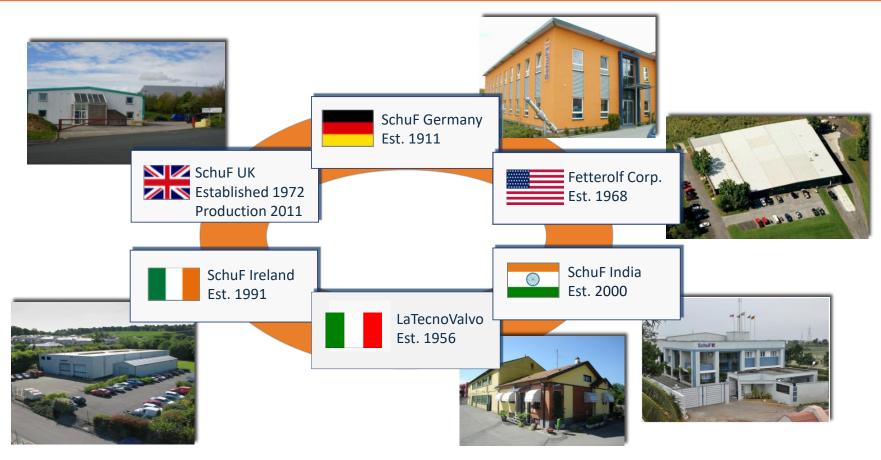
Valve selection criteria to minimize downtime and increase productivity

David Donne Global Sales Director, SchuF



SchuF Group



Sales offices and representations in over 65 countries world wide



Valve section criteria for handling heavy feeds at high temperatures and pressures

- Dead space free design to eliminate coking and clogging
- Integrating supplementary start-up and shut-down connections into the equipment
- Design and layout flexibility to allow for compact designs with optimized piping arrangements
- Planning for redundancy by using 1-in-1 and 2-in-1 control valves
- Eliminating the need for continuous flushing
- Improving erosion resistance by use of inner protection
- Keeping the process safe with quick closing isolation and emergency depressurising valves

Dead space free design

The dead space issue

This arrangement can lead to...

- Coking
 - Clogging
 - Solidification connection to nozzl

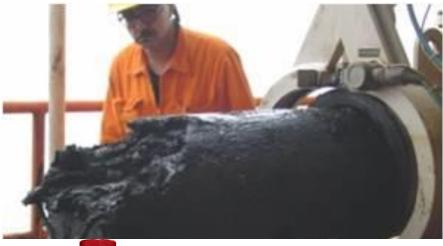
Nozzle

- Crystalisation
 - Flow restrictions and, ultimately, blockages



The dead space issue

Extreme clogging...



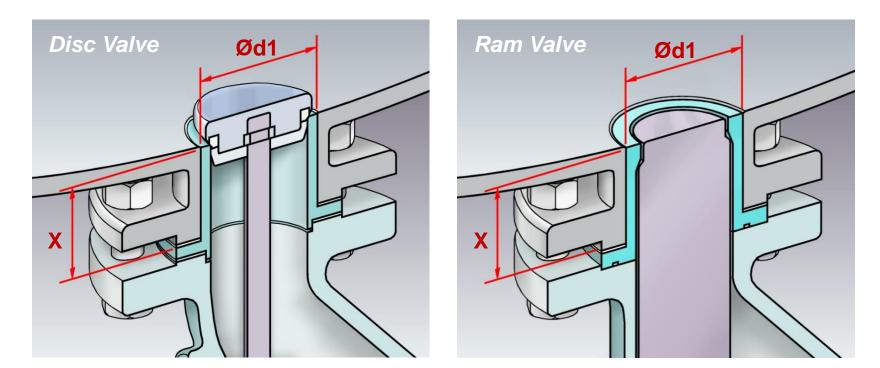
...and this won't clear it!!





Dead space free design

Custom, flush-fitting of valve to vessel nozzle

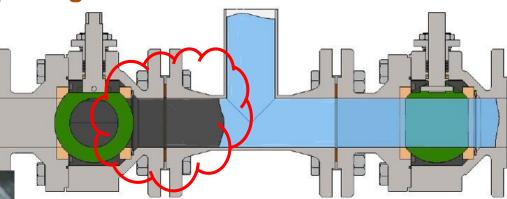


The seat dimension is matched to the nozzle

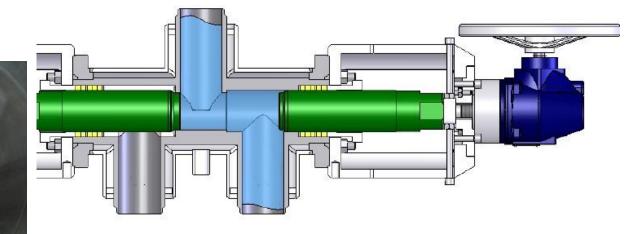
!! No dead-space !!

Dead space free design

Conventional line splitting







Dead space free line splitting

Advantages

- Flushing/draining direct at point meaning that flushing of pipelines from end-to-end becomes possible
- Eliminates dead space normally associated with flushing systems
- Connections can be heated/insulated as part of body
- Flushing can be fully automated

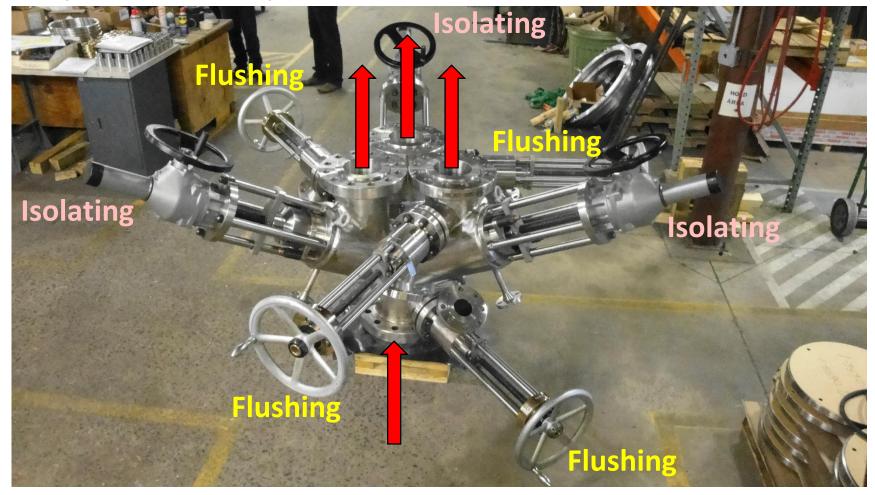


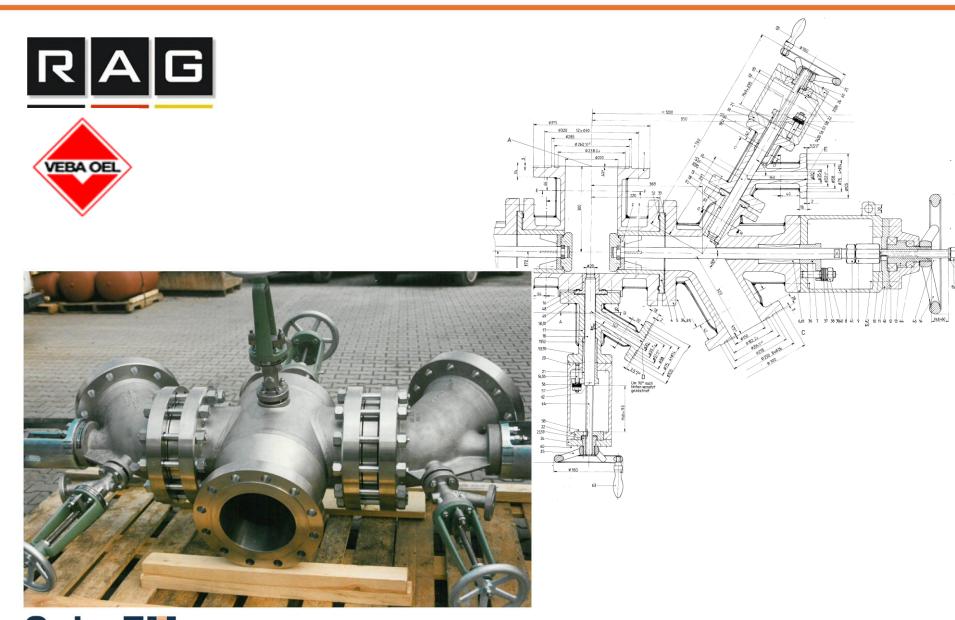
Integrating supplementary connections

3-way valve assembly

Flushing Dead space free diverting

4-way valve assembly





Design and layout flexibility

Any customer can have a car painted any color that he wants, so long as it is black

Henry Ford

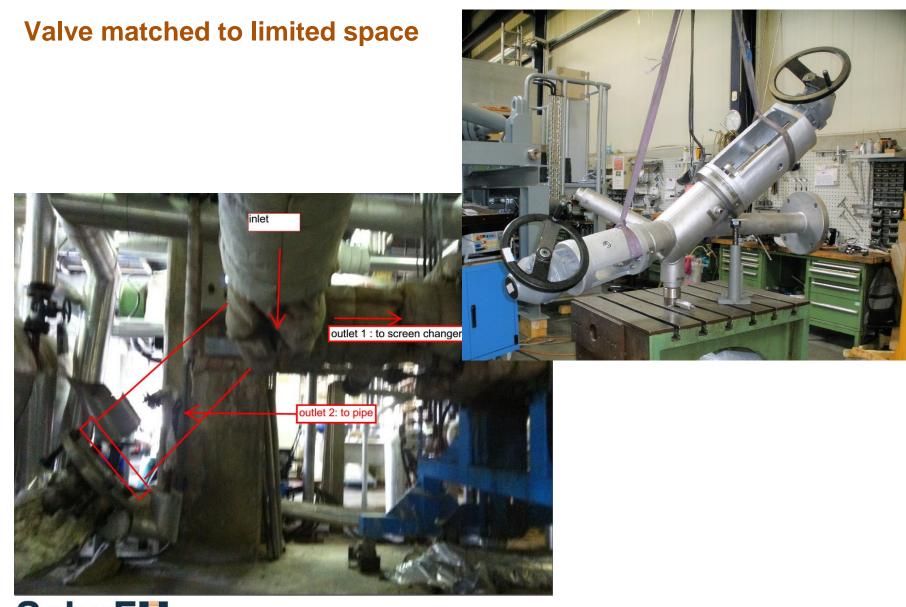


(taken from www.flickr.com/people/21612624@N00

Not every plant needs a "complicated" solution, but one can often eliminate many potential problems!







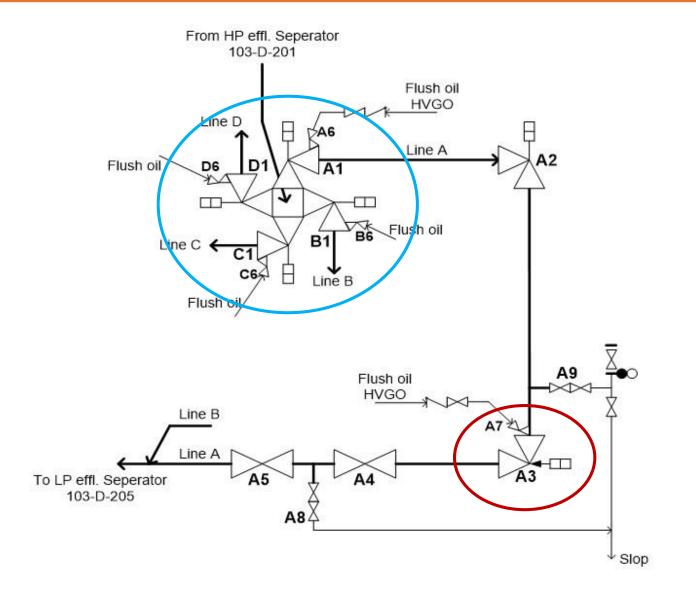
Skid mounted valve station matched to limited space

SchuF SchuF - Fetterolf - LaTecnovalvo

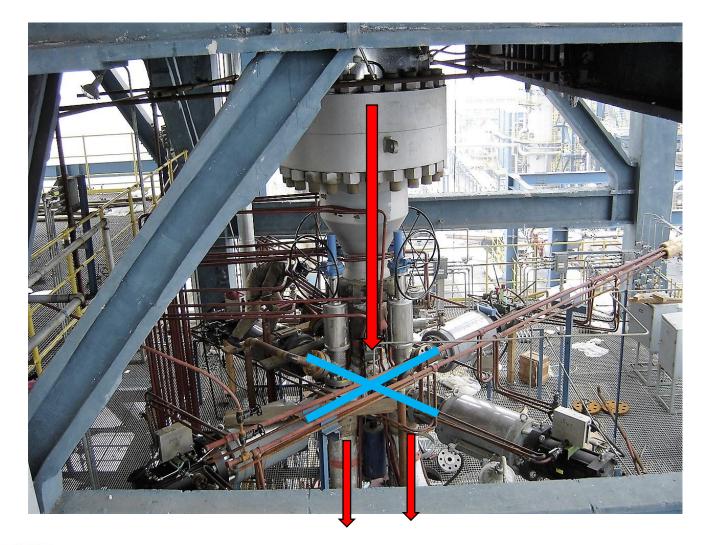
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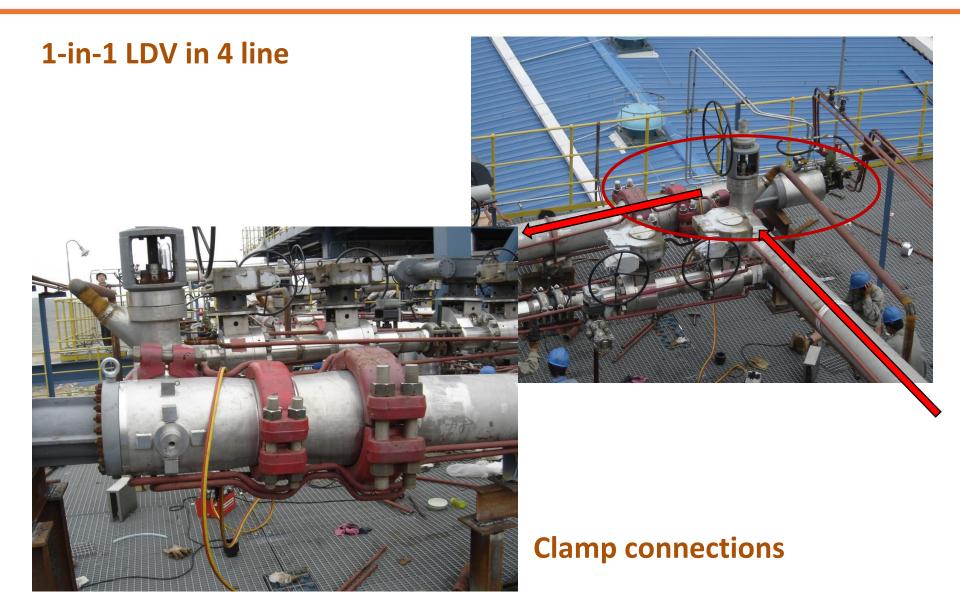
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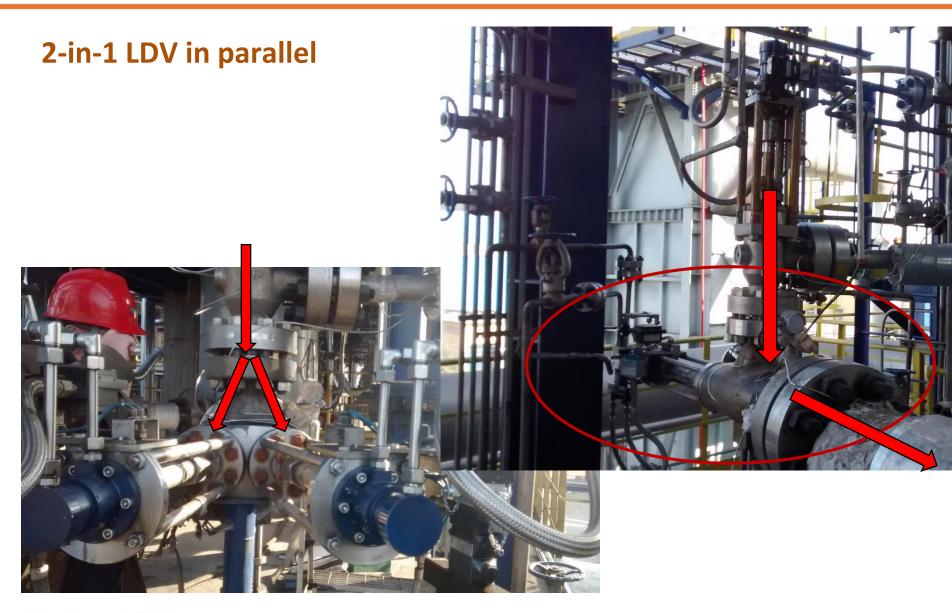
Planning for redundancy

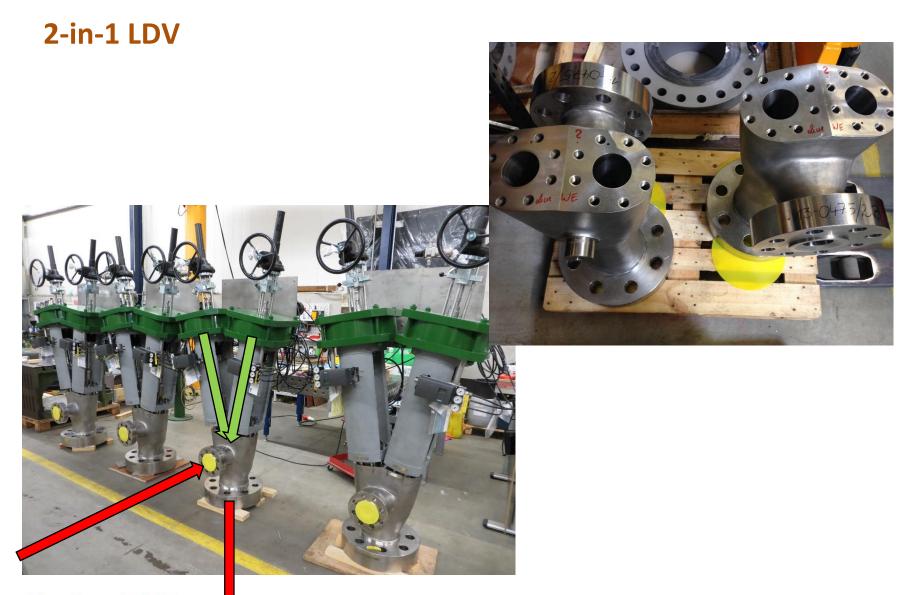


5-way diverter valve underneath HHPS

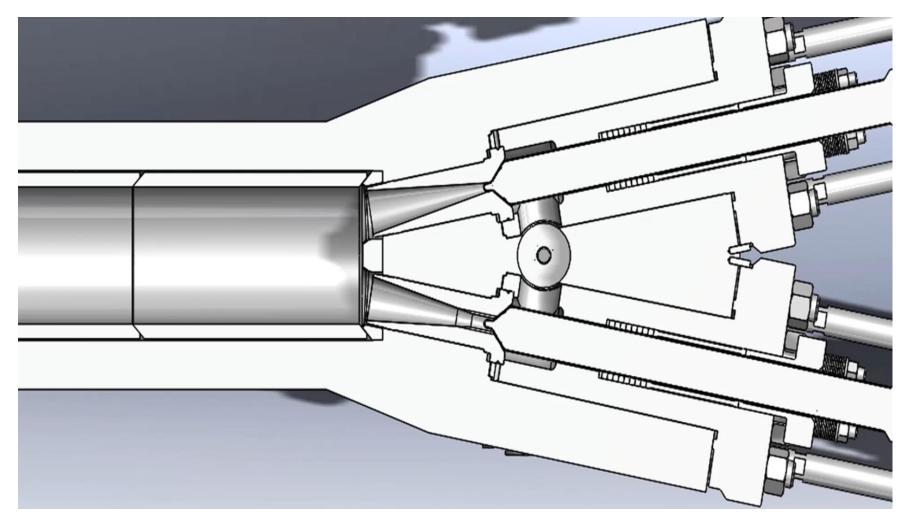








2-in-1 LDV



What's wrong with continuous flushing?

- Conversion rate of residue upgrading is reduced, as it is diluted with clean flushing media
- A constant supply of flushing media is required to operate the process
- If flushing fails, then valves requiring constant flushing can fail
- The flushing system itself is more prone to wear (constant flow), and thus more prone to having to be maintained

This then means:

- Higher operating costs
- Lower yields
- More maintenance and thus more interaction with the system

How do you eliminate continuous flushing?

- Avoid dead space and cavities in valves and equipment
- Optimise piping layout to avoid slow space
- Flush and drain directly where you need to

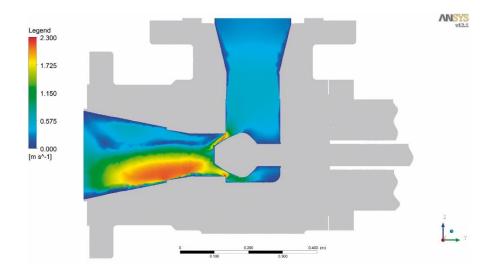
Selecting the appropriate valves and equipment allow you to develop operating procedures which use discontinuous flushing.

This then means:

- Lower operating costs
- Better yields
- Low maintenance requirements and thus less interaction with the system

Improving erosion resistance

- Nature of the process means erosion is certain
- Simulation can help identify where erosion protection can be focused
- Protection should be designed for ease of maintenance, and preferably economical to replace

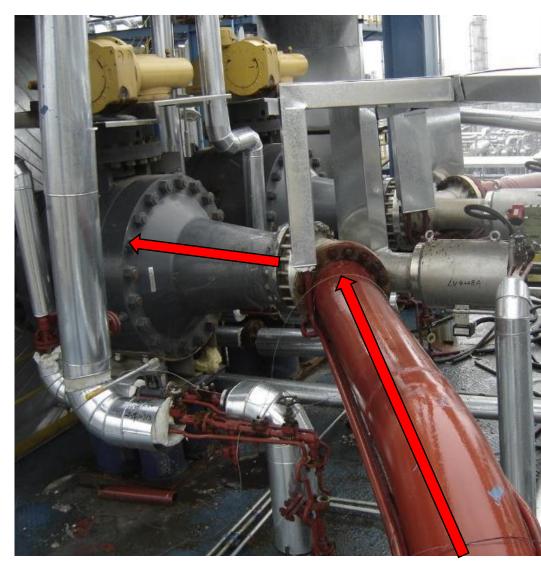




Improving erosion resistance

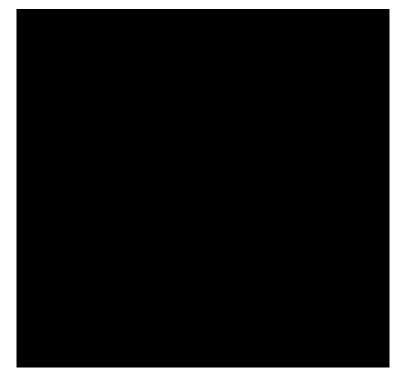


Trim shown includes a hard metal top which is additionally surface treated

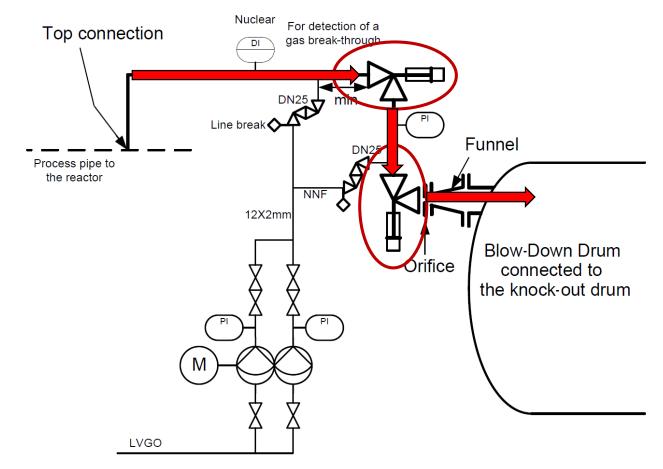


Focussing on valves

- Positive isolation, both to the process and to atmosphere
- API 624 and ISO 15848
- Reliable valve performance, both function and sealing
- Quick acting actuation where needed



Example of critical area: ESD Station





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