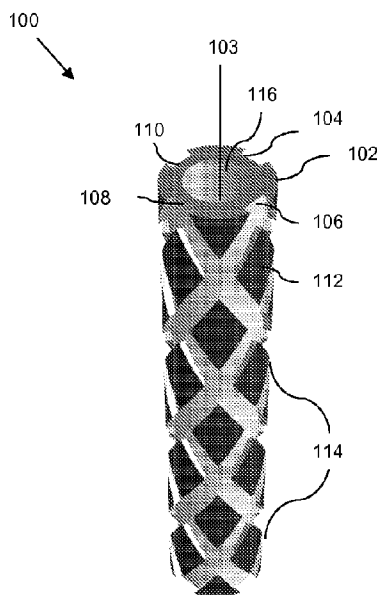




(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2013/03/26
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2014/09/18
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2020/06/02
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2015/08/25
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: US 2013/033888
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2014/143073
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2013/03/15 (US13/840,906)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *F16L 55/02* (2006.01),
F16L 55/04 (2006.01), *F16L 55/24* (2006.01)
(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
PARISH, JEFF, US;
HAINES, BRADFORD, US;
DECKER, GIFFORD, US
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
FLOWSERVE MANAGEMENT COMPANY, US
(74) Agent: SMART & BIGGAR LLP

(54) Titre : DISPOSITIFS ET SYSTEMES DE REGULATION D'ECOULEMENT DE FLUIDE, ET PROCEDES POUR FAIRE CIRCULER DES FLUIDES A TRAVERS CEUX-CI
(54) Title: FLUID FLOW CONTROL DEVICES AND SYSTEMS, AND METHODS OF FLOWING FLUIDS THERE THROUGH



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Fluid flow control devices comprise a cylindrical body extending along a longitudinal axis and having a sidewall. The cylindrical body has a first channel extending longitudinally along the sidewall and a second channel extending longitudinally along the sidewall. At least a portion of one of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel extends longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis to form a pattern of channels for improving the flow characteristics of a fluid through the channels.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(10) International Publication Number
WO 2014/143073 A1

(43) International Publication Date
18 September 2014 (18.09.2014)

(51) International Patent Classification:

F16L 55/02 (2006.01) *F16L 55/24* (2006.01)
F16L 55/04 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2013/033888

(22) International Filing Date:

26 March 2013 (26.03.2013)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

13/840,906 15 March 2013 (15.03.2013) US

(71) Applicant: **FLOWERVE MANAGEMENT COMPANY** [US/US]; 5215 North O'Connor Boulevard, Suite 2300, Irving, TX 75039 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(71) Applicants : **PARISH, Jeff** [US/US]; 1350 North Mountain Springs Parkway, Springville, UT 84663 (US).
HAINES, Bradford [US/US]; 3048 East 1480 South,

Spanish Fork, UT 84660 (US). **DECKER, Gifford** [US/US]; 639 West Devon Glen Drive, Springville, UT 84663 (US).

(74) Agents: **CATAXINOS, Edgar, R.** et al.; Traskbitt, 230 South 500 East, Suite 300, Salt Lake City, UT 84102 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: FLUID FLOW CONTROL DEVICES AND SYSTEMS, AND METHODS OF FLOWING FLUIDS THERE THROUGH

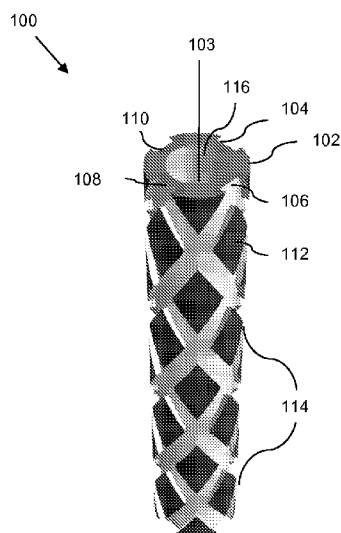


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: Fluid flow control devices comprise a cylindrical body extending along a longitudinal axis and having a sidewall. The cylindrical body has a first channel extending longitudinally along the sidewall and a second channel extending longitudinally along the sidewall. At least a portion of one of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel extends longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis to form a pattern of channels for improving the flow characteristics of a fluid through the channels.

WO 2014/143073 A1



TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, **Published:**

EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU,

LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK,

SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,

GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

other device configured to be inserted into a central region of the valve to interrupt fluid flow through the valve and to close the valve.

Pressurized fluids contain stored mechanical potential energy. A fluid flow control device dissipates this energy by reducing the pressure and velocity of the fluid.

- 5 As the fluid flows through the fluid pathways, the fluid flow may be turbulent. Turbulent fluid has associated pressure and velocity fluctuations that act upon the structural elements of the pipes and fluid control devices in which the fluid is flowing. These pressure and velocity fluctuations are generally accompanied by other problems such as erosion, noise, vibration, and cavitation. In many applications, these
- 10 accompanying problems are undesirable or unacceptable characteristics of a fluid flow control device. Conventional fluid flow control devices have not adequately limited problems associated with pressure and velocity fluctuations associated with fluids.

DISCLOSURE

- 15 Various embodiments of the present disclosure comprise fluid flow control devices that overcome many of the problems of conventional fluid flow control devices. The present disclosure describes embodiments of flow control devices that include fluid paths configured to better control cavitation, vibration, and other problems associated with fluid flow control.

- 20 In one or more embodiments, a fluid flow control device may comprise a substantially cylindrical body that extends along a longitudinal axis and that has a sidewall. The cylindrical body may include at least one first channel extending longitudinally along the sidewall and at least one second channel extending longitudinally along the sidewall. At least a portion of one of the at least one first
- 25 channel and the at least one second channel extends longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis to form a pattern of channels for improving the flow characteristics of a fluid through the channels.

- In a further embodiment, the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel extend at least substantially longitudinally from a first end of the
- 30 cylindrical body to a second end of the cylindrical body. In a further embodiment, the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel intersect. In yet a further embodiment, the cylindrical body is a first cylindrical body, and the fluid flow control device may further comprise a second cylindrical body concentrically situated in an

interior cylindrical cavity of the first cylindrical body. In other embodiments, one or more additional cylindrical bodies may each be concentrically situated in an interior cylindrical cavity of another cylindrical body. In one embodiment, the first cylindrical body and the second cylindrical body each have a curved sidewall such that the first
5 cylindrical body and the second cylindrical body form a substantially spherical ball valve.

In further embodiments of the flow control device, the at least one first channel intersects a plurality of other channels. In one embodiment, the at least one first channel and at least one second channel may be configured in a cavitation pattern to
10 control cavitation of a substance passing through the first channel and the second channel. For example, the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel may form an offset brick pattern on the sidewall, or the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel form a diamond pattern on the sidewall. In a further embodiment, at least one of the at least one first channel and the at least one second
15 channel extends longitudinally along the sidewall in a zigzag pattern. In a further embodiment, the at least one first channel and at least one second channel do not intersect.

In various embodiments, the channels may be configured in various shapes and sizes. In one embodiment, at least one of the first channel and second channel has a
20 rounded interior surface. In another embodiment, at least one of the first channel and second channel has a squared interior surface having two wall surfaces formed substantially orthogonal to a bottom surface. In yet another embodiment, at least one of the first channel and second channel has an angled interior surface comprising two wall surfaces intersecting at an angle. In a particular embodiment, at least one of the
25 first channel and the second channel has a varying depth with respect to a surface of the sidewall. In a further embodiment, at least one of the first channel and the second channel has a varying width along the longitudinal axis. In another embodiment, the cylindrical body is configured as a plug, and the fluid flow control device further comprises a seat ring situated around the plug.

30 Additional embodiments include methods for forming a fluid flow control device. In one or more embodiments of such methods, the methods include forming at least one first groove in a surface of at least one substantially cylindrical body, the at

least one first groove extending longitudinally along the at least one substantially cylindrical body; and forming at least one second groove in the surface of the at least one substantially cylindrical body, wherein at least a portion of one of the at least one first groove and the at least one second groove extends longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis. The methods, in some embodiments, may further include combining a plurality of substantially cylindrical bodies into a concentric assembly.

In a further embodiment, there is provided a flow control device, comprising: a plug having a substantially cylindrical body extending from an annular closure protrusion of the plug, the substantially cylindrical body extending along a longitudinal axis and having an exterior sidewall; a seat ring situated around the plug, wherein the seat ring comprises a smooth-sided interior wall; at least one first channel extending longitudinally along the exterior sidewall; and at least one second channel extending longitudinally along the exterior sidewall; wherein at least a portion of each of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel extends longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis, the at least a portion including a proximal end of each of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel spaced distally from the annular closure protrusion, the proximal end of each of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel flush with the exterior sidewall of the cylindrical body, the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel intersect to form a diamond or offset brick pattern on the exterior sidewall, the diamond or offset brick pattern configured to control cavitation of a substance passing through the first channel and the second channel, and at least a portion of the exterior sidewall of the substantially cylindrical body of the plug is configured to be in contact with the smooth-sided interior wall of the seat ring when the plug is in an open position, and the plug and the seat ring are configured to prevent flow of fluid between the exterior sidewall of the plug and the seat ring when the plug is in a closed position.

In a further embodiment, there is provided a fluid flow control system, comprising: a fluid inlet; and a valve having a fluid flow control device positioned in relation to the fluid inlet so that a fluid passing from the fluid inlet flows through the fluid flow control device, the fluid flow control device comprising: a plug having at least one substantially

cylindrical body extending from an annular closure protrusion of the plug, the at least one substantially cylindrical body extending along a longitudinal axis having an exterior sidewall; a seat ring situated around the plug, wherein the seat ring comprises a smooth-sided interior wall; at least one first channel extending longitudinally along the exterior sidewall; and at least one
5 second channel extending longitudinally along the exterior sidewall; wherein at least one of the first channel and the second channel extends longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis, a proximal end of each of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel spaced distally from the annular closure protrusion and flush with the exterior
10 sidewall of the cylindrical body, the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel intersect to form a diamond or offset brick pattern on the exterior sidewall, the diamond or offset brick pattern configured to control cavitation of a substance passing through the first channel and the second channel, and at least a portion of the exterior sidewall of the substantially cylindrical
15 body of the plug is configured to be in contact with the smooth-sided interior wall of the seat ring when the plug is in an open position, and the plug and the seat ring are configured to prevent flow of fluid between the exterior sidewall of the plug and the seat ring when the plug is in a closed position.

In a further embodiment, there is provided a fluid flow control device, comprising: a concentric assembly of three or more substantially cylindrical bodies, each cylindrical body extending along a longitudinal axis and having an exterior sidewall, at least one
20 cylindrical body having at least one channel extending longitudinally along the exterior sidewall, wherein at least a portion of at least one channel extends longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis.

In a further embodiment, there is provided a method of forming a fluid flow control device, comprising: providing a plug having at least one substantially cylindrical body
25 extending from an annular closure protrusion, the plug configured to be situated within a seat ring, wherein the seat ring comprises a smooth-sided interior wall; forming at least one first groove in an exterior surface of at least one substantially cylindrical body, the at least one first groove extending longitudinally along the at least one substantially cylindrical body; and forming at least one second groove in the exterior surface of the at least one substantially cylindrical

body; wherein at least a portion of one of the at least one first groove and the at least one second groove extends longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis of the at least one substantially cylindrical body, the at least a portion including a proximal end of each of the at least one first groove and the at least one second groove spaced distally from the annular closure protrusion, the proximal end of each of the at least one first groove and the at least one second groove flush with an exterior sidewall of the at least one substantially cylindrical body, the at least one first groove and the at least one second groove intersect to form a diamond or offset brick pattern on the exterior sidewall, the diamond or offset brick pattern configured to control cavitation of a substance passing through the first channel and the second channel, and at least a portion of the exterior sidewall of the at least one substantially cylindrical body of the plug is configured to be in contact with the smooth-sided interior wall of the seat ring when the plug is in an open position, and the plug is configured to prevent flow of fluid between the exterior surface of the at least one substantially cylindrical body of the plug and the seat ring when the plug is in a closed position.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of a fluid flow control device according to at least one embodiment.

FIG. 2 illustrates perspective cut-away view of the fluid flow control device of FIG. 1 configured as a plug and seat ring according to one or more embodiments.

FIG. 3 is a perspective cut-away view of a concentric assembly with a diamond pattern of channels that includes a plurality of cylindrical bodies according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a perspective cross-section view of a plurality of channel types according to various embodiments.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a fluid flow control device comprising according to at least one embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a concentric assembly with an offset brick pattern of channels according to at least one embodiment.

MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Reference throughout this specification to “one embodiment”, “an embodiment”, or similar language means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the present invention.

- 5 Thus, appearances of the phrases “in one embodiment”, “in an embodiment”, and similar language throughout this specification may, but do not necessarily, all refer to the same embodiment.

The illustrations presented herein are, in some instances, not actual views of any particular fluid flow control device, seat retainer, or control valve, but are merely

idealized representations which are employed to describe the present disclosure. In the following detailed description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, and in which is shown, by way of illustration, specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. These embodiments are described in
5 sufficient detail to enable a person of ordinary skill in the art to practice the invention. However, other embodiments may be utilized, and structural, logical, and electrical changes may be made without departing from the scope of the invention. The illustrations presented herein are not meant to be actual views of any particular device or system, but are merely idealized representations that are employed to describe
10 embodiments of the present disclosure. The drawings presented herein are not necessarily drawn to scale. Additionally, elements common between drawings may retain the same or have similar numerical designations.

Various embodiments of the present disclosure comprise fluid flow control devices. FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of one embodiment of a fluid flow
15 control device 100 configured with a substantially cylindrical body 102 extending along a longitudinal axis 103 and having a sidewall 112. In the depicted embodiment, the sidewall 112 is an exterior surface of the cylindrical body 102 on which a pattern 114 of channels 104, 106, 108, and 110 is situated. In an alternate embodiment the channels may be formed on an interior surface of the cylindrical body 102. In
20 accordance with the present disclosure, various patterns of channel paths may be formed on the sidewall 112 to prevent cavitation of a fluid or to otherwise improve the flow of a fluid through the channels 104, 106, 108, and 110.

Generally, a pattern 114 of channels 104, 106, 108, and 110 may be mapped around the cylindrical body 102 to act as a pressure reducing element for control valves
25 as well as to provide associated downstream elements. The geometry of the channels 104, 106, 108, and 110 may act to control cavitations in fluids (such as liquids and/or gases) to reduce noise. Long lengths of cylindrical tubes may be used to reduce turbulence, shear, and fluid velocity. Some embodiments may be used that are configured to handle entrained solids in single or multi-phase process fluids and
30 slurries. The cylindrical body 102 may be combined with additional cylindrical bodies (see FIG. 3) in a concentric manner to form a concentric assembly that controls the flow of fluid therethrough. In further embodiments, the cylindrical bodies of a concentric assembly may be configured into a ball or sphere shape to enable the

formation of spherical flow control elements, such as ball valves, globe valves, and the like. In other embodiments, a cylindrical body 102 may be used as downstream blow down and choke tube elements. As a downstream element, concentric assemblies of cylindrical bodies may be used to produce the pressure drop control either in an on/off
5 configuration or in conjunction with a throttling element upstream that could include a valve, manifold, or plug either in a linear or rotary fashion. In this manner, the fluid flow control device 100 may be implemented to provide desired fluid flow control characteristics.

In the embodiment depicted in FIG. 1, a first channel 104 extends
10 longitudinally along the sidewall 112 of the cylindrical body 102. Channels may also be referred to herein as grooves. As depicted, the first channel 104 extends longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis 103 of the cylindrical body 102. This results in the channel spiraling around the exterior surface of the cylindrical body 112. A second channel 106, may similarly extend
15 longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis 103 of the cylindrical body. The second channel 106 may be configured to extend at an angle opposite the angle of the first channel 106. In the depicted embodiment, a third channel 108 and a fourth channel 110 are also implemented. However, the number of channels and the configuration of channels along the sidewall 112 may vary with each
20 desired application. In the depicted embodiment, the first channel 104, second channel 106, third channel 108, and fourth channel 110 intersect one another as they extend around the cylindrical body 102.

The combination of channel paths and channel intersections forms the pattern 114 on the sidewall 112. The pattern 114 of channels 104, 106, 108, and 110
25 helps to define the cavitation properties of a fluid flowing through the channels 104, 106, 108, and 110. In at least one embodiment, the pattern 114 of channels may be defined to reduce the cavitations of a liquid passing therethrough. In the depicted embodiment, a diamond pattern is formed on the sidewall 112 of the cylindrical body 102. In further embodiments, other patterns are contemplated, including offset
30 brick patterns, grid patterns, zigzag patterns, and the like. Furthermore, the pattern 114 may be configured to have constant separation such that channel spacing remains constant along the length of the cylindrical body 102, or it may be configured, in some

embodiments, to have an expanding separation such that channel spacing changes or varies along the length of the cylindrical body 102.

In some embodiments, the channels 104, 106, 108, and 110 may traverse substantially the entire length of the cylindrical body 102. In further embodiments
5 channels 104, 106, 108, and 110 may traverse only a portion of the length of the cylindrical body 102. In at least one embodiment, the cylindrical body 102 may be formed with an interior cylindrical cavity 116. The interior cylindrical cavity 116 may be configured to house additional cylindrical bodies therein to form a concentric assembly of cylindrical bodies with a plurality of channels extending therethrough.

10 The cylindrical body 102 may be formed using materials such as ceramics, metals, and plastics. Of course, it is contemplated that other materials may be used as well, depending on the application. In at least one embodiment, the cylindrical body 102 may be manufactured by forming the channels 104, 106, 108, and 110 onto a flat sheet and forming the flat sheet into a cylinder. In one embodiment, the sheet may
15 be rolled into a scroll such that the channels formed on the sheet provide a pattern of channels between each adjacent surface of the rolled scroll. In another embodiment, the cylindrical body 102 may be formed into a cylinder and the channels 104, 106, 108, and 110 may be formed onto the sidewall 112 of the cylinder through a means such as machining.

20 Figure 2 depicts one embodiment of the cylindrical body 102 formed as a plug 202 and inserted into a seat ring 204. As depicted, a plurality of channels 206 is formed along the length of the plug 202. The exterior sidewall 208 of the plug may be situated in contact with the interior wall 210 of the seat ring 204. In the depicted embodiment, the channels 206 extend only partially along the length of the plug 202.
25 This enables the plug 202 to prevent the flow of fluid between the exterior sidewall 208 of the plug 202 and the interior wall 210 of the seat ring 204 when the plug 202 is fully inserted into the seat ring 204 (not depicted). Conversely, when the plug 202 is partially unseated from the seat ring 204, the channels 206 provide a path for a fluid to flow between the exterior sidewall 208 of the plug 202 and the interior wall 210 of the
30 seat ring 204. As noted, the pattern formed by the channels 206 provides improved cavitation characteristics and may be used to reduce turbulence, shear, and fluid velocity. In the depicted embodiment, a diamond pattern is used.

The plug 202 and seat ring 204 may be used, in one embodiment, to provide single path multi-stage pressure drop control that could be throttled. This could be used independently in combination with, for example, a stacked disk retainer as discussed in U.S. Patent Application No. 12/473,007.

5 In a further embodiment, the flow control device may be incorporated into a valve assembly. The valve assembly, which may also be characterized as a control valve, may include a valve body defining a fluid inlet and a fluid outlet, which in use may be connected to pipes that transport fluid to and from the valve assembly. A plug chamber may be positioned between the inlet and the outlet, and a plug head may be
10 disposed therein. The plug head may be coupled to a shaft and may be configured to move within the plug chamber between a fully open position and a closed position. In the open position, the plug head can be retracted to provide fluid communication between the fluid inlet and the fluid outlet, allowing fluid to flow from the fluid inlet to the plug chamber and into the fluid outlet. In the closed position, the plug head is in
15 abutment with a valve seat, forming a seal that physically interrupts fluid communication between the fluid inlet and the fluid outlet, and effectively blocks fluid flow through the valve body.

 The shaft may include an actuator controllably coupled thereto and configured to control the position of the plug head. The actuator may comprise any suitable
20 actuator known to those of ordinary skill in the art. In addition, a positioner may be operably coupled to the actuator. The positioner may comprise any conventional positioner suitable for use with the selected actuator as is known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

 Figure 3 depicts one embodiment of a concentric assembly 300 for controlling
25 the flow of a fluid. As depicted, a plurality of cylindrical bodies 302, 304, 306, and 308 are concentrically configured one within the other to form a concentric assembly 300 with a plurality of channels 310 passing therethrough. In this embodiment, a cylindrical body 302 is situated within an internal cylindrical cavity 312 of another, slightly larger cylindrical body 304. In at least one embodiment, the
30 exterior sidewall of one cylindrical body 302 contacts the interior sidewall of the other cylindrical body 304 such that the channels 310 form a pathway for fluid to travel therebetween. Similarly, an even larger cylindrical body 306 houses the first two cylindrical bodies 302 and 304 in an interior cylindrical cavity 314. Additional

cylindrical bodies 302 may be added until a desired size and number of cylindrical bodies is reached. In one embodiment, an external shell 316 may be configured to house each of the cylindrical bodies 302, 304, 306, and 308 to complete the concentric assembly. The external shell 316 may be configured with or without channels 310
5 formed thereon. In at least one embodiment, the external shell 316 may comprise a pipe in which the concentric assembly 300 is situated to control the flow of a fluid through the pipe. In some embodiments, the concentric assembly 300 and/or cylindrical body 102 may be shrink fitted together. In another embodiment, the concentric assembly 300 and/or cylindrical body may be held together or situated in a
10 pipe or housing using flanges or retaining rings.

Figure 4 depicts a perspective view and cross section of various channel types that are contemplated in accordance with the present disclosure. However, other channel structures and shapes not shown herein are also contemplated. Figure 4 depicts three different channel types 502, 504, and 506. The first depicted channel
15 type 502 has a rounded interior surface 503 such that a cross-section of the channel appears as a half circle or half ellipse shape. The second depicted channel type 504 has a squared interior surface 505 such that a cross-section of the channel appears as a half square or half rectangle. The squared interior surface 505 has two wall surfaces 508, 510 formed substantially orthogonal to a bottom surface 512. The third depicted
20 channel type 506 has an angled interior surface 514. The angled interior surface 514 has two wall surfaces 516, 518 formed intersecting at an angle to form a triangle shaped cross-section.

Each different channel type has varying properties and characteristics that affect the flow of a fluid through the corresponding channels. Thus, channel type may
25 be selected according to application to achieve the desired functionality of the channels. In some embodiments, the channel types are not limited to a constant depth or width, but may vary in both or just one of depth and width. In at least one embodiment, the depth and/or width of a channel may increase or decrease as the channel extends along the length of a cylindrical body 102. In other embodiments, the
30 depth and/or width of a channel may fluctuate along the channel path to further define the flow characteristics with each channel.

Figure 5 depicts one alternate channel pattern 602 on the surface of a cylindrical body 604. The depicted pattern 602 is formed by a plurality of

channels 606 that intersect one another to form an offset brick pattern. As noted, other channel patterns are also contemplated herein including a diamond pattern, a zigzag pattern, a tooth pattern, or other patterns that form a desired tortuous path. For example, in at least one embodiment, one or more channels may extend longitudinally
5 along the sidewall of a cylindrical body 604 zigzagging back and forth to form a zigzag pattern. In at least one embodiment, the zigzagging channels may not intersect one another, but may be configured to each provide a separate fluid path through the zigzagging pattern.

Figure 6 depicts a concentric assembly 700 of cylindrical bodies 604 each
10 having an offset brick pattern 602 of channels formed on a surface thereof. Such an assembly may be used in applications such as downstream blow down and choke tube elements and other related downstream elements. In at least one embodiment, the concentric assemblies and/or cylindrical bodies described herein may be inserted into a fluid path, such as the interior of a pipe.

15 Additional embodiments of the present disclosure comprise methods of forming fluid flow control devices. Embodiments of such methods are described with reference to FIGS. 1-6. As set forth above, at least some embodiments of a fluid flow control device 102 of the present disclosure may comprise one or more cylindrical bodies 102 that may be concentrically configured to form a concentric assembly 300.
20 The cylindrical bodies 102 may be formed with a substantially cylindrical shape and may include a central cylindrical cavity 116 formed therein. The thickness of the cylindrical bodies 102 may be selected in accordance with the particular application.

Fluid passageways in the form of channels 104, 106, 108, and 110 may be formed onto a surface of the cylindrical bodies 102. In at least some embodiments, the
25 channels 104, 106, 108, and 110 may be formed using a cutter to cut the channels into the cylindrical bodies 102. By way of example and not limitation, the cutter may comprise a hole saw, which may be suitable for forming arcuate channels, or a rotary saw, which may be suitable for forming substantially linear channels. The cutter may plunge partway into the cylindrical bodies 102 to a selected depth without cutting
30 completely through the surface of the cylindrical assembly.

The depth of the channels 104, 106, 108 and 110 may vary depending on the particular application and the thickness of the cylindrical bodies 102. For example, a thinner cylindrical body 102 will only allow for more shallow channels, while a

relatively thick cylindrical body 102 will allow for much deeper channels. The width of the channels 104, 106, 108 and 110 may also vary according to the particular application. Typically, the width of the channels 104, 106, 108 and 110 may be determined by the thickness of the cutter used to form the channels 104, 106, 108 and 5 110. However, a channel 104, 106, 108 and 110 that is wider than the thickness of the cutter may be formed by plunging the cutter two or more times into the surface of the cylindrical body 102 at nearly the same location.

Each cylindrical body 102 may be disposed concentrically within an interior cavity 116 of another cylindrical body 102 to form the concentric assembly 300. The 10 channels 104, 106, 108 and 110 are configured to provide a fluid passageway between the surfaces of the concentric cylindrical bodies 102 of the concentric assembly. In at least one embodiment, the cylindrical bodies 102 are shrink fitted together. In another embodiment, the cylindrical bodies are held together by a flange or other fastening device.

15 These methods may be practiced in some embodiments with fewer steps or in a different order than that shown. Many additions, deletions, and modifications to the preferred embodiments may be made without departing from the scope of the invention, as hereinafter claimed. Further, the present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The 20 described embodiments are to be considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

While certain embodiments have been described and shown in the 25 accompanying drawings, such embodiments are merely illustrative and not restrictive of the scope of the disclosure, and this disclosure is not limited to the specific constructions and arrangements shown and described, since various other additions and modifications to, and deletions from, the described embodiments will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. Thus, the scope of the disclosure is only limited by the 30 literal language, and legal equivalents, of the claims which follow.

CLAIMS:

1. A flow control device, comprising:

a plug having a substantially cylindrical body extending from an annular closure protrusion of the plug, the substantially cylindrical body extending along a longitudinal axis and
5 having an exterior sidewall;

a seat ring situated around the plug, wherein the seat ring comprises a smooth-sided interior wall;

at least one first channel extending longitudinally along the exterior sidewall; and

at least one second channel extending longitudinally along the exterior sidewall;

10 wherein at least a portion of each of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel extends longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis, the at least a portion including a proximal end of each of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel spaced distally from the annular closure protrusion, the proximal end of each of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel flush
15 with the exterior sidewall of the cylindrical body, the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel intersect to form a diamond or offset brick pattern on the exterior sidewall, the diamond or offset brick pattern configured to control cavitation of a substance passing through the first channel and the second channel, and at least a portion of the exterior sidewall of the substantially cylindrical body of the plug is configured to be in contact with the smooth-
20 sided interior wall of the seat ring when the plug is in an open position, and the plug and the seat ring are configured to prevent flow of fluid between the exterior sidewall of the plug and the seat ring when the plug is in a closed position.

2. The fluid flow control device of claim 1, wherein the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel extend at least substantially longitudinally from a first end of the
25 cylindrical body to a second end of the cylindrical body.

3. The fluid flow control device of claim 1, wherein the cylindrical body is a first cylindrical body and further comprising a second cylindrical body concentrically situated in an interior cylindrical cavity of the first cylindrical body.
4. The fluid flow control device of claim 3, further comprising one or more
5 additional cylindrical bodies each concentrically situated in an interior cylindrical cavity of another cylindrical body.
5. The fluid flow control device of claim 3, wherein the first cylindrical body and the second cylindrical body each have a curved sidewall such that the first cylindrical body and the second cylindrical body form a substantially spherical ball.
- 10 6. The fluid flow control device of claim 1, wherein the at least one first channel intersects a plurality of other channels.
7. The fluid flow control device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel has a rounded interior surface.
8. The fluid flow control device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the at least one
15 first channel and the at least one second channel has a squared interior surface having two wall surfaces formed substantially orthogonal to a bottom surface.
9. The fluid flow control device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel has an angled interior surface comprising two wall surfaces intersecting at an angle.
- 20 10. The fluid flow control device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel has a varying depth with respect to a surface of the sidewall.
11. The fluid flow control device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel has a varying width along the longitudinal axis.

12. The fluid flow control device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel extends longitudinally along the sidewall in a zigzag pattern.

13. A fluid flow control system, comprising:

5 a fluid inlet; and

a valve having a fluid flow control device positioned in relation to the fluid inlet so that a fluid passing from the fluid inlet flows through the fluid flow control device, the fluid flow control device comprising:

10 a plug having at least one substantially cylindrical body extending from an annular closure protrusion of the plug, the at least one substantially cylindrical body extending along a longitudinal axis having an exterior sidewall;

a seat ring situated around the plug, wherein the seat ring comprises a smooth-sided interior wall;

at least one first channel extending longitudinally along the exterior sidewall; and

15 at least one second channel extending longitudinally along the exterior sidewall;

wherein at least one of the first channel and the second channel extends longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis, a proximal end of each of the at least one first channel and the at least one second channel spaced distally from the annular closure protrusion and flush with the exterior sidewall of the cylindrical body, the at
20 least one first channel and the at least one second channel intersect to form a diamond or offset brick pattern on the exterior sidewall, the diamond or offset brick pattern configured to control cavitation of a substance passing through the first channel and the second channel, and at least a portion of the exterior sidewall of the substantially cylindrical body of the plug is configured to be in contact with the smooth-sided interior wall of the seat ring when the plug is in an open
25 position, and the plug and the seat ring are configured to prevent flow of fluid between the exterior sidewall of the plug and the seat ring when the plug is in a closed position.

14. The fluid flow control system of claim 13, further comprising a valve body comprising a plug chamber positioned between the fluid inlet and a fluid outlet, wherein the plug is disposed in the plug chamber.

15. A method of forming a fluid flow control device, comprising:

5 providing a plug having at least one substantially cylindrical body extending from an annular closure protrusion, the plug configured to be situated within a seat ring, wherein the seat ring comprises a smooth-sided interior wall;

forming at least one first groove in an exterior surface of at least one substantially cylindrical body, the at least one first groove extending longitudinally along the at least one
10 substantially cylindrical body; and

forming at least one second groove in the exterior surface of the at least one substantially cylindrical body;

wherein at least a portion of one of the at least one first groove and the at least one second groove extends longitudinally at an oblique angle with respect to the longitudinal axis of
15 the at least one substantially cylindrical body, the at least a portion including a proximal end of each of the at least one first groove and the at least one second groove spaced distally from the annular closure protrusion, the proximal end of each of the at least one first groove and the at least one second groove flush with an exterior sidewall of the at least one substantially cylindrical body, the at least one first groove and the at least one second groove intersect to
20 form a diamond or offset brick pattern on the exterior sidewall, the diamond or offset brick pattern configured to control cavitation of a substance passing through the first channel and the second channel, and at least a portion of the exterior sidewall of the at least one substantially cylindrical body of the plug is configured to be in contact with the smooth-sided interior wall of the seat ring when the plug is in an open position, and the plug is configured to prevent flow
25 of fluid between the exterior surface of the at least one substantially cylindrical body of the plug and the seat ring when the plug is in a closed position.

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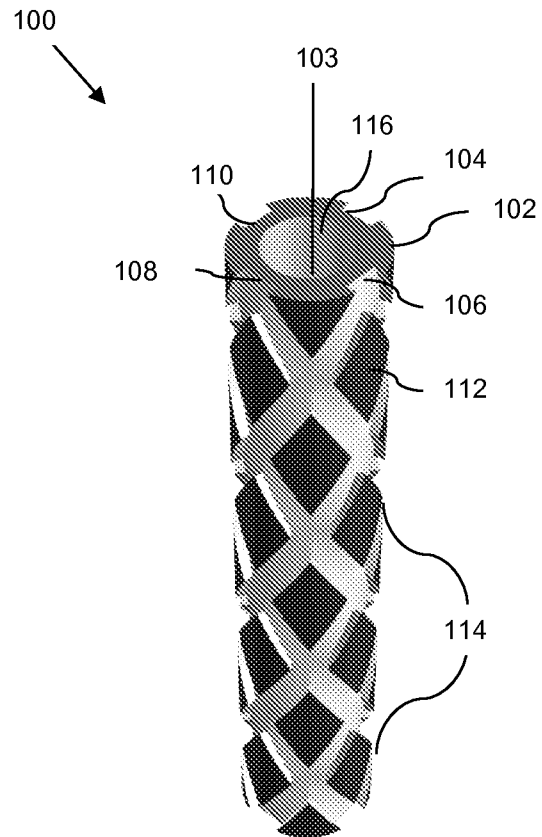


FIG. 1

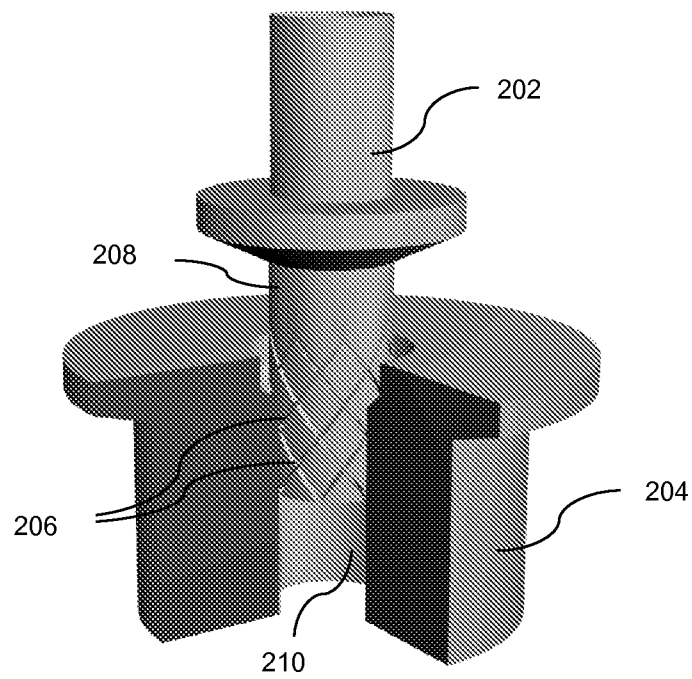


FIG. 2

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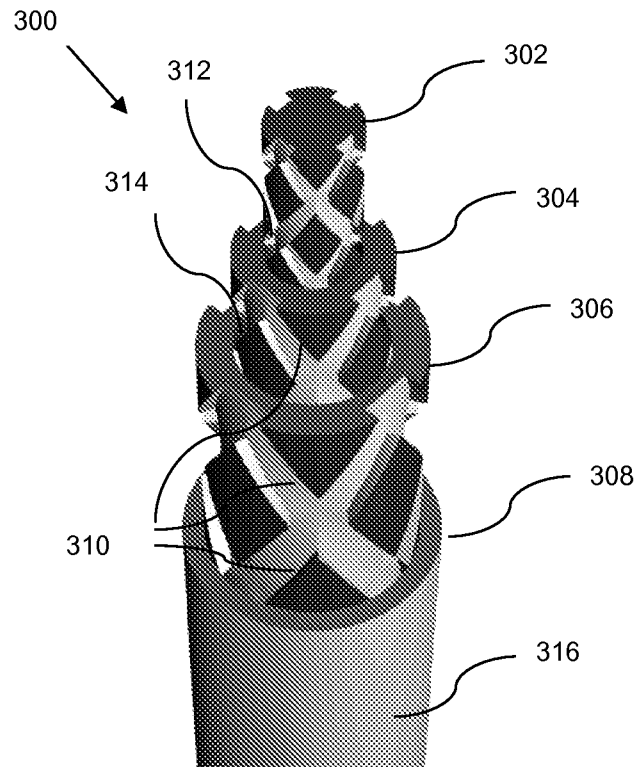


FIG. 3

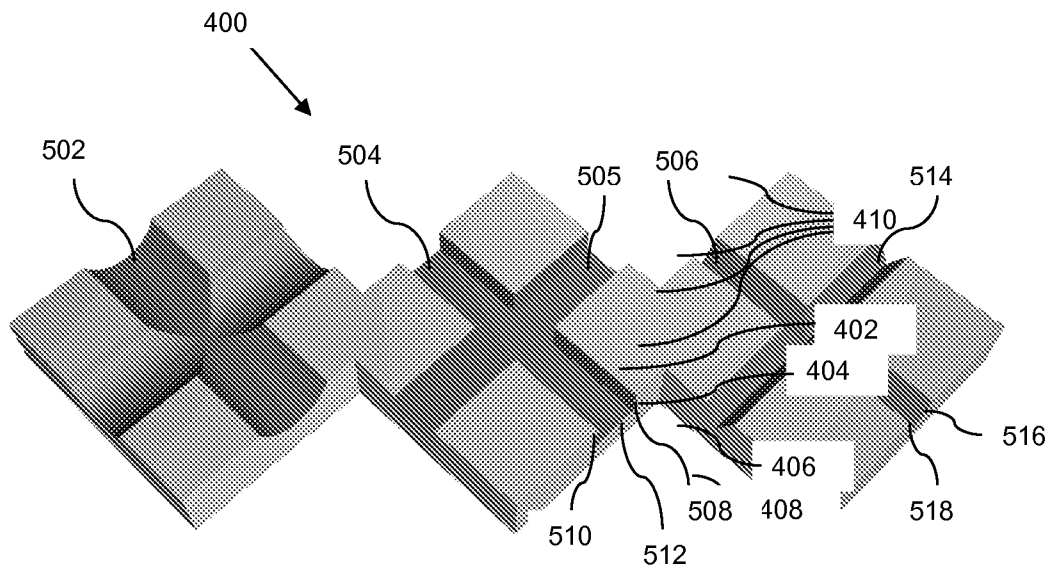
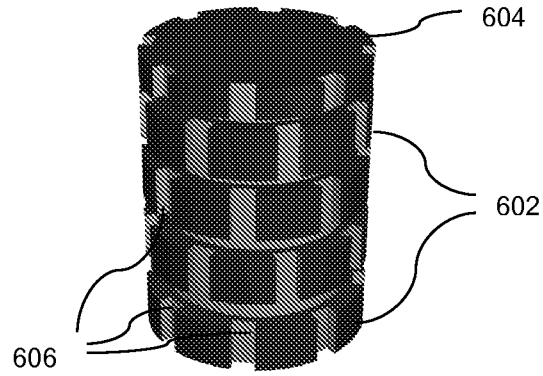
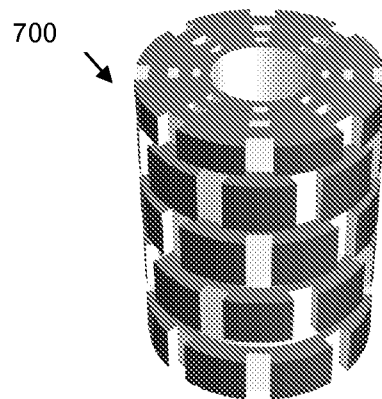


FIG. 4

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**FIG. 5****FIG. 6**

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