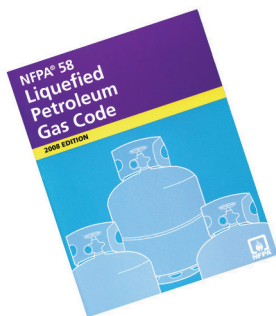


LP-Gas Excess Flow Valves

Safety Warnings



Purpose

In its continuing quest for safety, RegO publishes a series of bulletins explaining the hazards associated with the use, misuse, and aging of LP-Gas valves and regulators. It is hoped that these factual bulletins will make clear to LP-Gas dealer managers and service personnel, that the utmost care and attention must be used in the installation, inspection, and maintenance of these products, or problems could occur which would result in injuries and property damage.

The National Fire Protection Association NFPA 58 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code - 2017 Edition states in Section 4.4 Qualification of Personnel; "Persons whose duties fall within the scope of this code shall be provided with training that is consistent with the scope of their job activities and that includes proper handling and emergency response procedures... Refresher training shall be provided at least every 3 years, initial and subsequent training shall be documented". These "RegO Safety Warnings" may be useful in training new employees and reminding older employees of hazards that can occur. It is recommended that all employees complete the Propane Education Research Council's Certified Employee Training Program.

Nature of Warnings

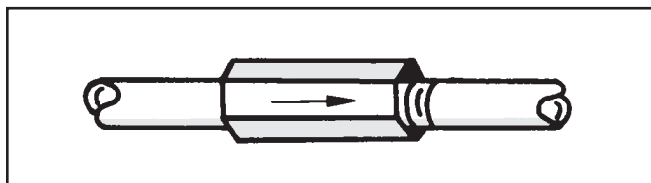
It is recognized that warnings should be as brief as possible, but the factors involved in excess flow valve failures to perform are not simple. They need to be fully understood. If there is a simple warning, it would be:

Make sure that the excess flow valve really closes when the flow exceeds normal transfer flow.

This bulletin is not intended to be an exhaustive treatment of excess flow valves, and certainly does not cover all safety practices that should be followed in installation, operation and maintenance of LP-Gas systems which include excess flow valves.

Selection and Installation

The selection of a given closing rating of an excess flow valve involves an analysis of the complete piping system and is beyond the scope of this bulletin.



It is sufficient to say that an excess flow valve must be installed in the correct direction and will close only if the flow of liquid or vapor exceeds its designed closing rating. Many valves have been installed with closing ratings considerably higher than any flow that could be obtained by a downstream rupture in piping or hoses and thus give none of the protection for which they are intended.

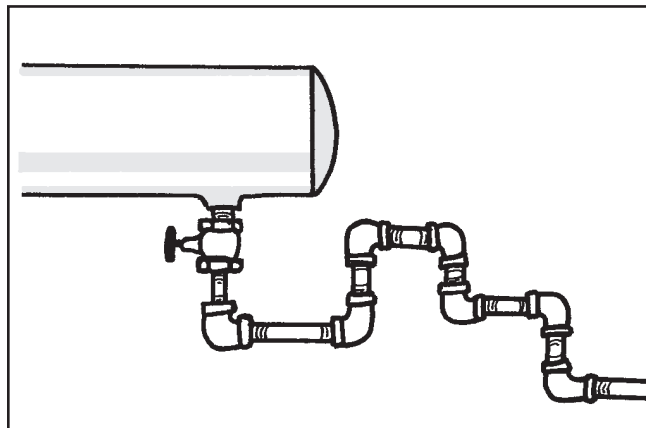
RegO provides excess flow valves with a number of closing ratings. RegO obviously can take no responsibility for the proper selection or correct installation of any valve.

Excess flow valves do not provide complete shut-off because there is a bleed at the check to permit pressure equalization.

Causes of Failure to Close

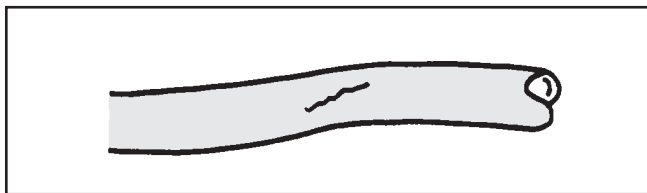
Installers, LP-Gas plant managers and service personnel should be aware that the excess flow valves may not close if these conditions are present.

1. The piping system restrictions (due to pipe length, branches, reduction in pipe size or number of other valves) decrease the flow rate to less than the valve's closing flow.

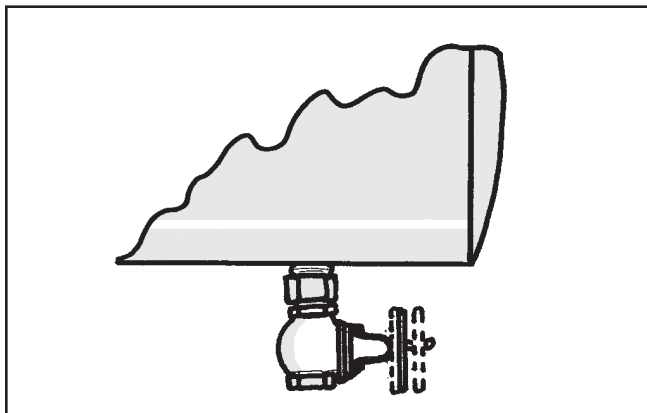


LP-Gas Excess Flow Valves

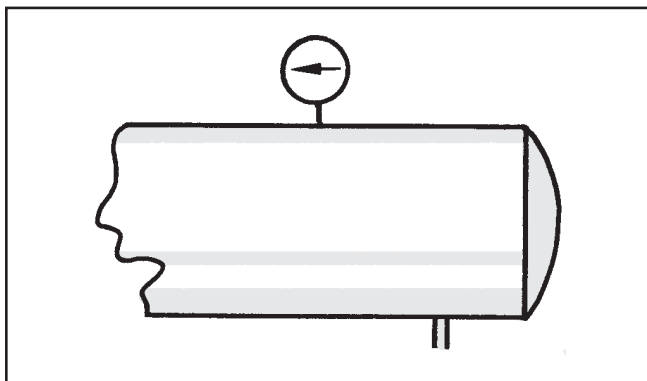
2. The break or damage to the downstream line is not large enough to allow enough flow to close the valve.



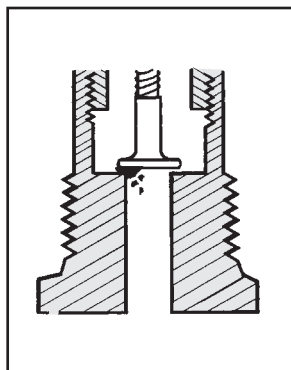
3. A shut-off valve in the line is only partially open and will not allow enough flow to close the excess flow valve.



4. LP-Gas pressure upstream of the excess flow valve, particularly due to low temperature, is not high enough to produce a closing flow rate.



5. Foreign matter (such as welding slag, scale or sludge) is lodged in the valve and prevents closing.



Because of these limitations, it is good industry practice to NOT rely entirely on excess flow valves for protection. Installation of emergency shut-off valves with remote controls is recommended in addition to excess flow valves.

Testing

The National Propane Gas Association Safety Bulletin #113-78 states:

"In order to test an excess flow valve in a piping system, the flow through the valve must be made to exceed the valve's closing rating. This testing should only be attempted by trained personnel familiar with the process. If no one at the facility has experience in proper testing, outside expert help should be obtained. The exact procedure used may vary with the installation, advisability of gas discharge and availability of equipment.

In general, most testing makes use of the fact that excess flow valves are "surge sensitive" and will close quicker under a sudden flow surge than under steady flow. A sufficient surge can often be created by using a quick open/close valve to control sudden, momentary flow into a tank or piping section containing very low pressure. An audible click from the excess flow valve (and corresponding stoppage of flow) indicates its closure.

A test involving venting gas to the atmosphere is hazardous and may be impractical, or illegal.

Any test of any excess flow valve will not prove that the valve will close in an emergency situation, due to reasons cited before. This test will only check the valve's condition, and the flow rate sizing for those test conditions."

General Warning

All RegO products are mechanical devices that will eventually become inoperative due to wear, contaminants, corrosion and aging of components made of materials such as metal and rubber.

The environment and conditions of use will determine the safe service life of these products. Periodic testing at least once a year when tank pressures are low and maintenance, as required, are essential.

Because RegO products have a long and proven record of quality and service, LP-Gas dealers may forget the hazards that can occur because an excess flow valve is used beyond its safe service life. Life of an excess flow valve is determined by the environment in which it "lives". The LP-Gas dealer knows better than anyone what this environment is.

NOTE: There is a developing trend in state legislation and in proposed national legislation to make the owners of products responsible for replacing products before they reach the end of their safe useful life. LP-Gas dealers should be aware of legislation which could effect them.

Troubleshooting Excess Flow Valve Installations

Periodical Inspections for Excess Flow Valves

Excess flow valves should be tested and proven at the time of installation and at periodic intervals not to exceed one year. CAUTION: Testing an excess flow valve in the summer when tank pressures are high will not prove that the same valve will also function under low pressure conditions in the winter. Once a year testing should be conducted during the winter.

The test should include a simulated break in the line by the quick opening of a shut-off valve at the farthest point in the piping that the excess flow valve is intended to protect. If the excess flow valve closes under these conditions, it is reasonable to assume that it will close in the event of accidental breakage (clean break) of the piping at any point closer to the excess flow valve.

The National Propane Gas Association Safety Bulletin Number 113-78 states:

In order to test an excess flow valve in a piping system, the flow through the valve must be made to exceed the valve's closing rating. This testing should only be attempted by trained personnel familiar with the process. If no one at the facility has experience in proper testing, outside expert help should be obtained. The exact procedure used may vary with the installation, advisability of gas discharge and availability of equipment.

In general, most testing makes use of the fact that excess flow valves are "surge sensitive" and will close quicker under sudden flow surge than under steady flow. A sufficient surge can often be created by using a quick open/close valve to control sudden, momentary flow into a tank or piping section containing very low pressure. An audible click from the excess flow valve (and corresponding stoppage of flow) indicates its closure.

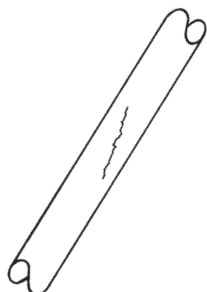
A test involving venting gas to the atmosphere is hazardous and may be impractical or illegal.

Any test of any excess flow valve will not prove that the valve will close in an emergency situation, due to reasons cited before. This test will only check the valve's condition and the flow rate sizing for those test conditions.

What prevents excess flow valves from closing when the line breaks?

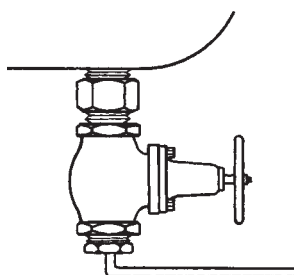
For one or a combination of the following reasons, excess flow valves have been prevented from closing in emergencies:

1. Not a Clean Break



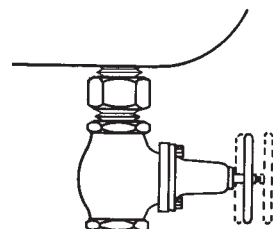
Hoses with a split or tear, and pipe lines not completely severed may be emitting LP-Gas in an amount insufficient to cause an "excess" flow. The amount of LP-Gas which can escape through such breaks may be even less than the flow during normal transfer service and under these conditions the excess flow valve could not be expected to close.

2. Line Restriction Too Great



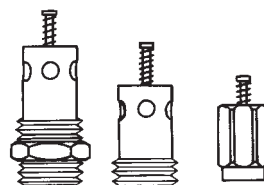
An excess flow valve installed in a tank outlet will not close if the line beyond it is reduced or if the flow is otherwise restricted by too many fittings or too long a run because the line is incapable of passing the amount of LP-Gas necessary to create an "excess" flow. This condition should be corrected when testing a system by simulating a break at the farthest possible point and replacing any restrictive hose, pipe or fittings.

3. Improper Operating Practice



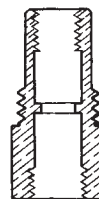
A restriction can also be imposed upon the excess flow valve by an improperly opened valve at the tank outlet. The shut-off valve should be either fully opened or fully closed. If "throttled," the valve could reduce the amount of LP-Gas passing through the excess flow valve in a sufficient amount to keep it from closing. Throttling operations should not be performed in the lines being protected by excess flow valves.

4. Improper Selection



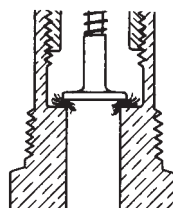
The many types of excess flow valves available are designed for specific jobs. The excess flow valve selected should remain open during normal flow but close at "excess" flow. An inspection which simulates a line break prior to start-up operations will determine if the proper valve has been selected.

5. Tampering with Excess Flow Valves



Sometimes an operator, annoyed with frequent closures of an excess flow valve with too low a rating, has mutilated the valve and forgotten to replace it with a properly rated excess flow valve. A pre-test of the system would reveal this and allow the excess flow valve to be replaced.

6. Impurities in the Line



Dirt, weld slag, broken drill taps, and various other foreign objects have been found jammed between the valve disc and valve seat to prevent excess flow valves from closing. A pre-test of the system would also discover this.

The Limitations of Excess Check Valves for LP-Gas

Excess flow check valves have been of help in limiting gas loss in many incidents involving breakage of hoses and transfer piping. Thus, they do provide a useful safety function in LP-Gas systems. However, there have also been transfer system accidents where excess flow valves have been ineffective in controlling gas loss due to a variety of conditions and to the inherent limitations of these valves. This bulletin explains what protection excess flow valves can offer, points out conditions which can interfere with that protection, and offers suggestions for effective excess flow valve installation.

An excess flow valve is a protective device to help control the discharge of product in the event of complete breakage of pipe lines or hose rupture. However, an excess flow valve can only offer limited protection from gas discharge, because it will only close under those conditions which cause the flow through the valve to exceed its rated closing flow, and even when closed it necessarily allows some "bleed" past the valve.

An excess flow valve is not designed to close and thus may not provide protection, if any of the following conditions are present:

1. The piping system restrictions (due to pipe length, branches, reduction in pipe size, or number of other valves) decrease the flow rate to less than the valve's closing flow. (Valve should be selected by closing flow rating — not just by pipe size).
2. The break or damage to the downstream line is not large enough to allow enough flow to close the valve.
3. A shut-off valve in the line is only partially open and will not allow enough flow to close the excess flow valve.
4. LP-Gas pressure upstream of the excess flow valve, particularly due to low temperature, is not high enough to produce a closing flow rate.
5. Foreign matter (such as welding slag) is lodged in the valve and prevents its closing.
6. A buildup of process material (sludge), which may be found in LP-Gas, may occur over a period of time and cause the valve to stick open.
7. The piping break or damage occurs upstream of an in-line excess flow valve, so the escaping product is not passing through the valve.
8. The flow through the valve is in the wrong direction. (Excess flow valves only respond to flow in one direction.)
9. The excess flow valve has been damaged, or is otherwise not in operating condition.

Because of these limitations of excess flow valves, they should not be relied upon as the only means of controlling the escape of product in the event of piping damage. When possible, shut-off protection by quick closing valves, with shut-off controls accessible in spite of likely line damage, should be provided in addition to, or instead of excess flow valves.

Where excess flow valves are installed, they should be checked to see that:

1. They are installed in the correct direction — the arrow on the valve indicates the shut-off direction.
2. The flow rating on the valve is proper for the installation. The rating must be above the normal system flow, but not higher than necessary to prevent "nuisance" closing in normal conditions. If the manufacturer's catalog information is not sufficient, the valve suppliers can provide sizing assistance.
3. In-line excess flow valves are installed so likely piping damage will occur downstream of the valve and will not separate the valve from the upstream piping.

When the excess flow valves can be examined separate from the line (before the installation or if removed for system maintenance), they should be checked to see that the parts are in good condition and that the poppet can be pushed fully closed.

Testing of Excess Flow Valves

In order to test an excess flow valve in a piping system, the flow through the valve must be made to exceed the valve's closing rating.

This testing should only be attempted by trained personnel familiar with the process. If no one at the facility has experience in proper testing, outside expert help should be obtained. The exact procedure used may vary with the installation, advisability of gas discharge, and availability of equipment.

In general, most testing makes use of the fact that excess flow valves are "surge sensitive" and will close quicker under a sudden flow surge than under steady flow. A sufficient surge can often be created by using a quick-closing valve to control sudden, momentary flow into a tank or piping section containing very low pressure. An audible click from the excess flow valve (and corresponding stoppage of flow) indicates its closure.

A test involving venting gas to the atmosphere is hazardous and may be impractical, or illegal.

Any test of any excess flow valve will not prove that the valve will close in an emergency situation, due to reasons cited before. This test will only check the valve's condition, and the flow rate sizing for those test conditions.

For additional information on excess flow valves and other means of shut-off protection, contact RegO and refer to NFPA 58.

Prepared by

NATIONAL PROPANE GAS ASSOCIATION

The purpose of this bulletin is to set forth general safety practices for the installation, operation, and maintenance of LP-Gas equipment. It is not intended to be an exhaustive treatment of the subject, and should not be interpreted as precluding other procedures which would enhance safe LP-Gas operations. The National Propane Gas Association assumes no liability for reliance on the contents of this bulletin.

Excess Flow Valves

General Information

RegO Excess Flow Valves have been designed, developed, and manufactured for a wide variety of industry needs for more than three decades.

Throughout the years, those concerned with installing and operating bulk plant facilities have looked to RegO products with confidence for reliable, long-lasting valves as required by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards 58 and 59, as well as any state, provincial, and local regulations.

It is a responsibility we have not taken lightly. RegO products continue to not only assess the most effective designs, but anticipate and meet the industry's changing requirements. Toward that goal, RegO products include over fifty different types and sizes of excess flow valves (most of which are listed by Underwriters Laboratories) to meet the needs of the LP-Gas and anhydrous ammonia industries.

An Explanation and Warning

An excess flow valve is a spring-loaded check valve which will close only when the flow of fluid through the valve generates sufficient force to overcome the power of the spring holding it open. Each valve has a closing rating in gallons per minute and CFH/air.

The selection of a proper closing rating is critical. It requires a technical understanding of the flow characteristics of the piping system, including restrictions of the piping and other valves and fittings downstream of the excess flow valve.

System designers and operating people must understand why an excess flow valve, which remains open in normal operations, may fail to close when an accident occurs.

Warning: A downstream break in piping or hoses may not result in sufficient flow to close the valve.

How They Work

Excess flow valves permit the flow of liquid or vapor in either direction. This flow is controlled in only one direction (the direction of the arrow stamped on the valve). If the flow in that direction exceeds a predetermined rate (shown in this catalog for each valve), the valve automatically closes.

The valve disc is held in the open position by a spring. When the flow creates a pressure drop across the valve disc that overcomes the preset load on the spring, the valve disc moves to the closed position. It remains closed until the force on both sides of the valve disc are approximately equal (a small bleed hole in the disc of each valve permits equalization), then the spring automatically reopens the valve. When a line is completely broken, the pressure cannot equalize and the excess flow valve remains closed until the line is repaired. Because the bleed hole in each valve disc permits equalization of pressure, excess flow valves do not provide a 100 percent type shut-off.

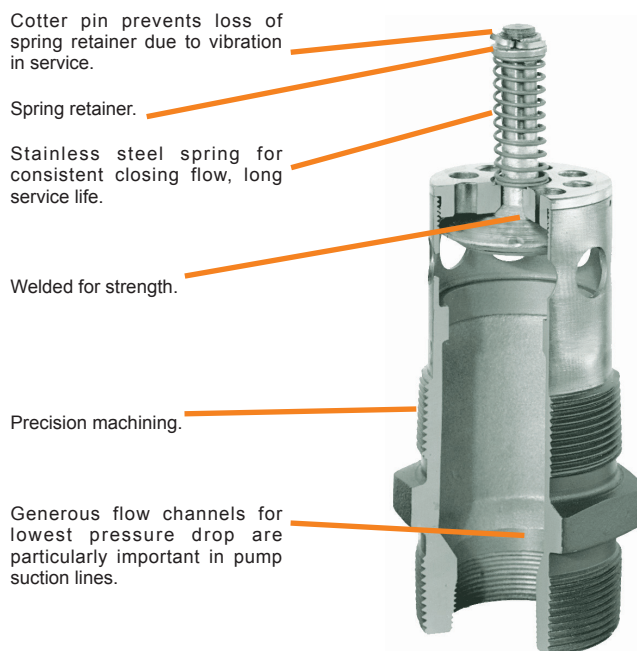
Proper Installation

Since excess flow valves depend on flow in order to close, the line downstream of the excess flow valve should be large enough not to excessively restrict the flow. If the piping is too small, unusually long or restricted by too many elbows, tees and other fittings, consideration should be given to the use of larger size pipe fittings.

An excess flow valve in a pump suction line cannot be expected to close in the case of a clean break in the line beyond the pump, as the pump constitutes too great a restriction, even if running.

Good piping practices dictate the selection of an excess flow valve with a rated closing flow of approximately 50 percent greater than the anticipated normal flow. This is important because valves which have a rated closing flow very close to the normal flow may chatter or slug closed when surges in the line occur during normal operation, or due to the rapid opening of a control valve.

All installations must be in accordance with NFPA Standards 58 and 59, as well as state, provincial and local regulations.



Excess Flow Valves for Liquid or Vapor Service

1519C Series

Designed for top mounting in storage tank manhole covers for liquid or vapor applications. The tapped inlet allows for an optional 1" NPT dip pipe connection to withdraw liquid from the top of the tank.

The 1519C4 is designed for installation in long line or branch piping applications.



1519C2



1519C4

Ordering Information

Part #	A Inlet Connection NPT	B Outlet Connection F. NPT	C Wrench Hex Flats	D Effective Length (Approx.)	E Threaded End to Port	Approximate Closing Flows**		
						Liquid (GPM Propane)	Vapor SCFH (Propane)	
							25 PSIG Inlet	100 PSIG Inlet
1519C2	1-1/2" Male*	1"	2-1/4"	2-1/16"	2-11/16"	25	5,000	8,800
1519C4	2" Female	2"	3"	4-9/16"	-	170	28,590	48,600

* 1" Female Dip Pipe Connection

** Based on horizontal installation of excess flow valve. Flows are slightly more when valves are installed with outlet up; slightly less when installed with outlet down.
NOTE: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane flow.

Excess Flow Valves for Liquid or Vapor Line Service

1519A Series, 1519B Series and A1519 Series

Designed for top installation, in any position, in liquid or vapor service lines. They are intended for long lines or branch piping where tank mounted excess flow valves cannot suffice.



1519A2, 1519A3, 1519A4, 1519B4,
A1519A2, A1519A4, A1519B4



A1519A6

Ordering Information

Part #	Brass or Steel	A Inlet Connection NPT	B Outlet Connection F. NPT	C Wrench Hex Flats	D Effective Length (Approx)	Approximate Closing Flows*					
						Liquid (GPM Propane)	Vapor SCFH (Propane)				
							25 PSIG Inlet	100 PSIG Inlet			
1519A2	Brass	1"	1"	1-3/4"	3-1/2"	25	5,000	8,800			
A1519A2	Steel										
1519A3	Brass	1-1/2"	1-1/2"	2-1/4"	4"	60	11,500	20,200			
1519A4											
A1519A4	Steel	2"	2"	3"	4-9/16"	100	19,000	34,500			
1519B4	Brass				4-13/16"						
A1519B4	Steel				3"	3"	4"	4-9/16"	133	27,700	50,300
A1519A6								4-13/16"			

* Based on horizontal installation of excess flow valve. Flows are slightly more when valves are installed with outlet up; slightly less when installed with outlet down.

NOTE: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane flow and by .90 to determine liquid anhydrous ammonia flow.

Excess Flow Valves for Liquid or Vapor

3272 Series, 3282 Series, 3292 Series, A3272 Series, A3282 Series, A3292 Series, 7574 and 12472

Designed for liquid or vapor use for filling, withdrawal and vapor equalizing in container or line applications. They are intended for long lines or branch piping where tank-mounted excess flow valves are inadequate.



3282A

Ordering Information

NOTE: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane flow and by .90 to determine liquid anhydrous ammonia flow.

Part Number	Brass or Steel	A Inlet Connection (M. NPT)	B Outlet Connection (F. NPT)	C Wrench Hex Flats	D Effective Length (Approx.)	Approximate Closing Flow*		
						Liquid (GPM Propane)	Vapor SCFH (Propane)	
							25 PSIG Inlet	100 PSIG Inlet
12472	Brass	3/4"	3/4"	1-3/8"	1-7/16"	4	1,050	1,700
3272E					1-5/16"	10	2,100	3,700
3272F						15	2,800	5,000
3272G						20	3,700	6,900
A3272G	1-3/8"							
3282A	Brass	1-1/4"	1-1/4"	2"	1-7/16"	30	5,850	10,000
3282B					40	7,600	13,600	
3282C					50	9,000	16,300	
A3282C	1-5/8"							
7574	Brass	1-1/2"	1-1/2"	2-1/4"	1-7/8"	90	15,200	28,100
7574L					70	14,000	25,000	
3292A	Steel	2"	2"	2-7/8"	2"	75	14,200	24,800
A3292A	3"							
3292B	Brass			2-7/8"		100	18,100	32,700
A3292B	Steel			3"				
A3292C			122		22,100	37,600		

* Based on horizontal installation of excess flow valve. Flows are slightly more when valves are installed with outlet up; slightly less when installed with outlet down.

Excess Flow Valve for Autogas Dispensing Systems

3272H

Especially designed for high flow/high differential dispensing systems. Can also be used for filling, liquid withdrawal, and vapor equalizing in container or line applications.



3272H

Ordering Information

Part Number	Inlet Connection	Outlet Connection	Wrench Hex Flats	Effective Length (Approx.)	Liquid (GPM Propane)
3272H	3/4"	3/4"	1-3/8"	1-3/8"	29

Excess Flow Valves for Container Service

A7537 Series, A7539 Series, A8523 and A8525

Designed for mounting in threaded full or half couplings in container installations. They may be used for filling, withdrawal or vapor equalizing applications. The exceptionally low pressure drop makes them ideal for pump suction lines. If a riser pipe to the vapor space is used with these valves, the minimum inside diameter of the riser pipe must be at least two times the valve thread size in order not to restrict flow to the side inlet ports.



A7537N4

Excess Flow, Check, Filler & Pressure Vapor Equalizing Valve

Ordering Information

Part Number	For Use With This Type Coupling	A Inlet Connection M. NPT	B Outlet Connection NPT	C Wrench Hex Flats	D Effective Length (Approx.)	Approximate Closing Flow*		
						Liquid (GPM Propane)	Vapor SCFH (Propane)	
							25 PSIG Inlet	100 PSIG Inlet
A8523	Half	3/4"	3/4" Male	1-1/8"	1-3/4"	15	5,170	8,800
A8525	Half	1-1/4"	1-1/4" Male	1-3/4"	2-1/8"	35	12,540	21,560
A7537L4	Half	2"	2" Male and 1-1/4" Female	2-5/8"	2-1/2"	75	13,000	25,600
A7537L4F	Full					125	25,000	42,500
A7537N4	Half							
A7537N4F	Full							
A7537P4	Half					150	30,500	52,000
A7537P4F	Full							
A7539R6	Half	3"	3" Male and 2" Female	3-3/4"	3-1/8"	150	32,100	55,500
A7539R6F	Full					200	39,400	68,300
A7539T6	Half							
A7539T6F	Full							
A7539V6	Half					250	51,100	88,700
A7539V6F	Full							

* Based on horizontal installation of excess flow valve. Flows are slightly more when valves are installed with outlet up; slightly less when installed with outlet down.

Excess Flow Valves for Vapor or Liquid

A2137 Series and 2139 Series

Designed especially for filling, withdrawing or vapor equalizing in half and full coupling installations. Ideal for container service where welded-in dip pipes are not provided. For vapor use, mount in the bottom opening with a threaded dip pipe. For liquid use, mount in the top opening with a threaded dip pipe. These may also be installed in pipe lines provided the connection is made to the male inlet thread and not the female dip pipe connection.



A2137

Ordering Information

Part #	A Inlet Connection NPT	B Outlet Connection F. NPT	C Wrench Hex Flats	D Effective Length (Approx.)	Approximate Closing Flows***		
					Liquid (GPM Propane)	Vapor SCFH (Propane)	
						25 PSIG Inlet	100 PSIG Inlet
A2137	2"	2" Male and 1-1/4" Female	2-7/16"	1-9/16"	50	10,000	17,000
A2137A					70	14,000	25,000
2139	3"	3" Male and 2" Female	3-1/2"	1-3/4"	125	26,500	46,000
2139A					160	32,700	57,200

* 1-1/4" F. NPT Dip Pipe Connection

** 2" F. NPT Dip Pipe Connection

*** Based on horizontal installation of excess flow valve. Flows are slightly more when valves are installed with outlet up; slightly less when installed with outlet down.

Excess Flow Valves for Flange Mounting in Container Service

A3500 Series and A4500 Series

Designed for mounting in flanged tank connections with internal threads in the bottom of a container. They may be used in filling, withdrawal or vapor equalizing application. They provide high flow capacity with low pressure drop to minimize pump inlet line cavitation.



If a riser pipe to the vapor space is used with these excess flow valves, the minimum inside diameter of the riser pipe must be at least two times the valve thread size in order not to restrict flow to the side inlet ports.

Flange mounted excess flow valves are readily accessible for servicing and completely enclosed and protected in event of fire. Because there is no direct connection between external piping and the valve, stresses imposed on piping will not affect the excess flow valve.

Ordering Information

Part #	A Inlet Connection NPT	B For Installation	C Effective Thread (Approx.)	D Threaded End To Port	Approximate Closing Flows*		
					Liquid (GPM Propane)	Vapor SCFH (Propane)	
						25 PSIG Inlet	100 PSIG Inlet
A3500L4	2"	Slotted Body	3/4"	1-15/16"	75	13,000	22,500
A3500N4					125	25,000	42,500
A3500P4					150	30,500	52,000
A3500R6	3"		1"	1-9/16	150	32,100	55,500
A3500T6					200	39,400	68,300
A3500V6					250	51,100	88,700
A4500Y8	4"		1-1/16"	1-15/16"	500	89,000	154,000

NOTE: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane flow and by .90 to determine liquid anhydrous ammonia flow.

* Based on horizontal installation of excess flow valve. Flows are slightly more when valves are installed with outlet up; slightly less when installed with outlet down.



A3500L4

Excess Flow Valves for Liquid or Vapor Withdrawal

2723C and A8013D Series

These valves are designed for bottom mounting in consumer storage tanks for liquid service. They may also be top mounted for vapor service. These valves are designed especially for use with RegO globe and angle valves.



A8013D



2723C

Ordering Information

Part #	A. Inlet Connection M. NPT	B. Outlet Connection NPT	C. Wrench Hex Flats	D. Effective Length (Approx.)	E. Threaded End To Port	Approximate Closing Flow**		
						Liquid (GPM Propane)	Vapor SCFH (Propane)	
							25 PSIG Inlet	100 PSIG Inlet
A8013D	1-1/4"	3/4"	1-3/4"	1-3/32"	-	39	8,700	14,700
A8013DA		1"		1-3/16"		44		
A8013DB		1-1/4"		1-7/32"		55		
2723C	1-1/4"	3/4"	1-11/16"	1-5/16"	1-15/16"	20	3,900	6,900

* 3/4" F. NPT Dip Pipe Connection

** Based on horizontal installation of excess flow valve. Flows are slightly more when valves are installed with outlet up; slightly less when installed with outlet down.

NOTE: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane flow and by .90 to determine liquid anhydrous ammonia flow.

Excess Flow Valve for Pressure Gauges

2884D

Designed for container use in pressure gauge installations to minimize excess gas discharge in the event the pressure gauge is sheared. A suitable shut-off valve should be installed between this valve and the pressure gauge to allow convenient gauge replacement.



2884D

Ordering Information

Part Number	A. Inlet Connection M. NPT	B. Outlet Connection F. NPT	C. Wrench Hex Flats	D. Effective Length (Approx.)	E. Threaded End To Port	Approximate Closing Flow*		
						Liquid (GPM Propane)	Vapor SCFH (Propane)	
							25 PSIG Inlet	100 PSIG Inlet
2884D	3/4"	1/4"	1-1/16"	11/16"	15/16"	N/A	60	110

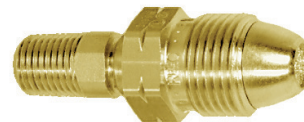
* Based on horizontal installation of excess flow valve. Flows are slightly more when valves are installed with outlet up; slightly less when installed with outlet down.

NOTE: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane flow.

Excess Flow Valve for DOT Cylinders

3199W

Designed for use on portable systems with vapor or liquid including torches, heaters, lead melting burners, tar and asphalt burners, wallpaper steamers and other applications involving portable DOT cylinders. The POL inlet attaches directly to the cylinder valve and the outlet mounts to the regulator.



3199W

Ordering Information

Part Number	A. Inlet Connection	B. Outlet Connection	C. Wrench Hex Flats	D. Effective Length (Approx.)	Approximate Closing Flow*		
					Liquid (GPM Propane)	Vapor SCFH (Propane)	
						25 PSIG Inlet	100 PSIG Inlet
3199W	Male POL	1/4"	7/8"	2-7/16"	.95	265	500

* Based on horizontal installation of excess flow valve. Flows are slightly more when valves are installed with outlet up; slightly less when installed with outlet down.

NOTE: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane flow.

Chek-Lok® Excess Flow Valves

7590U and 7591U Series

Chek-Lok® Excess Flow Valves are designed to provide a convenient means of withdrawing liquid from stationary containers prior to moving the container. The Chek-Lok® permits one transfer shut-off valve with an adapter to be used interchangeably on a number of tanks.

The 7590U and 7591U Chek-Loks® are also designed for use on permanent installations provided the excess flow valve is sized properly for the system and piping. NOTE: In some cases, it may be necessary to use an in-line excess flow valve to protect the downstream piping. This valve is not recommended for use as a liquid source for pumps.



7590U with Cap

Ordering Information

Chek-Lok® Number	Inlet Connection	Outlet Connection	A. Body Wrench Hex Flats	B. Approximate Effective Length	C. Cap Wrench Hex Flats	Approximate Closing Flow, Liquid GPM (Propane)*
7590U	3/4" M. NPT	1-5/8" UNF	1-3/4"	1-7/16"	1-5/16"	20
7591U	1-1/4" M. NPT		1-3/4"	1-7/8"		35

* Based on horizontal installation of excess flow valve. Flows are slightly more when valves are installed with outlet up, and slightly less when installed with outlet down.

Note: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane flow.

Chek-Lok® Excess Flow Valves

Designed to provide a convenient means of withdrawing liquid from stationary containers prior to moving the container.

NFPA Pamphlet 58 standards require: 1) containers with 125 gallons water capacity, or more, have a connection for liquid evacuation which is at least 3/4" NPT, and 2) containers designed for stationary use, have no more propane than 5% of their water capacity in liquid form during transportation. These rules apply to containers manufactured after July 1, 1961.

Chek-Lok® Operation

Instructions to Open Chek-Lok®

- 1 Loosen cap to vent any accumulated LP-Gas from the Chek-Lok. After venting stops, remove the cap. If venting does not stop, retighten the cap and use other approved means to withdraw liquid from the container.

NOTE: Use a suitable size wrench when removing the cap and adapter from the Chek-Lok. Do not allow the Chek-Lok to un-thread from the tank during removal. When necessary, use a second wrench to secure the Chek-Lok in position.

- 2 Before beginning withdrawal, securely connect a RegO 7550P angle valve or suitable shut-off valve to the adapter. Fully open the shut-off valve – the valve's handwheel must be fully opened before connecting adapter to tank.
- 3 Completely thread the adapter and shut-off valve assembly onto the Chek-Lok by turning adapter's coupling nut clockwise until it is tight. Immediately close the shut-off valve. Listen for an audible click to signal that the Chek-Lok has opened and is actuated for liquid withdrawal. The flow can now be controlled by the transfer valve.
- 4 Check the coupling nut and adapter assembly for leaks using a suitable leak detection solution.

If the Chek-Lok fails to open after following this procedure, the pressure downstream of the shut-off valve should be increased to equalize pressure in the Chek-Lok. It is simple to equalize pressures using vapor from either the vapor return valve or service valve, or from a hose end valve connected to the delivery truck.

Instructions to Close Chek-Lok®

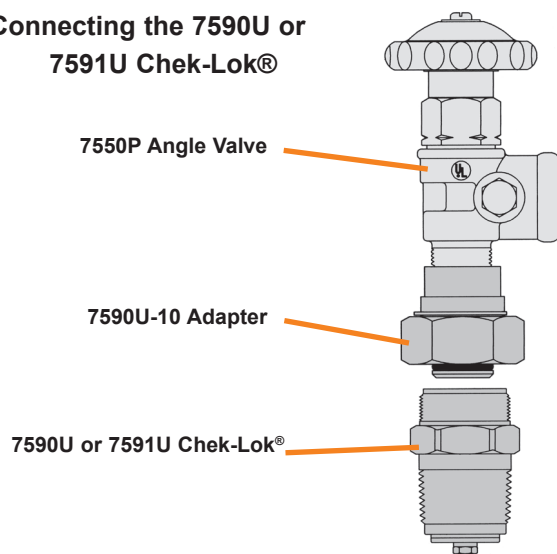
- 1 To re-lock the Chek-Lok, container pressure must be in excess of 35 PSIG. Close shut-off valve and disconnect the hose or piping.
- 2 Open shut-off valve fully. Liquid discharging to the atmosphere should cause the excess flow feature of the Chek-Lok to close, provided tank pressure is 35 PSIG or more.

If, for any reason, the excess flow valve does not close, the shut-off valve must be closed immediately and must not be removed until the system can be evacuated and the unit repaired.

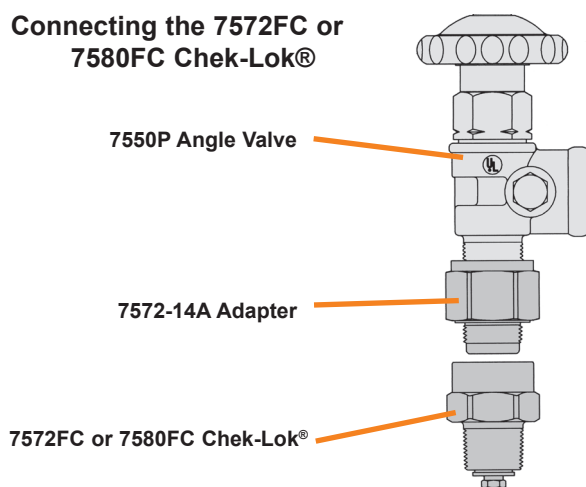
- 3 After the excess flow valve closes, remove the Adapter and Shut-Off Valve Assembly.
- 4 Clean face of Chek-Lok and install the Cap with a gasket. IMPORTANT: Only use the proper Chek-Lok Cap. Do not use a standard pipe cap.

The Chek-Lok® permits one transfer shut-off valve with an adapter to be used interchangeably on a number of tanks. With a Chek-Lok® on each tank and a high capacity RegO 7550P Series transfer valve and adapter on all your service and delivery trucks – the need for individual transfer valves is eliminated. This provides a substantial savings without sacrificing safety.

Connecting the 7590U or 7591U Chek-Lok®



Connecting the 7572FC or 7580FC Chek-Lok®

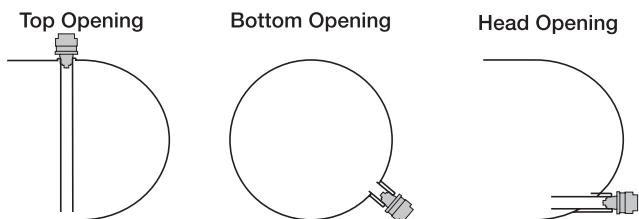


In the absence of a 7550P transfer valve, a 3/4" A7505A Globe Valve or A7506AP Angle Valve may be used. Follow the above procedures using the 7572C-15A adapter instead of the 7572C-14A. Use a RegO 7550P without an adapter in an emergency only.

CAUTION: Always wear approved protective gloves when working with the Chek-Lok®. Do not vent LP-Gas near possible source of ignition.

Chek-Lok® Mounting

Chek-Lok® Valves may be either top mounted with a dip tube or bottom mounted. For bottom mounting, it is preferable to position the coupling in the head or slightly off of the bottom. This helps prevent the accumulation of sludge, etc. around the valve which could affect the proper operation of the excess flow valve.



Chek-Lok® Liquid Evacuation Adapter for 7590U and 7591U Valves

7590U-20

Designed specifically for use with RegO 7590U and 7591U Chek-Lok® Excess Flow Valves. Adapter's operating handle opens and closes equalizing stem in the Chek-Lok® valve. Eliminates gas flow through Chek-Lok® valve when installing or removing adapter. Use of RegO adapter ensures proper connections and opening of the check mechanism.



7590U-20

Ordering Information

Adapter Number	Inlet Connection	Outlet Connection	A Wrench Hex Flats	B Approximate Length
7590U-20	1-5/8"-12 UNF	3/4"	1-3/4"	4-3/16"

Liquid Evacuation Adapter for older design 7572FC and 7580FC Chek-Lok® Valves

7580F-20

Designed specifically for use with RegO 7572FC and 7580FC Chek-Lok® Excess Flow Valves. The adapter's operating handle opens and closes the equalizing stem in these older style Check-Lok® valves. This adapter is designed to eliminate the need for gas to flow from the Chek-Lok® when the adapter is installed or removed. A shutoff valve, such as a full port ball valve must be installed at the outlet of the 7580F-20.



7580F-20

Ordering Information

Adapter Number	Inlet Connection	Outlet Connection	Approximate Length	Wrench Hex Flats
7580F-20	3/4" M.NPT	3/4" F. NPT	4-9/32"	1-3/8"

Union Style Adapters for 7590U and 7591U Valves

The 7590U-10 adapter must be used to connect to the 7590U and 7591U Chek-Lok. This insures a proper connection to open the check mechanism. A built-in nylon gasket provides a gas tight seal.



7590U-10

Ordering Information

Adapter Number	Inlet Connection	Outlet Connection	A. Wrench Hex Flats	B. Approximate Length
7590U-10	1-5/8" UNF	3/4" F. NPT	1-3/4"	1-7/8"

Adapters for 7572FC and 7580FC Valves

These adapters must be used to connect to the 7572FC and 7580FC Chek Loks to open the check mechanism properly. A built in nylon gasket provides a gas tight seal.



7572C-14A
For Transfer
Valves



7572C-15A
For Globe and
Angle Valves

Ordering Information

Adapter Number	Inlet Connection	Outlet Connection	A. Wrench Hex Flats	B. Approximate Effective Length
7572C-14A	3/4" M. NPT	3/4" F. NPT	1-3/8"	1"
7572C-15A	NPT	3/4" M. NPT		3/4"

Double-Check Filler Valves

General Information

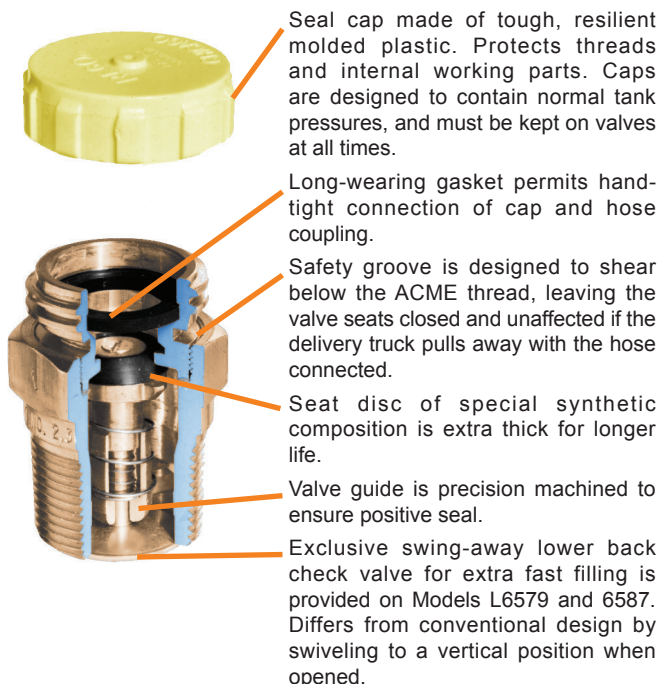
RegO Double-Check Filler Valves incorporate a resilient upper check valve, normally designated as a filler valve, and a lower check valve, commonly called a back pressure check valve. Available in a range of sizes to cover virtually all LP-Gas storage containers, these valves are UL listed and meet NFPA standards, as well as other safety requirements.

Flow of liquid into the storage container opens both check valves. When flow stops, they both are designed to close automatically to permit the operator to disconnect the hose coupling. The automatic closing action also helps prevent the discharge of container contents in the event of hose failure. The lower back pressure check affords extra protection by restricting the discharge if the upper check fails to function properly due to accidents or other causes.

The double back check construction allows emergency inspection, repair, or replacement of the upper fill assembly without removing product from the container. When the upper filler valve body is removed, the lower back check valve provides a seal, permitting only some leakage, allowing a new upper filler valve body to be installed.

Spare Gasket Ordering Information

ACME	Part #
1-1/4"	A2797-20R
1-3/4"	A2697-20R
2-1/4"	A3184-8R
3-1/4"	A3194-8R



Double-Check Filler Valves for Large DOT and ASME Tanks

L6579 Series and L7579 Series

Designed to provide fast filling of large motor fuel and ASME domestic tanks. The 6579 Series incorporates a swing-away lower check which greatly reduces pressure drop across the valve. This lower pressure drop promotes faster filling rates and greater efficiency resulting in more profitable operations.



7579P



L7579



L6579

Ordering Information

Part #		A. ACME Hose Connection	B. Tank Connection M. NPT	C. Wrench Hex Flats	D. Effective Length (Approx.)	Propane Liquid Capacity at Various Differential Pressures (GPM)				
Basic	With Cap & Lanyard					5 PSIG	10 PSIG	25 PSIG	50 PSIG	75 PSIG
L7579	L7579C	1-3/4"	1-1/4"	1-7/8"	1-27/32"	50	70	111	157	192
7579P*	-				2-1/32"	37	52	82	116	142
L6579**	L6579C**				1-27/32"	78	110	174	246	301
L6579										

* Incorporates 3/4 F. NPT dip pipe connection

** Swing-away lower back check valve design for higher filling rate. NOTE: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane capacity.

New Low Emission Filler Valve with Manual Shutoff Feature

7501L & 7502L

RegO Manual Double-Back Check filler valves that incorporate a resilient upper check and a **manual shutoff feature**. When filling a container from a delivery truck, this valve will allow flow into the container through the upper and lower check, when the manual lever is in the open position. When flow stops both the upper and lower checks will close; the lever is then turned to the closed position, the hose-end valve can then be removed from the filler valve.

Designed for fast filling of larger DOT cylinders and ASME domestic containers; the 7501L and 7502L feature a manual shutoff in addition to upper and lower back checks.



CE 0036



7502L



7501L

Excess Flow, Check, Filler & Pressure Vapor Equalizing Valve

Ordering Information

Part Number	Container Connection	ACME Hose Connection	Propane Liquid Capacity at Various Differential Pressures		
			15 PSIG	25 PSIG	50 PSIG
7501L	1-1/4" M.NPT	1-3/4" M.ACME	62 GPM	90 GPM	6125 GPM6
7502L					

Combination Filler and Overfill Protection Device (OPD)

Low Emissions SF7647V Series

This combined filler valve and overfill protection device is designed to provide fast filling and protection against overfilling of Vertical above ground small bulk type containers. The SF7647V Series offers good fill rates and an overfill prevention device that will stop* the flow of product into the container when the liquid level reaches 80-83% of its capacity.

CE 0036



SF7647V

Ordering Information

Part #	Propane Liquid Capacity at 20 PSIG differential pressure gallons/minute	Propane Liquid Capacity at 30 PSIG differential pressure gallons/minute	Propane Liquid Capacity at 50 PSIG differential pressure gallons/minute
SF7647V11.0	19	24	50
SF7647V11.1			

Combination Low Emission Filler and Overfill Protection Device (OPD)

SFL7579V Series

The SFL7579V Series filler valve is for use on ASME containers. This combined filler valve and overfill protection device is designed to provide fast filling and protection against overfilling of vertical and horizontal above ground LPG containers. This is typically installed in the top of horizontal containers.



Note:

- Must be installed in a vertical position.
- Depending on the application this valve is designed to be used in conjunction with another device such as a fixed liquid level gauge or float gauge in low emission transfer systems.



SFL7579V

Ordering Information

Part Number**	ACME Hose Connection	Tank Connection M.NPTF	Wrench Hex Flats	Length A*	Propane Liquid Capacity at Various Differential Pressures GPM			
					1 PSI	25 PSI	50 PSI	75 PSI
SFL7579V13.8	1-3/4" Male	1-1/4"	1-7/8"	14.43"	23	49	54	66
SFL7579V13.0				13.63"				
SFL7579V12.3				12.93"				
SFL7579V11.1				11.73"				
SFL7579V10.6				11.23"				

* Distance from center thread to float at closure.

** Suffix number indicates dip tube length (Fixed liquid level gauge) different lengths available upon request.

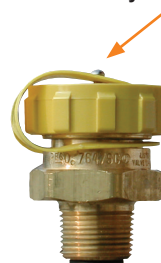
Double Check Low Emission Filler Valves for Forklift and DOT Containers

7647 Series

Designed to provide fast filling of forklift, motor fuel, and recreational vehicle tanks.



Lanyard and Cap



7647SC



7647DC

Ordering Information

Part #	A Hose Connection	B Tank Connection M. NPT	C Wrench Flats	D Effective Length (Approx.)	Propane Liquid Capacity at Various Differential Pressures (GPM)**				
					10 PSIG	20 PSIG	30 PSIG	40 PSIG	50 PSIG
7647DC	1-3/4" ACME + F. POL	3/4"	1-5/8"	2-9/16"	14	20	24	27	50
7647SC*	1-3/4" ACME		1-3/4"	1-11/16"					

* Large 1-3/4" hex wrench flats.

** Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane capacity.

Double Check Filler Valves for Delivery Truck Tanks and Large Storage Containers

7579S, 6587EC and 3197C

Designed to provide fast filling of bobtails, transports and large bulk storage tanks.

The 6587EC incorporates a swing-away lower check which greatly reduces pressure drop across the valve. This lower pressure drop promotes faster filling rates and greater efficiency resulting in more profitable operations.



7579S



6587EC

3197C

Excess Flow, Check, Filler & Pressure Vapor Equalizing Valve

Ordering Information

Part #	A. ACME Hose Connection	B. Tank Connection M. NPT	C. Wrench Hex Flats	D. Effective Length (Approx.)	Propane Liquid Capacity at Various Differential Pressures (GPM)				
					5 PSIG	10 PSIG	25 PSIG	50 PSIG	75 PSIG
7579S	1-3/4"	1-1/2"	2"	2-11/16"	44	62	98	139	170
6587EC*	2-1/4"	2"	2-7/8"	4-3/8"	92	130	206	291	356
3197C	3-1/4"	3"	4"	6-1/2"	148	210	332	470	575

* Swing-away lower back check valve design for higher filling rates.
NOTE: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane capacity.

Single Check Filler Valves for Storage Tanks with Supplementary Back Check Valves

3174C, 3194C and 6584C

Designed for use with RegO Back Check Valves to provide fast filling of bulk storage tanks. Also may be used as a spare or replacement part.

These single check filler valves must never be installed directly into container couplings. They must be used with the appropriate back check valve to comply with NFPA Pamphlet #58.



3174C



3194C, 6584C

Ordering Information

Part #	ACME Hose Connection	Outlet Connection M. NPT	Wrench Hex Flats	Propane Liquid Capacity at Various Differential Pressures (GPM)				For Use With Back Check Valve:
				5 PSIG	10 PSIG	25 PSIG	50 PSIG	
3174C	1-3/4"	1-1/4"	1-11/16"	23	33	52	74	3176
6584C*	2-1/4"	2"	2-3/8"	156	220	348	492	A3186
3194C	3-1/4"	3"	3-1/2"	147	208	329	465	A3196

* Stem Assembly designed for higher filling rates.
NOTE: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane capacity.

Vapor Equalizing Valves

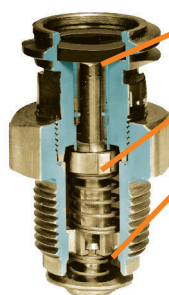
General Information

RegO Vapor Equalizing Valves consist of an upper back check valve and lower excess flow valve. In the closed position, the attachment of a vapor hose coupling with its projecting nozzle, opens the back check valve to permit flow in either direction. The lower excess flow valve is designed to close automatically when flow out of the container being filled exceeds the rated capacity. The valve closes automatically when the coupling is removed. Like the double-check filler valves, the vapor equalizing valves utilize a two-piece body construction. The lower excess flow valve will permit some leakage when the upper back check valve is removed for emergency repairs or replacement.

RegO Vapor Equalizing Valves are designed for use in both ASME and DOT containers.



Seal cap made of tough, resilient molded plastic. Protects threads and internal working parts. Caps are designed to contain normal tank pressures, and must be kept on valves at all times.



Long-wearing gasket permits hand-tight connection of cap and hose coupling.

Seat disc of special synthetic composition is extra thick for longer life.

Valve guide is precision machined to ensure positive seal.

Spare Gasket Ordering Information

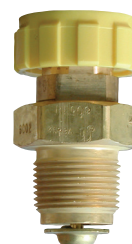
ACME	Part #
1-1/4"	A2797-20R
1-3/4"	A2697-20R

Double Check Vapor Equalizing Valves for ASME and DOT Containers

7573 Series and 3183AC

Designed to facilitate loading operations by providing equalization of pressures in the supply and storage containers. The supplementary excess flow valve closes when the flow from the container being filled exceeds a predetermined rate.

The 7573 Series is designed for use in bulk delivery systems and motor fuel containers. The 3183AC is designed for use in delivery trucks and other large containers.



7573 Series

Ordering Information

Part #		A. ACME Hose Connection	B. Tank Connection M. NPT	C. Wrench Hex Flats	D. Effective Length (Approx.)	Approx. Closing Flow at 100 PSIG Inlet Pressure (SCFH/Propane)
Basic	W/ Chain & Cap					
7573D	7573DC	1-1/4"	3/4"	1-3/8"	1-15/32"	4,100
-	3183AC	1-3/4"	1-1/4"	2"	2-29/32"	10,000

Single Check Vapor Equalizing Valves for ASME and DOT Containers with Supplementary Excess Flow Valves

Designed for use with RegO Excess Flow Valves to facilitate loading operations by providing equalization of pressures in the supply and storage containers. Also may be used as a spare or replacement part. These vapor equalizing valves must never be installed directly into container couplings. They must be used with the appropriate excess flow valve to comply with NFPA Pamphlet #58.



3170

Ordering Information

Part #		A. ACME Connection	B. Tank Connection M.NPT	C. Wrench Hex Flats	D. Effective Length (Approx.)	Approximate Closing Flow at 100 PSIG Inlet Pressure (SCFH/Propane Vapor)	For Use With Excess Flow Valve:
Basic	With Cap & Chain						
3170	-	1-1/4"	3/4"	1-1/4"	1-7/16"	7,600	3272E
-	3180C	1-3/4"	1-1/4"	1-11/16"	1-1/2"	10,000	3282A

Back Pressure Check Valves

General Information

RegO Back Pressure Check Valves are designed to allow flow in one direction only. The check, normally held in the closed position by a spring, precludes the possibility of flow out of the container. When flow starts into the container, the pressure overcomes the force of the spring to open the check. When the flow stops or reverses, the check closes.

Metal-to-metal seats will allow slight leakage after closure. These valves will restrict the escape of container contents in the event of accidental breakage of the piping or fittings.

Back Pressure Valves for Container or Line Applications

3146 Series, 3176 Series, A3186, A3187S, A3196, and A3276BC

Designed to provide protection of a container opening when desired flow is always into the vessel. May be used in line applications where flow must be limited to one direction.

When used with the appropriate single check filler valve, the combination forms a double check filler valve suitable for use in filling of bulk storage tanks.



3146 Series, 3176 Series, A3186, A3196



A3276BC



A3198S



A3187S

Ordering Information

Part #		A Inlet Connection F. NPT	B Outlet Connection M. NPT	C Wrench Hex Flats	D Effective Length (approx.)	Propane Liquid Capacity at various differential pressures (GPM)			
Brass	Steel					5 PSIG	10 PSIG	25 PSIG	50 PSIG
3146	A3146	3/4"	3/4"	1-15/16"	1-15/16"	11	16	25	36
3146S*									
3176	A3176	1-1/4"	1-1/4"	2"	1-13/32"	28	40	63	89
	A3276BC*				2-1/8"	32	45	73	103
	A3186	2"	2"	3"	2-3/8"	124	175	276	391
	A3187S* **	2" M & 1-1/4" F	2" M & 1-1/4" F	2-3/8"	1-27/32"	60	110	225	350
	A3196	3"	3"	4"	3-7/32"	297	420	664	939
	A3198S* **	3" M & 2" F	3" M & 2" F	3-1/2"	3-1/4"	210	290	400	

*Soft seat version.

**The 1-1/4" and 2" outlet connections are for a standpipe when installed inside of a container.

NOTE: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane capacity and by .90 to determine liquid anhydrous ammonia capacity.

Swing-Away Back Pressure Check Valves for Container or Line Applications 6586D and A6586D

Designed to provide protection of a container opening when desired flow is always into the vessel. May also be used in the line applications where flow must be limited to one direction.

When used with the appropriate single check filler valve, the combination forms a double check filler valve suitable for use in filling of bulk storage tanks.

The swing-away check offers more efficient flow rates than conventional designs. It swivels open vertically to reduce pressure drop across the valve and improves flow rates.



6586D

Ordering Information

Part #		A. Inlet Connection F. NPT	B. Outlet Connection M. NPT	C. Wrench Hex Flats	D. Effective Length (Approx.)	Propane Liquid Capacity at Various Differential Pressures (GPM)			
Brass	Steel					5 PSIG	10 PSIG	25 PSIG	50 PSIG
6586D		2"	2"	2-3/4"	2-1/32"	190	270	420	600
	A6586D			2-7/8"					

NOTE: Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane capacity.

Back Pressure Check Valves for Flanged Installation A3400L4 and A3400L6

Designed to provide high flow capacity and allow more efficient tank filling than conventional designs. The unobstructed throat area reduces flow turbulence through the valve, thereby reducing pressure drop. Large flow channels and spacious side ports ensure ample capacity for the most demanding high capacity filling operations.

The valve is designed for installation in internally threaded flanges in container bottoms.



A3400L6

Ordering Information

Part #	A. Flange Connection M. NPT	B. Wrench Hex Flats	C. Overall Length	D. Threaded End To Port	Propane Liquid Capacity at Various Differential Pressures (GPM)			
					5 PSIG	10 PSIG	25 PSIG	50 PSIG
A3400L4	2"	Slotted	5-1/4"	1-5/16"	223	316	500	707
A3400L6	3"		5-9/32"	1-9/16"	424	600	949	1342

NOTE: For installation in flange tank connections with internal threads, see the "Flanged Installation in Container" section under "Excess Flow Valves." Multiply flow rate by .94 to determine liquid butane capacity and by .90 for liquid anhydrous ammonia capacity.

Adhesive Warning Label 7572-400

The following warning information, Part Number 903-500, is included with each shipment of Excess Flow, Check, Filler and Vapor Equalizing Valves to the first purchaser of the product from the factory.

This information is intended to be forwarded throughout the product distribution chain. Additional copies are available from RegO and Authorized Product Distributors.

DANGER	READ THIS FIRST	WARNING
LP-GAS IS EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE AND EXPLOSIVE		
AVOID SERIOUS INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE. IF YOU SEE, SMELL, OR HEAR ESCAPING GAS... EVACUATE AREA IMMEDIATELY! CALL YOUR LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT! DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REPAIR. DO NOT STORE IN BUILDING OR ENCLOSED AREA. DO NOT USE ON HOT AIR BALLOONS OR AIRCRAFT.		
Make sure you are thoroughly trained before you attempt any valve installation, maintenance or repair. Improper conditions or procedures can cause accidents resulting in property damage and personal injury.		
Become thoroughly familiar with NFPA Safety Pamphlet 306 "LP-Gas Regulator and Valve Inspections & Maintenance" and RegO Safety Warnings "LP-Gas Cylinder Valves", "LP-Gas Excess Flow Valves", and "LP-Gas Filler and Hose End Filling Valves" found in the cylinder valve, excess flow valve, and filler valve sections of the L-500 & L-102 Catalogs. Follow their recommendations.		
Know and understand NFPA Pamphlet 58 "Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code", which is the law in many states. This publication is available from NFPA, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269. Following its requirements is essential in the safe use of LP-Gas. Section 4.4 states: "Persons who transfer liquid LP-Gas, who are employed to transport LP-Gas, or whose primary duties fall within the scope of this code shall be trained in proper handling procedures. Refresher training shall be provided at least every three years and shall be documented."		
Make sure this valve is the proper one for this installation. Avoid misusing LP-Gas equipment.		
Apply thread joint compound compatible with LP-Gas on valve external threads only. Make sure compound never comes into contact with other parts of the valve.		
Install valves by applying force to wrenching flats only.		
Tighten pipe threads approximately 1 to 1½ turns beyond the hand-tight insertion point using a wrench which avoids damage to other valve parts.		
Check for damage and proper operation after valve installation. Check that the valve is clean and free of foreign material.		
Check container-valve connection with a non-corrosive leak detection solution before filling with LP-Gas.		
Purge container before filling with LP-Gas (refer to the RegO LP-Gas Serviceman's Manual for recommended procedure).		
Test excess flow check valve for proper operation before placing into service. See NFPA Bulletin 113 for recommended procedure.		
Check outlet connection make-up for leaks with a non-corrosive leak detection solution when placing into service.		
RegO Filler Valves: To prevent damage to the internal checks when it is necessary to utilize an unloading adapter, use ONLY RegO 3119A, 3120 and 3121 Unloading Adapters with RegO Filler Valves. Carefully follow the instructions supplied with these unloading adapters.		
If container is not being placed into service at the present time, insert plug or cap onto the outlet connection.		
In selecting a label for posting at the installation site, consider RegO part number 901-400 or 903-400 along with your own, NFPA's and others.		
Remember to instruct the owner/user/customer in safety matters concerning LP-Gas and this equipment. See RegO Safety Warnings "LP-Gas Cylinder Valves", "LP-Gas Excess Flow Valves", and "LP-Gas Filler and Hose End Filling Valves" found in the cylinder valve, excess flow valve, and filler valve sections of the L-500 & L-102 Catalogs.		
RegO requests that this information be forwarded to your customers. Additional copies are available from RegO and your authorized RegO Distributor.		
REGO		
Elon, N.C. 27244 U.S.A. Phone (336) 449-7707 Fax (336) 449-6594 www.regoproducts.com		

903-500

The 7572-400 adhesive warning label is intended for application as close as possible to the Chek-Lok® once the Chek-Lok® is installed.

The basic information contained on the label is intended for the benefit of the user of the Chek-Lok® and is not intended to be an "all-inclusive" product warning.

This label is printed on a heavy duty material with pressure sensitive adhesive backing. The ultra-violet ink stands up well when exposed to the environment.

Part #	Description
7572-400	Adhesive Warning Label

DANGER	WARNING
LP-GAS IS EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE AND EXPLOSIVE	
AVOID SERIOUS INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE. IF YOU SEE, SMELL, OR HEAR ESCAPING GAS... EVACUATE AREA IMMEDIATELY! CALL YOUR LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT! DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REPAIR. DO NOT STORE IN BUILDING OR ENCLOSED AREA. DO NOT USE ON HOT AIR BALLOONS OR AIRCRAFT.	
CAUTION!	
Use this CHEK-LOK® connection only for liquid evacuation before moving tank in accordance with NFPA Pamphlet 58, which is the law in many states. This publication is available from NFPA, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269. Read and follow RegO product instruction number 7572FC-301.	
DO NOT REMOVE, DEFACE OR OBLITERATE THIS LABEL.	
DO NOT FILL THIS CONTAINER UNLESS THIS LABEL IS READABLE.	
ADDITIONAL SAFETY INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM	
REGO	
Elon, N.C. 27244 U.S.A. Phone (336) 449-7707 Fax (336) 449-6594 www.regoproducts.com	

7572-400