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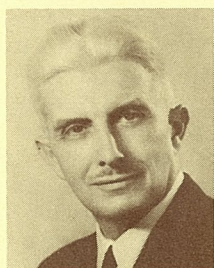
LET'S REPLACE INCOMPETENT ADMINISTRATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES SO WE CAN SURVIVE

FREDERICK KRAISSL, JR., M. PHIL., P.E.

Chairman

The Kraissl Company, Inc.

The first priority mandate of our Constitution is to provide for the common defense. Our representatives in Washington from the highest level



CONSULTING
ENGINEER

KRAISSL ASSOCIATES

down have not done this, in my opinion. We have supplied in this publication data permitted for this purpose by the American Security Council showing how we have been eclipsed and superseded in defense capability. There is apparently a willingness to permit us to be vulnerable to attack. This, in our opinion, calls for replacement of those responsible by others, who will remedy the situation expeditiously and without argument.

Even the pacifists, so called liberals and other proponents of defense cuts must want to survive. They have families and individuals they love whom they would not wish annihilated in an inferno of atomic conflagration. They have demonstrated their incompetence by failing to protect us and should either be replaced by vote, recall or impeachment.

There is no time to waste in debate or indecision. This is long past. Other programs are meaningless unless the priority of survival of our country is assured. Administrators including senators and members of the House of Representatives must have the strength of character to see that first things come first. All programs except those related to defensive survival should be shelved until we again become capable of defending the country against attack. The Department of Defense should be given the go ahead on whatever it needs to insure our survival and forget entirely any loss of face or political pres-

tige by cancelling summit talks or other appeasement gestures. We have gotten ourselves in this state by being willing to reduce our defenses hoping others could be induced to follow suit. This might have been a legitimate gesture if all countries desired peace and had abandoned war as a national policy.

We know that other nations have built up their armaments in all departments, many times beyond any conceivable defense requirements. Their motives need not be subject for discussion or dissention. Our position should be that in the presence of known facts, we must build our defenses to more than counteract the attack capability of any country or a combination of them that might desire our destruction.

We always lose at the conference table, probably because we do not question the sincerity of other conferees, who merely use our credulity to gain time to accomplish their objectives.

If the efficiency of anti-missiles is conceded, these should be re-installed immediately and our country ringed with silo locations and others set up on a series of mobile platforms, so they could be immediately positioned in a new location not identified on any spy map.

The mad philosophy of mutual air destruction policy should be abandoned and one of survival substituted. All arms from Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard should be brought up to a strength of combat readiness to meet known threats to our existence.

After this is done and not before we can again consider social programs.

OUR DISAPPEARING ASSETS

In many of the states that were the cradle of our war to achieve independence, the skies opened up on July 4, 1978, and wept for our lost achievement, the United States Canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

This is, as it should be, as the loss of a great asset should be mourned and not celebrated.

The SENATORS who voted to give away our Canal should be replaced. Some may be coming up for reelection if they were not eliminated in the primaries. If you do not have their voting record, you can probably get it

from the local American Legion Post.

A recapitulation of the current situation may have justification if it can cause us to revise our course. Our bureaucrats have loaded us with socialized programs, so that the carrying taxes are breaking the backs of workers. One of the least justified is the one permits loafers capable of working and needed in industry to draw unemployment compensation and to crown the ignominy, not subject to taxation.

Unemployment statistics must keep such parasites in this status, so that true unemployment figures are probably fictitious. Going past the welfare hand-out lines would be good discipline for any taxpayer. In the one observed, some participants had brought along folding chairs so they could enjoy the wait in comfort. Qualification for this status is made easy as employers reporting absenteeism are not encouraged and the former employee works just long enough to be eligible for this handout. Naturally, such individuals will vote for those making this possible, so the scandal goes on.

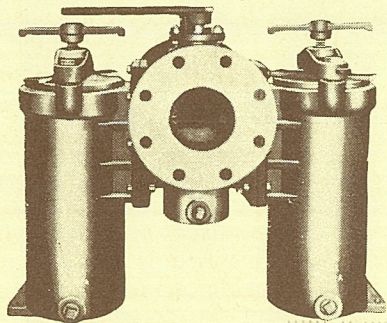
It is reliably reported that the individual who was responsible for taking the short morning religious bible readings out of our schools is now initiating an active campaign to take "In God We Trust" off our coins. The history of most nations has indicated that when allegiance to the Almighty has been discontinued, that nation goes into decline. I suppose that the next attack will be on the phrase "One Nation Under God" in our pledge of allegiance to the flag. We must all recognize that public education has gone backwards. The current product does not compare favorably with that of the past in spite of fantastically escalated educational costs. This is partially due to the fact that the standards have been lowered, so that those who could not have qualified in the past can now be advanced and graduated. The word upgrading seems unknown in the public educational field.

The social graces are being downgraded. Attire and deportment including lack of cleanliness that would not have been tolerated in the past, are consistently evident in public places, making proximity in public transportation systems most undesirable and by the obvious spending habits of those involved,

It is not a matter of finance, but evidence of the deterioration of self respect.

This is in line with Rule H of the Communist Rules for Revolution to destroy us from within, and the trend must be reversed.

THE AVAILABLE VARIETY OF KRAISSL TRANSFER VALVES



CLASS 72 SERIES

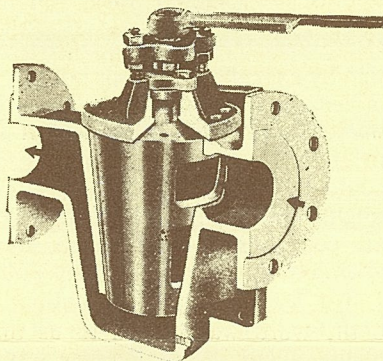
We feel that we are the originators of transfer valves of our type since they came into being as the valve center of our three piece construction duplex separators. As no other organization, to our knowledge, has offered a three piece construction duplex separator of the plug valve type we feel that our claim has merit. There is much to be said for three piece construction separators. The valve center is the most expensive part and a complete unit is not ruined if someone carelessly drops a heavy cast iron unit and knocks off a foot. The assembly provides heavy reinforcement around the junction of the valve and side body and since this construction minimizes unequal wall thickness there is no question that this provides very strong construction reminiscent of a high pressure autoclave. To make these compact, the junction with the side body was a special rectangular flange shown in the illustration and is a current design listed as a standard component of these separators by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

CLASS A RECTANGULAR FLANGED SIDE PORTS

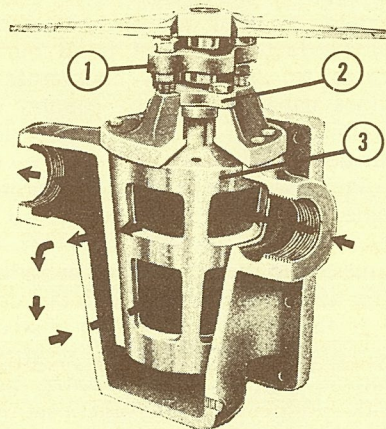
CLASS 72 A SERIES

Many of our customers originated by employing our regular rectangular flanged valve center sections for the various services for which transfer valves are used, and in general these are needed where an In and Out flow must be channelled through one of two duplicate filters, heat exchangers, or similar installations requiring continuous service so that one assembly can be cleaned or serviced while the other is in operation. Since we designed these units we felt we had the prerogative and obligation of setting up specifica-

tion standards which include testing them at working pressure plus fifty percent in accordance with regular ASTM standards. Many customers still employ the valves with rectangular side ports as the pressure drop is less, and they are also less costly. Such customers merely cut out rectangular steel plates with port cut-outs and weld them on the shells of the companion parts.



FLANGED VALVE IN ONE POSITION



SCREWED VALVE IN SECOND POSITION

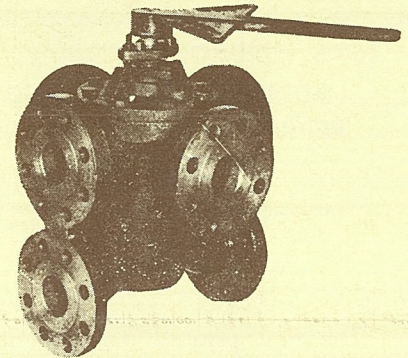
FEATURES

1. Independent adjustable locking flange.
2. Accessible stuffing box gland.
3. Tapered valve plug designed for uninterrupted flow.

CLASS AA VALVES

As early as 1960 some of our customers requested us to supply these valves with side ports that would mate with standard ASA flanges. We explained that they would be more costly due to increased weight and more complicated cores. Furthermore, increased pressure drop would result as flow direction would be forced to change by an equivalent number of elbows, also, the more compact we made the valve the greater this would be aggravated. We early recognized that pressure drop should be minimized within economic limits, so we adopted as a standard,

internal channels of not less than the area of the nominal pipe size of each valve. Right here it might be well to explain our concept of the plug valve. There is no question that a true plug valve is probably less susceptible to leakage than any other as it takes up its own wear. It is the type of valve used, when made from glass, that has been found to hold the highest attainable vacuum with mercury vapor pumps.



CLASS 72AA VALVE ASSEMBLY

The more the departure from the bearing and sealing surface of a classic plug valve, the greater the tendency toward seepage from the high pressure to the low pressure side. However it is appreciated that the internal porting reduces the continuity of surface and the requirement of "no shut off" tends in the same direction. However we still emphasize that good bearing and sealing surfaces are desirable, and we have endeavored to maintain them without constricting our port specifications. We believe some competitors have gone too far by using what we term "key" construction for what we supply as a plug. Let us explain this as follows. From basic physics we learn that the fact that makes skating possible is that a person's weight concentrated on a narrow blade of minimum area causes a high build up of pressure and liquifies the solid ice under it so that actually a person is skating on a film of water which minimizes friction. This operates to disadvantage with a key type valve. The positive pressure is concentrated on the relatively small section of the key, making it a point of high friction just about mandating a lifting jack to raise the key from its seat so that it may be turned. With the plug type valve, the use of a lifting jack can be relegated, for many purposes, to dissimilar metals that might gall or score each other, or to such exceedingly high pressures that this possibility should be minimized. In any event the better sealing and bearing surfaces of the plug type valve as contrasted with the key type should reduce seepage from the high pressure to the low pressure side, as well as minimizing galling or scoring when lifting jack assemblies should not be required.

DESIGNED FOR CONTINUOUS FLOW.
PORT INTERCONNECTIONS -
IN POSITION SHOWN - 1 & 2, 3 & 4
IN OTHER POSITION - 1 & 2, 3 & 4.

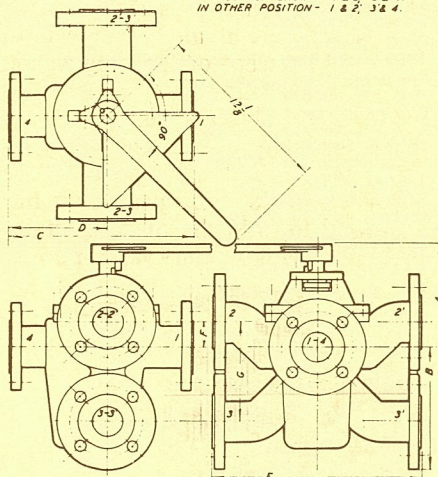


TABLE OF DIMENSIONS - INCHES													
MODEL	SIZE	FLG. DIA.	BC DIA.	NO. BOUL.	RF DIA.	MIN. AMPL. FLOWGHT	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
150# ASA FLANGES - 230 PSIG. MAX. W.P.													
72-37	1/2	5 3/8	4 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	9 3/8	10 1/2	1 6 3/8		
72-39	3/4	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	1 7 1/2		
72-41	1	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	14 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	1 8 1/2		
72-43	1 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	16 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	1 9 1/2		
72-47	2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	1 10 1/2		
300# ASA FLANGES - 600 PSIG. MAX. W.P.													
72-37	1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	1 7 1/2		
72-39	3/4	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	14 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	1 8 1/2		
72-41	1	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	16 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	1 9 1/2		
72-43	1 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	1 10 1/2		
72-47	2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	20 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	1 11 1/2		
600# ASA FLANGES - 1200 PSIG. MAX. W.P. (300° F. MAX. TEMP.)													
72-37	1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	14 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	1 8 1/2		
72-39	3/4	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	16 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	1 9 1/2		
72-41	1	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	1 10 1/2		
72-43	1 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	20 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	1 11 1/2		
72-47	2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	1 12 1/2		
PLUS: R.F. ON 150# & 300# FLGS. & 1/2" R.F. ON 600# FLGS.													

CLASS AAA VALVES STEEL CONSTRUCTION

Although we consider it our prerogative to set up specification standards for our valves, we are always glad to comply with customers' requirements. We do not regard our transfer valves as a fitting due to their more important engineering functions. Consequently we do not regard ANSI specifications relating to fittings, as apply to our valves. However some customers have desired that the flanges on our valves conform to rigid ANSI specifications of fittings. We have attempted to obtain a consensus of these desires and have included them in the triple A specifications of our valves.

CLASS 72-AAA STEEL VALVES PER APPLICABLE ANSI SPECS.

PORT FLANGES PER ANSI B16.5 - 1977

1. Hydrotest — para. 8.3, p.9; table 3, p. 18.
2. Serrated flange raised faces—Para. 6.3.4.1., p. 5.
3. Flange thickness—Tables 10, 13, 19; Pp. 38 8.39, 42 & 43, 50 & 51; Para. 6.3, P. 5.
4. Back spot. facing — Para. 6.5, P. 6.

We hope the foregoing gives a clear presentation of our desire to meet the requirements of all customers and explains why there is a price differential between our valves of these differing specifications.

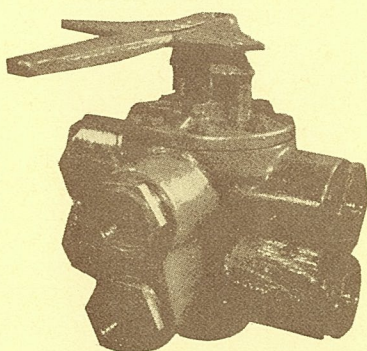
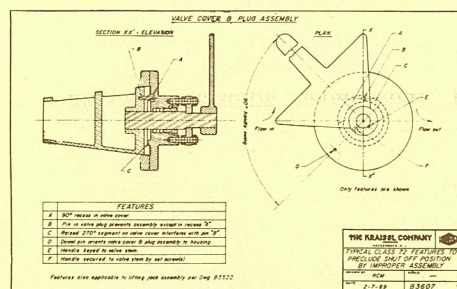
Some time ago, one of our customers told us a sad story that involved a competitive valve. This valve was part of a lubricating system that supplied lubrication to many thousand dollar turbine. It seems that the maintenance crew decided it was time to take the valve apart for either an inspection or service. When it was reassembled, it was put together in reverse so that when it was expected that lubrication would be supplied, the reverse occurred. The lubricating supply was shut off and the multi-thousand dollar turbine was the victim.

So the word was passed to us that we better get on the job with ours so a device could be supplied that within human foreseeable limitations, misassembly would be precluded.

We did and patent No. 3,567,181 under which we are licensed by Kraissl Associates covers this arrangement shown in the indicated drawing. It is on our valves of current manufacture and we have ordered it as a component of our duplex separators.

Like most practical devices, it is simple. There is a pin on the top of the rotary valve plug that rides in a recessed quadrant in the cover plate with a dowel in the cover plate fixing its position with reference to the housing. It was approved by the customer who experienced the disaster and continues to be one of its users.

U. S. PATENT NO. 3,567,181



CLASS 72 THREADED PORT VALVES

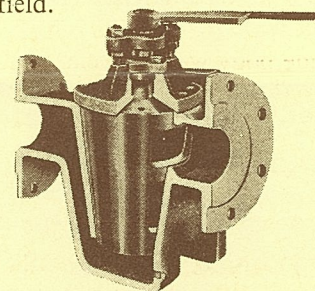
More recently some customers have required these valves with threaded ports both inlet and outlet and side ports. These are available in irons. 3/4" to 2 1/2" inclusive in cast iron and steel construction.

THREE PIECE CONSTRUCTION VALVES

Previously we have advised that we have planned three piece construction valves. Sizes have been completed up to and including the four inch size. Dimensionally, they are interchangeable with the integral series valves except the three inch size. This size could not be compressed within the current integral dimensions without increasing flow resistance. This should not be a major problem if piping has not been made up in advance for the integral unit.

We find that the three piece construction valve can be supplied at the same user price as the three piece construction duplex separators, of which the valve is part of the Underwriter listed assembly, and like them they have similar advantages. Castings can be supplied with wall thickness of great uniformity. The production of the components can be distributed among foundries that are best suited to making them as the components are less complicated, and the components can be machined on separate machines at the same time, so that while the man hours per unit are greater, the time for completion is less.

We are attaching drawings and dimension sheets so that you can decide which will best meet your needs. All are manufactured under Kraissl Patents, which have minimized trouble in the field.



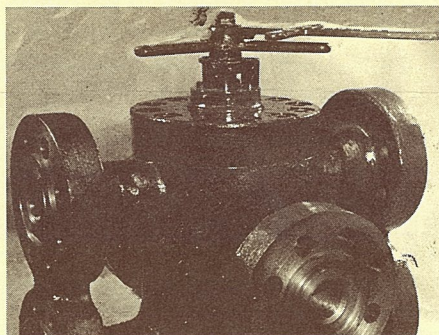
CLASS 72 VALVE ASSEMBLIES BULLETIN A1869

MODEL	SIZE	A	B	C	D	E
72-32AA	1	11	4 1/2	9 3/8	4 1/2	5 1/2
72-37AA	1 1/2	11	4 1/2	9 3/8	4 1/2	5 1/2
72-39AA	2	13 1/8	6 1/8	11 1/2	6 1/4	7 1/4
72-41AA	2 1/2	13 1/8	6 1/8	11 1/2	6 1/4	7 1/4
72-43AA	3	15 1/8	7 1/8	13 1/2	7 1/4	8 1/4
72-47AA	4	18 1/8	9 1/8	16 1/2	9 1/4	10 1/4
72-49AA	5	20 1/8	10 1/8	18 1/2	10 1/4	11 1/4
72-51AA	6	25 1/8	12 1/8	21 1/2	12 1/4	13 1/4

A REALLY HIGH PRESSURE VALVE

The latest and highest pressure so far for which a need was indicated is six thousand pounds working pressure which according to ASME standards would require 9,000 pounds test. So the pressure is really going up.

While the machining of these valves is carefully regulated, it has always been our belief that to obtain the best seal, especially with the higher pressures, the plug should be lapped on its seat in the valve housing. To accomplish this with reproducible results our tool section designed and built the lapping machine which is now in use. It is powered by our design Kraissl hydraulic pumps and semi-movement rotating mechanisms.



With pressure requirements in industry constantly going up, our friends and customers are suggesting valves designed to accommodate. We are always glad to make these available when we are convinced the demand is sufficiently stabilized to justify the considerable investment in patterns, tools, jigs and fixtures to produce them. We constantly solicit your desires in such matters as grouped with others we could well have the justification needed to proceed. In this connection, it may well be that we have already completed the model desired.

SALES REPRESENTATION

HOME OFFICE

We have reserved the areas of Connecticut, Metropolitan New York, including the Hudson Valley, Long Island, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania less Philadelphia District for coverage by Kraissl Company personnel.

Northeast Region

Boston-Cooper Corp.
Manor Parkway
Salem Ind. Pkwy., Salem, N. H. 03079
Capt. C. V. Watson
Maiden Cove Lane
Cape Elizabeth, Maine 04107

Eastern Region

Filtration Unlimited
Buffalo & John Streets
Akron, N. Y. 14001
R. C. White Co.
3065 Enterprise Blvd.
Bethel Park, Pa. 15102
Gelman Industrial Equipment
1327 Barton Drive
Fort Washington, Pa. 19034
Jobe & Co., Inc.
2857 Greenmount Ave.
Baltimore, Md. 21218

Southeast Region

Power Equipment Co.
1307 West Main St.
Richmond, Va. 23201
Dillon Supply Company — Main Office
Raleigh, N. C. 27602
Dillon Supply Company
Durham, No. Carolina 27702
Dillon Supply Company
Rocky Mt., No. Carolina 27801
Dillon Supply Company
Goldsboro, No. Carolina 27530
Dillon Supply Company
Charlotte, No. Carolina 28201
Boiler Supply Company, Inc.
490 Craighead Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37204
601 Van St., N. W.
Knoxville, Tenn. 37921
Applied Engineering Co., Inc.
P. O. Box 506, Orangeburg, S. C. 29115
Spotswood Parker & Co.
721 Miami Cir. NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30324
Florida Filters, Inc.
5570 N. E. 4th Ave., Miami, Fla. 33137
Procter & Co.
Box 26158
Birmingham, Ala. 35226

North Central Region

Comb & Groves, Inc.
336 W. Eight Mile Rd.
Ferndale, Mich. 48220
Hetler Equipment Co.
P. O. Box 1904
Grand Rapids, Mich. 49501

Central Region

M. Huffman Sales Co.
3404 Upton Ave.
Toledo, Ohio 43613
W. G. Taylor Co.
1900 Euclid Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115
The Jordan Engineering Co.
P. O. Box 30071
Cincinnati, Ohio 45230
T. A. Heidenreich Co., Inc.
2525 E. 54th Street
Indianapolis, Ind. 46220
Tobra Engineering Co.
5438 Milwaukee Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60630
A. K. Howell Co.
2683 S. Big Bend Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63143

South Central Region

Creole Engineering Co.
P. O. Box 23159, Harahan, La. 70183
Jack Tyler Engineering Co.
6112 Patterson Ave.
Little Rock, Ark. 72209
Albert Sterling & Assoc., Inc.
P. O. Box 66099, Houston, Texas 77006

Northwest Region

Baxter-Rutherford, Inc.
P. O. Box 24324 Terminal Annex
Seattle, Washington 98134

Western Region

Jav Besore & Assoc.
1690 Plymouth St.
Mountain View, Cal. 94043
Power Engineering Co.
364 W. North 600th St.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110
Killam Gas Burner Co.
1240 S. Bannock St.
Denver, Colorado 80223

Southwest Region

Wagner Hydraulic Equip. Co.
2089 Westwood Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90025
Engineered Sales Co.
5150 N. 16th St., Suite A-126
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

Canada—Ontario and Quebec Provinces

Kirk Equipment Ltd.
375 Victoria Ave.
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3Z 2N1
P. O. Box 508
Knowlton, Quebec, Canada
K. C. Hamilton Equip. Ltd. — Marine

Canada—British Columbia Province

Les Hall Filter Service Ltd.
346 E. Esplanade
North Vancouver, B. C. V7L 1A4

Canada—Alberta Province

H. F. Clarke Limited
5220-1A Street S. E.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Hawaii

Foster Equipment Co.
719 Ahua St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96803

Mexico

Ingenieria Termo Industrial, S. A.
Apartado 20-360
Mexico 20, D. F., Mexico

THE KRAISSL COMPANY

INCORPORATED

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