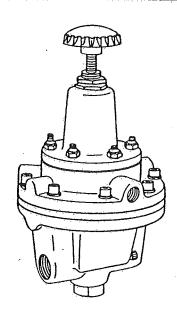


# **Solartron Mobrey GmbH**

# SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS MODEL 42 NULLMATIC PRESSURE REGULATORS

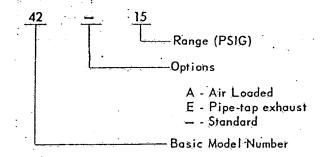


#### SECTION I - DESCRIPTION

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

The Model 42 Nullmatic Pressure Regulator utilizes the Null-balance principle, which holds the output pressure constant, regardless of wide changes in flow or supply pressure. Each regulator is in essence a self-contained pressure controller.

#### MODEL DESIGNATION



#### **OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS\***

Maximum flow capacity: 36 scfm \* 6A; A Nm³/h Effect of change from 0.5 scfm to max. flow: -0.10 psi Effect of 25 psi increase in supply-dead end service: +0.09 psi

\* Data based on tests of 30 psi range regulators set at 25 psi using 100 psi supply.

#### PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION (See Figure 1)

A fine-turn, precision screw is used to manually load the "range spring" which sets the regulated pressure. When the adjusting knob is turned clockwise, for example, the increased spring force is exerted on the "top diaphragm assembly" which decreases the "nozzle" clearance and increases the pilot pressure. The source for pilot pressure is supply air flowing to the "pilot pressure chamber" through the "restriction screw". The increased pilot pressure forces the "exhaust diaphragm assembly" downward, closing the "exhaust port", contacting and moving the "valve plunger" and thereby opening the "supply port". This increases the "regulated output" which also feeds back to the "top diaphragm assembly". The regulator locks-up or throttles at the new output valve when the feedback force of the "top diaphragm assembly" equals the "range spring force."

A safety release valve is incorporated in the top diaphragm assembly of the 15, 30 and 50 psi range models. The safety release operates if the regulated pressure becomes 3 to 15 psi more than the set pressure. It exhausts air through the atmospheric vent in the top housing. An overpressure causes the diaphragm to move upward, opening the safety release valve when the valve motion is stopped by the stripper plate.

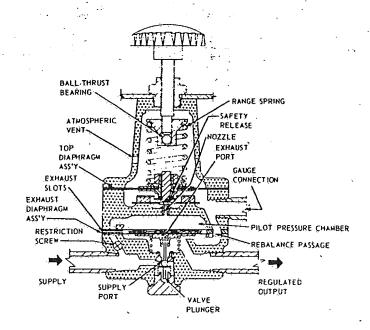


Figure 1 - Schematic

### SECTION II - INSTALLATION

MOUNTING — Refer to Figures 2 and 3 or 4 for mounting dimensions, connections and configurations. The regulator can be mounted in any position without affecting its operation.

PIPING - Direction of flow through the regulator is shown by an arrow on the bottom casting. The supply and output connections in the casting are ½" N.P.T.

The 4" N.P.T. connection in the center housing is for a pressure gauge. This will indicate regulated

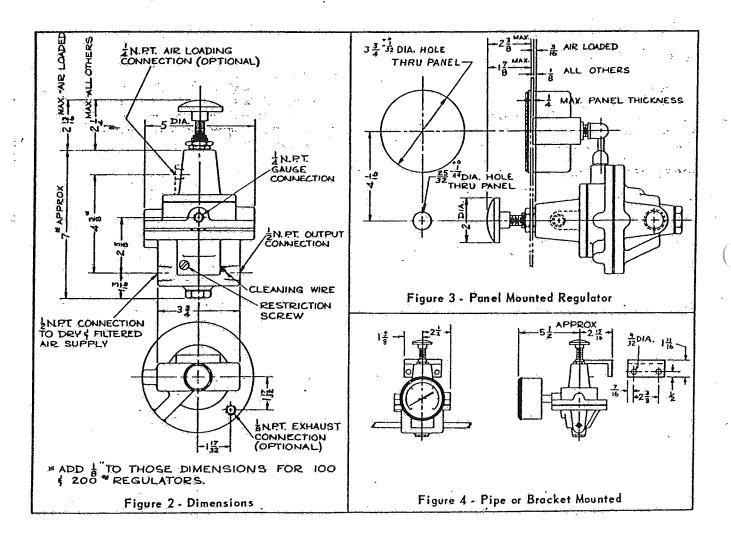
pressure at the regulator; it will not show the pressure drop in the downstream piping. Do not use the gauge tap for a flow connection.

SUPPLY AIR - Clean, dry, oil-free air should be used for the supply. If poor quality plant air is used, a filter should be installed in the supply line close to the regulator. This will remove scale and impurities and should virtually eliminate regulator maintenance.

Recommended and maximum supply pressures are given in the following table.

MODEL NO.	RANGE*	RECOMMENDED SUPPLY	MAXIMUM SUPPLY FOR BEST PERFORMANCE psig	MAXIMUM SUPPLY Psig
42-15	0-15	10 psig greater	75	150
42-30	0-30	than the maximum	120	150
42-50	0-50	pressure to be	120	150
42-100	0-100	regulated	150	500
42-200	0-200	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	250	500

\* The nominal minimum regulated pressure is 0 psig, but the actual minimum pressure will usually be from 0.5 to 2 psi depending on the model and supply pressure.



#### SECTION III - MAINTENANCE

#### PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

A clean, dry and oil-free supply air should be used. Providing an instrument air filter for the supply air system will prevent most difficulties arising from a dirty air supply. A periodic check of the filter element and regulator blow-down of the filter dripwell is recommended.

#### SERVICING

Lubrication - An occasional application of light grease to the adjusting screw threads and the screwend socket will facilitate easy turning of the adjustment knob, especially in the high-pressure models.

#### Cleaning

Restriction Screw - To clean the restriction screw, turn off the supply air and remove the restriction screw from the bottom forging. Remove the knurled cleaning wire located near the output port and run it through the orifice at the tip of the restriction screw. In stubborn cases, the screw can be soaked in solvents to dissolve the blockage. Examine the "O" -ring for damage and cleanliness. When reinstalling the restriction screw, tighten it securely.

Valve Plunger - To clean the valve plunger and its supply and exhaust seats, it must be removed from the regulator. Turn off the supply air and remove the retaining nut on the bottom forging. The valve plunger and plunger spring will drop out when this nut is removed; be careful not to lose them. The valve plunger must be clean on both the ball and tapered-end surfaces. If necessary, use a non-abrasive solvent. The supply and exhaust seats in the regulator must also be clean. The supply seat is readily accessible; the exhaust seat can be reached by using

a tobacco pipe cleaner. Here again, use non-abrasive solvents. When re-installing, see the parts list for part orientation and tighten the retaining nut secrely.

DISASSEMBLY - Before disassembling, back-off the adjustment knob to relieve spring tension. Also, make a diagonal mark across all mating parts to provide easier alignment of parts during reassembly. Refer to the parts list, remove the body screws and disassemble the regulator.

ASSEMBLY - The exhaust diaphragm assembly and exhaust ring must be positioned so that none of the holes on the bottom forging are blocked. The three external holes on the exhaust ring line up under the gauge connection — See figure 2 for orientation with respect to the supply and output ports.

The center housing must be positioned to allow pilot and rebalance air to flow to the proper chambers; pilot air to the bottom cavity of the center housing and rebalance air to the top cavity. See figure 2 for orientation of the gauge connection with respect to the supply and output ports.

The nozzle seat assembly must be installed with its smooth finish seat facing down to the nozzle. The safety release valve (where applicable) must be positioned on the nozzle seat assembly before the stipper plate is installed. Centralize the nozzle seat assembly over the nozzle before tightening the retaining screws.

The top diaphragm assembly and the top casting can be located in any position. Generally, the nameplate on the casting lines up over the gauge connection.

#### SECTION IV - CHANGING RANGE

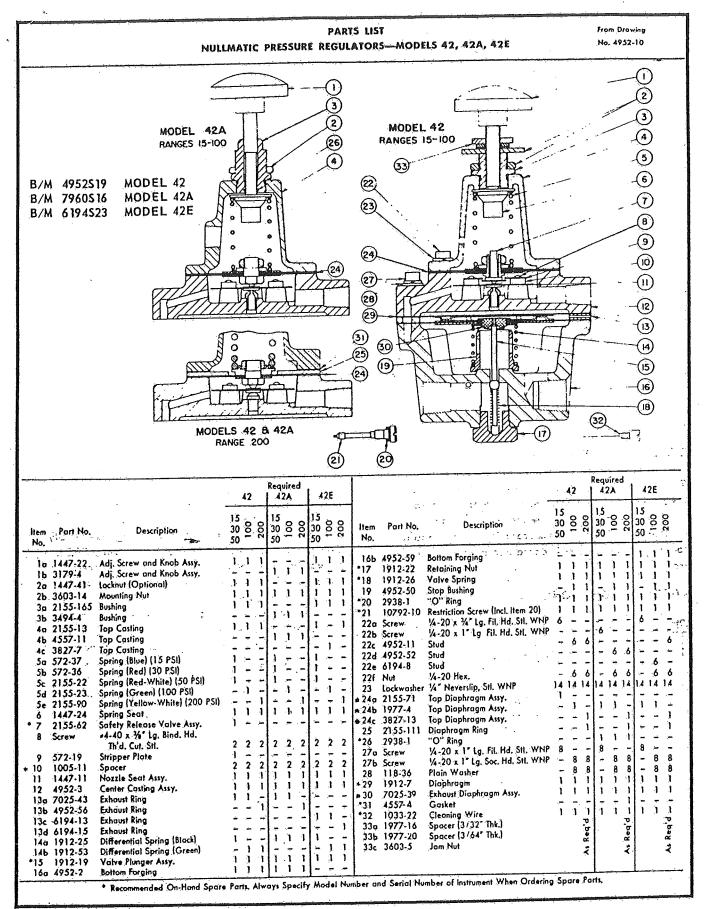
The range of any Model 42 Regulator may be changed by replacing the range spring, differential spring, the upper diaphragm assembly and other parts as noted in the parts list.

#### TROUBLE ANALYSIS

Symptom	Cause	Remedy	
No output	No supply air	Turn on supply air.	
	Clogged restriction screw.	Remove and clean	
Output cannot be increased to full value.	Supply air setting too low.	Raise to recommended value.	
value.	Valve plunger being held open on exhaust seat by a chip (pipe dope, Teflon tape, thread shaving, pipe scale, etc) Usually detected by a heavy exhaust.	Remove valve, plunger and clean its seats.	

### TROUBLE ANALYSIS (cont.)

Clogged restriction. screw  Output flow exceeding specifications or excessive for supply air setting.  Partially clogged restriction screw.  Regulator piped backwards. Detected by an excessively heavy exhaust.  Loose restriction screw  External exhaust port blocked  Internal exhaust port clogged	Remove and clean  Raise supply pressure and/or consult factory.  Remove and clean  Re-pipe the regulator. Direction of flow is indicated by arrow on bottom forging.  Tighten securely  Remove obstruction  Remove valve plunger and clean exhaust seat port
specifications or excessive for supply air setting.  Partially clogged restriction screw.  Regulator piped backwards. Detected by an excessively heavy exhaust.  Loose restriction screw  External exhaust port blocked  Internal exhaust port clogged  Supply pressure too	and/or consult factory.  Remove and clean  Re-pipe the regulator. Direction of flow is indicated by arrow on bottom forging.  Tighten securely  Remove obstruction  Remove valve plunger and clean exhaust seat port
restriction screw.  Regulator piped backwards. Detected by an excessively heavy exhaust.  Loose restriction screw  External exhaust port blocked  Internal exhaust port clogged  Supply pressure too	Re-pipe the regulator. Direction of flow is indicated by arrow on bottom forging.  Tighten securely  Remove obstruction  Remove valve plunger and clean exhaust seat port
wards. Detected by an excessively heavy exhaust.  Loose restriction screw  External exhaust port blocked  Internal exhaust port clogged  Supply pressure too	Direction of flow is indicated by arrow on bottom forging.  Tighten securely  Remove obstruction  Remove valve plunger and clean exhaust seat port
External exhaust port blocked Internal exhaust port clogged	Remove obstruction  Remove valve plunger and clean exhaust seat port
Internal exhaust port clogged  Supply pressure too	Remove valve plunger and clean exhaust seat port
Clogged Supply pressure too	and clean exhaust seat port
	5
high	Reduce to recommended value
Loose restriction screw	Tighten securely
Valve plunger being held open on supply seat by a chip (pipe dope, Teflon tape, thread shaving, pipe scale, etc.)	Remove valve plunger and clean its seats.
Heavy carbon or carbon/oil build-up on nozzle seat	Disassemble regulator and clean exhaust seat.
Damaged supply seat	Install new bottom forging.
Same causes as "Output at full value, etc."	Same remedies as "Output at full value, etc"
Dirty, misaligned or damaged safety release valve.	Disassemble regulator and repair safety release as required.
	seat by a chip (pipe dope, Teflon tape, thread shaving, pipe scale, etc.)  Heavy carbon or carbon/oil build-up on nozzle seat  Damaged supply seat  Same causes as "Output at full value, etc."



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