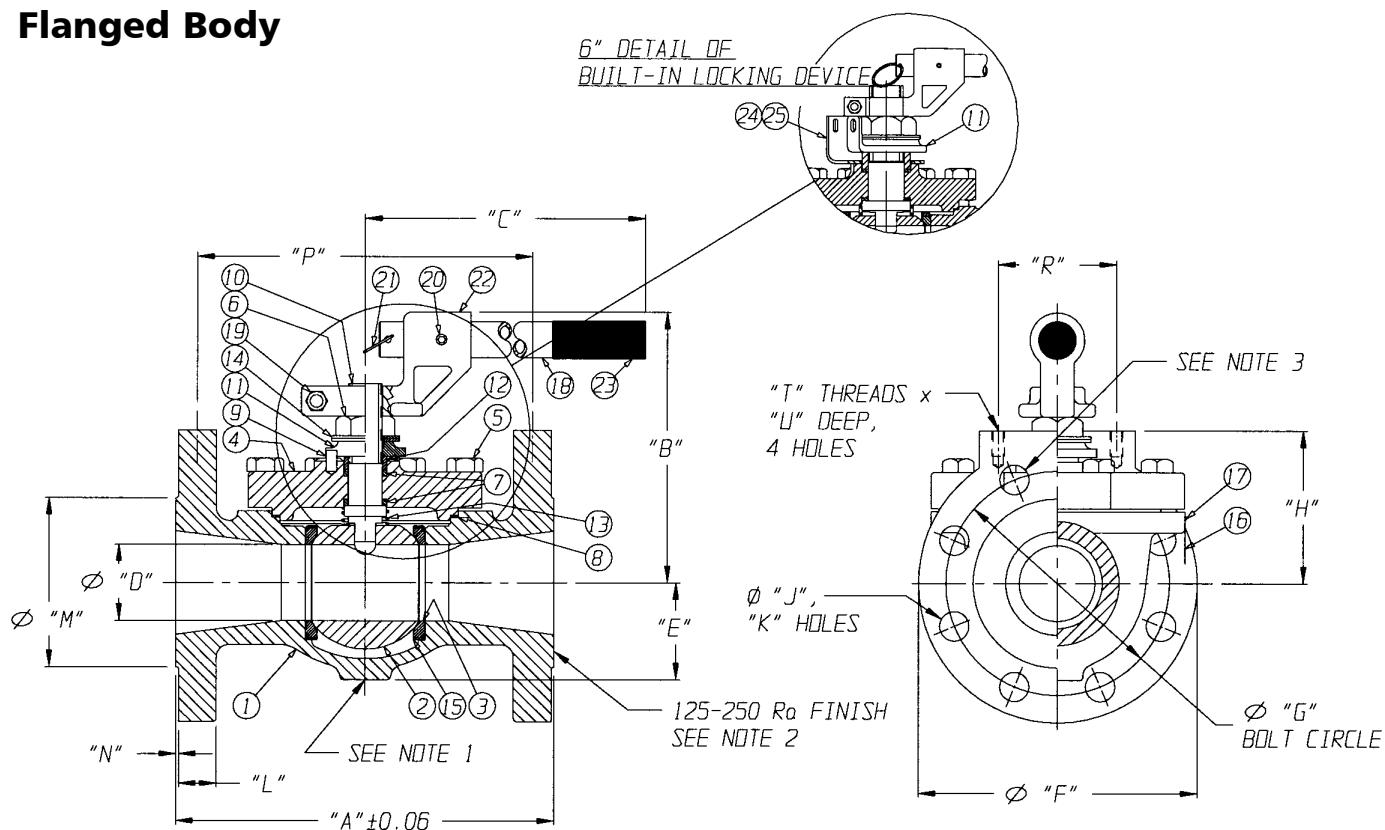
Butt Weld Body



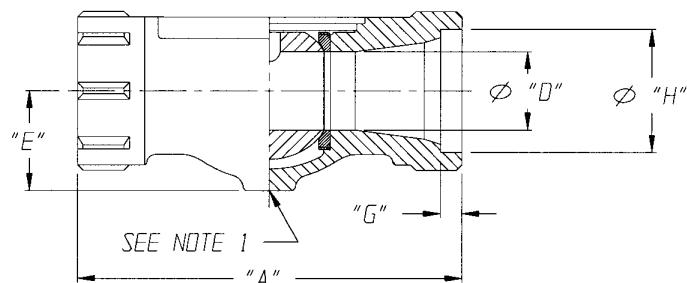
Dimensions, Weights, & Parts Lists

3", 4" and 6" Valves

Flanged Body



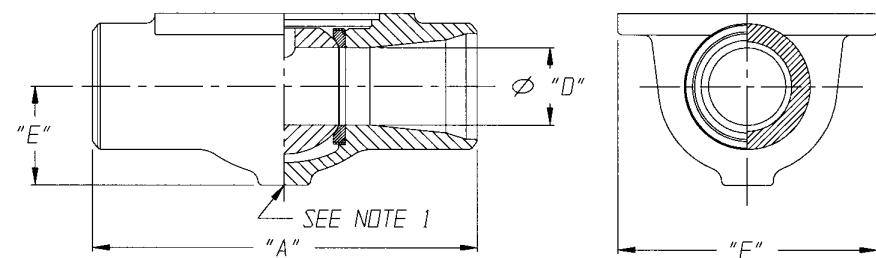
Socket Weld & Threaded Body



NOTE:

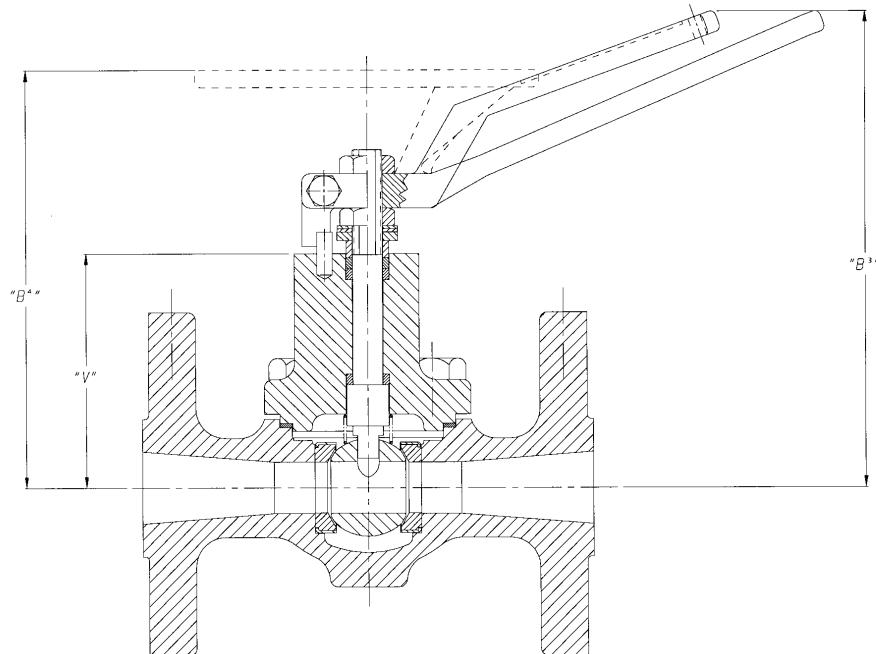
1. Body boss can be drilled, tapped, and plugged.
2. End machining meets ANSI B16.5 for flanged ends.
3. Top two flanged bolt holes on 3" & 4" 150 lb. class valves are drilled and tapped 5/8"-11 UNC class 2B. Top two flanged bolt holes on 4" 300# Class valves are drilled and tapped 3/4"-10 UNC class 2B.
4. The design meets ANSI B16.34, MSS-SP 72 and ANSI B16.10.
5. Valve is shown in the open position. Clockwise rotation of stem closes the valve.

Butt Weld Body



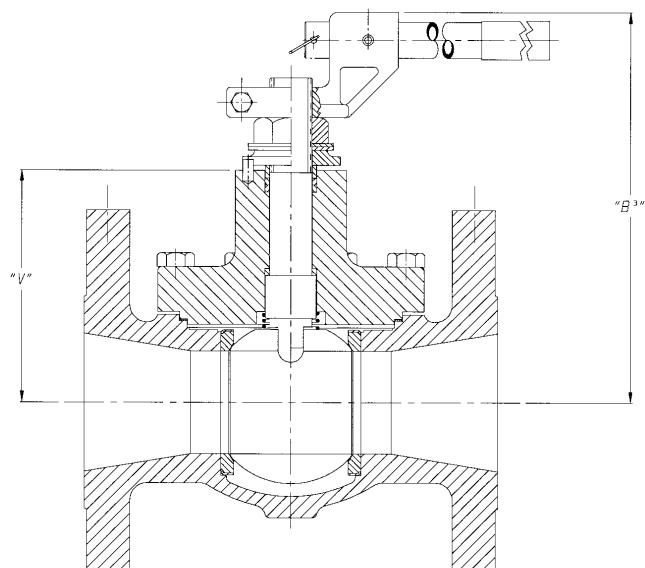
Dimensions

Extended Bonnet Valves



VALVE SIZE	"B ³ " DIM.	"B ⁴ " DIM.	"V" DIM.
1/2"	6.65 (168.9)	6.12 (155.4)	3.41 (86.6)
3/4"			
1"			
1-1/2"	7.44 (189.0)	6.91 (175.5)	4.14 (105.2)
2"	8.80 (223.5)	7.54 (191.5)	4.63 (117.6)

NUMERALS IN PARENTHESIS () ARE IN MILLIMETERS.



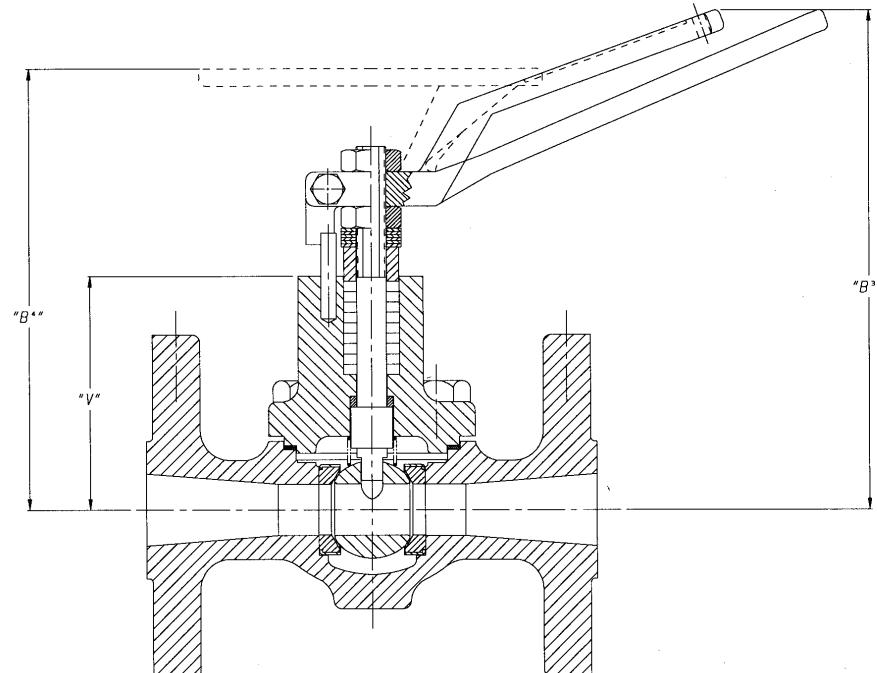
VALVE SIZE	"B ³ " DIM.	"V" DIM.
3"	10.30 (261.6)	5.84 (148.3)
4"	11.46 (291.1)	6.79 (172.5)
6"	15.50 (393.7)	8.62 (218.9)

NUMERALS IN PARENTHESIS () ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

The basic dimensions shown above are for Cam-Tite Ball Valves with extended bonnets as described on page 9. All components with the exception of the bonnet and stem are interchangeable on valves with standard bonnets. Parts identification and materials are also consistent with the standard bonnet and are described for the various configurations on pages 20–23. For complete dimensions and materials of construction for the extended bonnet, consult the factory.

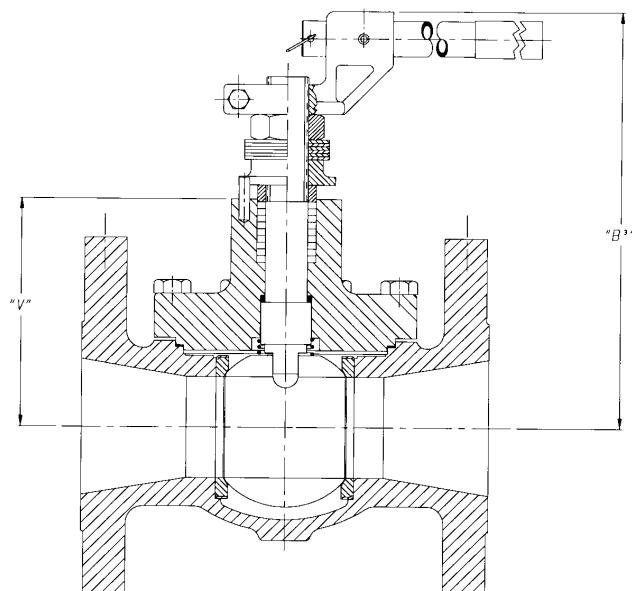
Dimensions

Severe Service Bonnet Valves



VALVE SIZE	"B ¹ " DIM.	"B ⁴ " DIM.	"V" DIM.
1/2"	6.91 (175.5)	6.36 (161.5)	3.41 (86.6)
3/4"			
1"			
1-1/2"	8.03 (204.0)	7.19 (182.6)	4.14 (105.2)
2"	9.05 (229.9)	7.80 (198.1)	4.63 (117.6)

NUMERALS IN PARENTHESIS () ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

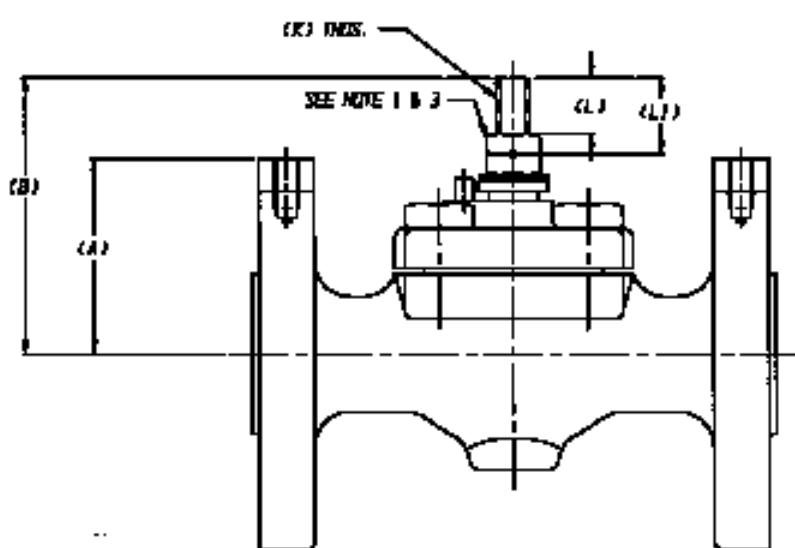
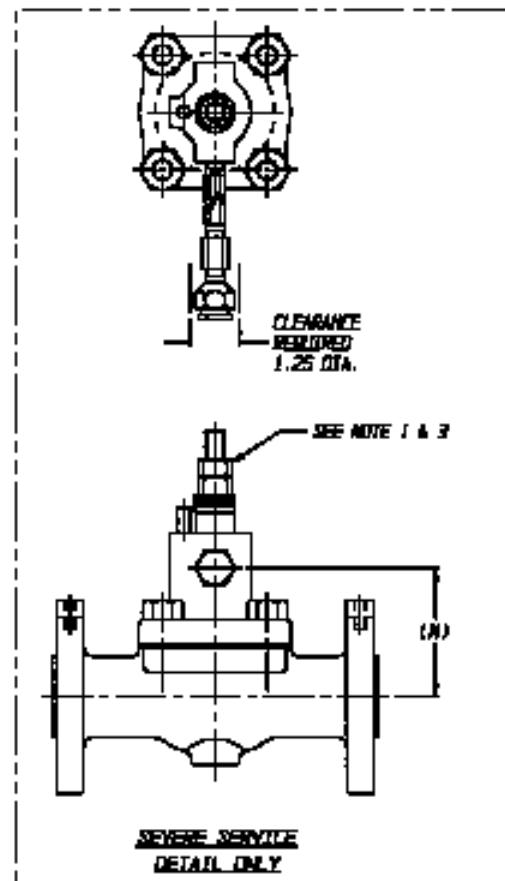
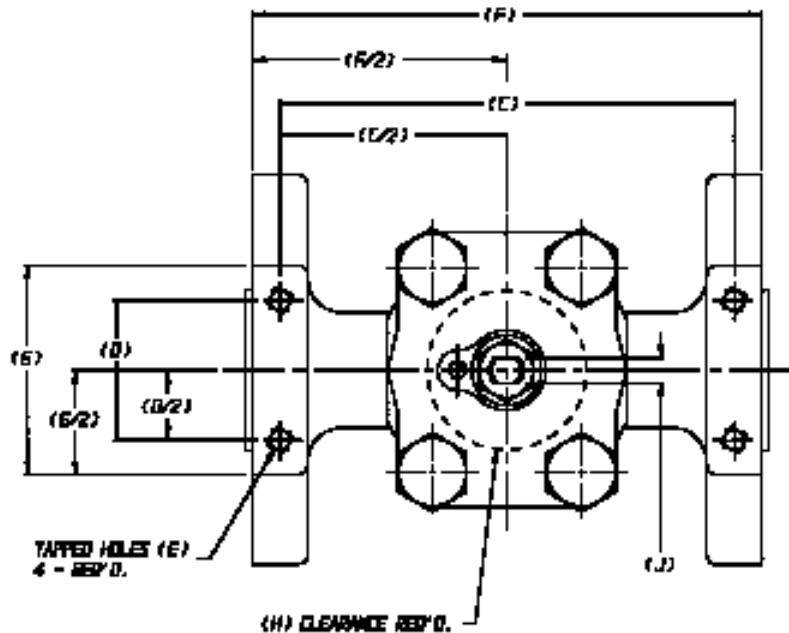


VALVE SIZE	"B ¹ " DIM.	"V" DIM.
3"	11.13 (282.7)	5.84 (148.3)
4"	12.33 (313.2)	6.79 (172.5)
6"	15.77 (400.6)	8.62 (218.9)

NUMERALS IN PARENTHESIS () ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

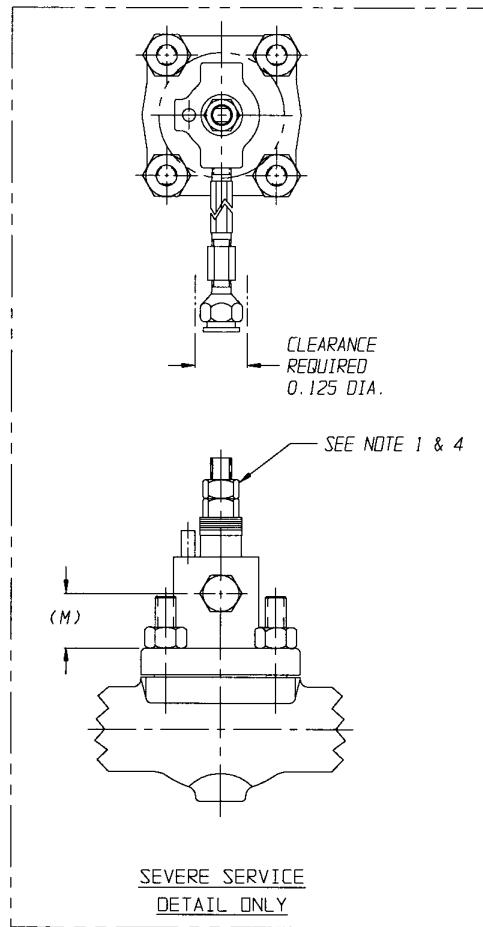
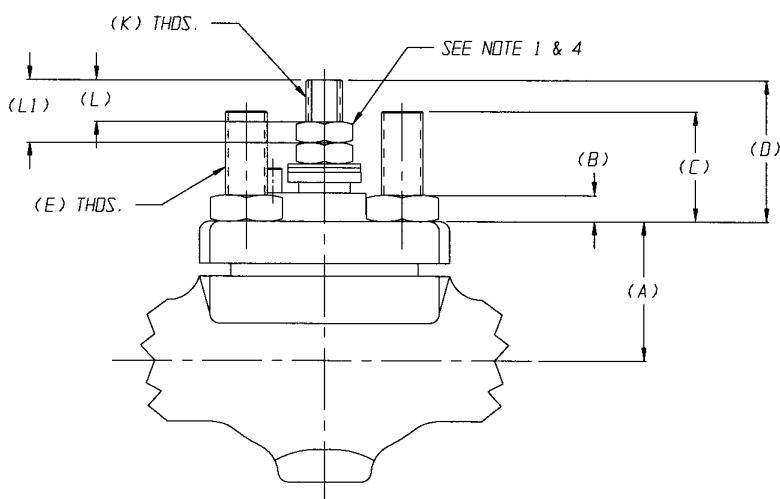
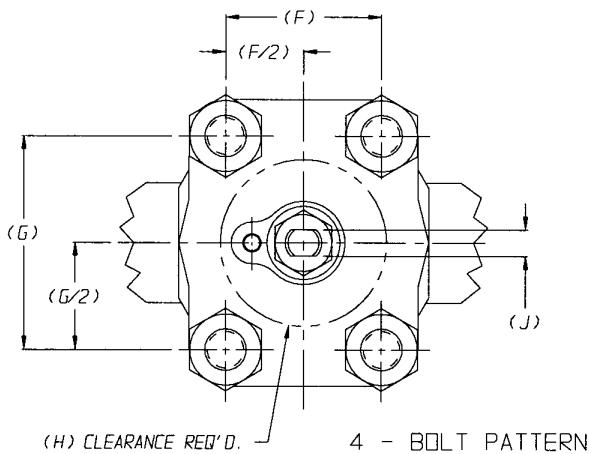
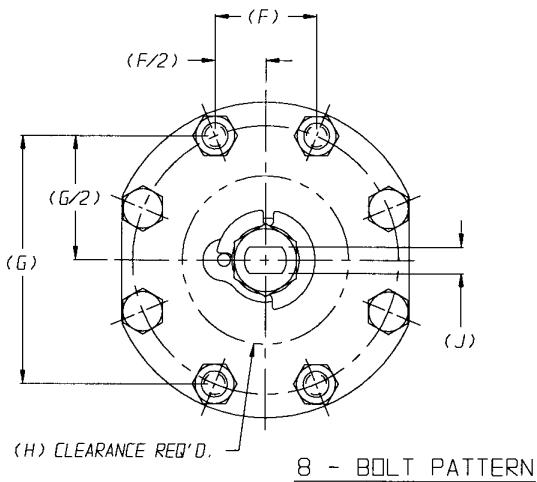
The basic dimensions shown above are for Cam-Tite Ball Valves with severe service bonnets as described on page 9. All components with the exception of the bonnet, stem, and stem seals are interchangeable on valves with standard bonnets. Otherwise, parts identification and materials are consistent with the standard bonnet and are described for the various configurations on pages 20–23. For complete dimensions and materials of construction for the severe service bonnet, consult

Actuator Mounting Dimensions — Flange Pads



NOTE:
 1. DOUBLE NUTS ON ACTUATED VALVES
 $0.50"$ - 2.00" SIZES ONLY.
 2. SINGLE NUT IS USED WITH STEM EXTENSION
 KITS FOR ALL SIZES.

Actuator Mounting Dimensions — Bonnet Studs and Double Nuts



- NOTE:**
1. DOUBLE NUTS ON ACTUATED VALVES 0.50" - 2.00" SIZES ONLY.
 - * 2. INDICATES DIMENSIONS FOR FINISHED HEX. NUTS.
 3. SINGLE NUT IS USED WITH STEM EXTENSION KITS FOR ALL SIZES.

Service Guide

The following charts have been assembled based on experiences in actual field installations, as well as from commonly published corrosion data. Due to the many variables involved in determining the degree of compatibility between a certain material and a certain fluid, the charts must be used as a guide only, and cannot be interpreted as a guarantee. Factors such as temperature, concentration, pressure, velocity, aeration, abrasion, cavitation, flashing, etc. play an important application role in determining the suitability of any material in a particular application and must also be taken into consideration.

The selection of a suitable valve body material for a particular application is much easier than the selection of other valve components such as seats, ball, stem and packing. A certain

amount of corrosion is sometimes acceptable on the valve body, but the seats, ball and stem materials must be chosen carefully since corrosion of these components will likely affect the sealing characteristics of the valve.

In addition to the compatibility of the material to the fluid, care must be taken to select materials and designs that are capable of withstanding the actual pressures and temperatures. Consult pages 14-15 of this catalog for pressure/temperature ratings of valves with various seats.

Engineered Valves cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy, currency or reliability of the information contained herein. Selection of materials is at the sole risk of the user.

CONSULT FACTORY FOR SERVICES NOT LISTED.

Chemicals	Body/Trim				Seats/Packing						
	Carbon Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Alloy 20	Monel	Hastelloy C	EPDM	PEEK	Graphite	PTFE	Reinforced (PTFE)	UHMWP
Acetaldehyde	C	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	D
Acetamide	B	B			A		A	A	A		
Acetate Solvents	A	A		A	A		A	A	A		
Acetic Acid, Aerated	D	A		A	A		A	A	A		
Acetic Acid, Air Free	D	A	A	A	A		A	A	A		
Acetic Acid, Crude	C	A	A	B	A		A	A	A		
Acetic Acid, Glacial	D			A	A		A	A	A		
Acetic Acid, Pure	D	A	A	C	A		A	A	A	C	
Acetic Acid, 10%	C	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	
Acetic Acid, 80%	C	A	A	B	A	C	A	A	A	C	
Acetic Acid Vapors	D	B	C	A			A	A	A		
Acetic Anhydride	D	B	B	B	A	C	A	A	A	C	
Acetone	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Acetyl Chloride	C		B	A	D	A	A	A	A		
Acetylene	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Acrylonitrile	A	A	B	A	A	D	A	A	A		
Acrylonitrile	A	A	A	A			A	A	A		
Adipic Acid	A	A	B	B			B	A	A		
Acid Fumes	D	B	B				C	A	A		
Air	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A
Albumen	A						A				

A = Excellent

B = Fair

C = Poor

D = Not Recommended

Chemicals	Body/Trim				Seats/Packing						
	Carbon Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Alloy 20	Monel	Hastelloy C	EPDM	PEEK	Graphite	PTFE	Reinforced (PTFE)	UHMWP
Alcohol, Allyl	A	A	A	A						A	A
Alcohol, Amyl	B	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alcohol, Benzyl	A				A					A	A
Alcohol, Butyl	B	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A
Alcohol, Diacetone	A	A	A	B	A	B		A	A	A	A
Alcohol, Ethyl	B	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alcohols, Fatty	B	A	A		A			A	A	A	A
Alcohol, Furfuryl	A									A	A
Alcohol, Isopropyl	B	B	A	B	B	A		A	A	A	A
Alcohol, Methyl	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alcohol, Propyl	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alumina	A				A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Aluminum Acetate	A	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Aluminum Chloride Dry	C	C	D	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Aluminum Chloride Solution	D	B	B	A			A	A	A	A	A
Aluminum Fluoride	D	C	B	A	A			A	A	D	A
Aluminum Hydroxide	D	A	B	B	B	A		A	A	A	A
Aluminum Nitrate	C	B	C	B	B	B		B	A	A	A
Alum (Aluminum Potassium Sulfate)	B	B	C	A				A	A	A	A
Aluminum Sulfate	D	B	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Service Guide

Chemicals	Body/Trim				Seats/Packing					Chemicals	Body/Trim				Seats/Packing							
	Carbon Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Alloy 20	Monel	Hastelloy C	EPDM	PEEK	Graphite	PTFE	Reinforced (PTFE)	Carbon Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Alloy 20	Monel	Hastelloy C	EPDM	PEEK	Graphite	PTFE	Reinforced (PTFE)	UHMWP	
Amines	B	A	A	B	B	C	A	A	A	A	Barium Sulfate	C	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	
Ammonia, Alum		A	A		A			A	A	A	Barium Sulfide	C	B	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Ammonia, Anhydrous Liquid	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	Benzaldehyde	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	D		
Ammonia, Aqueous	A	A	A	B	B		A	A	A	A	Benzene (Benzol)	B	B	A	A	B	D	D	A	A	A	
Ammonia Gas, Hot		A	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	Benzoid Acid	D	B	B	B	A	D	A	A	A	A	
Ammonia Liquor		A	A		B			A	A	A	Beryllium Sulfate	B	B	A	B	B		A	A	A		
Ammonia Solutions	B	A	A	B	B	B	A		A	A	Benzyl Chloride	B	B					A	A	A		
Ammonium Acetate		B	A	B	B			A	A	A	Black Sulfate Liquor	C	B	B	B				A	A		
Ammonium Bicarbonate	C	B	B	B			A		A	A	Bleaching Powders	D	B	B	D				A	A		
Ammonium Bromide 5°		B	B	B					A	A	Bleaching Powder, Wet	C	B	D	A	B			A	A	A	
Ammonium Carbonate	B	B	B	B			A		A	A	Blood (Meat Juices)	C	A	B		B			A	A	A	
Ammonium Chloride	D	C	B	B	B	A	A		A	A	Borax (Sodium Borate)	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Ammonium Hydroxide 28%	C	B	A	D	B	B			A	A	Bordeaux Mixture	D	A	A					A	A	A	
Ammonium Hydroxide, Concentrated	C	B	A	C	B	A			A	A	Boric Acid	D	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	
Ammonium Monophosphate	D	B	B	B					A	A	Brake Fluid	B	B			B		A	A	A		
Ammonium Monosulfate		A	B	B	B					A	Brines, saturated	D	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Ammonium Nitrate	D	A	B	D	B	A		B	A	A	Bromine, Dry	D	D	B	A	D	D	B	A	A	D	
Ammonium Persulfate		A	A	D		B			A	A	Bromine, Wet	D	D	D					A	A		
Ammonium Phosphate	D	B	B	C		A		A	A	A	Bromic Acid	B	A	A					A	A		
Ammonium Phosphate Di-basic	D	B	B	C	B			A	A	A	Bunker Oils (Fuel)	B	A	A	A				A	A	A	D
Ammonium Phosphate Tri-basic	D	B	B	C	B		A	A	A	A	Butadiene	B	A	A	C	B	A	A	C	C	D	
Ammonium Sulfate	C	B	B	B	B	A		A	A	A	Butane	B	A	A	B	A	D	A	A	A	A	
Ammonium Sulfide	D	B	B	B		A		A	A	A	Butyl Acetate	B	B	A	B	B	D	A	A	A	A	
Ammonium Sulfite	C	A	B	D		B		A	A	A	Butylene	A	A	A	A		D	A	A	A	A	
Amyl Acetate	C	B	A	B	A	B		A	A	A	Butyric Acid	D	B	B	B	A	C	A	A	A	A	
Amyl Chloride		A	A	B	B	D		A	A	A	Calcium Bisulfite	D	B	B	D	B	D	A	A	A	A	
Aniline	C	B	A	B	B	C		A	A	A	Calcium Carbonate	D	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	
Aniline Dyes	C	A	A	A	C			A	A	A	Calcium Chlorate	B	B	B	B	B	B		B	A	A	
Antimony Trichloride	D	D	C	B				A	A	A	Calcium Chloride	C	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	
Aqua Regia (Strong Acid)	D	B	B			D	D	D	A	A	Calcium Hydroxide	C	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Aromatic Solvents	C	A	A	B		D		A	A	A	Calcium Hypochlorite	D	C	B	C				A	A		
Arsenic Acid	D	B	B	D	B	B		A	A	A	Calcium Nitrate	B	B	B		B			B	A	A	A
Barium Carbonate	B	B	B	B	A	A		A	A	A	Calcium Phosphate	B	B	B		B			A	A	A	A
Barium Chloride	C	B	C	B		A		A	A	A	Calcium Silicate	B	B	B		B			A	A	A	A
Barium Cyanide		B	B	D		B		A	A	A	Calcium Sulfate	C	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	
Barium Hydrate	A	A	B					A	A	A	Camphor	B	B	C	C	B			A	A	A	D
Barium Hydroxide	C	B	A	B		B		A	A	A	Cane Sugar Liquors	A	A	B		B			A	A	A	
Barium Nitrate	A	A	A					B	A	A	Carbolic Acid (Phenol)	D	B	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	

A = Excellent

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C = Poor

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Service Guide

Chemicals	Body/Trim				Seats/Packing					Chemicals												
	Carbon Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Alloy 20	Monel	Hastelloy C	EPDM	PEEK	Graphite	PTFE	Reinforced (PTFE)	UHMWP	Carbon Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Alloy 20	Monel	Hastelloy C	EPDM	PEEK	Graphite	PTFE	Reinforced (PTFE)	UHMWP
Carbon Dioxide, Dry	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	Cyanide Plating Solution	B	B	B	D	B	D	A	A	A	A
Carbon Monoxide		A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	Cyclohexane	A	A	A	B	B	D	A	A	A	C
Carbon Tetrachloride, Dry	B	A	A	A	A	D	A	A	A	A	D	Cyclohexanone	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	A	A	D
Carbon Tetrachloride, Wet	D	B	B	B	B	D	A	A	A	A	D	Denatured Alcohol	B	A	A	A	B	B	B	A	A	A
Castor Oil	B	A	A	A	A	B		A	A	A	A	Detergents, Synthetic	B	B	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A
Caustic Potash (KOH)		A	A	B		B		B	A	A	A	Dextrin	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A
Caustic Soda (NaOH)	B	A	A	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	Diacetone Alcohol	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cellulose Acetate		B	B	B	B	B		A	A	A	A	Diamylamine	A	A	A	B			A	A	A	A
Chlorinated Solvents	C	A	A	B		D	D	A	A	A	A	Dibutyl Phthalate	C	B	B	B	D	D	A	A	A	A
Chlorinated Water		C	A	D	D	D		D	A	A	C	Dichloroethane	B	B	B	B	D	D	A	A	A	A
Chlorine, Dry	B	D	B	A	A				A	A		Dichloroethyl Ether	B	B	B	B	D	D	A	A	A	A
Chlorine, Wet	D	D	C	D	A				A	A		Diesel Oil Fuels	A	A	A	A	D	D	A	A	A	A
Chlorine Gas, Dry	B	B	A	A	A	D	D	A	A	A	D	Diethylamine	A	A	A	B	C	C	A	A	A	A
Chlorobenzene, Dry	B	A	A	B	B	D	B	A	A	A	D	Diethyl Benzene	B	B	B	B	D	D	A	A	A	A
Chloroform, Dry	B	A	A	A	B	D		A	A	A	A	Diethylene Glycol	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chlorophyll, Dry		B	A	B	B	B		A	A	A	A	Diethyl Sulfate	B	B	B	B	C	C	A	A	A	A
Chlorosulfonic Acid, Dry	B	B	B	B	A	D	D		A	D	D	Dimethyl Formamide	A	A	B	B	D	D	A	A	A	A
Chlorosulfonic Acid, Wet	D	D	D	C					A	A	A	Dimethyl Phthalate	D				D	D	A	A	A	A
Chrome Alum	B	A	A	B		B		A	A	A	A	Dioxane	B	B	B	B	C	C	A	A	A	A
Chromic Acid <50%	D	C	B	C	B	C	D	A	A	A	A	Dipentane (Pinene)	A	A			D	D	A	A	A	A
Chromic Acid >50%	D	C	B	D	B	C	D	A	A	A	A	Disodium Phosphate	B	B	B	C	D	D	A	A	A	A
Chromium Sulfate		B	C	B		B		A	A	A	A	Dowtherm	B	A	A	A	D	D	A	A	A	A
Citric Acid	D	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	Drilling Mud	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Coke Oven Gas	B	A	A	B		D		A	A	A	A	Dry Cleaning Fluids	B	A	A	B			A	A	A	A
Cooking Oil	B	A	A	A		D		A	A	A	A	Drying Oil	C	B	B	B			A	A	A	A
Copper Acetate	D	A	A	C	B	B		A	A	A	A	Enamel	A				D	D	A	A	A	A
Copper Carbonate	A	A						A	A	A	A	Epsom Salts (MgSo4)	C	B	B	B			A	A	A	A
Copper Chloride	D	D	D	C		B			A	A	A	Ethane	C	B	B	B	D	D	A	A	A	A
Copper Cyanide		A	A	C		B		A	A	A	A	Ether	A	A	A	B	C	C	A	A	A	D
Copper Nitrate	D	B	B	D		B		B	A	A	A	Ethyl Acetate	B	B	B	B	B	C	A	A	A	C
Copper Sulfate	D	B	B	C	A	A		A	A	A	A	Ethyl Acrylate	C	A	A	B	A	C	A	A	A	A
Corn Oil	C	B	B	B		C		A	A	A	A	Ethylamine	A									
Cottonseed Oil	C	B	B	B		C	A	A	A	A	A	Ethyl Benzene	B	A			D	D	A	A	A	A
Cresol		B	B			D		A	A	A	D	Ethyl Bromide	B	C	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A
Creosote Oil	B	B	A	B	B	D	A	A	A	A	D	Ethyl Chloride, Dry	B	A	A	B	C	C	A	A	A	D
Cresylic Acid	C	B	B	B		D		A	A	A	A	Ethyl Chloride, Wet	D	B	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A
Crude Oil, Sour	B	A	A	B		D		A	A	A	A	Ethylene	A	A	A	A			A	A	A	A
Crude Oil, Sweet	B	A	A	A				A	A	A	A	Etylenediamene	A						A	A	A	A
Cumeme	B	B	B	B				A	A	A	A	Ethylene Chloride	A	A	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A
Cupric Nitrate		A	A	D				B	A	A	A	Ethylene Dichloride, Dry	B	A	A	A			A	A	A	A
Cutting Oils (Water Emulsions)	B	A	A					A	A	A	A	Ethylene Dichloride, Wet	D	C	A	B			A	A	A	A

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Service Guide

Chemicals	Body/Trim								Seats/Packing													
	Carbon Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Alloy 20	Monel	Hastelloy C	EPDM	PEEK	Graphite	PTFE	Reinforced (PTFE)	UHMWP	Carbon Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Alloy 20	Monel	Hastelloy C	EPDM	PEEK	Graphite	PTFE	Reinforced (PTFE)	UHMWP
Ethylene Glycol	B	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	D	A	A	A	A	D
Ethylene Oxide	B	B	B	B	A	D	A	D	A	A	C	B	A	A	C	A	D	A	A	A	A	D
Ethyl Ether	A	A	A	B	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ethyl Silicate	B	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ethyl Sulfate	B	B	B	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Fatty Acids	D	A	A	B	A	D	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ferric Chloride	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	D	B	A	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ferric Hydroxide	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ferric Nitrate	D	C	A	D	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ferric Sulfate	D	B	A	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	A	B	A	D	A	A	A	A	C
Ferrous Ammonium Citrate	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Ferrous Chloride	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	D	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
Ferrous Sulfate	D	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	A	B	A	D	A	A	A	A	A
Ferrous Sulfate, Saturated	C	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Fertilizer Solutions	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Fish Oils	B	A	A	A	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Flue Gases	A	A	B	B	B	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	B	B	C	B	B	C	B	B	C	B
Fluoride Salts	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Fluorine Gas, Dry	B	A	A	A	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fluoboric Acid	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	B	B	C	B	B	C	B	B	C	B
Fluorosilicic Acid	D	B	B	A	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	B	B	C	B	B	C	B	B	C	B
Formaldehyde, Cold	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Formaldehyde, Hot	D	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Formic Acid, Cold	D	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Formic Acid, Hot	D	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Freon Gas, Dry	B	A	A	A	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Freon 11, MF, 112, BF	A	A	B	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Freon 12, 13, 32, 114, 115	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	B	C	B	B	C	B	B	C	B
Freon 21, 31	A	A	B	B	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Freon 22	A	A	B	B	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Freon 113, TF	A	A	B	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Freon, Wet	C	B	B	B	B	D	D	D	D	D	D	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fuel Oil	B	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	D
Fumaric Acid												A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gallic Acid 5%	D	B	B	B	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Gas, Manufactured	B	B	B	A	B	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gas, Natural	B	A	B	A	B	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gas, Odorizers	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gasoline, Aviation	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	D
Gasoline, Leaded	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gasoline, Motor	A	A	A	A	A	D	A	A	A	A	A	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

A = Excellent

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D = Not Recommended

Service Guide

Chemicals	Body/Trim				Seats/Packing					Chemicals				Body/Trim				Seats/Packing				
	Carbon Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Alloy 20	Monel	Hastelloy C	EPDM	PEEK	Graphite	PTFE	Reinforced (PTFE)	UHMWP	Carbon Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Alloy 20	Monel	Hastelloy C	EPDM	PEEK	Graphite	PTFE	Reinforced (PTFE)	UHMWP
Lactic Acid Concentrated, Cold	D	A	A	D	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	Methyl Acetone	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lactic Acid Concentrated, Hot	D	B	A	D	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	Methylamine	B	A	A	C	B	B	A	A	A	A
Lactic Acid Dilute Cold	D	A	A	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	Methyl Bromide 100%	B	A	A	B	B	D	A	A	A	A
Lactic Acid Dilute Hot	D	A	A	D	B		A	A	A	A	A	Methyl Cellosolve	B	A	A	B	B					D
Lactose		B	B	B		B		A	A	A	A	Methyl Cellulose	A	A		B	B					
Lard Oil	C	B	A	B		B	A	A	A	A	A	Methyl Chloride	B	A	A	B		D	A	A	A	A
Lead Acetate	D	B	B	B		B	A	A	A	A	A	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	A	A	A	A	B	B	C	A	A	A
Lead Arsenate	B											Methylene Chloride	B	A	A	B	B	D	A	A	A	A
Lead Oxide		B	B	B								Methyl Formate	C	B	A	B	B	B		A	A	A
Lead Sulfate		B	B	B		B		A	A	A	A	Methyl Isobutyle Ketone	A	A					A	A	A	
Lecithin		B	B	B		D						Mineral Oils	B	A	A	A		D	A	A	A	A
Linoleic Acid	B	A	A	B		D		A	A	A	A	Mine Water (Acid)	D	C	C	C				A	A	
Linseed Oil	A	A	A	B		D	A	A	A	A	A	Mineral Spirits	B	B	B	B				A	A	A
Lithium Chloride	B	A	B	B		B	A	A	A	A	A	Molybdic Acid	A	A					A	A	A	
LPG	B	B	B			D	A	A	A	A	A	Monochloroacetic Acid	D	D	C	D				A	A	A
Lubricating Oil (Petroleum Based)	A	A	A	B		D		A	A	A	C	Monocloro Benzene, Dry	B	B	B	B		B	A	A	A	
Lye — See Sodium Hydroxide &						Potassium Hydroxide						Morpholine	A	A	B		B		A	A	A	
Magnesium Bisulfate	B	A	A	B		B	A	A	A	A		Muriatic Acid	D	D	D	D	D		A	A	A	
Magnesium Bisulfide	B	B	B			B	A	A	A	A		Naptha	B	B	B	A	D	A	A	A	A	D
Magnesium Carbonate	A	A	B			B	A	A	A	A		Naphthalene	B	B	B	B	D	A	A	A	A	D
Magnesium Chloride	C	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A		Natural Gas, Sour	B	A	A	D	A	D	A	A	A	A
Magnesium Hydroxide	B	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A		Nickel Ammonium Sulfate	D	A	A	C		B	A	A	A	A
Magnesium Hydroxide, Hot	B	A	A	A	B		A	A	A	A		Nickel Chloride	D	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A
Magnesium Oxide												Nickel Nitrate	D	B	A	B		A	A	B	A	A
Magnesium Nitrate	A	A	B				A	B	A	A		Nickel Sulfate	D	B	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A
Magnesium Sulfate	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A		Nicotinic Acid (Niacin)	B	A	A	A		D	A	A	A	A
Maleic Acid	B	B	B	B	A	D	A	A	A	A		Nitric Acid 10%	D	A	A	D		B	B	A	A	A
Maleic Anhydride	B	B	B	B	B	D		A	A	A		Nitric Acid 30%	D	A	A	D	B	B	D	A	A	A
Malic Acid	D	B	B	B			A	A	A	A		Nitric Acid 80%	D	C	B	D		D	D	D	A	A
Manganese Carbonate	B	A				B	A	A	A	A		Nitric Acid 100%	D	A	A	D	D	D	D	A	A	D
Manganese Sulfate	A	A	B			B	A	A	A	A		Nitric Acid Anhydrous	D	A	A	D	D	D	D	A	A	A
Meat Juices	A	A										Nitrobenzene	B	A	A	B	B	C	C	A	A	A
Melamine Resins	C	C										Nitrocellulose	B	B	B	B				A	A	A
Methanol	A	A	B			D		A	A	A		Nitrogen	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
Mercuric Chloride	D	B	B	D	B	A	A	A	A	A		Nitrous Acid 10%	D	B	B	D		D	A	A	A	A
Mercuric Cyanide	D	A	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A		Nitrous Gases	B	A	A	D		A	A	A	A	A
Mercurous Nitrate	A	A	D				A	B	A	A		Nitrous Oxide	B	B	B	D	B		A	A	A	A
Mercury	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A		Oil, Linseed	A	A	A	B				A	A	A
Methane	B	A	A	B	A		A	A	A	A		Oil, Lubricating	A	A	A	B				A	A	A
Methyl Acetate	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A		Oils Petroleum Refined	A	A	A	A	D	A	A	A	A	A
												Oils, Petroleum Sour	B	A	A	A	D	A	A	A	A	A

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Ordering Information

How to Order Cam-Tite® Ball Valves

The Cam-Tite Ball Valve is designated by a series of configuration numbers that define the valve size (block A); base body construction (blocks B1–B4); cover type (block C); ball/stem material (block D1); seat material (block S1); stem seal / gasket materials (blocks S2-S3); actuation (blocks N1-N6); and additional options (blocks D3-L). By selecting the proper code for each of the required blocks, the configuration number can be specified. For a complete listing of the available codes, see pages 44 and 45. A blank Production Specification Worksheet can be found on page 48 of the catalog.

BLOCK	FEATURES	Example 1	Example 2
A	Size	2	1
B1	Body	3010	3215
B2	Buttweld Schedule		
B4	Drain Port		
C	Cover	1	1
D1	Ball / Stem Material	T1	T3
S1	Seat Material	ST1	ST2
S2	Stem Seal / Gasket Material	SL1	SL2
S3	Gasket material / Bellows Only		
N1	Actuation		
N2	Actuator Mode		
N3	Actuator Springs		
N4	Fail Position		
N5	Solenoid Valve		
N6	Limit Switches		
D3	Exterior Trim		
D2	Extended Stem		
D4	Optional Fasteners		
E	Handle Options		HD3
F	Locking Device		LDS
K	Optional Preparations		
L	Nace Service		

Example 1: 2-3010-1-T1-ST1-SL1

2" ANSI Class 150# Flanged Carbon Steel Ball Valve with Standard Cover, 316 Stainless Steel Trim, PTFE Seats and Seals, and Hand Lever Operator.

Example 2: 3215-1-T3-ST2-SL2-HD3-LDS

1" ANSI Class 150-300# Socketweld End Alloy 20 Ball Valve with Standard Cover, Alloy 20 Trim, RTFE Seats and Seals, and Oval Handwheel Operator with Stainless Steel Locking Device.

ENGINEERED VALVES

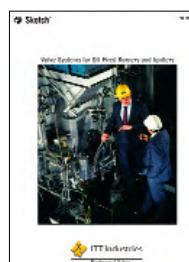
For additional information on ENGINEERED VALVES products as referenced, call 1-800-2ITT-FTC, (1-800-248-8382) or contact the nearest regional office listed below.



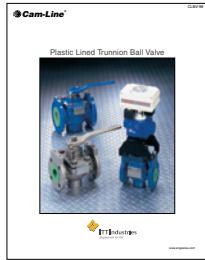
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Diaphragm Valves



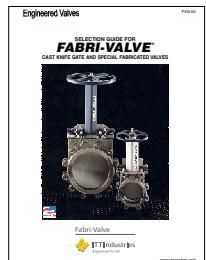
RICHTER®
Lined Valves For
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SKOTCH®
Burner Shut-Off Valves



CAM-LINE®
Lined Ball Valves



FABRI-VALVE®
Knife Gate and Special
Fabricated Valves



DIA-FLO®
Industrial
Diaphragm Valves

Industrial Group

REGIONAL OFFICES

For more information write to:

Engineered Valves Headquarters

33 Centerville Road, P.O. Box 6164
Lancaster, PA 17603-2064 USA

or call: (800) 366-1111
(717) 509-2200

Fax: (717) 509-2336

Website: www.engvalves.com

E-mail: engvalves.custserv@itt.com

ATLANTIC - USA

Phone 800-231-0328
Phone (717) 509-2200
Fax 800-231-0330
Fax (717) 509-2336

CENTRAL - USA

Phone 800-366-4770
Phone (717) 509-2200
Fax 800-231-0330
Fax (717) 509-2336

PACIFIC - USA

725 E. Cochran Street, Unit E
Simi Valley, CA 93065
Phone 800-926-8884
Phone (805) 520-7200
Fax (805) 520-7205

SOUTH AMERICA

Av. 11 de Septiembre #1363
Of. 1403 Providencia
Santiago - Chile
Phone +56-2-264-9491
(9637)
Fax +56-2-236-1799

MEXICO

Insurgentes Sur No.600-4°P
Col. Del Valle
C.P. 03100 Mexico D.F.
Phone +52-5-669-5002
Fax +52-5-669-5289

PUERTO RICO

P.O. Box 1225
Hato Rey, PR 00919
Phone/Fax (787) 703-0402

EUROPE

Richards Street
Kirkham, Lancashire
PR4 2HU, England
Phone +44-1772-682696
Fax +44-1772-686006

HONG KONG

Units 1903-04 CRE Centre
928-930 Cheung Sha Wah Road
Kowloon, Hong Kong
Phone +852-2741-6302
Fax +852-2741-6605



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