



SUBHOLDING
REFINING & PETROCHEMICAL

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RP-ETS-PRO-DC-0001-01-2021

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DESIGN CRITERIA

AIR DRYER PACKAGE

ENGINEERING TECHNICAL STANDARDS & PROCEDURES PT KILANG PERTAMINA INTERNASIONAL DIREKTORAT PROYEK INFRASTRUKTUR

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Design Criteria establishes the minimum requirements for safe and reliable Design Criteria for Air Dryer Package that meets the needs of Projects.

2. SCOPE

2.1 This design criteria document covers the minimum mandatory requirements for the Air Dryer Package and accessories required for operation with a lifetime of 20 years.

2.2 This document covers the general design criteria requirement of new Air Dryer Package and the existing Air Dryer Package.

2.3 This document specifically covers the Instrument air product from Air Dryer package.

3. CONFLICTS AND DEVIATIONS

3.1 Any conflicts between this standard and other applicable Engineering Technical Standards & Procedures (ETSP), or OWNER standard, codes, and forms shall be resolved in writing by OWNER.

3.2 All direct requests to deviate from this standard (ETSP) in writing to OWNER, who shall follow internal OWNER procedure and forward such requests to OWNER for approval.

4. ABBREVIATIONS

4.1 Abbreviations used for this document shall

1. PENGANTAR

1.1 Design Kriteria ini menetapkan persyaratan minimum yang aman dan memiliki nilai kehandalan untuk Design Kriteria terkait *Air Dryer Package* yang memenuhi kebutuhan Proyek.

2. LINGKUP

2.1 Dokumen desain kriteria ini mencakup persyaratan wajib minimum untuk *Air Dryer Package* dan aksesoris yang diperlukan untuk pengoperasian dengan masa pakai 20 tahun.

2.2 Dokumen ini mencakup persyaratan kriteria desain umum *Air Dryer Package* baru dan Air Dryer Package yang sudah ada.

2.3 Dokumen ini secara khusus mencakup *Instrument air* product dari *Air Dryer Package*.


3. KONFLIK DAN DEVIASI

3.1 Apabila terdapat konflik antara standar ini dengan *Engineering Technical Standards & Procedures* (ETSP) yang berlaku lainnya, atau standar PEMILIK, *codes* dan formulir, maka harus diselesaikan secara tertulis oleh PEMILIK.

3.2 Semua permintaan penggunaan standar yang berbeda dari standar ini (ETSP), harus diajukan kepada PEMILIK secara tertulis dengan mengikuti prosedur internal PEMILIK untuk mendapatkan persetujuan.

4. SINGKATAN

4.1 Singkatan yang digunakan pada dokumen

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have the following definitions:

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ISA	International Studies Association
TEMA	Tubular Exchanger Manufacturer Association

ini harus memiliki definisi sebagai berikut:

ANSI	<i>American National Standards Institute</i>
ASME	<i>American Society of Mechanical Engineers</i>
ISA	<i>International Studies Association</i>
TEMA	<i>Tubular Exchanger Manufacturer Association</i>

5. DEFINITIONS

5.1 The following words shall have these special meanings when used herein:

OWNER	Owner of the Plant is defined as PT Kilang Pertamina Internasional.
CONTRACTOR/ CONSULTANT	Defined as The Organization to which PT Kilang Pertamina Internasional assign the work.
shall	Indicates that the statement is mandatory.
should	Indicates a recommendation.
Coalesce	The process wherein fine droplets of liquid oil and water combine to form large droplets.
Density	The mass of a given volume of gas, usually expressed in kg/m ³ at

5. DEFINISI

5.1 Penggunaan kata-kata berikut harus memiliki arti khusus sebagai berikut:

PEMILIK	Pemilik Kilang didefinisikan sebagai PT Kilang Pertamina Internasional.
KONTRAKTOR/ KONSULTAN	Didefinisikan sebagai Organisasi yang ditunjuk oleh di PT Kilang Pertamina Internasional untuk melakukan suatu pekerjaan.
<i>shall</i>	Menunjukkan bahwa pernyataan itu wajib.
<i>should</i>	Menunjukkan rekomendasi.
<i>Coalesce</i>	Proses di mana tetesan halus minyak cair dan air bergabung membentuk tetesan besar.
Densitas	Massa dari suatu volume gas tertentu, biasanya dinyatakan



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standard pressure and temperature conditions.

dalam kg/m^3 pada kondisi tekanan dan suhu standar.

Dew Point

The temperature at which the vapor in a space (at a given pressure) will condense (form liquid). Dew point of an air mixture is the temperature at which the highest boiling point constituent will start to condense.

Titik Embun

Temperature di mana uap air yang terkandung di udara ruang (pada tekanan tertentu) akan mengembun (berubah wujud menjadi liquid). Titik embun dari campuran udara adalah temperature yang mana konstituen titik didih tertinggi mulai mengembun.

Relative Humidity

The ratio of the actual partial vapor pressure in an air-vapor mixture to the saturated vapor pressure at the existing dry-bulb mixture temperature, usually expressed in percent.

Kelembaban Relatif

Rasio tekanan uap parsial aktual dalam campuran uap dengan udara, terhadap tekanan uap jenuhnya pada suhu campuran *dry-bulb*, biasanya dinyatakan dalam persen.

Specific Gravity

The ratio of the density of a given gas to the dry air, both measured at the same specified conditions of temperature and pressure, usually 15°C and 1 atm. It should also take into accountancy the compressibility deviation from a perfect gas.

Specific Gravity

Rasio massa jenis gas tertentu terhadap udara kering, keduanya diukur pada kondisi suhu dan tekanan sama, biasanya 15°C dan 1 atm. Gravitasi spesifik juga harus memperhitungkan deviasi kompresibilitas dari gas sempurna.


6. REFERENCE

6. REFERENSI

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality Standard for Instrument Air, ISA -S7.3, latest edition. 2. Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels, ASME Section VIII Div. I, latest edition. 3. Process Piping, ASME B31.3 latest edition. 4. Engineering Data Book, Gas Processor Suppliers Association. 5. Equipment Design Handbook for Refineries and Chemical Plants, Frank L. Evans, Jr. 6. Tubular Exchanger Manufacturer Association (TEMA), latest edition. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Quality Standard for Instrument Air, ISA -S7.3, latest edition.</i> 2. <i>Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels, ASME Section VIII Div. I, latest edition.</i> 3. <i>Process Piping, ASME B31.3 latest edition.</i> 4. <i>Engineering Data Book, Gas Processor Suppliers Association.</i> 5. <i>Equipment Design Handbook for Refineries and Chemical Plants, Frank L. Evans, Jr.</i> 6. <i>Tubular Exchanger Manufacturer Association (TEMA), latest edition.</i> |
|--|--|

7. DESIGN CRITERIA


7.1 General

1. The instrument air, in a specific application or cold environments, the utility air, should be dried to remove water from the air system. Water in the air system causes corrosion, blockages and freeze up. The only way to prevent condensation of water in air lines is to lower the dew point of the air in the system, which can only be achieved by drying the air.
2. The Air Dryer Package shall be able to meet the specification and demand for the instrument air to the total phase of Pertamina's Project.
3. The Air Dryer Package shall be designed and manufactured to maximum reliability standard. The cycle controller must be robust, well proven and suitable for a long-term trouble-free operation under the climatic condition

7. KRITERIA DESAIN

7.1 Umum

1. Instrument air, dalam aplikasi tertentu atau lingkungan dingin, utility air, harus dikeringkan untuk menghilangkan air dari sistem udara. Air di sistem udara menyebabkan korosi, penyumbatan, dan pembekuan. Satu-satunya cara untuk mencegah kondensasi air di saluran udara adalah dengan menurunkan titik embun udara di dalam sistem, yang hanya dapat dicapai dengan mengeringkan udara.
2. Air Dryer Package harus dapat memenuhi spesifikasi dan permintaan udara kering untuk seluruh fase Proyek Pertamina.
3. *Air Dryer Package* harus dirancang dan diproduksi dengan maximum reliability standard. Pengontrol siklus harus *robust*, terbukti dengan baik dan cocok untuk operasi long-term *trouble-free* di

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appertaining.

4. The Air Dryer system shall be skid mounted and fully pre-piped, prewired and pretested to minimize field installation and startup time.
5. Outlet of Air Dryer Package for Instrument Air shall meet the air quality parameter for dew point is -40°C at required pressure and for entrainment is oil free.
6. Equipment design criteria shall be according to the data sheet of each project.

7.2 Air Dryer Type

7.2.1. Adsorption (regenerative and deliquescent)

The most common method of drying air is adsorption. The two types of adsorption dryers are the heatless and heated regenerative ones.

a) Heatless regenerative desiccant dryer

Two types of desiccant, usually activated alumina or silica gel, are used in the heatless regenerative dryer. When the wet air passes through one of the towers, it dries the air by adsorbing moisture in the desiccant pores. At the same time, the other towers reactivated by diverting a portion of the dry air (from 7 to 17 percent of the total airflow rate) through a pressure throttling valve (to reduce the air pressure to

bawah kondisi iklim yang berlaku.

4. Sistem Pengering Udara harus *skid mounted* dan telah sepenuhnya *pre-piped* dan *prewired*, juga telah diuji sebelumnya untuk meminimalkan waktu pemasangan dan *startup* di lapangan.
5. Outlet dari Air Dryer Package untuk Instrument Air harus memenuhi parameter kualitas udara untuk titik embun -40°C pada tekanan yang dibutuhkan dan untuk *entrainment* harus bebas minyak.
6. Desain kriteria peralatan harus sesuai dengan data sheet masing-masing proyek.

7.2 Tipe Air dryer

7.2.1. Adsorpsi (regeneratif dan deliquescent)

Metode pengeringan udara yang paling umum adalah adsorpsi. Dua tipe pengering adsorpsi adalah *heatless* dan *heated regenerative*.

a) Heatless regenerative desiccant dryer

Dua jenis *desiccant*, biasanya alumina aktif atau silica gel, digunakan dalam *heatless regenerative dryer*. Ketika udara basah melewati salah satu menara, udara akan mengering dengan adsorpsi kelembapan di pori-pori desiccant. Pada saat yang sama, menara lainnya diaktifkan dengan mengalihkan sebagian dari udara kering (dari 7 menjadi 17 persen dari total laju aliran udara) melalui *pressure throttling valve* (untuk

atmosphere and to lower its dew point) and then through the desaturated desiccant bed. This air, with the moisture it has picked up from the regenerating tower, is vented to the atmosphere. When the desiccant in the first tower has become saturated, the second tower has been regenerated. The process is then automatically switched, so that the air is dried in the second tower while the first tower is being regenerated.

b) Heated regenerative desiccant dryer.

The heated regenerative desiccant dryer is similar to the heatless type, except for the addition of electrically-powered desiccant.

The procedure for drying the air is the same in both types. The difference occurs during the regeneration cycle. To lower the amount of purge air (usually only two to seven percent is required), heat is added to aid in the regenerating of desiccant. The usual dew point for this type of dryer is -40°C .

The advantage of the heated dryer, when compared to the heatless dryer, is a reduction in the required amount of purge air. The disadvantage of the heated dryer, when compared to the heatless dryer, are increased maintenance and the


mengurangi tekanan udara ke atmosfer dan untuk menurunkan titik embunnya) dan kemudian melalui lapisan pengering yang terdesaturasi. Udara ini, dengan kelembapan yang diambilnya dari regenerating tower, dibuang ke atmosfer. Jika desiccant di tower pertama sudah jenuh, tower kedua telah diregenerasi. Proses tersebut kemudian secara otomatis dialihkan, sehingga udara di tower kedua dikeringkan saat tower pertama diregenerasi.

b) Heated regenerative desiccant dryer.

Heated regenerative desiccant dryer mirip dengan jenis heatless, kecuali untuk tambahan dari electrically-powered desiccant.

Prosedur pengeringan udara sama untuk kedua jenis. Perbedaan tersebut terjadi selama siklus regenerasi. Untuk menurunkan jumlah *purge air* (biasanya hanya dibutuhkan dua sampai tujuh persen), panas ditambahkan untuk membantu meregenerasi *desiccant*. Titik embun biasa untuk *dryer* jenis ini adalah -40°C .

Keuntungan dari *heated dryer*, jika dibandingkan dengan *heatless dryer*, adalah pengurangan jumlah *purge air* yang dibutuhkan. Kerugian dari *heated dryer*, jika dibandingkan dengan *heatless dryer*, adalah peningkatan perawatan dan

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requirement of electricity. In most applications, the heatless dryer is used.

kebutuhan listrik. Di sebagian besar aplikasi, *the heatless dryer* digunakan.

7.2.2. Refrigerant

The refrigerant dryer lowers the dew point of the air by cooling the air. It causes the moisture to condense so that it can be removed in a separator. Then, the air is reheated.

These dryers are rated at either 10°C or 1.67°C dew points. Any lower dew point would freeze the condensate and block air flow. The refrigeration unit used in these dryers requires a continuous electrical supply during the operation. Other operating costs are minimal, except for some large flow capacity refrigerated dryer which may require a water to air heat exchanger. Since these unit are rarely used offshore, they will not be discussed further in this design manual.

7.2.2. Refrigerant

Refrigerant dryer menurunkan titik embun udara dengan mendinginkan udara. Hal itu menyebabkan uap air mengembun sehingga bisa dihilangkan di separator. Kemudian, udara dipanaskan kembali.

Dryer ini dirancang pada titik embun 10°C atau 1.67°C. Titik embun yang lebih rendah akan membekukan kondensat dan menghalangi aliran udara. Unit *refrigerant* yang digunakan dalam *dryer* ini membutuhkan pasokan listrik yang terus menerus selama pengoperasian. Biaya pengoperasian lainnya kecil, kecuali beberapa *large flow capacity refrigerated dryer* yang mungkin memerlukan *water to air heat exchanger*. Karena unit ini jarang digunakan di lepas pantai, unit ini tidak akan dibahas lebih lanjut dalam manual desain ini.

7.3 Regeneration Method

7.3.1. Method of desiccant regeneration shall be in accordance with the specification data sheet.

7.3.2. Method of desiccant regeneration shall operate such that air consumption is a minimum.


7.3.3. Air dryer type shall be Temperature Swing Absorber.

7.3 Metode Regenerasi

7.3.1. Metode regenerasi *desiccant* harus sesuai dengan spesifikasi data sheet.

7.3.2. Metode regenerasi *dessicant* harus beroperasi sedemikian rupa sehingga konsumsi udara minimum.

7.3.3. Tipe *air dryer* harus tipe *Temperature Swing Absorber*.

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7.4 Desiccant Tower

7.4.1. The dryer system shall include dual absorbing towers, each charged with a sufficient quantity of desiccant to continuously dry the air under the service conditions specified. Control of the unit shall be fully automatic in the event of power failure. The dryer failure mode shall maintain continuous airflow through the dryer.

7.4.2. The dryer size is based on the inlet air pressure and maximum inlet airflow, which is a combination of the required outlet and purge airflows.

7.4.3. The desiccant tower shall be designed, fabricated, inspected and tested in accordance with ASME Code Section VIII and any additional requirements specified on the Dryer Specification Sheet.

7.4.4. Each desiccant tower shall be fitted with fill and drain ports to facilitate filling and draining of desiccant without the need to disassemble the inlet or outlet piping. Fill nozzles shall be located at the top of vessel in such a way as to get flat settling of the desiccant.

7.4.5. Each desiccant tower shall be provided with removable stainless internal parts.

7.4.6. Desiccant towers and piping shall be protected for personnel safety if

7.4 Desiccant Tower

7.4.1. Sistem *dryer* harus mencakup *dual absorbing towers*, masing-masing diisi dengan jumlah *desiccant* yang cukup untuk mengeringkan udara secara terus menerus di bawah kondisi servis yang ditentukan. Pengendalian unit harus sepenuhnya otomatis jika terjadi *power failure*. Mode *dryer failure* harus menjaga agar udara dapat mengalir secara terus menerus melalui *dryer*.

7.4.2. Ukuran *dryer* didasarkan pada *inlet air pressure* dan *maximum inlet airflow* yang merupakan kombinasi dari aliran *outlet* and *purge airflows* yang diperlukan.

7.4.3. Desiccant Tower harus dirancang, dibuat, diperiksa dan diuji sesuai dengan ASME Code Bagian VIII dan persyaratan tambahan yang ditentukan pada *Dryer Specification Sheet*.

7.4.4. Setiap desiccant tower harus dilengkapi dengan ports pengisi dan pembuangan untuk memfasilitasi pengisian dan pengurusan desiccant tanpa perlu membongkar inlet atau outlet pipa. *Nozzle* pengisi harus ditempatkan di bagian atas *vessel* sedemikian rupa untuk mendapatkan lapisan rata dari desikan.

7.4.5. Setiap *desiccant tower* harus dilengkapi dengan bagian internal *stainless* yang dapat dilepas.

7.4.6. *Desiccant tower* dan perpipaan harus dilindungi untuk keselamatan personel jika suhu menara di atas

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tower temperature is above 40°C.

7.4.7. Each Tower shall be sized so that the air velocity through the bed during drying and regeneration cycles shall not unnecessarily disrupt or degrade the desiccant.

7.4.8. Towers shall not be used to support any interconnecting piping.

7.4.9. Flow direction shall be downward for drying service and upward for regeneration service.

7.5 Desiccant

7.5.1. The desiccant shall be selected to give the maximum life and resistance to deterioration under abnormal condition, for instance, high inlet moisture conditions, excessive regeneration temperature in addition to its adsorption duty.

7.5.2. The desiccant shall be designed in 5-years minimum life. The desiccant type, quantity, and manufacturer shall be in accordance with the Dryer Specification Sheet.

7.5.3. Supplier of desiccant has to state the anticipation of the desiccant life and yearly loss and guarantee.

7.6 Dryer Filters

7.6.1. Pre-filter and after-filter for air dryer package shall be provided to remove dust and any other

40°C.

7.4.7. Setiap tower harus berukuran sedemikian rupa sehingga kecepatan udara yang melalui lapisan selama siklus pengeringan dan regenerasi tidak akan mengganggu atau mendegradasi desiccant.

7.4.8. Tower tidak boleh digunakan untuk *men-support interconnecting piping* apa pun.

7.4.9. Arah aliran untuk service pengeringan harus mengarah ke bawah, sedangkan untuk service regenerasi harus mengarah ke atas.

7.5 Desiccant


7.5.1. Desiccant harus dipilih untuk memberikan masa pakai dan ketahanan maksimum terhadap kerusakan dalam kondisi abnormal, misalnya, kondisi kelembapan inlet yang tinggi, temperatur regenerasi yang berlebihan selain dari *duty* adsorpsinya.

7.5.2. Desiccant harus dirancang untuk waktu pemakaian minimum 5 tahun. Jenis, jumlah, dan produsen desiccant harus sesuai dengan *Dryer Specification Sheet*.

7.5.3. *Supplier desiccant* harus menyatakan antisipasi masa pakai *dryer*, dan *yearly loss*, serta jaminan.

7.6 Dryer Filter

7.6.1. *Pre-filter* dan *after-filter* untuk *air dryer package* harus disediakan untuk menghilangkan debu dan

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impurities.

7.6.2. The primary purpose of the pre-filter is to remove any entrained oil or water. Otherwise, the oil will be irreversibly adsorbed by the desiccant in the dryer, thus reducing drying efficiency and decreasing desiccant life.

7.6.3. The after filter should be installed to prevent dryer desiccant particles or dust from being carried over into the instrument air system.

7.6.4. The assembly shall be fitted with a drain port and automatic trap to drain off collected material.

7.6.5. Filter shall be sized for full design package and valve to permit isolation for element change out, without shutdown of the unit.

7.6.6. A pressure differential gauge shall be provided for each filter to indicate the need for any replacement of dirty filter cartridges.

7.7 Control and Instrumentation

7.7.1. The control system shall be supplied fully automatic with all necessary transformers. Control circuitry, timers and solenoid.

7.7.2. Failure mode shall be such that continuous airflow is always maintained.

7.7.3. Voltage levels shall be in accordance with the data sheets.

kotoran lainnya.

7.6.2. Tujuan utama *pre-filter* adalah untuk menghilangkan minyak atau air yang masuk. Jika tidak, minyak akan teradsorpsi secara *irreversible* oleh *desiccant* dalam *dryer*, sehingga akan mengurangi efisiensi pengeringan dan umur *desiccant*.

7.6.3. *After-filter* harus dipasang untuk mencegah partikel *dryer desiccant* atau debu terbawa ke dalam sistem *instrument air*.

7.6.4. Perakitan harus dilengkapi dengan port pembuangan dan trap otomatis untuk mengalirkan material yang dikumpulkan.

7.6.5. Filter harus berukuran untuk paket desain penuh dan valve untuk memungkinkan isolasi pergantian elemen, tanpa mematikan unit.

7.6.6. Pengukur perbedaan tekanan harus disediakan pada setiap filter untuk menunjukkan keperluan penggantian *cartridge* filter yang kotor.

7.7 Kontrol dan Instrumentasi

7.7.1. Sistem kontrol harus disuplai sepenuhnya secara otomatis dengan semua transformer yang diperlukan. *Control circuitry*, *timer*, dan *solenoid*.

7.7.2. *Failure mode* harus sedemikian rupa sehingga aliran udara kontinu selalu dipertahankan.

7.7.3. Level voltase harus sesuai dengan data sheets.

7.7.4. Further specification of instrumentation shall refer to project specification Instrument for Package Equipment.

7.7.5. All instrument tubing shall be Austenitic stainless steel with austenitic stainless-steel fittings.

7.7.6. Pressure gauge shall be furnished with block and bleed valves. Gauge connection and piping on the vessel and piping shall be 3/4" and 1/2" ANSI B1.20.1 female taper thread respectively to accept the gauge. The gauge shall have stainless steel bourdon tube and 750 mm minimum diameter dial.

7.7.7. A local annunciator panel shall be provided with provision to others to wire a common unit alarm to the main control room and Nitrogen control room. Annunciator points shall be as specified on the data sheet.

7.7.8. Each vessel as a minimum shall have bed temperature indication and pressure indication. Optional instrumentation shall be in accordance with the data sheets.

7.7.9. Screen panel of Local Control Panel shall be designed to have a good illumination and capable of being watched during day and night.

7.8 Pressure Relief Valve

7.8.1. Unless specified on the data sheet, Pressure Relief Valves shall be provided.

7.7.4. Spesifikasi instrumentasi lebih lanjut harus mengacu pada *project specification Instrument* untuk *Package Equipment*.

7.7.5. Semua tubing instrument harus terbuat dari *stainless-steel* Austenitik dengan sambungan *stainless-steel* austenitik.

7.7.6. Pengukur tekanan harus dilengkapi dengan *block* dan *bleed valve*. Sambungan pengukur dan pipa pada *vessel* dan perpipaan harus masing-masing 3/4 "dan 1/2" ANSI B1.20.1 *female taper thread* untuk menerima pengukur. Pengukur harus memiliki tabung bourdon *stainless-steel* dan *dial* berdiameter minimum 750 mm.


7.7.7. Annunciator panel lokal harus disediakan dengan ketentuan untuk orang lain agar memasang unit alarm umum ke ruang kendali utama dan ruang kendali Nitrogen. Poin pemberitahuan harus seperti yang ditentukan pada data sheet.

7.7.8. Setiap *vessel* minimal harus memiliki indikasi suhu dasar dan indikasi tekanan. Instrumentasi opsional harus sesuai dengan data sheet.

7.7.9. Layar Panel dari Panel Kontrol Lokal harus dirancang dengan penerangan yang baik dan mampu dipantau pada siang dan malam hari.

7.8 Pressure Relief Valve

7.8.1. Kecuali ditentukan pada data sheet, Pressure Relief Valves harus disediakan.

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7.8.2. Each vessel shall have an independent relief valve sized to protect the vessel against pressure build up or expansion of the content.

7.8.3. Pressure relief valve selection, calculation, and protection engineering philosophy shall be provided.

7.8.4. The design pressures and relief valve set pressure shall be high enough to avoid relief valves lifting due to transient pressure surges due to load variations.

7.9 Valve

7.9.1. Each dryer train shall be provided with inlet and outlet isolation valves. These valves shall facilitate maintenance, while outlet check valves shall prevent reverse flow to the dryer train on standby. The dryer train change over shall be occurring automatically without air supply interruption.

7.9.2. Within each dryer, the tower changes over from drying to regeneration shall be via non-lubricated multiway valves.

7.9.3. Main switching valves shall be non-lubricated with Teflon coated of Austenitic Stainless-Steel parts in contact with the process.

7.9.4. All valves and check valve shall comply with ASME B31.3 process piping and shall be refer to project specification of valves.

7.10 Drawings and Other Data Requirements

7.8.2. Setiap vessel harus memiliki *relief valve* independen yang terukur untuk melindungi vessel dari peningkatan tekanan atau pemuaiian konten.

7.8.3. Pemilihan Pressure relief valve, perhitungan, dan filosofi proteksi teknis harus disediakan.

7.8.4. Tekanan desain dan relief valve set pressure harus cukup tinggi untuk menghindari relief valves terangkat karena lonjakan tekanan transien akibat variasi beban.

7.9 Valve

7.9.1. Setiap *dryer train* harus dilengkapi dengan *inlet* dan *outlet isolation valves*. Valve ini harus memfasilitasi perawatan, sedangkan *outlet check valves* harus mencegah aliran balik ke *dryer train* dalam keadaan *stand-by*. Penggantian *dryer train* harus terjadi secara otomatis tanpa gangguan pasokan udara.

7.9.2. Dalam setiap dryer, Perubahan tower dari drying ke regenerasi harus melalui *non-lubricated multiway valves*.

7.9.3. *Switching valves* utama harus *non-lubricated* dilapisi dengan Teflon dari bagian *stainless-steel* Austenitik yang bersentuhan dengan proses.

7.9.4. Semua *valve* dan *check valve* harus sesuai dengan ASME B31.3 *process piping* dan harus mengacu project specification dari valves.

7.10 Gambar dan Persyaratan Data Lainnya

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The critical documents to consider providing to allow the project design to process are:

- a) Process Flow Diagrams
- b) Piping and Instrumentation Diagrams
- c) Process Description
- d) Control Philosophy
- e) Cause and Effect Diagram
- f) Equipment Package Data sheets
- g) Engineering Calculation
- h) General Arrangement Drawings
- i) Inspection and Test Plan
- j) Manufacture Data Record
- k) Maintenance, Installation and Operation Manual

Dokumen penting yang perlu dipertimbangkan untuk disediakan agar desain proyek dapat diproses adalah:

- a) Diagram Alir Proses
- b) Diagram Perpipaan dan Instrumentasi
- c) Deskripsi Proses
- d) *Control Philosophy*
- e) Diagram Sebab dan Akibat
- f) *Equipment Package Data sheets*
- g) *Engineering Calculation*
- h) *General Arrangement Drawings*
- i) *Inspection and Test Plan*
- j) *Manufacture Data Record*
- k) Manual Perawatan, Instalasi dan Operasi