

Valve Selection Guide

API RECOMMENDED PRACTICE 615
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Introduction

API Recommended Practice (RP) 615 was developed to aid in the selection of valves for the hydrocarbon processing industry (HPI), which includes refineries and petrochemical and chemical plants and the various processes associated with them. This RP may assist in the selection of valves for other industrial processes, such as power or general industry process applications. The task force members who developed this document represent many years of experience in the design and selection of valves and are comprised of professionals from manufacturing, engineering contractors, and end users.

The objective of this RP is to disseminate suggested information on valve selection recommendations as an aid to reduce operational problems and maintenance costs.

Although this RP provides guidance on the selection of valves, the valve specifier or end user is required to pay particular attention to, and is ultimately responsible for, all aspects of the application involving process, metallurgical, and mechanical considerations.

Typical purchase descriptions are provided in the Annex to assist in the complete definition of valve details to help ensure that the correct product is specified for the intended application.

Of prime importance, however, is that this RP is a general guideline to valve selection; the final responsibility is that of the user of this document.

Valve Selection Guide

1 Scope

This Recommended Practice (RP) provides general guidance on valve selection for the hydrocarbon processing industry (HPI), which includes refineries and petrochemical, chemical, and liquefied natural gas (LNG) plants and their various associated processes. Selection guidance is provided for valve types covered by ASME B16.34 and API Valve Standards for the Downstream Segment, which include gate, ball, plug, butterfly, check, and globe valves.

Modulating control valves and pressure relief valves are outside the scope of this RP.

2 Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

abrasive service

Abrasive service is a term used to identify fluids containing particulates that are likely to damage a valve's pressure boundary or internals through erosion. Fluids containing rust, scale, welding slag, sand, catalyst fines, grit, and hydrocarbon particles (coke) may fall in this category.

2.2

bellows seal

A flexible metal bellows used in place of or in addition to valve stem packing to provide a positive seal against leakage to atmosphere.

2.3

chlorine service

Services containing liquid or vapor chlorine in concentrations higher than 1 ppm as defined in 29 *CFR* 1910. This does not include water services containing chlorine for pH balancing or as a biocide.

2.4

clean service

Clean service is a term used to identify fluids free from solids or contaminants that could interfere with proper valve operation and/or closure. Clean fluids include most light hydrocarbons, instrument air, nitrogen, water, steam, lube oil, diesel oil, methanol, etc.

2.5

closure member

This refers to the component in the valve that serves to stop flow (internal disc, ball, and plug, for example). A closure member may also be referred to as the valve obturator.

2.6

cryogenic service

The low end of low temperature service (such as liquefied gas) typically between $-163\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $-196\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-261\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ to $-321\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$).

2.7

dirty service

Dirty service is a general term used to identify fluids with suspended solids that may impair the proper performance of a valve. Detrimental effects of suspended solids on valve performance can be mitigated by minimizing or purging dead zones where suspended solids may accumulate. Dirty service can also be an abrasive service.