

Model 351S Flame Arrester/Pressure Vacuum Vent

SPECIFICATION SHEET

Application

Flame arresters provide a positive barrier that deters flames from passing through the pressure vacuum vent line into a storage tank's vapor space.

Features and Details

- Directs vapors outward and upward in accordance with NFPA 30
- Protects the vent line from debris and insects
- Tri-polar mounting screws for mounting exhaust hood in any of three positions
- Optional pressure discharge hood facilitates piping pressure relief to desired discharge point

Materials of Construction

351S

- Body and cover... cast iron
- Arrester grid housing... brass
- Arrester plates... stainless steel

748A

- Body and hood... aluminum
- Poppets and seats... brass
- Screens... stainless steel



Item Number	Size	Pressure Setting (oz./in ²)	Vacuum Setting (oz./in ²)	Weight (lbs)	Venting Capacity (SCFH) (@2.5 PSI)
351S--0200 AV	2"	2.0	1.0	35.50	15,500
351S--0300 AV	2"	4.0	1.0	36.15	15,500
351S--0400 AV	2"	6.0	1.0	36.55	15,500
351S--0500 AV	2"	8.0	1.0	37.15	15,500
351S--0600 AV	2"	12.0	1.0	38.30	13,000
351S--0700 AV	2"	16.0	1.0	39.35	13,000
BSP Threaded Models					
351SB-0500 AV	2"	8.0	1.0	37.15	15,500

WARNINGS: Do not use with acetylene, carbon disulfide, etheleneoxide or hydrogen gases. For use with normal hydrocarbon flames such as gasoline in air. Routine inspection is required to ensure airways are clear and free of debris. Blocked airways can cause structural deformation of the tank.

WARNING: DO NOT FILL OR UNLOAD FUEL FROM A STORAGE TANK UNLESS IT IS CERTAIN THAT THE TANK VENTS WILL OPERATE PROPERLY. Morrison tank vents are designed only for use on shop fabricated atmospheric tanks which have been built and tested in accordance with UL 142, NFPA 30 & 30A, and API 650 and in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. In normal operation, dust and debris can accumulate in vent openings and block air passages. Certain atmospheric conditions such as a sudden drop in temperature, below freezing temperatures, and freezing rain can cause moisture to enter the vent and freeze which can restrict internal movement of vent mechanisms and block air passages. All storage tank vent air passages must be completely free of restriction and all vent mechanisms must have free movement in order to insure proper operation. Any restriction of airflow can cause excessive pressure or vacuum to build up in the storage tank, which can result in structural damage to the tank, fuel spillage, property damage, fire, injury, and death. Monthly inspection, and immediate inspection during freezing conditions, by someone familiar with the proper operation of storage tank vents, is required to insure venting devices are functioning properly before filling or unloading a tank.

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