

**MSS SP-99-1994**  
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# Instrument Valves

**Standard Practice**  
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This MSS Standard Practice was developed under the consensus of the MSS Technical Committees 115 and the MSS Coordinating Committee. The content of this Standard Practice is the result of the efforts of competent and concerned volunteers to provide an effective, clear, and non-exclusive specification that will benefit the industry as a whole. This MSS Standard Practice is intended as a basis for common practice by the manufacturer, the user, and the general public. The existence of an MSS Standard Practice does not in itself preclude the manufacture, sale, or use of products not conforming to the Standard Practice. Mandatory conformance is established only by reference in a code, specification, sales contract, or public law, as applicable.

Substantive changes in this 1994 edition are “flagged” by parallel bars as shown on the margins of this paragraph. The specific detail of the change may be determined by comparing the material flagged with that in the previous edition.

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## INSTRUMENT VALVES

### 1. SCOPE

1.1 This Standard Practice applies to small valves and manifolds developed for and predominantly used in instrument, control and sampling piping systems. It covers steel and alloy valves of 1" nominal pipe size and smaller, and pressure ratings of 10,000 psi and lower at 100°F.

1.2 This Standard Practice applies to instrument valve designs including but not limited to needle valves, packless valves, ball valves, plug valves, check valves and manifold valves. Instrument valves are generally of proprietary design; this Standard Practice is not intended to define or limit designs, construction, performance, envelope dimensions, or valve types.

1.3 The application of valve type, size, rating, materials of construction, and suitability for the service are the responsibility of the purchaser and are outside the scope of this standard.

1.4. The manufacturer shall provide pressure ratings for temperatures above 100°F. This temperature is the temperature of the pressure-containing shell of the component. In general, this temperature is the same as that of the contained fluid. Use of a pressure rating corresponding to a temperature other than that of the contained fluid is the responsibility of the user, subject to the requirements of applicable codes and regulations.

### 2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 General. Definitions given in MSS SP-96 apply to this Standard Practice.

2.2 Instrument valves: Valves designed for use in instrument, control and sampling piping systems, (e.g., see ASME B31.1, Article 122.3).

2.3 Instrument piping: Piping used to connect instruments to main piping or other instruments.

2.4 Control piping: Piping used to interconnect pneumatically or hydraulically operated control apparatus, or to signal transmission systems.

2.5 Sampling piping: Piping used for the collection of samples (such as steam, water, oil, gas, and chemicals) from process systems.

2.6 Manifold valve: Two or more instrument valves fabricated into a single valve body.

2.7 Cold working pressure rating: The maximum allowable working pressure of a valve at ambient conditions (-20°F to 100°F), abbreviated CWP.

2.8 Pressure boundary parts: The following items are defined to be pressure boundary parts. Each item may not apply to all valve designs.

- a) Body
- b) Bonnet
- c) Union Nut
- d) Body to Bonnet Bolting
- e) Body Bolting

2.9 Packless Valve: A valve with a diaphragm or bellows stem seal instead of a packing or O-ring seal at the stem.