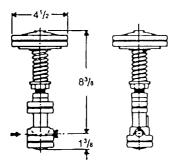


Pressure Safety Pilot



Roughing-in Dimensions (weight 8 lb)



SPENCE ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC. Walden, NY 12586-2035

PRESSURE SAFETY PILOT

The Spence Pressure Safety Pilot is designed to prevent an accidental rise in delivery pressure from a reducing valve. It is applicable to all Spence Pressure Regulators utilizing Type E or C series Main Valves.

The Pressure Safety Pilot must not be considered as a substitute for a pop safety valve. It's function is to take over the pressure control in the event of failure of the pressure pilot. It is usually set 5 to 10 psi above the normal delivery pressure.

If the Main Valve is protected by an approved Strainer, a Pressure Safety Pilot makes it practically impossible for the Regulator to fail open.

Pilot Bodies are suitable for maximum inlet conditions as follows:

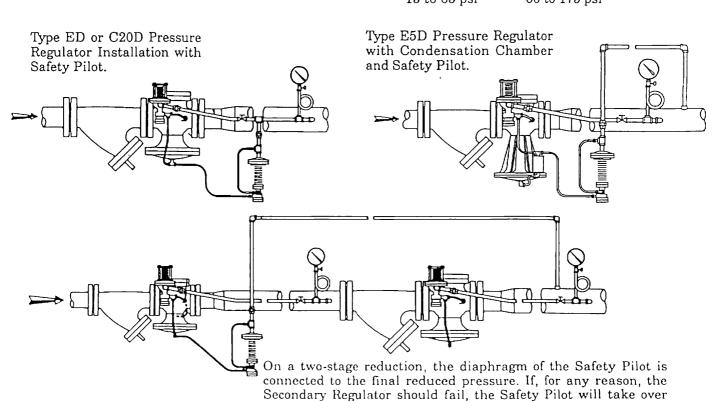
Other Materials:

Operating pressure ranges, determined by choice of Control Spring, are as follows:

5 to 13 psi 31 to 65 psi 13 to 65 psi 66 to 175 psi

the control so that the Primary Regulator will make a one-stage

reduction to the pressure for which the Safety Pilot is set.



 $^{\circ}$

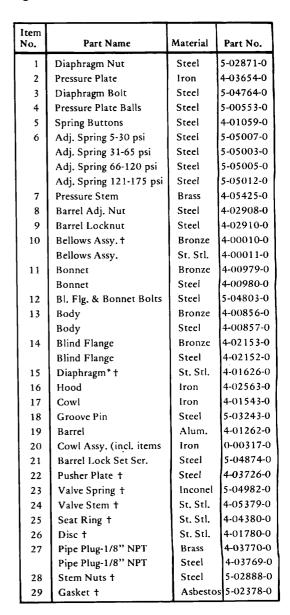


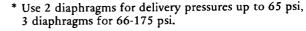
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PARTS LIST PRESSURE SAFETY PILOT

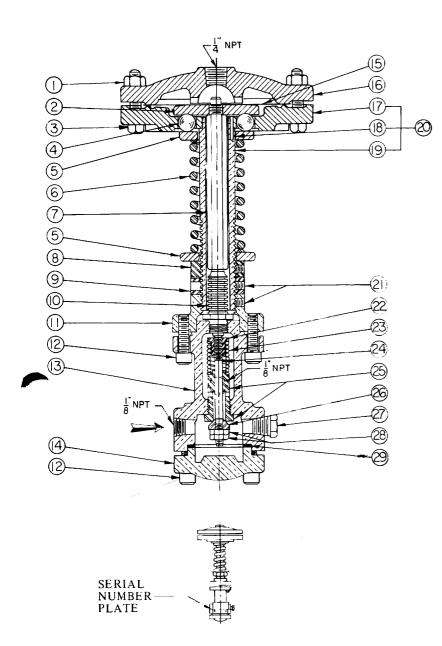
When ordering parts it is essential that the pilot type, service and serial number be stated.

Select parts by item number but order by part numbers. Specify complete part numbers when ordering.





† These parts furnished in a repair kit - 8-09117-0 Brz. 8-09118-0 Steel



SPENCE ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC. Walden, New York INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPENCE PRESSURE SAFETY PILOT

INTENDED PURPOSE

The Spence Pressure Safety Pilot is designed to be used with any of the Spence pressure reducing valves and is designed to position the main valve to maintain the delivery pressure in case of failure of the controlling D pilot or secondary regulator installation.

INSTALLATION

The safety pilot is installed as shown in Drawings 8215B (single stage installation) or Drawing 9847 Two Stage Installation. In each case it is connected to the outlet of the 7A restriction tee and its control pipe is connected to control pipe of the system being protected.

OPERATION

Under normal operating conditions the regulator operates as a standard ED but if the delivery pressure rises to the setting of the safety pilot it opens and due to the fact the 7C tee to which it is connected has a restriction on the D pilot side, it is able to bleed the pressure from under the main valve diaphragm faster than it can be supplied by the D and the main valve takes a position to satisfy the safety pilot setting.

SETTING

The safety pilot is factory set at the pressure shown on the order. Should it be necessary to change the setting in the field proceed as follows:

- 1. While the valve is passing steam and controlling the downstream pressure at the desired level, check the safety pilot
 setting. To do this, decrease the tension of the safety
 pilot adjusting spring by backing off the barrel adjusting
 nut slowly and at the same time keep a close watch on the
 delivery pressure gauge. When the indicated pressure starts
 to drop, the safety pilot is taking over control from the
 D pilot.
- 2. Increase the tension on the D pilot adjusting spring by turning down on the adjusting nuts. Then increase the tension of the safety pilot spring, all the time watching the delivery pressure gauge closely. When this pressure stops rising, it equals the D pilot setting and that is the point at which the safety pilot will take over control in case of D pilot failure.
- 3. When the desired safety pilot setting is reached, decrease the tension on the D pilot adjusting spring until it is controlling the downstream pressure at the desired point.

Please note the above method is a bit difficult to follow when a two-stage installation is involved since the safety pilot is mounted on and takes over control of the primary valve, but iself is controlled from downstream of the secondary valve. Hence, the secondary D pilot adjusting spring tension has to be changed (Paragraph #2 above) while the intermediate gauge must be watched as closely as the final pressure gauge to determine at what point the safety pilot cuts in.