Emergency pressure relief valve

PROTEGO® ER/V

Special Features and Advantages

- 10% technology for minimum pressure increase up to full lift
- Excellent tightness resulting in lowest possible product losses and reduced environmental pollution
- Set pressure close to opening pressure for optimum pressure maintenance in the system
- High flow capacity
- Can be used in explosion hazardous areas
- Sturdy housing design
- Safely secured housing cover
- Best technology for API tanks

Design Types and Specifications

The valve pallet is weight-loaded. Higher pressures are achieved with levers (see ER/VH) or with spring-loading (see ER/V-F).

Pressure valve in basic design ER/V

Additional special devices available upon request.

Pressure settings:

DN 200/8” to DN 350/14”: +5 mbar up to +40 mbar
2 inch W.C. up to +16 inch W.C.

DN 400/16” to DN 700/28”: +5 mbar up to +25 mbar
2 inch W.C. up to +10 inch W.C.

For higher pressure settings, see types ER/VH and ER/V-F.

Function and Description

The ER/V type PROTEGO® valve is a highly developed emergency pressure relief valve with high flow capacity. It is primarily used as a safety device for emergency pressure relief for storage tanks, containers, silos, and process engineering equipment; it offers reliable protection against overpressure and prevents impermissible product vapor loss close to the set pressure. It is designed to relief particularly large amounts to prevent the vessel from rupturing in an emergency case.

The device will start to open as soon as the set pressure is reached and only requires 10% overpressure to full lift. Continuous investments into research and development have allowed PROTEGO® to develop a low pressure valve which has the same opening characteristic as a high pressure safety relief valve. This “full lift type” technology allows the valve to be set just 10% below the maximum allowable working pressure of the tank and still safely vent the required mass flow.

Due to the highly developed manufacturing technology, the tank pressure is maintained up to the set pressure, with a tightness that is far superior to the conventional standard. This feature is achieved by valve seats made of stainless steel with an inserted O-ring seal, a precisely lapped valve pallet, as well as a reinforced housing design. After the excess pressure is relieved, the valve reseats and provides a tight seal again.
Table 1: Dimensions
To select the nominal size (DN), use the flow capacity chart on the following page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DN</th>
<th>200 / 8&quot;</th>
<th>250 / 10&quot;</th>
<th>300 / 12&quot;</th>
<th>350 / 14&quot;</th>
<th>400 / 16&quot;</th>
<th>450 / 18&quot;</th>
<th>500 / 20&quot;</th>
<th>600 / 24&quot;</th>
<th>700 / 28&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>305 / 12.01</td>
<td>375 / 14.76</td>
<td>425 / 16.73</td>
<td>445 / 17.52</td>
<td>495 / 19.49</td>
<td>545 / 21.46</td>
<td>615 / 24.21</td>
<td>715 / 28.15</td>
<td>795 / 31.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Material selection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>Stainless Steel</td>
<td>Stainless Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valve seat</td>
<td>Stainless Steel</td>
<td>Stainless Steel</td>
<td>Stainless Steel</td>
<td>Stainless Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valve pallet</td>
<td>Aluminum*</td>
<td>Steel-Stainless Steel*</td>
<td>Aluminum*</td>
<td>Stainless Steel*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sealing</td>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>FPM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* depending on pressure setting

Special materials upon request.

Table 3: Flange connection type

EN 1092-1; Form B1
ASME B16.5 CL 150 R.F.

Other types upon request.

Flow Capacity Chart

The flow capacity charts have been determined with a calibrated and TÜV certified flow capacity test rig. Volume flow \( V \) in \( \text{m}^3/\text{h} \) and CFH refer to the standard reference conditions of air in ISO 6358 (20°C, 1bar). For conversion to other densities and temperatures, refer to Sec. 1: “Technical Fundamentals.”