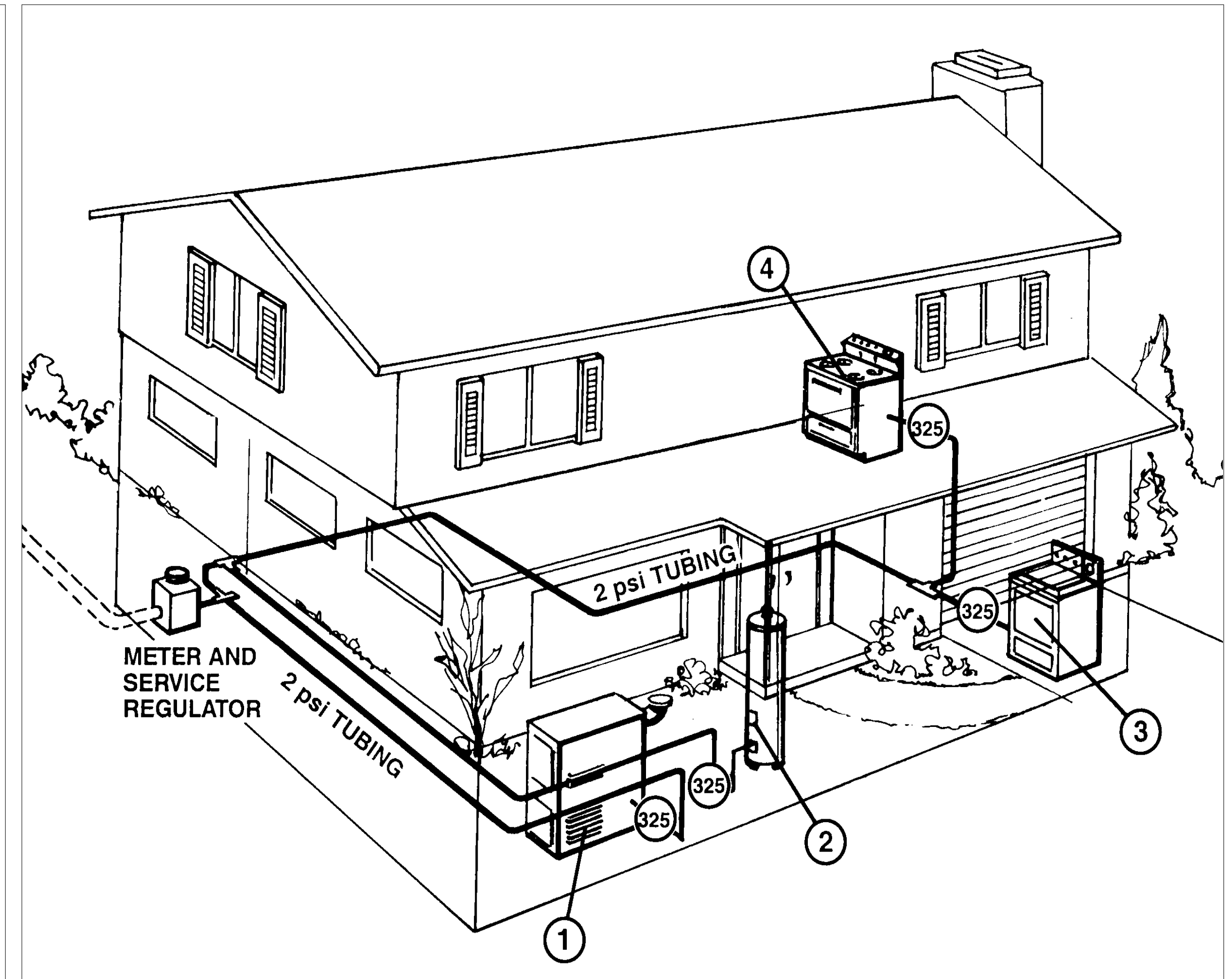


- ❑ Street gas pressure is reduced to 2 psi – 5 psi using a utility supplied gas service regulator.
- ❑ The service regulator is located in an area where it can be vented to the outdoors.
- ❑ The gas is distributed throughout the structure using copper tubing or CSST to each gas appliance.
- ❑ The distribution pressures are greater than the inlet pressure of the gas appliance pressure regulator.
- ❑ An intermediate (line) regulator is used to reduce the pressure to within the rated inlet pressure range of the gas appliance regulator while operating and to maintain a reduced pressure during non-operating periods.
- ❑ The tubing or CSST can be sized to allow for significant pressure drop. The minimum operating inlet pressure to the line regulator should be approx. 1 psi when the appliance(s) are operating.
- ❑ Typical 2 – 5 psi piping systems use one line pressure regulator for each appliance or one line pressure regulator serving multiple appliances that are in close proximity to one another.





## Line Pressure Regulators are Certified to ANSI Z21.80/CSA 6.22:

- ❑ Class I: Reduces natural gas service regulator pressures (2, 5, or 10 psi) or LPG 2 psi service regulator pressure to appliance operating rated inlet pressures (1/2 psi or less).
- ❑ Class II: Reduces natural gas service regulator pressure (5 or 10 psi) to 2 psi or less.
- ❑ Line pressure regulators rated for inlet pressures in excess of 2 psi and capable of an outlet pressure of 1/2 psi or less shall be provided with an independent means to limit the downstream pressure to 2 psi maximum in the event of failure of the regulating system mechanism.
- ❑ Line pressure regulators with separate overpressure protection devices shall be factory assembled and supplied into the field as a unit.



325-3L



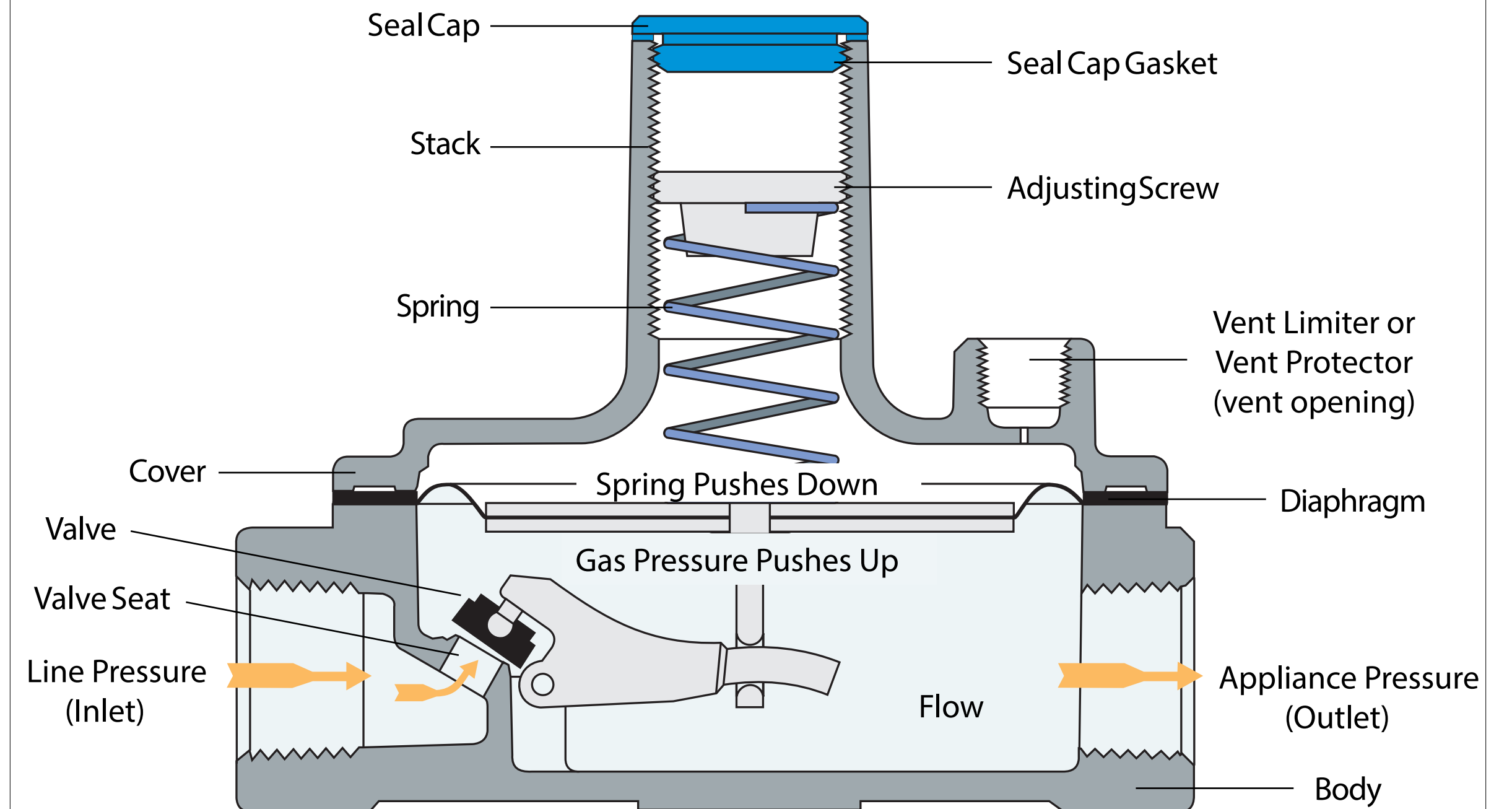
325-7AL



325-5L with OPD 48

## Line Pressure Regulators are Designed for Dead-End Lockup:

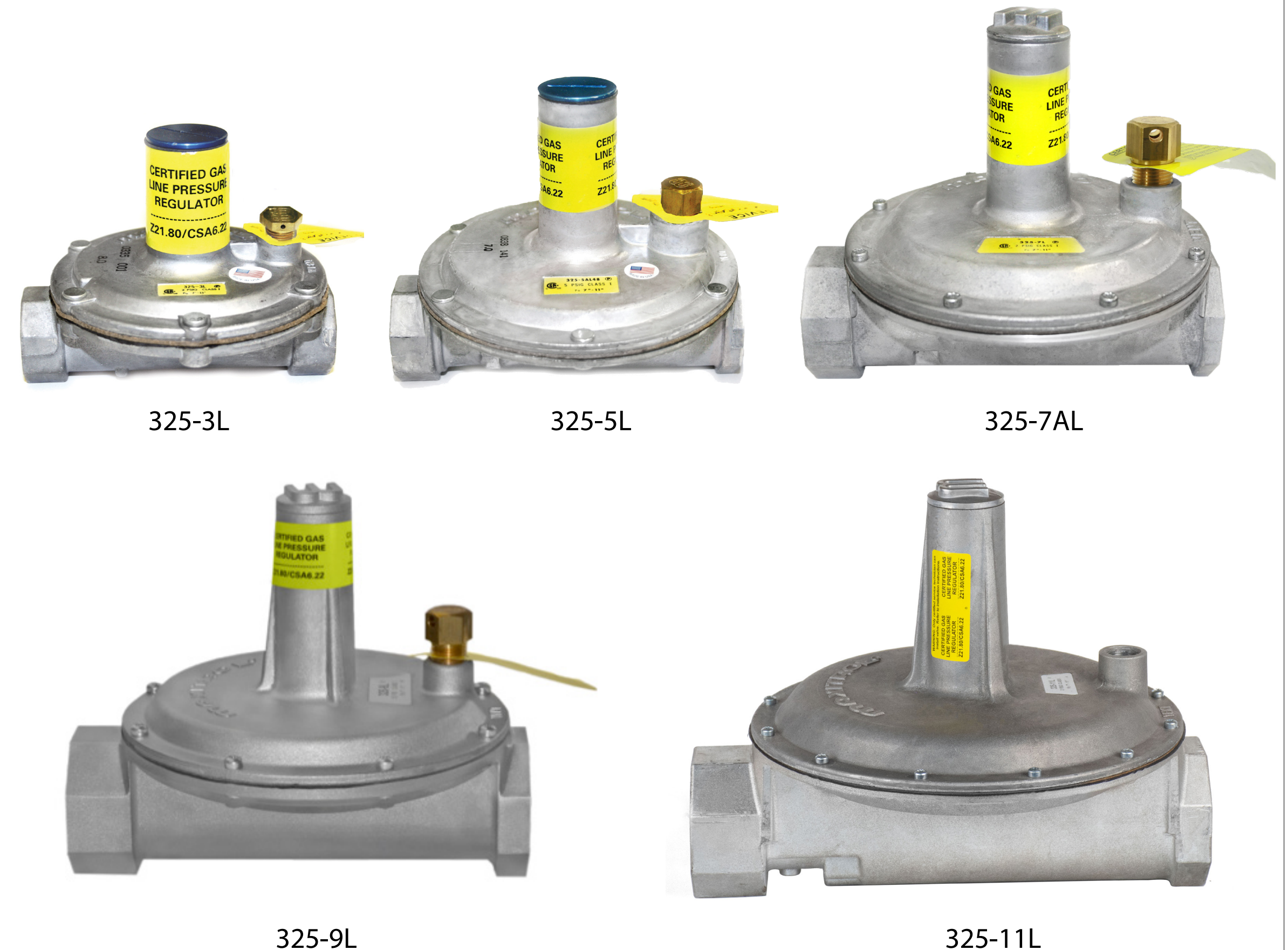
- When an appliance shuts off, gas pressure downstream of the regulator attempts to equalize with upstream gas pressure.
- As the outlet pressure increases and begins to exceed the set point pressure, the regulator assumes its fully closed position (this is true for all Maxitrol regulators).
- Further increases in downstream pressure over set point pressure increases the valve to valve seat sealing force.
- Regulators capable of dead-end lockup stop inlet to outlet pressure equalization and maintain outlet pressure slightly above set point pressure under static conditions.



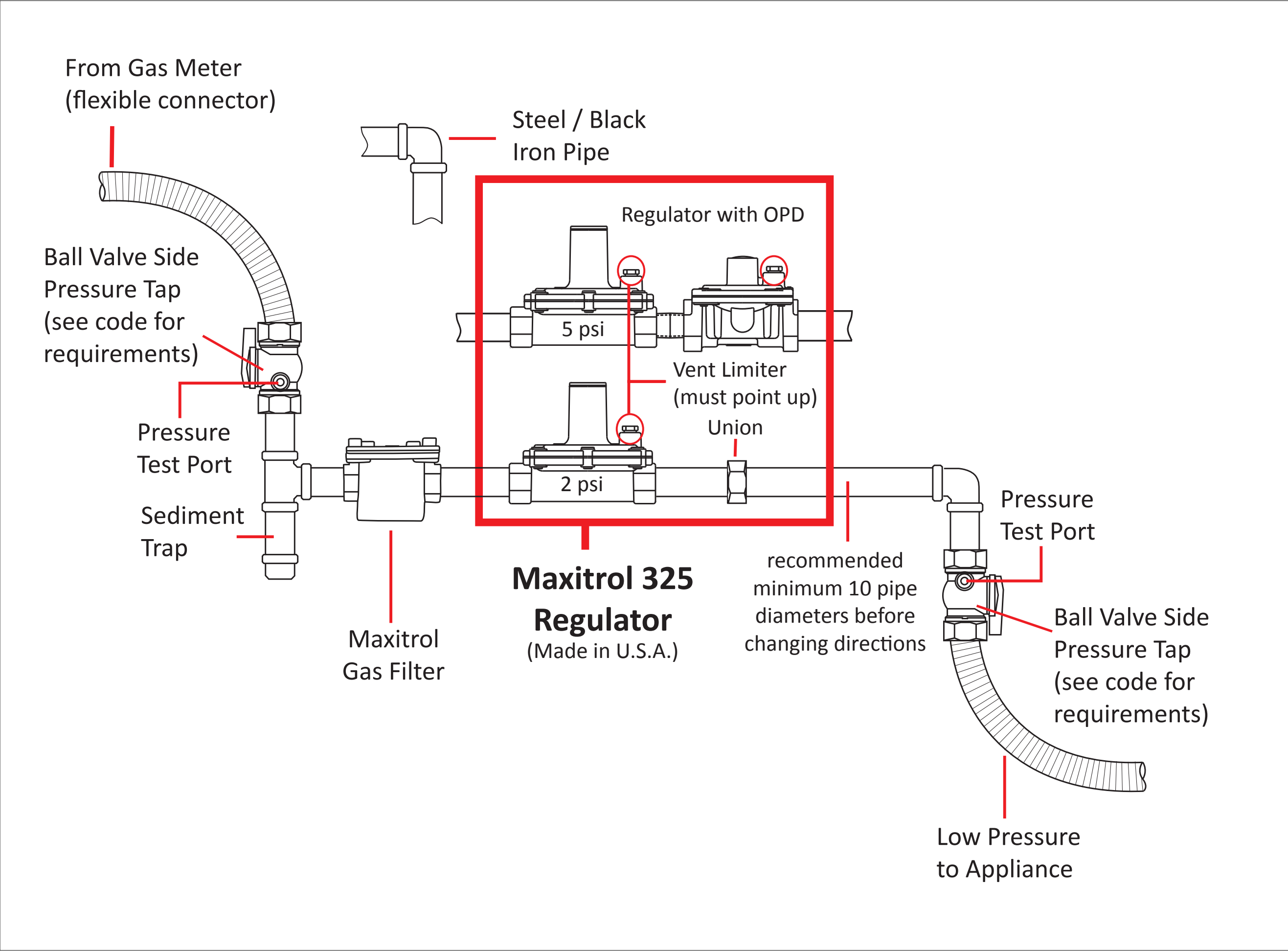


## Line Pressure Regulator Dead End Lockup Characteristics:

- ❑ Class I: Lockup pressure is 150% of initial operating outlet pressure or the initial operating outlet pressure plus 5" w.c., whichever is greater.
- ❑ Class II: Lockup pressure is 150% of initial operating outlet pressure.
- ❑ NOTE: To allow the regulator to assume its normal lockup pressure, it is important to have a gradual increase in supply pressure. Whenever initially introducing or restoring the gas supply to the line pressure regulator, open the manual valve very slowly in the line supplying the line pressure regulator.
- ❑ NOTE: If the regulator is undersized, incorrectly placed into a service, improperly oriented, or mounted too far from the appliance, a higher than desired lockup pressure can occur. This may result in the appliance's automatic valves not being able to open until upstream pressure is relieved.



Refer to National and Local Codes for Requirements





## Maxitrol's Imblue Technology®

- ❑ Increases corrosion resistance and provides extra protection against the elements for regulators used in outdoor applications. "B" model regulators have Imblued housing and seal caps.
- ❑ Is great for coastal regions. Salt air can cause rapid corrosion on regulators if they are not protected.
- ❑ A smart option for regulators used on outdoor pool heaters and waste water treatment plant applications.



When ordering be sure to specify Imblue Technology® by including suffix "B" in the part number.