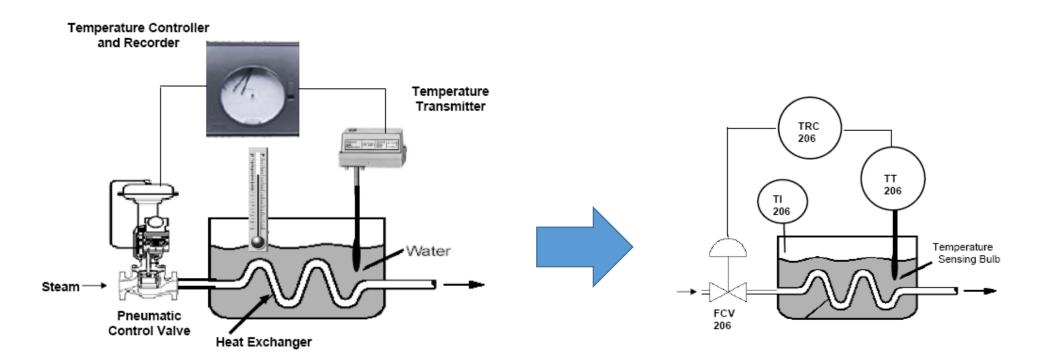
# CHEMICAL ENGINEERING DESIGN & SAFETY CHE 4253

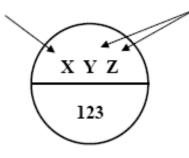
Prof. Miguel Bagajewicz

Piping and Instrument Diagrams (PID)

- Show ALL piping connecting equipment
- Show ALL valves
- Show ALL instrumentation (measuring, transmitters, Controllers, actuators)



The first letter is used to designate the measured variable



The succeeding letter(s) are used to designate the **function** of the component, or to **modify** the meaning of the first letter.

Pressure

Level

Flow

Temperature

ndicator

Recorder

Controller

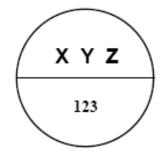
Transmitter

The presence or absence of a line determines the location of the physical device. For example **no line** means the instrument is installed in the field near the process.



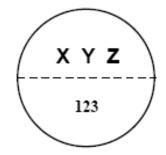
No Line

The instrument is mounted in the field near the process, (close to the operator)



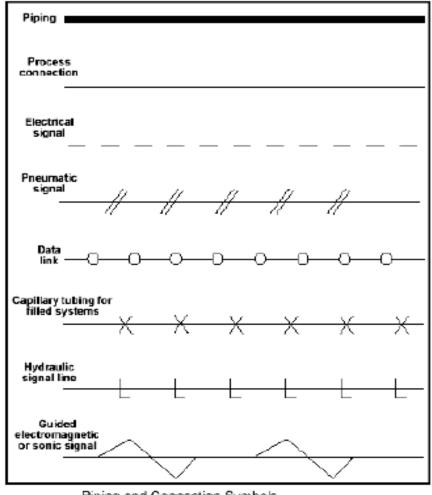
Solid Line

The instrument is mounted in the control room (accessible to the operator)



No Line

The instrument is mounted out of sight (not accessible to the operator)



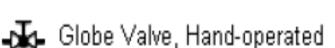
Piping and Connection Symbols

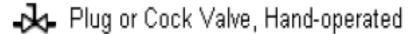
These symbols are used to identify how the instruments in the process connect to each other.

And what type of signal is being used. (electrical, pneumatic, data, etc)

#### Valves









◆● Butterfly Valve

Angle Valve, Hand-operated



Control Valve



Solenoid Valve



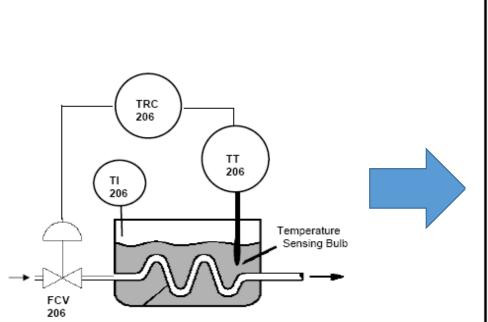
Motor-operated

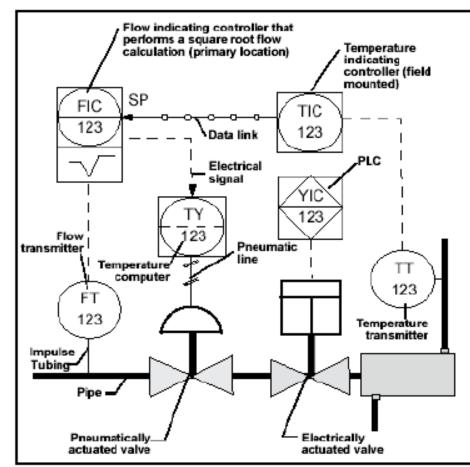


Piston-operated

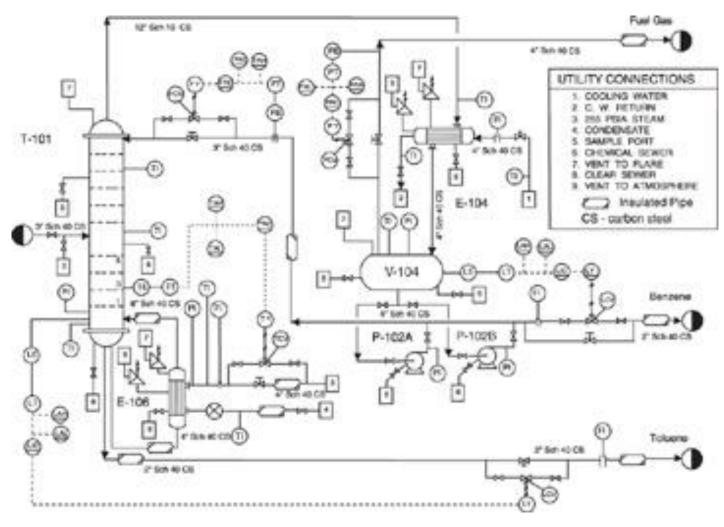


Safety Valve or Relief Valve



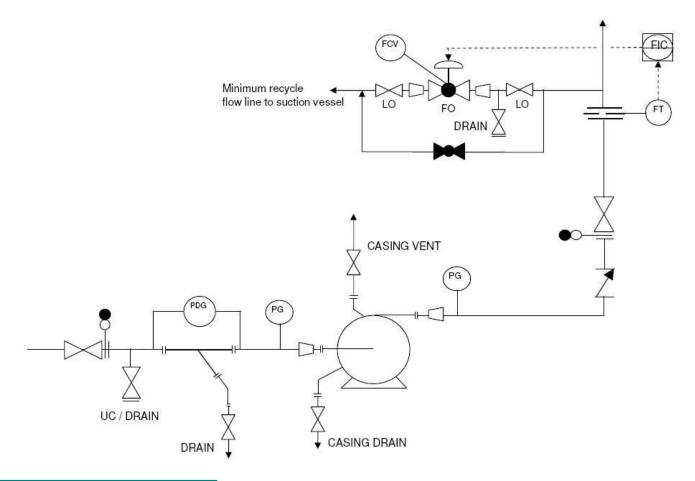


FIC -Flow Indicating Controller TIC Temperature Indicating Cont. YIC PLC Indicating Controller TY **Temperature Computer** Output FT Flow Transmitter **Temperature Transmitter** 

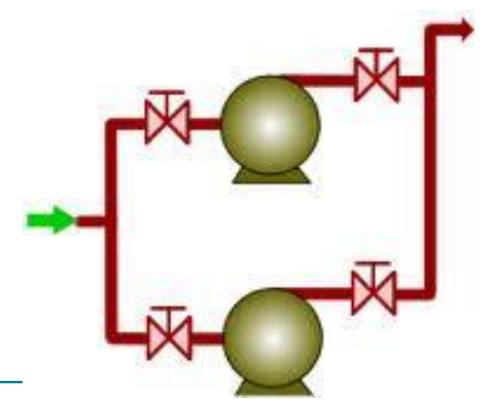




#### Control valves need spares



Pumps need a spare with all the necessary bypasses/on-off valves and check valves needed.



If heat exchangers are to be cleaned while plant is in operation then they need a by pass and all on-off valves needed.

