

Actuator	Valve in which the obturator is linear and, in the seating area, at right angle to the direction of flow.
Allowable differential pressure	Valve in which the obturator movement is linear and, in the seating area, in the direction of flow.
Anti-static design	Valve in which the obturator rotates about axis at right angle to the direction of flow and, in the open position, the flow passes around the obturator.
Anti-static design	Valve in which the obturator rotates about an axis at right to the direction of flow and, in the open position, the flow passes around the obturator.
Anti-static design	Valve in which the fluid flow passage through the valve is changed by deformation of a flexible obturator.
Anti-static design	Valve intended for use only in the closed or fully open
Automatic steam trap	Valve intended for use in any position between closed and fully open.
Back seat	A power operated device changes the fluid flow rate in process control system. It consists of a valve connected to an actuator with or without positioner that is capable of changing the position of an obturator in the valve in response to a signal from the controlling system.
Body	Valve which automatically, without the assistance of any energy than that fluid concerned, discharges a certified quantity of the fluid so as to prevent a predetermined safe pressure being exceeded, and which is designed to reclose and prevent further flow fluid after normal pressure condition of service have been restored.
Body end	A non-closing pressure relief device actuated by differential pressure and designed to function by the bursting of the disc(s). It is the complete assembly of installed components including, where appropriate, the bursting disc.
Bonnet	Valve which automatically open by fluid flow in a defined direction and which automatically closes to prevent fluid flow in the reverse direction.
Boss	Valve intended to influence the proportion of two or more output flows from a common input flow, by changing the position of the obturator.
Bursting disc safety device	Valve intended to influence the proportion of two or more input flows to produce a common output flow by changing the position of the obturator.
Butterfly valve and eccentric plug valve	Self contained valve which automatically drains the condensate from a steam containing enclosure whilst remaining tight to live steam or, if necessary, allowing steam to flow at a pre-determined rate.
By-pass	Maximum allowable static differential pressure at a given temperature of a valve when it is in the closed position.
Centre-to-end dimension, CTE	Distance expressed in millimetres between the ends of the body for straight pattern valves other than those with flanged
Check valve	Distance expressed in millimetres between one of the ends of the body and the centre of the body and the centre of the body for angle pattern valves other than those with flanged

Clearway valve	Valve with the seat diameter not less 90% of the nominal inside diameter of the body end port.
Clearway valve	Valve designed to have an unobstructed flow way which allows the passage of a theoretical sphere with a diameter which is not less than the nominal inside diameter of the
Coating	Note: The nominal inside diameter of the body end port fo particular valve type is specified in coresponding proding product or performance standard.
Control valve	Valve with a seat diameter less than 90% and not less than 60% of the nominal inside diameter of the body end port.
Cover	Valve design which ensures that the shaft or stem cannot be blown out of the shell when the valve is under pressure:
Diaphragm valve	by dissassembly of anyexternal part; or
Diverting valve	by failure of the connection between obtuator and shaft or stem even when external parts are emoved.
End-to-end dimension, ETE	Note: External parts are parts which are not included in the bae shaft valve (bracket, lever, actuator...).
Extension device	Protective layer applied to a valve componentor the valve itself to provide a protection against corosion and/or to prevent contamination of the fluid by the valve.
Flanged end	Toqueapplied to the operating device which is necessary to operate the valve against specified working conditions, between the open and closed positions.
Full bore valve	Torque applied to theoperating mechanism or when fitted, the opeating device, for which the valve has been designed
Gate valve	Pressue containing envelope of the valve.
Gland flange	Note: It normally compises the body and when included in the design a bonnet or cover and the body bonnet o body
Gland nut	Main component of the valve which provides the fluid flow passageways and the body ends.
Globe valve	Body having two body end ports and whee the axis of the bonnet or cover is parallel to the faces of the body end
Handwheel	Body designed to beinstalled by clamping between flanges.
Isolating valve	Part of the body povided with the means of connection to the piping component (excluding by-pass if fitted).
Mixing valve	Body end provided with a flange for mating with a corresponding flange.
Non rising stem	Body end prepaed for welding to a coresponding end of a component. Such body end can be of the butt welding or socket welding type.
Obturator	Body end prepared for insertion ofacomponent endinto the socket and joining and sealing by fillet welding.
Obturator	Body end provided with internal or external thread for mating with a corresponding threaded component.
Operating device	Raised area on the surface of a component.
Operating mechanish	Piping loop provided to permit fluid flow from one side to the other side of the main valve obtuator in its closed
Operating torque	Component of the shell which closes an opening in the body and contains an opening for the passage of the

Packing	Component of the shell which provides a closure for an opening in the body.
Packing gland	Moveable component of the valve whose position in the fluid flow path permits, restricts or obstructs the fluid flow.
Plug and ball valves	Note: The term 'disc' has been commonly used in the English language.
Reduced bore valve	Mechanism which translates the motion of the operating device to the motion of the obturator.
Regulating valve	Component extending through the shell which transmits the motion from the operating device to the obturator which has a linear motion.
Rising stem	Stem which has linear motion during the obturator travel.
Safety valve	Stem which has no linear motion during the obturator travel.
Shell	Component of the operating mechanism mounted on the obturator which together with the thread of the stem converts rotary motion into linear motion.
Shell	Part made of soft material which provides the seating
Socket welding end	Note: Examples of soft materials are PTFE, rubber, etc.
Soft seat	Component made of deformable material which provides the seal of the passage of the operating mechanism
Soft seat	Component used to compress the packing.
Stem	Flange bearing against a packing gland used to compress the packing.
Stem nut	Nut bearing against the packing gland used to compress the packing.
Straight pattern body	Contacting seating surfaces on the bonnet or bonnet bushing and the stem or corresponding component when the stem is fully retracted.
Strength torque	Manual or power operated device used to operate the bare
Threaded end	Wheel designed to be operated by a chain.
Wafer type body	Operating element which uses electrical, hydraulic or pneumatic power.
Welding end	Component of the operating device which transmits mechanically the motion of the operating element to the operating mechanism of a bare valve when situated apart