

SIZING GA Industries AIR & VACUUM and COMBINATION AIR VALVES

For exhausting air while filling and admitting air while draining pipelines



GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Determine valve size independently for each high point in line.
2. Calculate valve size for the more severe of the two slopes adjacent to the high point.
3. Determine the maximum pipeline flow rate that could occur during filling, intentional draining or unintentional draining (line break) and size for flow. Note that the flow rate while pushing water up hill during filling may be significantly less than that which occurs during reverse flow downhill during draining.
4. Determine valve size required for both filling and draining. DO NOT OVERSIZE. If the necessary inflow rate during draining greatly exceeds the outflow rate during filling, consider supplementing inflow with a separate Figure 990 or 991 vacuum breaking valve.
5. Air valve vaults, manholes and other structures should be adequately vented to accommodate the valve's air exhaust and intake rate.

SIZE FOR EXHAUSTING AIR WHILE FILLING A PIPELINE

1. Using Table 1, select the closest valve size that can exhaust air equal to the design pipeline filling rate or pumping rate at the desired differential pressure (ΔP) across air valve.
3. Although GA Industries Kinetic air & vacuum or combination air valves can vent air at virtually any pressure without blowing shut, they should be sized for a $\Delta P = 5$ PSI to avoid excessive noise.
4. Sewage air & vacuum or combination air valves, or other non-Kinetic air valves, should be sized for a $\Delta P = 2$ PSI. At higher ΔP they can blow shut before all the air has been exhausted.
5. To determine the actual air discharge rate:
 - a. Convert liquid flow rate in GPM (Gallons per Minute) to CFM (Cubic Feet per Minute): $CFM = GPM/7.48$
 - b. Convert to STANDARD Cubic Feet per Minute: $SCFM = CFM \times ((P_v + P_a)/P_a)$ where
 $\Delta P =$ Filling Pressure
 $P_a =$ Atmospheric Pressure (typically 14.7 PSIA)
 - c. EXAMPLE: Filling Rate 1,530 GPM @ 5.0 PSI
 $CFM = 1,530/7.48 = 204.5$ CFM
 $SCFM = 204.5 \times ((5.0 + 14.7)/14.7) = 274.1$ SCFM

SIZE FOR ADMITTING AIR WHILE DRAINING A PIPELINE

1. Convert the GPM draining rate to CFM = $GPM/7.48$
2. Use Graph 1 or determine the gravity flow rate by this formula:
 $CFM = 4.72(SD)^{5/2}$ where
 $S =$ Pipe Slope (ft./ft.)
 $D =$ Pipe Inside Diameter (inches)
3. Graph and formula based on $C = 100$, for other Hazen-Williams values multiply $CFM \times C/100$.
3. Determine maximum allowable negative pressure inside pipe. Minus 5 PSIG can be used for most small diameter pipes but large diameter and/or thin-walled pipe may collapse under minimal negative pressure. Consult pipe manufacturer or design handbook with respect to material, bedding and other factors.
4. Convert CFM draining rate to SCFM air inflow rate:
 $SCFM = CFM \times ((P_v + P_a)/P_a)$ where
 $P_v =$ Allowable Negative Pressure (i.e., minus PSIG)
 $P_a =$ Atmospheric Pressure (typically 14.7 PSIA)
5. Using Table 2, select closest valve size that can admit air at the required SCFM rate at no more than the allowable vacuum.
6. EXAMPLE: Draining Rate 5,250 GPM, Max Vacuum -5.0 PSI
 $CFM = 5,250/7.48 = 701.9$ CFM
 $SCFM = 701.9 \times ((-5.0 + 14.7)/14.7) = 463.5$ SCFM (2" size)

Table 1. EXHAUSTING AIR WHILE FILLING A PIPELINE

		AIR & VACUUM OR COMBINATION AIR VALVE SIZE									
		½"	¾"	1"	2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"
FILLING PRESSURE, ΔP	1	137 19.6	310 44.2	550 78.5	2,200 314	4,950 707	8,800 1,260	19,800 2,830	35,200 5,030	55,000 7,850	79,200 11,300
	2	183 27.8	412 62.5	731 111	2,930 444	6,580 1,000	11,700 1,780	26,300 4,000	46,800 7,110	73,100 11,100	105,000 16,000
	3	211 34.0	475 76.5	845 136	3,380 544	7,710 1,220	13,500 2,180	30,400 4,900	54,100 8,710	84,500 13,600	122,000 19,600
	4	231 39.3	520 88.4	924 157	3,690 628	8,310 1,410	14,800 2,510	33,300 5,660	59,100 10,100	92,400 15,700	133,000 22,600
	5	245 43.9	551 98.8	980 176	3,920 703	8,820 1,580	15,700 2,810	35,300 6,320	62,700 11,200	98,000 17,600	141,000 25,300
	6	256 48.1	574 108.0	1,020 192	4,090 770	9,200 1,730	16,400 3,080	36,800 6,930	65,400 12,300	102,000 19,200	147,000 27,700
	7	263 52.0	593 117	1,050 208	4,210 831	9,480 1,870	16,800 3,320	37,900 7,480	67,400 13,300	105,000 20,800	152,000 29,900
	8	269 55.5	605 125	1,080 222	4,300 889	6,680 2,000	17,200 3,550	38,700 8,000	68,900 14,200	108,000 22,200	155,000 32,000
	9	273 58.9	617 133	1,090 236	4,370 943	9,840 2,120	17,500 3,770	39,400 8,480	70,000 15,100	109,000 23,600	157,000 33,900
	10	276 62.1	623 140	1,110 248	4,420 994	9,950 2,240	17,700 3,970	39,800 8,940	70,800 15,900	111,000 24,800	159,000 35,800
15	278 75.2	626 169	1,130 304	4,500 1,217	10,100 2,740	18,000 4,870	40,500 11,000	71,300 19,500	113,000 30,400	162,000 43,800	

XXX = Maximum Pipeline Filling or Pumping Rate in GPM XXX = Equivalent Air Discharge Rate, SCFM

GRAPH 1. PIPELINE FLOW DUE TO GRAVITY (C = 100)

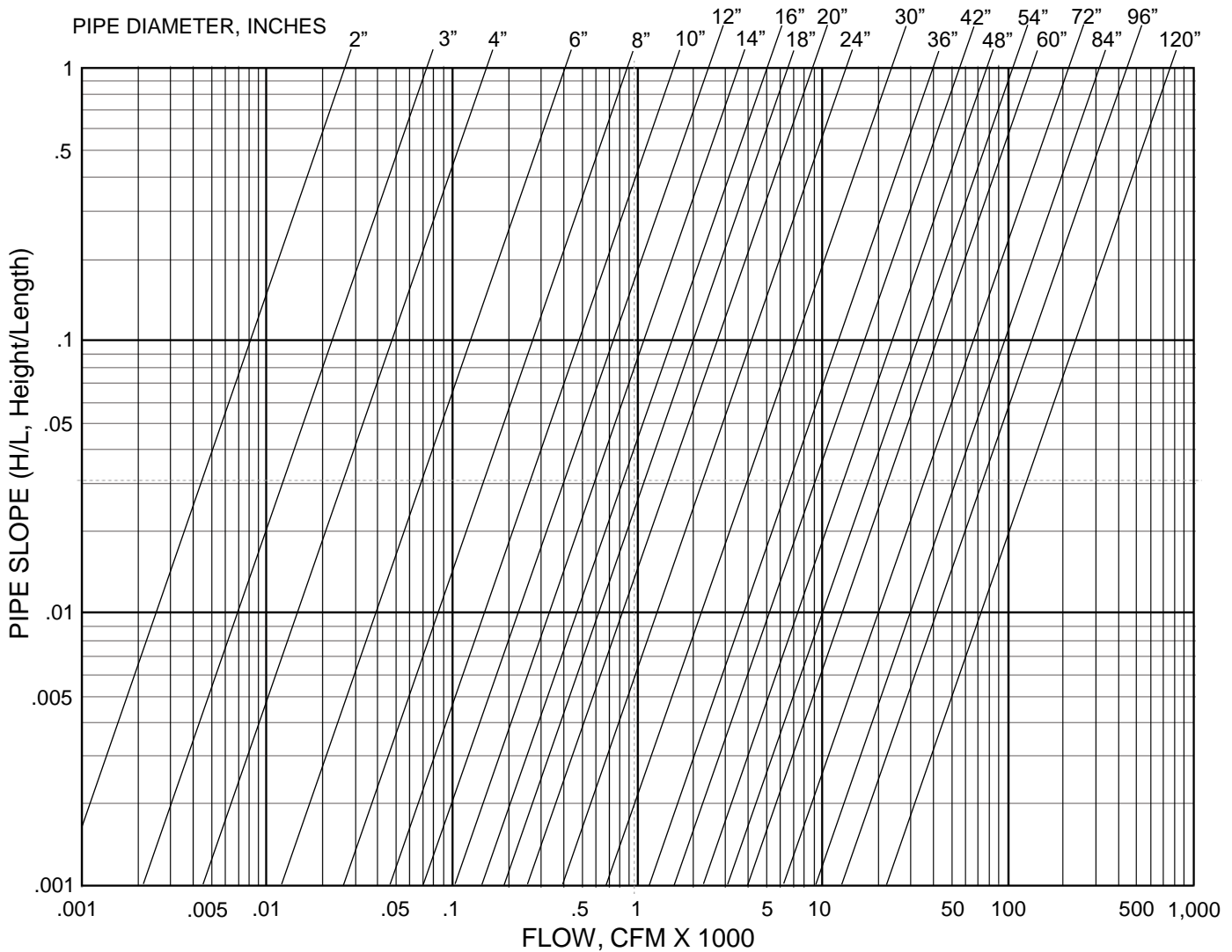


Table 2. MAXIMUM AIR INTAKE RATE WHILE DRAINING A PIPELINE, SCFM

VALVE SIZE*		½"	¾"	1"	2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE VACUUM PRESSURE, PSIG	Minus 1	20.0	45.2	80.0	320	721	1,280	2,880	5,130	8,010	11,600
	Minus 2	28.3	63.9	113	453	1,020	1,810	4,080	7,250	11,300	16,400
	Minus 3	34.7	78.3	138	555	1,250	2,220	5,000	8,880	13,900	20,000
	Minus 4	40.1	90.4	160	641	1,440	2,560	5,770	10,300	16,000	23,100
	Minus 5	44.9	101	179	716	1,610	2,870	6,430	11,500	17,900	25,900

* Air & vacuum or combination valve. Table 2 can also be used to determine air intake through GA Industries vacuum breaking valves such as Figures 990, 991, 992 and 993.