

# Api 521 5th edition

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**What is the difference between API 521 and 2000?** API 2000 is the most commonly used standard for the calculation of pressure relief in tanks. API 520 and 521 are aimed more towards pressure vessels than low-pressure tanks.

**What is API standard 521?** API Standard 521, Pressure-Relieving and Depressurizing Systems, provides guidance, recommendations, and alternatives for the design of pressure-relieving and vapor de-pressuring systems at liquefied natural gas terminals, petrochemical facilities, gas plants, and other petroleum production facilities.

**What is the difference between API 526 and API 520?** 1. API 526 provides basic design criteria for PSVs, and is aimed at manufacturers. 2. API 520 provides detailed methods to a) determine specific required relief loads, and b) select preliminary, generic valve sizes.

**What is the API 521 fire area?** API 521 addresses the size of a fire zone in vertical and horizontal directions as 7.6m and 12.5m respectively. These numbers are regardless of level of the heat radiation from a specific fire at the surface of equipment.

**What causes overpressure in API 521?** The failure of electrical or mechanical equipment that provides cooling or condensation in process streams can cause overpressure in process vessels. Fans on air-cooled heat exchangers or cooling towers occasionally become inoperative because of a loss of power or a mechanical breakdown.

**How long does API 521 blowdown take?** Traditionally, many engineers have taken the example in API 521 Clause 5.20. 1 as a general rule, leading to the

“requirement” of 50% of the operating pressure within 15 minutes.

**What is the purge gas rate of API 521?** API 521 [1] suggests the purge gas velocity through the tip between 0.006 m/s to 0.012 m/s which keeps the oxygen concentrations below the seal to 4% to 8% which is 50% of the limiting oxygen concentration required to create a flammable mixture.

**What is the radiation limit for API 521 flare?** The following heat radiation threshold values have been considered, based on API 521, in case of continuous flaring: - The radiation of 9.46 kW/m<sup>2</sup> (including solar radiation) shall not be reached on the ground level at the base of the flare stack; - The radiation of 1.58 kW/m<sup>2</sup> (including solar radiation) shall not be ...

**What is the current API standard?** API Introduces Three New Gasoline Engine Oil Standards, ILSAC GF-6A, GF-6B, and API SP. API's Lubricants Standards Group approved by letter ballot the adoption of two new ILSAC specifications, GF-6A and GF-6B, and a new API Service Category, API SP.

**What is the purpose of API 526?** They are used to protect against hazards such as explosions, structural damage, and injury to personnel. API 526 covers the design, materials, testing, and installation requirements for safety valves in these applications.

**What is API Standard 2000?** This standard covers the normal and emergency vapor venting requirements for aboveground liquid petroleum or petroleum products storage tanks and aboveground and underground refrigerated storage tanks designed for operation at pressures from vacuum through 15 pounds per square inch gauge (1.034 bar gauge).

**What is the 3% rule for API 520?** “When a pressure-relief valve is installed on a line directly connected to a vessel, the total non-recoverable pressure loss between the protected equipment and the pressure-relief valve should not exceed 3 percent of the set pressure of the valve.”

**What is API 521 used for?** American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard 521 “Pressure Relieving and Depressuring Systems” is an internationally recognized engineering standard used to design pressure relief systems, disposal systems (e.g.,

flares), and depressuring systems (ANSI/API Standard 521, 2013).

**What is the temperature of API 521 relieving?** The calculated relief temperature is the temperature, when the relief valve starts to lift. This is coinciding with the design/set pressure and therefore somewhat lower than, what is predicted by the API 521 relief sizing, which has assumed that relieving conditions are at 121% of the design/set pressure.

**What is PSV sizing as per API 521?** The PSV will have a set pressure of 1951 kPag. As per API 521, the fire case scenario considers an allowable overpressure of 2360.7 kPag (21% overpressure). The vessel is considered to be filled at 70% capacity for this scenario.

**What is the purpose of the overpressure valve?** A pressure relief valve is a mechanical device which allows a gas or liquid to escape from a section of a fluidic system when the pressure exceeds a predetermined limit.

**How do you calculate allowable overpressure?** Allowable overpressure is established from the accumulation permitted by the ASME Code, and depends on the relationship between set pressure and MAWP; allowable overpressure % =  $(MAWP + \text{accumulation} - \text{set pressure}) / \text{set pressure}$ .

**What is overpressure limit?** Overpressure refers to the maximum pressure value a transducer can withstand without affecting performance; it can also refer to a situation where the pressure value exceeds the limits.

**How long does an API last?** By default, Azure OpenAI API keys expire every six months. If an API key is expired, you need to regenerate it. It is recommended to set an expiration time for security reasons. If you create a key programmatically using the Azure Management API, you can also specify an expiration date for the key.

**What is the pressure in a blowdown tank?** Blowdown tank shall be constructed in accordance with the ASME Code Section VIII, Division 1 for a maximum allowable working pressure of 150 psig and shall be “U” stamped and registered with the National Board. Shell and head thickness shall be 3/8” (.375”).

**What is the average blowdown of a PSV?** Blowdown is the difference between set pressure and reseating pressure of a safety valve expressed as a percentage of set

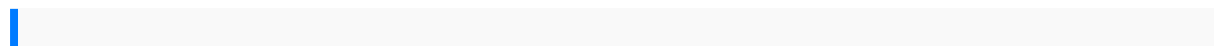
pressure. Typical blowdown values as defined in codes and standards are -7% and -10%, ranging from -4% to -20% depending on the code and service (steam, gas or liquid).

**What is API 2000 used for?** This standard covers the normal and emergency vapor venting requirements for aboveground liquid petroleum or petroleum products storage tanks and aboveground and underground refrigerated storage tanks designed for operation at pressures from full vacuum through 103.4 kPa (ga) (15 psig).

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**What is the API standard for pressure relief valves?** API 527 – Seat Tightness of Pressure Relief Valves. API 527 describes tests to determine the seat tightness of metal and soft-seated pressure relief valves. Valves of conventional, bellows, and pilot-operated designs are covered. Acceptable leakage rates are defined.



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