Types C403-24 and C404-24 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 C403-24 and Type C404-24 3-inch CL300 RF flanged internal valves.

Description

Type C403-24: The Type C403-24 double flanged internal valve is intended for special bobtail truck applications where the pump must be lowered to clear the truck frame or other obstacles. A shear section in the lower body permits the valve to shear off in the event of an accident, leaving the shutoff parts within the tank.

Type C404-24: The single flanged Type C404-24 internal valve is widely used on bobtail trucks with direct connected pumps. It can also be used on in-line applications.

Figure 1. *3-inch Flanged C400 Series*

Both type internal valves can also be used with transports and on stationary storage tanks. The valves can be operated by cable or with air.

Designed for use with Propane, Butane, or Anhydrous Ammonia at ambient temperatures, the valves can be used on other compressed gases, but the user should check with the factory to make sure the valves are suitable for the particular service.

Specifications

The Specifications table lists specifications for Types C403-24 and C404-24 internal valves.

DOT Internal Self-Closing Stop Valve Requirement – U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations 49 CFR§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.

D450034T012

Specifications

Body Size and End Connections

Inlet: 3-inch ASME CL300
(4 5/8-inch (117 mm) diameter bore)

Outlet: 3-inch 300 pounds ASME Flange

Maximum Allowable Inlet Pressure

400 psig (27,6 bar) WOG

Excess Flow Springs

150, 200, 250, or 400 GPM
(568, 757, 946, or 1514 l/min) propane

Temperature Capabilities

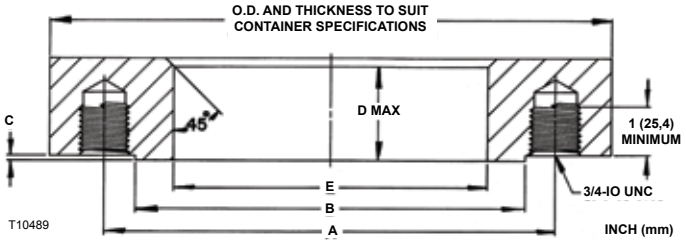
-20° to 150° F (-29° to 66° C)

Body Material

Cast Steel WCC

Approximate Weight

Type C403-24: 32 pounds (14,5 kg)
Type C404-24: 18 pounds (8,2 kg)



FLANGE CL300 RF ASA	A-BOLTING			B RF	C RF	D	E	MATING FLANGE O.D.
	DBC	NO.	SIZE					
3-INCH	6.62 (168)	8	3/4	5.75 (146)	0.06 (1,52)	1.5 (38,1)	4.62 (117)	8.25 (210)

Figure 2. *Tank Flange Dimensions*

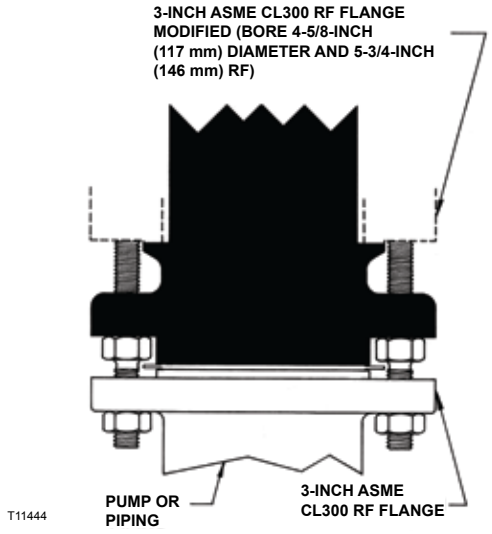


Figure 3. *Type C404-24 Typical Valve Installation Schematic*

Installation

Internal Valve

Coat both sides of the spiral wound gaskets with Dow Corning #111 silicone grease or equivalent. A 3-inch (DN 80) ASME CL300 RF flange with a modified 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.

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 shutoff 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 shutoff valve downstream of the internal valve, otherwise, all tanks will be filled at the same time and at about the same rate.

Actuators

The remote operating control system for the valve is extremely important, and it must be installed to conform with the applicable codes. DOT MC331, for example, most generally applies for trucks.

Fisher offers both cable controls and pneumatic actuator systems to operate the Types C403 and C404 series internal valves. It may also be possible to use cable controls from other manufacturers or to fabricate a linkage mechanism.

Any control system requires thermal protection (fuse links) at the valve, at the remote control point and, if necessary, near the hose connections. The instruction manuals for Fisher Controls actuator systems show how to install the fuse links.

Installation instructions on Fisher Types P650, P163A, and P164A cable controls, are in Form MCK-1083. Fisher Types P613 and P623 pneumatic actuators are covered in Form MCK-2159.

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

CAUTION

The internal valve's closing spring is not designed to overcome drag in the control linkage in order to close the valve. Depending upon the control system used, an external spring (such as Fisher drawing number 1K4434) or positive closing linkage may be needed. Be sure the control system is installed to prevent binding that could cause the valve to stick in the open position.

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

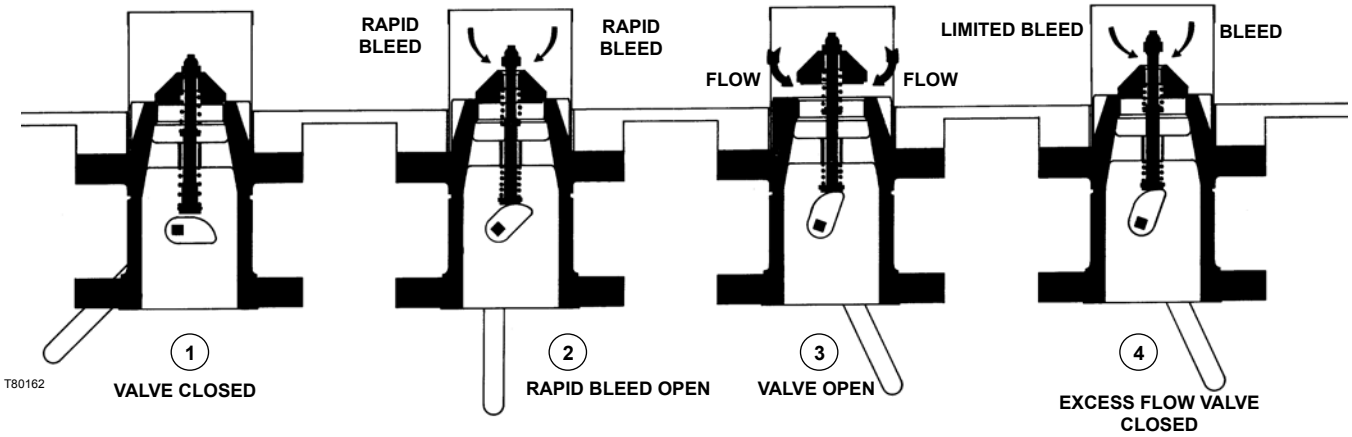


Figure 4. *Operational Schematic For Types C403-24 (shown) and C404-24*

and dimensions, branching, elbows, reductions in pipe diameter, or a number of other inline 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.

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 valves 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 49 CFR§173.315(n)(2) require certain cargo tanks transporting propane, anhydrous ammonia and other liquiefied 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 shutdown 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 shutdown required under 49 CFR§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 valves, 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 shutdown equipment requirement under/in 49 CFR§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 49 CFR§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 49 CFR§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 49 CFR§173.315(n)(2). The cargo tank manufacturer must install some other equipment that satisfies the requirement for passive shutdown capability under 49 CFR§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 Types C404-24 and C403-24 are most often used on bobtail trucks, the following procedure applies to that type of application. Follow these points:

1. Types C400s on bobtails and transports should never be open when the truck is in motion. If the control system is not interlocked to prevent this, the operator is responsible to see that the valves are closed.
2. Always open the internal valve before opening any other valves in the line or starting the pump.
3. Move the lever to the half-open position (Figure 4, View 2) to equalize pressure. When the main poppet clicks open, move the operating lever fully open.
4. Open other line valves slowly to avoid sudden surges which could slug the excess flow valve shut.
5. If the excess flow valve does close, stop the pump and close the nearest downstream valve. Move the internal valve's operating lever back to the rapid equalizing position and wait for the valve to click open. Then move the operating lever fully open and slowly open the downstream valve.
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 an emergency requires valve closure. When pumping is finished, make a habit of closing the internal valve from the remote closure point, thus checking to see that the control actually is capable of closing the valve.
8. The valve should be open when backfilling through the valve to fill the tank.

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 – This can be caused from engaging the pump too soon, by an underrated excess flow valve spring, or by an improperly connected internal valve operating lever which does not fully open the valve. The trouble could also be from a valve that has its inlet port obstructed or from sudden line surges. In order to check the valve opening travel, operate the lever manually to the full travel, wait until valve opens (usually about 15 seconds), then engage the pump. If the excess flow closes, the points mentioned above should be investigated.

Internal Valve Will Not Close – The stub shaft could be binding or the stem could be bent in the valve. Before disassembling the valve, check the actuator mechanism to see that it operates 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. This should free the operating mechanism if the valve has not been damaged internally. Refer to the "Maintenance" section.

Low Flow Capacity – This could be caused by too small an internal valve, too small or long downstream piping, plugged screens, some other restriction in the downstream system, or by the bypass valve sticking in the open position. The bypass valve could also be set too low and be opening prematurely.

Principle of Operation

Refer to the schematic drawing, Figure 4. 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 midpoint 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 Transportation (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 operates freely and that there is no leakage around the retainer nut. If there is sticking or leakage, replace the packing and bushings. Refer to parts list.
2. Check for tight closure of the seat disks. Any detected leakage, which is normally caused by disk wear or dirt, scale or debris embedded in the disk, requires that the internal valve be removed from service and repaired. Repair most often requires the replacement of valve disks. 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 buildup, 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 operate 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 Figures 5 and 6.

To Replace Packing (keys 15F, 15G, and 15H), bushings (keys 15B and 15K) or cam (key 15P):

1. With the valve in the tank, close the operating lever (key 18, not shown) and remove the downstream pressure in the system.

2. **For Type C404-24:** Unscrew the capscrew (key 15R) with a 7/16-inch (11,1 mm) wrench. **For Type C403-24:** Remove the pipe plug (key 22). Using a 3/16-inch (4,76 mm) Allen wrench, unscrew the cap screw (key 15R). Remove the washer (key 15S) and the cam (key 15P).

3. After removing the operating lever (key 18), the packing can be reached by unscrewing the bonnet nut (key 15M) and removing the stub shaft (key 15J). Inspect and replace if necessary, the packings (keys 15F, 15G, and 15H), bushings (keys 15B and 15K). Lubricate the packings with Magna Lub G and the bonnet nut (key 15M) with Never Seize.

4. Reassemble in the reverse order. Replace the cap screw (key 15R) with 30 to 35 inch-pounds (3 to 4 N•m) torque.

5. Make sure the operating lever (key 18) can move freely after the new parts are installed. Conduct a leak test under pressure with a leak detection solution.

To Replace Seat Disks (keys 7 and 11) or the Excess Flow Spring (key 3).

1. Remove the valve from the tank and remove the screen from the valve.

2. Remove the Guide Bracket (key 47) for Type C403-24 or the Valve Cage (key 37) for the Type C404-24.

3. Unscrew hex nut (key 13).

4. Remove both disk holders (keys 6 and 12) from the stem (key 2).

5. Unscrew the 3 screws (key 9) holding the disk retainer (key 8) to replace the main disk seat (key 7).

6. Examine both seat disks (keys 7 and 11) and replace if necessary.

7. If the excess flow spring (key 3) is changed, restamp the nameplate with the new excess flow rating and type number.

8. Always replace the sealing washer (key 23).

9. Reassemble in the reverse order using 15 to 20 foot-pounds (20 to 27 N•m) torque to install the disk retainer (key 8). Apply Loctite 242 or equivalent on the stem threads before installing the hex nut (key 13). Tighten hex nut (key 13) to 80 inch-pounds (9 N•m) torque.

Pressure test the repaired valve for seat leakage, opening and closing, and excess flow operation as described in earlier portions of this manual.

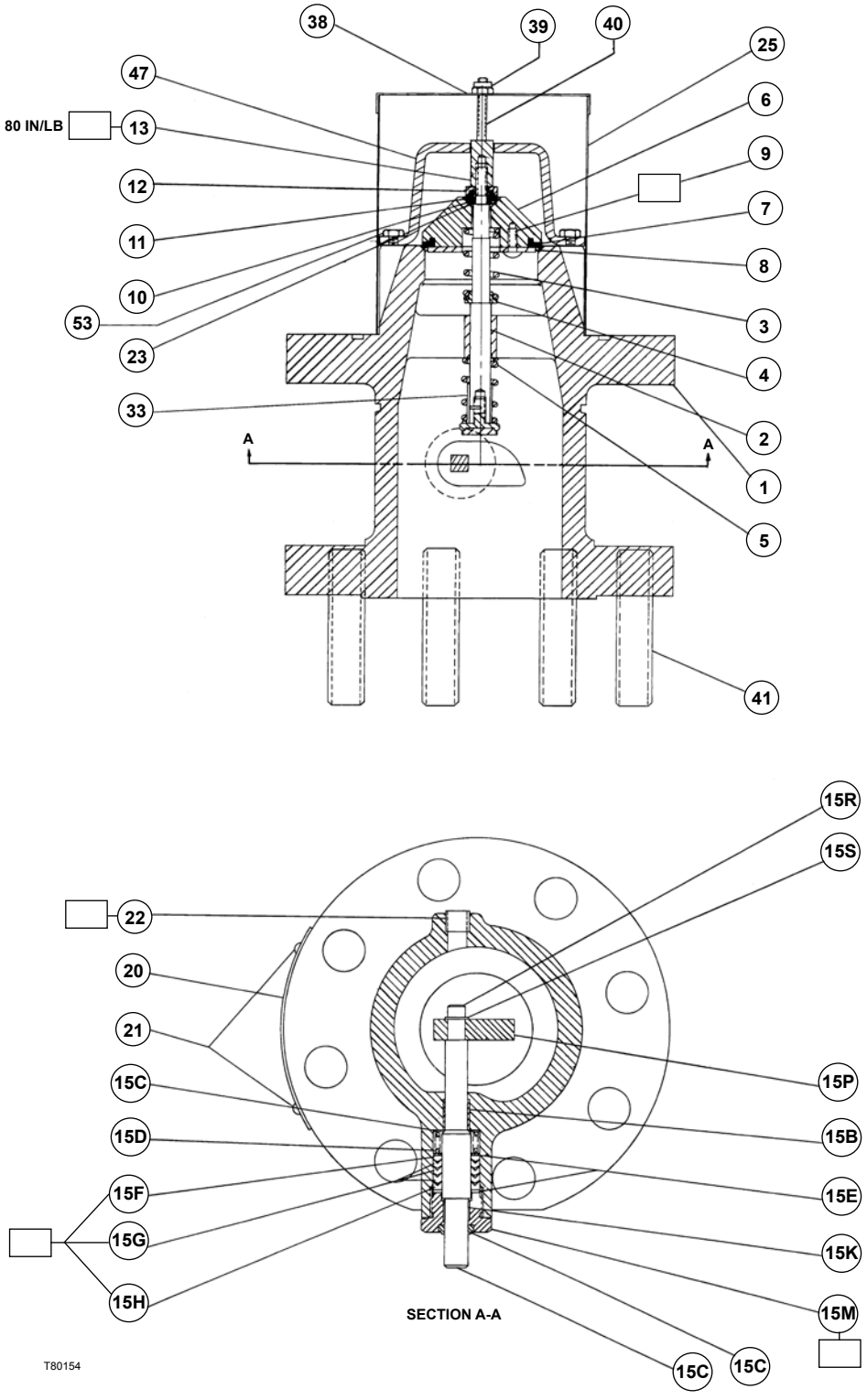


Figure 5. *Type C403-24 Internal Valve*

Parts Ordering

When corresponding about this equipment, always reference the equipment type number found on the nameplate. When ordering replacement parts, reference the complete 11-character part number for each needed part.

Parts List

Type C403-24 Internal Valve (Figure 5)

Key	Description	Part Number
	Disk Guide Kit for Type C403: Includes key numbers 13, 39 (2 required), 40 (2 required), 47, and Loctite Compound	T13201T0012
	Replacement Parts Kit--Packing Assembly Includes Key Numbers 7, 11, 15B, 15F,15G, 15H, 15K, 19, 23, 43, 44 and both upper gaskets (valve to tank) for pre 1990 and post 1990 constructions Type C403	RC40324T012
1	Body, Steel	T8013922012
2	Stem Assembly, Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)/Stainless steel	T11887000A2
3	Excess Flow Spring, 302 Stainless steel	
	150 GPM (568 l/min), Yellow	T1192537022
	200 GPM (757 l/min), Orange	T1192437022
	250 GPM (946 l/min), Pink	T1215237022
	400 GPM (1514 l/min), Black	T1177337022
	500 GPM (1893 l/min), Unpainted	T1226237022
4	Spring Seat, Zinc-plated steel	T1153624102
5	Closing Spring, 302 Stainless steel	T1153737022
6	Disk Holder, Steel	T2042924102
7*	Main Disk	
	Nitrile (NBR)	T1177403032
	Neoprene (CR)	T12914T0012
8*	Disk Retainer, Zinc-plated steel	T1177525072
9	Screw, Carbon-plated steel (3 required)	1A954828992
10*	Disk Retainer, Zinc-plated steel	T1154224102
11*	Bleed Disk	
	Nitrile (NBR)	T11543T0012
	Neoprene (CR)	T1154303032
12	Disk Holder, Zinc-plated steel	T1154424102

Key	Description	Part Number
13	Nut, 303 Stainless steel	T13200T0012
15B*	Bushing, PTFE	T1154506992
15C	Washer, Zinc-plated steel	T1154625072
15D	Spring, 302 Stainless steel	T1154737022
15E	Washer, Zinc-plated steel (2 required)	T1154825072
15F*	Male Packing Adaptor, PTFE	T1154901012
15G*	Packing Ring (3 required), PTFE	T1155001012
15H*	Female Packing Adaptor, PTFE	1H941601012
15J	Shaft, 303 Stainless steel	T2043135072
15K	Bushing, PTFE	T1155106992
15L*	Rod Wiper, Polyurethane	T1155206992
15M	Bonnet Nut, Zinc-plated steel	T1155324102
15P	Cam	T1155521992
15R	Cap Screw	T12576T0012
15S	Washer, Carbon-plated steel	1C225628982
18	Operating Lever (Not shown), Steel	T1155919312
19*	Cotter Pin, Carbon-plated steel (Not Shown)	1H837128982
21	Drive Screw, 18-8 Stainless steel (2 required)	1A368228982
22	Pipe Plug, Zinc	T13718T0012
23	Washer, Zinc	T1188228982
25	Screen, Stainless steel	T12317T0012
30	Fusible Link (Not Shown)	1J157443992
33	Travel Stop, 304 Stainless steel	T1240838072
38	Screen Cap, Stainless steel	T12318T0012
39	Nut, Carbon-plated steel (2 required)	1J719228982
40*	Bolt, 410/416 Stainless steel (2 required)	T1127235132
41	Stud Bolt (16 required), Stainless steel	1N946228982
42	Nut, Stainless steel (16 required)	1A368124112
43*	Upper Gasket, 304 Stainless steel (Not Shown)	T13603T0012
44*	Lower Gasket, 304 Stainless steel (Not Shown)	T1056138992
47	Guide Bracket, Zinc-plated steel	T20798T0012
53	Cap Screw, Carbon-plated steel (2 required)	T12776T0012

*Recommended Spare Parts

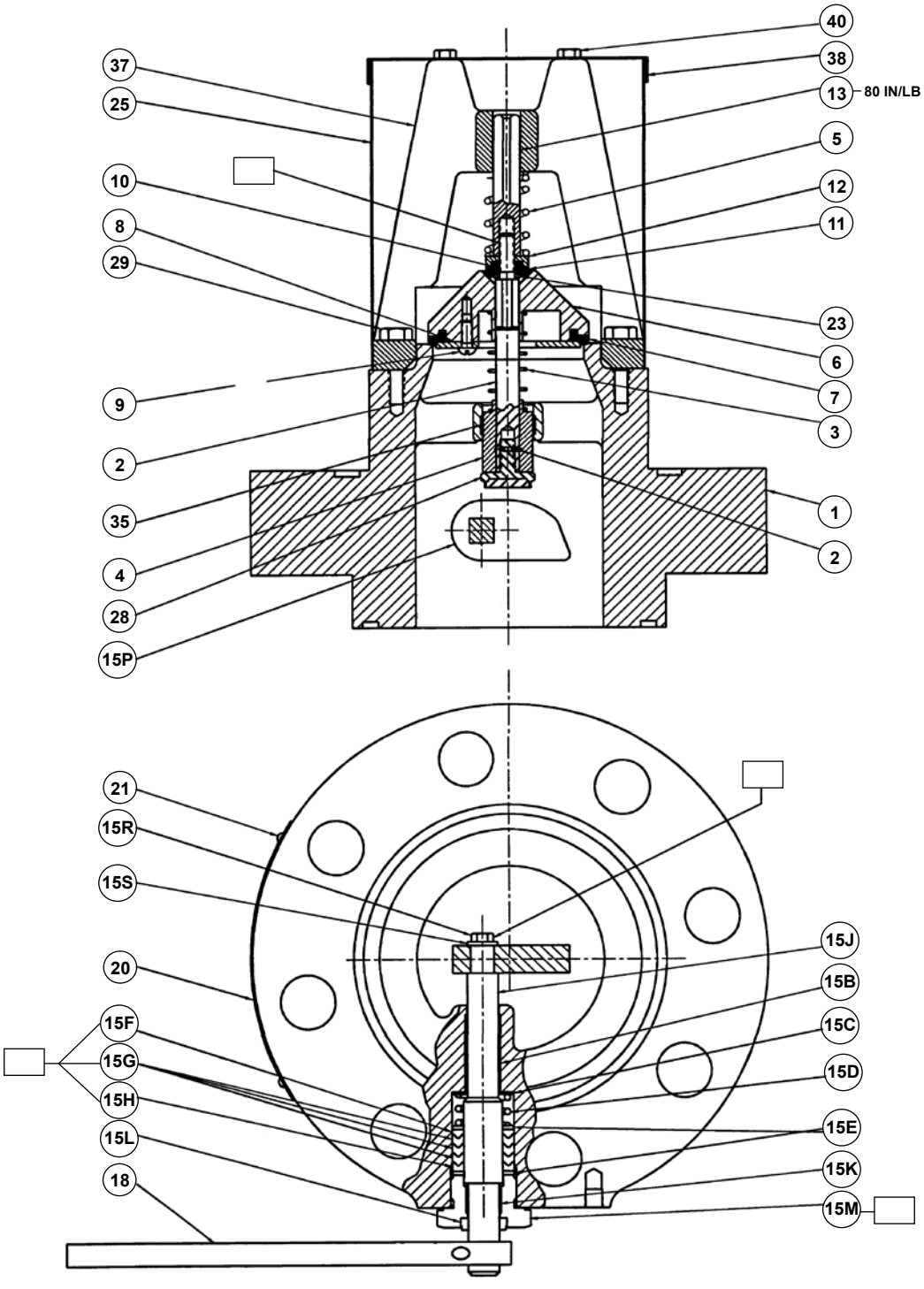


Figure 6. *Type C404-24 Internal Valve*

Type C404-24 Internal Valve (Figure 6)

Key	Description	Part Number
	Replacement Parts Kit--Packing Assembly Includes Key Numbers 7, 11, 15B, 15F,15G, 15H, 15K, 19, 23, 43, 44 and both upper gaskets (valve to tank) for pre 1990 and post 1990 constructions Type C404	RC40424T012
1	Body, Steel	T8015322012
2	Stem Assembly,	T12766T00A2
3	Excess Flow Spring, 302 Stainless steel	
	150 GPM (568 l/min), Yellow	T1192537022
	200 GPM (757 l/min), Orange	T1192437022
	250 GPM (946 l/min), Pink	T1215237022
	400 GPM (1514 l/min), Black	T1177337022
	500 GPM (1893 l/min), Unpainted	T1226237022
4	Spring Seat, 303 Stainless steel	T12764T0012
5	Closing Spring, 302 Stainless steel	T1153737022
6	Disk Holder, Steel	T2042924102
7*	Main Disk	
	PTFE	T1217306242
	Perfluoroelastomer (FFKM)	T12921T0012
8*	Disk Retainer, Zinc-plated steel	T1177525072
9	Screw, Carbon-plated steel (3 required)	1A954828992
10*	Disk Retainer, Zinc-plated steel	T1154224102
11*	Bleed Disk	
	PTFE	T1214106242
	Perfluoroelastomer (FFKM)	T12876T0012
12	Disk Holder, Zinc-plated steel	T1154424102
13	Nut, 303 Stainless steel	T13200T0012

Key	Description	Part Number
15B*	Bushing, PTFE	T12762T0012
15C	Washer, Zinc-plated steel	T1154625072
15D	Spring, 302 Stainless steel	T1154737022
15E	Washer, Zinc-plated steel (2 required)	T1154825072
15F*	Male Packing Adaptor, PTFE	T1154901012
15G*	Packing Ring (3 required), PTFE	T1155001012
15H*	Female Packing Adaptor, PTFE	1H941601012
15J	Shaft, 303 Stainless steel	T2043135072
15K	Bushing, PTFE	T1155106992
15L*	Rod Wiper, Polyurethane	T1155206992
15M	Bonnet Nut, Zinc-plated steel	T1155324102
15P	Cam	T1155521992
15R	Cap Screw, Zinc-plated steel	1B848024052
15S	Washer, Carbon-plated steel	1C225628982
18	Operating Lever, Steel	T1155919312
19*	Cotter Pin, Carbon-plated steel (Not Shown)	1H837128982
21	Drive Screw, 18-8 Stainless steel (2 required)	1A368228982
23	Washer, Zinc	T1188228982
25	Screen, Stainless steel	T12317T0012
29	Cap Screw, Carbon-plated steel	T12775T0012
30	Fusible Link (Not Shown)	1J157443992
35*	Bushing, PTFE	T12767T0012
37	Cage, Ductile iron	T40298T0012
38	Screen Cap, Stainless steel	T13473T0012
40*	Bolt, Carbon-plated steel	T12776T0012
41	Stud Bolt (8 required), Zinc-plated steel	1P790832982
42	Nut, Stainless steel (16 required)	1A368124112
43*	Upper Gasket, 304 Stainless steel (Not Shown)	T13603T0012
44*	Lower Gasket, 304 Stainless steel (Not Shown)	1P877699152

*Recommended Spare Parts

Types C403-24 and C404-24

LP-Gas Equipment

Emerson Process Management
Regulator Technologies, Inc.

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For further information visit www.fisherregulators.com/lp