

MODEL W-203-N2

- Max Inlet Pressure: 0-315 bar
- Delivery Pressure: 0-50 bar
- Weight: 1.5kg
- Model Available For: Nitrogen

FEATURES:

- Piston type construction
- Forged brass body for strength
- Economical and accurate
- Sintered metal filter to trap impurities
- Conformity with EN ISO2503



Nitrogen Regulators range output pressure can vary from as little as 800kpa up to 21000kpa

The ideal one for a Fire Extinguisher company to purchase is 5000kpa or below, and in most cases that would be the 50bar (5000kpa) one as shown above. (Not restricted to the brand as indicated).

The Following Should be in place.

- a. Risk assessment.
- b. SOP Standard Operation Procedure
- c. Regulator Maintenance Procedure
- d. On Going Training, and restricted use of pressurising equipment.

Duties of the employer

It is an **employer's duty** to protect the **health, safety** and welfare of their employees and other people who might be affected by their business. **Employers** must do whatever is reasonably practicable to achieve this. ... **Employers** have **duties** under **health and safety** law to assess risks in the workplace.

Duties of an Employee

Take reasonable care for the **health and safety** of others who may affected by their acts or omissions. Co-operate with anything the employer does to comply with OHS requirements. Not 'intentionally or recklessly interfere with or misuse' anything provided at the workplace for OHS.

Duties of the Management Representative (Fire)

It is the responsibility of the management representative to be fully conversant with the requirements and controls set out in this part of SANS 1475, and to ensure that all employees of the organization perform their duties in the **approved way**.

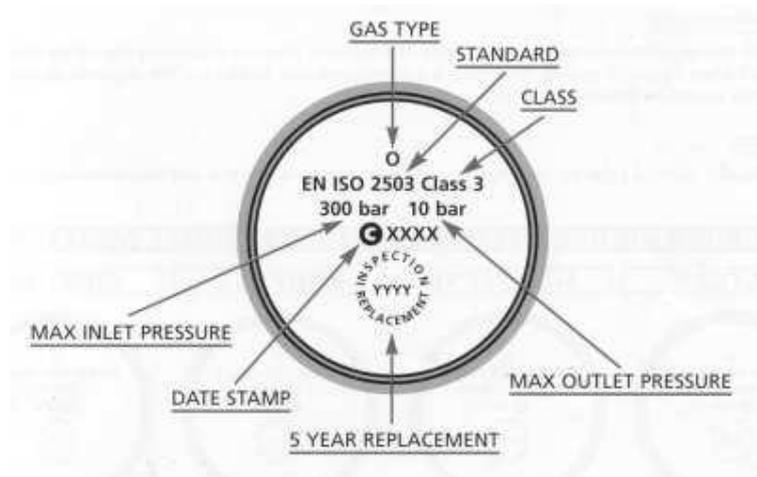
The management representative may delegate some of his or her responsibilities and the associated authority to other employees of the organization so that they can perform their duties more effectively.

Such delegation shall be in writing.

Delegation of responsibility and authority shall be based on demonstrated **knowledge, ability and Competence** in dealing with problems related to reconditioning.

Work instructions **shall** be prepared and issued for each operation involved in the reconditioning of fire extinguishers.

Regulator Markings



Multi-Stage Regulator

Replacement date is marked on the side of the regulator body.

Regulators

All BOC UK regulators are stamped with the recommended year of replacement, which is approximately six years after the year of manufacture. BOC Series 8500 laboratory regulators are stamped around the sand-blasted body of the regulator. Other BOC Series regulators will be stamped on the flat, sand-blasted body back





Table 1.1 provides a marking format for regulators.

Decade:	C = 1990 D = 2000 E = 2010 etc.												
Year:	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">0 = 0</td> <td style="width: 50%;">5 = 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 = 1</td> <td>6 = 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 = 2</td> <td>7 = 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 = 3</td> <td>8 = 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 = 4</td> <td>9 = 9</td> </tr> </table>	0 = 0	5 = 5	1 = 1	6 = 6	2 = 2	7 = 7	3 = 3	8 = 8	4 = 4	9 = 9		
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Manufacturing site:	S = Skelmersdale / Stone Cross A or F = <i>Another</i>												

What is the difference between a single-stage gas pressure regulator and a two-stage gas pressure regulator?

Single-stage gas pressure regulators reduce the cylinder pressure to the delivery pressure in one step, where a two-stage gas pressure regulator accomplishes the same thing with two stages of pressure reduction. This means that a single-stage regulator has to be adjusted to maintain a constant pressure as the gas in the cylinder is used, but a two-stage regulator does not. Two-stage regulators are typically used when more stability of operation is required and are often used in specialty gas applications, like gas chromatography.

USER MAINTENANCE:

Calibration

Pre-Check the regulator with your calibrated check gauge (better still have the gauge permanently fitted on the output side of the regulator). The output reading should be the same. If not take the regulator out of service, and return to manufacturer for repairs.

Marking Output Gauge

Mark the gauge with a red line to indicate a maximum pressure required for the task involved



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Additional Safety

Install a PRV pressure relief valve at a suggested maximum setting of 2000kpa to the outlet line

Leak Check

With the regulator under pressure, check all connections using soapy water. Shut down the gas source if you detect a leak, reduce atmospheric pressure and tighten or redo the connection.

Creep Test

Regulator creep is a phenomenon in which delivery pressure rises above the set point and occurs two ways:

- Changes to the motion of the regulator springs when gas flow is stopped
- Foreign material becoming lodged between the poppet and seat, preventing tight shutoff

Inert Purge

In order to maintain cylinder integrity and obtain optimum performance, ALL regulators should be purged. Alternating pressurizing and depressurizing of the regulator with purge gas helps eliminate internal dead pockets that tend to hold contaminants.

Overhaul

Remove all regulators from service periodically and contact the manufacturer representative to arrange for inspection and overhaul.

Replacement

Once the life expectancy of a regulator has been exceeded, it should be replaced to protect against unexpected failure.

Note: This document is extracts from manufacturers specifications and vary depending on the make

Presented By:	Date	Signature
Name: _____	_____	_____

NAME	SIGNATURE	NAME	SIGNATURE



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