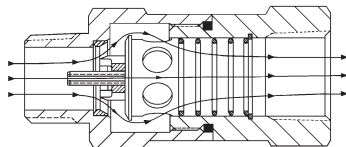
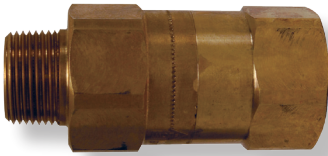




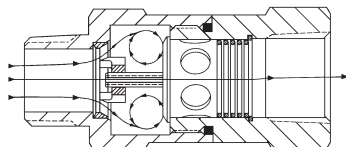
# Safety Check Valve

*Prevents dangerous hose whip on portable air compressors*

- also known as air fuse
- high flow
- controls excess air flow (SCFM) in only one direction however, permits flow in either direction
- not for use in applications where 100% of the available air is required, i.e. sand blast, pile driving rigs, expansion joint blow down pipes, etc.
- maximum working pressure: 250 PSI
- maximum temperature: 250°F
- functions efficiently at high discharge temperatures
- automatically senses change in air flow and shuts off the flow in the event of a surge in excess of valve flow rating thus preventing hose whip
- automatically resets after hose repair is made
- conforms to OSHA regulation 1926.302 (b) (7) requiring a safety device at the source of the air supply and at branch air lines.
- applications include temporary plant/factory air, construction sites, shipyards or utilities
- solid brass with stainless steel springs



Check Valve In Open Position



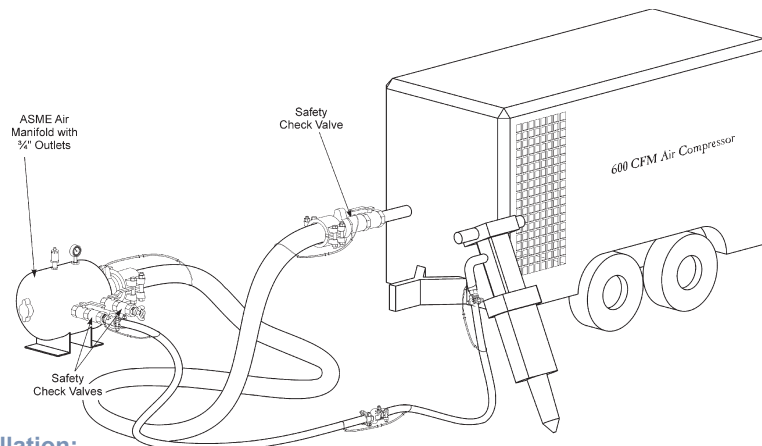
Check Valve In Closed Position

## Use:

- Safety Check Valves operate by using the pressure differential across the valve to operate the valve and spring assembly. The pressure differential is directly related to the flow of air through the valve.
- When the pressure differential is within the operating limits (below the cutoff flow) of the unit, the force on the valve exerted by the spring is greater than that caused by the pressure differential (see open position graphic below). The valve remains open and normal operation continues.
- When the pressure differential is above the cutoff limit, the force on the valve exerted by the pressure differential is greater than the force exerted by the spring, and the valve closes (see the closed position graphic to the left).
- After the repair is made, normal operation is automatically enabled when pressure across the valve equalizes through the bleeder hole.
- The valve spring size can be specified by determining the air flow during normal operation and by estimating the air flow if a failure or rupture occurs.

## Questions to ask when selecting a safety shut-off valve:

1. What is the hose ID size you are using?
2. What is the operating pressure of the compressor, in PSI?
3. What is the SCFM of your compressor? (printed on the side of most air compressors)
4. How much air flow, in SCFM, does the tool(s) require?
5. What is the maximum air flow possible, in SCFM, through your air hose, at the end of the length of the hose? Contact Dixon for recommendations if the hose length is over 100'.



## Installation:

A safety shut-off valve should be placed immediately after the air control valve and before the hose on a compressor, and after each discharge port on a manifold (see drawing above).

### Sizing the safety shut-off valve:

1. The safety shut-off valve NPT size must be the same as the nominal I.D. size of the air line on which it is used. *Note: Never increase or decrease the hose size from the compressor to the tool or from the compressor to the manifold.*
2. One safety shut-off valve must be used on each hose outlet from the manifold.
3. To avoid nuisance cut-off's, the shut-off valve selected should have a cut-off range of 110% of the maximum anticipated air flow to the tool, or tools, to be used.
4. The maximum SCFM of the supply side air line must be above the cut-off range of the valve. The cut-off range of Dixon's shut-off valves is given at 90 PSI. To determine the cut-off range at other PSI's, use the formula or the sample numbers in the Cut-off Rate Chart below to find the flow rate multiplier. Multiply the flow rate multiplier by the numbers in the cut-off flow range column to find the cut-off range at your PSI.

$$\sqrt{\frac{\text{PSIG} + 14.7}{104.7}}$$

flow rate multiplier formula

### Safety Shut-off Valve Cut-off Rates at PSI's Other Than 90 PSI

Inlet pressure (PSI)	25	50	75	100	125
Flow rate multiplier	.62	.79	.93	1.05	1.16

### Operation:

Before starting the compressor the air control valve should be closed completely. When the compressor unloads, open the air control valve *very slowly*. Full port ball valves tend to work better than gate or butterfly type valves.

The air control valve must be fully open for the safety shut-off valve to work. Some portable air compressor manufacturers recommend start-up with the air control valve slightly open. In this case you may have to close the valve and reopen it slowly to the full open position, or wait for the safety shut-off valve to reset itself.

If the valve fails to operate despite meeting all conditions, check the hose line for obstructions or a hose mender restricting normal air flow.

NPT and Hose ID Size	Part #	Cut-off Flow Range (SCFM at 90 PSI)
1/4"	SCVL2	23-29
3/8"	SCVM3	39-47
	SCVS3	52-65
1/2"	SCVM4	70-78
	SCVS4	80-96
3/4"	SCVL6	72-88
	SCVM6	92-108
	SCVR6	112-128
	SCVJ6	132-148
	SCVS6	160-180
1"	SCVH6	180-200
	SCVL8	165-195
	SCVM8	220-260
	SCVS8	280-320
1-1/4"	SCVH8	310-340
	SCVL10	260-290
	SCVM10	300-340
1-1/2"	SCVS10	440-500
	SCVH10	570-630
	SCVL12	300-360
	SCVM12	470-530
2"	SCVS12	640-720
	SCVH12	750-830
	SCVL16	510-590
	SCVM16	725-825
3"	SCVS16	900-1050
	SCVH16	1100-1200
	SCVL24	1200-1400
	SCVS24	2400-2700
	SCVH24	2850-3050

### Dixon

800 High Street  
Chestertown, MD 21620  
877.963.4966  
Fax: 800.283.4966  
[dixonvalve.com](http://dixonvalve.com)



## HOSE COUPLING SAFETY

- Use Dixon couplings, retention devices and accessory products **only** for their intended service.
- All recommendations of the Hose Manufacturer, and the Coupling Manufacturer, must be employed with regards to **Size, Temperature, Application, Media, and Pressure** when selecting the components for a hose assembly.
- All finished hose assemblies should be tested in accordance with the Rubber Manufacturers Association recommendations.
- All hose assemblies should be thoroughly inspected prior to each use to ensure they are undamaged, and properly coupled.
- Use safety clips on couplings, and King Safety Cables on assemblies where required by the manufacturer, as well as State and Federal regulations. (OSHA regulations may be viewed in full on the OSHA website, [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov).)
- Under no circumstances should the assembly working pressure or working temperature exceed the working pressure or working temperature of the lowest rated component (coupling, clamp, ferrule, or hose).
- Call Dixon (800.355.1991) for advice on couplings, retention devices, and accessories for your application.