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 AUTH. NAME: CURTIS, N.W. AUTHOR AFFILIATION: Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.  
 RECIP. NAME: SCHWENCER, A. RECIPIENT AFFILIATION: Licensing Branch 2

SUBJECT: Forwards addl info re containment vent. & purge valve qualification. Purge valves marginally overstressed when closing from full open position against peak post-LOCA pressure. Mods needed to produce qualifiable valves.

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Pennsylvania Power & Light Company

Two North Ninth Street • Allentown, PA 18101 • 215 / 770-5151

Norman W. Curtis  
Vice President-Engineering & Construction-Nuclear  
215 / 770-5381

OCT 29 1982

Mr. A. Schwencer, Chief  
Licensing Branch No. 2  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

SUSQUEHANNA STEAM ELECTRIC STATION  
ADDITIONAL CONTAINMENT VENT AND PURGE  
VALVE QUALIFICATION INFORMATION  
ER 100450 FILE 841-2  
PLA-1371

Docket No. 50-387

Dear Mr. Schwencer:

This letter is sent to provide additional information which was included as a commitment in our letter of 9/14/82 (PLA-1291). In that letter, PP&L committed to provide purge valve qualification documentation to the NRC by 10/30/82. PP&L has evaluated the purge valves and determined that some are marginally overstressed when closing from the full open position against peak post-LOCA pressure. Therefore modifications must be performed to produce qualifiable valves. PP&L will provide information on the modifications and qualification of affected valves by 1/1/84. This should allow NRC approval prior to implementation during the first refueling outage.

In the interim, PP&L will comply with license condition 5A by blocking purge supply and exhaust isolation valves to a maximum opening of 50 degrees. The attachment to this letter provides justification that the valves will not be overstressed if the maximum opening is 50 degrees.

As requested by M. Haughey, a sketch of the block mechanism is attached. The blocking method consists of adding a sleeve to the air cylinder of the valve operator such that the valve will not open further than 50°. This sleeve is secured in place by clamping to the stationary tie rods using two U-clamps. This allows for easy installation/removal, and requires no welding. Also, by placing the mechanical block in the air cylinder position, the fail-close function of the valve provided by spring closure is not jeopardized. This blocking method has already been implemented for the inboard exhaust isolation valves as stated in our letter of 9/14/82 (PLA-1291).

PP&L requests your approval for operation with the purge supply and exhaust isolation valves blocked (as previously described) until the first refueling outage. Until such time that NRC approval is granted, PP&L will maintain its

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P PDR

Boo!

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Page 2

SSES PLA-1371  
ER 100450 File 841-2  
Mr. A. Schwencer

present configuration as described in PLA-1291. We interpret Technical Specification 3.6.1.8 to mean this condition is only applicable in operating modes 1, 2, and 3, and that no blocking or maintaining valves closed is required in modes 4 and 5. We request your concurrence on this issue.

Very truly yours,



N. W. Curtis  
Vice President-Engineering & Construction-Nuclear

DPM/mks

Attachment

cc: G. Rhoades - NRC  
R. L. Perch - NRC



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records.

2. It is essential to ensure that all data is entered correctly and consistently.

3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the integrity of the information.

4. Any discrepancies should be investigated and resolved promptly.

5. The final section outlines the procedures for handling sensitive data.

6. It is crucial to implement strong security measures to protect the information.

7. Access should be restricted to authorized personnel only.

8. All users should be trained on the proper handling of data.

9. The document concludes with a summary of the key findings.

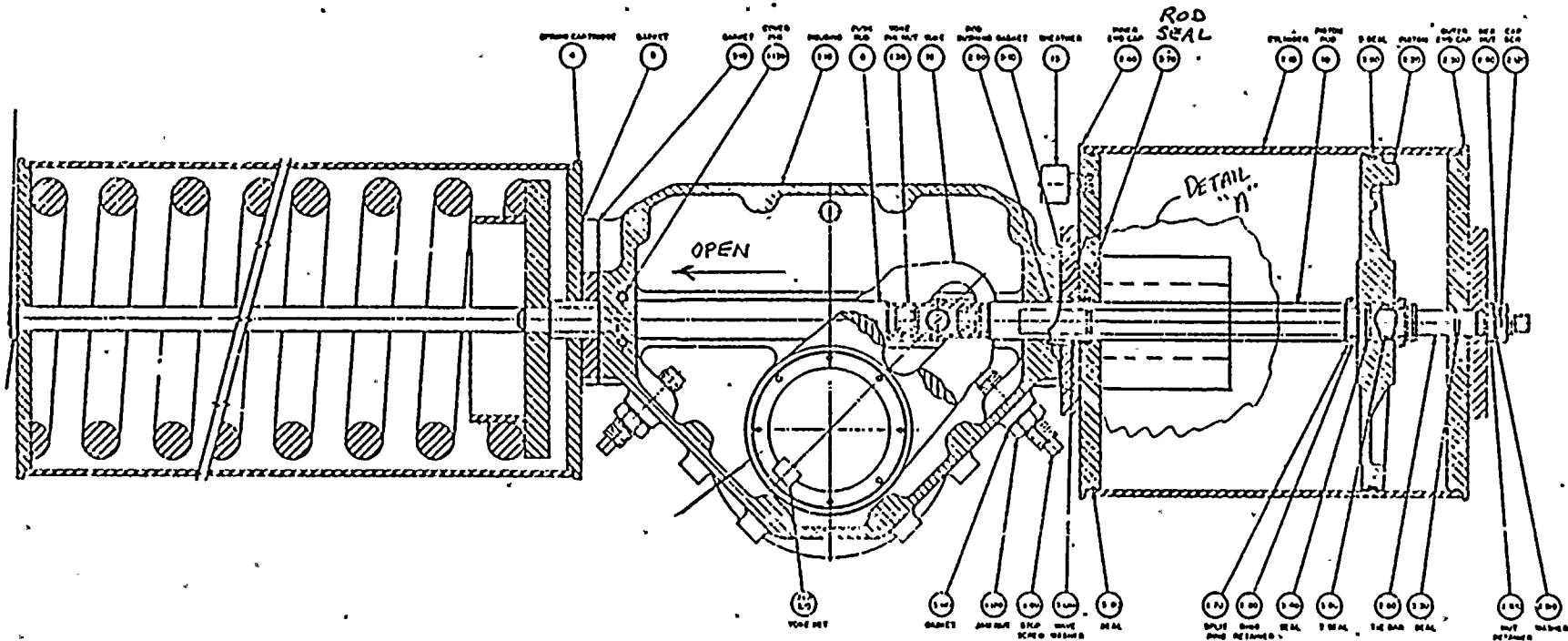
10. It is recommended that these practices be adopted as a standard.

11. Further research is needed to improve the efficiency of the process.

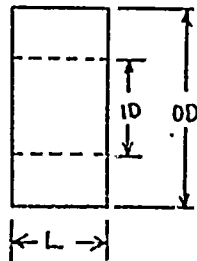
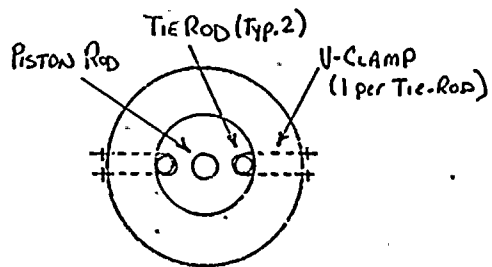
12. The authors thank the reviewers for their valuable feedback.

# BLOCKING MECHANISM DETAILS

## OPERATOR ASSEMBLY \*



### DETAIL "A" \*



### DIMENSIONAL DATA

VALVE SIZE	OPERATOR MODEL	OD	ID	L
18"	T312 -SR3	6"	3.75"	4.43"
24"	T416 -SR3	6"	3.75"	5.725"

\*NOTE: NOT TO SCALE



CALCULATION COVER SHEET

CALC. NO. M-003-0  
FILE NO: 171-289-P31  
SUPERSEDED BY

SAFETY-RELATED  
ASME III OR XI  
OTHER QUALITY  
NON QUALITY



PROJECT SSES UNIT #1

ER/CTN NO. 100450

DESIGN ACTIVITY/PMR NUMBER N/A

PAGE 1 OF 20

TITLE/DESCRIPTION CONTAINMENT PURGE VALVES - DETERMINATION OF BLOCKING ANGLE

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM DETERMINE A BLOCKING ANGLE FOR THE CONTAINMENT PURGE VALVES THAT WILL REDUCE THE STRESSES IN BOTH THE TOP DISC PINS AND THE BONNET BELOW THE CODE ALLOWABLES.

DESIGN BASIS (DC020.0 OR DC020.1) N/A

REFERENCES/FORMLAE

- 1) HENRY PRATT Co. ANALYSIS FOR 18" & 24" BUTTERFLY VALVES - FF110310
- 2) TELECON DATED 9/24/82 BETWEEN L. WEST (PP&L) & R. KAZA (PRATT) - ATTACHED

SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS

THE 18" & 24" VALVES SHOULD BE BLOCKED TO AN ANGLE OF 50°. THIS ANGLE WILL REDUCE THE DISC PIN STRESS AND THE BONNET STRESS BELOW THE CODE ALLOWABLES. THIS ANGLE ALSO GIVES A SAFETY FACTOR OF 1.48 FOR THE 18" VALVES AND 1.19 FOR THE 24" VALVES

REV. NO.	DATE	PREPARED BY	REVIEWED/CHECKED BY	DATE	APPROVED BY	DATE
0	10/21/82	L. West	J. Elgren	10/25/82	H.R. Cline	10/25/82

Dept. NPE - MECH

Date 9/22 1982

Designed by LJW

Approved by JJR

Checked

PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
CALCULATION SHEET

PROJECT CONTAINMENT PURGE

VALVES - DETERMINATION OF

BLOCKING ANGLE

ER No. \_\_\_\_\_

Sht. No. 2 of 20

M-CAL-003 Rev 0

### INTRODUCTION

This analysis was performed in order to determine a blocking angle for the 18" and 24" containment vent and purge valves. The purpose for blocking the valves is to reduce the stresses in the top disc pins and the bonnet to a level that is below the code allowables. This analysis contains two calculations; one for the disc pin stresses and another for the bonnet stresses. The conclusions section defines the blocking angle that was determined as a result of both analyses.





Dept. 11E - IIECH

PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
CALCULATION SHEET

ER No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 2/22 19 82

Designed by JTW

PROJECT CONTAINMENT PURGE

Sht. No. 3 of 20

Approved by JFA  
Checked J

VALUES - DETERMINATION OF  
BLOCKING ANGLE

M-CAC-003 Rev. 0

DISC PIN CALCULATION

PURPOSE

The purpose of this calculation is to determine and justify a blocking angle for the containment purge and vent valves. The criteria that will determine the blocking angle is the top of the pin shear stress level. The analysis done by the Terry Pro<sup>2</sup> Co. shows that under a LOCA condition the top disc pin stress levels are above the allowables, therefore, the valve must be blocked in order to reduce the stress levels in these disc pins.

ANALYSIS

All of the equations and numerical values used in this calculation were obtained from the Pratt analysis. The following equations define the shear stress for the top disc pins.

$$s(15) = \frac{T_8 - 1/2 U_5}{2N_1 R_5 D_3^2 (.785)} \quad (1)$$

where:  $U_5 = U_4 + W_2 g_x U_3 R_5 \quad (1a)$

$$U_4 = (.785)(2R_4)^2 P_0 U_3 R_5 \quad (1b)$$



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PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
CALCULATION SHEET

ER No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 9/23 19 82

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PROJECT COND-AN-11-115 Purge Flutes -

Sht. No. 4 of 20

Approved by JEA  
Checked \_\_\_\_\_

DETERMINATION OF PLUGGING  
ANGLE

M-CAC-003 Rev. 0

The variable definitions and values are listed below:

Variable	Definition	Value	
		18" Value	24" Value
S(15)	Shear Stress for Top Disc Pins	To Be Determined	
T <sub>8</sub>	Max. Required Operating Torque	2321 in-lb	67426 in-lb
N <sub>1</sub>	Number of Top Disc Pins	2	2
R <sub>5</sub>	Shaft Radius	1.125 in	1.5 in
D <sub>3</sub>	Disc Pin Diameter	.685 in	.935 in
R <sub>4</sub>	Disc Radius	7.85 in	10.85 in
U <sub>3</sub>	Shaft Bearing Coefficient of Friction	.25	.25
W <sub>2</sub>	Banjo Weight	188 lbs	356 lbs
g <sub>x</sub>	Seismic Acceleration Constant	5	5
D <sub>4</sub>	Thrust Collar OD	3.125 in	4 in
D <sub>2</sub>	Shaft Dia (2 · R <sub>5</sub> )	2.25 in	3.0 in
P <sub>0</sub>	Actual Shut-off Pressure	21.4 lb/in <sup>2</sup>	21.4 lb/in <sup>2</sup>

TABLE I



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Date 2/23 19 82  
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PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
CALCULATION SHEET  
PROJECT CONTAINMENT - TORQUE VALUES -  
DETERMINATION OF BLOCKING  
ANGLE

ER No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Sht. No. 5 of 20

PL-003 (21.0)

The first part of this calculation is to use Eqs. 1, 1a, 1b and the values in Table I and calculate the disc pin stress. Verify that the stress calculated agrees with the value given in the Pratt analysis.

The next step is to calculate a range of torque values for a given range of stress levels. This can be done by rearranging Eq. 1 and solving for  $T_B$ . Once a limiting torque condition is selected, a blocking angle can be read off of Figs. 1 or 2. An alternate method for determining the blocking angle would be to interpolate a torque value from the data in the Pratt analysis. The most conservative value should be used.

Note: Although  $T_B = T_D - T_2 - T_H$ , this calculation uses  $T_B = T_D$ . This will provide a more conservative approach and assure that the disc pin stresses do not exceed the code allowable of 12,000 psi.

The data for Figs. 1 & 2 was obtained from the test results given in the Pratt analysis. This data relates the torque values to valve angles under a LOCA condition. Therefore, both methods for determining the blocking angle (interpolation or Figs. 1 & 2) are based upon test results.



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PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
CALCULATION SHEET  
PROJECT CONTAINMENT URGE VALVES -  
DETERMINATION OF BLOCKING  
ANGLE

ER No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Sht. No. 6 of 20

PA.CAL-002 (Rev)

RESULTS - 18" VALVE

$$U_4 = (.785)(4)(7.85 \text{ in})^2 (21.4 \text{ lb/in}^2)(.25)(1.125 \text{ in})$$

$$U_4 = 1164.596 \text{ in-lbs}$$

$$U_5 = 1164.596 \text{ in-lbs} + (188 \text{ lbs})(5)(.25)(1.125 \text{ in})$$

$$U_5 = 1428.971 \text{ in-lbs}$$

$$S(15) = \frac{23211 \text{ in-lbs} - \frac{1}{2}(1428.971 \text{ in-lbs})}{2(2)(1.125 \text{ in})(.685 \text{ in})^2 (.785)}$$

$$S(15) = 13572.252 \text{ lb/in}^2 \quad \therefore \text{this agrees with the Plot Analysis}$$

Rearranging Eq. 1 & combining constants yields;

$$T_B = [S(15)] 2N_1 R_5 D_3^2 (.785) + \frac{1}{2} U_5$$

$$T_B = [S(15)] (2)(2)(1.125 \text{ in})(.685 \text{ in})^2 (.785) + \frac{1}{2} (1428.971 \text{ in-lbs})$$

$$T_B = [S(15)] (1.658) + 714.486 \text{ in-lbs}$$

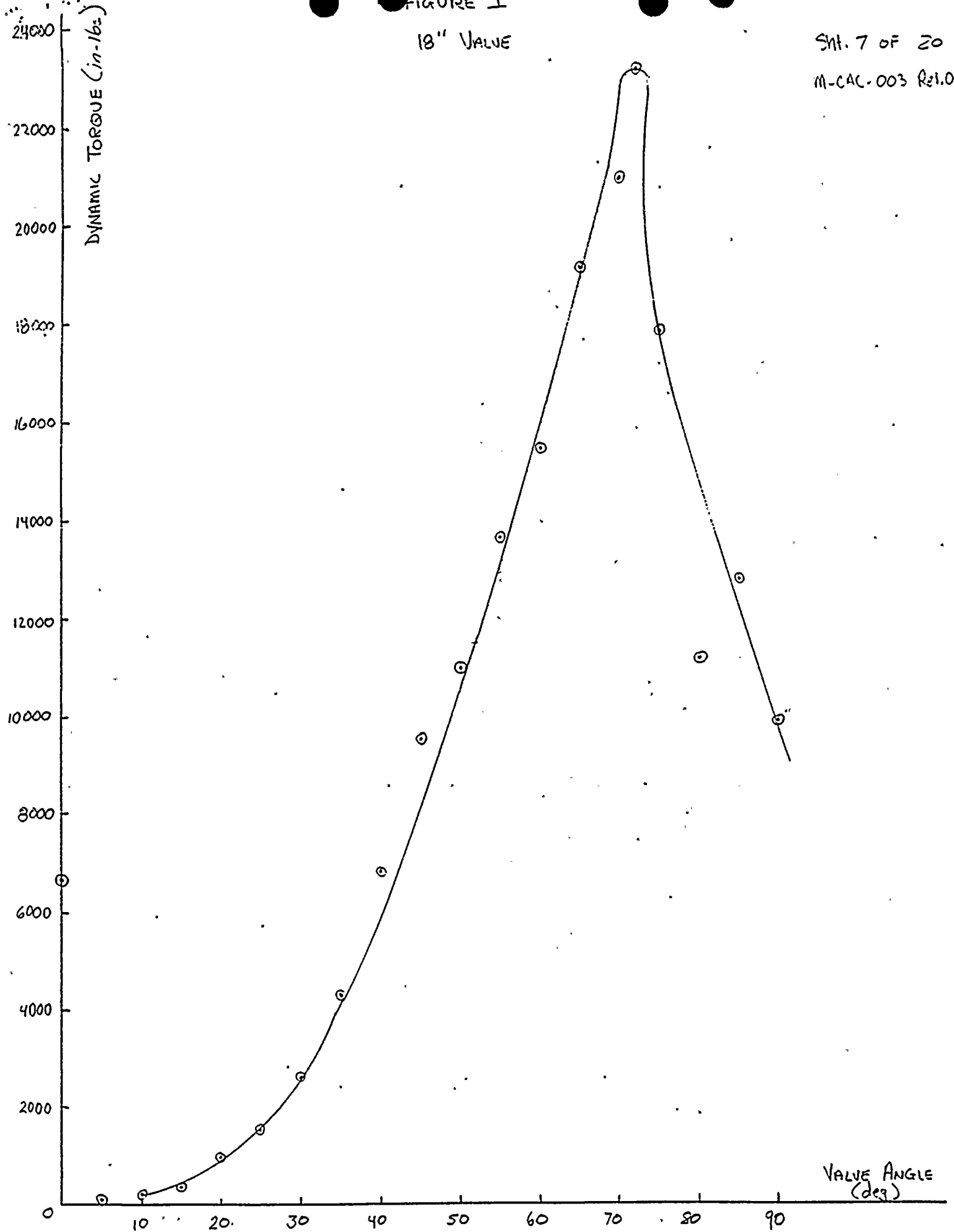
Disc Pin Stress S(15)	Torque T <sub>B</sub>	Blocking Angle (from Fig 1)	Blocking Angle (interpolation)
13500	23097	-	-
13000	22268	69°	71.2°
12500	21439	68.5°	70.4°
→ 12000	20610	67°	69.0°
11500	19781	66°	66.6°
11000	18952	65°	64.6°
10500	18123	63.5°	63.5°
10000	17294	62°	62.4°
9500	16465	61°	61.3°
5962	10600	50°	-
→ 6208	11007	-	50





FIGURE I  
18" VALVE

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M-CAC-003 Rev. 0



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PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
CALCULATION SHEET

ER No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 9/27 1982

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PROJECT CONTAINMENT BARGE VALVES -

Sht. No. 8 of 20

Approved by JEA  
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DETERMINATION OF BLOCKING  
ANGLE

m-CAL-063 Rev. D

RESULTS - 24" VALVE

$$U_4 = (.785)(4)(10.84 \text{ in})^2 (21.4 \text{ lb/in}^2)(.25)(1.5 \text{ in})$$

$$U_4 = 2960.965 \text{ in-lbs}$$

$$U_5 = 2960.965 \text{ in-lbs} + (356 \text{ lbs})(5)(.25)(1.5 \text{ in})$$

$$U_5 = 3628.465 \text{ in-lbs}$$

$$S(15) = \frac{64426 \text{ in-lbs} - \frac{1}{2}(3628.465 \text{ in-lbs})}{2(2)(1.5 \text{ in})(.935 \text{ in})^2 (.785)}$$

$$S(15) = 15205.89 \text{ lb/in}^2 \quad \therefore \text{this is in close agreement with the Pin-Analysis}$$

Rearranging Eq. 1 and combining constants yields;

$$T_B = [S(15)] 2N_1 R_5 D_3^2 (.785) + \frac{1}{2} U_5$$

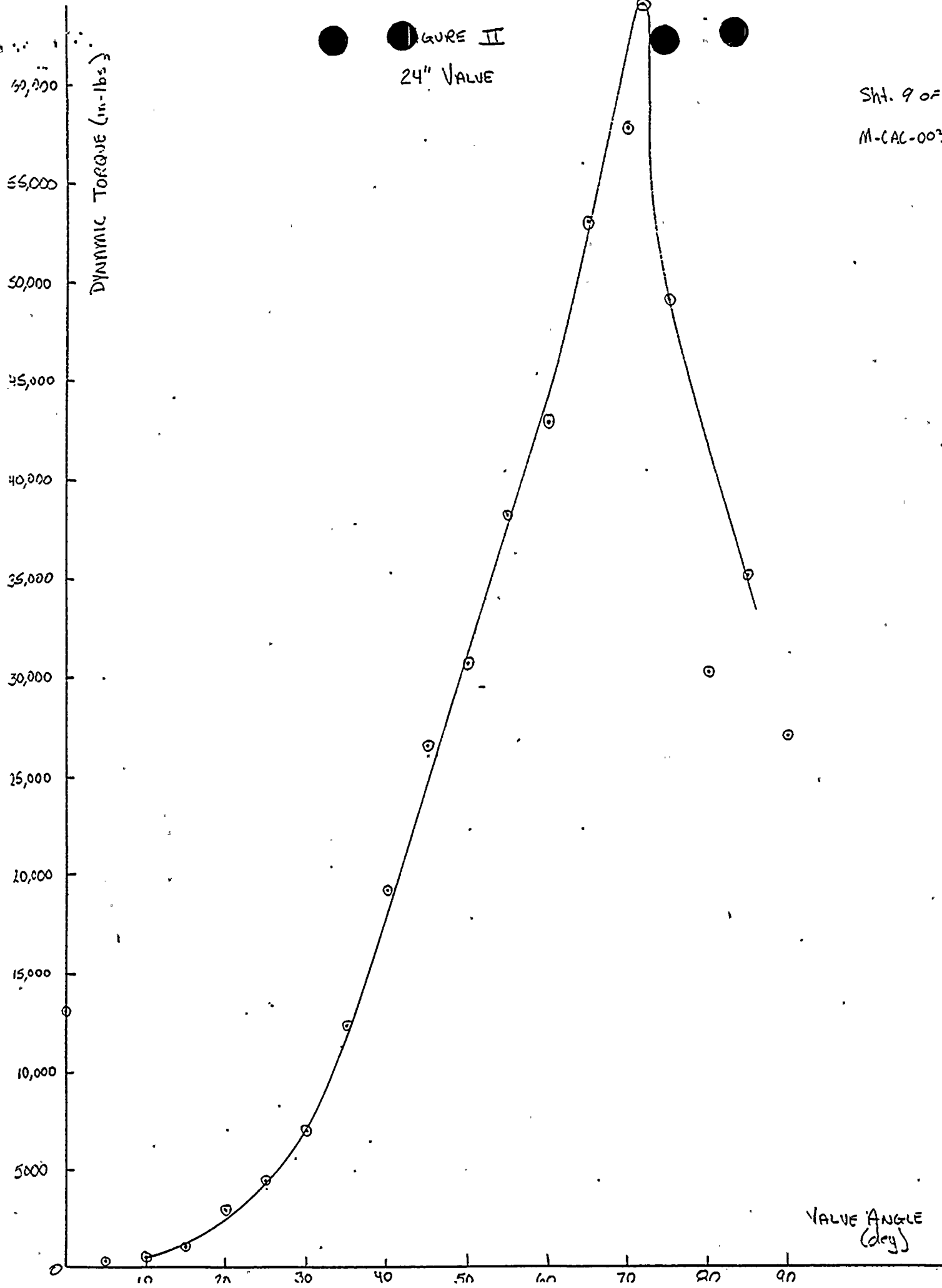
$$= [S(15)] (2)(2)(1.5 \text{ in})(.935 \text{ in})^2 (.785) + \frac{1}{2} (3628.465)$$

$$T_B = [S(15)] (4.118) + 1814.233 \text{ in-lbs}$$

Disc Pin Stress S(15)	Torque (T <sub>B</sub> )	Blocking Angle (From Fig 2')	Blocking Angle (interpolation)
15000	63584	71°	71.8°
14000	59466	69°	71.3°
13500	57407	68°	69.6°
13000	55348	66.5°	67.3°
12500	53289	65.5°	65.1°
→ 12000	51230	64.5°	64.0°
11500	49171	63°	63.0°
11000	47112	62°	62.0°
10500	45053	61°	61.0°
10000	42994	59°	60.0°
→ 7160	31300	50°	—
7000	29722	—	50°

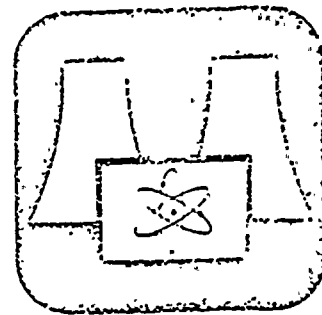
FIGURE II  
24" VALVE

SH. 9 OF 20  
M-CAL-003 Rev.



Date 9/24/8211:15 am

TELEPHONE CALL

Subject CONTAINMENT FORGE/VENT VALVES

Route \_\_\_\_\_

Caller L. WEST of PP&L - NPETo RAU KAZIA of HENRY PRATTFile No. 172-03 289-P31

The questions I had for Rau are listed below followed by his responses.

- Questions :
- 1) What does the variable  $P_0$  stand for and what is its value?
  - 2) Define the variable  $T_B$  and the reason why its value is not part of the chart shown on page 7 of the value analysis.
  - 3) If a LOCA were to occur while the valve was closing, would the torques/flows shown on the computer sheet (pg. 7) still be valid?

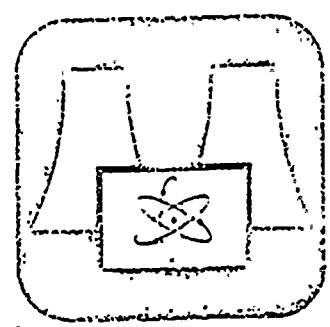
Responses :

- 1)  $P_0$  is called the shut-off pressure and is the pressure differential across the valve when in the closed position. Its value is 21.4 psia.
- 2)  $T_B = T_D - T_B - T_H$ . When doing the stress analysis (for conservatism purposes)  $T_B = T_D$ . Since  $T_B$  is only several hundred in-lbs larger than  $T_D$ , the discrepancy was not corrected. The error is a



Date 9/24/82  
11:15 am

TELEPHONE CALL



Subject CONTAINMENT PURGE / VENT VALVES Route \_\_\_\_\_

Caller L. WEST of PP&L - NPE \_\_\_\_\_

To RAU KAZA of HENRY PRATT \_\_\_\_\_

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

Responses:

3) YES. The chart would still be valid if such a condition occurred. The torques & flows are dependant upon the upstream pressure and the valve angle.

*Leonard J. West, Jr.*





Dept. NPE-MECH

PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
CALCULATION SHEET

ER No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 10/21 19 82

Designed by LJW

PROJECT CONTAINMENT PURGE

Sht. No. 12 of 20

Approved by JSE

VALUES - DETERMINATION OF

Checked

BLOCKING ANGLE

M-CAC-003 Rev 0

BONNET ANALYSIS

Purpose

The purpose of this calculation is to determine and justify a blocking angle for the containment vent & purge valves. The criteria that will determine the blocking angle is the combined stresses in the bonnet. The analysis done by the Henry Pratt Co. shows that under a LOCA condition the stress levels in the bonnet are above the code allowables, therefore, the valve must be blocked in order to reduce the stress levels in the valve bonnet.

Analysis

All of the equations and numerical values used in this calculation were obtained from the Pratt analysis. The following equations define the stresses in the bonnet.

For the 18" valves:

$$S(b0) = \frac{S(b1) + S(b2)}{2} + \frac{((S(b1) + S(b2))^2 + 4(S(b3)^2 + S(b4)^2))^{1/2}}{2} \quad (2a)$$

where:

$$(2b) \quad S(b1) = \frac{F_z + W_y q_z}{B_5} \quad S(b3) = \frac{(F_x^2 + F_y^2)^{1/2} + W_y (q_x^2 + q_y^2)^{1/2}}{B_5} \quad (2b)$$

$$(2c) \quad S(b2) = \frac{\bar{M}_x B_8}{I_1} + \frac{\bar{M}_y B_9}{I_2} \quad S(b4) = \frac{T C_0}{K_0} \quad (2c)$$



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PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
CALCULATION SHEET

ER No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Sht. No. 13 of 20

PROJECT CONTAINMENT PURGE VALVES -  
DETERMINATION OF BLOCKING ANGLE

M-CAL-003 REV 0

For the 24" valves:

$$s(s_1) = \frac{s(s_2) + s(s_3)}{2} + \frac{((s(s_2) + s(s_3))^2 + 4(s(s_4) + s(s_5))^2)^{1/2}}{2} \quad (3a)$$

where:

$$(3b) \quad s(s_2) = \frac{F_2 + W_4 g_2}{B_5}$$

$$s(s_4) = \frac{(F_x^2 + F_y^2)^{1/2} + W_4 (g_x^2 + g_y^2)^{1/2}}{B_5} \quad (3d)$$

$$(3c) \quad s(s_3) = \frac{\bar{M}_x B_3}{I_1} + \frac{\bar{M}_y B_4}{I_2} \quad s(s_5) = \frac{T \cdot C_0}{K_0} \quad (3e)$$

The variable definitions and values are listed on the following page in Table II.

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PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
CALCULATION SHEET

ER No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 10/21 1982

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PROJECT CONTAINMENT PURGE

Sht. No. 14 of 20

Approved by JER

VALVES - DETERMINATION OF

Checked

BLOCKING ANGLE

10-CAL-003 Rev 0

TABLE II

Variable	Definition	Value	
		18" Valve	24" Valve
$T_B, T$	Maximum required operating torque	23211 in-lbs	64426 in-lbs
$W_B$	Bonnet & Adapter plate assembly weight	66 lbs	74 lbs
$g_x$	Seismic Acceleration Constant - x axis	5	5
$g_y$	" - y axis	5	5
$g_z$	" - z axis	5	5
$B_S$	Bonnet body cross sectional area	9.69 in <sup>2</sup>	16.5 in <sup>2</sup>
$B_B$	Dist. to outer fiber of bonnet from shaft on x axis	4.5 in	6.5 in
$B_y$	Dist. to outer fiber of bonnet from shaft on y axis	3.0 in	4.5 in
$I_1$	Bonnet body moment of inertia about x axis	157.63 in <sup>4</sup>	398.4 in <sup>4</sup>
$I_2$	" y axis	22.57 in <sup>4</sup>	91.27 in <sup>4</sup>
$F_x$	Seismic force due to seismic acceleration acting on operator extended mass - x axis	1710 lb	2650 lb
$F_y$	" - y axis	1710 lb	2650 lb
$F_z$	" - z axis	1710 lb	2650 lb
$\overline{M}_x$	Operator extended mass seismic bending moment about the x axis - base of operator	27488 in-lbs	44728 in-lbs
$\overline{M}_y$	" y axis - base of operator	26376 in-lbs	40515 in-lbs
$C_0$	Torsional Constant for non-circular cross section	1.3	1.53
$K_0$	Function of Cross Section	2.25 in <sup>4</sup>	4.86 in <sup>4</sup>

Dept. NPE-MECH

PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY  
CALCULATION SHEET

ER No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 10/21 19 82

Designed by LJW

PROJECT CONTAINMENT PURGE VALVES

Sht. No. 15 of 20

Approved by JEA

DETERMINATION OF BLOCKING  
ANGLE

11-CAL-003 Rev 0

The first step in this calculation is to use the values given in Table II and verify that the stress calculated agrees with the values given in the Pratt analysis

The next step is to calculate a range of torque values for a given range of stress levels. This can be done by rearranging Eq. 2a (or 3a) and solve for  $T_B$  (or  $T$ ). Once a limiting torque condition is selected, a blocking angle can be read off of Figs. 1 or 2. An alternate method for determining the blocking angle would be to interpolate a torque value from the data in the Pratt analysis. The most conservative value should be used.

Note: Although  $T_B(T) = T_D - T_B - T_H$ , this calculation uses  $T_B = T_D$ .

This will provide a more conservative approach and assure that the connect stresses do not exceed the code allowable of 13,700 psi.



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PROJECT CONTAINMENT PURGE VALVES -

Sht. No. 16 of 30

Approved by J EA

DETERMINATION OF BLOCKING ANGLE

Crowed

M-CAC-003 Rev. 0

RESULTS - 18" VALVE

$$S(61) = \frac{1710 \text{ lb} + (66 \text{ lb})(5)}{9.69 \text{ in}^2} = 210.53 \text{ }^{10}/\text{in}^2$$

$$S(62) = \frac{(27488 \text{ in-lbs})(4.5 \text{ in})}{157.63 \text{ in}^4} + \frac{(26376 \text{ in-lbs})(3.0 \text{ in})}{22.57 \text{ in}^4} = 4290.62 \text{ }^{10}/\text{in}^2$$

$$S(63) = \frac{(1710 \text{ lb}^2 + 1710 \text{ lb}^2)^{1/2} + (66 \text{ lbs})(\epsilon^2 + 5^2)^{1/2}}{9.69 \text{ in}^2} = 297.73 \text{ }^{10}/\text{in}^2$$

$$S(64) = \frac{(23211 \text{ in-lbs})(1.3 \text{ in})}{2.25} = 13410.80 \text{ }^{10}/\text{in}^2$$

The combined stress is -

$$S(60) = \frac{210.53 + 4290.62}{2} + \left( \frac{(210.53 + 4290.62)^2 + 4(297.73 + 13410.8)^2}{2} \right)^{1/2}$$

= 16142.62 psi ∴ this agrees with the Pratt Analysis

Rearranging equations (2a) and (2e) and combining constants yields:

$$T = \left\{ \left[ \frac{2 \left( S(60) - \frac{S(61) + S(62)}{2} \right)}{4} \right]^2 - (S(61) + S(62))^2 \right]^{1/2} - S(63) \right\} \frac{K_0}{C_0}$$

$$T = \left\{ \left[ \frac{2 (S(60) - 2250.58)}{4} \right]^2 - 20260351 \right]^{1/2} - 297.73 \right\} 1.73 \quad (2f)$$

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PROJECT CONTAINMENT PURGE VALVES-  
DETERMINATION OF BLOCKING ANGLE

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Equation (2f) relates the torque value to the bonnet stresses. The chart below shows this relationship for a range of stress values. The blocking angle was obtained in the same manner as for the disc pins; using Fig. 1 and by interpolation.

Bonnet Stress (psi)	Torque (in-lb)	Blocking Angle (from Fig. 1)	Blocking Angle (interpolation)
15000	21195.1	68.5°	70.2°
14500	20315.7	67.0°	68.2°
14000	19435.0	65.5°	65.6°
→ 13700	18906.0	65.0°	64.6°
13500	18553.0	64.0°	64.1°
13000	17669.3	63.0°	62.9°
12000	15895.9	60.0°	60.6°
11500	15005.5	58.0°	58.7°
11000	14112.1	56.5	56.1°
10500	13215.1	55.0°	54.1°
10000	12313.6	53.0°	52.4°
9056	10600.0	50.0°	—
→ 9278	11007.0	—	50.0°



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PROJECT CONTAINMENT PURGE VALVES-

Sht. No. 13 of 20

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DETERMINATION OF BLOCKING ANGLE

mi-CAL-003 Rev 0

RESULTS - 24" Valve

$$S(S2) = \frac{2650 \text{ lb} + (7416)(5)}{16.5 \text{ in}^2} = 183.03 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$S(S3) = \frac{(44728 \text{ in-lb})(6.5 \text{ in})}{398.4 \text{ in}^2} + \frac{(40515 \text{ in-lb})(4.5 \text{ in})}{21.27 \text{ in}^2} = 2727.31 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$S(S4) = \frac{(2650 \text{ lb}^2 + 2650 \text{ lb}^2)^{1/2} + (7416)(5^2 + 5^2)^{1/2}}{16.5 \text{ in}^2} = 258.84 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$S(S5) = \frac{(64426 \text{ in-lb})(1.53 \text{ in})}{4.86 \text{ in}^2} = 20282.26 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

The combined stress in the bonnet is -

$$S(S1) = \frac{183.03 + 2727.31}{2} + \frac{((183.03 + 2727.31)^2 + 4(258.84 + 20282.26)^2)^{1/2}}{2}$$

= 22047.75 psi ∴ this agrees with the Pratt Analysis

Rearranging Eqs. (3a) and (3e) and combining constants yields:

$$T = \left\{ \left[ \frac{2 \left( S(S1) - \frac{S(S2) + S(S3)}{2} \right)}{4} \right]^2 - (S(S2) + S(S3))^2 \right]^{1/2} - S(S4) \right\} \frac{K_0}{C_0}$$

$$T = \left\{ \left[ \left[ 2 \left( S(S1) - 1455.17 \right) \right]^2 - 8470078.9 \right]^{1/2} - 258.84 \right\} 3.18 \quad (3f)$$

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Equation (3f) relates the torque value to the bonnet stresses. The chart below shows this relationship for a range of stress levels. The blocking angle was obtained in the same manner as for the disc pins; using Fig. 2 and by interpolation.

Bonnet Stress (psi)	Torque (in-lb)	Blocking Angle (from Fig 2)	Blocking Angle (from Fig 1)
15000	42000.2	58°	59.0°
14500	40400.5	57°	57.3°
14000	38800.2	55.5°	55.6°
→ 13700	37839.5	55°	54.7°
13500	37148.9	54.5°	54.3°
13000	35546.6	53°	53.2°
12500	33943.3	52°	52.2°
12000	32388.6	50.5°	51.1°
→ 11500	30782.5	49.5°	50.0°
11000	29174.6	48°	48.1°
10500	27564.8	47°	46.1°
10000	25952.5	46°	44.5°



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PROJECT CONTAINMENT PURGE VALVES -

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Approved by JER

DETERMINATION OF BLOCKING ANGLE

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CONCLUSIONS

This analysis has shown that the governing criteria in determining the blocking angle is the bonnet stress. The allowable stress level for the bonnet is 13,700 psi per ASME Codes. If the 8" valves are blocked to 65° and the 24" valves are blocked to 55°, the stresses in both the disc pins and the bonnet are at or below the code allowables.

In order to add some additional conservatism into this analysis, it is recommended that the 18" and 24" valves are blocked to a position of 50°. The actual stresses and factors of safety are listed below.

18" Valve - Blocked to 50° Open

Actual Disc Pin Stress = 6208 psi ∴ Safety Factor = 1.93

Actual Bonnet Stress = 9278 psi ∴ Safety Factor = 1.48

24" Valve - Blocked to 50° Open

Actual Disc Pin Stress = 7160 psi ∴ Safety Factor = 1.68

Actual Bonnet Stress = 11500 psi ∴ Safety Factor = 1.19



10-10-10