

Valve selection

Please refer to **SSG 0001E** – “Purpose, interpretation and application of the documents published by SSG”. Text enclosed in square brackets ([...]) denotes references to Swedish regulations, encompassing any locally applicable amendments for the Swedish market only.

Scope

The purpose of this guide is to assist in the selection of valves when designing a pipe system. This guide considers different valve types, valve functions and parameters that are important to consider when selecting a valve.

The guide forms a bridge between **SSG 7650E** – “Piping – recommendations for the selection, classification and inspection of materials and components” and **SSG 7531E** – “General technical requirements for valves”.

Contents

1	Terminology	2
2	Valve types	3
2.1	Knife gate valve	3
2.2	Butterfly valve	4
2.3	Globe stop valve	6
2.4	Ball valve	7
2.5	Swing check valve	8
2.6	Lift check valve	9
2.7	Disc check valve	10
2.8	Diaphragm valve	11
2.9	Pinch valve	12
2.10	Wedge gate valve	13
2.11	Plug valve	14
2.12	Segmented ball valve (spherical cap valve, ball segment valve)	15
3	Valve functions	16
3.1	Shut-off valves	16
3.2	Check valves	16
3.3	Control valves	16
3.4	Safety valves	16
3.5	Double Block and Bleed, DB&B	18
3.6	Rupture discs	18
3.7	Vacuum valves, pressure/vacuum valves and flame arresters	19
3.8	Strainers	19
3.9	Steam traps	19
3.10	Cryogenic valves	20
3.11	Interlock systems	20
3.12	Solenoid valve	20
3.13	Pressure reducing valve	20
3.14	Constant pressure valve	21
4	Valve automation	21
4.1	Actuators	21
4.2	End position indication	22

4.3 Positioners	22
5 Media types (media codes)	22
6 Pressure drop and energy consumption	23
7 Tightness	23
8 Connections	25
9 Face-to-face dimensions	25
10 References	26

1 Terminology

CIP (Clean in Place) – is a method for cleaning equipment where cleaning is carried out without dismantling the equipment.

Differential pressure (ΔP) – the pressure difference after the valve and before the valve.

Free from dead spaces – free from dead spaces where the process medium may become trapped.

Cavitation – bubbles that implode as the pressure increases.

Critical pressure drop – the pressure in the process medium drops to such an extent that vapour bubbles/gas bubbles form. These bubbles collapse/implode when the pressure subsequently increases.

Laminar flow – a smooth and orderly flow in which a liquid or gas moves in parallel layers without mixing.

Trim – the internal, replaceable valve components that are in direct contact with the process medium and which control, throttle or shut off the flow.

Turbulent flow – a chaotic, swirling flow in which a liquid or gas mixes intensively and moves irregularly.

K_v -value – the flow capacity of the valve at 1 bar pressure and 20°C water 1,000 kg/m³. C_v value = K_v value x 1.156.

2-phase calculation – a calculation involving two phases or media, such as water and steam.