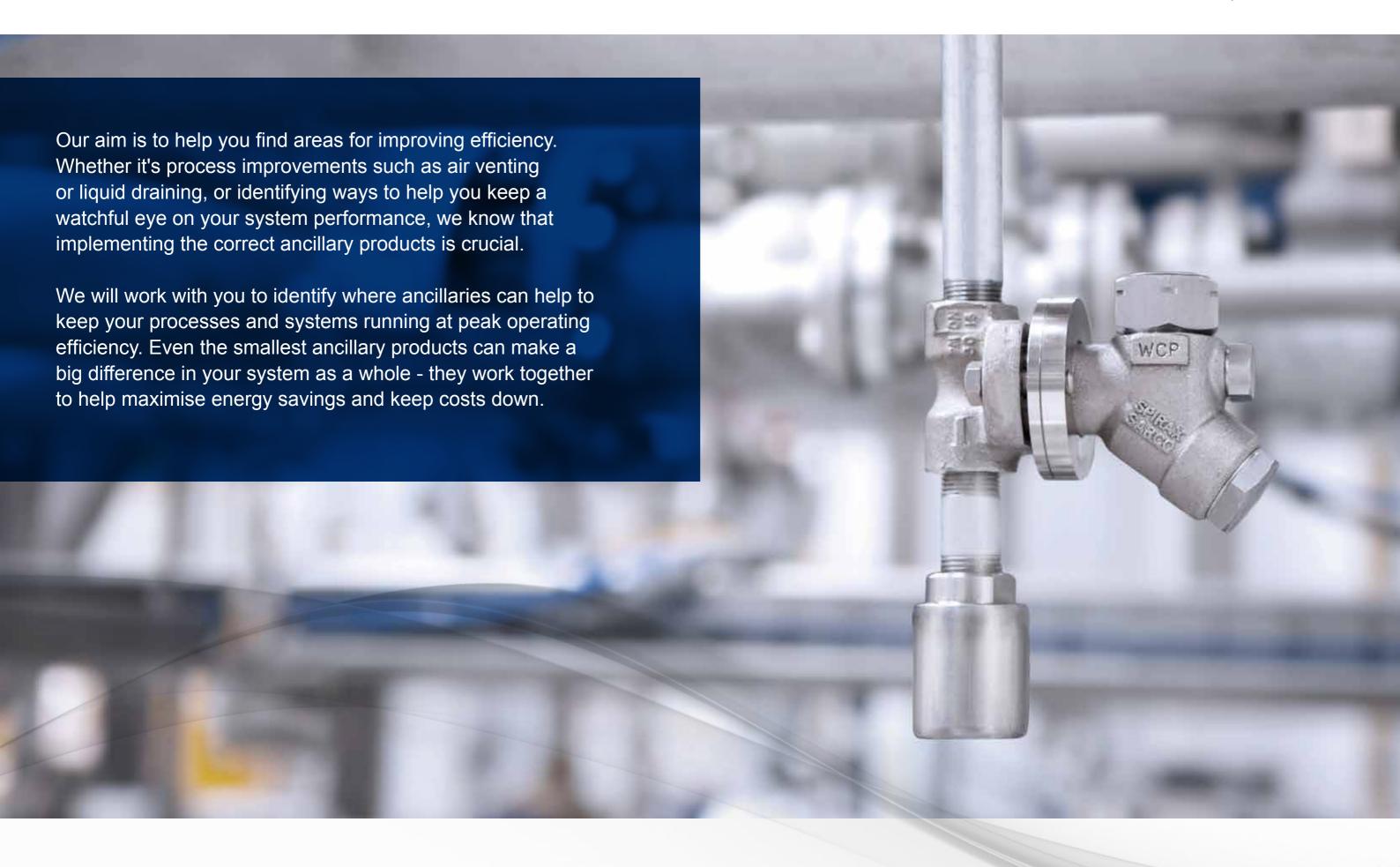
# Pipeline ancillaries



pipeline ancillaries



First for Steam Solutions

# Air vents

Effective air venting offers a number of benefits and helps avoid conditions which can lead to problems in steam and liquid systems. Air venting improves heat transfer, saving energy and maintenance time, and reducing the possibility of corrosion.

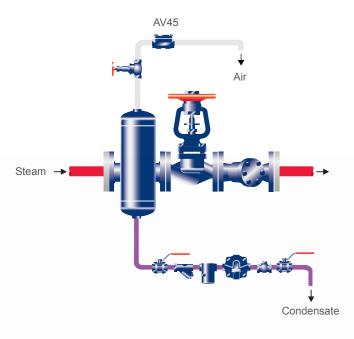
#### Benefits of air venting

- Helps reduce maintenance and downtime costs
- · An efficient system helps maintain high product quality
- Start-up time is reduced so system is operational in a shorter time.



AV13

### Venting a separator on a steam main





AVC32

#### Thermostatic air vents for steam systems

The prime objective of a steam plant is to transfer heat from the steam to the product being heated. However, air is a major barrier to heat transfer; its presence on a heat transfer surface causes cold spots and at worst can prevent heat transfer taking place at all. This is why rapid removal of air from the steam system is essential to manufacturing efficiency.

#### Range and options

Material Model Body design rating			Brass	Carbon steel	Stainles	ss steel	Alloy steel
			AV13	AVC32	AVS32	AVM7	AV45
			PN16	PN40	PN40	PN10	PN63
	DN8	1/4"				•	
	DN10	3/8"	•			•	
Sizes	DN15	1/2"	•	•	•	•	•
	DN20	3/4"	•	•	•	•	•
	DN25	1"		•	•	•	•
	Screwed		•	•	•	•	•
	Socket weld			•	•		•
	Butt weld			•	•		•
	Tube					•	
	Sanitary clamp					•	
6: "		PN40		•	•		
Pipeline connections		PN64					•
		ASME 150		•	•		
		ASME 300		•	•		•
		ASME 600					•
		JIS/KS 10		•	•		
		JIS/KS 20		•	•		
		JIS/KS 30					•
Integral straine	r			•	•		•
Optional chrom	ne plated finish		•				

For full range and options please refer to relevant technical information literature

### Automatic air vents for liquid systems

Similar to a steam system, a build-up of air and gas in a liquid system will cause problems. Air locks inhibit the filling of the system or the priming of pumps, and corrosion will lead to maintenance issues. All these problems will affect the performance of the system and will have negative effects on the production process. Venting this troublesome air essentially helps keep the system running efficiently, avoiding downtime and maintenance costs.





Range and options

Material		Brass		Brass			Cast iron	SG iron				Carbon steel		Stainless steel			Austenitic stainless steel			
Model		AE30	AE30A	AE30B	AE30C	AE30LV	AE30LVA	AE 10S	AE 14	AE 14E	AE 14S	AE 14SV	AE 14ESV	AE44	AE 44S	AE 36A	AES 14	AES 14E	AES 14S	AE 50S
	½" inlet ¼" outlet	•	•	•	•	•	•									•				
Sizes	³/4" inlet ¹/2" outlet																			•
O1203	DN15 - ½"								•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
	DN20 - ¾"							•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
	DN25 - 1"														•					
	Screwed	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•
Connections	Socket weld																•	•	•	
	Flanged													•	•					
	Viton	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		•			•			
Valve heads	EPDM	•	•	•	•					•			•			•		•		
	Stainless steel							•			•				•				•	•
Pressure /	Maximum differential pressure	8 bar	8 bar	8 bar	8 bar	3 bar	3 bar	6 bar	14 bar	14 bar	14 bar	14 bar	14 bar	21 bar	3.5 bar to 21 bar	8 bar	14 bar	14 bar	14 bar	14 bar
temperature limits	Maximum operating temperature	110°C	110°C	110°C	110°C	110°C	110°C	200°C	200°C	127°C	250°C	200°C	127°C	200°C	400°C	110°C	200°C	127°C	225°C	427°C
	Check valve		•		•		•									•				
	Stop valve			•	•							•	•							
Options	Screen													İ			•	•	•	<u> </u>
	Minimum specific gravity	0.926	0.926	0.926	0.926	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.75	0.75	0.926	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.65

For full range and options please refer to relevant technical information literature

# Liquid drainers for air and gas systems

Liquid drainers are an important part of any air or gas system; they are a key component for keeping the system functioning and help to keep operating costs down.

The presence of water is destructive to most gas and air systems; it damages essential equipment which leads to increased maintenance and may eventually result in system downtime in order for repairs to be carried out. The systematic removal of unwanted water can help to avoid these issues and keep your system in service.

We offer liquid drainers for a wide range of process applications.

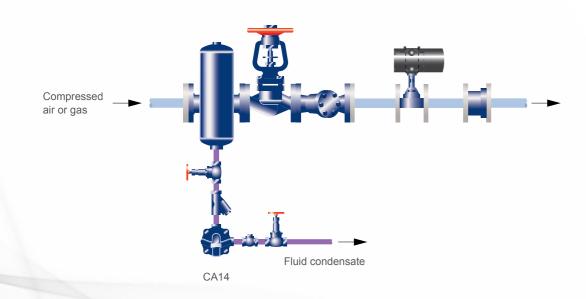
#### Ball float type liquid drainer

Our range of ball float liquid drainers are designed to be extremely robust and resistant to the damaging effects of waterhammer which makes them an ideal choice for the instantaneous removal of liquid from any application within your plant.



CA14S

## Separator drainage on air and gas lines



#### First for Steam Solutions

#### Disc type liquid drainer

Our disc type liquid drainer works using the proven principal of thermodynamics. With minimal moving parts it is ideally suited to the arduous conditions found in some air and gas systems and is particularly suited to oily systems which can often be problematic to drain from.

Having a compact body it can be installed within confined spaces and with a small internal volume has a reduced risk of freezing-damage when compared to other liquid drainers.

#### Compressed air generation and storage



#### Range and options

Material		Cast iron	SG	iron	Carbo	n steel	Stainless steel	A	Austenitic stainless stee			
Model		CA10S	CA14	CA14S	CA44	CA44S	Airodyn	CAS14	CAS14S	CA46	CA46S	
Body design ra	ting		PN16	PN16	PN16	PN40	PN40	PN63	PN25	PN25	PN40	PN40
Ball float type			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•
Disc type								•				
	DN15	1/2"		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	DN20	3/"	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Size	DN25	1"		Flanged only	•		•	•		•		•
	DN40	1½"			•		•					•
	DN50	2"			•		•					•
	Screwe	d	•	•	•		1" only	•	•	•		
Connections	Flanged	t		•	•	•	•				•	•
	Socket	weld					1" only		•	•		
Valve head	Viton			•		•			•		•	
valve neau	Stainles	ss steel	•		•		•			•		•
Integral inlet/b	alance line			Angled version only	Angled version only							
Separate balar	ice line		•	Flanged only	Flanged only	•	•		•	•	•	•
Drain cock tapp	oing option		•			•					•	•
Integral straine	r							•	Optional	Optional		

For full range and options please refer to relevant technical information literature

# Sight glasses

Using a sight glass is a practical and certain way to check flow through the pipeline.

Simply having a 'window' into the process allows you to see if the fluid is flowing correctly or not, this can give an indication of the performance of valves, strainers, steam traps and other equipment needed for plant efficiency.

We offer a wide range of sight glasses in a choice of materials, connections and sizes for most industries and applications.



#### Range and options

Material	Material		Bro	onze		Brass		SG iron	Carbon steel	Stainless steel
Model			Sight check	Double window sight glass	Double window sight glass	Single window sight glass	SG13	SG253	SGC40	SGS40
Body design	rating		PN3.6	PN5	PN5	PN5	PN16	PN25/ASME 150	PN40	PN40
	DN10	3/8"				•				
	DN15	1/2"	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
	DN20	3/4"	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
	DN25	1"	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Ci	DN32	11/4"		•				•	•	•
Size	DN40	11/2"		•				•	•	•
	DN50	2"		•				•	•	•
	DN65	21/2"							•	•
	DN80	3"							•	•
	DN100	4"							•	•
	Screwed		•	•	•	•	•		•	•
	Socket weld								•	•
	Sanitary clamp								•	•
		PN25						•		
Pipeline connections		PN40							•	•
COTITICOLIOTIS		ASME 150						•	•	•
	Flanged	ASME 300							•	•
		JIS/KS 10						•	•	•
		JIS/KS 20						•	•	•
Optional mica	a insert								•	•
Optional flow	indicator								•	•

For full range and options please refer to relevant technical information literature

# Vacuum breakers

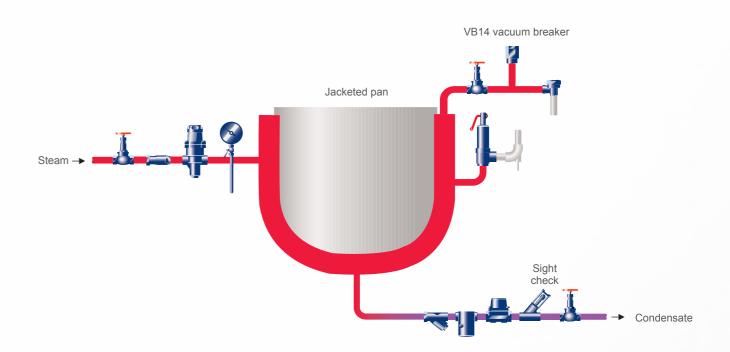
Our vacuum breakers are designed to protect plant and process equipment against the effects of vacuum, and at the same time allow condensate to drain.

One of the most common applications of a vacuum breaker is on process equipment such as jacketed pans and heat exchangers. When these items are turned off they still contain a certain amount of steam. The steam condenses as the vessel cools down and since condensate occupies a much smaller volume than steam, vacuum conditions are generated. The vacuum can damage the plant making it necessary to install a vacuum breaker in the steam inlet to such equipment.



VB14

#### Typical application using a sight check valve and a vacuum breaker



10 1

pipeline ancillaries

## **Diffusers**

### Using a diffuser delivers a number of important benefits on installations where steam traps drain to atmosphere from open ended pipes.

Hot condensate discharging and flash steam can present a hazard to passers-by but the risks can be minimised by reducing the severity of the discharge. By fitting a diffuser (DF1) to the end of the pipe the ferocity of discharge is greatly reduced and typically sound levels can be cut by up to 80%.

A diffuser can also help where steam traps are discharging into a condensate return line. If the pressure difference between the steam and condensate mains is very high, then a diffuser (DF2) will help to cushion the discharge reducing both erosion and noise.

#### Range and options

Material			Stainless steel					
Model			DF1	DF2				
Body design r	ating		PN63	PN40				
Size	DN15	1/2"	Inlet only	Inlet and outlet				
	DN20	3/4"	Inlet only	Inlet and outlet				
Pipeline	Screwed		Inlet only	Inlet and outlet				
connections	Socket weld		Inlet only	Inlet and outlet				



DF1



For full range and options please refer to relevant technical information literature

## Blowdown valves

#### BDV1 and BDV2

Our blowdown valves (BDV's) are designed to be used for drain, blowdown, purge and vent and depressurisation of pipework or products. The BDV1 provides discharge straight through the valve and the BDV2 provides side connection discharge, to ensure discharge is taken to a suitable drain point.

#### Applications for BDV's:

- Depressurisation or purge and vent BDV is fitted to the pipe or product to depressurise the pipeline upstream or downstream
- Drain BDV is fitted to the bottom of the pipe or product for draining
- · Blowdown BDV is fitted to the strainer cap or bottom of the dirt pocket for the removal of dirt
- Trap test BDV is fitted to a pipeline connector to test correct operation of steam trap.

#### First for Steam Solutions

## Hosedown station

### Our hosedown station is a unique single source solution for washing down.

The hosedown station has been designed to provide hot water economically by blending steam and cold water quickly to the required user temperature.

Hosedown is a requirement for many industries and processes. Certain processes and environments are naturally difficult to contain and may create spillages. These spillages are not only untidy, they may cause a health hazard if they begin to harbour bacteria (food spillages are a good example of where this may occur). Alternatively, spillages can pose a threat to safety if the surface becomes slippery.

In other cases it may be necessary to clean out tanks or vats after the process is completed and the vessel is drained.

Additionally, floors, walls and vehicles may simply become dirty over time and require periodic cleaning. An ideal solution is to have convenient hot water available in large quantities, which can be jet-sprayed over a wide area. One of the best ways to do this is to install a complete hosedown system. Hot water is produced on demand by blending cold water with steam. This is then supplied through a hose and a gun.

#### Typical applications for 1/2" and 3/4" Hosedown Stations:

- Walls and floors
- Vehicles
- Process vessels and other equipment
- Food trays
- Bottle lines

Where permanently piped hot water is required in large quantities to fill tanks and vessels, hot water can be produced with a steam/water mixing station and supplied to the tank without the need for a hose or a gun.

### Typical applications for 1" and 1 1/2" permanently piped installations:

Filling of:

- Brewing vats
- Animal and poultry scald tanks
- Chemical plating tanks

#### Typical industries for Hosedown Station:

- Food and beverages
- Abattoirs
- Breweries
- Dairies
- Hospital
- Pharmaceuticals
- Metal finishers
- Chemical industries



Each hosedown station is supplied with isolation valves, check valves, union joints, strainers, thermometer and temperature cut-out valve. The 1/2" and 3/4" sized stations can be supplied with optional high quality dairy hose, hosedown gun and a stainless steel hose rack

# Pressure gauge sets

## Pressure gauges, syphons and cocks.

Measuring pressure is a critical task in most plant environments. There are certain situations when the installation of a pressure gauge is essential, for example:

- Upstream and downstream of a pressure reducing valve
- to monitor the integrity of the steam supply and to be able to set and monitor the downstream pressure. Variations in the downstream pressure can lead to reduced plant productivity and product quality. Variations in the downstream pressure may also indicate problems with the pressure reducing valve.
- On blowdown vessels a pressure gauge is used to check the vessel pressure during blowdown. This improves safety as a higher pressure than normal would give an early indication of pipework blockage.
- Flash steam vessels to monitor the flash steam pressure and check the vessel can withstand it. The use of a pressure gauge often helps the user to interpret the performance of equipment and identify any problems.



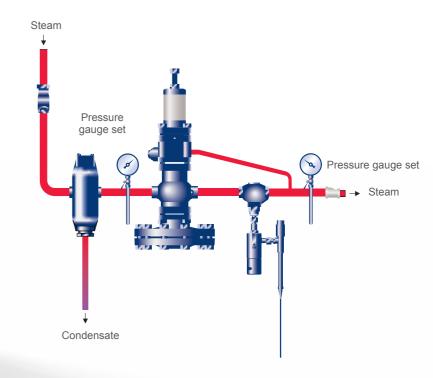
Pressure gauges are often liquid filled. This protects the internal mechanism against damage from severe vibration and to keep out the ambient corrosives and condensation. It is common practice to ensure the gauge is fitted with a gauge cock to assist when calibration or maintenance is required. When used on a steam system, gauges must be protected from heat by the use of a syphon tube. The two most common forms of syphon tube are the 'U' and ring types. The ring tube is used on horizontal pipelines where there is sufficient space above the pipe, and the 'U' type is used when mounting the gauge on a vertical pipeline or where space is limited.

#### Range and options

Product		Connections	Procedure range			
Froduct	BSP NPT		Sanitary clamp	Pressure range		
Pressure gauge	¾" male	½" male		-1 to 40 bar g (30" Hg to 580 psi)		
Hygienic pressure gauge			1½"	0 - 10 bar		
Gauge cock	%" female	½" female				
Ring/ 'U' syphon	¾" male	½" male				

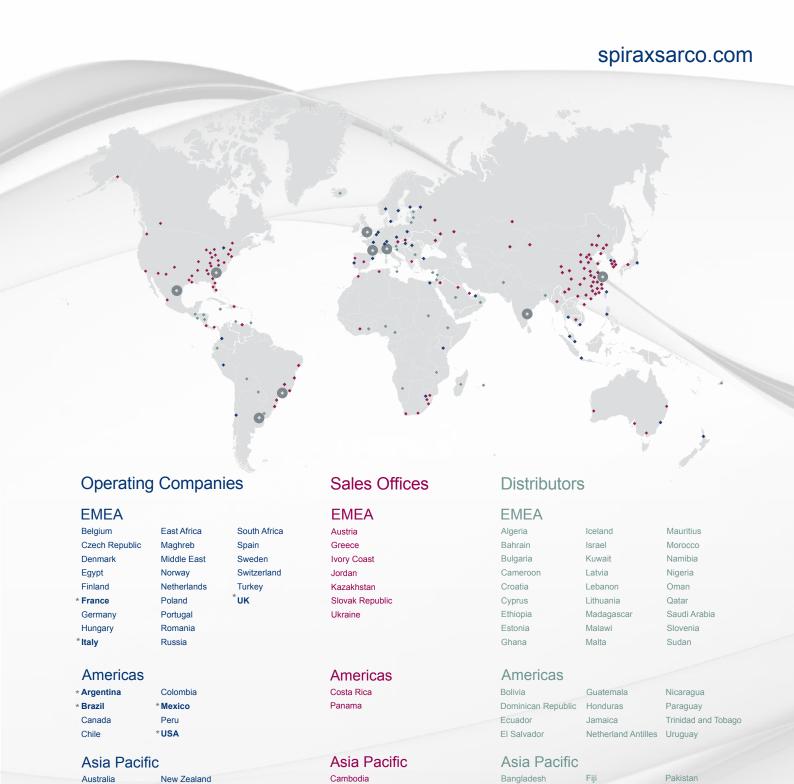
For full range and options please refer to relevant technical information literature

#### Typical application using pressure gauges



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EXPERTISE | SOLUTIONS | SUSTAINABILITY 15



Myanmar



\* Manufacturing sites

\* China

\* India

Hong Kong

Indonesia

Malaysia

Japan

Philippines

Singapore

Taiwan

Thailand

Vietnam

South Korea



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