

# Excess Flow Warning

An excess flow valve is a protective device to help control the discharge of product in the event of complete breakage of pipe lines or hose rupture. However, an excess flow valve can only offer limited protection from gas discharge, because it will only close under those conditions which cause the flow through the valve to exceed its rated closing flow, and even when closed it necessarily allows some “bleed” past the valve.

Excess flow check valves have helped minimize gas loss in many incidents involving breakage of hoses and transfer piping. Thus, they do provide a useful safety function in LP-Gas systems. However, there have also been transfer system accidents where excess flow valves have been ineffective in controlling gas loss due to a variety of conditions and to the inherent limitations of these valves. This bulletin explains the protection excess flow valves can offer, points out conditions which can interfere with that protection, and offers suggestions for effective excess flow valve installation.

If any of the following conditions are present, an excess flow valve is not designed to close and may not provide protection:

1. The piping system restrictions (due to pipe length, branches, reduction in pipe size, or number of other valves) decrease the flow rate to less than the valve’s closing flow. (Valve should be selected by closing flow rating—not just by pipe size).
2. The break or damage to the downstream line is not large enough to allow enough flow to close the valve.
3. A shutoff valve in the line is only partially open and will not allow enough flow to close the excess flow valve.
4. LP-Gas pressure upstream of the excess flow valve, particularly due to low temperature, is not high enough to produce a closing flow rate.
5. Foreign matter is lodged in the valve and prevents closing.
6. A build-up of process material, which may be found in LP-Gas, may occur over a period of time causing the valve to stick open and prevent proper operation.
7. The piping break or damage occurs upstream of an in-line excess flow valve, so the escaping product is not passing through the valve.
8. The flow through the valve is in the wrong direction. (Excess flow valves only respond to flow in one direction.)
9. The excess flow valve has been damaged, or is otherwise not in operating condition.

Excess flow valves have numerous conditions where the valve may not operate correctly and should not be the sole means in the event a pipe is damaged and product needs to be controlled. It is recommended that another shutoff protection device be installed in addition to or instead of an excess flow valve to control the escape of product when a pipe is damaged.

Where excess flow valves are installed,, they should be checked to see that:

1. They are installed in the correct direction—the arrow on the valve indicates the shutoff direction. (Excess flow valves only respond to flow in one direction.)
2. The flow rating on the valve is proper for the installation. The rating must be above the normal system flow, but no higher than necessary, to prevent “nuisance” closing in normal conditions. If the manufacturer’s catalog information is not sufficient, the valve suppliers can provide sizing assistance.
3. To help avoid separating the upstream piping and valve, an in-line excess flow valve is installed to help pipe damage occur downstream.

When the excess flow valves can be examined separate from the line (before the installation or if removed for system maintenance), they should be checked to see that the parts are in good condition and that the poppet can be pushed fully closed.

## Testing of Excess Flow Valves

In order to test an excess flow valve in a piping system, the flow through the valve must exceed the valve’s closing rating. This test should only be attempted by trained personnel familiar with the process. If no one at the facility has experience in proper testing, outside expert help should be obtained. The exact procedure used may vary with the installation, gas discharge exposure, and availability of equipment.

In general, most testing makes use of the fact that excess flow valves are “surge sensitive” and will close quicker under a sudden flow surge than under steady flow. A sufficient surge can often be created by using a quick closing valve to control sudden, momentary flow into a tank or piping section containing very low pressure. An audible click from the excess flow valve (and corresponding stoppage of flow) indicates its closure.

A test involving venting gas to the atmosphere is hazardous and may be impractical or illegal.

Any test of any excess flow valve will not prove that the valve will close in an emergency situation, due to reasons cited before. This test will only check the valve’s condition, and the flow rate sizing for those test conditions.

For additional information on excess flow valves contact your local distributor, Marshall Excelsior and refer to NFPA 58.

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