
Ventili - Terminologija - 2. del: Definicija sestavnih delov ventilov

Valves - Terminology - Part 2: Definition of components of valves

Armaturen - Terminologie - Teil 2: Definition der Armaturenteile

Appareils de robinetterie - Terminologie - Partie 2: Définition des composants des appareils de robinetterie

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ICS:

01.040.23	V\ [a • \ a c { a A ^ • c } a Fluid systems and a ^ [a z] [z] [A a [A] [ç a l a D components for general use (Vocabularies)
23.060.01	Ventili na splošno Valves in general

SIST EN 736-2:2000**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 736-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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ICS 01.040.23; 23.060.01

Descriptors: valves and fittings, components, vocabulary, multilingual nomenclature

English version

Valves - Terminology - Part 2: Definition of components of valves

Appareils de robinetterie - Terminologie - Armaturen - Terminologie - Teil 2: Definition
Partie 2: Définition des composants des der Armaturenteile
appareils de robinetterie

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-07-24. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 69 "Industrial valves", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1998.

EN 736 comprises three parts :

- Part 1 : Definition of types of valves.
- Part 2 : Definition of components of valves.
- Part 3 : Definition of terms.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

This is the first step in harmonizing the valve terminology in Europe. It is possible that other names of components or other definitions will be found in other European Standards.

Experts establishing European Standards are asked to use the name of components and the definitions given in this standard. If other names of components or definitions are needed or already published in European Standards please contact the CEN/TC 69 Secretariat for adding or harmonizing the names of components and their definitions in these European Standards.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the names of components of valves and their definitions. It has the purpose to provide a uniform terminology for all components of valves.

This standard covers components common to more than one type of valve. Names of components and definitions specific to one type of valve will be found in the relevant product or performance standard.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard, only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

- EN 736-1 Valves - Terminology - Part 1: Definition of types of valves.
prEN 736-3 Valves - Terminology - Part 3: Definition of terms.

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3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard the following definitions apply:

3.1 shell: Pressure containing envelope of the valve.

NOTE: It normally comprises the body and when included in the design a bonnet or cover and the body bonnet or body cover joint.

3.1.1 *body*: Main component of the valve which provides the fluid flow passageways and the body ends.

3.1.1.1 *straight pattern body*: Body having two body end ports and where the axis of the bonnet or cover is parallel to the faces of the body end ports.

3.1.1.2 *angle pattern body*: Body having two body end ports and where the faces are at right angles.

3.1.1.3 *oblique pattern body*: Body having two body end ports and where the axis of the bonnet or cover is not parallel to the faces of the body end ports.

3.1.1.4 double flanged body: Body having two flanged body ends for connecting to corresponding flanges.

3.1.1.5 single flanged body: A body with a single flange not being a body end flange, designed to be installed by bolting to adjacent pipe flange(s).

NOTE: It can be suitable to close the end of the pipe line allowing dismantling of the downstream pipe line.

3.1.1.6 lug type body: Body designed with threaded or unthreaded holes for bolting to the adjacent flange(s) of the pipeline.

3.1.1.7 wafer type body: Body designed to be installed by clamping between flanges.

3.1.1.8 multi end body: Body with more than two body end ports.

3.1.1.9 body end: Part of the body provided with the means of connection to the piping component (Excluding by-pass if fitted).

3.1.1.10 flanged end: Body end provided with a flange for mating with a corresponding flange.

3.1.1.11 welding end: Body end prepared for welding to a corresponding end of a component. Such body end can be of the butt welding or socket welding type.

3.1.1.12 butt welding end: Body end prepared for welding to a component by abutting the ends and welding within the groove formed between the prepared ends.

3.1.1.13 socket welding end: Body end prepared for insertion of a component end into the socket and joining and sealing by fillet welding.

3.1.1.14 threaded end: Body end provided with internal or external thread for mating with a corresponding threaded component.

3.1.1.15 socket end: Body end prepared for connection to a spigot end.

3.1.1.16 spigot end: Body end prepared for insertion in a socket.

3.1.1.17 capillary end: Body end prepared for connection to a tube by soldering or brazing.

3.1.1.18 compression end: Body end prepared for connection to a tube by the compression of a ring or sleeve on to the outside surface of a tube by a tubing nut.

3.1.1.19 body end port: Fluid flow opening in the body end.

3.1.1.20 *body bonnet/cover flange*: Flange on a body to which the bonnet or cover is bolted.

3.1.1.21 *body bonnet/cover thread*: Thread on the body into or onto which the bonnet or cover is screwed.

3.1.1.22 *boss*: Raised area on the surface of a component.

3.1.1.23 *shell tapping*: Threaded hole in the wall of the shell.

3.1.1.24 *by-pass*: Piping loop provided to permit fluid flow from one side to the other side of the main valve obturator in its closed position.

3.1.2 *bonnet*: Component of the shell which closes an opening in the body and contains an opening for the passage of the operating mechanism.

3.1.2.1 *cover*: Component of the shell which provides a closure for an opening in the body.

3.1.2.2 *bolted bonnet*: Bonnet connected to a body by bolting.

3.1.2.3 *bolted cover*: Cover connected to a body by bolting.

3.1.2.4 *screwed bonnet*: Bonnet which is screwed into or onto the body.

3.1.2.5 *screwed cover*: Cover which is screwed into or onto the body.

3.1.2.6 *welded bonnet*: Bonnet connected to the body by a weld which provides mechanical attachment and sealing.

3.1.2.7 *welded cover*: Cover connected to the body by a weld which provides mechanical attachment and sealing.

3.1.2.8 *union bonnet*: Bonnet connected to a body by means of a union nut.

3.1.2.9 *union cover*: Cover connected to a body by means of a union nut.

3.1.2.10 *pressure sealed bonnet*: Bonnet connected to the body using a pressure seal joint.

3.1.2.11 *pressure sealed cover*: Cover connected to the body using a pressure seal joint.

3.1.2.12 *clamp ring*: Ring, which connects two components by means of clamping.

3.1.3 *body bonnet/cover joint*: Connection of the valve body to the bonnet or the cover.

3.1.3.1 *bonnet flange*: Flange on the bonnet by which the bonnet is bolted to the body.

3.1.3.2 cover flange: Flange on the cover by which the cover is bolted to the body.

3.1.3.3 bonnet thread: Thread on the bonnet by which the bonnet is screwed into or onto the body.

3.1.3.4 cover thread: Thread on the cover by which the cover is screwed into or onto the body.

3.1.3.5 bonnet bolting: Bolting which connects the bonnet to the body.

3.1.3.6 cover bolting: Bolting which connects the cover to the body.

3.1.3.7 union nut: Threaded ring which connects the union bonnet or cover to the body.

3.1.3.8 body bonnet/cover gasket: Gasket which seals the body bonnet/cover joint.

NOTE: The gasket can be made in different shapes and of different materials.

3.1.3.9 pressure seal joint: Body bonnet/cover joint in which the internal fluid pressure increases the compressive loading on the bonnet/cover gasket or pressure seal ring.

3.1.3.10 pressure seal ring: Ring which acts as the sealing component in a pressure seal joint.

3.1.3.11 seal weld: Weld which provides a seal between two parts, for example body and bonnet/cover.

3.2 trim: Functional components of a valve excluding the shell components which are in contact with the fluid inside the valve.

NOTE: The components are specified in the relevant product standards.

3.2.1 obturator: Movable component of the valve whose position in the fluid flow path permits, restricts or obstructs the fluid flow.

NOTE: The term "disc" has been commonly used in the English language.

3.2.2 operating mechanism: Mechanism which translates the motion of the operating device to the motion of the obturator.

3.2.2.1 stem: Component extending through the shell which transmits the motion from the operating device to the obturator which has a linear motion.

3.2.2.2 rising stem: Stem which has linear motion during the obturator travel.