

# Api 521 5th edition agomat

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**What is the difference between API 2000 and API 521?** Because the origin/basis of API 521 and API 2000 fire equations are different and the scope of the equipment design codes are different, the fire exposure guidance API 521 and API 2000 can neither be interchanged nor compared (i.e., use API 521 for pressure vessels and API 2000 for storage tanks).

**What is API 521 standard?** API 521 – Pressure-Relieving Guide. API 521 is designed to aid in the selection of the system that is most appropriate for the risks and circumstances involved in various installations. This standard provides guidelines for: ? Examining the principal causes of overpressure. ? Determining individual relieving rates.

**What is the difference between API 521 and 520?** In beirf, API 521 included "Pressure Relieving and Depressuring Systems" and discuess about overpresuure scenarios and relevant relief loads determination; while API 520 included sizing and installation of the pressue relieving devices. Then, obviously API 520 is applied for sizing the pressure relieving devices...

**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.

**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 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.

**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 API standard stand for?** Since 1924, the American Petroleum Institute has been a cornerstone in establishing and maintaining standards for the worldwide oil and natural gas industry.

**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 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 the API 520 used for?** This standard covers methods of installation for pressure- relief devices (PRDs) for equipment that has a maximum allowable working pressure (MAWP) of 15 psig (1.03 barg or 103 kPAg) or greater.

**What is the European equivalent of API 520?** The governing standards and recommended practises are API 520 (USA) and EN4126 (Europe). API 520 incorporates more detail on correction factors (more conservative) for back pressure and viscosity, hence is the most widely used for valve sizing.

**What is the API 521 guideline?** 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 API 521 sizing?** API 521 is addressing a generic size for fire zoning around equipment which is exposed to a fire. The size of this fire envelope in API 521 has been specified about 12.5 horizontally and 7.6m vertically from a sustained pool level.

**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 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 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 the minimum height for a flare stack?** Flare. Diameter of the flare stack needs to be at least 6". Height of flare stack has to be at least 40' for safety reasons depending on the amount of gas that is expected to be flared. Flare must be equipped with a check valve and it must also have an autoignition system.

**What is the best purge gas?** Argon: Argon is the most commonly preferred purging gas by welders when using a TIG or manual welding method. It provides the necessary blanket when welding stainless steel pipes to prevent contamination.

**What does purge gas do?** Purging of gas lines When natural gas pipelines are put into service, the air in the line must be purged. This eliminates the risk of a dangerous air/natural gas combination that can form flammable mixtures within the pipeline.

**What is the pressure for purge system?** What is the pressure requirement? Most purging applications require a minimum enclosure pressure of 0.10 inches (2.5 mm) of water. One psi is equal to 2.75 inches of water. In some circumstances, a minimum enclosure pressure of 0.50 inches (12.7 mm) of water is required to protect against ignitable dust.

**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).

**How is PSV size calculated?** In principle PSV sizing should be straightforward: Estimate the fire heat duty using API 521 correlations or a more detailed heat transfer model. Both approaches depend on the vessel wetted area, environmental parameters, heat transfer coefficients, etc.

**What is the average blowdown rate?** Blowdown rates typically range from 4% to 8% of boiler feedwater flow rate, but can be as high as 10% when makeup water has a high solids content. Assume that the installation of an automatic blowdown control system (see page 2) reduces your blowdown rate from 8% to 6%.

**What is API 521?** This standard is applicable to pressure-relieving and vapor depressuring systems. Although intended for use primarily in oil refineries, it is also applicable to petrochemical facilities, gas plants, liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities, and oil and gas production facilities.

**What is API in simple words?** API stands for Application Programming Interface. In the context of APIs, the word Application refers to any software with a distinct function. Interface can be thought of as a contract of service between two applications. This contract defines how the two communicate with each other using requests and responses.

**What does API stand for in fuel?** The API (American Petroleum Institute) number is a unique number assigned to every oil and gas well. It is used by agencies to identify and track oil and gas wells. Every oil and gas well permitted in West Virginia

since 1929 has been issued an API number.

**What is the difference between API 2000 and API 520?** 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 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).

**What is API 526?** API STD 526 defines the materials that must be used in the main parts of the safety valve such as body, bonnet, spring, flange and nozzle depending on the temperature and pressure that the valve is subjected at the opening moment.

**What is the API standard for PSV testing?** 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. 3.

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terminals, petrochemical facilities, gas plants, and other petroleum production facilities.

**What is API 3000?** The API 3000™ LC/MS/MS System is an enhanced high performance triple quadrupole mass spectrometer with applications in protein and peptide analysis, small molecule analysis in drug metabolism and pharmacokinetic studies, and n-in-one cassette dosing analysis.

**How many API standards are there?** As a leading association with over 800 produced standards, API offers training and certification programs for workers in the industry.

**What is API 571?** API 571 discusses damage mechanisms applicable to oil refineries; but can also be applied to petrochemical and other industrial applications.

**What is API 623?** The API 623 standard covers the requirements for globe valve used in the downstream refinery industry for oil and gas. Specifically, the standard specifies a thicker walled construction and mandates low emission performance unless otherwise specified when compared against ASME B16. 34 valves.

**What is API 573?** API RP 573 covers a variety of different topics related to boilers and heaters, including a list of common boiler and heater designs and types, mechanical integrity and reliability programs, and various topics related to inspection, such as the purpose of inspection and inspector qualifications.

**What is the difference between PSV and Prv?** While the term PRV is sometimes used interchangeably with PSV, there is a difference between the two. A PRV opens gradually in relation to the pressure, while a PSV is opened suddenly once the pressure hits a certain level in order to avoid over pressurization and a potential process safety incident.

**What is the difference between API and ASME?** API codes and standards are typically developed by technical committees, consisting of experts from the oil and gas industry. ASME, on the other hand, follows a similar committee-based approach but with a broader range of expertise, given its wide industry coverage.

**What is API 576?** Describes the inspection and repair practices for automatic pressure relieving devices commonly used in the oil and petrochemical industries. As

a guide to the inspection and repair of these devices in the user's plant, it is intended to ensure their proper performance.

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