Type C404-32 Internal Valves

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.

Fisher equipment must be installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with federal, state, and local codes and Fisher instructions. The installation in most states must also comply with NFPA No. 58, and ANSI Standard K61.1.

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

The internal valve must be closed except during product transfer. A line break downstream of a pump may not actuate the excess flow valve. If any break occurs in the system or if the excess flow valve closes, the system should be shut down immediately.

Introduction

Scope of Manual

This manual covers instructions for the Type C404-32 internal valves and the manual, cable, or pneumatic actuators for the valve.

Description

The C404-32 is typically used on the inlets and outlets of transport truck tanks and large stationary storage tanks. They can also be installed in-line. Designed for propane, butane, or NH_3 at ambient temperatures, the valves can be used on other compressed gases, but the user should check with the factory to make sure the valve is suitable for the particular service.

The following accessories for the C404-32 are also covered:

Type P313 – Latch/remote release mechanism that permits remote valve closure. The valve is opened manually.

Figure 1. *Type C404-32*

Factory type number with the P313 installed is C404M32.

Type P312 – Pneumatic cylinder that allows remote opening and closing of the valve. Factory type number with the P312 installed is C404A32.

Type P314 – Cable assembly for connection from the valve's operating lever to a cable control.

Type P315 – Remote release handle that permits valve closure from a remote point.

Specifications

The Specifications table lists specifications for C404-32 internal valves.

DOT Internal Self-Closing Stop Valve Requirement— U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations 49CFR§178.337-8(a)(4) require each liquid or vapor discharge outlet on cargo tanks (except for cargo tanks used to transport chlorine, carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid, and certain cargo tanks certified prior to January 1, 1995) to be fitted with an internal self-closing stop valve. Fisher's "C" series internal valves comply with the internal self-closing stop valve requirement under the DOT regulations.

Installation

Internal Valve

Coat both sides of the spiral wound gaskets with Dow Corning #111 silicone grease or equivalent. A 4-inch (DN 100) 300 lb. (136 kg) ANSI RF flange with a modified

D450053T012

Specifications

Body Size and End Connection Style
Inlet: 4-inch (DN 100) 300 lb. (136 kg) ANSI RF Modified Flange (5 7/8-inch (149 mm) diameter bore)
Outlet: 4-inch (DN 100) 300 lb. (136 kg) ANSI Flange

Maximum Allowable Inlet Pressure
400 PSIG (27,6 bar)
WOG

Excess Flow Springs
340, 400, 600, 800, or 1,000 gpm
(1,287, 1,514, 2,271, 3,028 or 3,785 lpm)

Material Temperature Capabilities
-20° to 150° F (-28,9 to 65,6° C)

Body Material
Stainless Steel

Approximate Weight
50 lbs. (22,7 kg)

bore (see figure 2) must be installed in the tank. Special stud bolts, furnished with the valve, are assembled into this flange. The internal valve and the pump or piping flange can then be installed as shown in figure 3.

The screen should be removed if the valve is to be used for both filling and withdrawal service or for filling alone. Filling with screen installed is not recommended.

A hydrostatic relief valve does not need to be installed adjacent to the valve since the internal valve automatically relieves excessive line pressure into the tank.

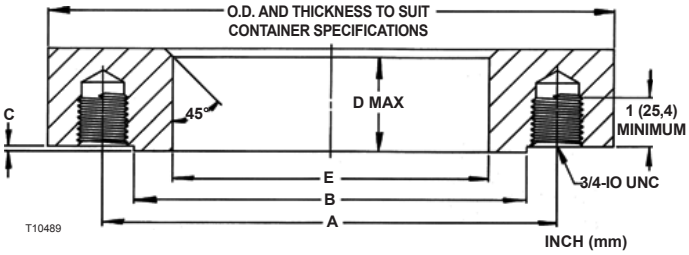
Keep piping from the valve outlet to the pump full size and as short as possible with a minimum of bends. Reduction in pipe size to suit smaller pump inlets should be made as close to the pump as possible using forged reducers (swage nipples) or venturi tapers rather than bushings. This assures minimum flow resistance and efficient pump operation.

The operating linkage must allow the operating lever to move from the fully closed position to within 2° of the full open position. The linkage should not apply strong force to the lever past the full open position or the valve could be damaged.

If the valve is also used to provide excess flow protection, the flow rating of the piping, fittings, pump, valves, and hose on both the inlet and outlet of the internal valve must be **greater** than the flow rating of the integral excess flow valve within the internal valve. If branching or other necessary restrictions are incorporated in the system which reduce the flow rating to less than that of the excess flow valve rating, the internal valve will not give excess flow protection.

Selectively Filling Manifolded Tanks

Fisher internal valves provide positive shut-off only in one direction, from out of the tank to downstream of the valve. The internal valves are designed to allow gas to flow into a tank when the downstream line pressure exceeds tank pressure. If you want to selectively fill one or more of the other tanks in a tank manifold system, you must place a positive shut-off valve downstream of the internal valve, otherwise, all tanks will be filled at the same time and at about the same rate.



FLANGE 300 LB (136 kg) ASA	A–BOLTING			B RF	C RF	D	E	MATING FLANGE O.D.
	DBC	NO.	SIZE					
4 (101)	7.88 (200)	8	3/4 (19,1)	7 (177)	0.06 (1,52)	1.56 (39,6)	5.88 (149)	10 (254)

Figure 2. *Tank Flange Dimensions, Inches (mm)*

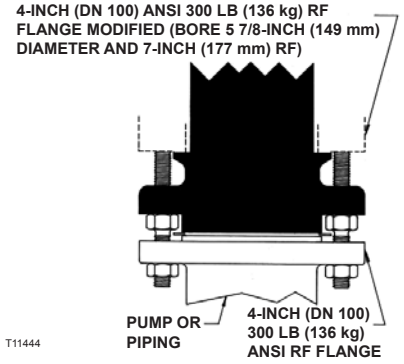


Figure 3. *Valve Installation Schematic*

Actuators

Type P314 – On C404-32 valves, insert the cable through the hole in the operating lever until the fuse link portion fits tightly in the hole, see figure 4. Make sure the cable is run through the slotted portion of the operating lever.

A remote operating handle, such as those manufactured by Allegheny or Wheaton, is attached to the other end of the P314 cable. Since the remote operating system for the valve is extremely important, it must be installed to

conform to applicable codes. DOT MC-331, for example, most generally applies for trucks; refer to the most recent revision of this code. Any control system requires thermal protection (fuse links) at the valve, at the remote control point, and – if necessary – near the hose connections.

Rotate the valve's operating lever by hand to the position shown in figure 4. In this position the valve's cam is just contacting the valve stem, and the cable can be attached to the remote operating handle. Check to see that the valve closes properly and that the operating lever returns to its original position. There should be a little slack in the cable.

Type P312 –If the pneumatic cylinder has not been factory installed (C404A32), remove the cable type operating lever by driving out the roll pin. Remove the four cap screws and the face plate. Attach the collar to the stub shaft as shown, and secure the bracket and cylinder to the valve body with the four bolts furnished with the kit, see figure 8.

Type P312 or C404A32 must be operated by at least 60 psig (4,13 bar) air or nitrogen; maximum cylinder pressure is 250 psig (17,2 bar). On trucks with air brakes, the Fisher air actuation hook-up can be used to operate the valve, refer to Form MCK-1009 or MCK-1011. For P312 piping used on bulk tanks see the section on P312 piping.

Type P313 and P315 –If the P313 manual operating lever and release mechanism has not been factory installed (C404M32), remove the cable type operating lever by driving out the roll pin. Remove the four cap screws and the face plate. After attaching the collar to the valve's stub shaft, bolt the bracket and mechanism to the body, see figure 9.

To install Type P315 remote release handle on C404M32s, refer to the schematic installation drawing in figure 5. The hook-up may require two P315s (refer to MC-331) and enough pulleys to keep the cable away from the tank. The cable must be taut for proper operation. Pulling the P315 handle allows the manual operating lever to return to the closed position. Fusible links in both the P313 and P315 melt if exposed to fire, permitting the valve to close.

When closing the C404M32 manually, grasp the lever firmly and pull down. At the same time pull back on the cable eyelet attached to the release mechanism as the manual lever is pulled downward and then allow the lever to move upward.

WARNING

Since there is strong spring force on the operating lever, avoid getting in the way of lever if it slams to the closed position. The lever should not be allowed to slam to the closed position except in emergency situations, as repeated slamming may damage the valve and operator.

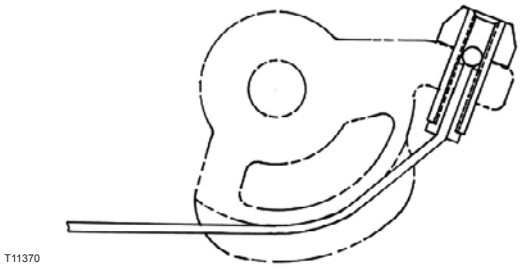


Figure 4. *Type P314 Cable Attachement*

Excess Flow Operation

The internal valve contains an excess flow function, or "integral excess flow valve", that will close when the flow exceeds the flow rating established by Fisher. Fisher's integral excess flow valve installed on a bobtail truck or transport can provide protection against the discharge of hazardous materials during an unloading operation of a bobtail truck or transport in the event that a pump or piping attached directly to the internal valve is sheared off before the first valve, pump, or fitting downstream of the internal valve, provided that the cargo tank pressure produces a flow rate greater than the valve's excess flow rating.

Likewise, if the internal valve is installed on a stationary tank or in the related downstream piping system, the integral excess flow valve can provide protection against an unintentional release of hazardous materials in the event that a pump or piping attached directly to the internal valve is sheared off before the first valve, pump, or fitting downstream of the internal valve, provided that the flow of product through the internal valve reaches the rated flow specified by Fisher.

EXPLOSION HAZARD

Restrictions incorporated in the discharge system of a bobtail truck or transport or of a stationary tank (due to pumps, pipe and hose length and dimensions, branching, elbows, reductions in pipe diameter, or a number of other in-line valves or fittings), low operating pressure as a result of ambient temperature, or a partially closed valve downstream from the integral excess flow valve, can restrict the rate of flow through the internal valve below the level necessary to actuate the integral excess flow valve. Therefore, DO NOT USE the excess flow function of the internal valve for the purpose of providing protection against the discharge of hazardous materials in the event of a rupture of hose or piping at a point in the discharge system downstream from the first valve, pump, or fitting downstream of the internal valve.

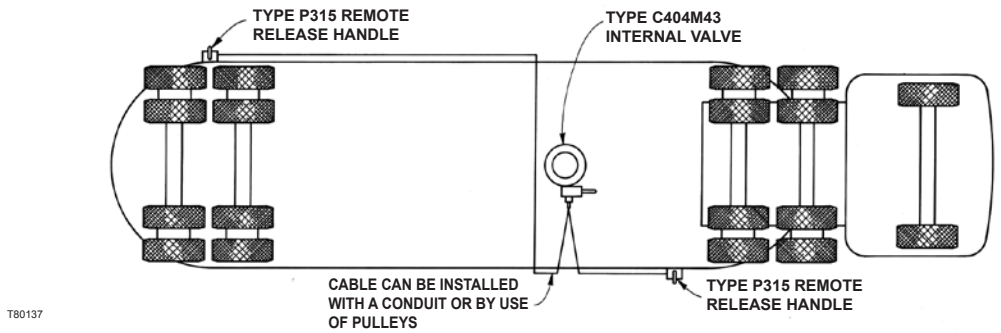


Figure 5. *Type P315 Installation Schematic*

The internal valve is designed with an internal bleed feature for equalization of pressure. After the integral excess flow valve closes, the leakage through the bleed must be controlled or a hazard can be created. For this reason the operator must be familiar with the closure controls for the internal valve and must close the internal valve immediately after the integral excess flow valve closes.

Failure to follow this warning could result in serious personal injury or property damage from a fire or explosion.

DOT Passive Shutdown Equipment Requirement— DOT regulations 49CFR§173.315(n)(2) require certain cargo tanks transporting propane, anhydrous ammonia and other liquefied compressed gases to be equipped with passive emergency discharge control equipment that will automatically shut off the flow of product without human intervention within 20 seconds of an unintentional release caused by complete separation of a delivery hose. The design for each passive shut-down system must be certified by a Design Certifying Engineer (DCE) and all components of the discharge system that are integral to the design must be included in the DCE certification. The DCE certification must consider any specifications of the original component manufacturer.

In the case of downstream ruptures in hose or piping, a variety of operating conditions routinely encountered during an unloading operation restrict the rate of flow through the integral excess flow valve and make such a valve unsuitable to serve as the means of passive shut-down required under 49CFR§173.315(n)(2). Such variables include restrictions incorporated in the discharge system (due to pumps, pipe and hose length and dimensions, branching, elbows, reductions in pipe diameter, or a number of other in-line valves or fittings), low operating pressure as a result of ambient temperature, or a partially closed valve downstream from the excess flow valve. Due to the variety of conditions, in the case of a hose separation, that can restrict the rate of flow below the level necessary to activate the excess flow valve, the integral excess flow function of Fisher's "C" series internal valves or "F" series excess flow valves cannot be used to satisfy the passive shut-down equipment requirement under/in 49CFR§173.315(n)(2). Also, a Design Certifying Engineer cannot include the integral excess flow valve of a Fisher "C" series internal valve or "F" series excess flow valve as a component of the discharge system in any DCE certification under 49CFR§173.315(n)(2).

EXPLOSION HAZARD

DO NOT USE the excess flow function incorporated into Fisher "C" series internal valves or "F" series excess flow valves to satisfy the passive shutdown equipment requirement in 49CFR§173.315(n)(2). DO NOT include the excess flow function incorporated into Fisher "C" series internal valves or "F" series excess flow valves in a DCE certification under 49CFR§173.315(n)(2). The cargo tank manufacturer must install some other equipment that satisfies the requirement for passive shutdown capability under 49CFR§173.315(n)(2).

Failure to follow this warning could result in serious personal injury or property damage from a fire or explosion in the event of an unintentional release of product during an unloading operation.

Operation

Since the C404-32 is most often used on transport trucks, the following procedure applies to that type of application.

1. Always open the internal valve before starting the pump and before opening the valve on the pump outlet.

2. Normally leave the pumping system "wet" to avoid repeated drying of the seals and to reduce time in opening the internal valve. Drain the piping only when codes or safe operating practices require.

3. If piping is dry or at lower pressure than the tank, open the internal valve only about halfway for a few seconds so that line pressure can equalize before fully opening the operating lever. The valve may not equalize if the operating lever is moved to the fully open position.

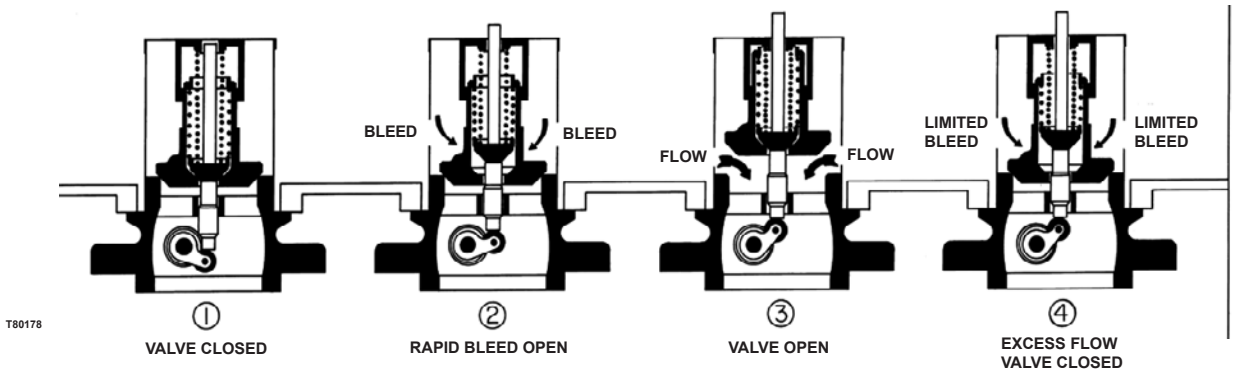


Figure 6. *Operational Schematic*

4. Avoid flow surges which could close the built-in excess flow valve. If the valve should "slug" shut, stop the pump, close the nearest downstream valve, and move the lever to mid-position to speed equalizing until the valve opens. There will be an audible click when the valve opens.

5. Always leave the valve closed except when transferring product.

6. All valves should be completely open when pumping. (Throttling type valves could prevent the excess flow valve from closing when required.)

7. The operator must always be aware of where the remote closure controls are located and know how to operate the controls if any emergency requires valve closure.

Troubleshooting

Internal Valve Will Not Open –This could be due to leakage downstream, engaging the pump too soon or from excessive wear in the internal valve. If excessive volume is in the downstream system, a longer time is required to equalize the pressures (tank and downstream) before the pump can be engaged. To determine if the valve pilot seat is opening, install a gauge downstream of the valve, operate the valve actuator; if pressure does not build up to the tank pressure, the valve pilot seat is not open. This test should be done with pump off. If the pilot is not opening, it may be plugged with dirt or some internal part may be broken. If by operating the lever manually it can be rotated past the fully open position, there is something wrong internally and the valve must be disassembled.

Premature Valve Closure –An improperly connected operating lever which doesn't fully open the valve (see the "Installation" section) is the first thing to look for. This condition could also be caused from engaging the pump too soon, sudden lines surges, or an underrated excess flow spring. The trouble could stem from a valve that has its inlet port obstructed.

Internal Valve Will Not Close –Most frequently due to a faulty or sticking actuator. Before disassembling the valve, check the actuator mechanism to see that it works freely by disconnecting it from the valve lever and cycling it several times. Also, operate the valve lever manually. If it sticks in the open position, the packing and bushings should be replaced which should free the operating mechanism if the valve does not have internal damage.

Low Flow Capacity –Too small or long downstream piping might be being used. Other possibilities include a plugged screen or strainer, some restriction downstream system, or a bypass valve sticking in the open position. The bypass valve could also be set too low and be opening prematurely. Check for high differential pressure across the internal valve to determine if it is at fault. If the valve is open, there should never be over 5 or 6 psig (0,35 or 0,41 bar) differential across the valve.

Principle of Operation

Refer to the schematic drawing, figure 6. In view #1, the valve is held closed by both tank pressure and the valve's closing spring. There is no leakage past the resilient seats in the poppet to the valve outlet.

The valve is opened by moving the operating lever to approximately mid-point in its 70° travel (view #2). This allows the cam to place the rapid equalization portion of the valve stem in the pilot opening, permitting a larger amount of product to bleed downstream than if the operating lever were moved to the full open position. When tank and downstream pressure are nearly equal after a few seconds, the excess flow spring pushes open the main poppet (view #3) and the operating lever can be moved to the full open position.

If tank pressure is greater than the valve's outlet pressure, the main poppet will remain in the closed position. If valve outlet piping is closed off by other valves, however, product bleeding through the pilot will increase until it nearly equals tank pressure and the main poppet opens.

Note

The main poppet will not open if valve outlet piping is not closed off so that the outlet pressure can approach tank pressure.

Once the main poppet opens, a flow greater than the valve's excess flow spring rating or a sufficient surge in

flow forces the main poppet closed against the excess flow spring (view #4). The pilot valve allows a small amount of product to bleed, but much less than view #2 where the rapid equalization portion of the stem is placed in the pilot opening. When the operating lever is moved to the closed position, the valve closes completely and seals tightly (view #1).

Maintenance

CAUTION

Do not use these internal valves if they leak, fail to work properly or have been damaged or have missing parts. Prompt repairs should be made by a properly trained serviceman . Continued use without repair can create a hazardous or injurious situation.

A simple preventative maintenance program for the valve and its controls will eliminate a lot of potential problems.

Fisher recommends these steps be conducted once a month. Also refer to the Department of Transpostation (DOT) CFR 49 Sections 180.416 and 180 Appendix A and B which specific monthly maintenance and inspection tests for cargo tank service internal valves and their actuation controls.

1. Inspect the operating lever to see that it moves freely and smoothly. Also examine the stub shaft bonnet nuts for leakage using a soap solution. If there is leakage, the bonnet packing will have to be replaced. A sticking lever indicates mechanism wear or trapped dirt. This could mean the need for new shaft seals, shaft bushings or stem bushings.

2. Check for tight closure of the seat discs. Any detected leakage, which is normally caused by disc wear or dirt, scale or debris embedded in the disc, requires that the internal valve be removed from service and repaired. Repair most often requires the replacement of valve discs. To check for leakage:

a. Close the internal valve and exhaust downstream pressure. Close the first valve downstream from the internal valve, and note any pressure build-up, using a pressure gauge, between the closed valve and the internal valve. If piping is cold, allow it to warm to ambient temperature.

b. Refer to CFR 49 Section 180 Appendix B for Meter Creep Test Methods.

3. All operating controls should be inspected, cleaned and oiled. The controls should be checked to see that they fully open–but not over-travel–the internal valve operating lever and work freely to close the valve.

4. Standard construction internal valves must be removed if the container is to be steam cleaned. Heat can damage the valve's seats and seals.

5. Standard construction internal valves are not designed for water service. Immediately after a container is hydrostatically tested, remove all water and allow the container to thoroughly dry out.

Disassembly

WARNING

Tank pressure must be released before removing the valve from the container. Failure to do so could result in personal injury.

Numbers in parenthesis refer to key numbers in Figure 7.

To Replace Packing

1. Remove the operating lever assembly from the stub shaft (key 4).

2. Drive out the pin (key 7) holding the cam (key 6A) to the stub shaft and slide the stub shaft out of the body.

3. Remove the face plate (key 16) by taking out four screws (key 17). The guide (key 13), packing (keys 10, key 2) can then be removed.

4. Besides the packing, the liner bushing (keys 3 and 14) and the O-ring (key 15) should be replaced. Also check the TFE washer (key 5) and replace it if necessary.

5. A new face plate (key 16) is furnished with the packing kit so that the packing and the guide (key 13) can be pressed into the body when reassembling.

6. Reassemble in reverse order. Replace cap screw (key 17) using 25 to 30 foot-pounds torque.

7. Make sure the operating lever can move freely after the new parts are installed. Conduct a leak test under pressure with a soap solution.

To Replace Seat Discs and Seat Ring

1. Unscrew the six flange screws (key 29) holding the valve cage (key 28) and seat ring (key 82) to the body (key 1). Remove the cage from the body.

2. The seat ring can be examined and replaced if necessary. Replace the O-ring (key 83). Be careful reinstalling the seat ring so as not to damage the O-ring. Lubricate the O-ring with Magna-Lub G before attempting to replace the seat ring.

3. To replace the seat discs (keys 19 and 20), remove the bolts (key 22) holding the disc retainer (key 21) to the disc holder (key 18).

4. Examine both seat discs and replace if necessary.

5. Reassemble in reverse order using 10 to 15 foot-pounds torque to install the disc retainer bolts (key 22) and 4 to 5 foot-pounds torque on the six flange screws (key 29).

P312 Piping For Bulk Storage Installation:

There are numerous piping arrangements using single or multiple internal valves, in one or more tanks. The following suggests possible piping schematics to operate C404-32 internal valves mounted with P312 Pneumatic actuators. Other piping arrangements could be used as each installation may have different requirements. Consult your local, state and federal codes for each installation.

General Instructions

Remove the two shipping plugs from the P312 cylinder "Exhaust" and "Supply" ports.

Use a good grade of pipe compound on all pipe fittings and connections.

Thermal Release

A 212°F (100°C) Fuse Plug, such as Fisher Part Number T1033699982, should be installed in one end of a pipe "T", located at the supply port on the P312 cylinder and on the "Cylinder" port of the actuating and emergency valves per the appropriate piping schematics. The fuse plug will exhaust supply pressure if fire impinges on the fuse plug and allow the internal valve to close by exhausting supply pressure.

Restricting Orifice in Supply Line

Install a restricting orifice, #50 Drill (0.070 inch (1,78 mm) diameter) in the supply line leading to the actuating valve. This will limit flow to the system so when a fuse plug opens, the system will exhaust faster than the incoming supply source.

Exhaust Port Protection

All exhaust ports in the hand valves and on the Exhaust Port of the P312 cylinder must be protected from plugging, freezing, or any other inadvertent closure if no pressurized piping is installed to aid in cylinder closure. A Fisher Y602 Series vent assembly should be installed in the P312 cylinder exhaust port. If exhaust piping is used, it should be installed and piped to a protected location and the Y602 Series vent assembly installed on the end of the exhaust piping. The Y602 vent should be pointed down to prevent plugging or closing the exhaust port.

Select the Y602 vent style and size that fits the application and piping size.

WARNING

All exhaust ports, on the P312 cylinder and on the hand valves, must be protected so that they do not become plugged with insects, ice, pipe fittings, etc. A plugged exhaust port will not let the internal valve(s) close.

Piping Schematics

There are either 3 or 4 small plumbing schematics for components within each installation. These smaller plumbing schematics are:

1. Plumbing at the actuator valve,

2. Plumbing at the emergency valve,

3. If using more than 1 internal valve in the system, plumbing for operating valves, and

4. Plumbing at the P312 cylinder on the internal valve.

CAUTION

Some smaller plumbing schematics are used in different systems and are plumbed slightly different depending upon the system. Be sure to use the correct plumbing for your system.

Installations with multiple internal valves (on a single or multiple tanks) closed by return pressure, See Figure 10.

1. See Figure 11 to plumb the actuating valve,

2. See Figure 12 to plumb the emergency valve, and

3. See Figure 13 to plumb the operating valves,

4. See Figure 14 to plumb the P312 cylinder on the internal valve.

Installations with a singular internal valve closed by return pressure, See Figure 15.

1. See Figure 11 to plumb the actuating valve,

2. See Figure 12 to plumb the emergency valve, and

3. See Figure 14 to plumb the P312 cylinder on the internal valve.

Installations with multiple internal valves (on single or multiple tanks) closed by internal valve force and no external return pressure to the P312 exhaust port, See Figure 16.

1. See Figure 11 to plumb the actuating valve,
2. See Figure 12 to plumb the emergency valve, and
3. See Figure 17 to plumb the operating valves,
4. See Figure 14 to plumb the P312 cylinder on the internal valve.

Installations with a singular internal valve closed by internal valve force and no return pressure to the P312 exhaust port, See Figure 18.

1. See Figure 11 to plumb the actuating valve,
2. See Figure 12 to plumb the emergency valve, and
3. See Figure 14 to plumb the P312 cylinder on the internal valve.

Parts Ordering

When corresponding about this equipment, always reference the type number found on the nameplate. A Replacement Parts List MCK-1173 (D450064T012) is available for the valve. When ordering replacement parts, reference the complete 11-character part number of each needed part.

Parts List

Type C404-32 Internal Valve (figure 7) T80202

Key	Description
1	Body
2	Bushing
3*	Liner Bushing
4	Stub Shaft
5	Washer
6	Cam Assembly
6A	Cam
6B	Roller
6C	Clevis Pin
6D	Cotter Pin
7	Clevis Pin
8	Packing Spring
9	Washer
10*	Male Adaptor
11*	Packing Ring (3 required)
12*	Female Adaptor
13	Packing Follower
14*	Liner Bushing
15*	O-Ring
16	Stuffing Box Plate
17	Cap Screw (4 required)
18	Disc Holder

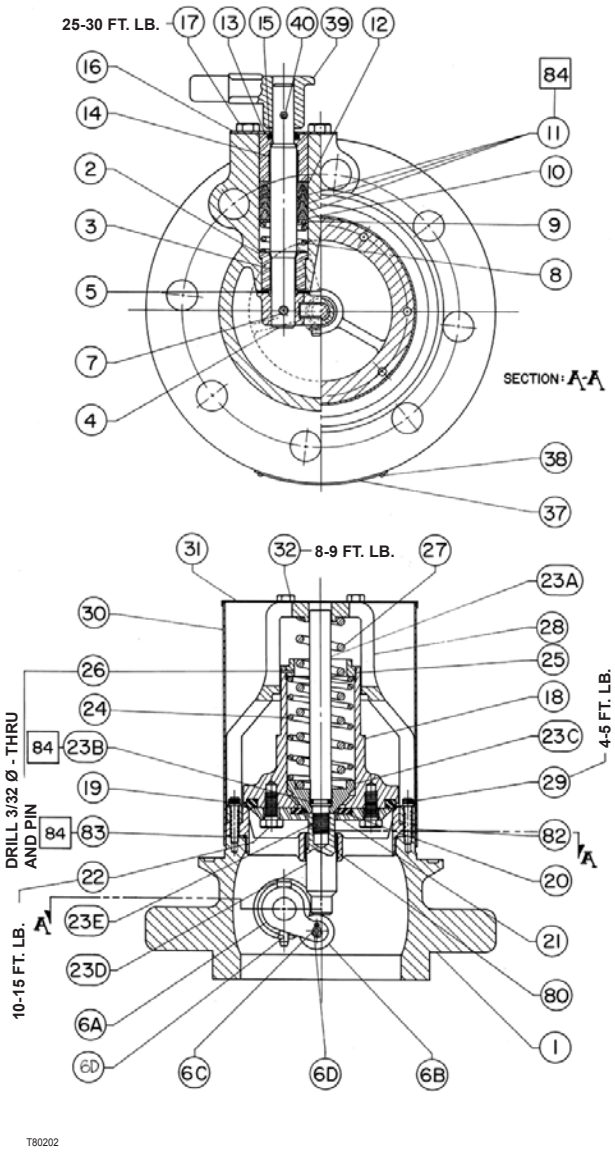


Figure 7. *Type C404-32*

Key	Description
19*	Disc
20*	Disc
21	Disc Retainer
22	Cap Screw (4 required)
23	Stem Assembly
23A	Upper Stem
23B*	O-Ring
23C	Plug
23D	Lower Stem
23E	Groove Pin
24	Excess Flow Spring
25	Retainer
26	Roll Pin
27	Main Spring
28	Valve Cage

* Recommended spare parts

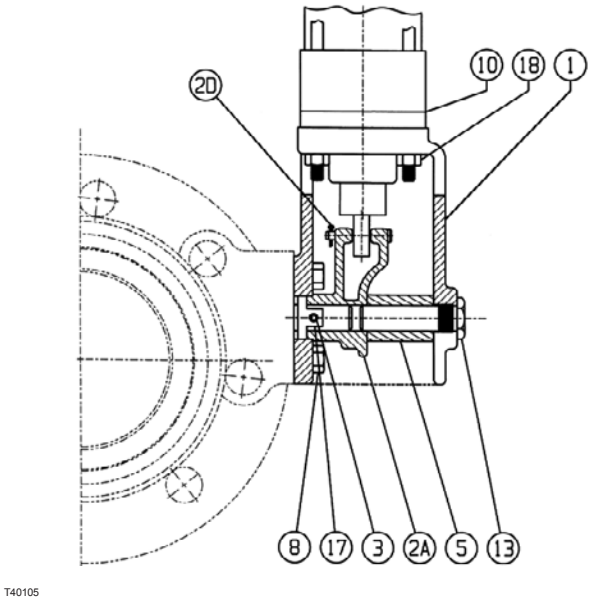


Figure 8. *Type P312*

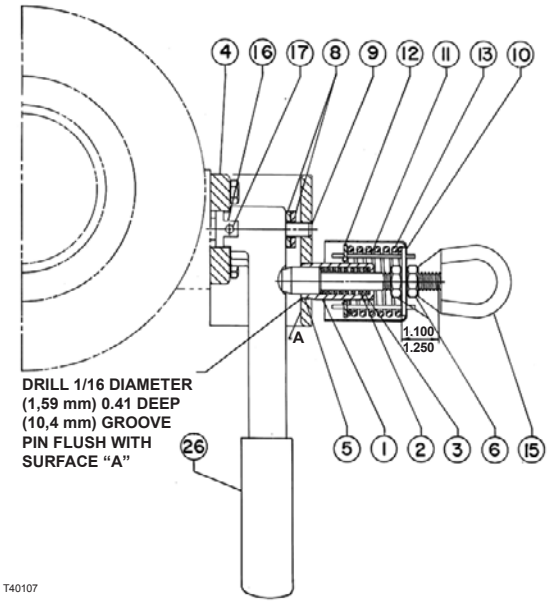


Figure 9. *Type P313*

Type C404-32 Internal Valve (figure 7) T80202 (continued)

Key	Description
29	Flange Screw (6 required)
30	Screen
31	Retainer
32	Cap Screws (3 required)
37	Namplate
38	Drive Screw (2 required)
39	Pulley
40	Roll Pin
80	Liner Bushing
82	Seat Ring
83*	O-Ring
84	Apply Magna-Lub G

Type P312 Air Cylinder (figure 8) T40105

Key	Description
1	Mounting Bracket
2	Lever Assembly
2a	Lever
2b	Roller
2c	Pin
2d	Cotter Pin
3	Roll Pin
5	Spacer
8	Cap Screw
10	Air Cylinder
12	Rod End
13	Pin
17	Collar
18	Nut

Type P313 Latch/Remote Release (figure 9) T40107

Key	Description
1	Stem Guide
2	Spring
3	Plunger
4	Bracket
5	Groove Pin
6	Nut (2 required)
7	Lever
8	Washer (2 required)
9	Roll Pin
10	Washer
11	Fusible Link (4 required)
12	Washer
13	Spring
14	Cover
15	Eye Nut
16	Collar
17	Roll Pin
18	Cap Screw (2 required)
26	Handgrip
29	Capscrew

* Recommended spare parts

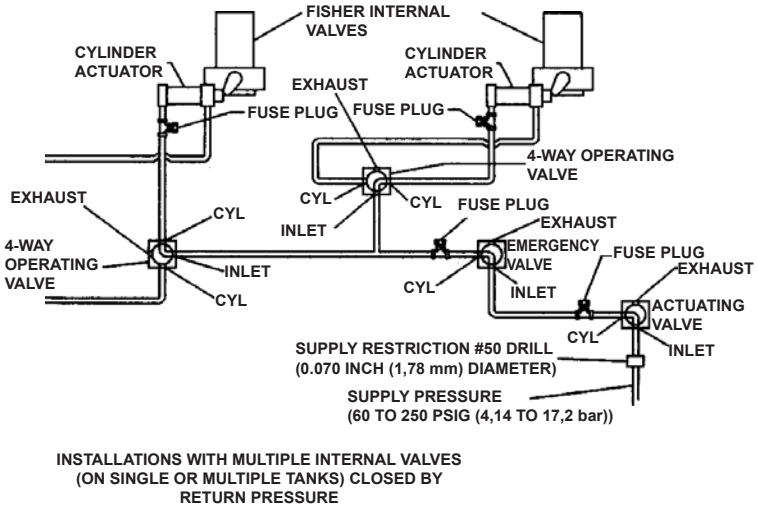
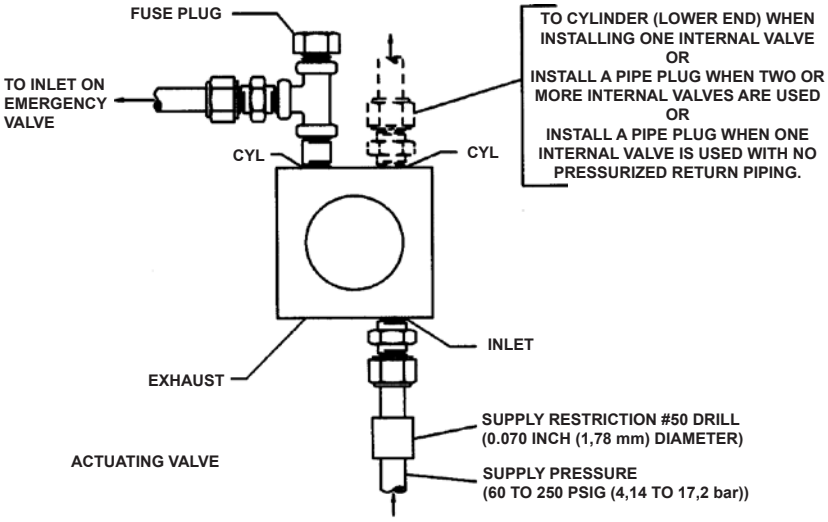


Figure 10.



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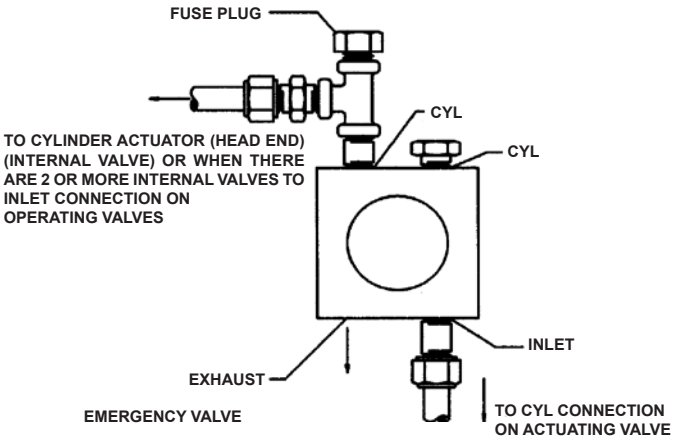

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Figure 12.

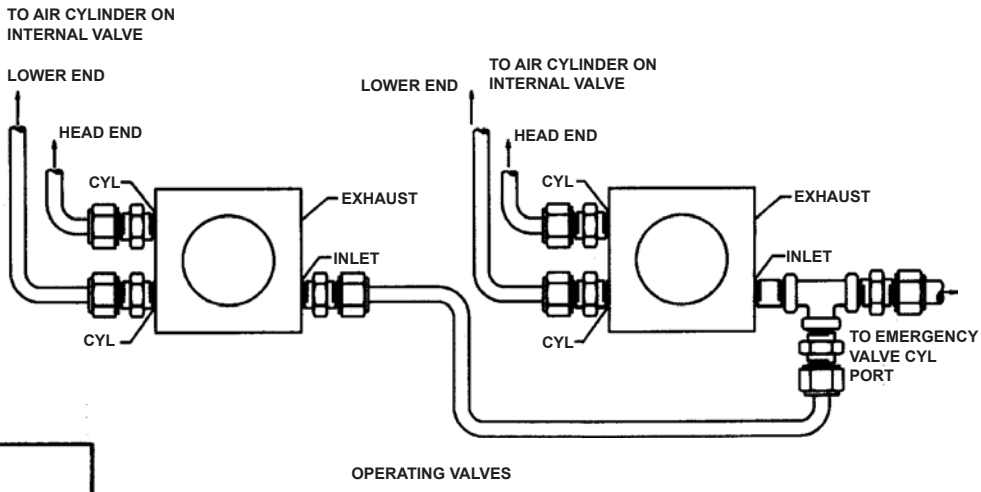
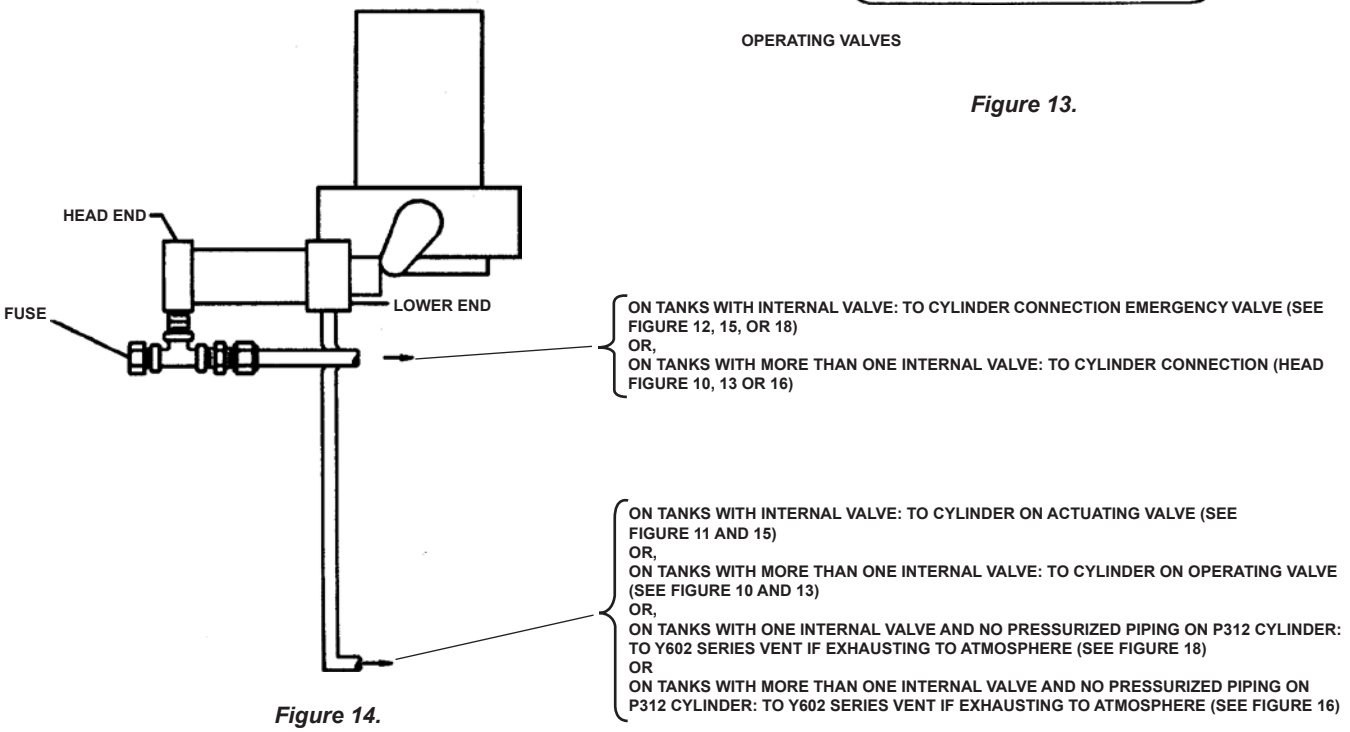


Figure 13.



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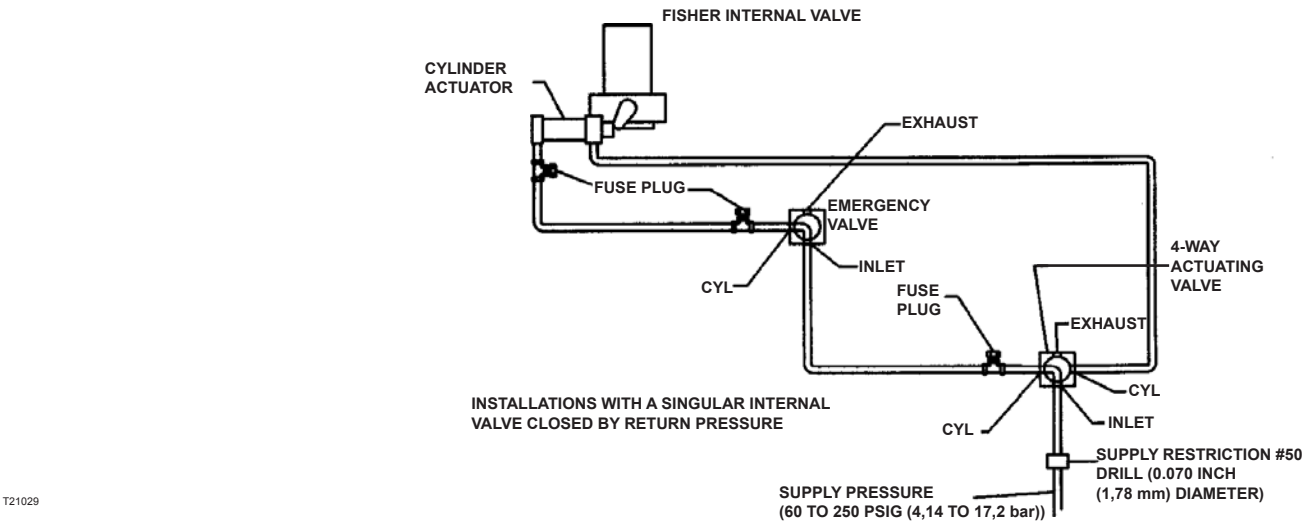
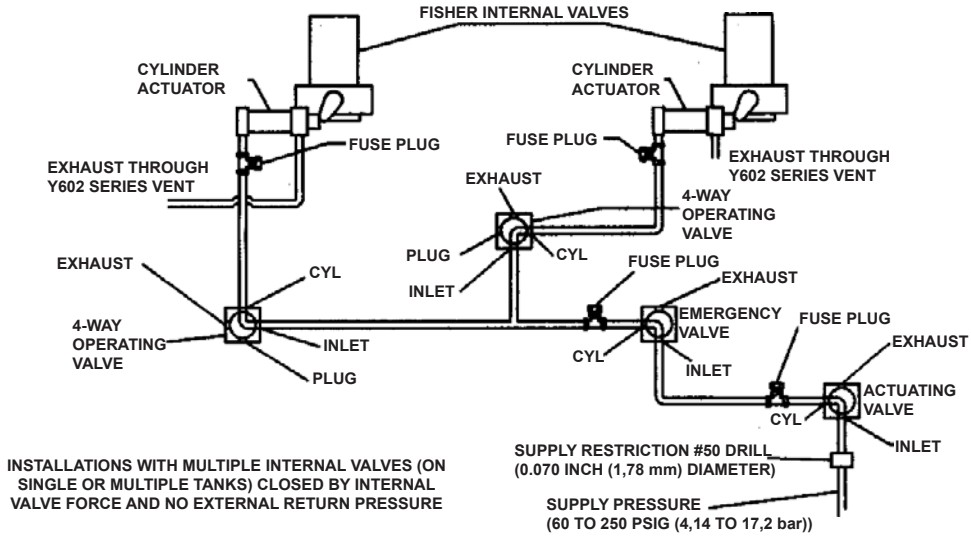


Figure 15.



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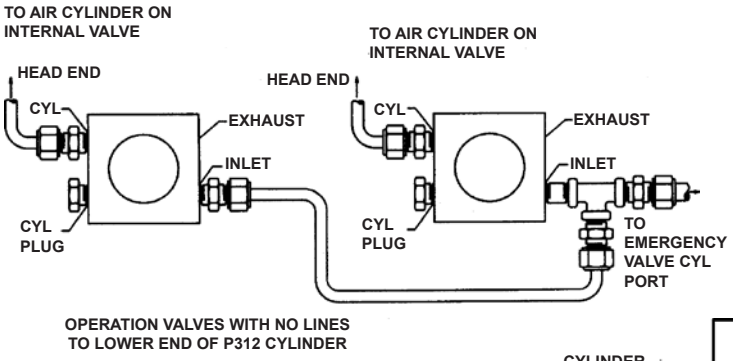

Figure 17.

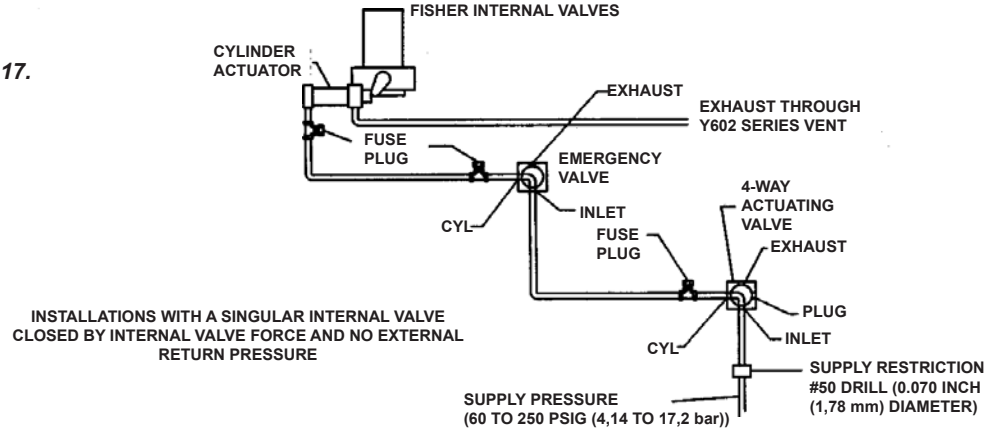

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Figure 18.

Emerson Process Management

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