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An American National Standard

Standard Specification for Hand-Operated, Globe-Style Valves for Gas (Except Oxygen Gas) and Hydraulic Systems[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1794; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the design, construction, testing, and operating requirements for hand-operated, quick-change cartridge trim, in-line body and angle-body, globe-style valves for use in gas (except oxygen gas) and hydraulic systems. These valves may be used for on-off, and/or throttling applications.

1.2 The values stated in this specification in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The SI equivalents shown in parenthesis are provided for information only.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

F992 Specification for Valve Label Plates

2.2 *American National Standards Institute (ANSI):*[3]

B1.1 Unified Screw Threads (UN and UNR Thread Form)

B1.20.1 Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)

B16.11 Forged Steel Fittings, Socket-Welding and Threaded

B16.25 Buttwelding Ends

B16.34 Valves—Flanged, Threaded, and Welded End

2.3 *Military Standards and Specifications:*[4]

MIL-STD-167-1 Mechanical Vibrations of Shipboard Equipment (Type I—Environmental and Type II—Internally Excited)

MIL-STD-740-1 Airborne Noise Measurements and Acceptance Criteria of Shipboard Equipment

MIL-S-901 Shock Tests, H.I. (High-Impact); Shipboard Machinery, Equipment and Systems, Requirements for

MIL-F-1183 Fittings, Pipe, Cast Bronze, Silver-Brazing, General Specification for

2.4 *Government Drawings:*

Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA):

NAVSEA 803-1385884 Unions, Fittings and Adapters Butt and Socket Welding 6000 PSI, WOG, NPS

NAVSEA 803-1385943 Unions, Silver Brazing 3000 PSI, WOG, NPS, for UT Inspection

NAVSEA 803-1385946 Unions, Bronze Silver Brazing, WOG for UT Inspection

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *bubble-tight*—no visible leakage over a 3-min period using either water submersion or the application of bubble fluid for detection.

3.1.2 *external leakage*—leakage from the valve that escapes to atmosphere.

3.1.3 *flow capacity*—the ability of a valve to pass flow under any given set of pressure conditions. The flow capacity of a valve is directly related to its Flow Coefficient (C_v). The Flow coefficient is the quantity of water passing through a valve, expressed in gallons/minute (litres/minute), when 1 psi (6.895 kPa) pressure drop at 60°F (16°C) is applied across the valve.

3.1.4 *globe-style valves*—a basic control valve type that gets its name from the globular shape of its body with an internal bridgewall construction. It normally uses a basic rising stem/plug for the closure member.

3.1.5 *hydrostatic shell test pressures*—the hydrostatic test pressures that the valve is required to withstand without damage. Valve operation is not required during application of shell test pressure, but the valve must meet all performance requirements after the shell test pressure has been removed.

3.1.6 *internal leakage*—leakage from higher pressure to lower pressure portions of the valve.

3.1.7 *operating pressures*—the pressures within the valve during service.

3.1.8 *pressure ratings*—the pressure ratings of the valve shall be as defined in the documents listed in Table 1. The pressure ratings (also called pressure-temperature ratings)

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[2] For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[3] Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

[4] Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

TABLE 1 End Connections and Pressure Ratings for Valves

Type of End Connection	Pressure Rating	Applicable Documents for Dimensional Details of End Connections
Butt-welded	ANSI B16.34 Class 150, 300, 400, 600, 900, 1500, 2500, or 4500	ANSI B16.25
Socket-welded	ANSI B16.34 Class 150, 300, 400, 600, 900, 1500, 2500, or 4500	ANSI B16.11
Threaded (tapered pipe thread)	ANSI B16.34 Class 150, 300, 400, 600, 900, 1500, or 2500	ANSI B1.20.1 and ANSI B16.11
Union-end,[A] Silver-brazed	MIL-F-1183 (O-ring type) 400 lb/in.^{2}(2.758 MPa)	MIL-F-1183 (O-ring type) 400 lb/in.^{2}(2.758 MPa)
Union-end,[A] Silver-brazed	803-1385946 1500 lb/in.^{2} (10.342 MPa)	803-1385946 1500 lb/in.^{2} (10.342 MPa)
Union-end,[A] Silver-brazed	803-1385943 3000 lb/in.^{2} (20.684 MPa)	803-1385943 3000 lb/in.^{2} (20.684 MPa)
Union-end,[A] Butt/socket weld	803-1385884 6000 lb/in.^{2} (41.369 MPa)	803-1385884 6000 lb/in.^{2} (41.369 MPa)
Other, as specified	As specified	As specified

[A] For union inlet and outlet end connections, only the pertinent dimensions listed in the applicable documents (Military Specification or NAVSEA Requirements) shall apply. The valve shall be supplied with the thread-pieces only, without the tail-pieces and union-nuts.

establish the maximum allowable working (service) pressures of a component (valve, end connections, and so forth) at various temperatures.

3.1.9 *quick-change cartridge trim*—a construction that facilitates rapid and reliable seat-ring/seat removal and replacement by retaining the seat-ring/seat in the valve cartridge, as opposed to a seat-ring which is threaded, welded, brazed, or made integral with the valve body.

3.1.10 *seat tightness*—the ability of a valve to prevent internal leakage from the valve-inlet to the valve-outlet.

4. Classification

4.1 Valves shall be of the following types, styles, sizes, pressure ratings, and end connections, as specified in Section 5.

4.1.1 *Types*—Valves shall have either Type I (angle body construction) or Type II (inline body construction).

4.1.2 *Styles*—Valves shall be either Style I (shut-off valves) or Style 2 (throttling valves).

4.1.3 *Sizes*—Valve sizes shall be ⅛ NPS (10.2 mm), ¼ NPS (13.5 mm), ⅜ NPS (17.2 mm), ½ NPS (21.3 mm), ¾ NPS (26.9 mm), 1 NPS (33.7 mm), 1¼ NPS (42.4 mm), 1½ NPS (48.3 mm), and 2 NPS (60.3 mm).

4.1.4 *Pressure Ratings*—Valves shall have a pressure rating selected from those listed in Table 1 and specified in Section 5. The inlet and outlet pressure ratings of the valve shall be identical for any given valve.

4.1.5 *End Connections*—Valves shall have end connections selected from those listed in Table 1 and specified in Section 5. The inlet and outlet end connections of the valve shall be identical for any given valve.

5. Ordering Information

5.1 Ordering documentation for valves under this specification shall include the following information, as required to describe the equipment adequately.

5.1.1 ASTM designation and year of issue,

5.1.2 Valve type (see 4.1.1),

5.1.3 Valve style (see 4.1.2),

5.1.4 Valve size (see 4.1.3),

5.1.5 Valve pressure rating (see 4.1.4),

5.1.6 Valve end connections (see 4.1.5),

5.1.7 Line medium,

5.1.8 Temperature of line medium,

5.1.9 Supplementary requirements, if any (see S1 through S4),

5.1.10 Maximum vibration frequency and displacement amplitude, if other than specified (see S1.4), and

5.1.11 Maximum permissible noise level, if other than specified (see S1.5).

6. Valve Construction

6.1 Valves shall incorporate the design features specified in 6.1.1-6.1.17.

6.1.1 *General Requirements*:

6.1.1.1 Valves furnished under this specification shall be soft-seated, globe-style valves using a cartridge in which all working parts including the seat are removable as an assembly.

6.1.2 *Materials of Construction*—Material requirements for these valves shall be as follows: The pressure containing envelope shall be 300 series corrosion-resistant steel, nickel-copper (70-30), nickel-aluminum-bronze, or bronze. Internal parts in contact with the line media shall be 300 series corrosion-resistant steel, nickel-copper (70-30), copper-nickel (70-30), bronze, nickel-aluminum-bronze, or naval brass. Other materials not listed above may be selected to assure compatibility with the line medium, weldability, and to provide corrosion resistance without requiring painting, coating, or plating. Materials for contacting parts shall be selected to minimize electrolytic corrosion and galling.

6.1.3 *Soft-Seating Insert*—A soft-seating (non-metallic) insert, if applicable, shall be field replaceable and incorporated in the valve plug. Soft-seating inserts shall be protected from direct flow impingement, excessive loading and extrusion, or any other effect jeopardizing their useful life. Soft-seating inserts shall be of the simplest practical configuration to facilitate emergency replacement manufacture where necessary.

6.1.4 *Pressure Envelope*—The valve shall be designed to pass a hydrostatic shell test at a pressure of at least 1.5 times the 100°F (38°C) pressure rating of the valve without any damage.

6.1.5 *Threads*—Threads shall be as specified in ANSI B1.1. Where necessary, provisions shall be incorporated to prevent the accidental loosening of threaded parts. The design shall be such that standard wrenches can be used on all external bolting. Lock-wire shall not be used. Any exposed threads shall be protected by plastic caps for shipping.

6.1.6 *Accessibility*—All internal parts of the valve shall be accessible for adjustment or service, without removing the valve body from the line.

6.1.7 *Interchangeability*—The valve, including all associated piece parts, shall have part number identity, and shall be replaceable from stock or the manufacturer on a nonselective and random basis. Parts having the same manufacturer's part number shall be directly interchangeable with each other with respect to installation (physical) and performance (function).

Physically interchangeable assemblies, components, and parts are those which are capable of being readily installed, removed, or replaced without alteration, misalignment, or damage to parts being installed or to adjoining parts. Fabrication operations such as cutting, filing, drilling, reaming, hammering, bending, prying, or forcing shall not be required.

6.1.8 *Nonmetallic Element Interchangeability*—Nonmetallic elements, including but not limited to, seat rings, soft-seating inserts, cushions, and O-rings shall be treated as separately identified and readily replaceable parts.

6.1.9 *Maintainability*—Valve maintenance shall require standard tools to the maximum extent possible. Any special tools required for maintenance shall be identified, and shall be supplied with the valve.

6.1.10 *Reversibility*—Seat inserts shall not be physically reversible unless they are also functionally reversible to preclude incorrect assembly.

6.1.11 *Adjustments*—There shall be no adjustments required in the valve during or after assembly.

6.1.12 *Bidirectional Operation and Bubbletight Shut-Off*—The valve shall be capable of operation and bubbletight shut-off with a differential pressure equal to the rated pressure applied across the valve in either direction of flow.

6.1.13 *Guiding*—The valve poppet shall be guided to prevent binding or seizing, and to ensure proper seating, under all operating conditions. Proper alignment of all internal operating parts shall be maintained with interchangeable parts and under all tolerance stack-up conditions.

6.1.14 *Valve Operating Force*—The maximum permissible total tangential force required on the handwheel/handle for operating or seating/unseating the valve shall not exceed 50 lb (222 N), when the valve is subjected to a differential pressure equal to the rated pressure applied across the valve in either direction of flow.

6.1.15 *Pressurization Rate*—To prevent the possibility of auto-ignition, the valve shall be capable of being operated to limit the rate of downstream pressure buildup in a depressurized volume (with the rated pressure upstream) to 200 psi (1380 kPa) per second. Downstream volumes for this pressurization rate shall be taken as 10 pipe diameters.

6.1.16 *Operation*—The valve shall close by a clockwise rotation of handwheel/handle when viewed from directly over the handwheel/handle.

6.1.17 *Envelope Dimensions*—For union-end valves only, the overall envelope dimensions shall be as shown in Fig. 1 (angle body construction) or Fig. 2 (inline body construction), as applicable, and Table 2.

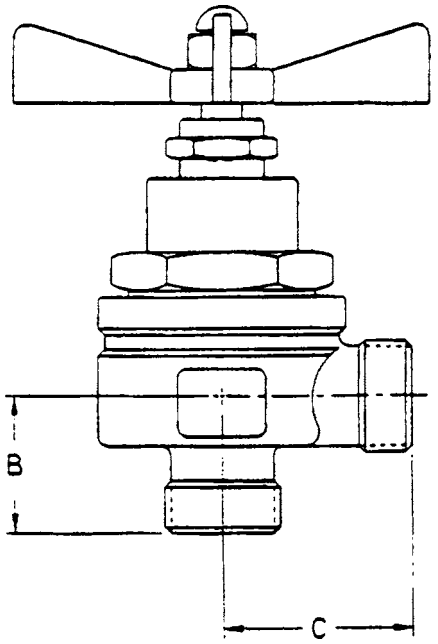

FIG. 1 Angle Body

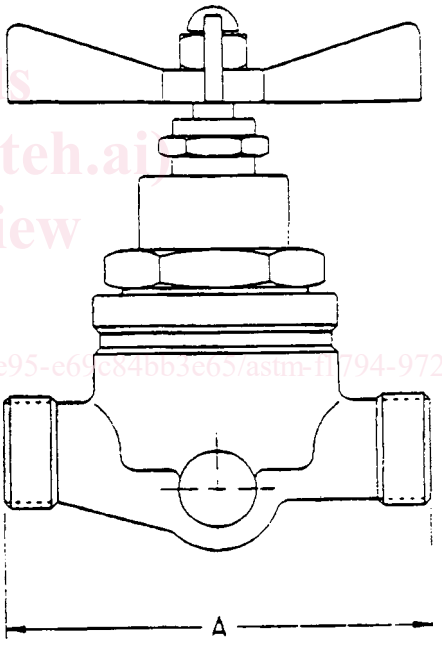

FIG. 2 Inline Body

7. Performance

7.1 Valves shall meet the performance requirements of 7.1.1-7.1.3.

7.1.1 *Flow Capacity*—The flow capacity of the valve, expressed in terms of C_v shall be equal or greater than the values shown in Table 3.

7.1.2 *Seat Tightness*—Valve shall be bubbletight at 1.1 times the 100°F (38°C) pressure rating in both directions when closed with a handwheel/handle force not exceeding that specified in 6.1.14 (or the manufacturer's published recommendations, when less).

7.1.3 *External Leakage*—Valve external leakage shall be bubbletight at its 100°F (38°C) pressure rating.

8. Tests Required

8.1 Each valve shall pass the tests outlined in 8.1.1-8.1.4.

8.1.1 *Visual Examination*—The valve shall be examined visually to determine conformance with the ordering data and workmanship without disassembly.

8.1.2 *Hydrostatic Shell Test*—The valve shall be hydrostatically tested with water by applying test pressures equal to 1.5 times the 100°F (38°C) pressure rating to the inlet and outlet ports (with the valve in the open position) to check the