MEH225 Hydrostatic Relief Valve Instruction Manual

WARNING
Failure to follow these instructions or to properly install and maintain this equipment could result in an explosion and/or fire causing property damage and personal injury or death.

Use the Marshall Excelsior Co. MEH225 hydrostatic relief valve only in liquid propane based applications.

Never stand directly over or in front of, or look directly into the MEH225 when the system is pressurized. The relief valve could suddenly “pop” open blowing gas, dirt and other debris into your face and eyes.

Install, operate and maintain Marshall Excelsior Co. equipment in accordance with federal, state, and local codes and these instructions. The installation in most states must also comply with NFPA Pamphlet #58, ANSI K61.1 and DOT standards.

Only personnel trained in the proper procedures, codes, standards and regulations of the LP-Gas industry should install and service this equipment.

INTRODUCTION
Scope of Manual
This manual covers instructions for the MEH225 hydrostatic relief valve for liquid propane applications. Typical installation of hydrostatic relief valves includes ASME tanks, DOT cylinders and piping applications.

Things to Tell the Gas Customer
1. The hydrostatic relief valve prevents the rupture of a hose or line when excessive pressure from trapped liquid propane occurs with closed shutoff valves on both ends of a hose or line. Exposure of the closed system to fire or radiant heat could cause this excess pressure.
2. Do not beat, pound or hit the hydrostatic relief valve with hammers or other tools or attempt to force the valve closed. This will not stop gas discharge and could damage relief valve parts or rupture the hose/line.
3. Do not block or plug the outlet area with any foreign material. Use only the MEC™ approved dust cap on the end of the valve.

SPECIFICATIONS
Size: ¼” NPT
Materials of construction: Brass and nitrile; plastic dust cap.
Pressure setting: 440 psi +/-5%

Marshall Excelsior Co.
1506 George Brown Drive Marshall, MI 49068
Phone (269) 789-6700 Fax (269) 781-8340

The contents of this publication are for informational purposes only. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, these contents are not to be construed as warranties or guarantees, expressed or implied, regarding the products or services described herein or for their use or applicability. Marshall Excelsior Co. reserves the right to modify or improve the designs or specifications of such products at any time without notice. The MEC™ logo is the trademark of Marshall Excelsior Co.
**WARNING**

Hydrostatic relief valves are required on liquid propane lines to provide relief protection between two shutoff valves. Install all hydrostatic relief valves with direct contact to the liquid space.

Install the valve so that flow during pressure relief is unobstructed. Be certain that any discharge from the valve will not impinge on the container, adjacent containers or any source of ignition.

Coat the male threads of the valve with an Underwriters Laboratories listed sealing compound. Do not allow excess compound to drip into the liquid line or flow around the bottom edge of the pipe threads.

Install the valve into the coupling hand tight and then wrench tighten it for approximately two additional turns. Do not install the valve with such extreme torque that the coupling can cut threads into the valve. This could cause valve distortion and affect the internal working parts.

This valve requires a dust cap. Keep the dust cap in place; an out-of-place dust cap may indicate the valve operated due to an overpressure situation.

Protect relief valves on motor fuel applications as specified by DOT, NFPA #58 and other applicable laws, codes and standards.

---

**MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT**

Safety relief valves are not repairable. **Do not attempt to adjust these valves in the field.**

**WARNING**

Test any valve that has fully opened (popped) to determine if it is within the allowable start-to-discharge pressure setting. **Replace all valves determined not within the correct pressure setting range.** Relief valve start-to-discharge and reseat pressures may be lower if the valve has fully opened (popped).

Some relief valve installations require periodic testing or replacement, such as those required by DOT, NFPA #58, NFPA Pamphlet 59 (LP-Gas Utility Plants) and ANSI K61.1. Regularly inspect all relief valves for visible damage, dirt, corrosion, missing raincaps, paint inside outlet, tampering, etc. Immediately retest or replace the valve if any of the above noted conditions is evident or questionable.

The discharge side of the relief valve body must be kept free of dirt, water and other foreign matter which can lodge against or otherwise damage the valve disc. Such conditions can prevent the valve from opening. Replace valves when this occurs.

The manufacturer precisely sets relief valves to the correct start-to-discharge setting; **never attempt field repair of a relief valve.** Since the disc in a relief valve is subject to normal deterioration, Marshall Excelsior Co. recommends replacement of relief valves in 15 years or less. Earlier replacement of the valve is appropriate under severe service conditions.

---

**INSTALLATION**

**WARNING**

Hydrostatic relief valves are required on liquid propane lines to provide relief protection between two shutoff valves. Install all hydrostatic relief valves with direct contact to the liquid space.

Install the valve so that flow during pressure relief is unobstructed. Be certain that any discharge from the valve will not impinge on the container, adjacent containers or any source of ignition.

Coat the male threads of the valve with an Underwriters Laboratories listed sealing compound. Do not allow excess compound to drip into the liquid line or flow around the bottom edge of the pipe threads.

When the line pressure decreases enough, the spring force closes the valve disc back against the orifice stopping further discharge.

**MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT**

Safety relief valves are not repairable. **Do not attempt to adjust these valves in the field.**

**WARNING**

Test any valve that has fully opened (popped) to determine if it is within the allowable start-to-discharge pressure setting. **Replace all valves determined not within the correct pressure setting range.** Relief valve start-to-discharge and reseat pressures may be lower if the valve has fully opened (popped).

Some relief valve installations require periodic testing or replacement, such as those required by DOT, NFPA #58, NFPA Pamphlet 59 (LP-Gas Utility Plants) and ANSI K61.1. Regularly inspect all relief valves for visible damage, dirt, corrosion, missing raincaps, paint inside outlet, tampering, etc. Immediately retest or replace the valve if any of the above noted conditions is evident or questionable.

The discharge side of the relief valve body must be kept free of dirt, water and other foreign matter which can lodge against or otherwise damage the valve disc. Such conditions can prevent the valve from opening. Replace valves when this occurs.

The manufacturer precisely sets relief valves to the correct start-to-discharge setting; **never attempt field repair of a relief valve.** Since the disc in a relief valve is subject to normal deterioration, Marshall Excelsior Co. recommends replacement of relief valves in 15 years or less. Earlier replacement of the valve is appropriate under severe service conditions.