









NPS ½ to NPS 16 (15 to DN 400)

-253°C / -423°F 875°C / 1607°F/

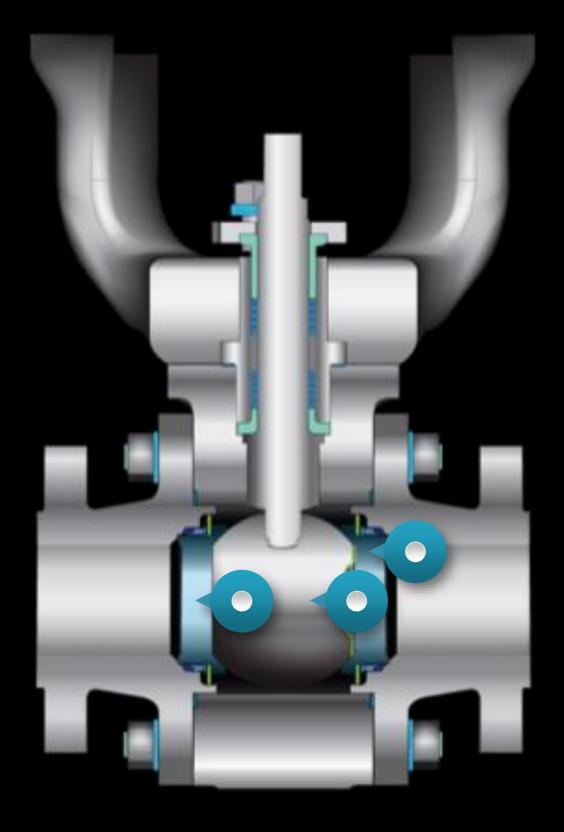
Up to and above Class 4500

Most extreme applications

Different Price Options ("Valves as a Service")



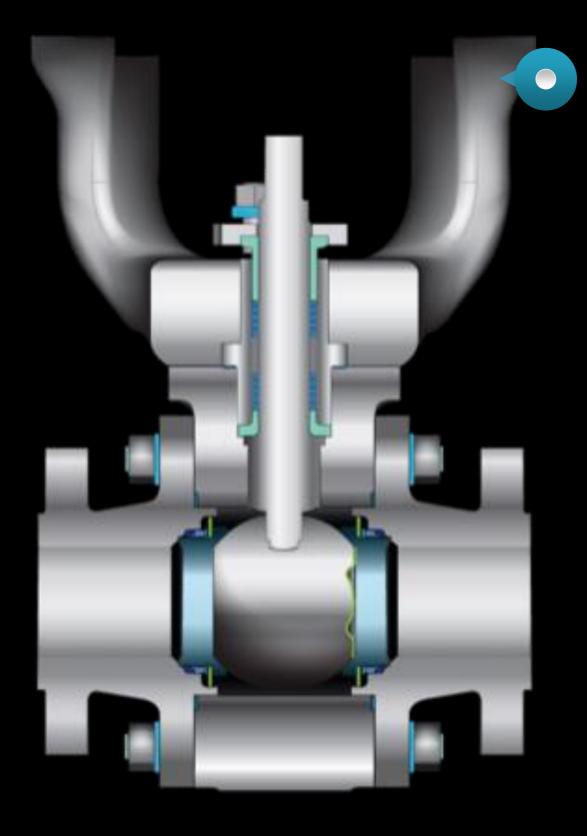




Superior Trim Hardening





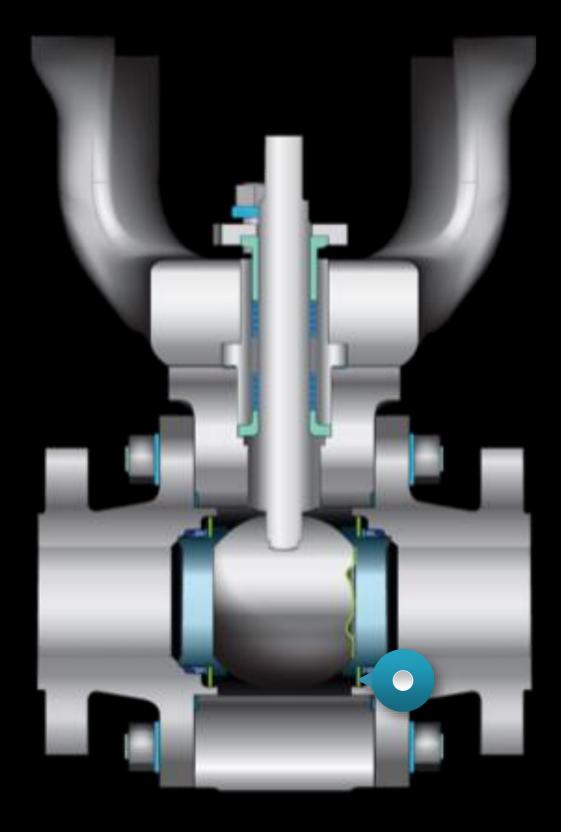


Superior Trim Hardening

Tripod Mounting Bracket







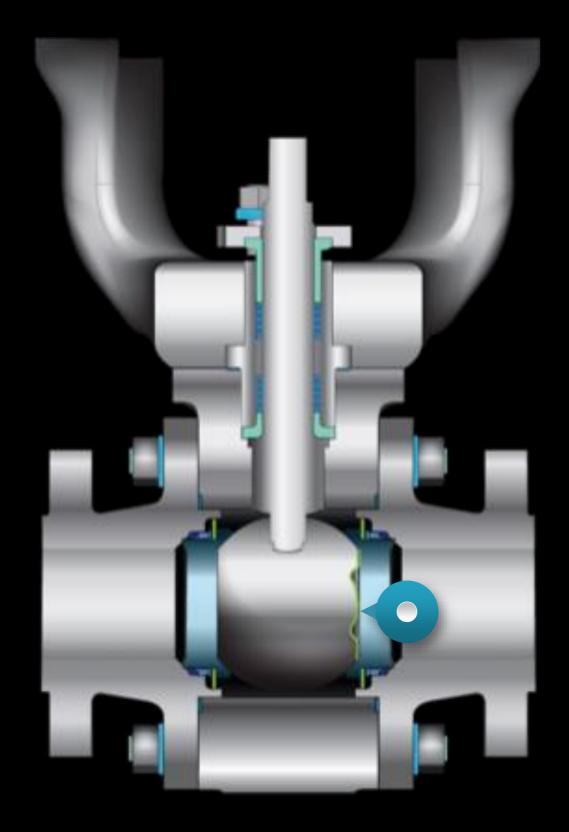
Superior Trim Hardening

Tripod Mounting Bracket

Seat/Spring Design







Superior Trim Hardening

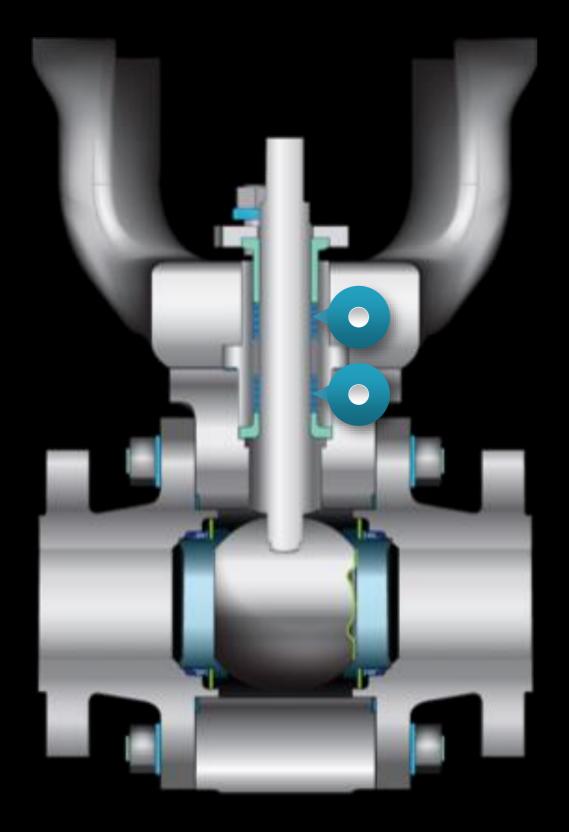
Tripod Mounting Bracket

Seat/Spring Design

Arcuate Cut or Vari V Ball







Superior Trim Hardening

Tripod Mounting Bracket

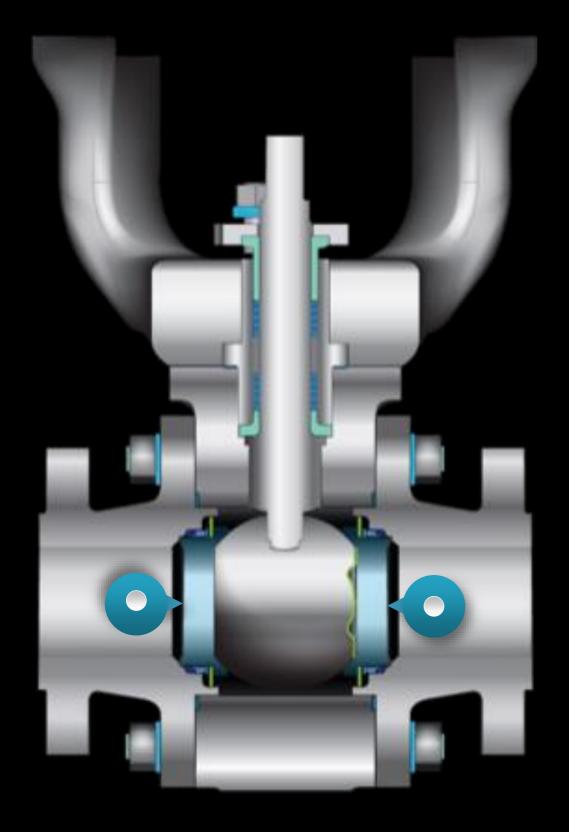
Seat/Spring Design

Arcuate Cut or Vari V Ball

Dual Shaft Packing







Superior Trim Hardening

Tripod Mounting Bracket

Seat/Spring Design

Arcuate Cut or Vari V Ball

Dual Shaft Packing

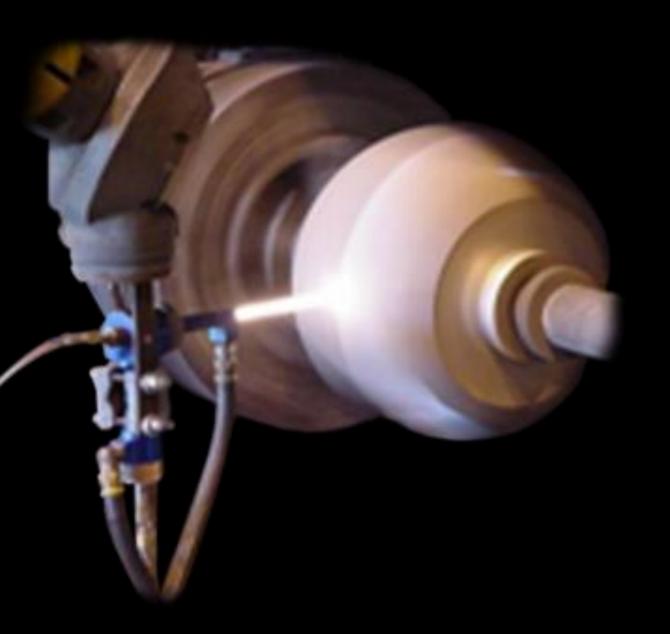
Bi-directional Sealing







COMPETITION — HVOF HIGH VELOCITY OXYGEN FUEL



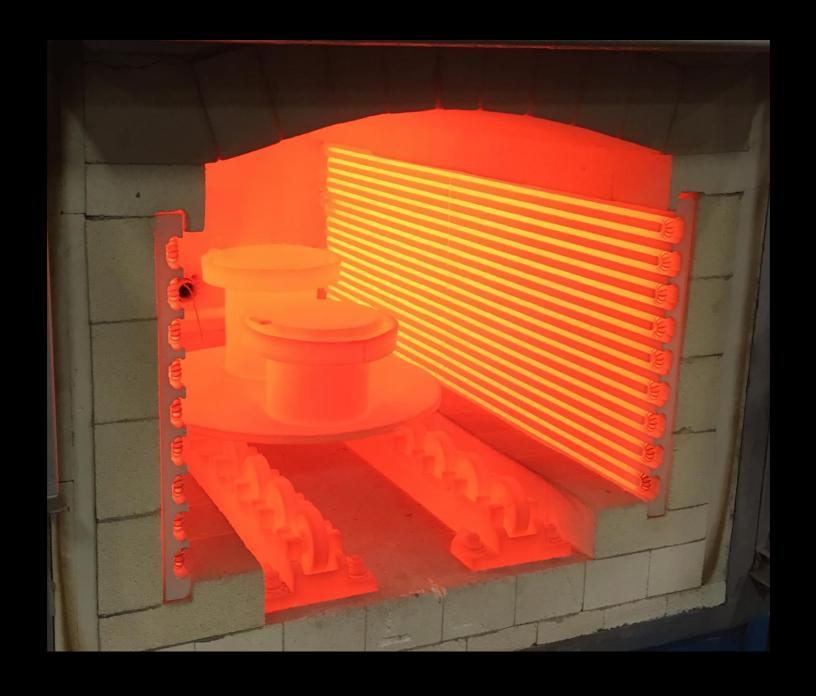
Uneven coating (line of sight)
Cracks / spalls
Coating is porous

Internal bore of ball can not be coated





GOSCO – BORONIZING







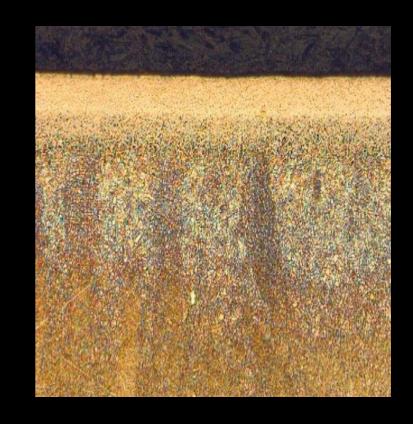
BORONIZING

Proprietary Gosco Process

Thermo-chemical surface hardening process

Boron atoms are diffused into the surface

Results in a case layer that is extremely hard, corrosion resistant, and capable of handling high temperature shocks



Inconel 718, 200x magnification .0035" solid layer, .007" partial layer





BORONIZING

STARTS WITH THE BASE MATERIAL

Inconel 718 is the best material for severe service applications

Designed for high temperature applications

Extremely hard

Very corrosion resistant

Has a high nickel content to eliminate stress corrosion cracking





THEN - IT'S ALL ABOUT PREPARATION OF THE PARTS

There are 6 steps before the trim sets are sent to be borided:

- 1. Rough machining
- 2. Stress relieving
- 3. Finish machining
- 4. Grinding
- 5. Four levels of lapping
- 6. Vacuum testing





LAST – IT'S ALL ABOUT THE BORONIZING PROCESS

- 1. Cleaned to eliminate any residue
- 2. Boronized using our proprietary boronizing process
- 3. Finished lapped
- 4. Vacuum tested





Common Coatings

Method of Application	HVOF		Fusion	Plasma	Diffused		Patented
Material	Chromium Carbide	Tungsten Carbide	Chromium Carbide	Chromuim Oxide	Nitride	Boride	Nano Titanium Dioxide
Uses	General Severe Service, Power, Slurry Mining, Chemical	Specialized Severe Service, Mining, Food Processing, Corrosive Chemical	Specialized Severe Service, Power, Thermal Shock, Extreme Temperature	Corrosive Service, Gold Mining	General Service, Bearings, Hot Gas	Specialized Severe Service, Power Corrosive Services, Thermal Shock	Corrosive Service, Gold Mining, Nickel Mining, High Pressure Acid Leach
Base Metals	Any	Any	300 Series Stainless Nickel Alloys	Any, Duplex SS & Ti Typical	Iron-Based Alloys	Nickel-Based Alloys	Any, Duplex SS & Ti Typical
Advantages	High Strain to Fracture, Erosion- Resistant, Extreme Temperature	Erosion- Resistant, Wear- Resistant	Erosion- Resistant, Non-Porous, Thermal Shock, Metallurgical Bond, Corrosion Resistant	Very Corrosion Resistant at lower temperatures	Inexpensive Metallurgical Bond	Extremely Hard, Metallurgical Bond, Non- Porous, Corrosion Resistant	Very Corrosion Resistant at low and high temperatures, superior wear to conventional ceramic coatings
Disadvantages	Some Porosity, Mechanical Bond	Some Porosity, Mechanical Bond, Thermal Cycling Can Produce Cracking	Not Suitable on 410 SS 17-4PH Carbon Steel, Expensive	Poor Thermal Shock, Poor Bond Strength, Porosity, & Cracking are Typical	Reduces Corrosion Resistance, Lower Abrasion & Wear Resistance than HVOF Coatings	Very Thin .001" Finished, Bore Size Limit 1.5"	Ceramic coatings are not as tough as HVOF cermets

BOUR	Cycling Can Produce Cracking	Expensive	Porosity, & Cracking are Typical	Lower Abrasion & Wear Resistance than HVOF Coatings	20000000	HVOF cermets





Noticed of LACE							
Method of Application	HVOF						
Material	Chromium Carbide	Tungsten Carbide	ı				
Uses	General Severe Service, Power, Surry Mining, Chemical	Specialized Severe Service, Mining, Food Processing,					
		Corrosive Chemical	L	Plasma	Diffused	Diffused	
Base Metals	Any	Chro	Chromuim Oxide	Nitride	Boride	Nano Titanium Dioxide	
Lastiveas	Ally	Any	al e	Corrosive Service, Gold Mining	General Service, Bearings, Hot Gas	Specialized Severe Service, Power Corrosive Services,	Mining, High
Advantages	High Strain to Fracture, Erosion-Resistant, Wasterne Temperature					Thermal Shock	Pressure Acid Leach
		·		Any, Duplex SS & Ti Typical	Iron-Based Alloys	Nickel-Based Alloys	Any, Duplex SS & Ti Typical
			k,	Very Corrosion Resistant at lower temperatures	Inexpensive Metallurgical Bond	Extremely Hard, Metallurgical Bond, Non- Porous, Corrosion Resistant	Very Corrosion Resistant at low and high temperatures, superior wear to conventional
Disadvantages	Some Porosity,	Some Porosity,					ceramic coatings
Mechanical Bond	Mechanical Bond, Thermal Cycling Can Produce Cracking		Poor Thermal Shock, Poor Bond Strength, Porosity, & Cracking are Typical	Reduces Corrosion Resistance, Lower Abrasion & Wear Resistance than HVOF Coatings	Very Thin .001" Finished, Bore Size Limit 1.5"	Ceramic coatings are not as tough as HVOF cermets	
			ı				

"NOT ALL IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE"

& Wear Resistance than HVOF Coatings



Method of Application	HMOF						
Material	Chromium Carbide	Tungsten Carbide	I				
Uses	General Severe Service, Power, Surry Mining, Chemical Specialized Severe Service, Mining, Food Processing,		l				
		Corrosive Chemical		Plasma	Diffused		Patented
Base Metals	Any			Chromuim Oxide	Nitride	Boride	Nano Titanium Dioxide
		Any	al e	Corrosive Service, Gold Mining	General Service, Bearings, Hot Gas	Specialized Severe Service, Power Corrosive Services, Thermal Shock	Corrosive Service, Gold Mining, Nickel Mining, High Pressure Acid
Advantages /	High Strain to Fracture, Erosion- Resistant,	Erosion- Resistant, Wear- Resistant	stant, Wear-	Any, Duplex SS & Ti Typical	Iron-Based Alloys	Nickel-Based Alloys	Any, Duplex SS & Ti Typical
	Extreme Temperature		k, on	Very Corrosion Resistant at lower temperatures	Inexpensive Metallurgical Bond	Extremely Hard, Metallurgical Bond, Non- Porous, Corrosion Resistant	Very Corrosion Resistant at low and high temperatures, superior wear to conventional
Disadvantages	Some Porosity, Mechanical Bond	Some Porosity, Mechanical Bond, Thermal Cycling Can Produce Cracking		Poor Thermal Shock, Poor Bond Strength, Porosity, & Cracking are Typical	Reduces Corrosion Resistance, Lower Abrasion & Wear Resistance than HVOF Coatings	Very Thin .001" Finished, Bore Size Limit 1.5"	Ceramic coatings Ceramic coatings are not as tough as HVOF cermets
					HVOF Coatings		

"NOT ALL IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE"

& Wear Resistance than HVOF Coatings



Method of Application	HMCF						
Material	Chromium Carbide	Tungsten Carbide	1				
Uses	General Severe Specialized Service, Power, Surry Mining, Chemical Specialized Severe Service, Mining, Food Processing,						
		Corrosive Chemical		Plasma	Diffused	Diffused	
Base Metals	Any		ı	Chromuim Oxide	Nitride	Boride	Nano Titanium Dioxide
		Any	al e	Corrosive Service, Gold Mining	General Service, Bearings, Hot Gas	Specialized Severe Service, Power Corrosive Services, Thermal Shock	Corrosive Service, Gold Mining, Nickel Mining, High Pressure Acid
Advantages /	to Fracture, Resis	Erosion- Resistant, Wear- Resistant					Leach
(Any, Duplex SS & Ti Typical	Iron-Based Alloys	Nickel-Based Alloys	Any, Duplex SS & Ti Typical
				Very Corrosion Resistant at lower temperatures	Inexpensive Metallurgical Bond	Extremely Hard, Metallurgical Bond, Non- Porous, Corrosion Resistant	Very Corrosion Resistant at low and high temperatures, superior wear to conventional
Disadvantages	Some Porosity, Mechanical	Some Porosity, Mechanical	n	Poor Thermal	Reduces	Very Thin .001"	ceramic coatings Ceramic
	Bond	Bond, Thermal Cycling Can Produce Cracking		Shock, Poor Bond Strength, Porosity, & Cracking are Typical	Corrosion Resistance, Lower Abrasion & Wear Resistance than HVOF Coatings	Finished, Bore Size Limit 1.5"	coatings are not as tough as HVOF cermets
					HVOF Coatings		

"NOT ALL IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE"





Method of Application	HMOF			Method of Application	Diffused	
Material	Chromium Carbide	Tungsten Carbide		Material	Nitride	Boride
Uses	General Severe Service, Power, Surry Mining, Chemical	Specialized Severe Service, Mining, Food Processing, Corrosive Chemical	Plasi	Uses	General Service Bearings, Hot Gas	Specialized Severe Service, Power Corrosive Services, Thermal Shock
Base Metals	Any	Any	Corr Serv al Mini	Base Metals	Iron-Based Alloys	Nickel-Based Alloys
Advantages	High Strain to Fracture, Erosion- Resistant, Extreme Temperature	Erosion- Resistant, Wear- Resistant	Any, & Ti Very Residation	Advantages	Inexpensive Metallurgical Bond	Extremely Hard, Metallurgical Bond, Non- Porous, Corrosion Resistant
Disadvantages	Some Porosity, Mechanical Bond	Some Porosity, Mechanical Bond, Thermal Cycling Can Produce Cracking	n Poor Shor Bon Porc Crac Typi	Disadvantages	Reduces Corrosion Resistance, Lower Abrasion & Wear Resistance than HVOF Coatings	Very Thin .001" Finished, Bore Size Limit 1.5"

"NOT ALL IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE"

"HARD ASS"



Method of Application	HVOF		Method of Application	Diffused		
Material	Chromium Carbide	Tungsten Carbide	1	Material	Nitride	Boride
Uses	General Severe Service, Power, Surry Mining, Chemical	Specialized Severe Service, Mining, Food Processing, Corrosive Chemical	Plasi	Uses	General Service Bearings, Hot Gas	Specialized Severe Service, Power Corrosive Services, Thermal Shock
Base Metals	Any	Any	Corr Serv al Mini	Base Metals	Iron-Based Alloys	Nickel-Based Alloys
Advantages	High Strain to Fracture, Erosion- Resistant, Extreme Temperature	Erosion- Resistant, Wear- Resistant	Any, & Ti Very Resit at lo tem	Advantages	Inexpensive Metallurgical Bond	Extremely Hard, Metallurgical Bond, Non- Porous, Corrosion Resistant
Disadvantages	Some Porosity, Mechanical Bond	Some Porosity, Mechanical Bond, Thermal Cycling Can Produce Cracking	n Poor Shor Bon Porc Crac Typi	Disadvantages	Reduces Corrosion Resistance, Lower Abrasion & Wear Resistance than HVOF Coatings	Very Thin .001" Finished, Bore Size Limit 1.5"

"NOT ALL IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE"

"HARD ASS"





Method of Application	HVOF		Method of Application	Diffused		
Material	Chromium Carbide	Tungsten Carbide		Material	Nitride	Boride
Uses	General Severe Service, Power, Surry Mining, Chemical	Specialized Severe Service, Mining, Food Processing, Corrosive Chemical	Plasi	Uses	General Service Bearings, Hot Gas	Specialized Severe Service, Power Corrosive Services, Thermal Shock
Base Metals	Any	Any	Corr Serv al Mini	Base Metals	Iron-Based Alloys	Nickel-Based Alloys
Advantages	High Strain to Fracture, Erosion- Resistant, Extreme Temperature	Erosion- Resistant, Wear- Resistant	Any, & Ti Very Residat lo k, tem	Advantages	Inexpensive Metallurgical Bond	Extremely Hard, Metallurgical Bond, Non- Porous, Corrosion Resistant
Disadvantages	Some Porosity, Mechanical Bond	Some Porosity, Mechanical Bond, Thermal Cycling Can Produce Cracking	n Poor Shor Bon Porc Crac Typi	Disadvantages	Reduces Corrosion Resistance, Lower Abrasion & Wear Resistance than HVOF Coatings	Very Thin .001" Finished, Bore Size Limit 1.5"

"NOT ALL IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE"

"HARD ASS"





GOSCO'S PROPRIETARY BORONIZING PROCESS



0.004" to 0.007" depth

No size limit

Considerably harder than any coating

All the advantages, no disadvantages









COMPETITOR'S MOUNTING BENT/WELDED BRACKET`

Not accurate - improper actuator alignment

Access to packing adjustments is limited

Bracket is weak in certain orientations





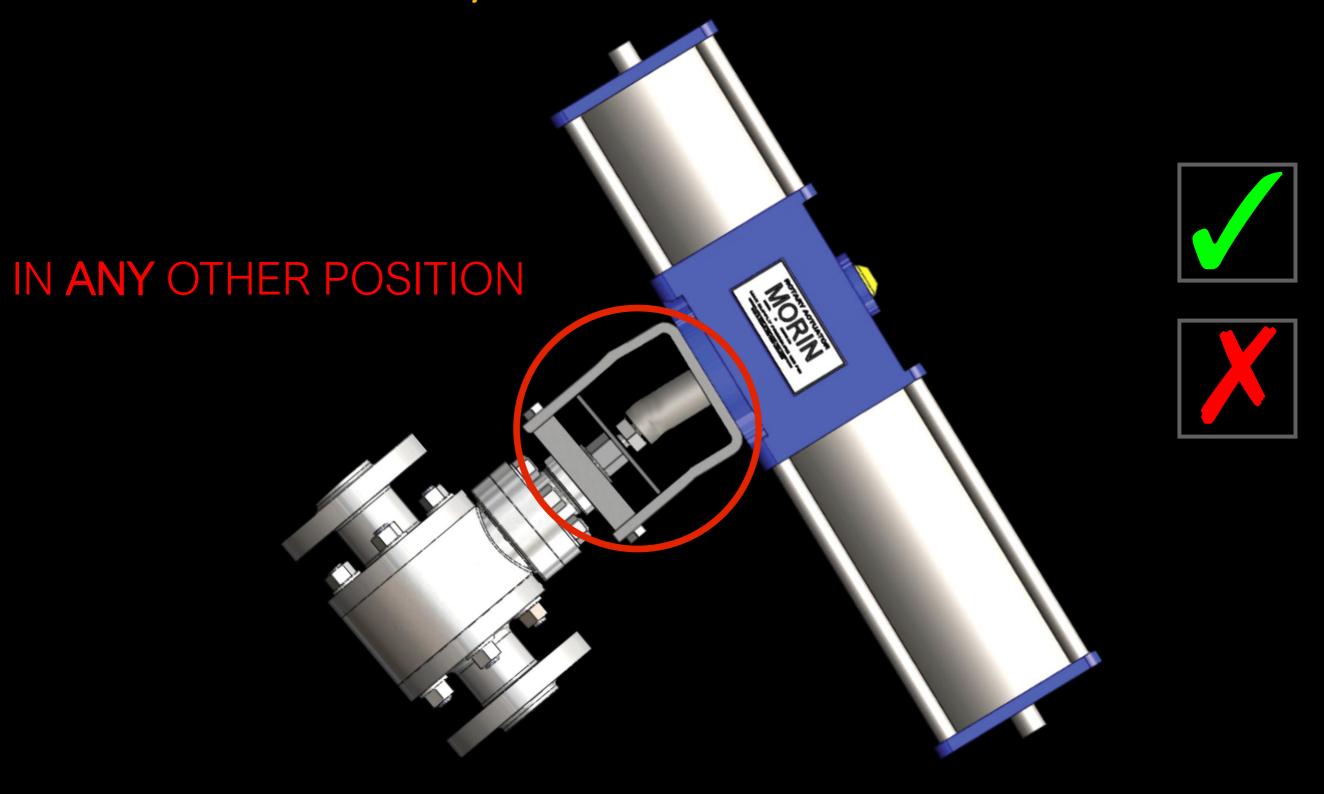
BENT/WELDED BRACKET







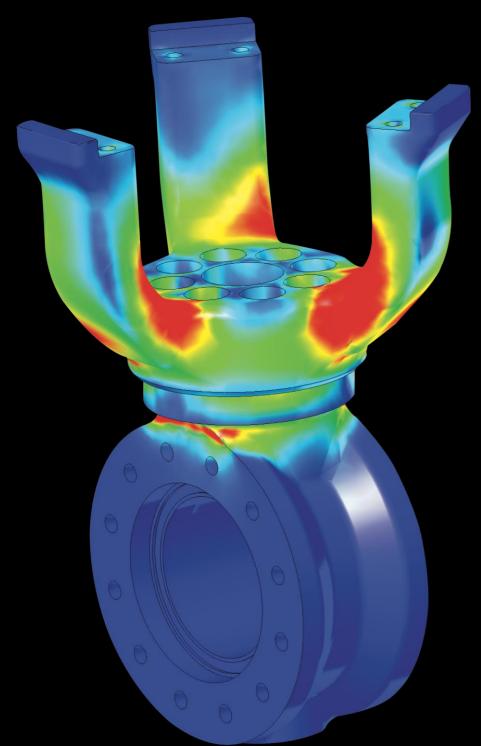
BENT/WELDED BRACKET







TRIPOD MOUNTING SYSTEM



The tripod is designed to handle "Worst Case Scenario"

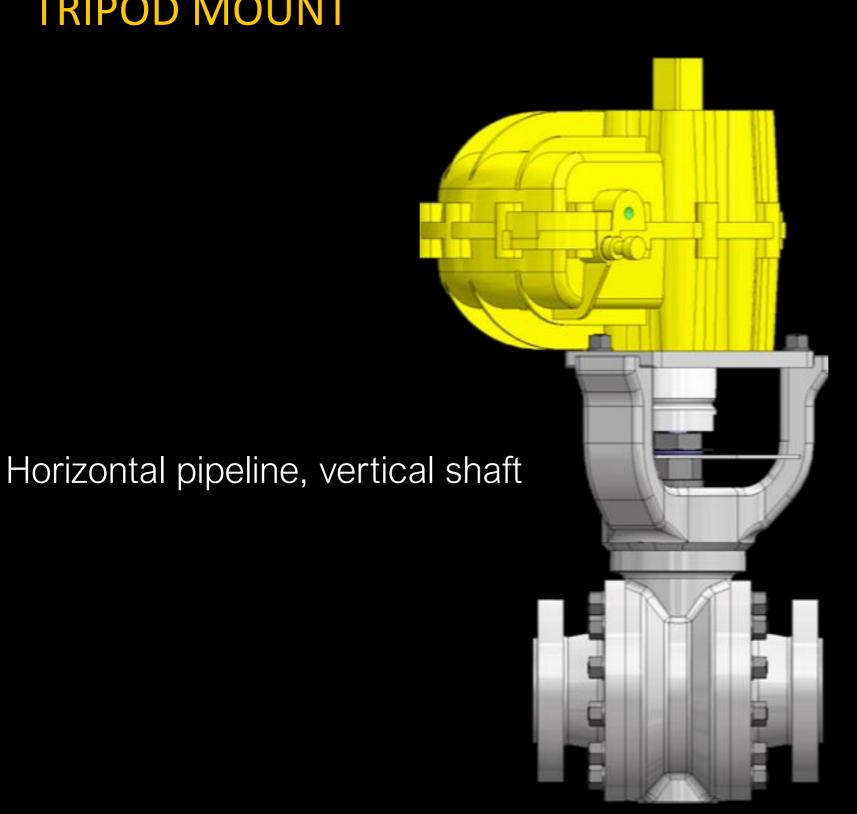
Finite Element Analysis (FEA) shows "Stressed" areas

Tripod is much larger than a traditional bracket

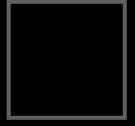
Supports the actuator regardless of valve orientation

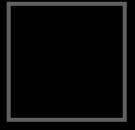










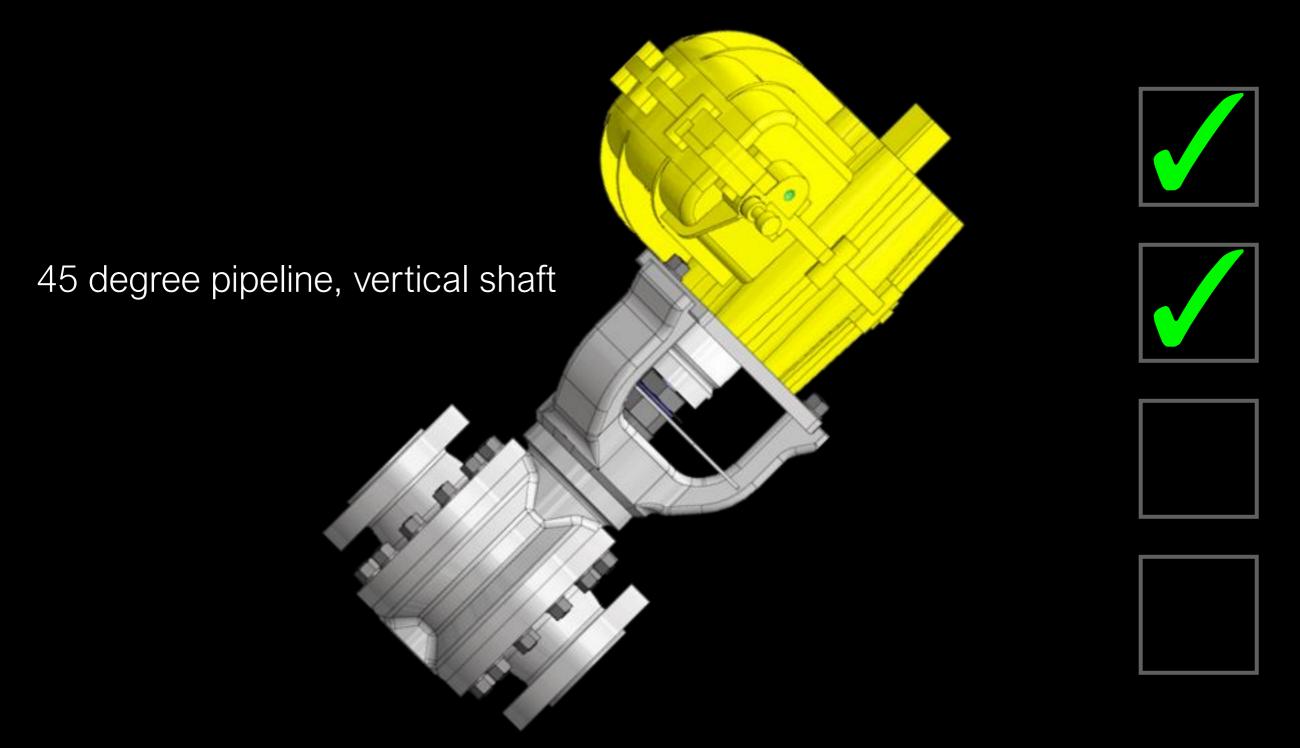
















Vertical pipeline, horizontal shaft





Horizontal pipeline, horizontal shaft





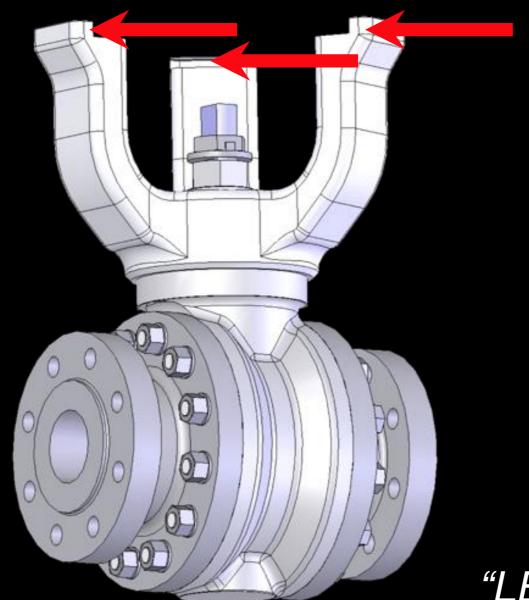








Perfectly Flat (3 points define a plane)



M-CLASS

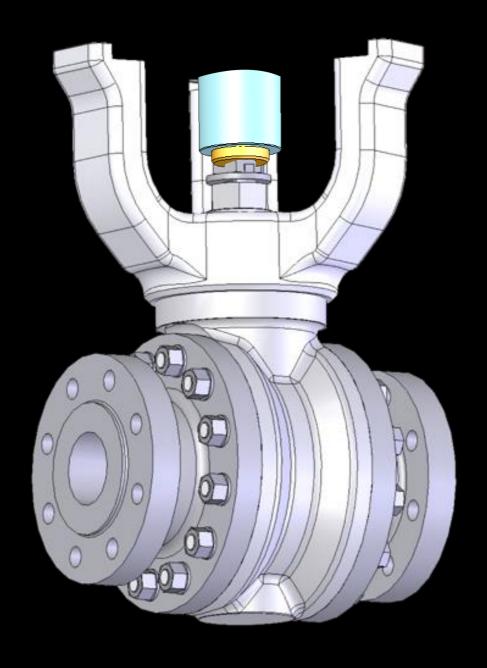
CUSTOM METAL SEATED

"LEVEL HEADED"



Perfectly Flat (3 points define a plane)

Easy to Assemble

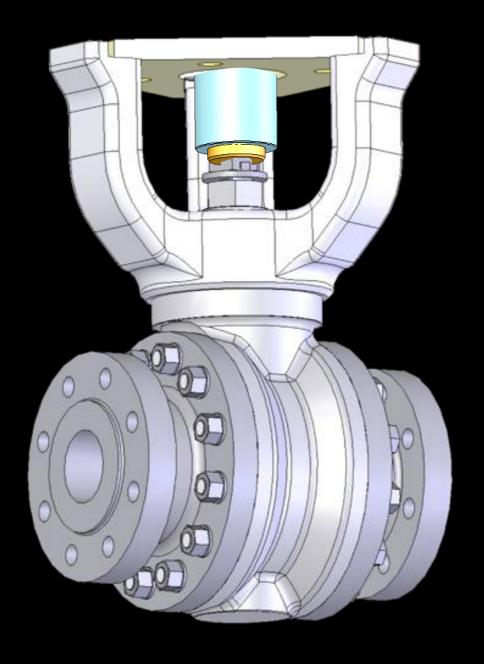






Perfectly Flat (3 points define a plane)

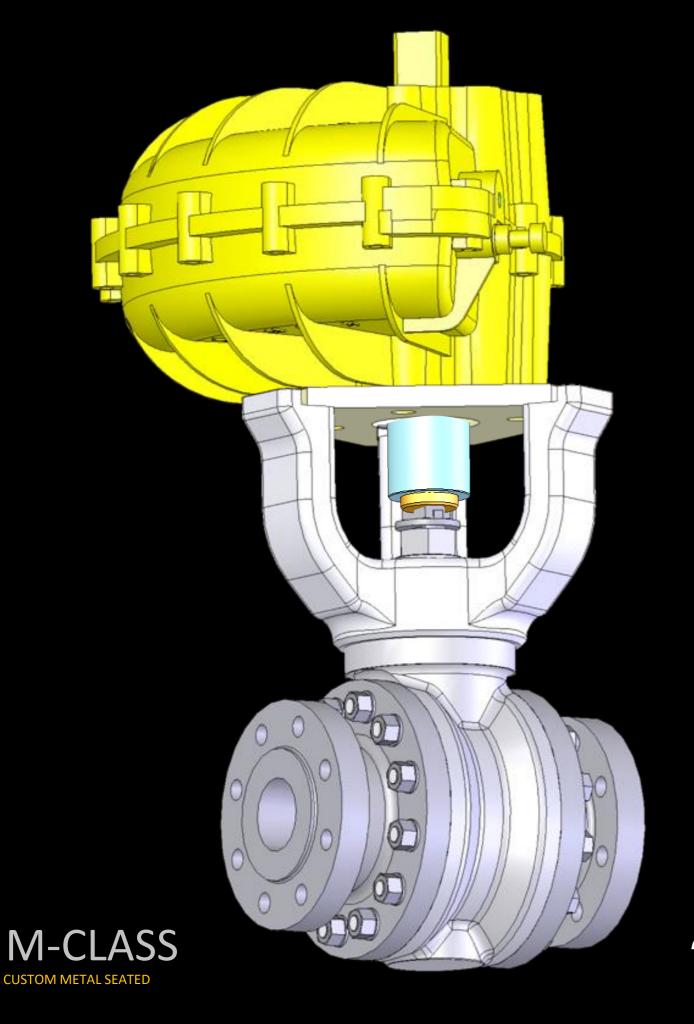
Easy to Assemble











Perfectly Flat (3 points define a plane)

Easy to Assemble

"LEVEL HEADED"



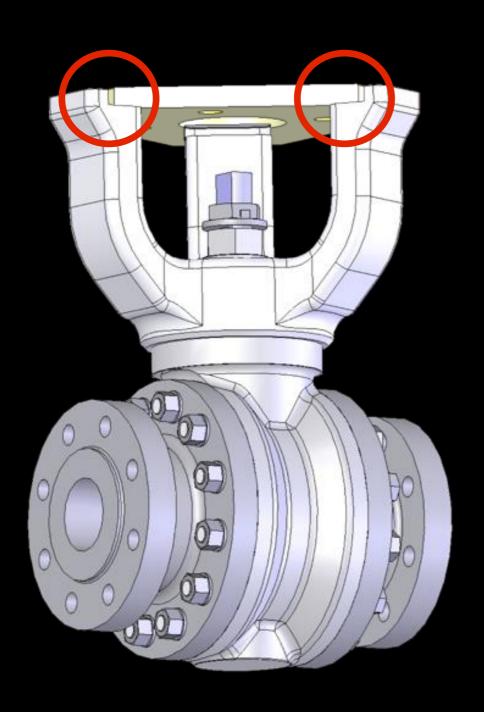
TRIPOD MOUNT

Perfectly Flat (3 points define a plane)

Easy to Assemble

Perfectly Aligned

(Mounting plate/Tripod prongs are CNC machined)









TRIPOD MOUNT

Perfectly Flat (3 points define a plane)

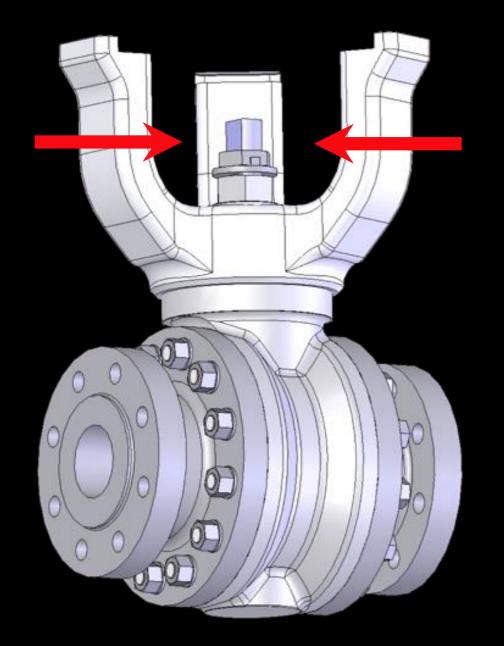
Easy to Assemble

Perfectly Aligned

(Mounting plate/Tripod prongs are CNC machined)

Open Between The Prongs

(Acts as a heat sink / easy access to packing)





"LEVEL HEADED"

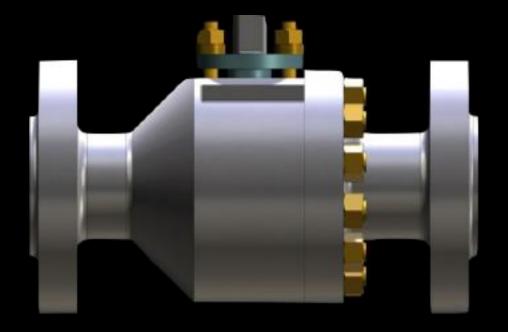






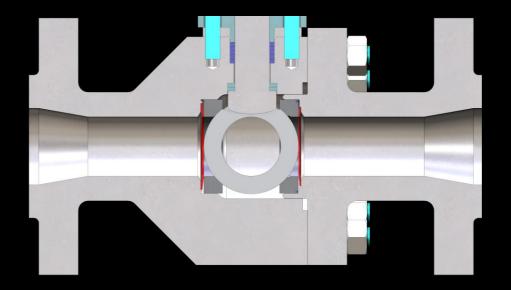








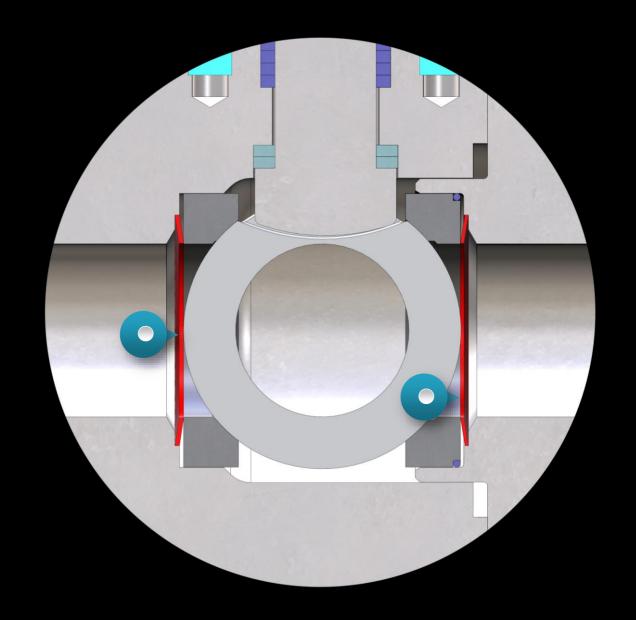








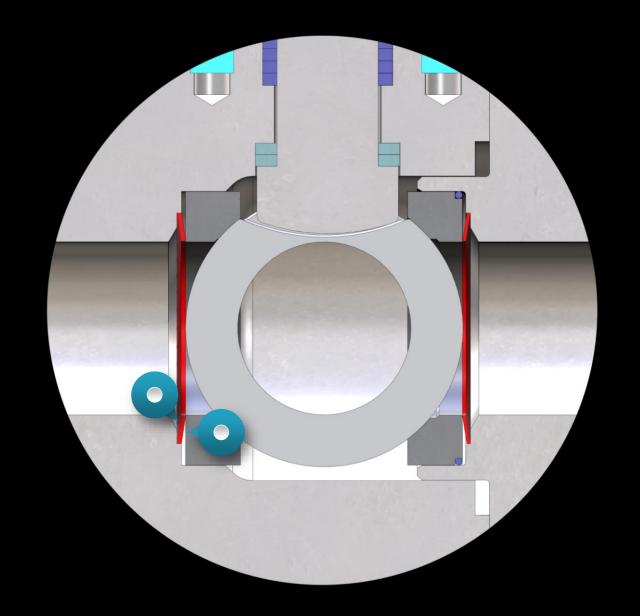
Belleville springs







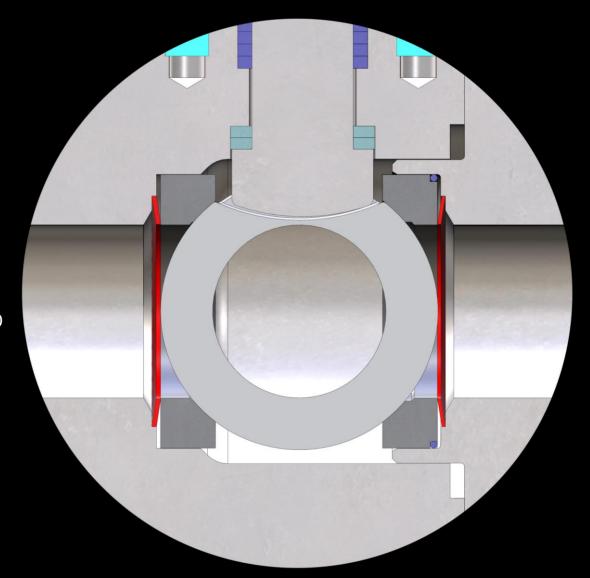
Media gets trapped around the Bellevilles





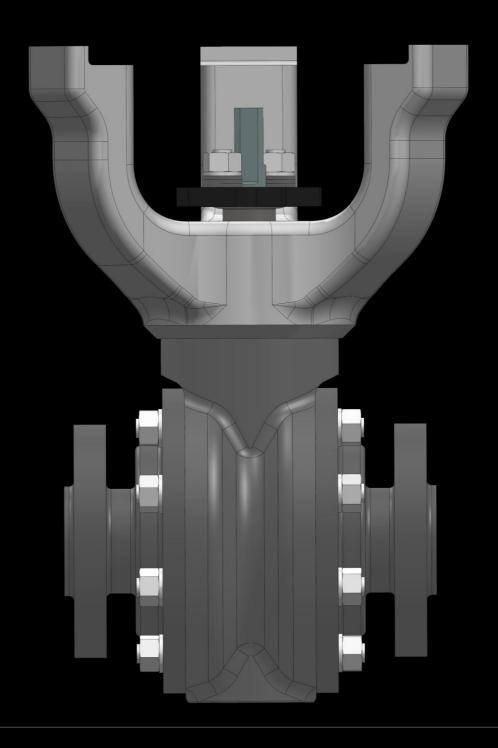


Valve locks up
Springs can't "give" when ball needs to
move back (as the valve opens)



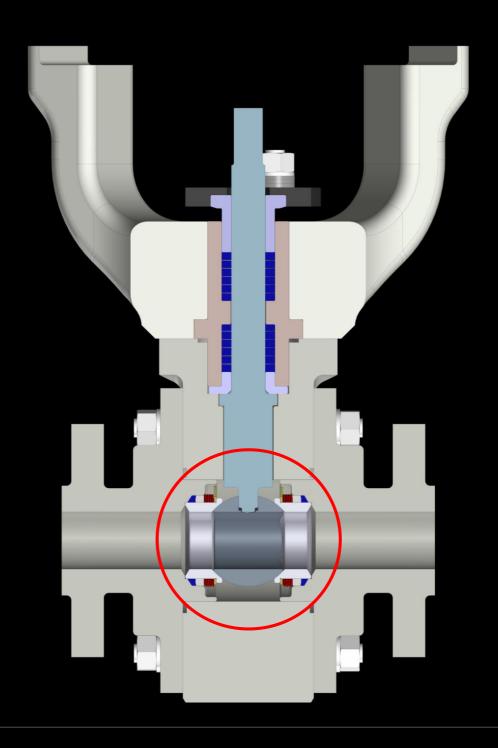








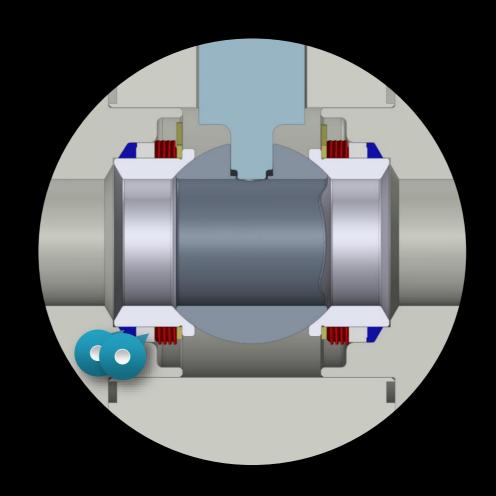








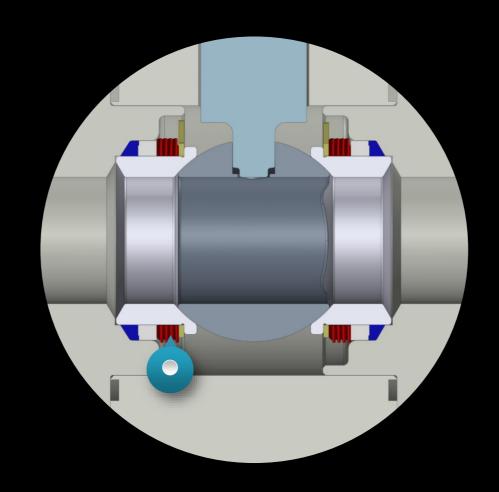
Graphite wedge seal and compression ring (Secured in the valve flange)





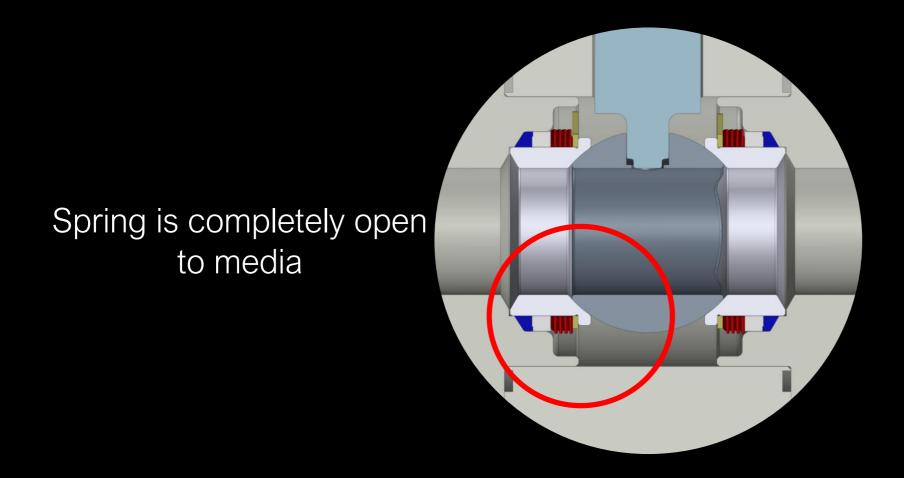


Nested wave spring (Downstream of wedge seal)





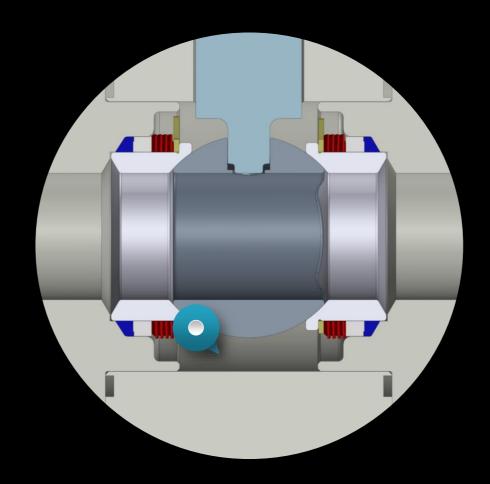








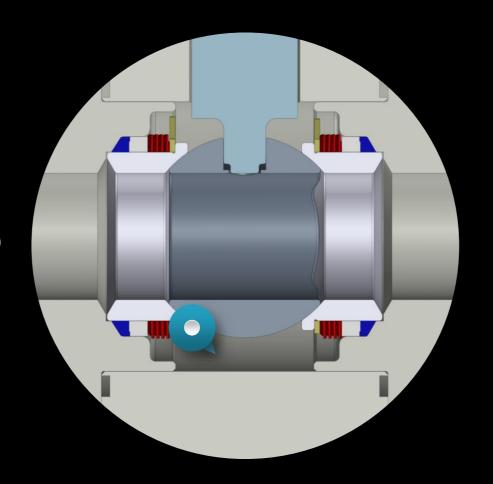
Media can get in to the spring cavity, but also escapes just as easily







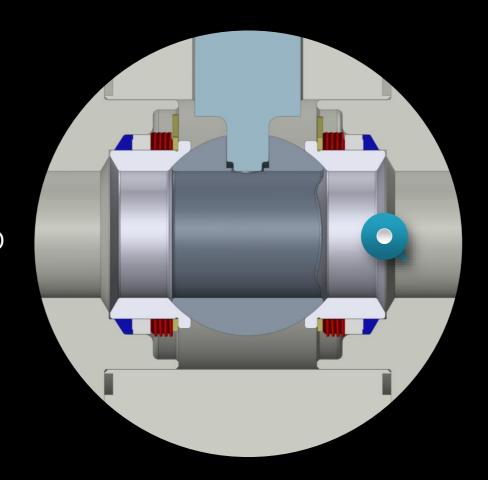
Line pressure assists to pull media out of the spring cavity







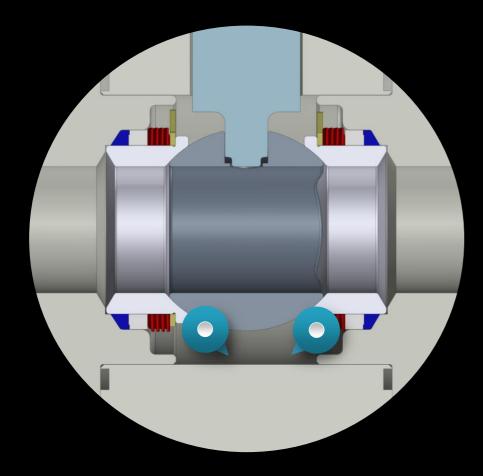
Line pressure assists to pull media out of the spring cavity







GOSCO'S SEATS



Media flows freely around the springs

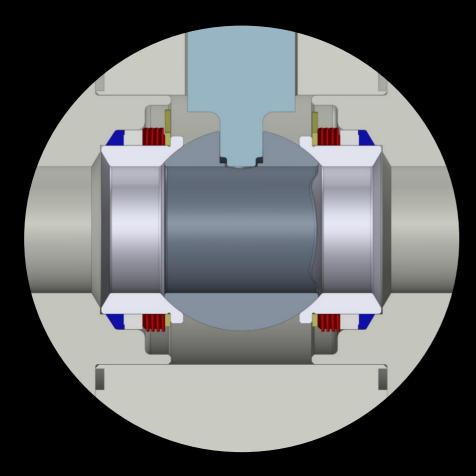
"FREE FALL"





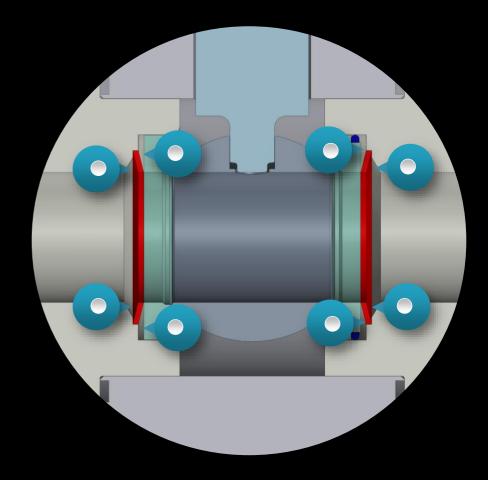
GOSCO'S SEATS

COMPETITOR'S SEATS



Media flows freely around the springs

"FREE FALL"



Media compacts around the Bellevilles

"ALL PLUGGED UP"







GOSCO'S ARCUATE CUT BALL



Specific profile is cut on the ball to reduce velocities





GOSCO'S ARCUATE CUT BALL

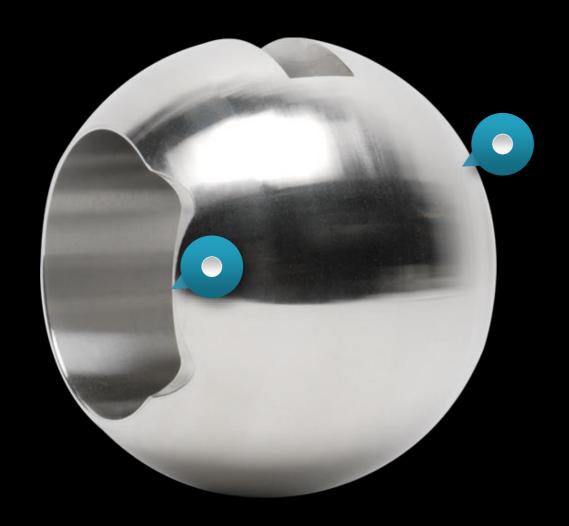


Arcuate cut is then hardened in the boronizing process





GOSCO'S ARCUATE CUT BALL



Both sides of ball have an arcuate cut (not visible in image)





STANDARD BALL VS ARCUATE CUT

Illustration below shows a ball at 10% open.

STANDARD BALL

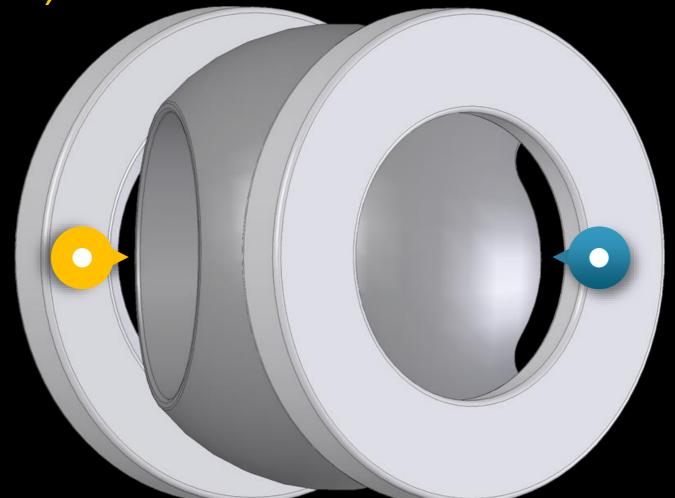
(Competition)

ARCUATE CUT BALL (Gosco Valves)

Small opening

High velocities

Trim damage



3 times larger opening

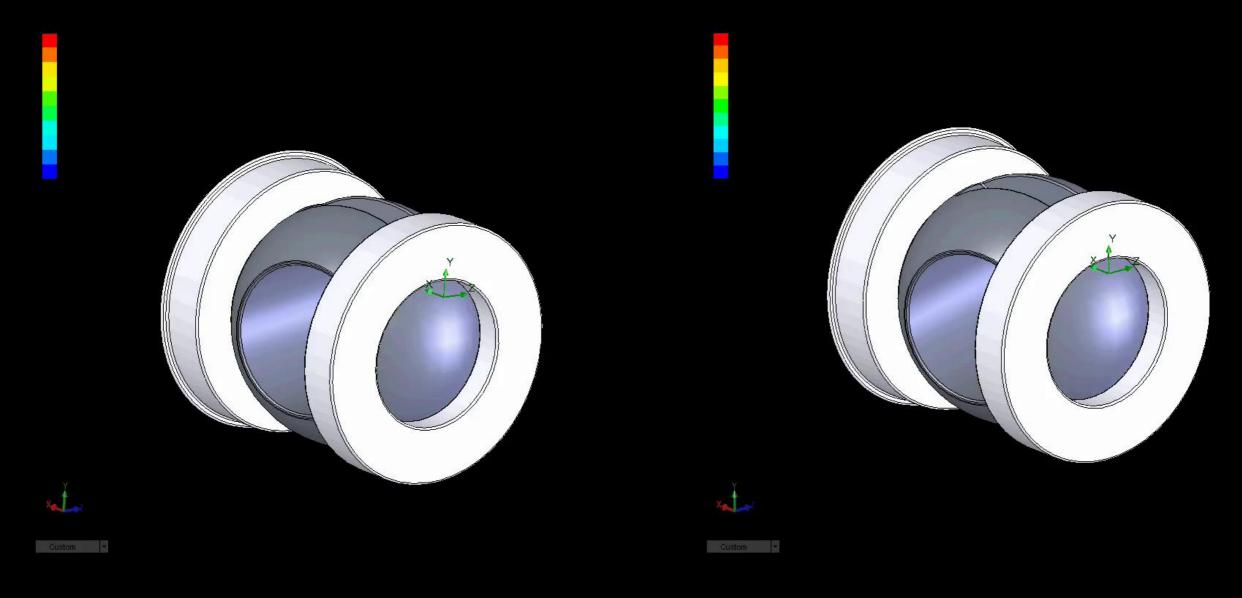
Velocities reduced by 2/3

Less trim damage (Flow is spread out)





COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS ANALYSIS (CFD)



STANDARD BALL

ARCUATE CUT BALL





GOSCO VARI-V BALLS

TURNDOWN V

90° V BALL

10° V-BALL

60° V-BALL

30° V-BALL

LINEAR V

FILLER V











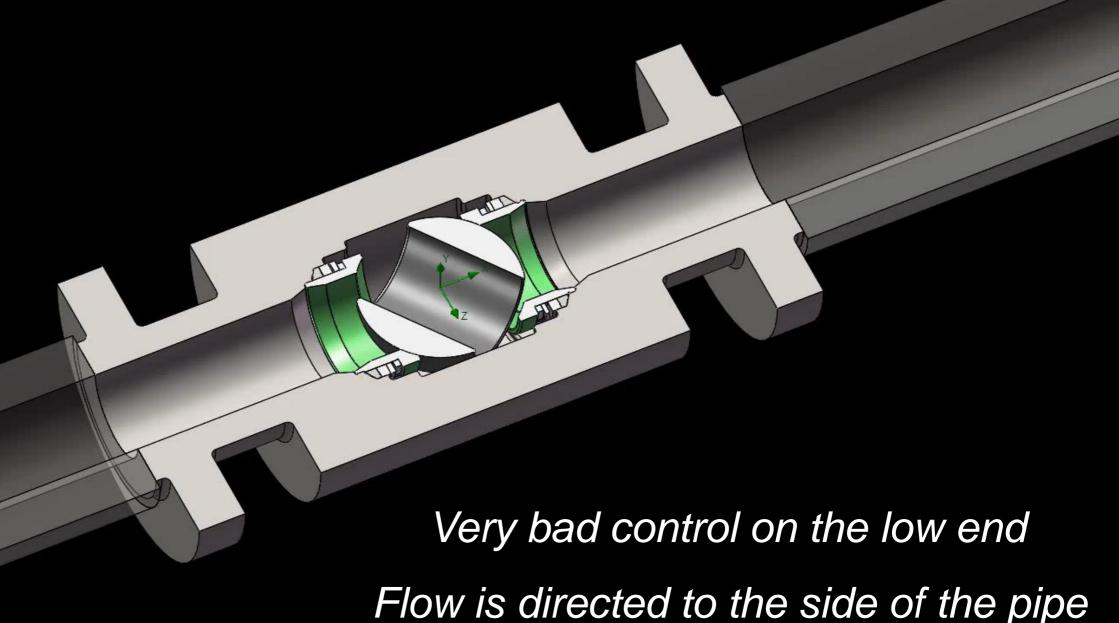








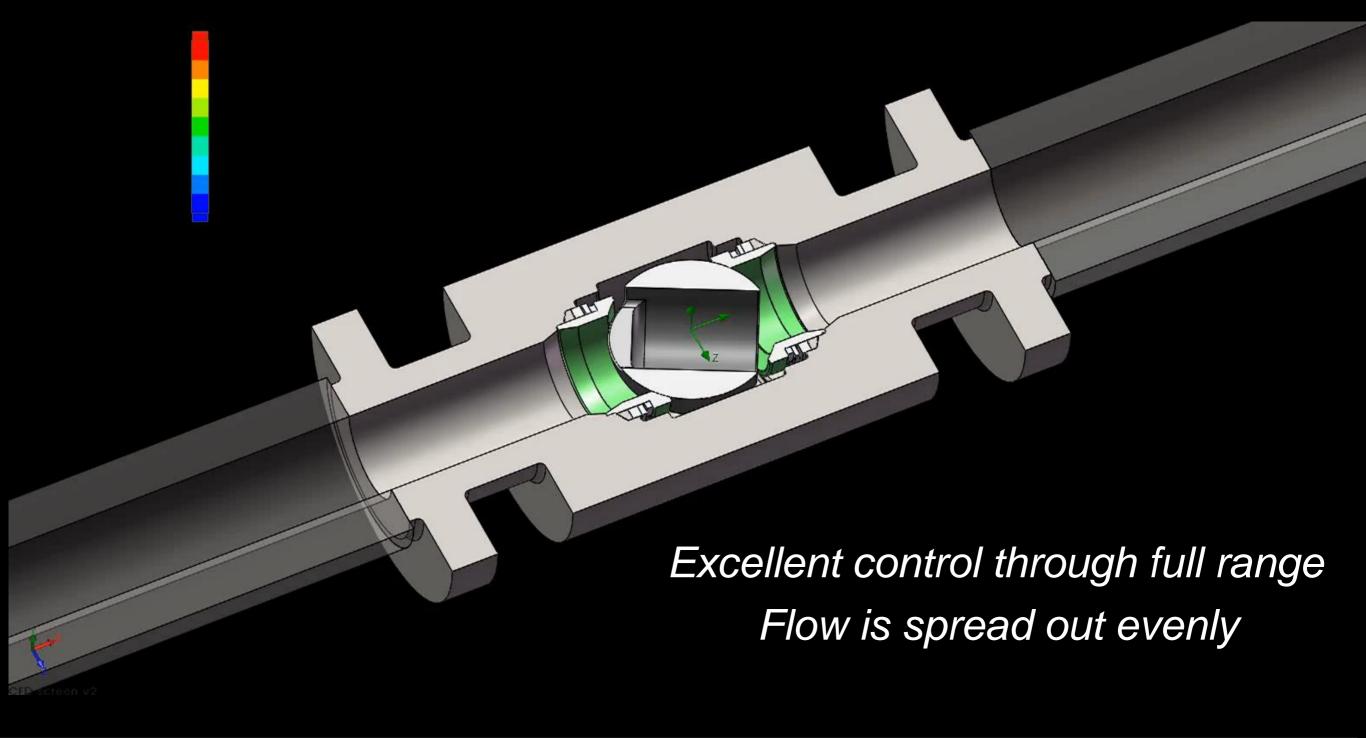
STANDARD BALL







GOSCO VARI-V BALL







CUSTOM VARI-V BALLS

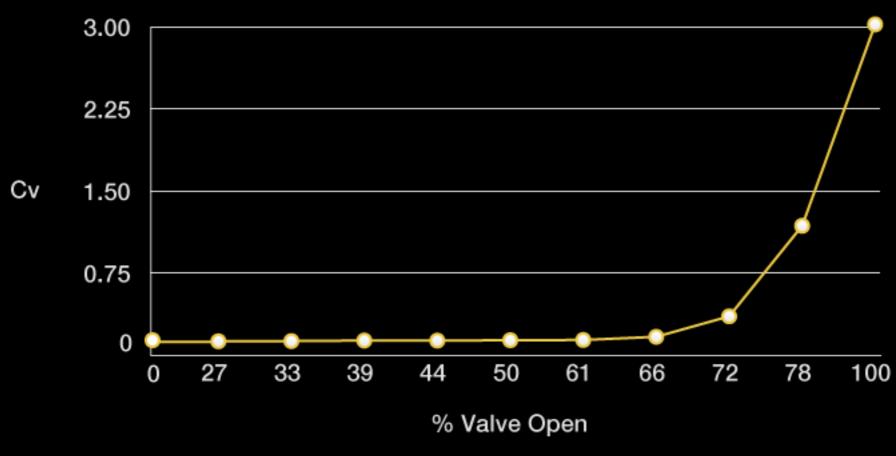
GOSCO can custom design any profile for your application



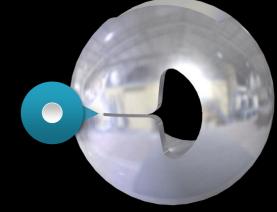


CUSTOM V-BALL CV CURVE

Flow requirements for one of our custom V-balls.



SLOT WIDTH WAS ALMOST AS THIN AS A HUMAN HAIR





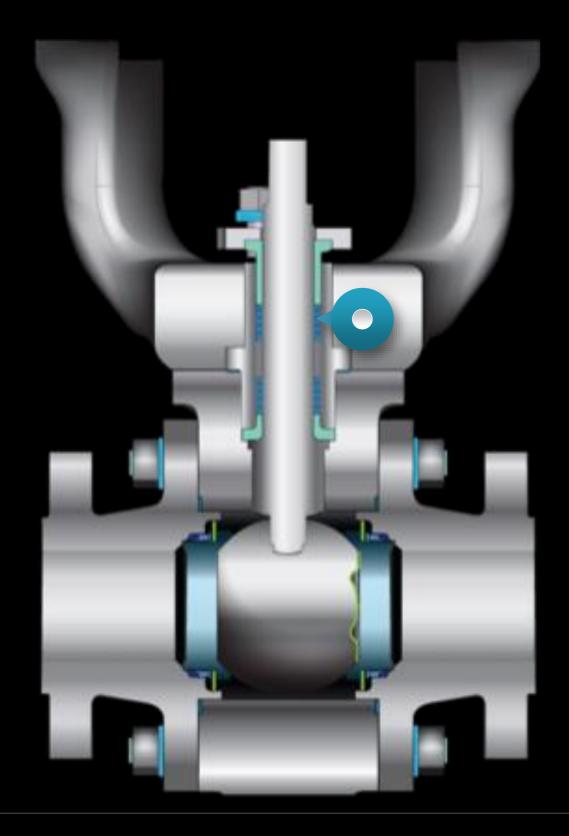










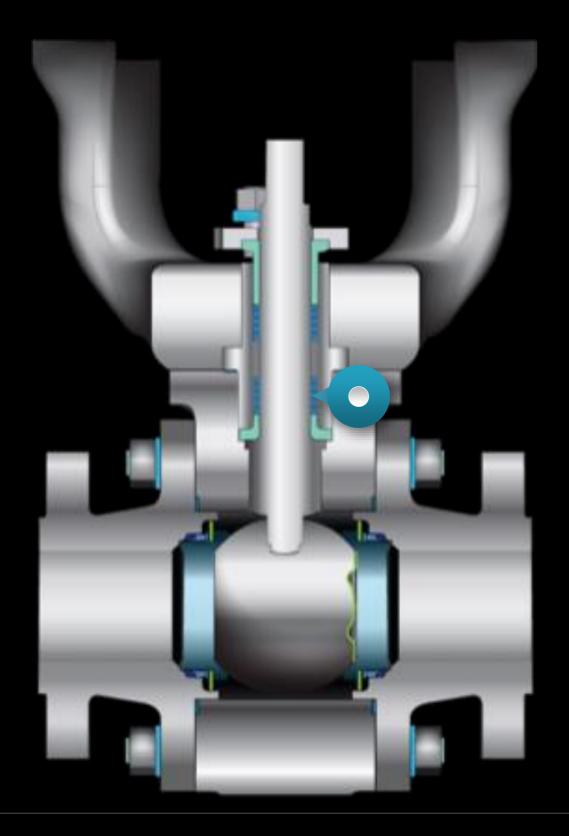


GOSCO'S VALVE (DUAL PACKING)

Live loaded upper packing





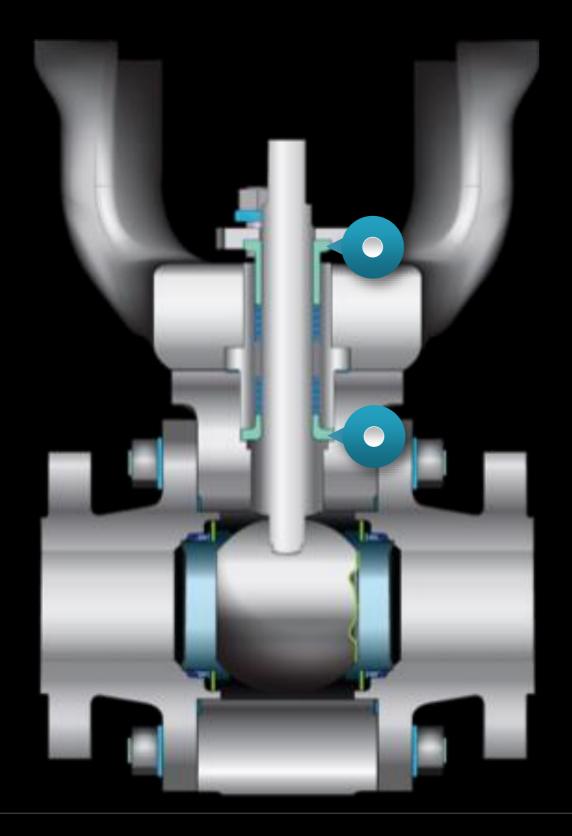


GOSCO'S VALVE (DUAL PACKING)

Live loaded upper packing SmartPak™ lower packing







GOSCO'S VALVE (DUAL PACKING)

Live loaded upper packing SmartPak™ lower packing Dual shaft guides







ALLOY OPTIONS

Hastelloy

Inconel

Alloy 20

Titanium

Monel



Incoloy

Super Duplex

Duplex

Tantalum

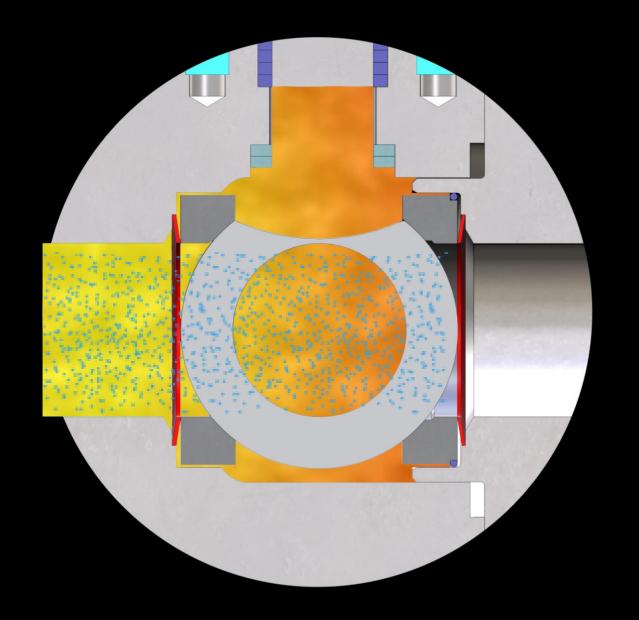
Carbon Steel

CUSTOMER SPECIFIED







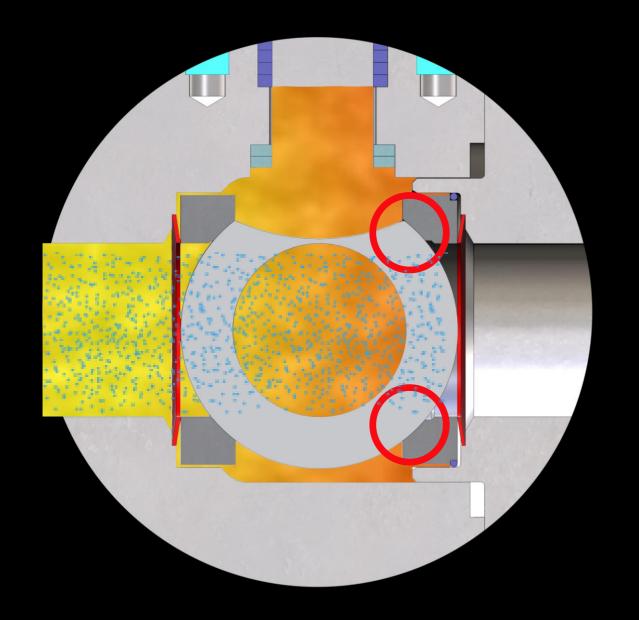


COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI-DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

With upstream flow





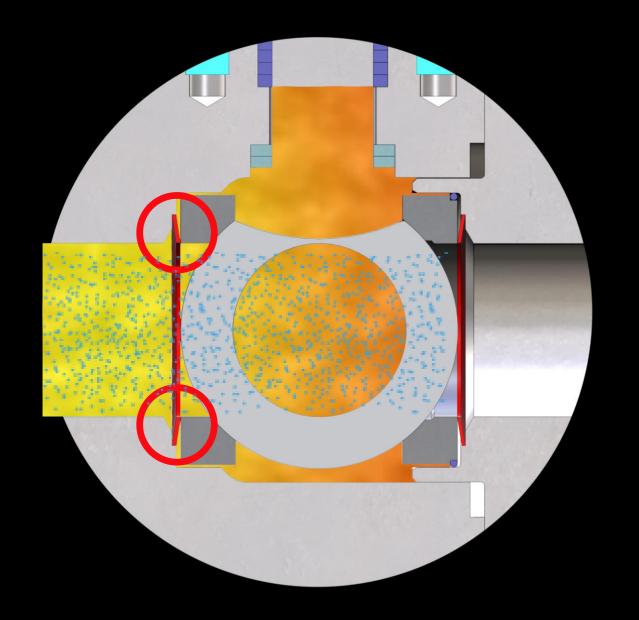


COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI-DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Seal is created between the downstream seat and ball





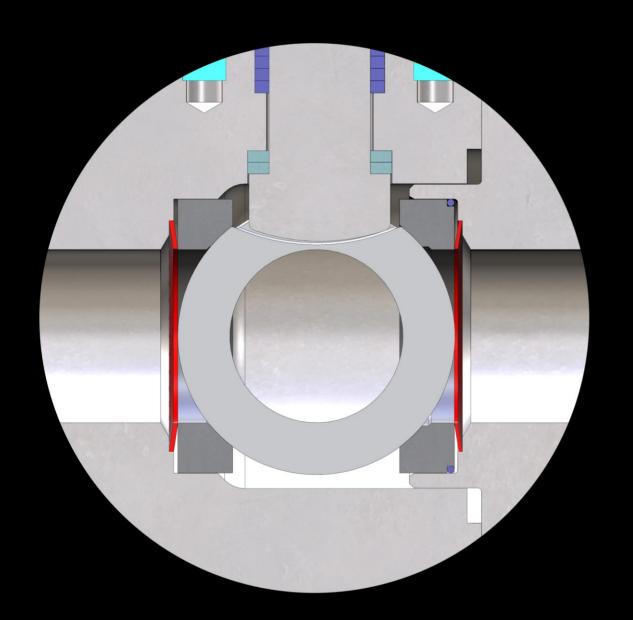


COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI-DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Spring is still exerting force on the upstream seat





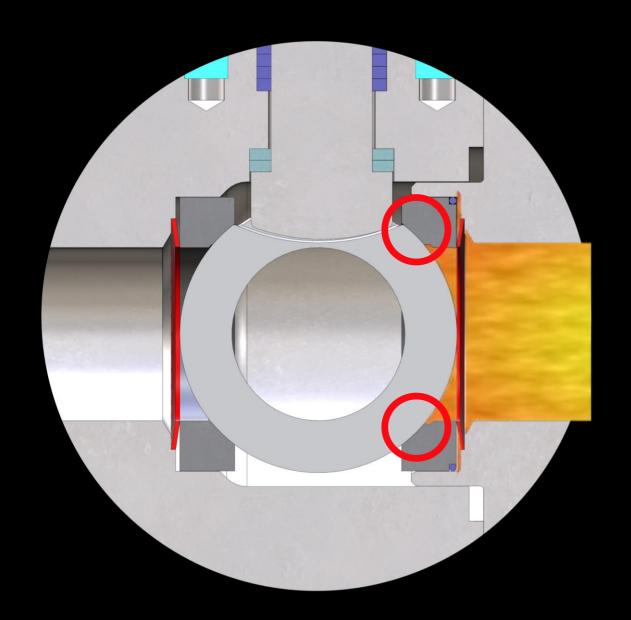


COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI-DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

However, with back-pressure or reverse flow, the valve fails





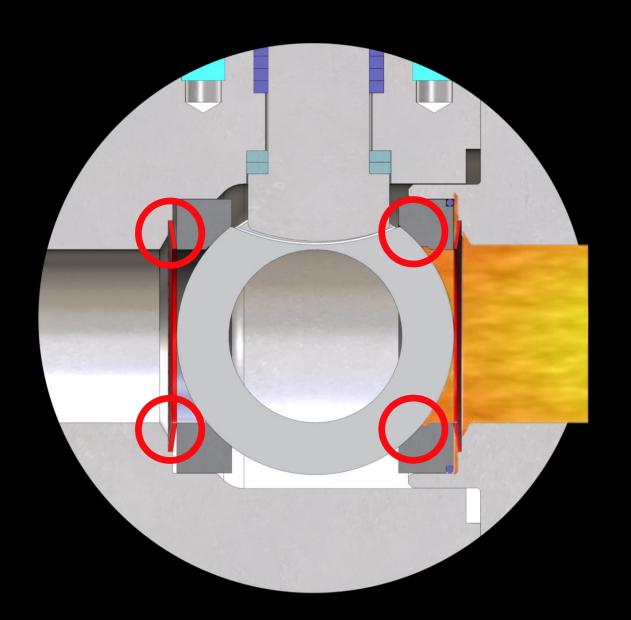


COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI-DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Back-pressure pushes the ball back





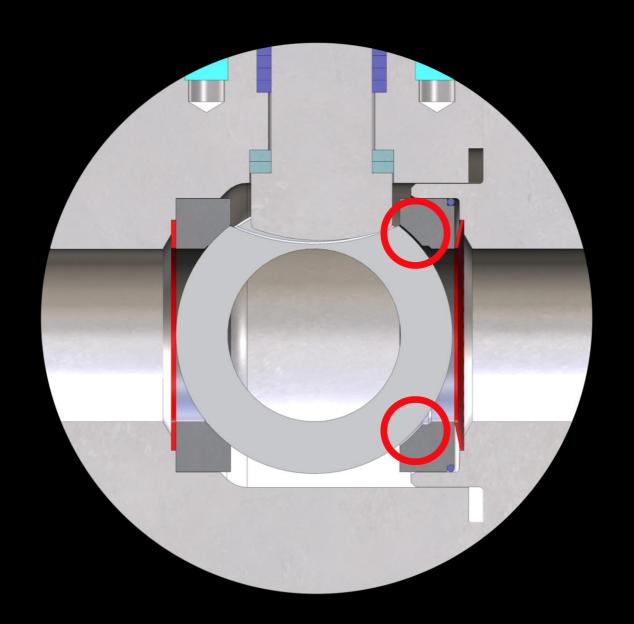


COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI-DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Back-pressure pushes the ball back and flattens the spring





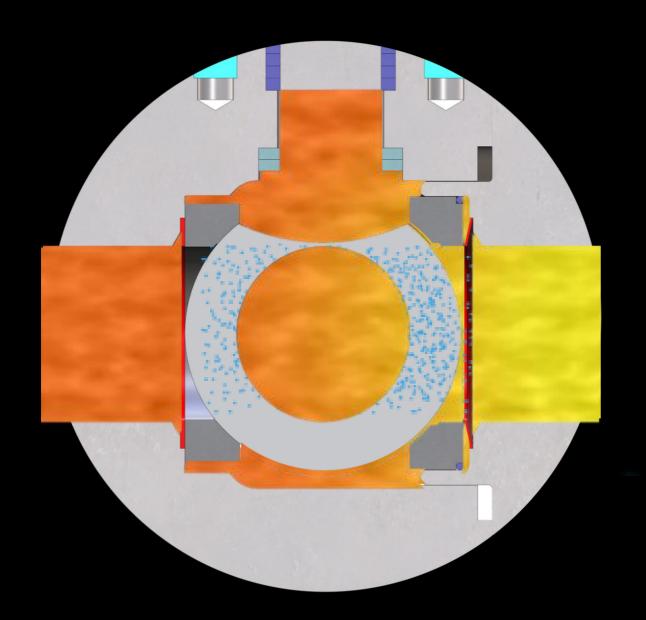


COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI-DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

A gap is created between the ball and seats





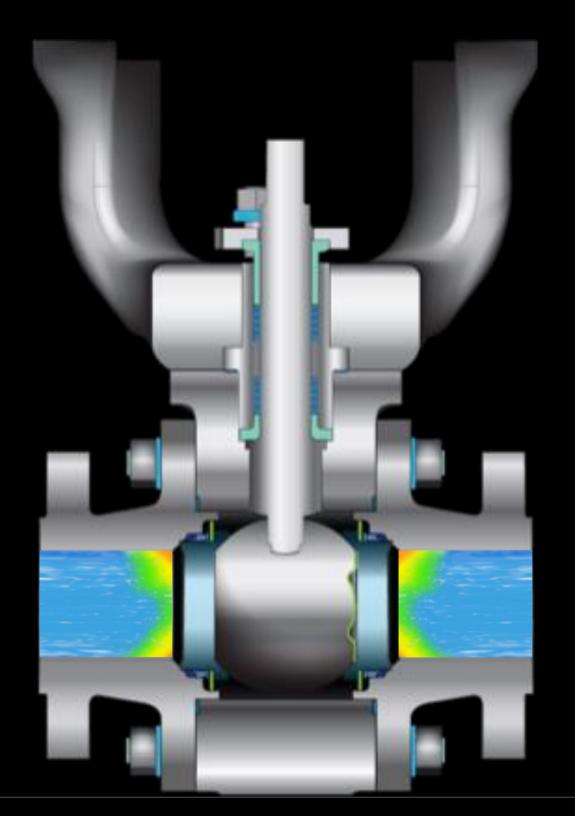


COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI-DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Valve leaks past the seats





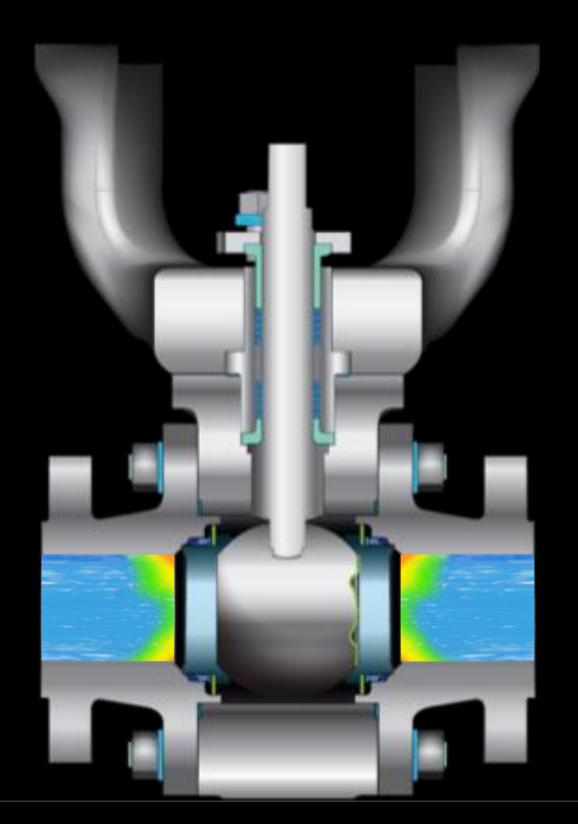


GOSCO'S VALVE (BI-DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Valve can withstand pressure from upstream or downstream







GOSCO'S VALVE (BI-DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Valve design is completely symmetrical, and seals bubble tight in both directions

Seals with full differential pressure Seals with 1 psi differential pressure





M-CLASS CONFIGURATIONS



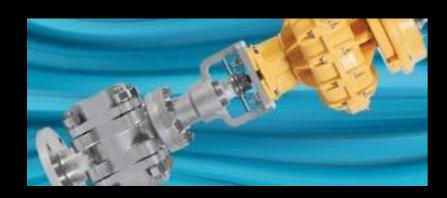




VARI-V CONTROL



CRYOGENIC



3-WAY DIVERTER/ 3-WAY



DOUBLE ISOLATION & BLEED



CUSTOM





SATISFIED CUSTOMERS













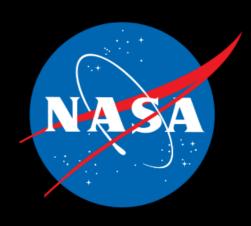














The miracles of science



Size & Location: 8" 150# control valves in the Alberta Oil Sands

Description: Used on quenched desand water to desand tank

Process Conditions: Exposure to high level of solids at high velocity (85°C/185°F, 16 bar/235 psi with a 13 bar/191 psi drop)

Success Story: We were chosen because we could characterize our Vari-V profile to direct the process flow down to the centre of the pipeline. This reduced valve wear and pipeline wear.







Size & Location: 1" to 6" 600# valves in U.S.A., and China

Description: Installed on the lockhopper in refineries on a sorption-based technology that removes sulfur from FCC gasoline with minimal octane loss

Process Conditions: Extremely abrasive application at 538°C/1000°F, 69 bar/1000 psi

Success Story: ConocoPhilips started up their "SZorb" unit in 2005. Mogas valves were installed on every sorbent position. Last year, ConocoPhilips replaced every single Mogas valve with a GOSCO valve







Size & Location: 1000+, 1/2" to 4" 150# valves installed in U.S.A.

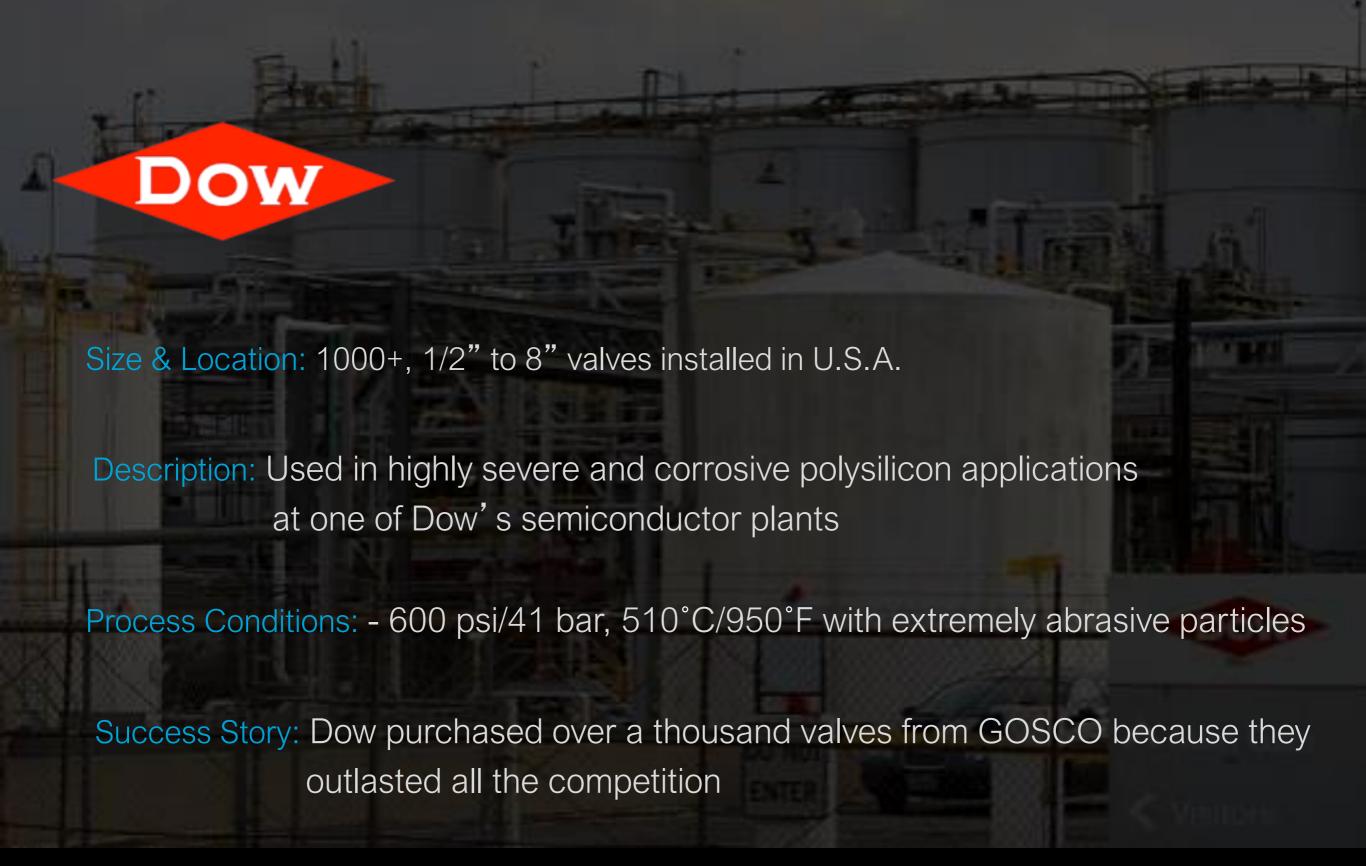
Description: Used in various processes in a chemical plant (Kevlar, Mylar etc)

Process Conditions: Mostly ambient temperatures, but extremely corrosive applications ranging from sulphuric acid (Alloy 20 body and trim) to other corrosive applications (chloroform, DMAC, ICL, MPD)

Success Story: To date we have \$2,000,000 worth of valves in their plants and there has never been a failure.













Size & Location: 50+, 1/2" to 4" valves installed in the U.K.

Description: Our valves are used to control the steam entering in to the stills

Process Conditions: GOSCO valves ensured the steam is at the ideal pressure and temperature for the distillation process

Success Story: Our valves are utilized for their reliability, performance, and equal percentage control range with the ability to fully isolate the steam when the valves are in the closed position







Size & Location: 150+, 2" to 6" valve in the Alberta Oil Sands

Description: Used on raw syngas, asphaltene, steam, methane, nitrogen

Process Conditions: Used in extremely abrasive and corrosive conditions at 364°C/687°F 241 bar/3500 psi

Success Story: Although all of our valves had a higher initial cost, the cost of ownership in 2-3 years was less than half for every valve we installed









NPS ½ to NPS 16 (15 to DN 400)

-253°C / -423°F 875°C / 1607°F/

Up to and above Class 4500

Most extreme applications

Different Price Options ("Valves as a Service")









