Model 441-X57 Regulator

Regulator Installation and Maintenance Instructions

Introduction

Maximum Inlet Pressures

Regulator Body Type	441 Body Materials	Max. Working Pressure Of Body	Max. Inlet Pressure
Flanged ANSI 250 lb. RF	Ductile Iron (ASTM A395-71 gr 60-40-18)	575 psi	
Flanged ANSI 300 lb. RF	Cast Steel (ASTM A216-70a gr WCB)	720 psi	575 psi*
Flanged ANSI 600 lb. RF	Cast Steel (ASTM A216-70a gr WCB)	1200 psi	

^{*} Maximum Inlet Pressure for 2" and 3" 441-X57 with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " reduced valve is 1000 psi. Maximum Inlet Pressure for 3" 441-X57 with $2\frac{1}{2}$ " valve is 400 psi.

Installation and Start-Up

Note: Do not install sideways. The diaphragm should be horizontal.

- Make sure the inlet and outlet connections are correct. High
 pressure connects to the regulator inlet. The flow arrow on
 the body must point downstream.
- 2. Tighten flanged joints evenly.

CAUTION

It is the user's responsibility to ensure that all regulator vents and/or vent lines exhaust to a non-hazardous location away from ANY POTENTIAL sources of ignition. Where vent lines are used, it is the user's responsibility to ensure that each regulator is individually vented and that common vent lines ARE NOT used.

- Before beginning start-up, make sure the regulator is correctly connected, adequately supported and pipe joints are tight.
- 4. Note the set-point (set-point is the outlet pressure the regulator is adjusted to deliver). The regulator is factory adjusted to the set-point specified on the order.

CAUTION

During start-up a pressure gauge must be used on the piping at the regulator outlet and closely watched. While inlet pressure enters the regulator, outlet pressure must not exceed set-point by more than the small amount needed for lock-up (tight shutoff). If outlet pressure continues to increase above this, close the inlet shutoff valve.

The regulator is not closing properly. Make necessary corrections before resuming start-up. Regulator must be fully capable of tight lockup.

Only adjust set-point when gas is flowing through the regulator. Flow should be small (10% of maximum regulator capacity or less). Do not adjust if regulator is locked-up (tight shutoff).

CAUTION

Turn gas on very slowly. If an outlet stop valve is used, it should be opened first. Do not overload the diaphragm with a sudden surge of inlet pressure. Monitor the outlet pressure during start-up to prevent an outlet pressure overload.

6. After completing start-up, make sure there are no leaks.

7. From the ¼" union 60 extend pipe or tubing to the control connection into the outlet piping. The control piping should not be less than ¼" in size and should be adequately protected against breakage (regulators go wide open if the control line is broken).

The regulator will work to deliver the pressure for which it is adjusted at that point in the outlet piping where the control connection is located.

In general, the control connection should be at least eight pipe diameters from the regulator and should be in as straight a run of pipe as possible where turbulence is a minimum.

The control connection should be clean and smooth, free of rough edges, welding "icicles", etc. It should be located on the top or side of the pipe, and the line pitched to drain away from the regulator into the outlet pipe.

Where outlet piping increases in size near the regulator, it is generally preferable to locate the control connection in the larger size.

Union **60** contains a small orifice, approximately $\frac{1}{6}$ diameter. This orifice should not be removed. Also, make certain the orifice is open and free of foreign material.

CAUTION

The diaphragm case vent must be positioned to protect against flooding, drain water, ice formation, traffic, tampering, etc. The vent must be protected against nest building animals, bees, insects etc., to prevent vent blockage and minimize the chances of foreign material collecting in the vent side of the regulator diaphragm.

- 8. Make certain there are no leaks and all connections are tight.
- 9. Put the regulator into operation as follows:
 - a. Slowly open the downstream control line valve A.
 - b. Slowly open the downstream block valve B.
 - c. Very slowly open the upstream block valve C.

Set the adjusting screw **10** for the required outlet pressure. Turn it clockwise to increase the pressure and counterclockwise to decrease it. Only make this adjustment when gas is actually flowing through the regulator.

After adjustment is complete, the lock nut 11 should be tightened firmly and the seal cap 1 replaced.

10. To shut down, carefully close valves C, B and A in that order.

Servicing and Adjustment

- Before any disassembly of the regulator, make sure it is completely depressured. Pressure must be fully released from the inlet, the outlet and the control line connection. Failure to adequately depressure could result in serious personal injury.
- Carefully note the location and position of all disassembled parts to be certain reassembly is correct. Inspect each part carefully and replace any that are worn or damaged or otherwise unsatisfactory.
- 3. Adjustment screw lubrication should be checked whenever the regulator is serviced. Make sure the threads are fully



coated with lubricant.

Where there is evidence of thread wear, such as a loose fit or excessive sideplay, the worn parts must be replaced.

NOTE: Even at only 10 PSIG outlet pressure, the force exerted on the adjustment screw by spring compression can be great. As a result, failure from worn threads could result in serious personal injury. Therefore, adjustment screw lubrication and thread condition must be given careful attention.

- Upon completion of servicing, make certain that the regulator installation is entirely free of leaks.
- A quick visual inspection of the valve can be made by removing inspection plates 38 from the sides of the body. They also provide greatly improved access to the valve when servicing or adjusting.
- The diaphragm 20, the springs 14, and all other parts from the lower diaphragm plate 22 – and those parts above – are interchangeable with the 461-X57.
- Valve and body parts are interchangeable with other 441 Regulators (441-S, 441-87S, 441-VPC, etc.)
- Use lubricants sparingly and with care to avoid exposing tacky surfaces to the gas stream. Such surfaces could cause accumulation of dirt on close clearance parts.

Use moly or silicone-type lubricants. Avoid the use of petroleum base type.

It is best to avoid lubricating stem **24** or guide **50h**. However, a small amount of lubricant on stem O-ring **23** and O-ring **21** will help ensure free movement and a tight seal. An application of lubricant to the other O-rings and the tetraseals in the regulator will help ensure their tightness.

To Remove Valves

- Remove seal cap 1, back off adjusting screw 10, remove housing cover 5, and spring 14.
- Remove bottom plate 33, and side plates 38.
- Insert an Allen wrench through side inspection opening and loosen Allen screw 50g.
- Unscrew lower valve assembly and remove through bottom opening (50h unscrews from 50e).
- Unscrew upper valve assembly and remove through side opening (50e unscrews from 50e).

NOTE:

- a. If upper valve assembly is too large to remove through side opening, remove it through bottom opening by also removing outlet orifice 29, (remove cap screws 26 to remove orifice and, if tight, jack out using cap screws in jacking holes).
- b. Entire valve assembly may be removed intact through bottom opening by also removing orifice 29. This method leaves the lock-up adjustment undisturbed.
- c. Use care with orifice O-ring 27.
- To disassemble upper and/or lower valve assembly, remove nuts 50a.

To Replace and Adjust Valves

- Assemble upper valve assembly (parts 50a, 50b, 50c, 50d, 50e, 50g), and lower valve assembly (parts 50a, 50b, 50c, 50d, 50h). Firmly tighten nuts 50a.
- Insert upper valve assembly and screw into place (50e screws into 24, but should be loosened by one-half to

one turn).

- 3. If orifice 29 was removed, reinstall it.
- Insert lower valve assembly and screw into place by a few turns (50h screws into 50e).
- Turn upper valve assembly so Allen screw 50g is accessible through side inspection opening.
- 6. Make the valve lock-up adjustment as follows:
 - Hold upper valve against its seat. This can be done by hand, reaching through side inspection opening
 - b. While holding upper valve against its seat, screw lower valve assembly upwards until the lower valve also touches its seat. When both upper and lower valves are touching their seats they are correctly adjusted for tight lock-up.
 - c. Firmly tighten Allen screw 50g. This locks the adjustment by evenly and tightly locking 50h and 50e together.
 - **NOTE:** If the entire valve assembly was removed intact and Allen screw **50g** has not been loosened, the assembly may be reinstalled without making the lock-up adjustment.
- Screw entire valve assembly up (50e screws into 24) until it bottoms. Then back off one-half to one full turn – this is important.
- 8. Replace the side plates 38.
- Replace bottom plate 33. Match bottom end of 50h into 32 and then turn bottom plate either way to the first matching bolt hole position. Pin in 32 must be intact.

To Remove Orifices

- 1. Remove outlet orifice 29 per applicable steps 1 through 5 under section "To Remove Valves," on this page.
- 2. Remove inlet orifice 28 as follows:
 - a. Remove seal cap 1, back off adjusting screw 10, remove housing cover 5 and spring 14.
 - b. Remover bottom plate 33 and then unscrew valve assembly by grasping 50h and turning (50e unscrews from 24).
 - c. Remove diaphragm case assembly by first opening union 60 and removing cap screws 34.
 - d. Remove cap screws 26 and remove inlet orifice 28. If orifice is tight, jack out cap screws in jacking holes. Use care with O-ring 27.
 - e. When replacing diaphragm assembly, the threaded connection between 24 and 50e should be screwed together until it bottoms, and then backed off one-half to one turn – this is important.

CAUTION

Regulators are pressure control devices with numerous moving parts subject to wear that is dependent upon particular operating conditions. To ensure continuous satisfactory operation, adhere to a periodic schedule with the frequency of inspection determined by the severity of service and applicable laws and regulations.

To Change Spring

- 1. Remove seal cap 1, back off adjusting screw 10, remove housing cover 5, and remove spring 14.
- Insert the new spring. Be sure it nests correctly onto part 15
 and travel indicator bracket 45k is in place. Make a visual
 inspection of diaphragm 20 before inserting the spring to be
 sure the roll-out is uniform and in place (use a flashlight, if
 necessary).
- Complete as per steps 7, 8 and 9 under "To Assemble 441-X57," on next page.

To Service Diaphragm

- Remove seal cap 1, back off adjusting screw 10, remove housing cover 5, and remove spring 14.
- Remove bolts 42, then carefully remove upper diaphragm case 8.
- 3. Turn diaphragm assembly counterclockwise until **24** unscrews from **50e**, then remove assembly and inspect diaphragm.
- If a new diaphragm 20 is required, remove nut 16 and disassemble.
- 5. When reassembling, be sure fabric side of diaphragm 20 will be toward the vent side of the regulator and the rubber side of the diaphragm is toward the pressure side. The gasket is always placed on the spring side of the diaphragm.
- Screw diaphragm assembly back into place (24 screws into 50e until it bottoms) then back off one-half to one full turn – this is important.
- 7. Fold roll into roll-out diaphragm and then carefully reinstall upper diaphragm case 8. Diaphragm must not be pinched between upper and lower cases, 8 and 40. Also, roll-out loop must be uniformly full and even. It should be in place as shown on the cross-section drawing. Tighten bolts 42 evenly.
- Replace spring, etc., per steps 6 through 9 under "To Assemble 441-X57."

To Assemble 441-X57

- 1. Install orifice 28 through opening.
- Install valve assembly and orifice 29 per applicable steps 1 through 6 under "To Replace and Adjust Valves" (except that 50e does not yet screw into 24).
- 3. Install lower diaphragm case 40.
- Install diaphragm assembly and upper case 8 per steps 5 through 7 under "To Service Diaphragm."
- Replace bottom plate 33. Match bottom end of 50h into 32, and then rotate bottom plate either way to the first matching bolt hole position. Pin in 32 must be intact.
- 6. Insert the spring. Be sure it nests correctly onto part 15 and travel indicator bracket 45k is in place. Make a visual inspection of diaphragm 20 before inserting the spring to be sure the roll-out is uniform and in place (use a flashlight, if necessary).
- Insert top spring button 12. Be sure it is nested correctly on the spring.
- Install housing cover 5. Be sure the lower end of adjusting screw 10 fits into the recess in button 12.
- Set adjusting screw 10 for desired outlet pressure (only adjust when gas is flowing through the regulator), firmly tighten nut 11 and replace seal cap 1.

Spring Ranges

Outlet Pressure	Spring	Nominal Diaphragm
Min. to Max.	Color	Size (I.D.)
75 to 100 psi 100 to 175 psi 150 to 250 psi	Red Brown Black	2½" Diaphragm All Ranges

Over-pressurization Protection

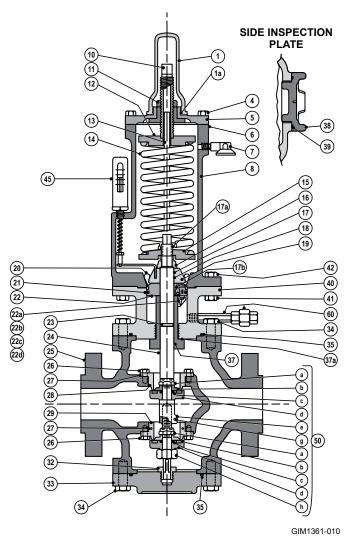
Protection must be provided for the downstream piping system and the regulator's low pressure chambers to ensure against the potential over-pressurization due to a regulator malfunction or a failure of the regulator to lock-up. The allowable over-pressurization is the lowest of the maximum pressures permitted by federal codes, state codes, Sensus Bulletin RDS_1498, or other applicable standards. The method of providing over-pressurization protection could be a relief valve, a monitor regulator, shut off device or any similar device.

Temperature Limits

The 2" and 3" Model 441-X57 Regulator can be used for flowing temperatures from -20°F to 150°F.

Buried Service

The 2" and 3" Model 441-X57 Regulator *is not* recommended for buried service.



2" AND 3" MODEL 441-X57

Condensed Parts List 2" and 3" Model 441-X57

_	2 and 3 Model 441-A37		
	Illustration Number	Description	Part Number
	1	Seal Cap	090-00-005-02
	1a	Tetraseal (or O-Ring) 1¾" x 2"	904902
	4	Hex Cap Screw 5/16" – 18 x 1" 120,000 tensile, 8 used	910030
	5	Top Cap Assembly	091-16-380-01
	6	Housing Cover Gasket	091-00-066-30
	7	Vent Cap, 1/4" NPT	137-02-505-02
	10	Spring Adjusting Screw	091-00-007-50
	11	Hex Steel Jam Nut, %" − 14	903873
	12	Top Spring Button	091-00-009-50
	13	Spring Thrust Rod (Upper)	091-00-062-50
	14	Spring, Red 75 to 100 psi Spring, Brown 100 to 175 psi Spring, Black 150 to 250 psi	091-00-021-02 091-00-021-01 091-00-021-00
	15	Lower Spring Button	091-00-009-51
	16	Elastic Stop Nut ¾" – 16	903596
	17	Diaphragm Stub (Lower)	091-00-158-50
	17a	Type 2 Groove Pin 1/8" x 3/16" Lg.	904118
	17b	Thrust Bearing Stainless Steel %" Dia.	930510
	18	Diaphragm Stub	090-00-058-50
	19	Diaphragm Plate – Upper	091-00-010-50
	20	Diaphragm – 2½" Roll-Out	091-00-350-50
	21	O-Ring, 21/8" x 21/2"	934033
	22	Diaphragm Plate – Lower	091-00-022-50
	22a	Stainless Steel Ball 1/4" Dia.	930506
	22b	Soc. Hd. Cap Screw #10 – 24 x %" Lg.	939900
	22c	#10 Steel Lockwasher	904012
	22d	Ball Valve Retaining Ring Washer	090-16-178-01
	23	O-Ring, 11/16" x 7/6"	934013
	24	Diaphragm Connecting Stem, Stainless Steel	090-00-058-51
	26	Hex Cap Screw, ½" – 20 x ½" Lg. 120,000 tensile	910001
	32	Guide Bushing with Pin, brass Guide Bushing with Pin, Stainless Steel	090-16-385-01 090-16-385-03
	34	Hex Cap Screw, ½" – 13 x 1½"	910106
	35	Tetraseal (or O-Ring), 4%" x 45%"	904085
	37	Centerpiece Stem Bushing	090-16-373-01
	37a	Aluminum Seal Ring	090-26-178-00
	39	Tetraseal (or O-Ring), 31/4" x 31/2"	904078
_	40	Lower Diaphragm Case, for 250 lb. ductile iron bodies Lower Diaphragm Case, for steel bodies	090-00-002-51 090-00-002-53

2" and 3" Model 441-X57 (Continued)

Illustration Number	Description	Part Number
41	Hex Steel Nut, %" x 16"	920053
42	Hex Steel Bolt, %" x 16" x 1¾" Lg. 120,000 tensile	910058
45	Travel Indicator Assembly	091-00-365-83
50	Valve Assembly, 1¾", brass trim, Polyurethane (red, 65-75 Duro) Valve Assembly, 1½", brass trim, Polyurethane (red, 65-75 Duro) Valve Assembly, 1¾", Stainless Steel trim, Polyurethane (red, 65-75 Duro) Valve Assembly, 1½", Stainless Steel trim, Polyurethane (red, 65-75 Duro)	090-16-515-32 090-16-515-33 090-16-515-52 090-16-515-53
50a	Valve Lock Nut, %" – 18	905564
50b	Valve Retainer, standard, steel, 1¾" Valve Retainer, standard, steel, 1½" Valve Retainer, standard, Stainless Steel, 1¾" Valve Retainer, standard, Stainless Steel, 1½" Valve Retainer, v-port wings, steel, 1½" Valve Retainer, v-port wings, steel, 1½" Valve Retainer, v-port wings, Stainless Steel, 1¾" Valve Retainer, v-port wings, Stainless Steel, 1½"	090-16-018-00 090-16-018-01 090-16-018-31 090-16-012-50 090-16-012-52 090-16-012-53 090-16-012-55
50c	O-Ring, 5/8" x 13/16"	934012
50d	Molded Valve, 1¾", Polyurethane (red, 65-75 Duro), all trim Molded Valve, 1½", Polyurethane (red, 65-75 Duro), all trim Molded Valve, 1¾", Polyurethane (tan, 85-95 Duro), all trim Molded Valve, 1½", Polyurethane (tan, 85-95 Duro), all trim	090-16-315-02 090-16-315-03 090-16-315-05 090-16-315-04
50e	Female Valve Stem, brass Female Valve Stem, stainless steel	090-16-116-00 090-16-116-01
50g	Adjustment Clamp Screw, Soc. Hd. Screw, 10 – 24 x ½" Lg. Adjustment Clamp Screw, for 1½" valve only	903486 090-16-046-01
50h	Male valve Stem, brass Male valve Stem, stainless steel	090-16-016-01 090-16-016-02
60	Nipple, Orifice Plug & Union Assembly	091-00-361-03

2" Model 441-X57

Illustration Number	Description	Part Number
27	O-Ring for Orifices	904832
28	1¾" Inlet Orifice, plated steel 1½" Inlet Orifice, plated steel 1¾" Inlet Orifice, stainless steel 1½" Inlet Orifice, stainless steel	090-16-028-00 090-16-028-01 090-16-028-50 090-16-028-51
29	13/4" Outlet Orifice, plated steel 11/2" Outlet Orifice, plated steel 13/4" Outlet Orifice, stainless steel 11/2" Outlet Orifice, stainless steel	090-16-029-00 090-16-029-01 090-16-029-50 090-16-029-51

3" Model 441-X57

Illustration Number	Description	Part Number
27	O-Ring for Orifices	950818
28	2½" Inlet Orifice, crs 1¾" Inlet Orifice, crs 1½" Inlet Orifice, crs 2½" Inlet Orifice, Stainless Steel 1¾" Inlet Orifice, Stainless Steel 1½" Inlet Orifice, Stainless Steel	090-20-028-00 090-20-028-02 090-20-028-03 090-20-028-50 090-20-028-52 090-20-028-53
29	2½" Outlet Orifice, crs 1¾" Outlet Orifice, crs 1½" Outlet Orifice, crs 2½" Outlet Orifice, Stainless Steel 1¾" Outlet Orifice, Stainless Steel 1½" Outlet Orifice, Stainless Steel	090-20-029-00 090-20-029-02 090-20-029-03 090-20-029-50 090-20-029-52 090-20-029-53
50	Valve Assembly, 21/s", brass trim, Polyurethane (red 65-75 Duro) Valve Assembly, 21/s", iron trim, Polyurethane (red 65-75 Duro)	090-20-515-40 090-20-515-10
50b	Valve Retainer, standard, crs, 21/s" Valve Retainer, standard, Stainless Steel, 21/s" Valve Retainer, v-port wings, crs, 21/s" Valve Retainer, v-port wings, Stainless Steel, 21/s"	090-20-018-00 090-20-018-30 090-20-012-50
50d	Molded Valve, 21/8", Polyurethane (red, 65-75 Duro), all trim Molded Valve, 21/8", Polyurethane (tan, 85-95 Duro), all trim	090-20-315-02 090-20-315-03

Maximum Emergency Pressure

NOTE: Before using any of the following data, make sure this entire section is clearly understood.

The following are the maximum pressures which the regulator body may be subjected to under abnormal conditions without causing internal damage:

Ductile Iron BodyMaximum Inlet Pressure + 60 psi Cast Steel Body......Maximum Inlet Pressure + 100 psi

If body pressure exceeds the above values, the regulator must be removed from service and inspected. Damaged or otherwise unsatisfactory parts must be repaired or replaced before returning the regulator to service.

The maximum pressure which the diaphragm may be subjected to under abnormal conditions without causing internal damage is set-point + 50 psi. If the pressure on the diaphragm exceeds set-point by more than 50 psi, the regulator must be removed from service and inspected. Damaged or otherwise unsatisfactory parts must be repaired or replaced before returning the regulator to service. The set-point is the outlet pressure the regulator is adjusted to deliver.

The maximum pressure that can be safely contained by the diaphragm case is 350 psi. Safely contained means no leakage as well as no bursting.

Other Gases

The 2" and 3" Model 441-X57 Regulators are mainly used on natural gas service; however, this regulator will perform equally well with other gases. When using the 2" and 3" Model 441-X57 Regulators with other gases, the regulator capacities must be adjusted using the following correction factors.

Type of Gas	Correction Factor
Air (Specific Gravity 1.0)	0.77
Propane (Specific Gravity 1.53)	0.63
1350 BTU Propane-Air Mix (Specific Gravity 1.20)	0.71
Nitrogen (Specific Gravity 0.97)	0.79
Dry Carbon Dioxide (Specific Gravity 1.52)	0.63

For other non-corrosive gases use the following formula: $\frac{0.60}{\text{CORRECTION FACTOR}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.60}{\text{Specific gravity of the gas}}}$

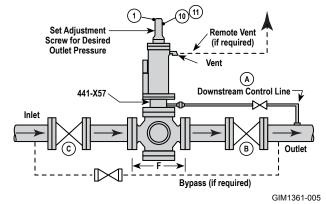
For use with gases not listed above, please contact your Sensus representative or Industrial Distributor for recommendations.

Monitoring

The 2" and 3" Model 441-X57 Regulators make excellent monitors. They can act as standby regulators installed in series which assumes control if a failure in the operating regulator permits the outlet pressure to exceed the set-point. It can be located in either the upstream or the downstream position.

When a 2" or 3" Model 441-X57 Regulator is used to monitor a regulator with an identical inner valve (another 441 Regulator), the **total maximum capacity** through both regulators can be figured at 70% of the capacity of one regulator alone. This applies with the monitor located upstream or downstream.

Typical Arrangement And Dimensions (Indoor or Outdoor Installation)



441-X57

Regulator	F (Face To Face)	
Body Type	2" Pipe	3" Pipe
Flanged ANSI 250 lb.	10½"	12½"
Flanged ANSI 300 lb.	10½"	12½"
Flanged ANSI 600 lb.	111/4"	13¼"

IN-G-REG-13-61-0312-01-A

Model 441-X57 Regulator

Regulator Installation and Maintenance Instructions

Authorized Distributor:

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