

Installation, Operation And Maintenance Instructions

Non-Indicating Pneumatic Pressure Controller

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Models 8351 and 8351Type 2 single system controllers, either direct or reverse acting, of the non-indicating, pressure actuated type, having fixed high sensitivity and capsular spring action.

Valve movement for the various control combinations are shown below.

If it is desirable to close the diaphragm actuated valve in case of air failure, the valve must be reverse acting.

The control must be within the range of the instruments as stamped on the serial plate.

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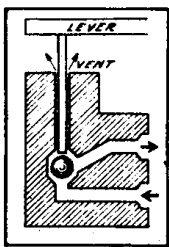
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Valve Movement For Various Combinations Of Controller And Valve Actuators

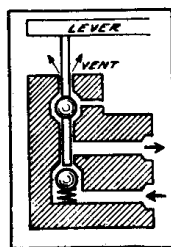
Type Of Process	Controller Action	Valve Action	Process Above Or Below Control Point	
			Above	Below
Pressure Reduction	D	D	Air Closes Valve	Spring Opens Valve
	R	R	Spring Closes Valve	Air Opens Valve
Back Pressure Control	R	D	Spring Opens Valve	Air Closes Valve
	D	R	Air Opens Valve	Spring Closes Valve

AIR VALVES

Direct Acting – Compressed air flows to the diaphragm valve when the level releases the pin.



Reverse Acting – Compressed air flows to the diaphragm valve when the level bears against the pin.



If the controller is to be installed outdoors a cabinet should be provided for weather protection.

Pressure Control- Connect the controller to the apparatus or line, which is to be controlled with a ¼ inch line. The line must be clean and not subject to corrosion. There should be no scale, dirt nor foreign matter present that could clog the controller. A sediment trap should be installed near the apparatus. If there is any chance that liquid may condense in the line between the instrument and the apparatus, this line should be filled solid beforehand, driving out the air toward the highest point.

If the controlled medium is steam, a pigtail should be in the line from the apparatus.

If the controlled medium is corrosive, a seal filled with proper sealing fluid must be used.

If the pressure to be controlled fluctuates violently, a pulsation dampener must be used. (Example: on the fluid line from a reciprocating pump.)

Air Line Piping: A single system controller requires approximately 0.6 cubic feet of free air per minute.

INSTALLATION

Mounting the Controller: Mount the controller in a vertical position on a panel or wall, which is reasonably free from vibration. Whenever possible, select a location with relatively constant temperatures.

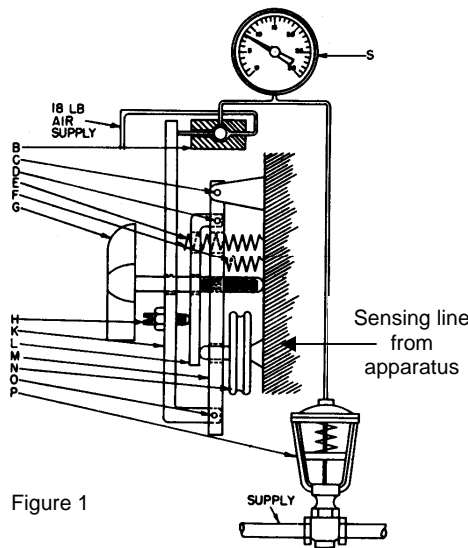


The air main should be sufficiently large to supply all controllers, with minimum pipe size of 1/4 inch. Arrange the air lines so that they are pitched about one inch per foot, draining at the low point on the lines, away from the controller. Never use pipe tubing or fittings subject to corrosion.

Test all connections to make sure they are pressure tight.

NOTE: An Air Filter regulator should be placed in the air supply to the controller to remove moisture, oil, dirt, or other foreign particles commonly found in compressed air. The filter should be drained periodically. Proper precaution will help to ensure a supply of clean, dry air- a prerequisite for long, interrupted controller service.
Air pressure from the air supply main must be reduced in order to furnish the controller with air at a constant pressure of 18 PSI minimum and 25 PSI maximum.

Air line connections on the controller are 1/8 inch NPT. Either 1/8 inch brass pipe or annealed copper tubing 1/4 inch O.D. by 3/16 inch I.D. may be used.



OPERATION

Assume that the pressure of steam heated apparatus is to be controlled. The control system consists of a direct acting single system pressure controller and a direct acting diaphragm valve. Figure 1 is a diagrammatic drawing illustrating this application.

It will be noticed that the controller has a compound lever mechanism. The purpose of this lever mechanism is to multiply the expansion of capsular spring (N) to obtain the movement of lever (K) required to operate air valve (B).

The pressure in the apparatus is low and therefore there is very little pressure in the capsular spring (N) the spring is in a collapsed condition. The upper end of lever (K) is pressed against the pin of air valve (B) holding the valve ball against the 18 lb. air supply port. As no compressed air is admitted to the air valve and any compressed air on direct acting valve (P) having been vented the valve (P) is wide open. As the pressure rises, the pressure in the system increases and causes the capsular spring to expand until the upper end of lever (K) moves away from the pin of air valve (B) allowing the valve ball to move from its seat so a supply of the compressed air passes to valve (P) while some of the compressed air vents past the stem of the air valve (B). This arrangement permits the valve (P) to throttle over a small pressure range. Figure 1 shows the valve ball in its mid position and air gage (S) shows that 8 lbs. air pressure is on valve (P) holding it in a throttling position.

An increase in pressure will cause the upper end of lever (K) to move away from air valve (B) and allow the air valve ball to seat against the vent and so allow the air pressure to pass to valve (P), closing it.

If it is necessary to change the set point of the controller, turn the setting knob (G) counter clockwise for a lower pressure as indicated on the controller dial. In the case of Models 8351 Type 2 remove the cover. With a screw driver, turn the adjusting screw as required. As the controllers are non-indicating, it is necessary to set the pressure in accordance with an accurate gauge installed close to the controller. In changing the set point, turn the adjusting screw slightly, then wait until the pressure is being controlled and, if necessary, turn the adjusting screw further. Proceed in this matter until the desired setting point is attained.

The construction of a direct acting controller is identical to a reverse acting controller, the only difference being that a direct acting controller has a direct acting air valve, 207788, while a reverse acting controller has a reverse acting air valve, 207857. To change the control action, remove screws, 209593, and replace the air valve with one of the desired action, being careful not to damage the gasket, 207468. Damaged gasket must be replaced.

CAPSULE

To remove the tube systems from the Model 8351 remove the three screws holding the outlet fitting to the case and then pass the capsular spring out of the case through the resulting hole. To install a new capsule, pass the capsule through the case hole and fasten with the screws. When a new capsule is installed, it is necessary to set the controller to the control point.

Model 8351

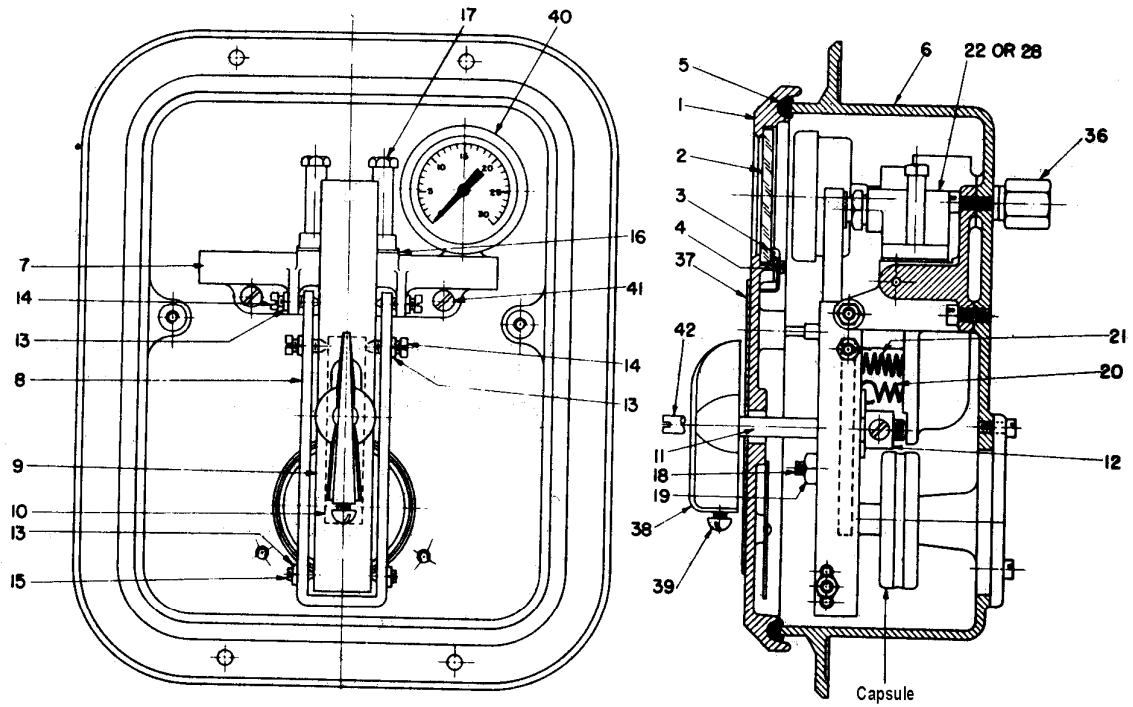


Figure 2

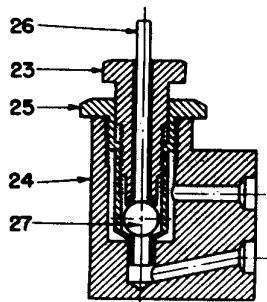


Figure 3

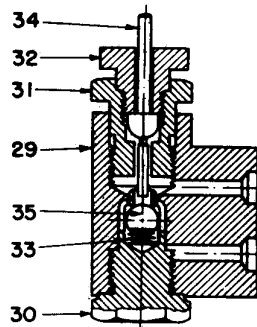


Figure 4

PARTS LIST
FOR MODELS 8351 AND 8351 Type 2

KEY NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
(Fig. 2)		
1	212109	COVER
2	212113	GLASS
5	ND-40177-001	GASKET
6	212108	CASE
-	212131	MOVEMENT ASSY.
7	212111	BRACKET
8	212114	ADJUSTMENT LEVER
9	212115	VALVE LEVER
10	213188	LEVER
11	217323	SETTING SCREW
12	212177	STUD (Assemble with friction screw)
13	90358	LOCK NUT
14	207074	PIVOT SCREW
15	202075	HEADLESS PIVOT SCREW
16	207468	GASKET FOR AIR VALVE
17	209593	SCREW FOR AIR VALVE
18	ND-40219-028	ADJUSTMENT SCREW
19	ND-32605	LOCK NUT
20	212129	SPRING FOR SETTING LEVER
21	212130	SPRING FOR ADJUSTMENT LEVER
22	207788	DIRECT ACTING AIR VALVE ASSY
(Fig. 3)		
23	207512	BUSHING
24	207707	BODY
25	207708	BALL RETAINER
26	207792	PIN
27	ND-32285	BALL
(Fig. 2 & 4)		
28	207857	REVERSE ACTING AIR VALVE ASSY.
29	207764	BODY
30	207765	BALL RETAINER
31	207766	BUSHING
32	207767	PIN RETAINER BUSHING
33	207781	SPRING
34	207795	PIN
35	ND-32285	BALL
36	213236	STRAINER NIPPLE ASSY.
37	212120	DIAL
38	219782	SETTING KNOB
39	ND-40219-029	SCREW FOR SETTING KNOB
40	209484	30 LB. GAGE
41	ND-40103-051	SCREW FOR MOUNTING MOVEMENT IN CASE
42	217321	SETTING SCREW