

The Most Extreme Applications Have Met Their Match





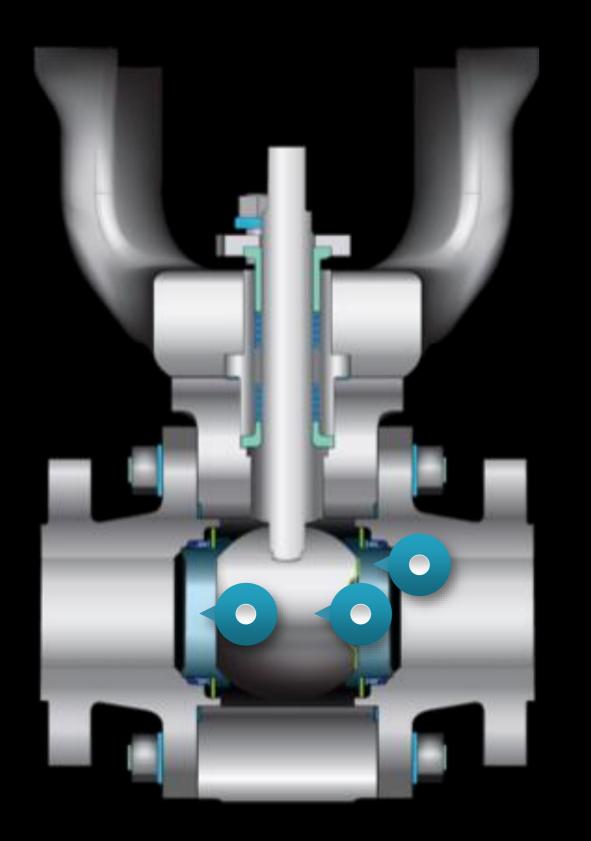




NPS ½ to NPS 16 (20015 to DN 400) -253°C / -423°F 0 875°C / 1607°F/ Up to and above Class 4500 Most extreme applications Different Price Options ("Valves as a Service")





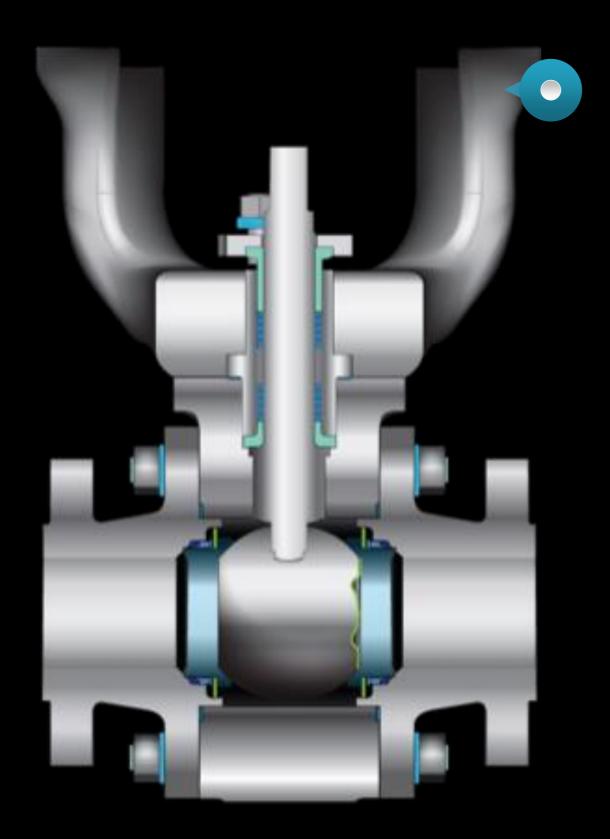


Superior Trim Hardening









• FEATURES

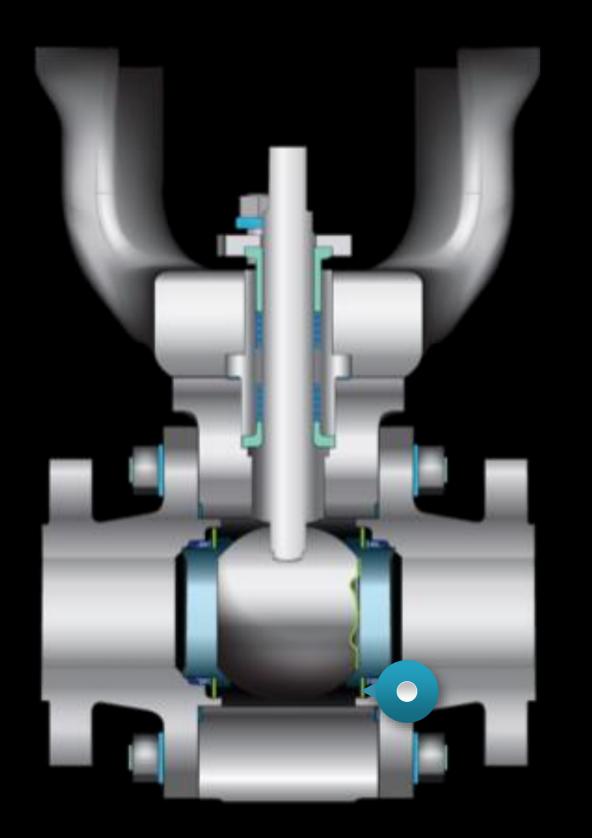
Superior Trim Hardening

Tripod Mounting Bracket







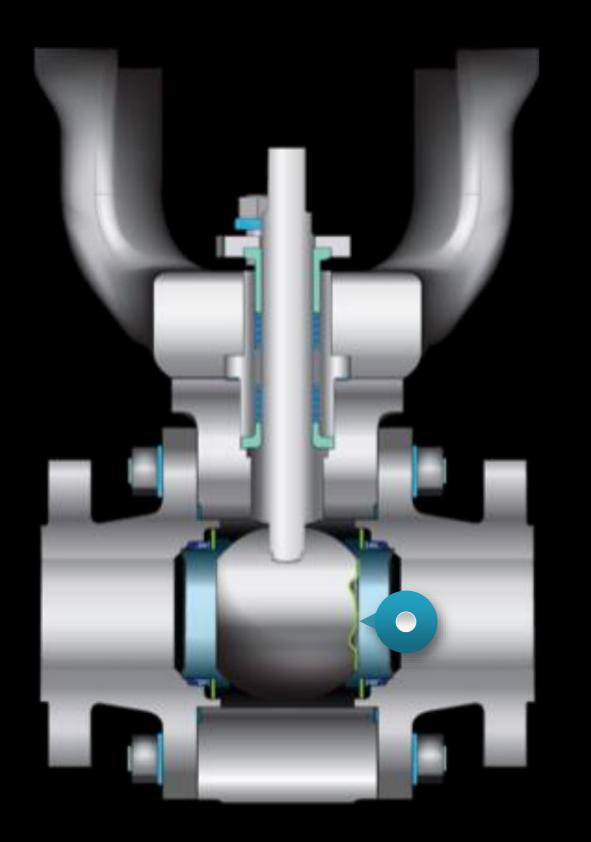


Superior Trim Hardening Tripod Mounting Bracket Seat/Spring Design







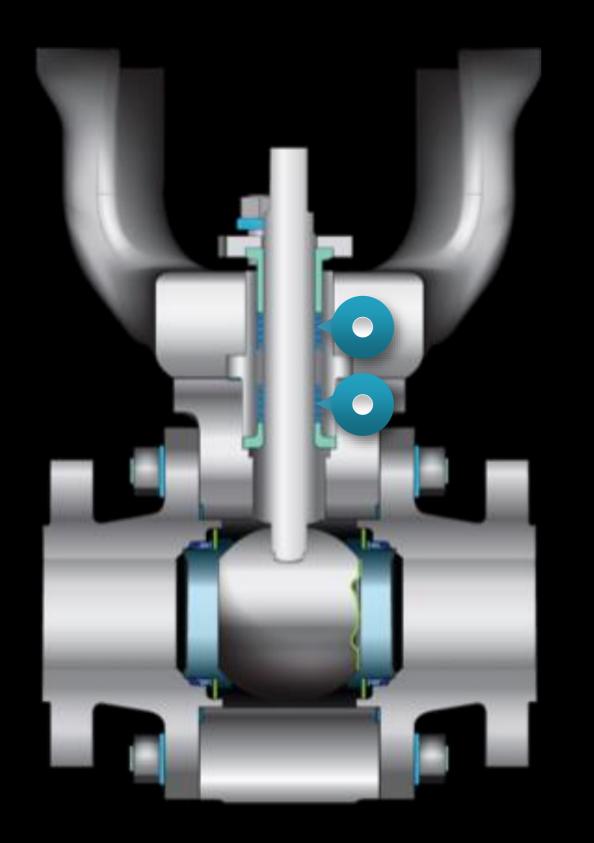


Superior Trim Hardening Tripod Mounting Bracket Seat/Spring Design Arcuate Cut or Vari V Ball







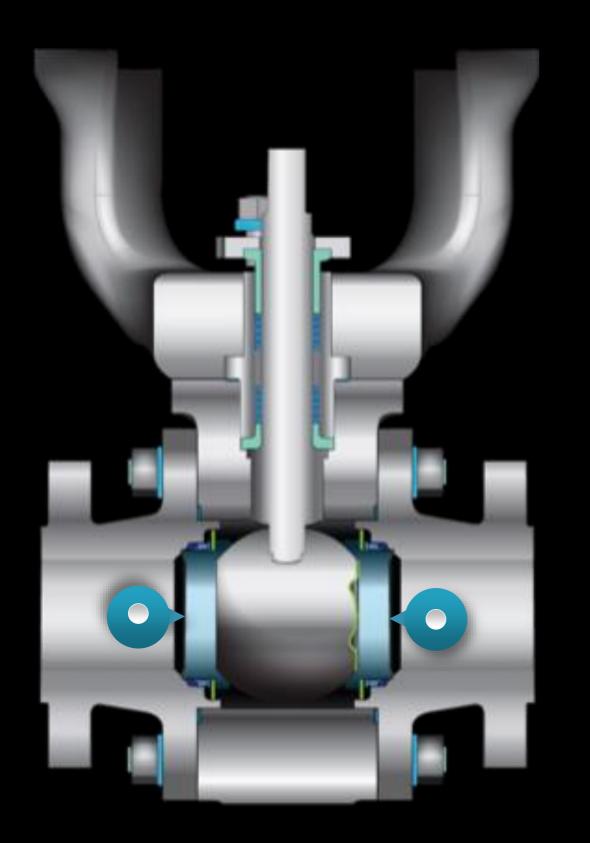


Superior Trim Hardening Tripod Mounting Bracket Seat/Spring Design Arcuate Cut or Vari V Ball Dual Shaft Packing









Superior Trim Hardening Tripod Mounting Bracket Seat/Spring Design Arcuate Cut or Vari V Ball Dual Shaft Packing Bi-directional Sealing



"WHAT CAN I SAY"

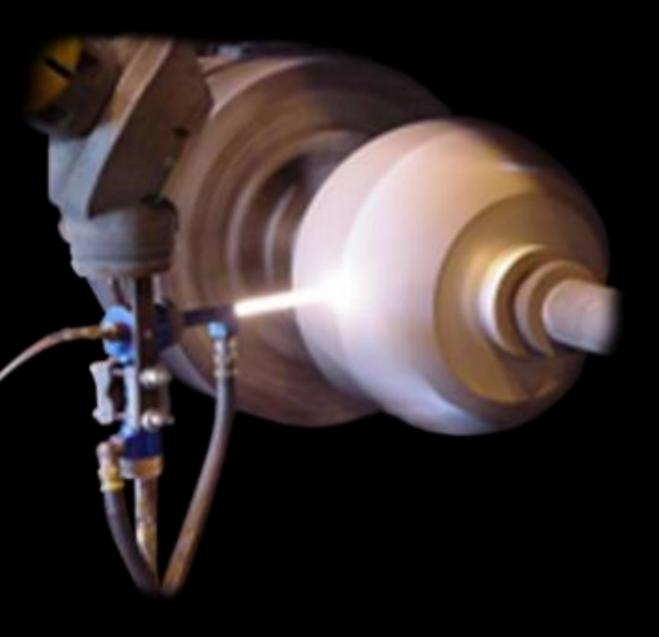


SUPERIOR TRIM HARDENING





COMPETITION – HVOF HIGH VELOCITY OXYGEN FUEL

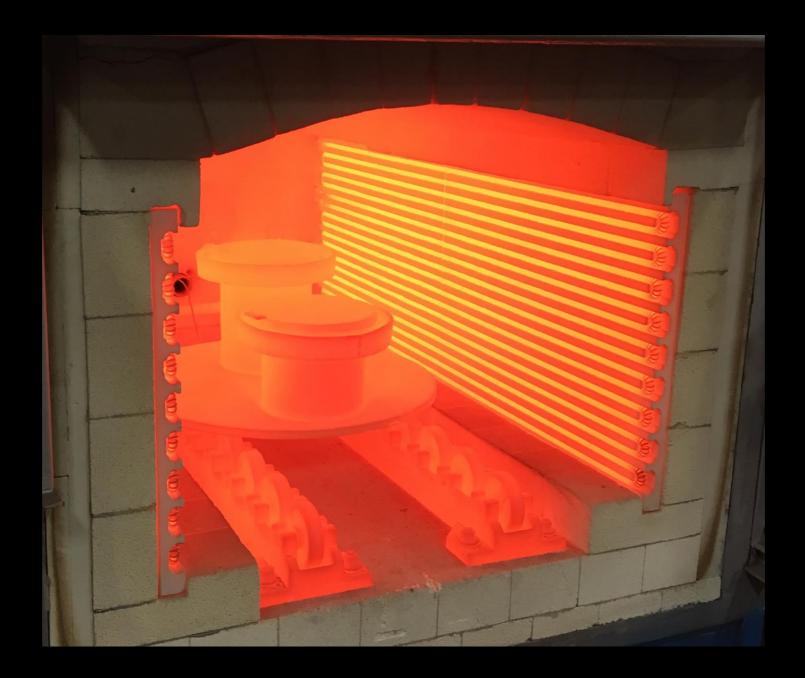


Uneven coating (line of sight) Cracks / spalls Coating is porous Internal bore of ball can not be coated





GOSCO – BORONIZING









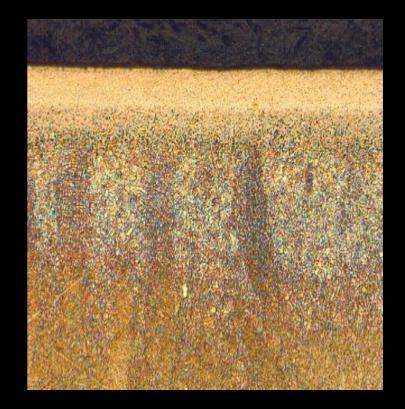
BORONIZING

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







APPLICATION NOTE ON COATINGS Common Coatings

M-CLASS

CUSTOM METAL SEATED

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

nouro	Cycling Can Produce Cracking	Expensive	Typical	Meanance, Lower Abrasion & Wear Resistance than HVOF Coatings	2000000000	HVOF cermets



Method of Application	HMOF						
Material	Chromium Carbide	Tungsten Carbide					
Uses	General Severe Service, Power, Surry Mining, Chemical	Specialized Severe Service, Mining, Food Processing,					
		Corrosive Chemical		Plasma	Diffused		Patented
Base Metals	Any	Any	I.	Chromuim Oxide	Nitride	Boride	Nano Titanium Dioxide
	, ury	, u i y	ai e	Corrosive Service, Gold Mining	General Service, Bearings, Hot Gas	Specialized Severe Service, Power Corrosive Services, Thermal Shack	Corrosive Service, Gold Mining, Nickel Mining, High Pressure Acid
Advantages	High Strain	Erosion- Resistant, Wear- Resistant	L			Thermal Shock	Leach
	to Fracture, Erosion- Resistant,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Any, Duplex SS & Ti Typical	Iron-Based Alloys	Nickel-Based Alloys	Any, Duplex SS & Ti Typical
	Extreme Temperature		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
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	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 are not as tough as HVOF cermets





Method of Application	HVOF						
Material	Chromium Carbide	Tungsten Carbide					
Uses	General Severe Service, Power, Surry Mining, Chemical	er, Severe Service,					
				Plasma	Diffused		Patented
Base Metals	Any	Any	t.	Chromuim Oxide	Nitride	Boride	Nano Titanium Dioxide
		,,	al e	Corrosive Service, Gold Mining	General Service, Bearings, Hot Gas	Specialized Severe Service, Power Corrosive Services, Theorem Sheek	Corrosive Service, Gold Mining, Nickel Mining, High
Advantages	High Strain to Fracture, Erosion- Resistant,	Erosion- Resistant, Wear- Resistant				Thermal Shock	Pressure Acid Leach
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Any, Duplex SS & Ti Typical	Iron-Based Alloys	Nickel-Based Alloys	Any, Duplex SS & Ti Typical
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Base Metals	Any	Any	Corr 2, Serv al Mini	Base Metals	Iron-Based Alloys	Nickel-Based Alloys
Advantages	High Strain to Fracture, Erosion- Resistant, Extreme Temperature	Erosion- Resistant, Wear- Resistant	e Any, el & Ti Very Resi: at 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 Poo Shoi 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"





Method of Application	HNOF			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	Plas	Uses	General Service Bearings, Hot Gas	Specialized Severe Service, Power Corrosive Services, Thermal Shock
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"NOT ALL IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE"





GOSCO' S PROPRIETARY BORONIZING PROCESS



0.004" to 0.007" depthNo size limitConsiderably harder than any coatingAll the advantages, no disadvantages







ACTUATOR MOUNTING











COMPETITOR'S MOUNTING BENT/WELDED BRACKET`

Not accurate - improper actuator alignment Access to packing adjustments is limited Bracket is weak in certain orientations



"OFF THEIR ROCKER"



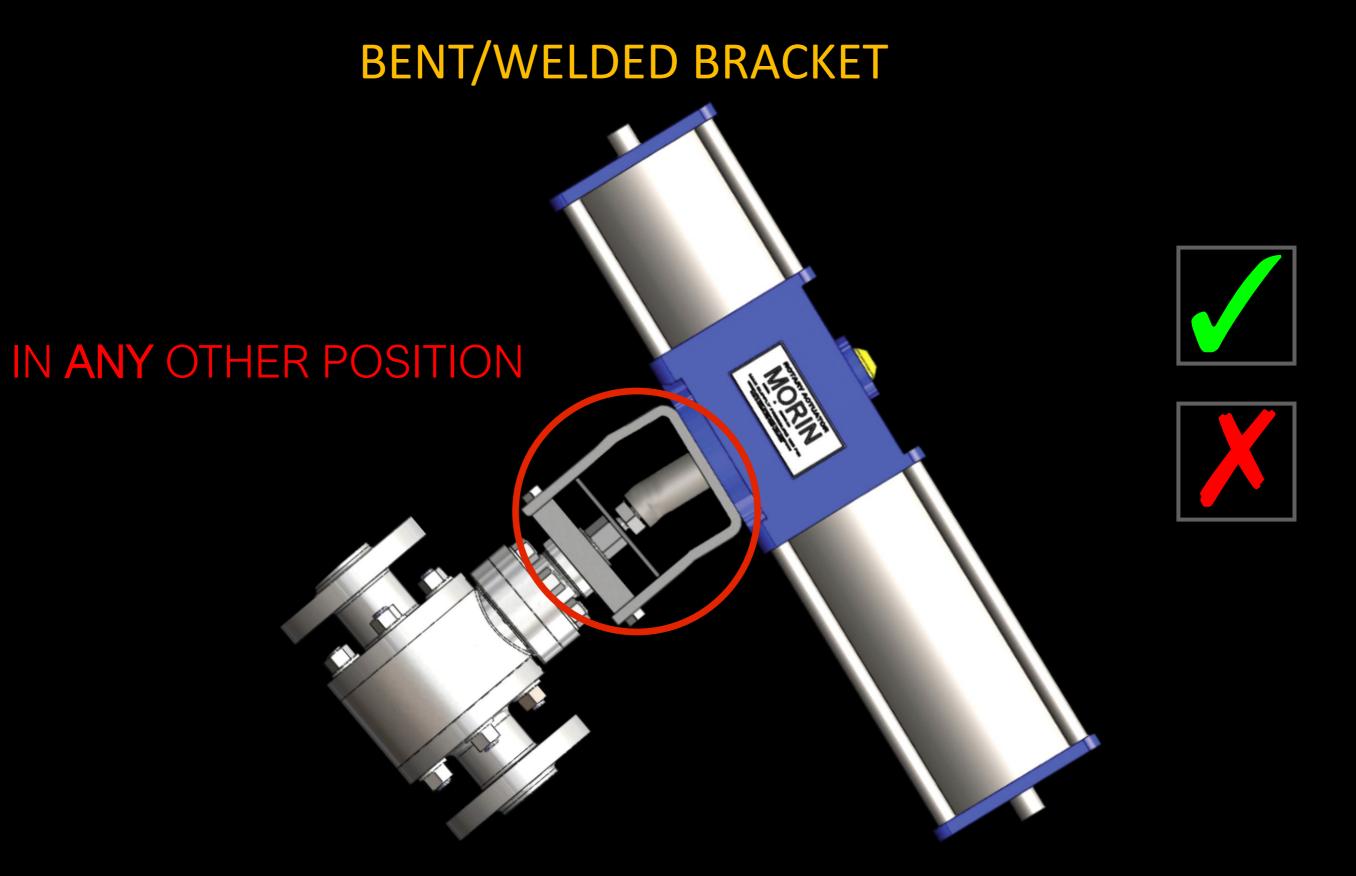
BENT/WELDED BRACKET





"BENT OUT OF SHAPE"



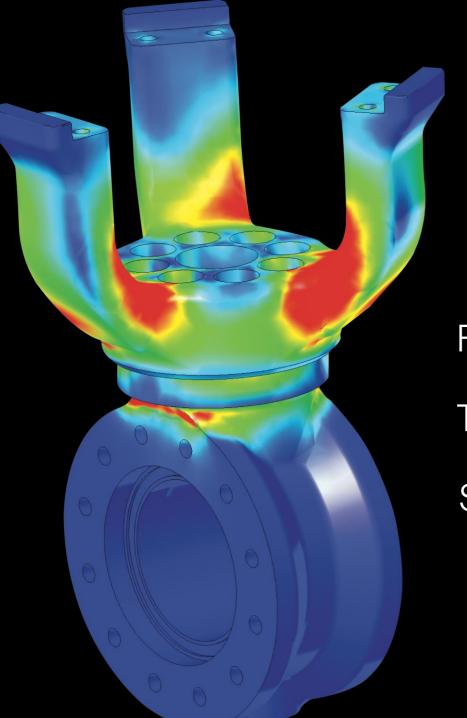




"BENT OUT OF SHAPE"



TRIPOD MOUNTING SYSTEM



The tripod is designed to handle "Worst Case Scenario"

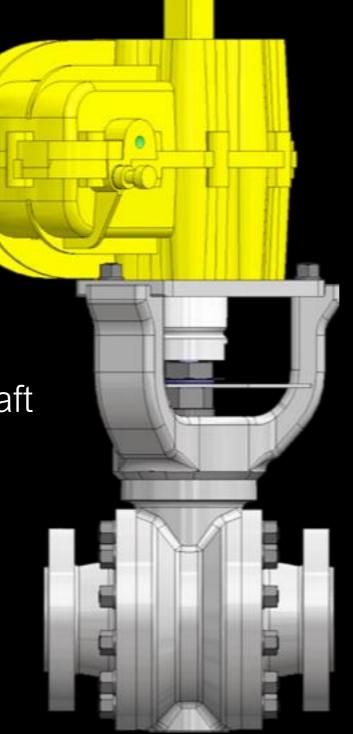
Finite Element Analysis (FEA) shows "Stressed" areas Tripod is much larger than a traditional bracket Supports the actuator regardless of valve orientation



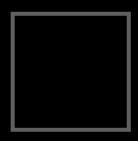
"STRESSED OUT"

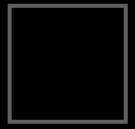


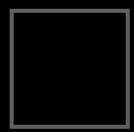
Horizontal pipeline, vertical shaft







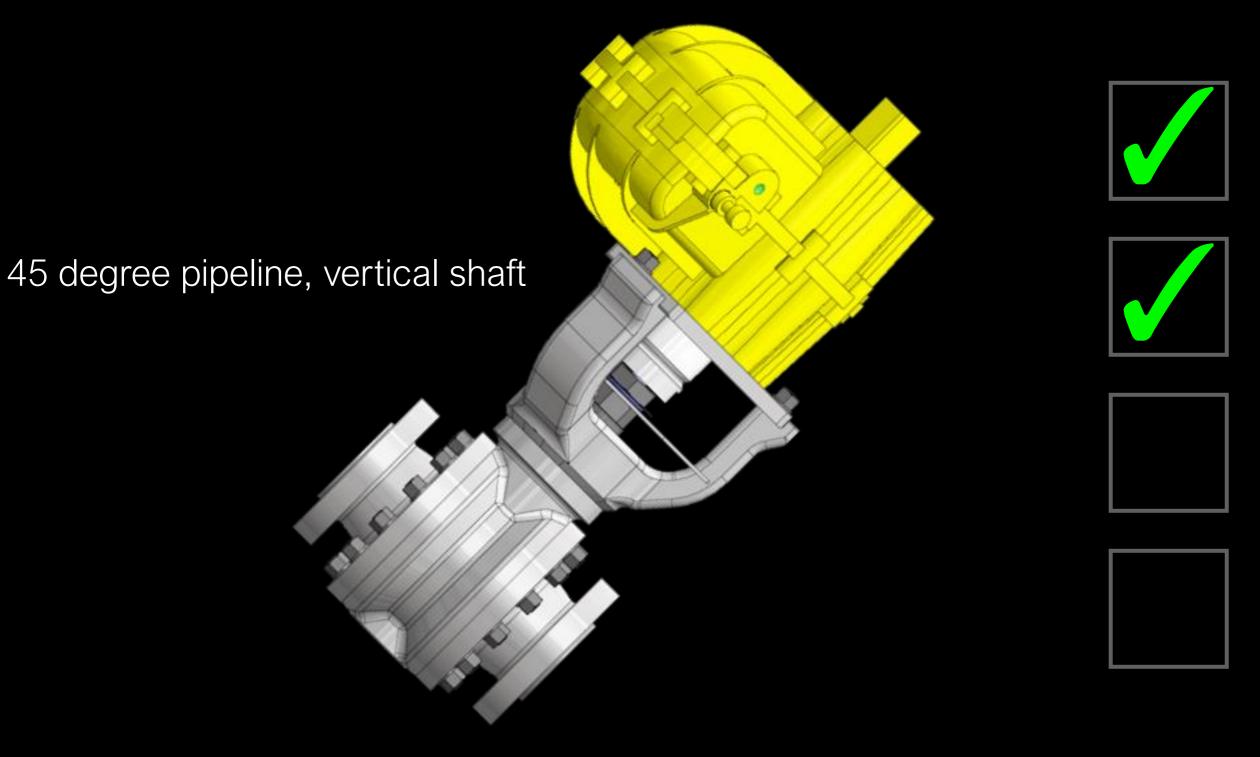








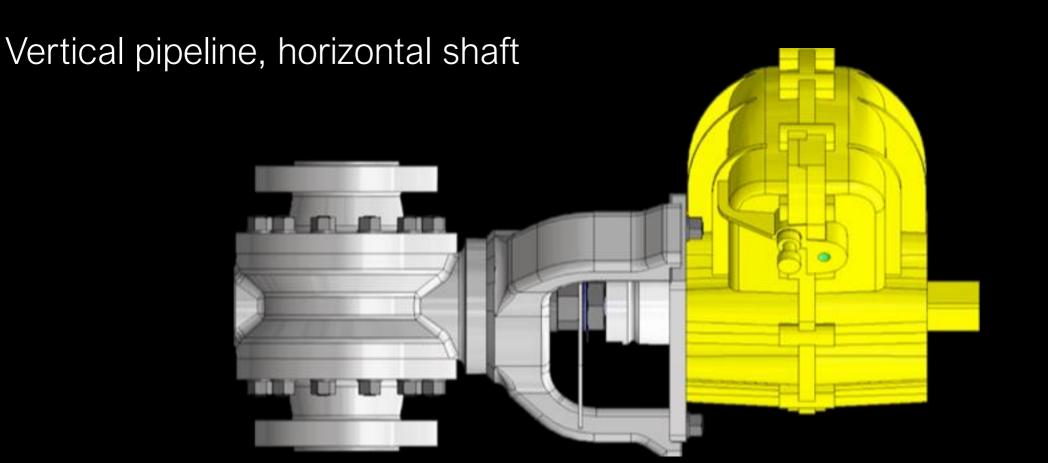
















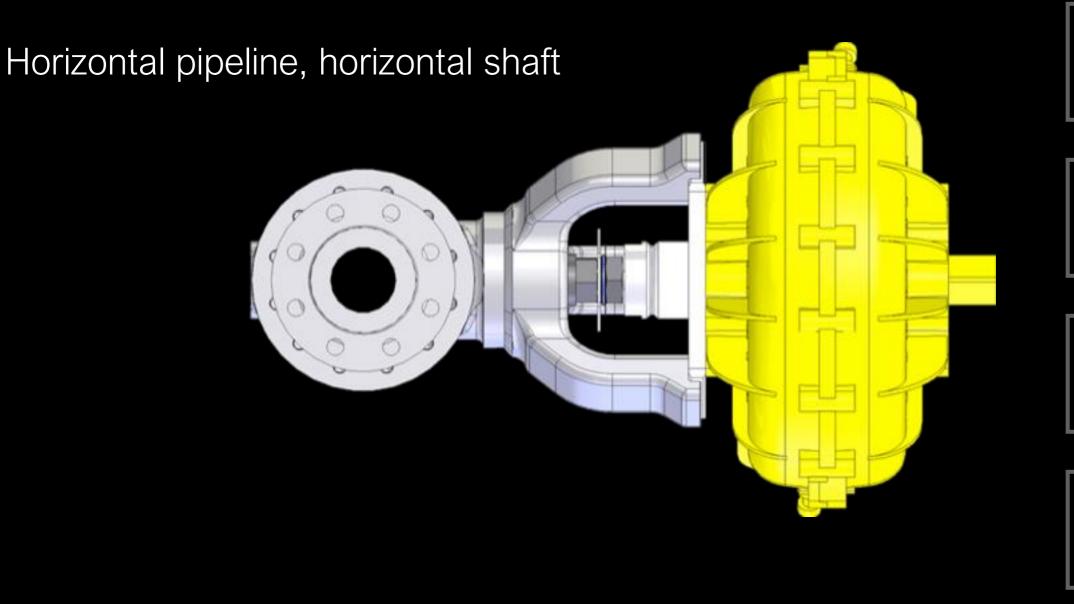


















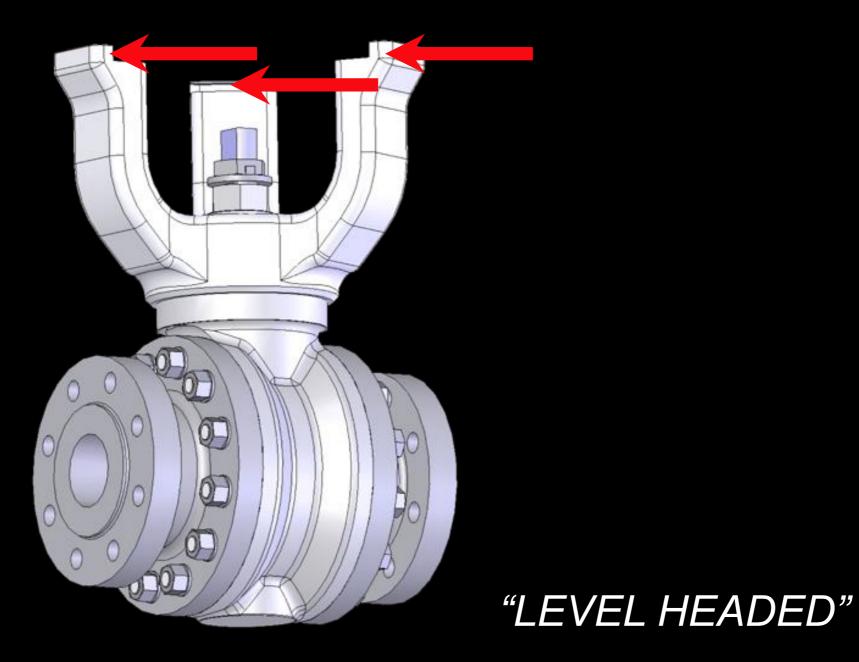








Perfectly Flat (3 points define a plane)



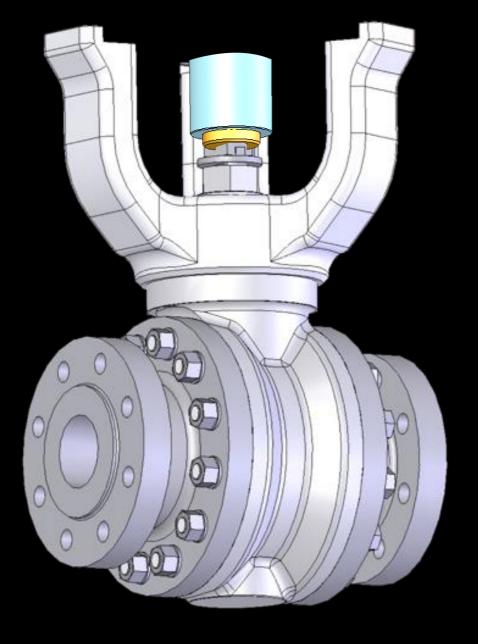




"LEVEL HEADED"

Perfectly Flat (3 points define a plane)

Easy to Assemble



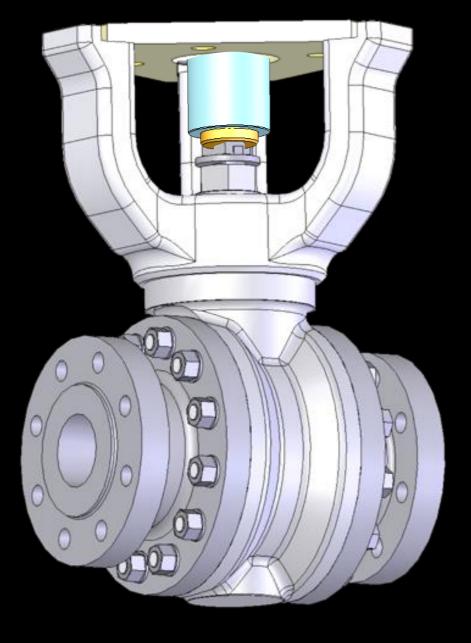




"LEVEL HEADED"

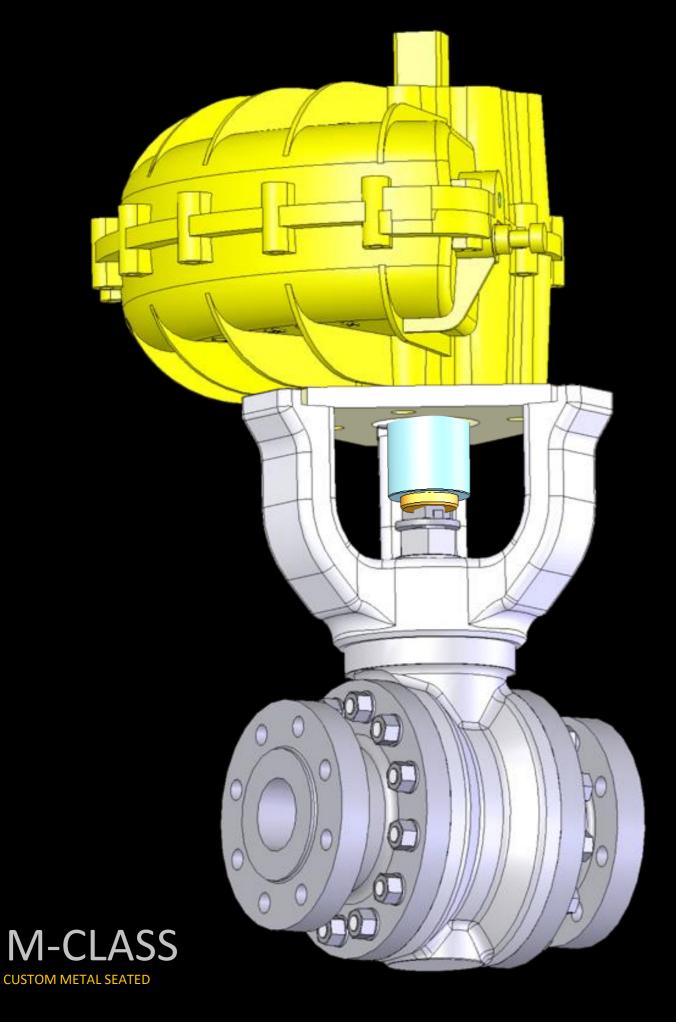
Perfectly Flat (3 points define a plane)

Easy to Assemble









Perfectly Flat (3 points define a plane)

Easy to Assemble





TRIPOD MOUNT

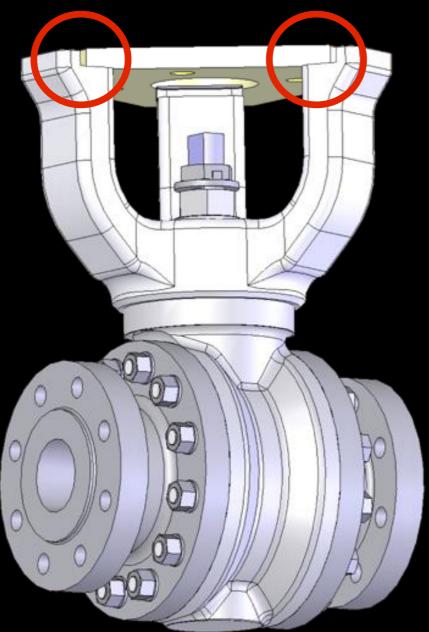
Perfectly Flat (3 points define a plane)

Easy to Assemble

Perfectly Aligned (Mounting plate/Tripod prongs are CNC machined)









TRIPOD MOUNT

Perfectly Flat (3 points define a plane)

Easy to Assemble

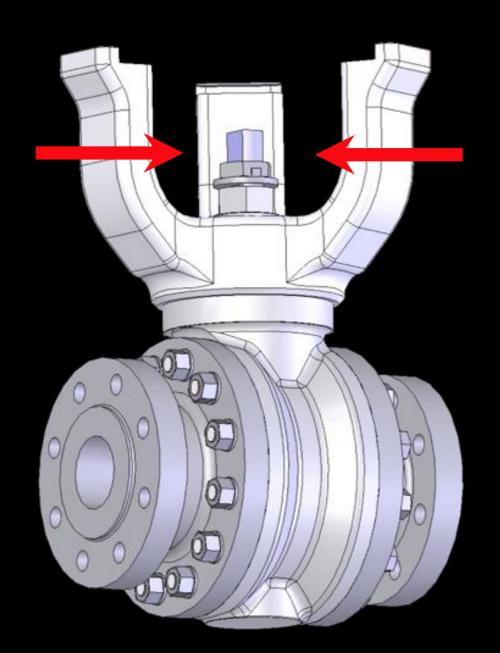
Perfectly Aligned (Mounting plate/Tripod prongs are CNC machined)

Open Between The Prongs

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

"LEVEL HEADED"







SEAT DESIGN



"FREE FALL"

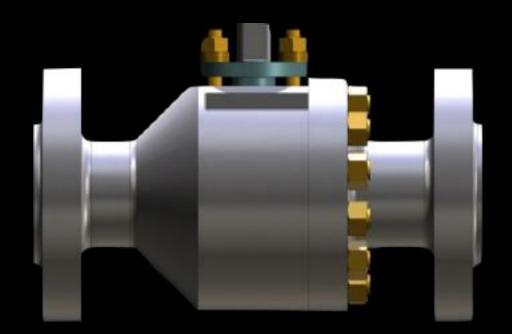








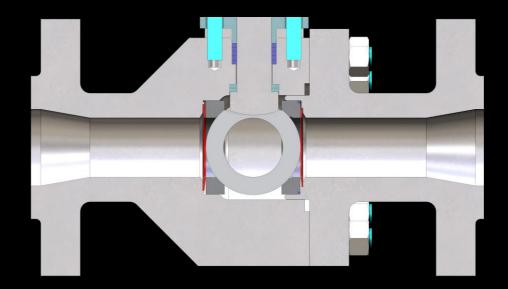








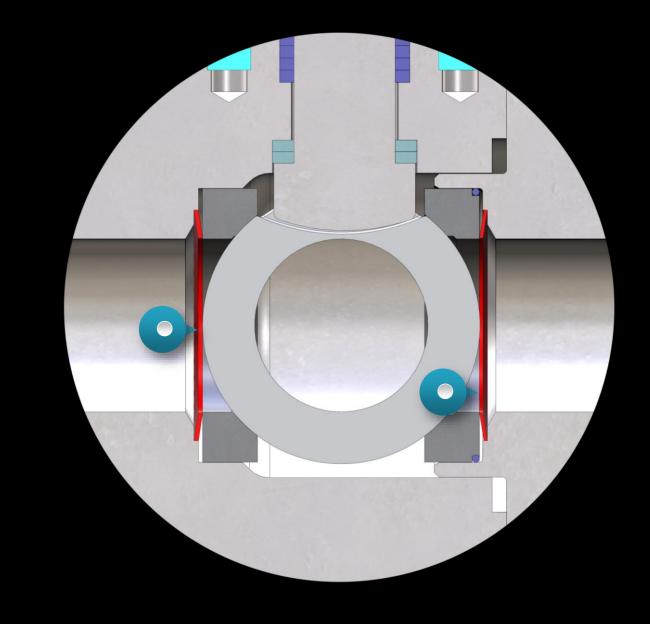










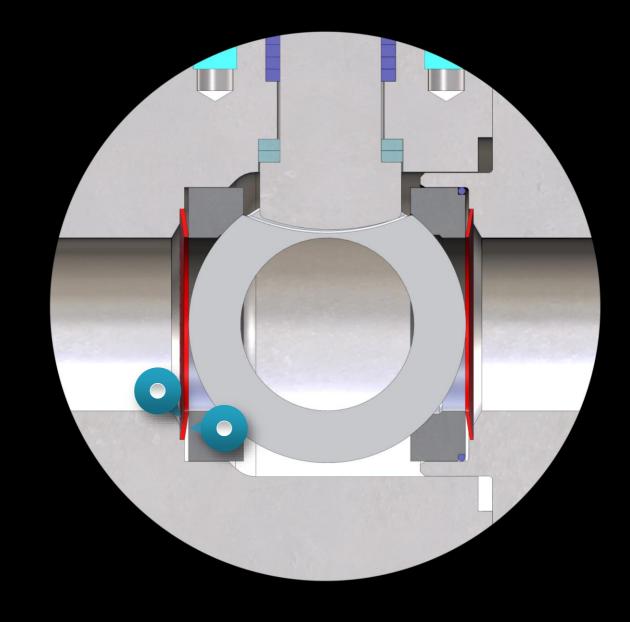


Belleville springs







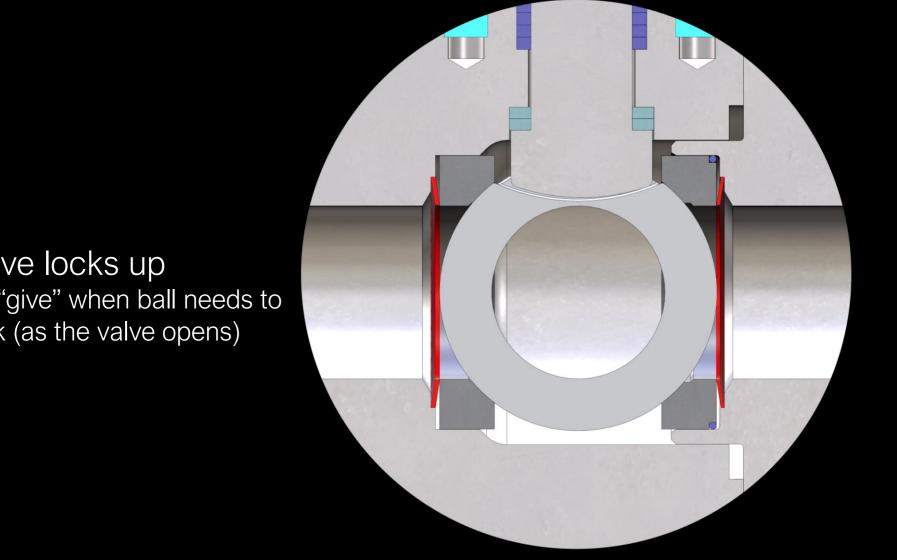


Media gets trapped around the Bellevilles







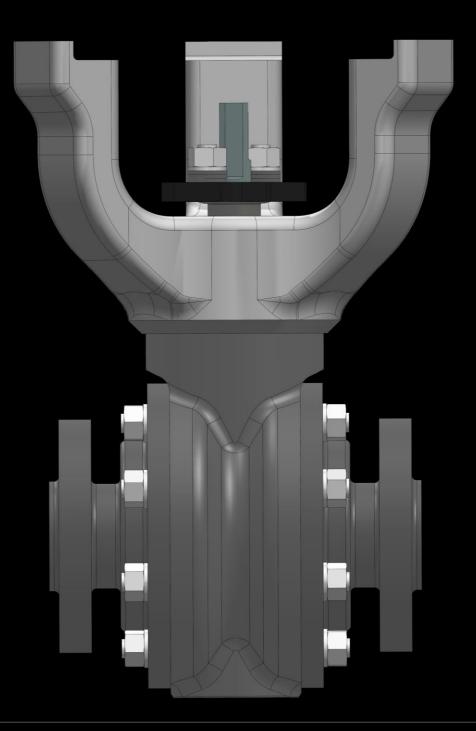


Valve locks up Springs can't "give" when ball needs to move back (as the valve opens)





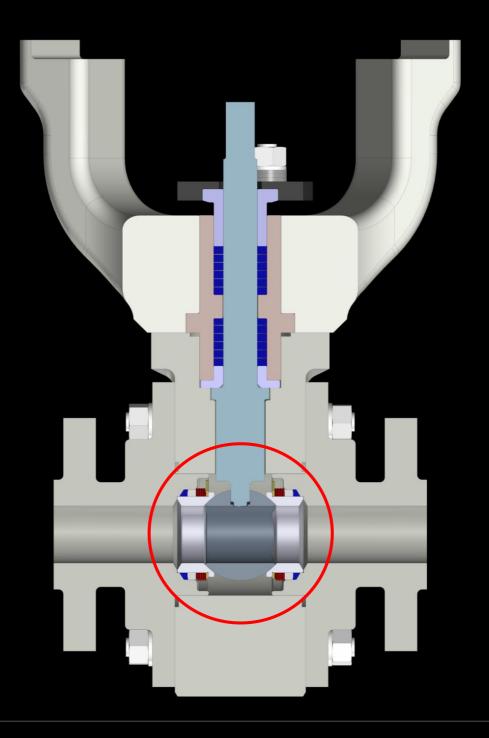








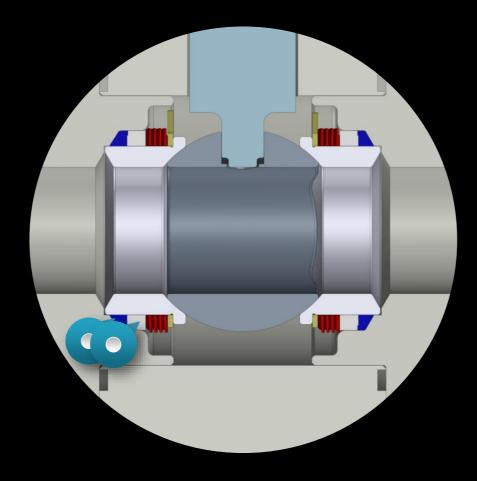










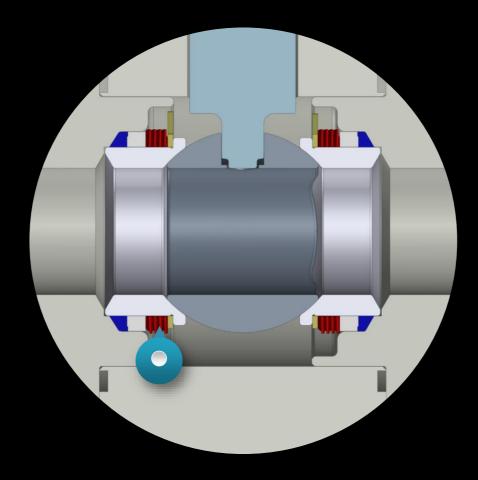


Graphite wedge seal and compression ring (Secured in the valve flange)

"FREE FALL"





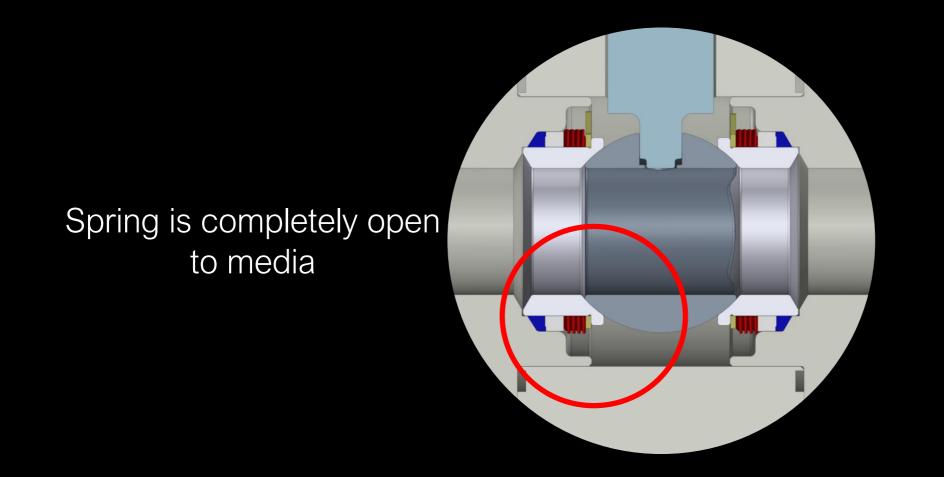


Nested wave spring (Downstream of wedge seal)





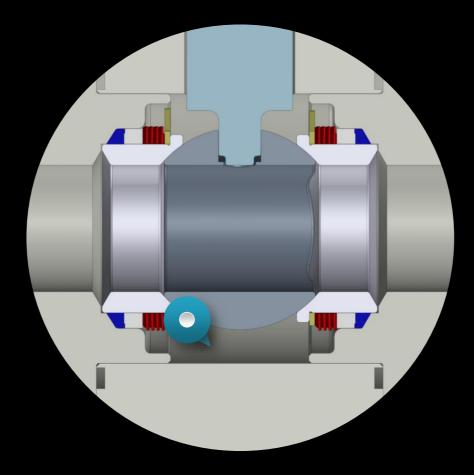




"FREE FALL"



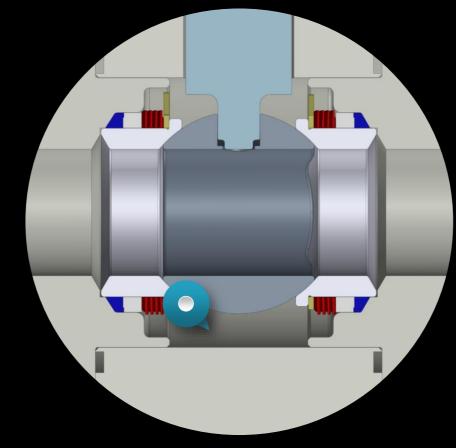
Media can get in to the spring cavity, but also escapes just as easily





"FREE FALL"



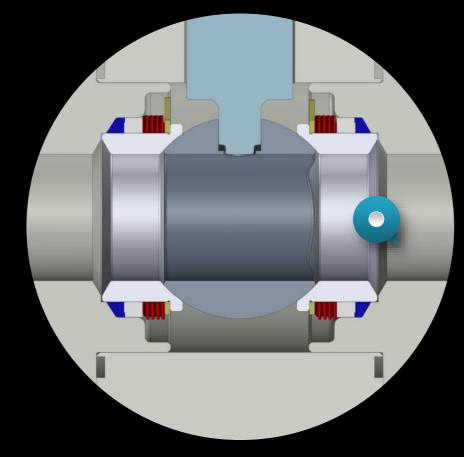


Line pressure assists to pull media out of the spring cavity









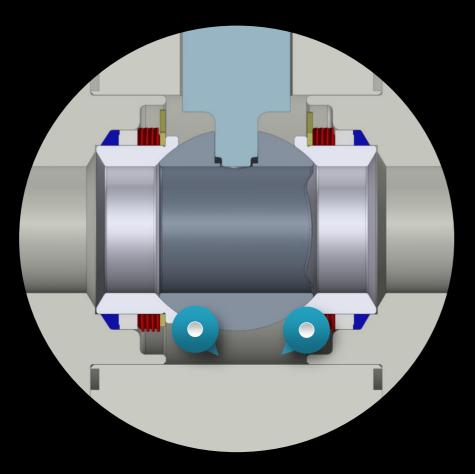
Line pressure assists to pull media out of the spring cavity



"FREE FALL"







Media flows freely around the springs

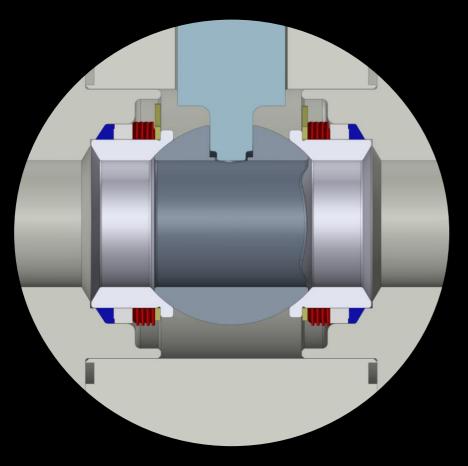
"FREE FALL"





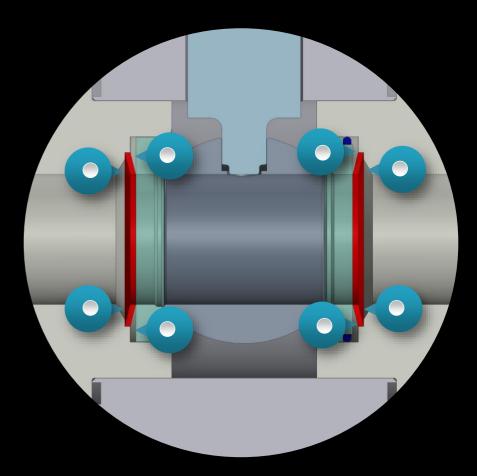
GOSCO'S SEATS

COMPETITOR'S SEATS



Media flows freely around the springs

"FREE FALL"



Media compacts around the Bellevilles

"ALL PLUGGED UP"





BALL DESIGN



"SLOW POKE"



GOSCO'S ARCUATE CUT BALL



Specific profile is cut on the ball to reduce velocities







GOSCO'S ARCUATE CUT BALL



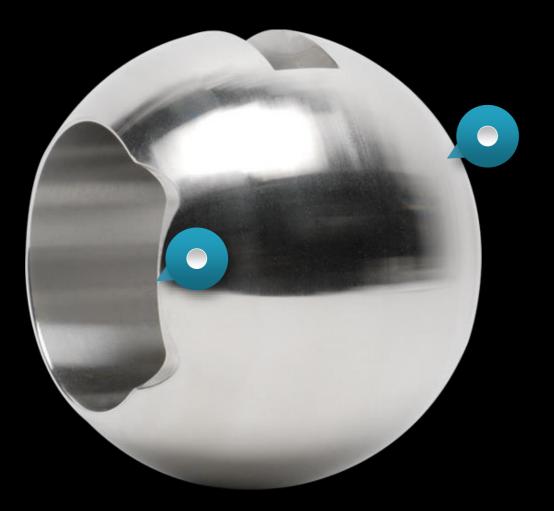
Arcuate cut is then hardened in the boronizing process







GOSCO'S ARCUATE CUT BALL



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







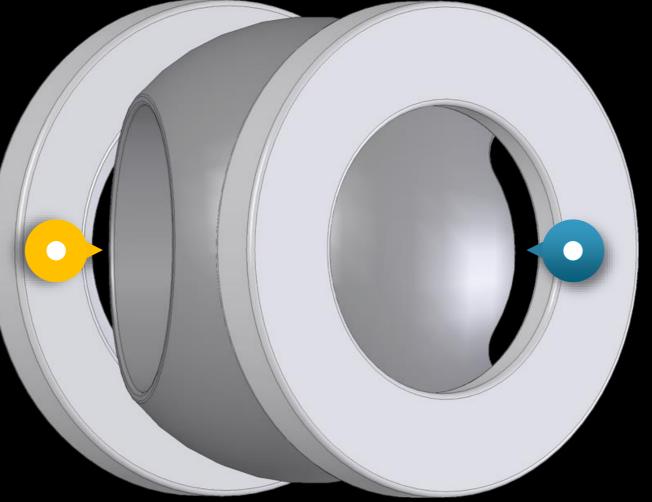
STANDARD BALL vs ARCUATE CUT

Illustration below shows a ball at 10% open.

STANDARD BALL (Competition)

ARCUATE CUT BALL (Gosco Valves)

Small opening High velocities Trim damage



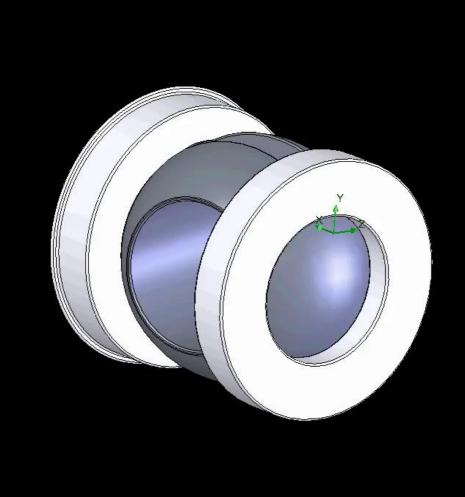
3 times larger opening Velocities reduced by 2/3 Less trim damage (Flow is spread out)

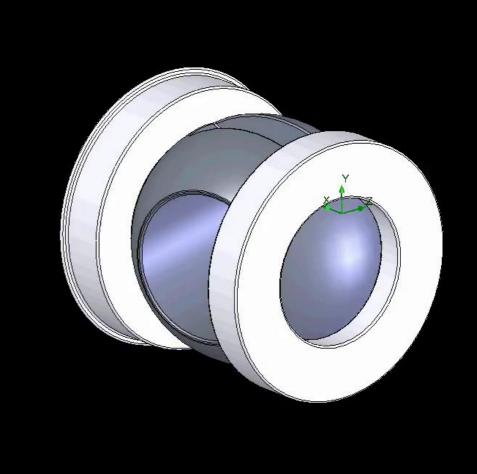






COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS ANALYSIS (CFD)





STANDARD BALL

ARCUATE CUT BALL





Xa



GOSCO VARI-V BALLS









STANDARD BALL

Very bad control on the low end Flow is directed to the side of the pipe



"OUT OF CONTROL"



GOSCO VARI-V BALL

Excellent control through full range Flow is spread out evenly



"CONTROL FREAK"



CUSTOM VARI-V BALLS

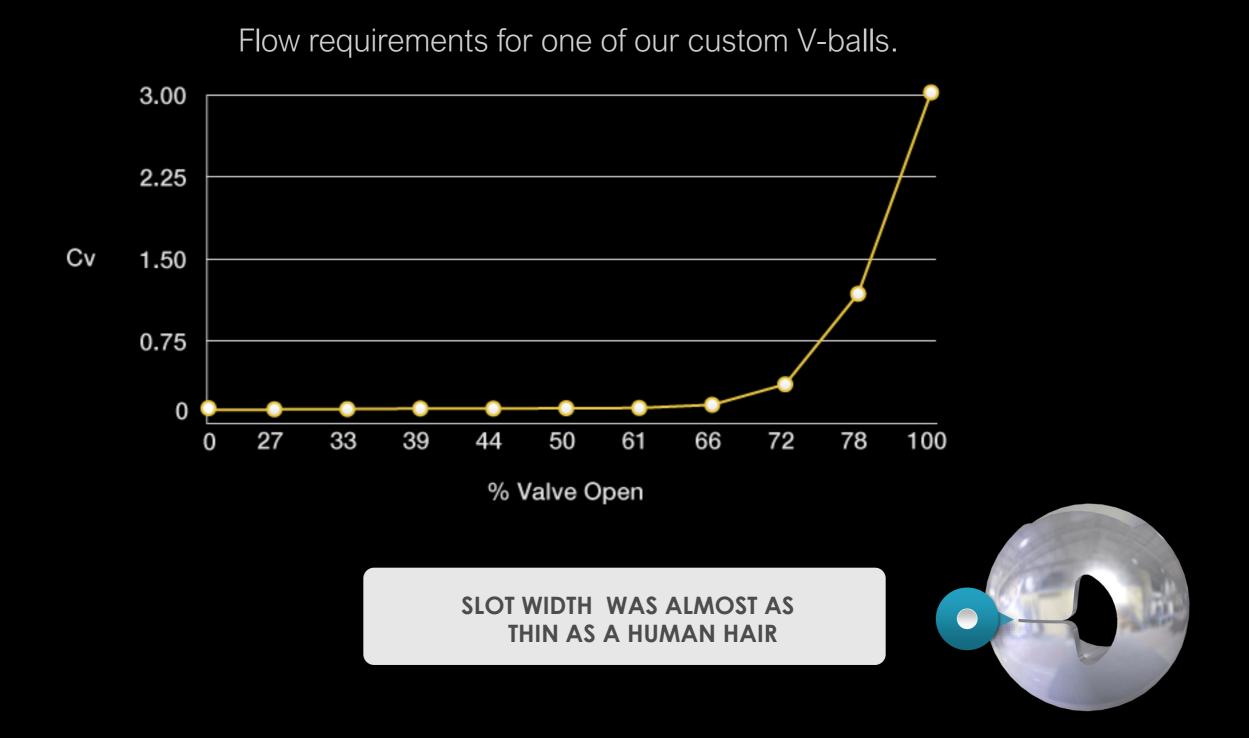
GOSCO can custom design any profile for your application







CUSTOM V-BALL CV CURVE





"CONTROL FREAK"



SHAFT PACKING







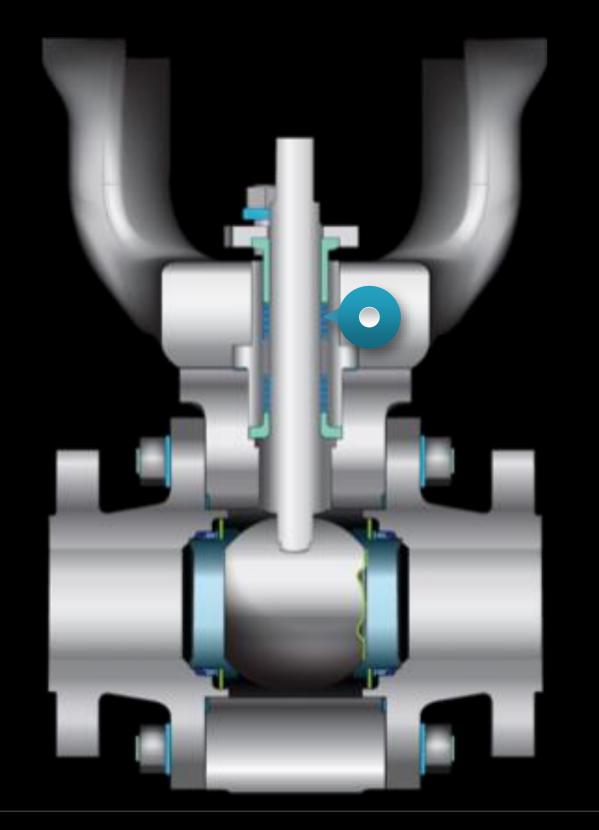
COMPETITOR'S VALVE (SINGLE PACKING)

When packing leaks, there is risk of downtime, expense and injury



"EXIT PLAN"



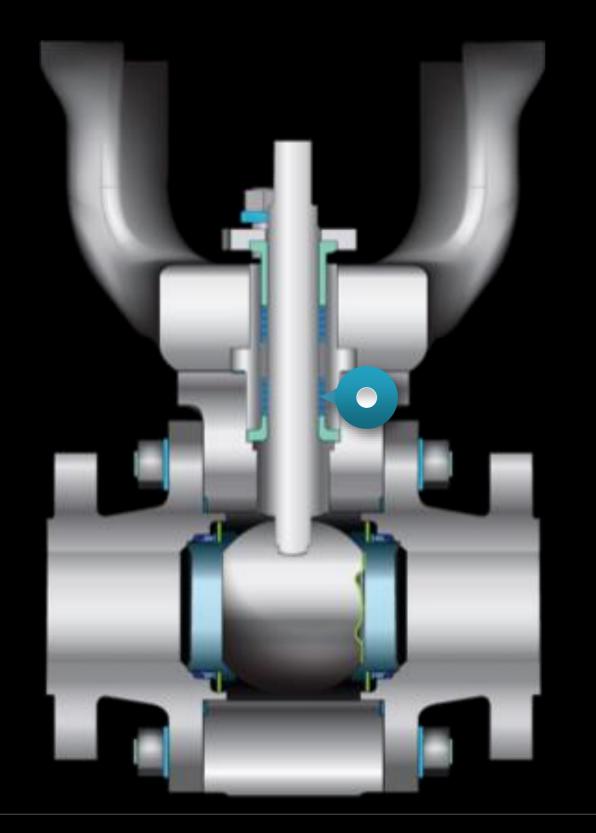


GOSCO'S VALVE (DUAL PACKING)

Live loaded upper packing





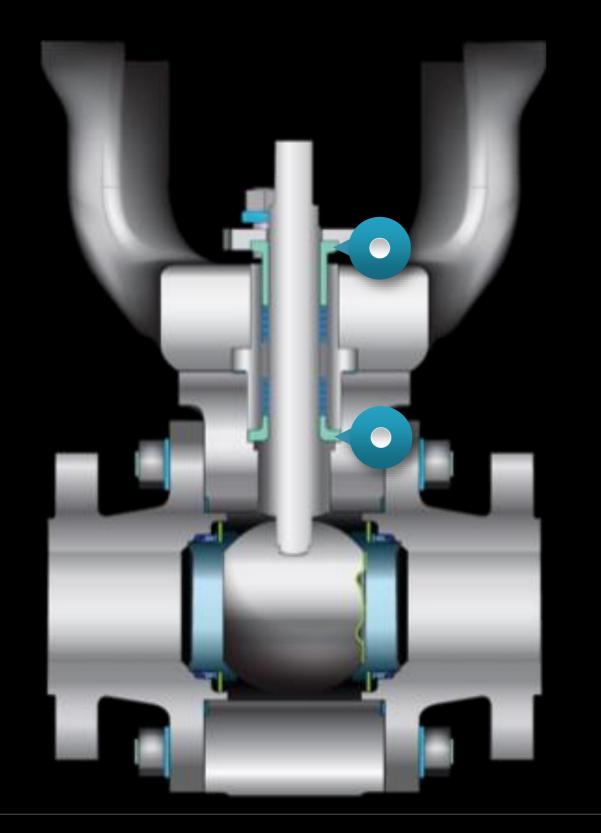


GOSCO'S VALVE (DUAL PACKING)

Live loaded upper packing SmartPak[™] lower packing







GOSCO'S VALVE (DUAL PACKING)

Live loaded upper packing SmartPak[™] lower packing Dual shaft guides





ALLOY OPTIONS





"CHAMELEON"



ALLOY OPTIONS

Hastelloy

Inconel

Alloy 20

Titanium

Monel



Incoloy

Super Duplex

Duplex

Tantalum

Carbon Steel

CUSTOMER SPECIFIED



"CHAMELEON"

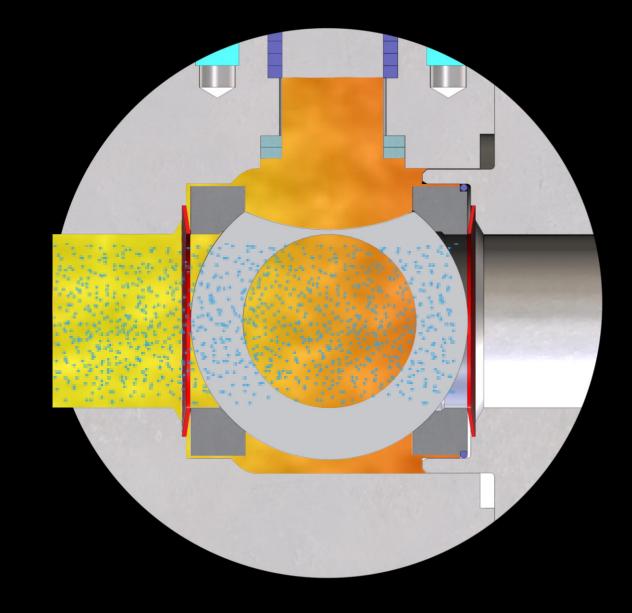


TRULY BI-DIRECTIONAL



"WHAT CAN I SAY"





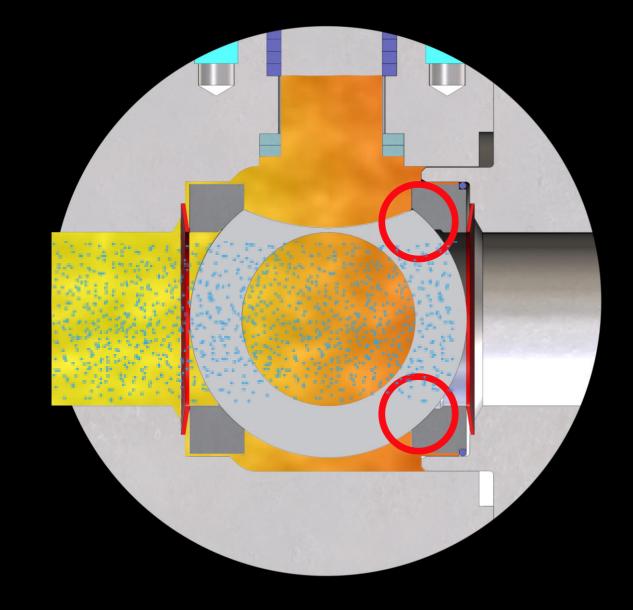
COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI–DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

With upstream flow









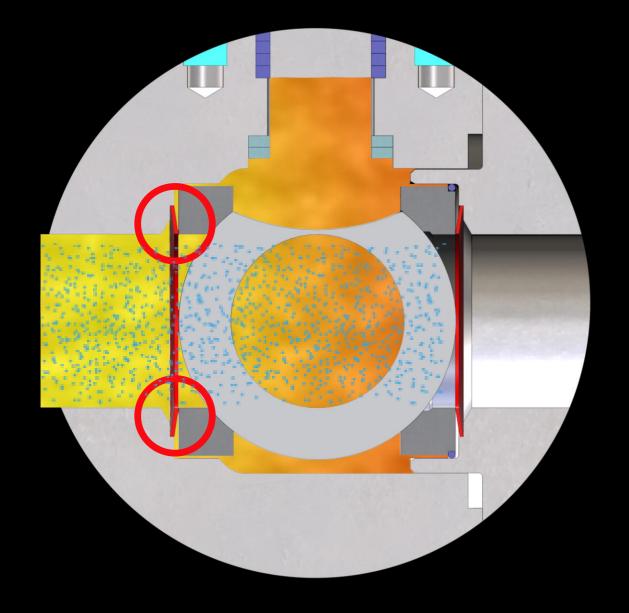
COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI–DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Seal is created between the downstream seat and ball









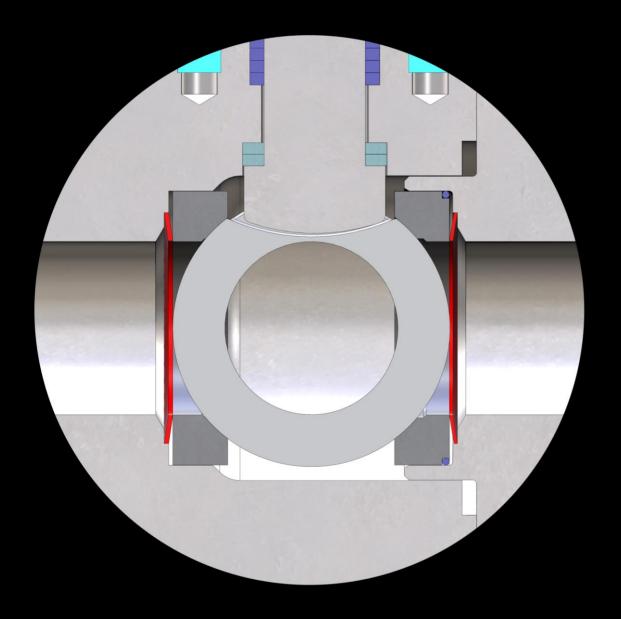
COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI-DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Spring is still exerting force on the upstream seat









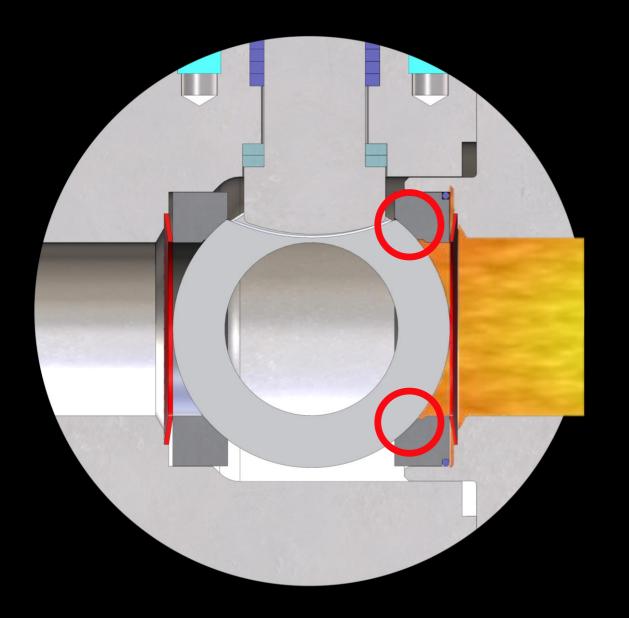
COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI–DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

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









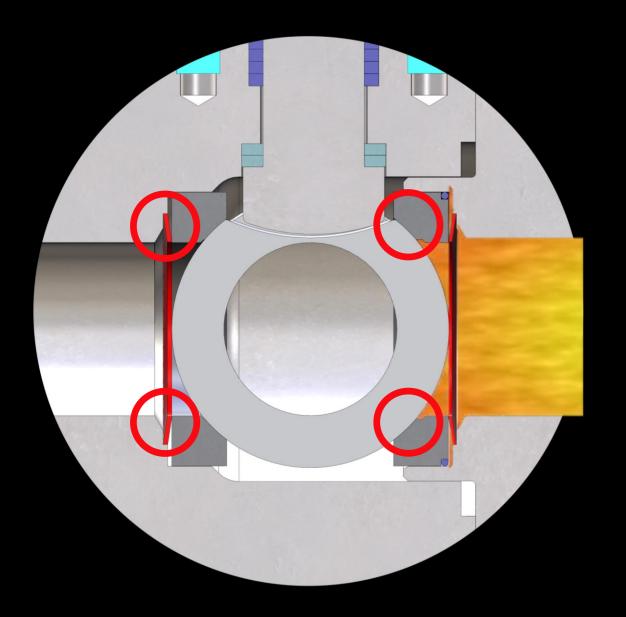
COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI–DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Back-pressure pushes the ball back









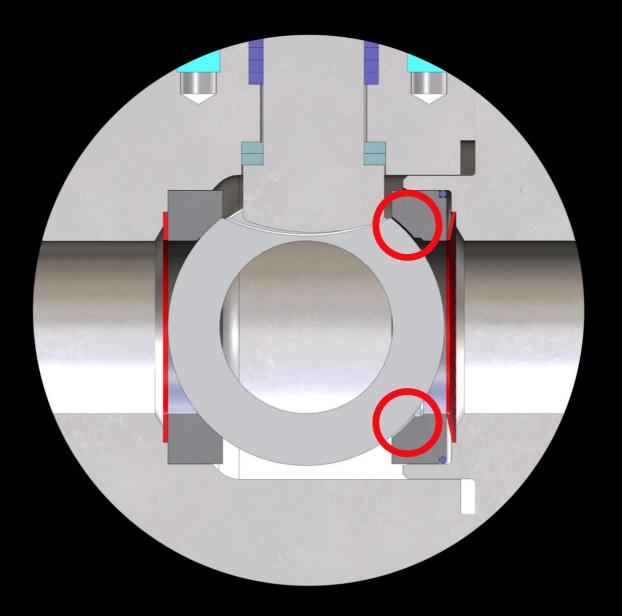
COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI–DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Back-pressure pushes the ball back and flattens the spring









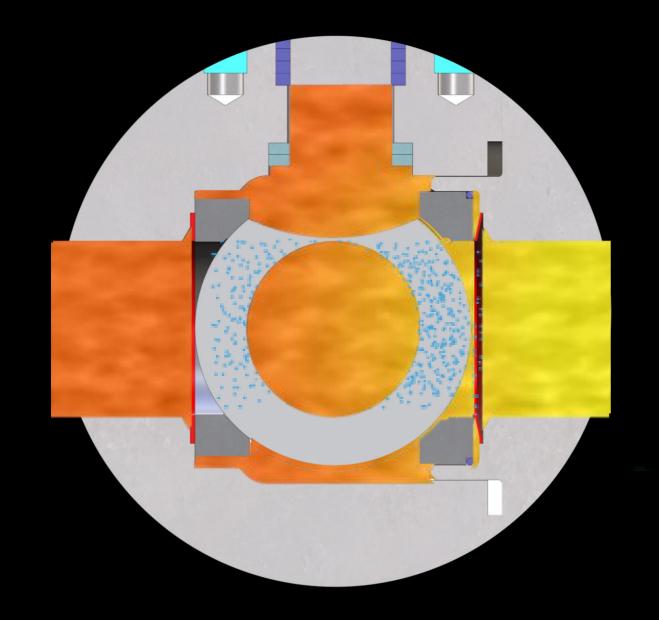
COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI–DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

A gap is created between the ball and seats









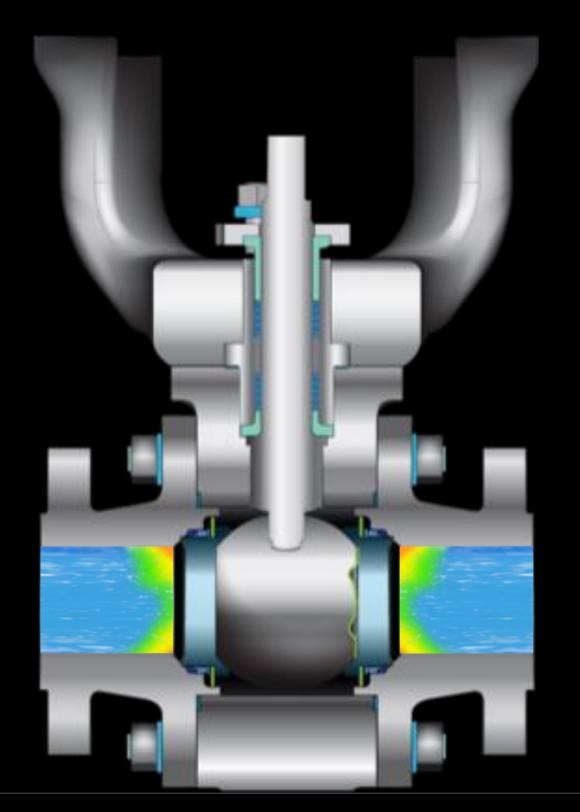
COMPETITOR'S VALVE (UNI–DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Valve leaks past the seats









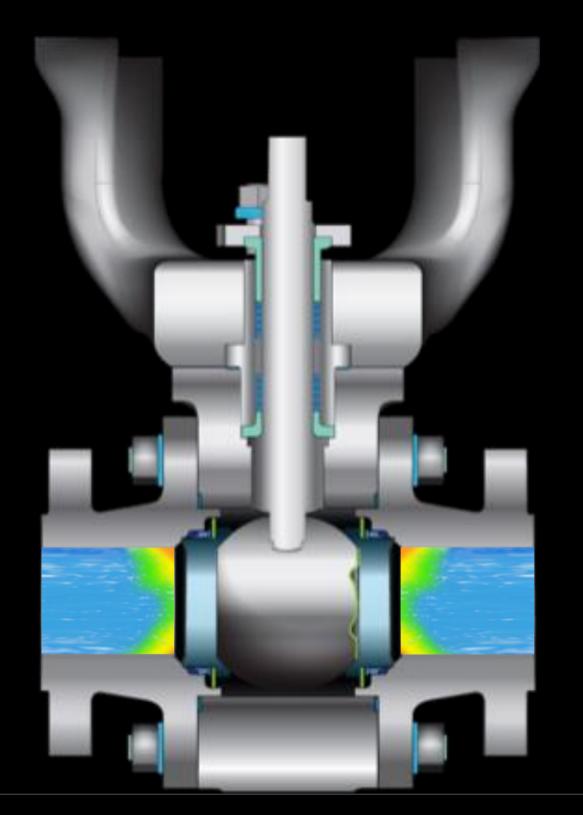
GOSCO'S VALVE (BI–DIRECTIONAL SEALING)

Valve can withstand pressure from upstream or downstream



"WHAT CAN I SAY?"





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



"WHAT CAN I SAY?"



M-CLASS CONFIGURATIONS



ON/OFF



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.





ConocoPhillips

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.





Dow

Size & Location: 1000+, 1/2" to 8" valves installed in U.S.A.

Description: Used in highly severe and corrosive polysilicon applications at one of Dow's semiconductor plants

Process Conditions: - 600 psi/41 bar, 510°C/950°F with extremely abrasive particles

Success Story: Dow purchased over a thousand valves from GOSCO because they outlasted all the competition







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 (20015 to DN 400) -253°C / -423°F 0 875°C / 1607°F/ Up to and above Class 4500 Most extreme applications Different Price Options ("Valves as a Service")







The Most Extreme Applications Have Met Their Match



