



Valve Concepts, Inc.
ISO Registered Company

Model 1100

Sanitary Vent

SECTION I

I. DESCRIPTION AND SCOPE

The Model 1100 is a stainless steel sanitary vent designed to operate at multiple set points as a breather valve to avoid vacuum or over pressurization inside a tank or piping system. This unit comes with a true sanitary blanketing connection, and is designed so that it can be used with our sanitary blanketing valve; VCI model 1088. Refer to Technical Bulletin 1100 TB for design conditions and selection recommendations.

SECTION II

II. INSPECTION AND STORAGE:

The sanitary vent is carefully packaged to prevent damage or contamination during shipping. Inspect the equipment when it is received and report any damage to the carrier immediately. This device should be stored with all protective covers in place.



CAUTION

Follow your company's safety procedures to avoid injury to personnel or damage to equipment.

SECTION III

III. INSTALLATION



WARNING

The sanitary vent must be installed in a vertical position. The tank nozzle on which the vent is mounted should have the same nominal diameter as the vent.

Before installing the 1100 sanitary vent, remove all packing material.

Inspect the gasket seating surface of the tank nozzle flange. It must be clean, free of scratches, corrosion, and tool marks.

When applicable, center the gasket on the nozzle face. Carefully set the sanitary vent on the gasket.

Check proper alignment before installing the clamp.

If ordered with flanged end connections, center the gasket within the bolt circle of the tank flange and carefully set the vent on the flange nozzle and align the bolt holes.

All stud threads must be lubricated to obtain proper torque results. A washer should be used under each stud nut.

Install the studs, washers, and nuts hand tight. Check proper alignment of flange faces. Misalignment of flange faces may cause bending stresses at the flange and flange joint and damage may result. Correct any misalignment prior to applying torque to nuts.

SECTION IV

IV. MAINTENANCE:

Maintenance procedures hereinafter are based upon removal of the sanitary vent from the tank.

 CAUTION
<p>DO NOT attempt to remove sanitary vent from a tank or process vessel without first bleeding all pressure from the system.</p>

 CAUTION
<p>SPRING UNDER COMPRESSION. Exercise caution while removing pressure posts.</p>

Hold top cover (10) steady. Remove 3 pressure posts (11) and washers (8), if provided, by rotating posts CCW.

Remove top cover (10)/weather screen (13) assembly and pressure springs (12), set aside.

Lift up to remove pallet assembly.

Remove hex nut (9), washer(s) (8), and vacuum spring (7) from vacuum post (6).

Lift pressure pallet (4) from vacuum post (6). Remove pressure o-ring (5). Clean and inspect pallet groove, removing anything that will damage o-ring. Use only soft tip tools for cleaning to avoid scratching surface. Replace pressure o-ring (5). Standard o-ring is to be pressed in groove evenly, all the way around. The x-profile o-ring is to have one edge tucked in and pressed in evenly using a smooth non-metal tool when needed.

Lift vacuum pallet (2) from vacuum post (6). Remove vacuum o-ring (3). Clean and inspect pallet groove, removing anything that will damage o-ring. Use only soft tip tools for cleaning to avoid scratching surface. Replace vacuum o-ring (3). Standard o-ring is to be pressed in groove evenly, all the way around. The x-profile o-ring is to have one edge tucked in and pressed in evenly using a smooth non-metal tool when needed.

Remove and replace vacuum post o-ring (18).

Place pallets together o-ring side to o-ring side. Insert vacuum post (6) through holes in center of vacuum and pressure pallet assemblies.

Ensure that the vacuum pallet (2) is centered and seals around the vacuum ports inside the pressure pallet (4).

Rest the parts with the vacuum post (6) threads up and apply a Food Grade lubricant to post threads.

Replace the vacuum spring (7) over vacuum post (6), add washer(s) (8) and compress spring/washer(s) down post to reinstall hex nut (9). Recommended torques are as follows:

Body Size	Thread Size	Recommended Torque
2"	1/4"-20	20-40 in-lbs
3-6"	5/16"-18	40-60 in-lbs

Examine body (1) and clear all debris from threaded holes and flange surface.

Place the assembled pallets on the body (1) with vacuum spring (7) side up. Make sure to align holes in pallets with holes in flange surface. Center pressure pallet seal on main body (1).

Place the pressure springs (12) in line with the holes in the body and pallet. Replace the top cover (10)/weather screen (13) assembly by resting it on the pressure springs (12) with bolt holes in cover also lined up.

Apply a Food Grade lubricant to all three pressure posts (11). Replace washers (8) if provided. Holding top cover (10) steady on pressure springs (12), insert the pressure posts (11) through holes from the top and thread into holes in body (1). Recommended torques are as follows:

Body Size	Thread Size	Recommended Torque
2"	1/4"-20	20-40 in-lbs
3-6"	5/16"-18	40-60 in-lbs

NOTE: If ordered with sanitary blanketing valve, VCI Model 1088, please refer to the 1088 IOM Manual, found under the heading Tank Blanketing Valves on the Cashco website, for disassembly and maintenance instructions and parts list.

Return to Section III for installation.

SECTION V

V. ORDERING INFORMATION

NEW REPLACEMENT UNIT vs PARTS "KIT" FOR FIELD REPAIR

To obtain a quotation or place an order, please retrieve the Serial Number and Product Code that was stamped on the metal name plate and attached to the unit. This information can also be found on the Bill of Material ("BOM"), a parts list that was provided when unit was originally shipped. (Serial Number typically 6 digits).

NEW REPLACEMENT UNIT:

Contact your local Cashco, Inc., Sales Representative with the Serial Number, Product code and the pressure setting. With this information they can provide a quotation for a new unit including a complete description, price and availability.



CAUTION

Do not attempt to alter the original construction of any unit without assistance and approval from the factory. All purposed changes will require a new name plate with appropriate ratings and new product code to accommodate the recommended part(s) changes.

PARTS "KIT" for FIELD REPAIR:

Contact your local Cashco, Inc., Sales Representative with the Serial Number and Product code. Identify the parts and the quantity required to repair the unit from the "BOM" sheet that was provided when unit was originally shipped.

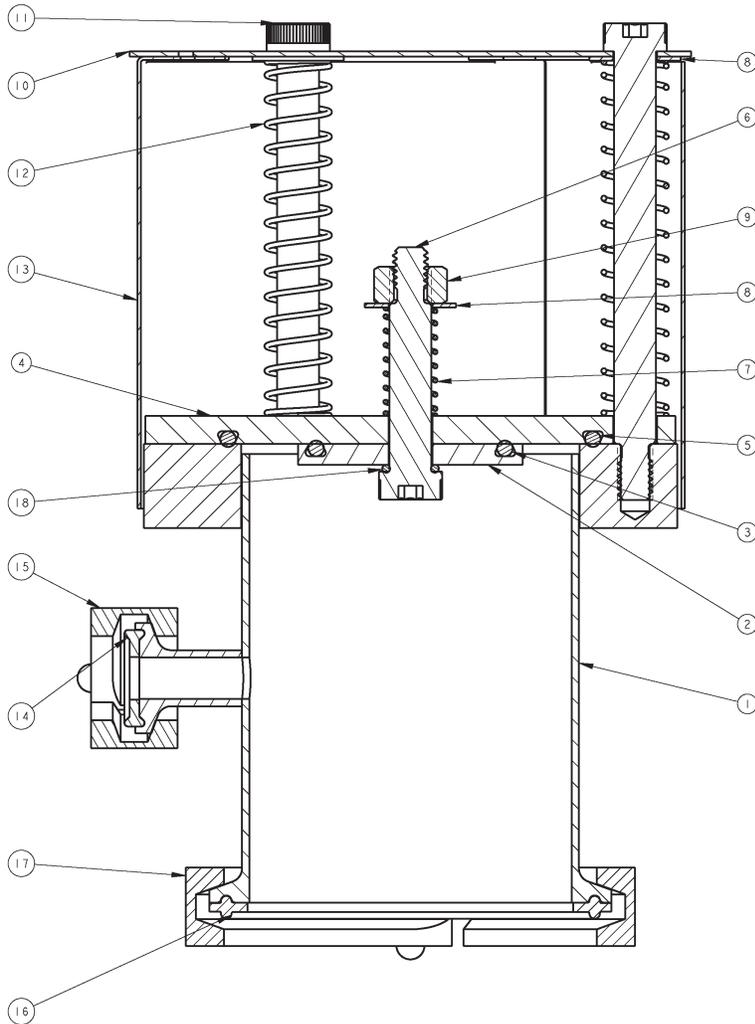
NOTE: *Those part numbers that have a quantity indicated under "Spare Parts" in column "A" reflect minimum parts required for inspection and rebuild, - "Soft Goods Kit". Those in column "B" include minimum trim replacement parts needed plus those "Soft Goods" parts from column "A".*

If the "BOM" is not available, refer to the cross-sectional drawings included in this manual for part identification and selection.

A Local Sales Representative will provide quotation for appropriate Kit Number, Price and Availability.

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MODEL 1100



PART LIST

ITEM NO.	Description	ITEM NO.	Description
1	Tri-Clamp Body	10	Top Cover
2	Vacuum Pallet	11	Pressure Post
3	Vacuum O-ring	12	Pressure Spring
4	Pressure Pallet	13	Weather Screen
5	Pressure O-ring	14	1/2" Gasket
6	Vacuum Post	15	1/2" Clamp
7	Vacuum Spring	16	Body Gasket
8	Washers (Flat)	17	Body Clamp
9	Hex Nut	18	Vacuum Post O-ring

ATEX 94/9/EC: Explosive Atmospheres and Cashco Inc. Regulators



These valves satisfy the safety conditions according to EN 13463-1 and EN 13463-5 for equipment group IIG 2 c.

Caution: Because the actual maximum temperature depends not on the equipment itself, but upon the fluid temperature, a single temperature class or temperature cannot be marked by the manufacturer.

Specific Precaution to Installer: Electrical grounding of valve must occur to minimize risk of effective electrical discharges.

Specific Precaution to Installer: Atmosphere vent holes should be plugged to further minimize the risk of explosion.

Specific Precaution to Maintenance: The Valve Body/ Housing must be regularly cleaned to prevent buildup of dust deposits.

Specific Precaution to Maintenance: Conduct periodic Continuity Check between Valve Body/ Housing and Tank to minimize risk of electrical discharges.

Attention: When repairing or altering explosion-protected equipment, national regulations must be adhered to. For maintenance and repairs involving parts, use only manufacturer's original parts.

ATEX requires that all components and equipment be evaluated. Cashco pressure regulators are considered components. Based on the ATEX Directive, Cashco considers the location where the pressure regulators are installed to be classified Equipment-group II, Category 3 because flammable gases would only be present for a short period of time in the event of a leak. It is possible that the location could be classified Equipment-group II, Category 2 if a leak is likely to occur. Please note that the system owner, not Cashco, is responsible for determining the classification of a particular installation.

Product Assessment

Cashco performed a conformity assessment and risk analysis of its pressure regulator and control valve models and their common options, with respect to the Essential Health and Safety Requirements in Annex II of the ATEX directive. The details of the assessment in terms of the individual Essential Health and Safety Requirements, are listed in Table 1. Table 2 lists all of the models and options that were evaluated and along with their evaluation.

Models and options not listed in Table 2 should be assumed to not have been evaluated and therefore should not be selected for use in a potentially explosive environment until they have been evaluated.

Standard default options for each listed model were evaluated even if they were not explicitly listed as a separate option in the table. Not all options listed in the tables are available to all models listed in the tables. Individual TB's must be referenced for actual options.

When specifying a regulator that is to be used in a potentially explosive environment one must review the evaluations in Table 1 and 2 for the specific model and each and every option that is being specified, in order to determine the complete assessment for the unit.

A summary of the models and options found to have an impact on ATEX assessment due to potential ignition sources or other concerns from the ATEX Essential Health and Safety Requirements, are listed below.

1. The plastic knob used as standard on some models, (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P7, 3381, 4381, 1171, and 2171) is a potential ignition source due to static electricity. To demonstrate otherwise, the knob must be tested to determine if a transferred charge is below the acceptable values in IEC 60079-0 Section 26.14 (See items 25, 27, and 28 in Appendix A). Until the plastic knob has been shown to be acceptable, then either the metal knob option, or a preset outlet pressure option is required to eliminate this ignition source (See items 45 and 64 in Tables).
2. The pressure gauges offered as options on a few of the regulator models (DA's, P1-7, D, 764, 521), use a plastic polycarbonate window that is a potential ignition source due to static electricity. To demonstrate that the gauges are not a potential source of ignition, the gauges would need to be tested to determine if a transferred charge is below

indicating the gauge is compliant with the ATEX Directive (See items 26, 27, and 28 in Appendix A). Until compliance is determined, regulators should not be ordered with pressure gauges for use in potentially explosive environments.

3. Tied diaphragm regulators with outlet ranges greater than 100 psig should be preset to minimize the risk that improper operation might lead to an outboard leak and a potentially explosive atmosphere (See item 6 in Table 1).
4. Regulators must be ordered with the non-relieving option (instead of the self-relieving option) if the process gas they are to be used with is hazardous (flammable, toxic, etc.). The self-relieving option vents process gas through the regulator cap directly into the atmosphere while the non-relieving option does not. Using regulator with the self-relieving option in a flammable gas system could create an explosive atmosphere in the vicinity of the regulator.
5. Regulators with customer supplied parts are to be assumed to not have been evaluated with regard to ATEX and thus are not to be used in a potentially explosive environment unless a documented evaluation for the specific customer supplied parts in question has been made. Refer to Table 1 for all models and options that have been evaluated.

Product Usage

A summary of ATEX related usage issues that were found in the assessment are listed below.

1. Pressure regulators and control valves must be grounded (earthed) to prevent static charge build-up due to the flowing media. The regulator can be grounded through any mounting holes on the body with metal to metal contact or the system piping can be grounded and electrical continuity verified through the body metal seal connections. Grounding of the regulator should follow the same requirements for the piping system. Also see item 30 in Table 1.
2. The system designer and users must take precautions to prevent rapid system pressurization which may raise surface temperatures of system components and tubing due to adiabatic compression of the system gas.
3. Heating systems installed by the user could possibly increase the surface temperature and must be evaluated by the user for compliance with the ATEX Directive. User installation of heating systems applied to the regulator body or system piping that affects the surface temperature of the pressure regulator is outside the scope of this declaration and is the responsibility of the user.
4. The Joule-Thomson effect may cause process gases to rise in temperature as they expand going through a regulator. This could raise the external surface temperature of the regulator body and downstream piping creating a potential source of ignition. Whether the Joule-Thomson effect leads to heating or cooling of the process gas depends on the process gas and the inlet and outlet pressures. The system designer is responsible for determining whether the process gas temperature may rise under any operating conditions. If a process gas temperature rise is possible under operating conditions, then the system designer must investigate whether the regulator body and downstream piping may increase in temperature enough to create a potential source of ignition.

The process gas expansion is typically modeled as a constant enthalpy throttling process for determining the temperature change. A Mollier diagram (Pressure – Enthalpy diagram with constant temperature, density, & entropy contours) or a Temperature – Entropy diagram with constant enthalpy lines, for the process gas, can be used to determine the temperature change. Helium and hydrogen are two gases that typically increase in temperature when expanding across a regulator. Other gases may increase in temperature at sufficiently high pressures.

Product Declaration

If the above issues are addressed by selecting options that do not have potential sources of ignition, avoiding options that have not been assessed, and by taking the proper usage issue precautions, then Cashco regulators can be considered to be a mechanical device that does not have its own source of ignition and thus falls outside the scope of the ATEX directive.

Cashco, Inc.
P.O. Box 6
Ellsworth, KS 67439-0006
PH (785) 472-4461
Fax. # (785) 472-3539
www.cashco.com
email: sales@cashco.com
Printed in U.S.A. 1100-IOM

Cashco GmbH
Handwerkerstrasse 15
15366 Hoppegarten, Germany
PH +49 3342 30968 0
Fax. No. +49 3342 30968 29
www.cashco.com
email: germany@cashco.com

Cashco do Brasil, Ltda.
Al.Venus, 340
Indaiatuba - Sao Paulo, Brazil
PH +55 11 99677 7177
Fax. No.
www.cashco.com
email: brazil@cashco.com