Subsea Hydraulic Ball Valves

Features

- Working pressure up to 20,000 psig (1379 bar)
- Maximum external pressure: 6,000 psig (414 bar)
- Hydraulic supply pressure: 3,000 psig (207 bar)
- $\odot\,$ Working temperature: 0 to 200°F (-17.8 to 93°C)
- ◎ High tensile 316 stainless steel or S17400 stainless steel f or valve body and S17400 for hydraulic actuator
- © Fluorocarbon FKM O-ring and PEEK seal provide excellent resistance against chemicals, heat and abrasion
- $\ensuremath{\mathbb{O}}$ Three types of hydraulic actuators (YC, YO, YXTD) available
- Maximum water depth: 13,800 ft. (4200 m)





Subsea Hydraulic Ball Valves (3-way)

Subsea Hydraulic Ball Valves (2-way)

Working Principle

2-way (90° on-off)

FITOK

YC: Hydraulic to open, single acting with spring return (Normally Closed)

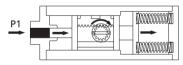
Hydraulic pressure applied to port P1 forces the piston to move towards right and compress the spring, causing a clockwise rotation by 90 degrees. The valve fully opens.

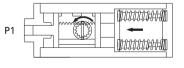
Following loss of hydraulic pressure on port P1, the compressed spring forces the piston to move towards left, causing a counterclockwise rotation by 90 degrees. The valve closes.

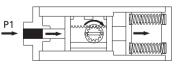
YO: Hydraulic to closed, single acting with spring return (Normally Open)

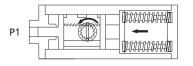
Hydraulic pressure applied to port P1 forces the piston to move towards right and compress the spring, causing a clockwise rotation by 90 degrees. The valve closes.

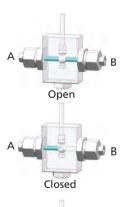
Following loss of hydraulic pressure on port P1, the compressed spring forces the piston to move towards left, causing a counterclockwise rotation by 90 degrees. The valve fully opens.

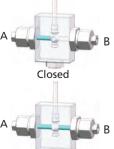












Open

G-12 Subsea Valves

Fittings

Line Filters

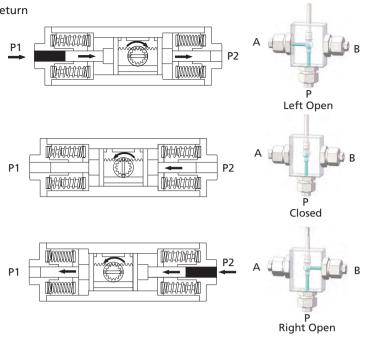
3-way (180° switching)

YXTD: 180° Normally Closed, double acting with spring return

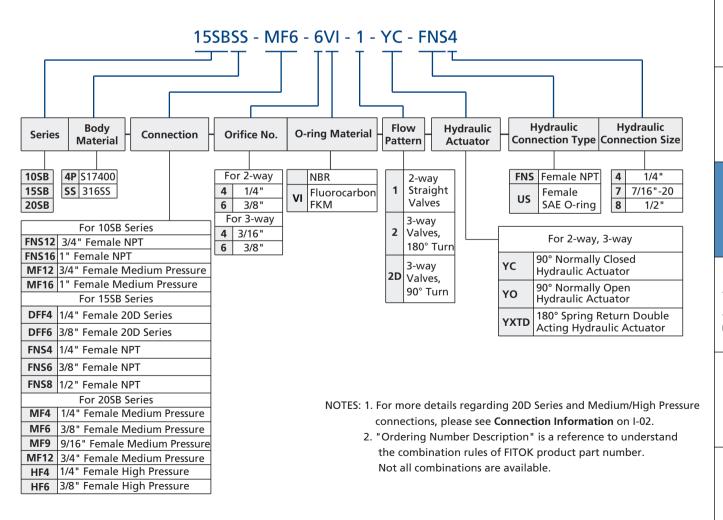
Hydraulic pressure applied to port P1 forces the piston to move towards right and compress the spring, causing a clockwise rotation by 90 degrees. The flow is allowed from bottom inlet port P to outlet A.

Following loss of hydraulic pressure on port P1, the compressed spring forces the piston to move towards left, causing a counterclockwise rotation by 90 degrees. The valve closes.

Hydraulic pressure applied to port P2 forces the piston to move towards left and compress the spring, causing a counterclockwise rotation by 90 degrees. The flow is allowed from bottom inlet port P to outlet B.



Ordering Number Description



Technical Information

Part Number Crossover Charts