

# How to use flow charts

TESCOM EUROPE flow charts are the graphic representation of test results which show the change in outlet pressure ( $P_2$ ) with a varying flow rate. All curves are based on using air or water at ambient conditions as a media. Inlet pressures ( $P_1$ ) are shown on the right end of each curve.

To use these charts, select the curve to fit the following:

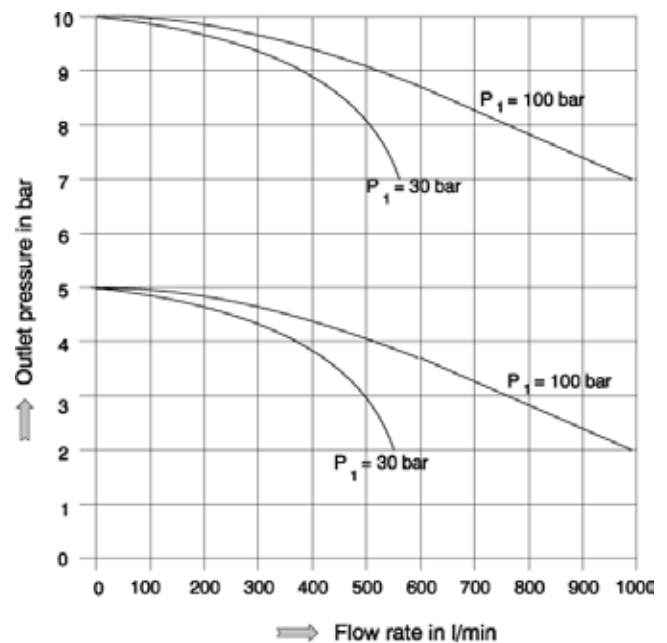
- Regulator model
- Inlet pressure range ( $P_1$ )
- Outlet pressure range ( $P_2$ )

Determine the maximum dead-ended (zero flow)  $P_2$  pressure permitted by your system. Locate this pressure on the  $P_2$  (vertical) axis. If no curve is plotted for that exact pressure, extrapolate a new curve between the two closest existing curves and follow from the zero flow point to the intersection of the new curve and the vertical coordinate of the desired flow. Read horizontally to locate the corresponding  $P_2$  pressure.

### Example:

Using the flow chart above, determine the droop ( $P_2$  at the 500 l/min condition). Given conditions:  
 $P_1 = 100$  bar ,  $P_2 = 10$  bar max,  $Q = 500$  l/min.

- 1) Locate maximum outlet pressure (10 bar) on  $P_2$  axis with zero (0) flow.
- 2) Follow the discharge curve until it crosses the vertical line corresponding to 500 l/min.
- 3) Follow the intersecting point horizontally to the vertical  $P_2$  axis and read the corresponding pressure of 9.1 bar. Hence droop is 0.9 bar.



### DEFINITIONS:

$C_v$ : Flow coefficient for regulators and valves that expresses flow capabilities of a unit at full open condition.

$$\text{For gases } K_v = \frac{C_v}{1.17}$$

$S_L$ : Specific gravity of liquids relative to water, both at standard temperature of 15 °C. (Specific gravity of water = 1.0 @ 15 °C).

$S_g$ : Specific gravity of a gas relative to air; equals the ratio of the molecular weight of the gas to that of air. (Specific gravity of air = 1.0 @ 15 °C).

$P_1$ : Inlet pressure expressed in barg

$P_2$ : Outlet pressure expressed in barg

$\Delta P$ : Differential pressure ( $P_1 - P_2$ ).

$Q_L$ : Liquid flow in liter per minute (l/min).

$Q_g$ : Gas flow in liter per minute (l/min). (At standard conditions of 15 °C and 1.01 bar).

## FORMULAS

1. Liquid Cv formula

$$C_v = \frac{(Q_L / 3.78) \times \sqrt{S_L}}{\sqrt{\Delta P \times 14.5}}$$

2. Gas Cv formulas

a) When  $P_1$  is greater than or equal to  $2 \times P_2$

$$C_v = \frac{(2 \times Q_g) / 28.3}{(P_1 \times 14.5) + 14.7} \times \sqrt{S_g}$$

b) When  $P_1$  is less than  $2 \times P_2$

$$C_v = \frac{Q_g}{28.3} \times \sqrt{\frac{S_g}{\Delta P \times 14.5 [(P_2 \times 14.5) + 14.7]}}$$

P in bar,  $\Delta P = (P_1 - P_2)$ , Q in l/min. Calculations with Cv require always a cross-check with flow diagrams. Please consider always that normally a regulator operates not at its max. Cv. So calculated Cv should be increased by minimum 30% when selecting a regulator.

## TABLES

1. Approximate specific gravities ( $S_g$ ) for various gases and multipliers to convert the flow rate of a certain gas to the air flow:

Gas Multiplier		Formula gravity	Specific to convert to air flow
Air		1.00	1.00
Ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub>	0.60	0.77
Argon	Ar	1.38	1.17
Arsine	AsH <sub>3</sub>	2.69	1.64
Butane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	2.10	1.45
Carbon dioxide	CO <sub>2</sub>	1.53	1.24
Carbon monoxid	CO	0.97	0.98
Chorine	Cl <sub>2</sub>	2.47	1.57
Ethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	1.05	1.02
Ethylene	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	0.98	0.99
Helium	He	0.14	0.37
Hydrogen	H <sub>2</sub>	0.07	0.26
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	0.56	0.75
Nitrogen	N <sub>2</sub>	0.97	0.98
Oxygen	O <sub>2</sub>	1.11	1.05
Propane	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	1.55	1.24
Silane	SiH <sub>4</sub>	1.11	1.05
Xenon	Xe	4.55	2.13

2. Approximate specific gravities ( $S_L$ ) for various liquids and multipliers to convert the flow rate of a certain liquid to the flow of water:

Liquid	Specific gravity	Multiplier to convert to flow of water
Crude oil	0.81 - 0.97	0.99 - 1.03
Gasoline	0.75	0.87
Hydraulic oil-water glycol base	1.05	1.02
Hydraulik oil-phosphate ester base	1.10	1.05
Hydraulik oil-standard mil 5606	0.83	0.91
Hydraulik oil-mineral base	0.80	0.90
Kerosene	0.82	0.91
Water	1.00	1.00