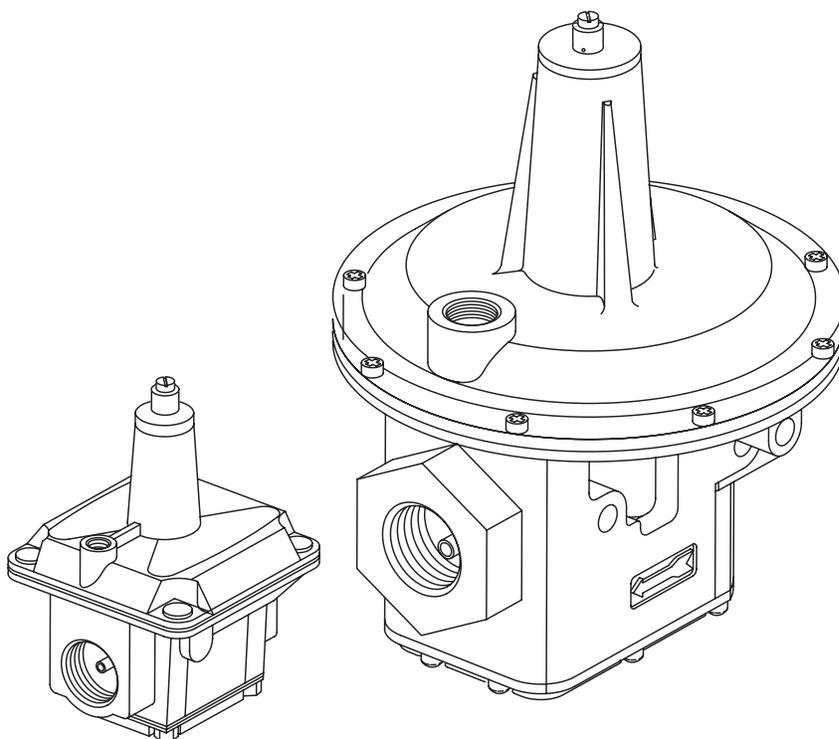


Eclipse

Ratio Regulators

ES Series
Version 1



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Document Conventions

There are several special symbols in this document. You must know their meaning and importance.

The explanation of these symbols follows below. Please read it thoroughly.



This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.



Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

Is used to address practices not related to personal injury.

NOTE

Indicates an important part of text. Read thoroughly.



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Introduction

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Product Description

The ES-Series Ratio Regulators are used in applications where gas to air proportional flow is required. The gas flow is controlled as a function of the air pressure through a loading line which connects into the top of the regulator. As the system air pressure increases, it forces the ratio regulator valve to open causing the outlet pressure to increase until the two pressures balance. As the load line pressure increases, the ratio of the outlet pressure to the load line pressure will be slightly less than 1:1.

The ratio regulators have a bias adjustment for varying the gas flow when setting the burner at low fire. It can be used to increase or decrease the gas flow resulting in gas rich or lean combustion. The adjustment is restricted in the gas rich direction therefore limiting the gas flow at zero air pressure.



WARNING

- **The ratio regulators are control valves only and cannot be used as gas shut-off valves.**

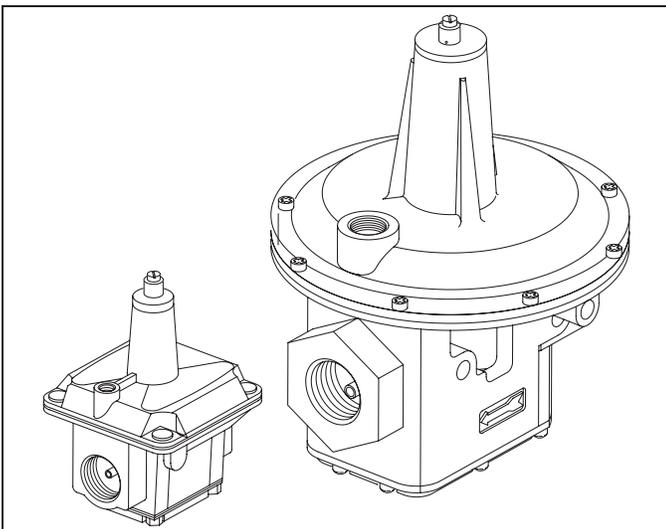


Figure 1.1. Ratio Regulators

Product Features

The ratio regulators are designed to optimize performance as ambient temperature and inlet pressure vary. Features include:

- UL recognized and CE approved for natural gas, propane, and butane.
- Valve seat design for consistent low fire repeatability.
- Balanced double diaphragm design allows regulator to operate over a wide range of inlet pressures while minimally affecting outlet pressure.
- Rugged die cast aluminum housing.
- Corrosion resistant internal components.
- Synthetic rubber diaphragms for excellent low temperature performance.
- Inlet pressure tap with connector (1-1/2", 2" & 3" NPT (Rp) models only).

Audience

This manual has been written for people who are already familiar with all aspects of a combustion system and its add-on components, also referred to as "the burner system".

The audience is expected to have had experience with the ratio regulator component of a burner system.

Purpose

The purpose of this manual is to make sure that the ratio regulator component of a burner system is used in a safe, effective and trouble free manner.

Safety

2

Important notices about safe ratio regulator operation will be found in this section. Read this entire manual before attempting to start the system. If any part of the information in this manual is not understood, contact Eclipse before continuing

Safety Warnings



DANGER

- Do not bypass any safety feature. Fires and explosions can be caused.
- Never try to use a ratio regulator that shows signs of damage or appears to be malfunctioning.

NOTICE

- This manual gives information for the use of these ratio regulators within their specific design purpose. Do not deviate from any instructions or application limits in this manual without written advice from Eclipse.

Capabilities

Adjustment, maintenance and troubleshooting of the mechanical parts of this system should be done by qualified personnel with good mechanical aptitude and experience with combustion equipment.

Operator Training

The best safety precaution is an alert and competent operator. Thoroughly instruct operators so they demonstrate an understanding of the equipment and its operation.

Replacement Parts

Order replacement ratio regulators from Eclipse only.

Specifications

Compatibility/Temperature Specifications

Compatible Gases	Ambient Temperature Range
Natural Manufactured Mixed Vaporized Liquified Petroleum LP Gas-Air Mixture	-40°F to 205°F (-40°C to 96.1°C)



- Below 32°F (0°C), the gas must be free of water vapor which could condense and freeze within the valve.

Model Specifications

Model	Part No.	Pipe Thread	Maximum Inlet Pressure ¹	Capacity ²
ES365	19997	3/4" NPT	1.0 psi	1,245 scfh
ES365M	19998	Rp 3/4	69.2 mbar	35.27 Nm ³ /hr
ES366	15939	1" NPT	1.0 psi	1,380 scfh
ES366M	19999	Rp 1	69.2 mbar	39.09 Nm ³ /hr
ES363	20312	1-1/2" NPT	5.0 psi	6,350 scfh
ES363M	20311	Rp 1-1/2	346.2 mbar	179.9 Nm ³ /hr
ES368	10315	2" NPT	5.0 psi	11,600 scfh
ES368M	19990	Rp 2	346.2 mbar	328.6 Nm ³ /hr
ES369	10316	3" NPT	5.0 psi	26,000 scfh
ES369M	19989	Rp 3	346.2 mbar	736.5 Nm ³ /hr

¹ Gas inlet pressure must be greater than the total of the outlet pressure plus the pressure drop across the regulator at the required flow.

² Capacity for natural gas (0.60 sg). When using propane or butane, divide capacity by conversion factors listed in Table 3.3.

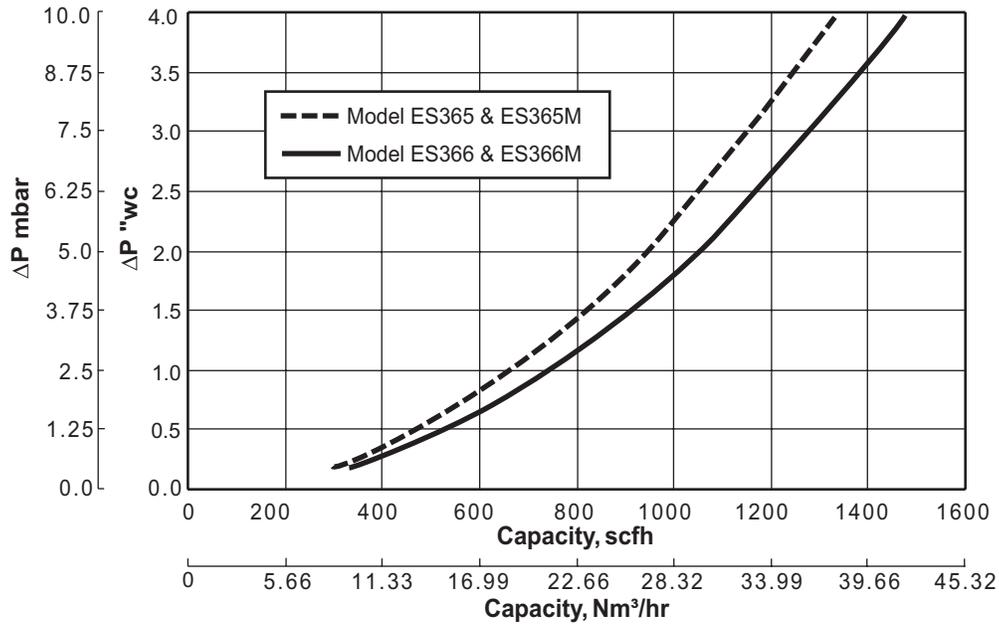


Figure 3.1. Flow vs Pressure Drop, 3/4" & 1" NPT (Rp) Models

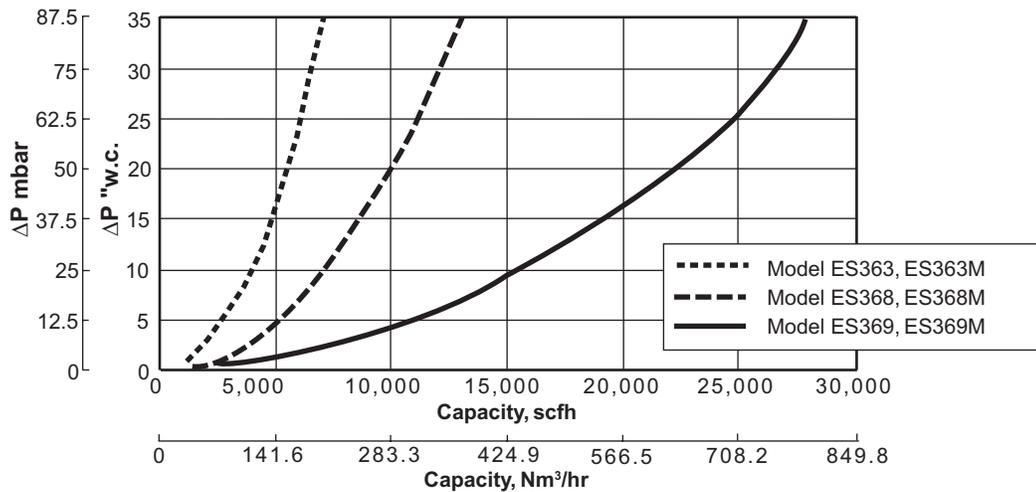


Figure 3.2. Flow vs Pressure Drop, 1-1/2", 2" & 3" NPT (Rp) Models

NOTE: Above graphs are for natural gas (0.60 s.q.). For propane or butane, multiply the gas flow by the factors listed below, to calculate the equivalent natural gas flow, then find the pressure drop from the previous graphs.

Table 3.3 Conversion Factors

Gas	Conversion Factor
Propane (1.5 s.q.)	1.58
Butane (2.0 s.q.)	1.82

Example: Find the pressure drop created by 15,000 scfh of propane through an ES369 ratio regulator.

1. Convert propane to the equivalent natural gas flow:
15,000 x 1.58 = 23,700 scfh
2. Plot the point where 23,700 scfh crosses the ES369 curve on the above graph.
3. Translate the intersection point back to the pressure drop axis.
4. The pressure drop at 23,700 scfh natural gas, equivalent to 15,000 scfh propane, is approximately 23.5" w.c.

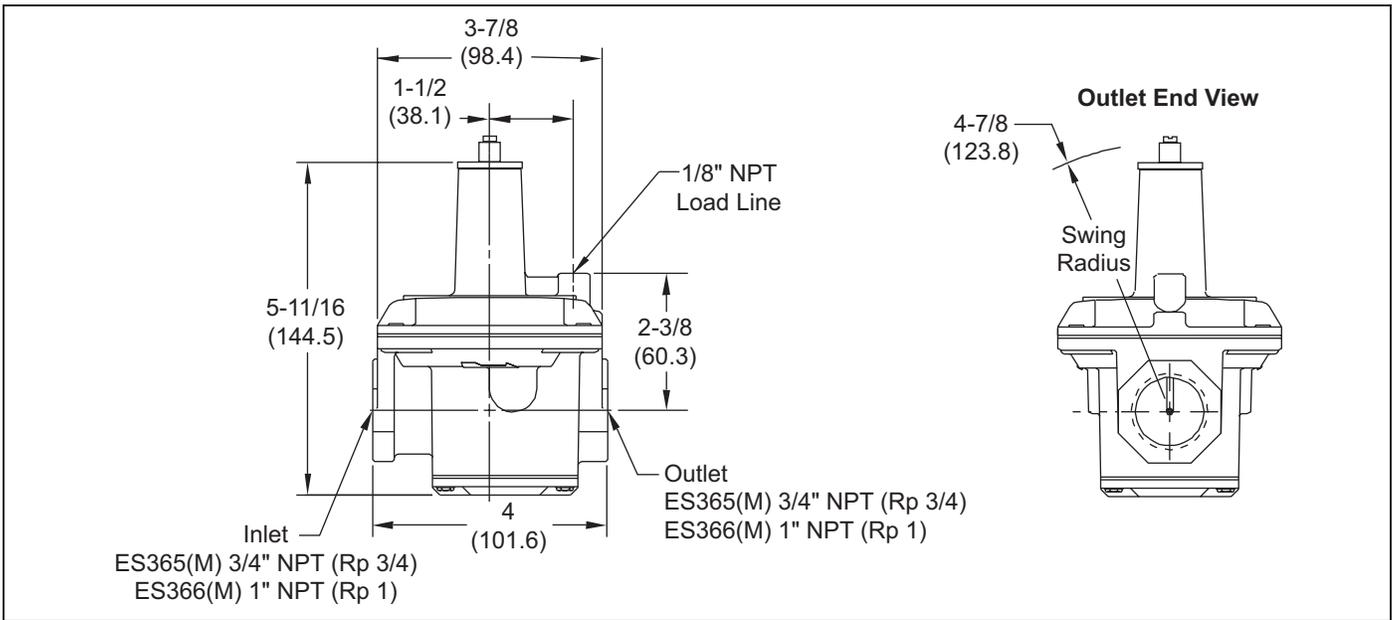


Figure 3.3. Dimensions in inches (mm), Models ES365 (M) & ES366 (M)

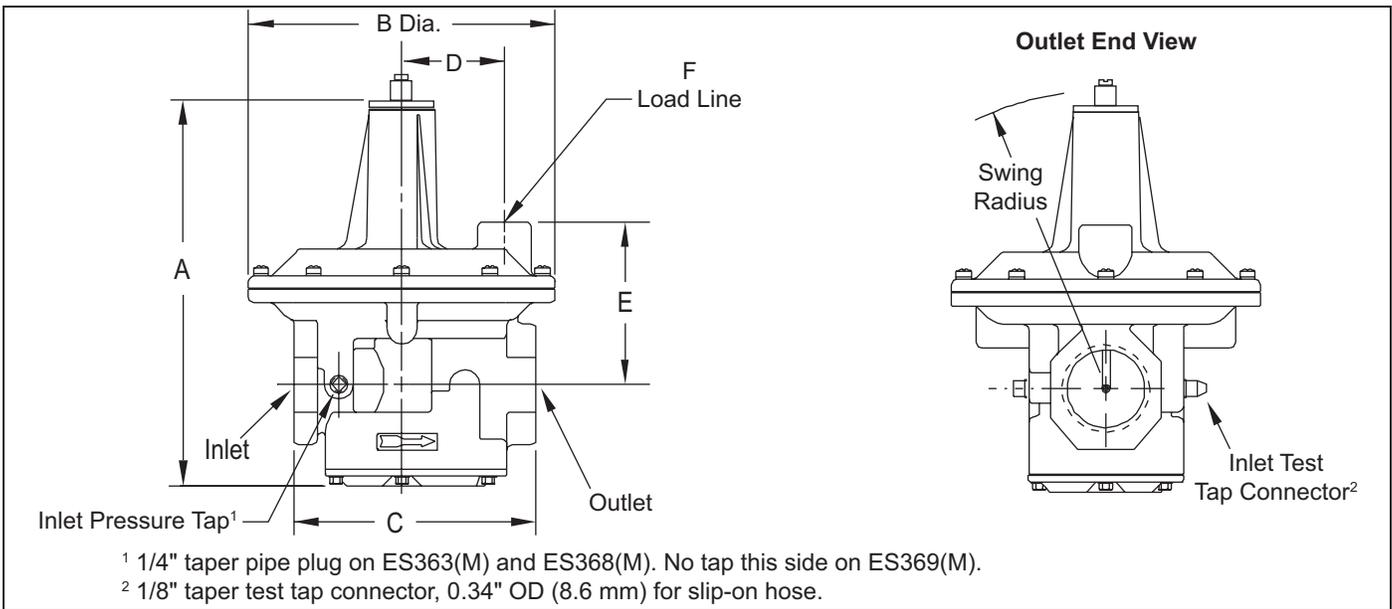


Figure 3.4. Dimensions in inches (mm), Models ES363 (M), ES368 (M) & ES369 (M)

Table 3.4								
Model	Swing Radius	Inlet/Outlet	A	B	C	D	E	F
ES363	6-3/16"	1-1/2" NPT	9"	7"	5-1/2"	2-3/8"	3-3/4"	1/2" NPT
ES363M	157.1 mm	Rp 1-1/2	228.6 mm	177.8 mm	139.7 mm	60.3 mm	92.2 mm	Rp 1/2
ES368	9-3/16"	2" NPT	11-1/4"	9-1/8"	7-5/8"	3-1/8"	4-5/16"	3/4" NPT
ES368M	233.4 mm	Rp 2	285.7 mm	231.7 mm	193.6 mm	79.3 mm	109.5 mm	Rp 3/4
ES369	13-1/4"	3" NPT	16-1/16"	13-7/16"	10-3/8"	4-7/8"	6-1/8"	3/4" NPT
ES369M	336.6 mm	Rp 3	407.9 mm	341.3 mm	263.5 mm	123.8 mm	155.5 mm	Rp 3/4

Design & Installation

4

Design

To select the ratio regulator best suited for a combustion system, several parameters need to be considered. The following steps identify those items that need to be considered when selecting a ratio regulator.

Ratio Regulator selection based on flow:

- Define the maximum gas flow required for the system.
- Identify the ratio regulator for that flow based on the capacities listed in Table 3.2 of the “Specifications” section.

Minimum inlet pressure calculation:

- Define the pressure drop through the ratio regulator based on the Flow vs. Pressure Drop curves (Figures 3.1 and 3.2) and conversion factors listed in the “Specifications” section.
- Calculate the pressure losses through components mounted between the ratio regulator and the burner.
- Define the gas pressure required at the burner.
- Calculate the minimum inlet pressure to ratio regulator by taking 125% of the sum between the ratio regulator drop, component drops and burner pressure.
- Verify that the inlet pressure is within the ratio regulator limit. If not, make the necessary changes to the ratio regulator or the upstream pressure control.



WARNING

- **Shut off gas supply before installing or removing the ratio regulator**

General Installation Information

- Gas flow through the ratio regulator must be in the direction of the arrow on the body.
- Make sure the gas is compatible per Table 3.1.
- Ambient temperature at the valve location must remain between 40°F and 205°F (-40°C and 96.1°C).
- The ratio regulator must be mounted with the spring tower in the vertical upright position.
- Allow clearance above the ratio regulator to allow access to the bias adjustment.
- Pipe ends are to be free of foreign material (excluding pipe dope) before connecting into the ratio regulator body.
- Do not use the ratio regulator to support adjacent piping.

Regulator/Pipe Connections

1. Remove the protective caps from the ends of the ratio regulator.
2. Apply a moderate amount of pipe dope to the male pipe threads only.

NOTE: Excessive pipe dope could contaminate the valve set thus affecting pressure regulation.



CAUTION

- **Regulator must be installed with spring tower pointing upward, with flow in the direction of the cast arrow on regulator body.**
3. Install the ratio regulator with the flow in the direction of the flow arrow on the body.
 4. When tightening the pipe into the valve body, hold the end of the regulator adjacent to that pipe.

5. Connect the air pressure loading line into the vent on the top of the ratio regulator. The ratio regulators can be adjusted to bias the gas outlet pressure relative to the combustion air pressure when setting low fire flows. Adjust the regulator as described below.

Gas Bias Adjustment

NOTE: Gas-rich adjustment is limited. If the spring adjustment will not produce the desired outlet pressure, make sure that the supply pressure is at least equal to the desired outlet pressure plus the pressure drop across the regulator at the required flow.

1. Set the burner air flow to low fire according to the instructions furnished with the burner.
2. Open the gas shut-off valves to allow gas flow to the burner. Ignite the burner.
3. Measure the fuel/air ratio using a flue gas analyzer, metering orifices or estimate the ratio from flame appearance. Use a screw driver to turn the adjusting screw clockwise to increase the outlet pressure or counterclockwise to decrease to outlet pressure.
4. Turn the combustion air to high fire and make sure the burners stay lit.

NOTE: Some models are equipped with a pressure tap on the upstream side. It is open when the screw inside the tap is unscrewed approximately 1/2 a turn.

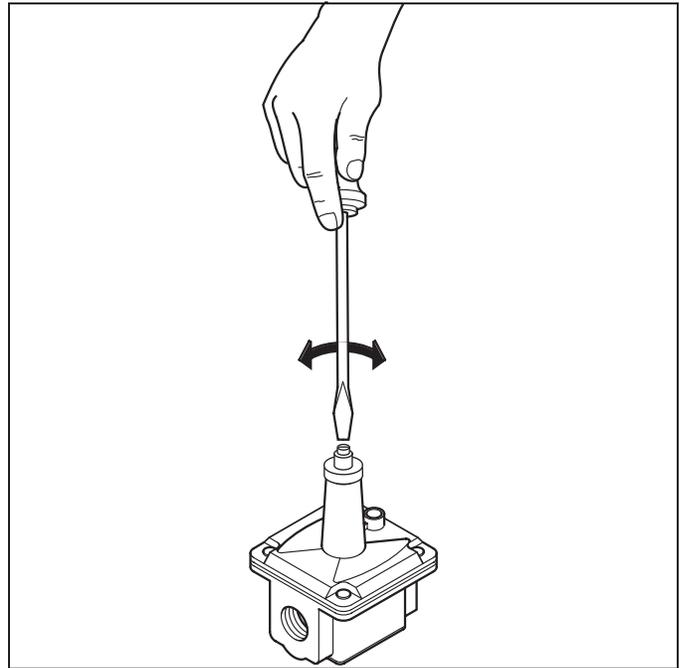


Figure 5.1. Adjustment of Outlet Pressure

NOTES



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