



# MEH/MEV 25, 50, 75

## Hydrostatic / Vapor Relief Valve

### Instruction Manual

#### !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.

Use of the Marshall Excelsior Co. MEH Hydrostatic Relief Valve and MEV Vapor Relief Valve is intended for, but not limited to, propane-based applications. For alternate liquefied compressed gas applications, contact MEC for material and seal compatibilities.

Never stand directly in front of, or look directly into, the Relief Valve when the system is pressurized. The relief valve may suddenly “pop” open blowing gas, dirt and other debris into your face and eyes.

Install, operate and maintain Marshall Excelsior Co. Equipment in accordance with federal, state and local codes and these instructions. The installation in most states must also comply with NFPA #58, ANSI/CGA G-2.1, and DOT standards.

For installation in the European Union, the equipment must also comply with PED/TPED and EN ISO standards. Periodic inspections, intermediate inspections and exceptional checks of transportable pressure equipment should be carried out in accordance with the Annexes of Directive 2008/68/EC and with 2010/35/EU Directive (TPED) to ensure continued compliance with their safety requirements.

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

#### Marshall Excelsior Company

1506 George Brown Drive Marshall, MI 49068  
Phone (269) 789-6700 Fax (269) 781-8340  
[www.marshallexcelsior.com](http://www.marshallexcelsior.com)

#### Scope of the Manual

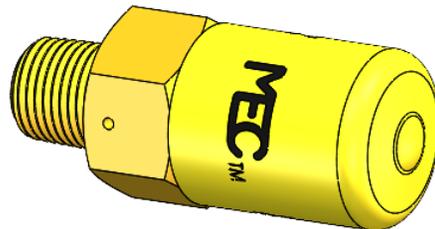
This manual covers instructions for the Hydrostatic and Vapor relief valves for liquid propane applications. Typical installation of these relief valves includes ASME tanks, DOT cylinders and piping applications.

#### Introduction

The MEH/MEV Relief Valves prevent the rupture of a hose or line when excessive vapor/gas pressure from trapped liquid propane occurs with closed shutoff valves on both ends of a hose or line. Exposure of the closed system to fire or radiant heat could also cause this excess pressure.

#### Features

- MEH25/MEV25: 1/4” NPT connection
- MEH50/MEV50: 1/2” NPT connection
- MEH75/MEV75: 3/4” NPT connection
- Brass body with a rubber seal and a plastic dust cap
- Wide range of Start to Discharge (STD) Pressure ratings, ±5% of nominal value



**WARNING:** These products contain a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm

#### MEC Europe, AsP

Alsvej 21  
8940 Randers Sv  
Denmark



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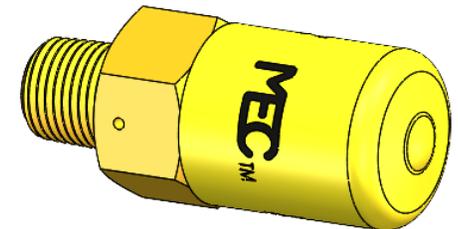
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## Installation

### **!WARNING!**

**Hydrostatic relief valves are required on liquid propane lines, to provide relief protection between two shutoff valves. Install ALL hydrostatic relief valves with direct contact to the liquid space.**

Install the valve so that pressure relief will be unobstructed. Be certain that any discharge from the valve will not impinge on the container, adjacent containers or any source of ignition.

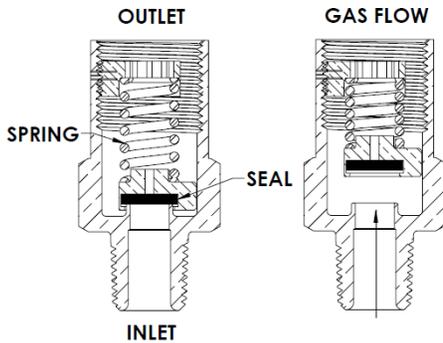
Apply Loctite #565 or equivalent thread sealant, install the valve to hand tight then wrench-tighten an additional 1-2 turns or to 15 ft-lb (21 Nm) of torque.

**This valve requires a dust cap.** Keep the provided dust cap in place; an out-of-place cap may indicate the valve operated due to an over-pressure situation.

Protect relief valves on motor fuel applications as specified by DOT, NFPA #58, and other applicable laws, codes and standards.

## Operation

The MEH/MEV relief valve is held closed by spring force seating the seal against the orifice (see below). When line pressure exceeds the spring force, the seal lifts away from the orifice allowing gas to discharge into open air.



Initial discharge may be small, producing only seepage and a light “hissing” sound. As discharge pressure and volume increase, a “popping” condition or a continuous “hissing or roaring” sound will occur.

When the line pressure decreases enough, the spring force closes the seal back against the orifice stopping further discharge.

### **!WARNING!**

**Any valve that has discharged beyond seepage or weeping, has caused spring compression that may weaken the spring over time. This may cause subsequent discharges at lower pressures. In such an event, MEC recommends that the relief valve be re-evaluated for proper STD in accordance with this instruction manual. Typical seepage or weeping does not require re-evaluation for continued service in accordance to MEC recommendations.**

## Maintenance and Replacement

Some relief valve installations require periodic testing or replacement, such as those required by DOT, NFPA #58 and ANSI K61.1. Regularly inspect all relief valves for visible damage, dirt, corrosion, missing dust caps, paint inside the discharge path, tampering, etc. Immediately re-test or replace the valve if any of the above noted conditions is evident or questionable.

The discharge path must be kept free of dirt, water and foreign matter that can lodge against or otherwise damage the seal. Such conditions can prevent valve operation. Replace valves when this occurs.

**NEVER attempt field repair or alteration of a relief valve.** The manufacturer precisely sets relief valves to the correct start-to-discharge setting.

MEC recommends replacement of relief valves within 10 years of installation, due the seal being subject to normal deterioration. Earlier replacement is appropriate under severe service conditions.

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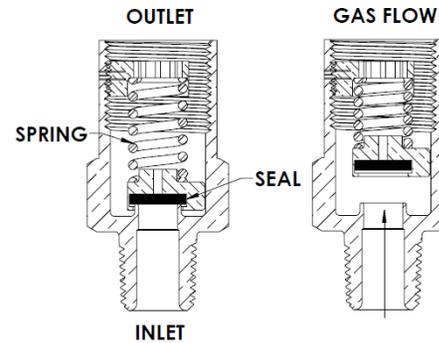
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