

Process Valves

- **Types**
- **Classification**
- **Materials of Construction**
- **Operations**
- **Identification**
- **Uses and Limitations**
- **Faults**
- **Variations**

What are Valves used for ?

- **Regulating** – Control of flow, pressure or volume
- **Isolation** – Complete shut off
- **Non return** – Allow flow in one direction and prevent back flow
- **Safety relief** – Safe discharge to prevent over pressurisation of equipment (eg: boilers and compressed air systems)

Valve selection criteria

- **Temperature** – Refrigeration, superheat, ambient
- **Pressure** – Positive, vacuum,
- **Volume** – amount of product flow
- **Product** – Liquid, gaseous, slurry, powder, solid – Acidic, abrasive, corrosive
- **Method of operation** – Manual, automatic
- **Environment** – Access to operate, position (horizontal, vertical)
- **Size** – May restrict access or operability, space availability
- **Weight** – May require extra or independent support

Valve types - manual

- 1) Diaphragm**
- 2) Plug**
- 3) Slide**
- 4) Globe**
- 5) Ball**
- 6) Butterfly**
- 7) Needle**
- 8) Check – non return**
- 9) Safety relief**
- 10) Rotary - Star**

Diaphragm valve

Body

Cast iron, Steel, Alloy, Plastic
Flow direction - any

Bonnet

Houses working parts
Handwheel, compressor

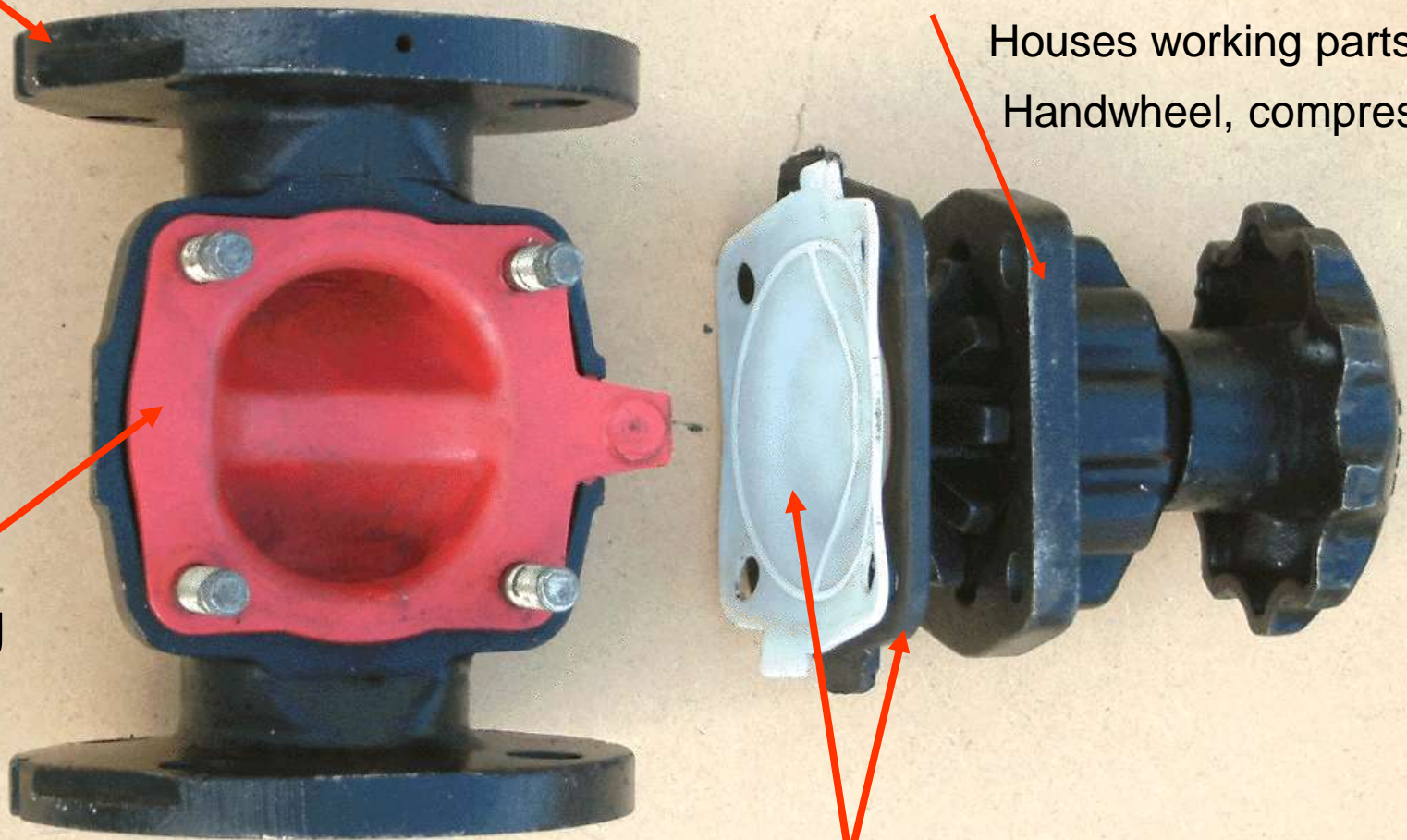
Lining

Uses

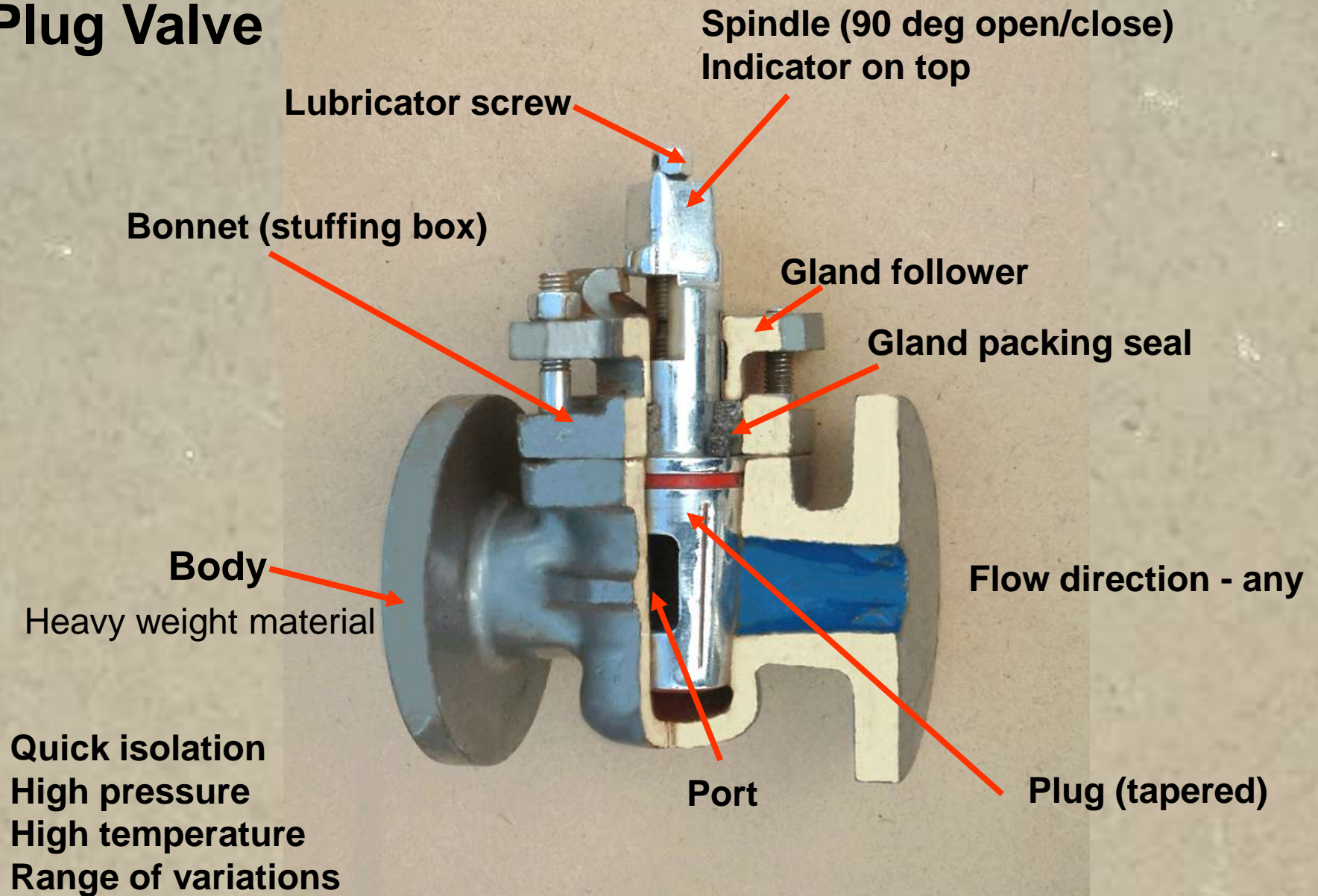
Regulation of flow
Can be used on range of products
Limited by high temp and pressure

Diaphragm

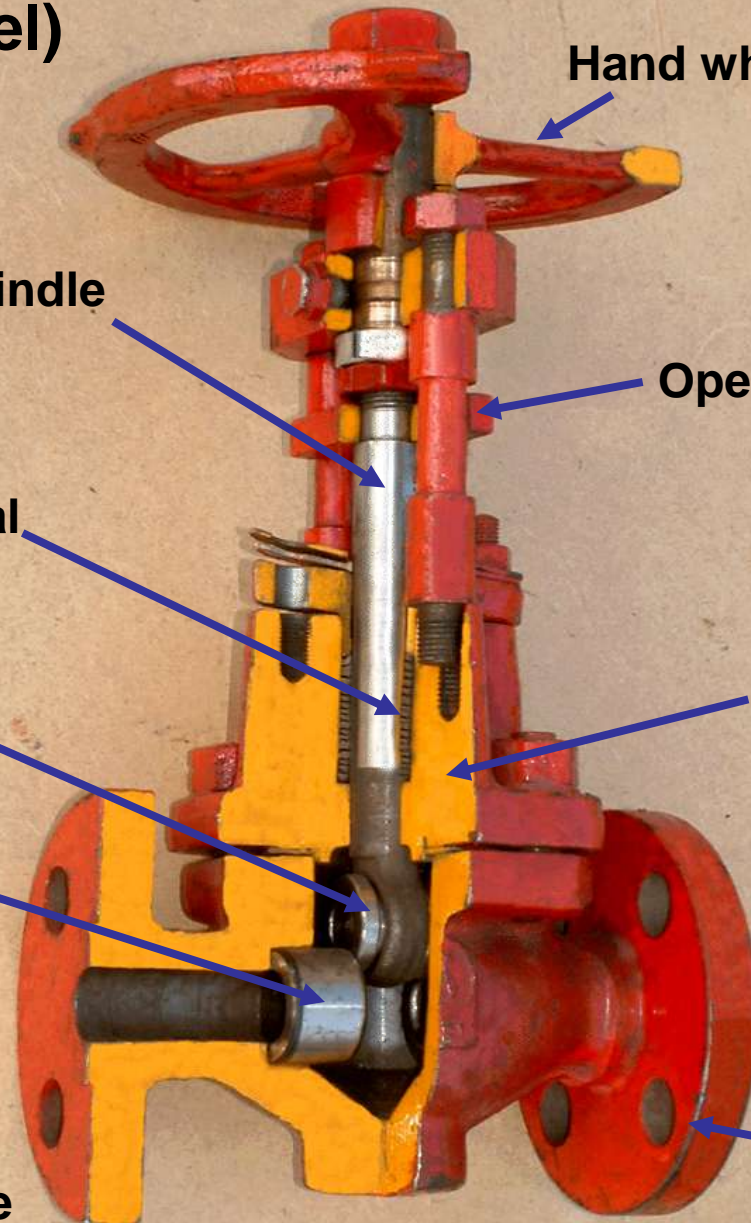
Flexible element
Forms seal against seat



Plug Valve



Slide valve (parallel)



Hand wheel

Spindle

Open/close indicator

Gland packing seal

Bonnet (stuffing box)

Valve gate

Valve seat

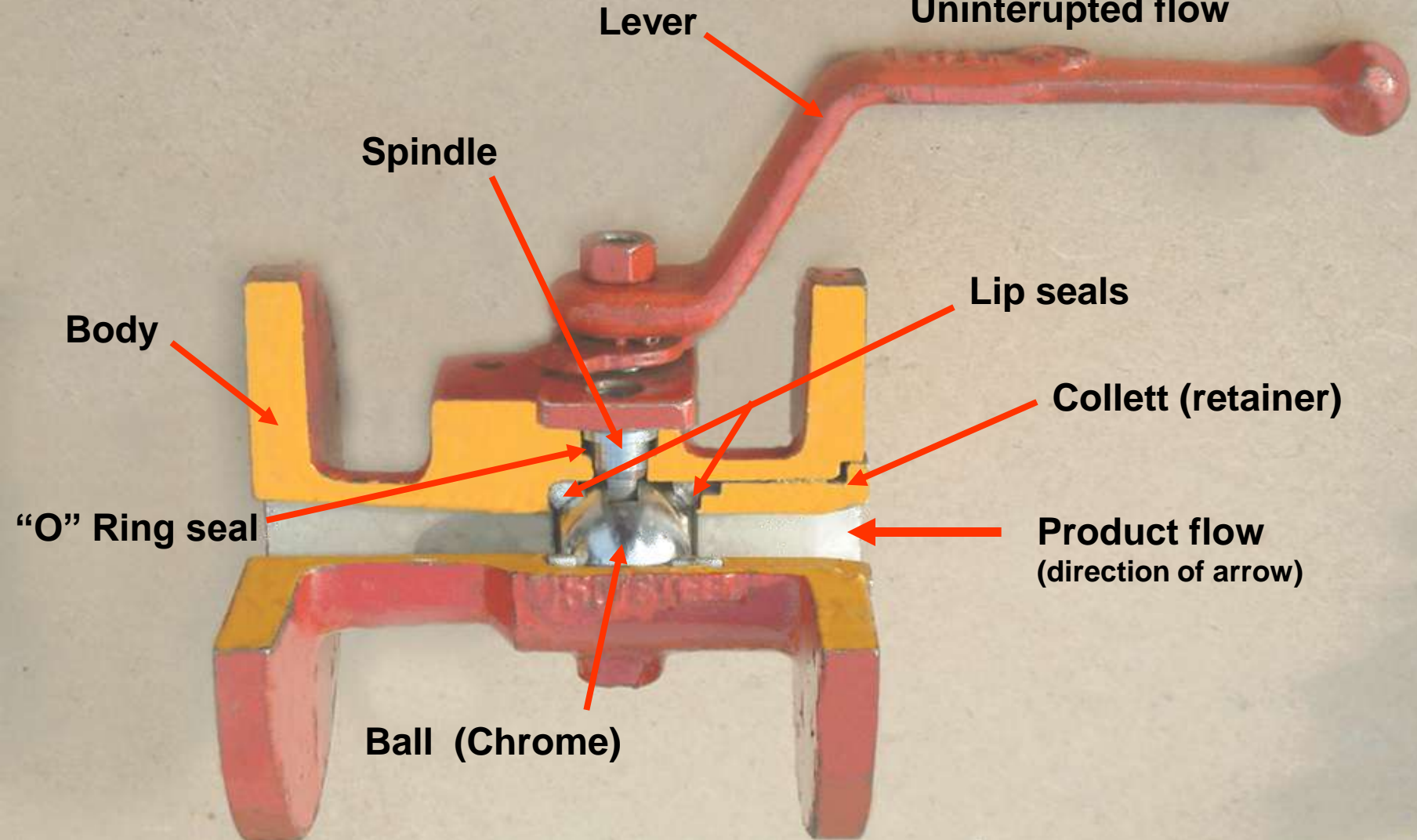
Flow direction - any

Body (heavy duty)

Slow acting isolation
High temp/High pressure
Liquids/ steam/ condensate

Ball Valve

Isolation 90 deg shut off
Liquids and gases
High pressure – 7000 psi
Low – med temperature
Uninterrupted flow





Butterfly Valve

Locking screw

Lever (calibrated)

Spindle

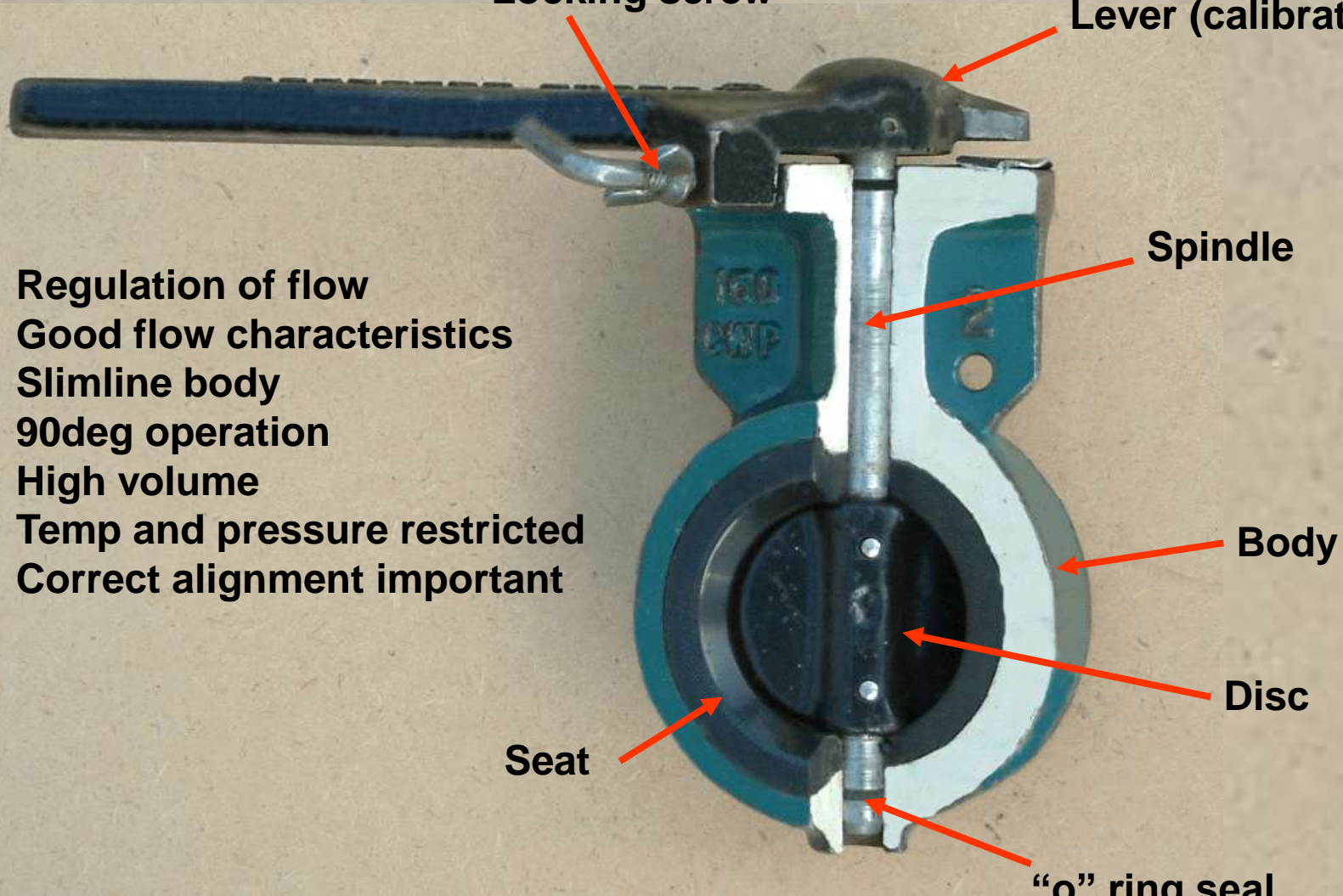
Regulation of flow
Good flow characteristics
Slimline body
90deg operation
High volume
Temp and pressure restricted
Correct alignment important

Body

Disc

Seat

"o" ring seal



Globe valve

Slow opening regulator

Liquids or gases

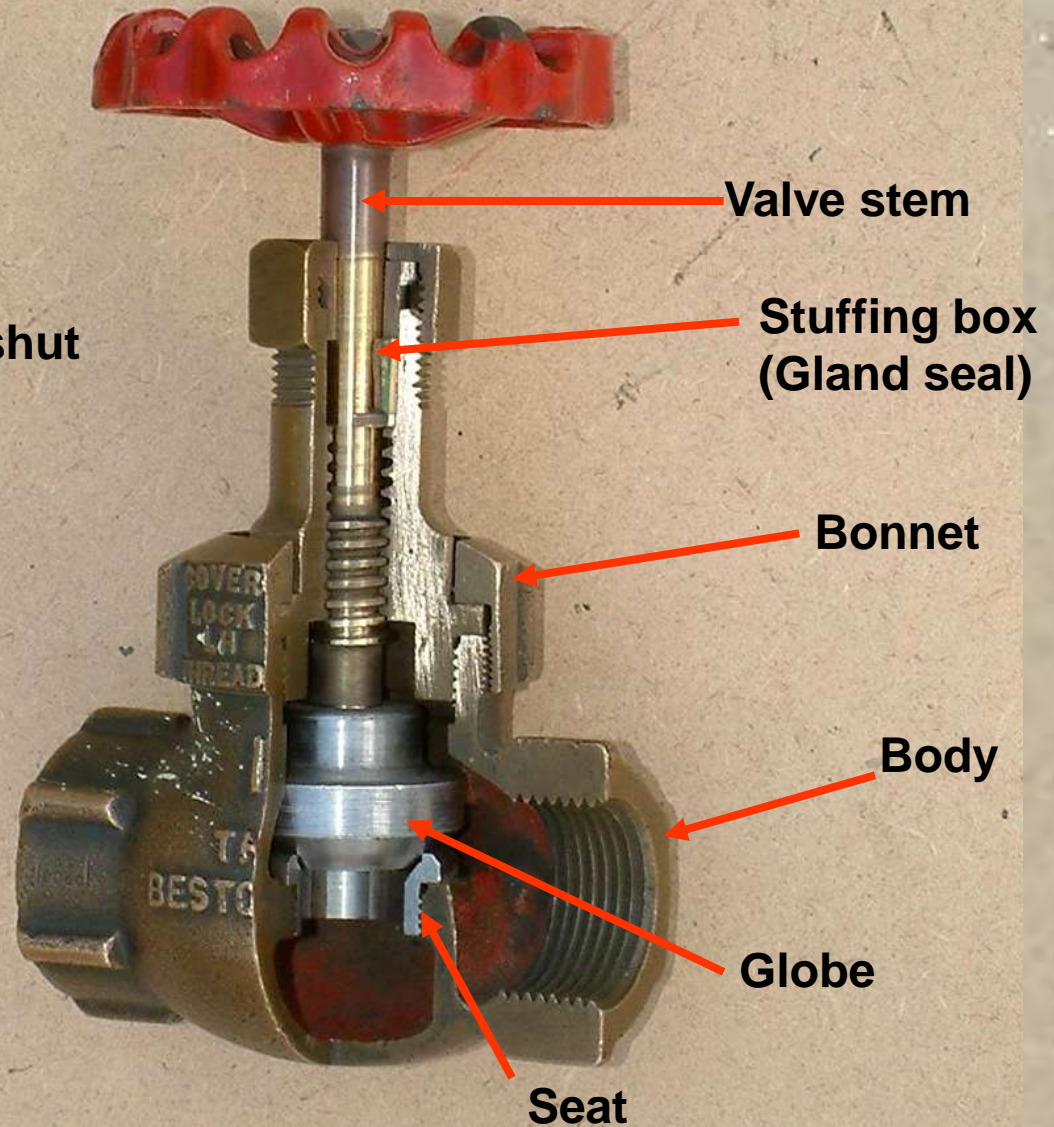
Good control

No pressure on parts when shut

Pressure drop through valve

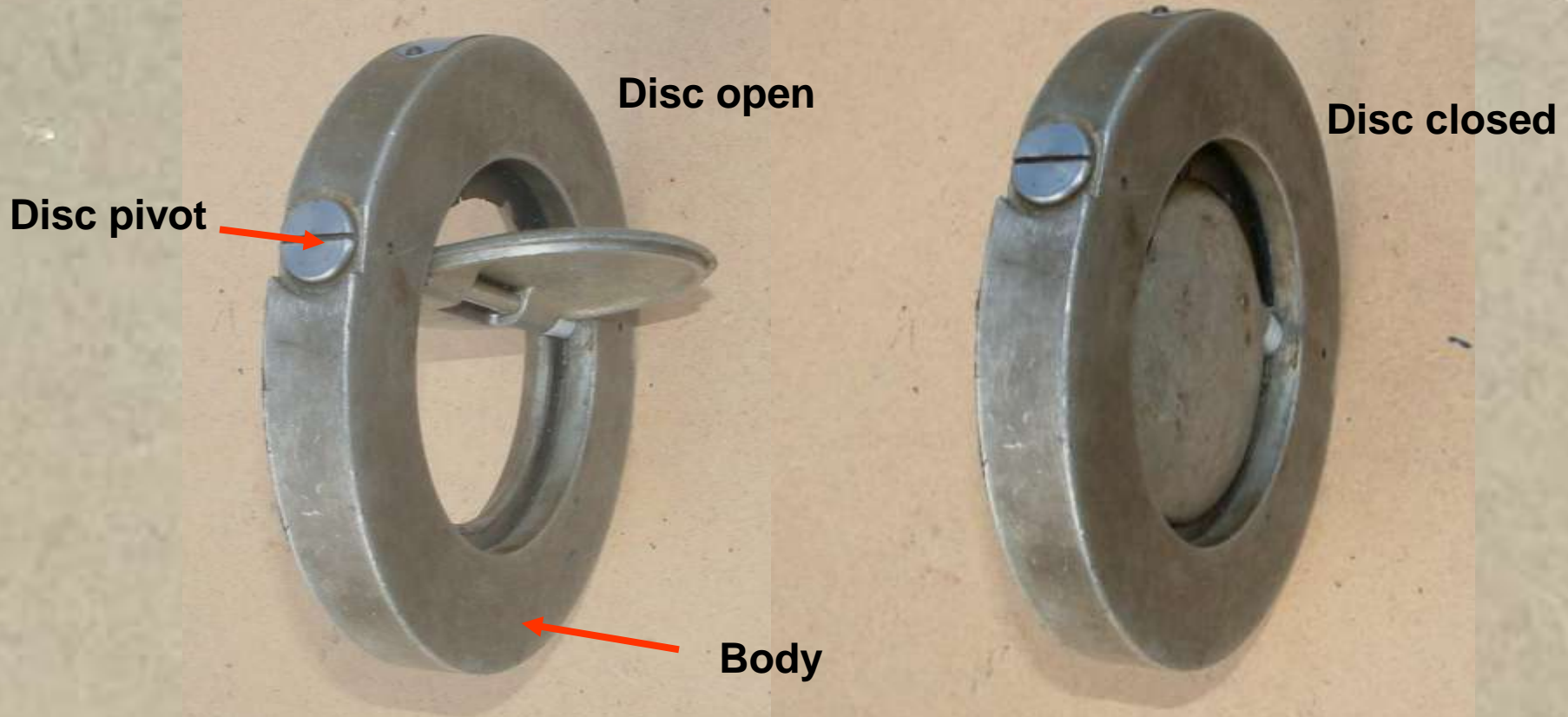
Expensive

Direction of flow
Indicated on valve body



Check or Non – return valves

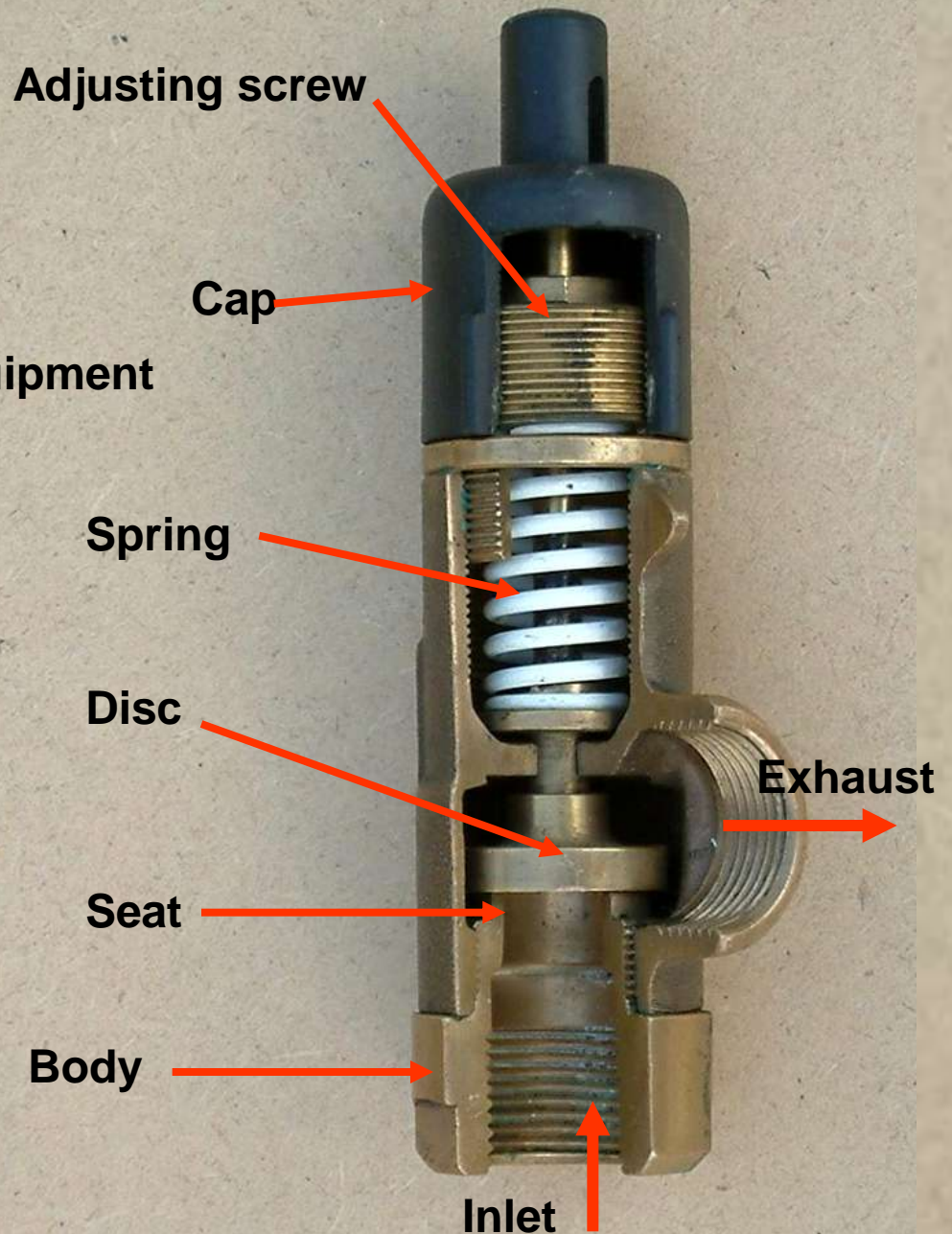
Swinging disc type



Direction of flow indicated on body
This type only used horizontally
Slimline (alignment critical)

Safety relief valve

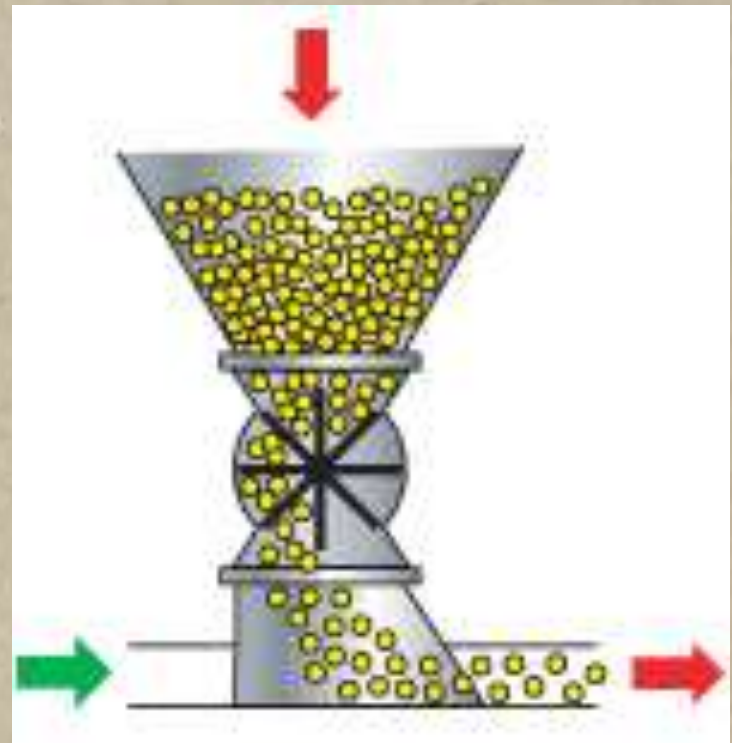
Protection device on pressurised equipment
Gas or Fluid systems
Automatic operation
Quick response
Precision set up
Registered and calibrated
Individual and independent test
Statutory overhaul



ROTARY VALVES

Rotary valves are used in applications such as pneumatic conveying and dust filtration, particularly where air leakage needs to be minimised and the material requires metering at an even, quick speed.

They are ideally suited to control delivery or discharge of powder or pelletized products to and from conveying systems, bag filters and centrifugal separators.



Rotary Valve

Gland packing seal on spindles

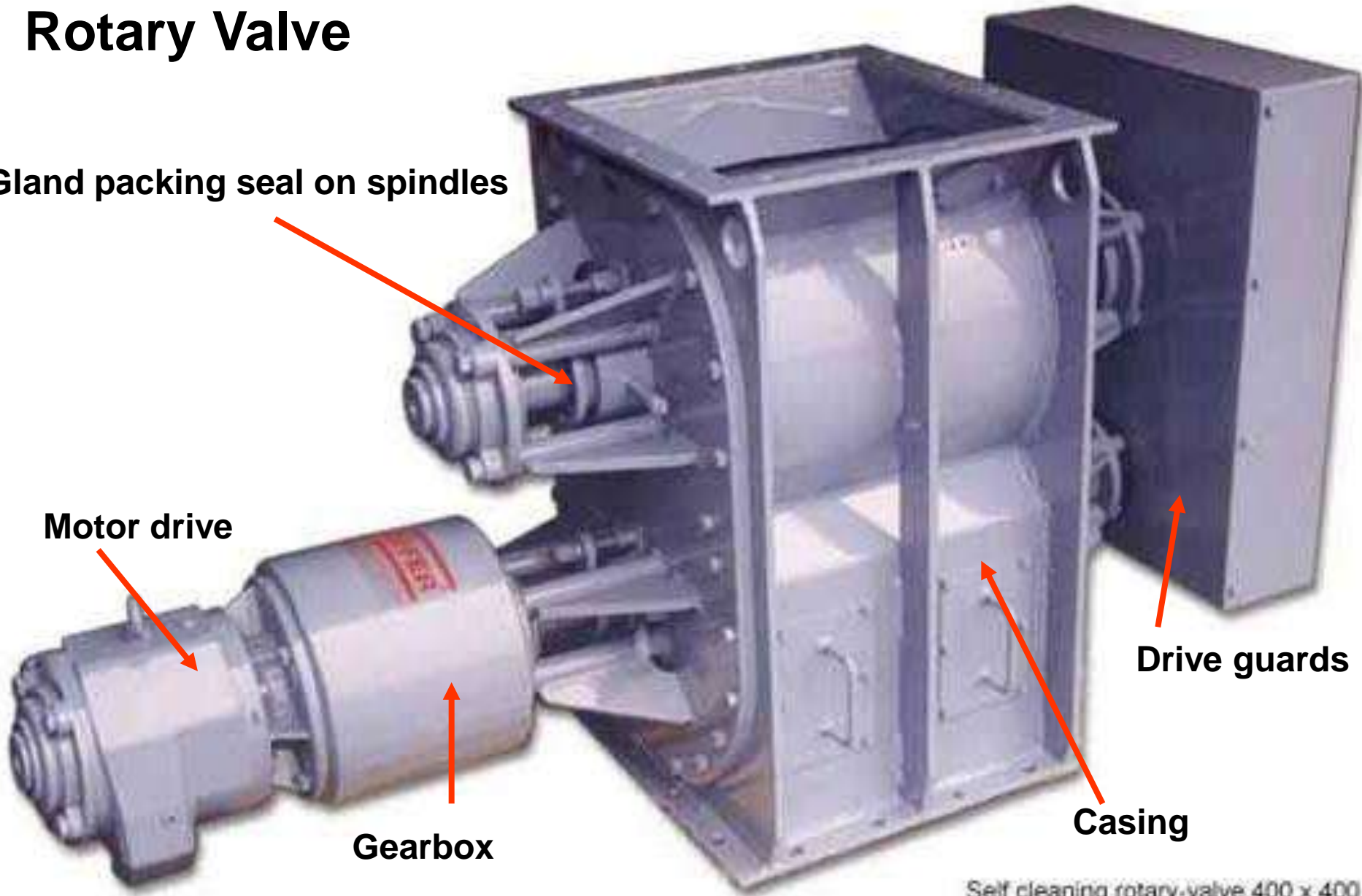
Motor drive

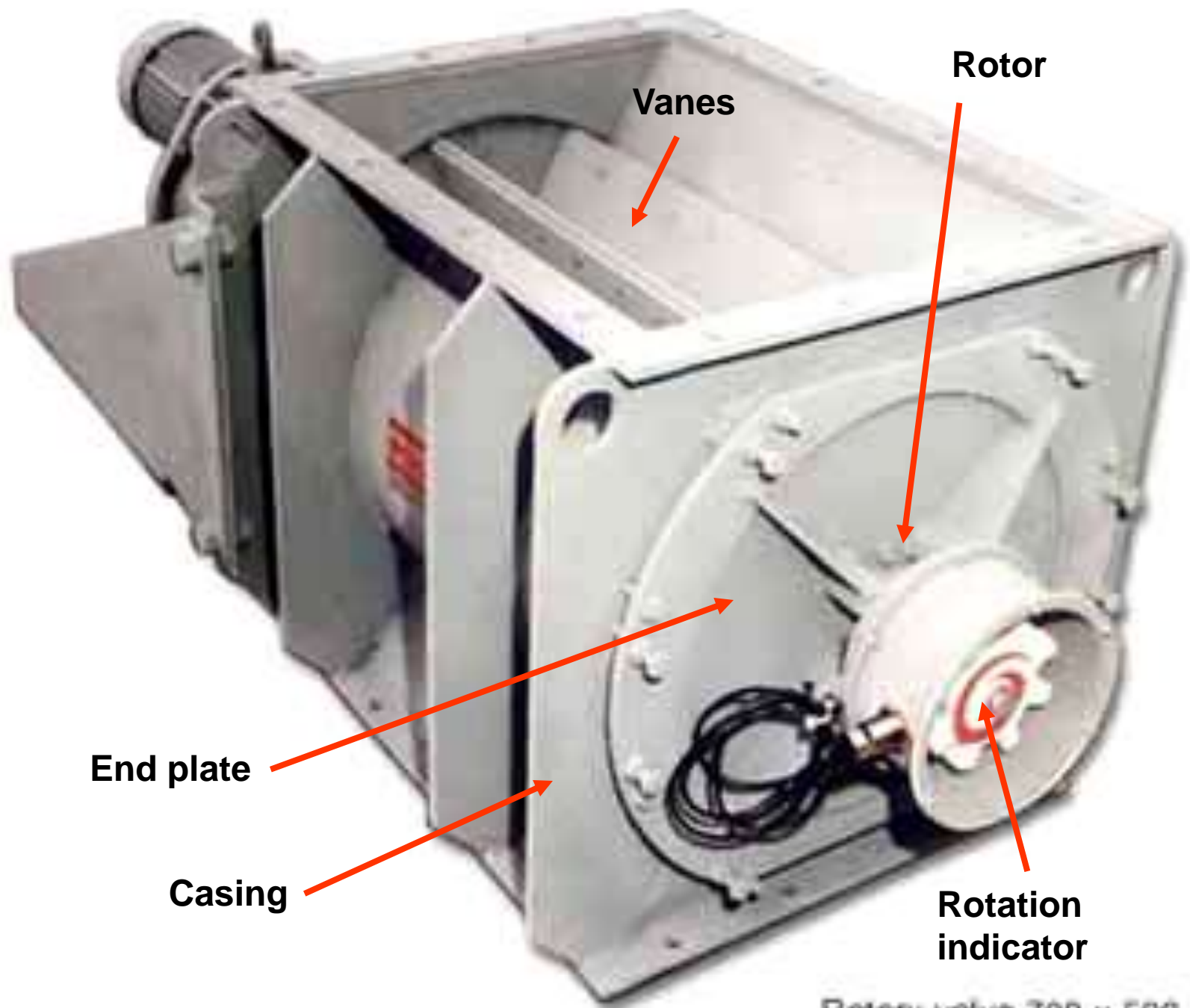
Gearbox

Drive guards

Casing

Self cleaning rotary-valve 400 x 400





Rotary valve 700 x 500