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Installation, Operating & Maintenance Instructions



Model 294-11-CW and 294-11-CWB

98443000 Rev. Rel

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I. Product Safety



Important:

Before installing and operating this equipment, read & study this manual thoroughly. Proper installation is essential to safe operation. In addition, the following points should be adhered to in order to ensure the safety of equipment and personnel:

1. All Personnel who may be expected to use this equipment must be thoroughly trained in its safe and proper use.
2. Before flowing water from this device, check that all personnel (fire service and civilian) are out of the stream path. Also, check to make sure stream direction will not cause avoidable property damage.
3. Become thoroughly familiar with the hydraulic characteristics of this equipment, and the pumping system used to supply it. To produce effective fire streams, operating personnel must be properly trained.
4. Open water valve supplying this equipment slowly, so that the piping fills slowly, thus preventing possible water hammer occurrence.
5. After each use, and on a scheduled basis, inspect equipment per instructions in the Maintenance & Inspection section of this manual.



Warning: The piping must be able to withstand a horizontal force of at least 1-1/2 times the nozzle reaction force at the height of the vertical swivel joint center and from any angle of rotation that the monitor is capable of turning. Serious injury to personnel and equipment can result from improper installation.

II. Installation Instructions

1. How to Determine Nozzle Reaction Force

It is important to note that the piping must be able to withstand a horizontal force of at least 1-1/2 times the nozzle reaction force at the height of the vertical swivel joint center and from any angle of rotation that the monitor is capable of turning.

The nozzle reaction formula for **smooth bore** nozzles is $NR = 1.5 \times d^2 \times NP$

The nozzle reaction formula for **combination fog** nozzles is $NR = 0.0505 \times Q \times \sqrt{P}$

Where NR = Nozzle Reaction (in pounds)
d = Nozzle Discharge Diameter (inches)
NP = Nozzle Pitot Pressure (psi)
Q = Flow (in GPM)
P = Nozzle Pressure (in PSI at nozzle inlet)

1.5 and 0.0505 are constants

An example of a 1-7/8" smooth bore nozzle flowing with a Pitot measuring 95 psi will have a reaction force of 501 lbs.

The combination fog nozzle formula is with the nozzle set on straight stream. Reaction will decrease as the stream pattern is widened to fog. For example, a combination fog nozzle discharging 1000 GPM @ 100 PSI in a straight stream will have a reaction force of 505 lbs.

Maximum nozzle reaction force is 505 lbs.

Maximum monitor inlet pressure is 200 psi.

2. Monitor with NPT Base

Apply an appropriate thread sealant to the NPT nipple on the water supply pipe. Thread the monitor base onto the nipple.

3. Monitor with Flat Faced Flange

- a) Attach an ANSI pattern flat face companion flange to the water supply pipe.
- b) Seal the flange joint with a full face gasket or suitable flange sealant.
- c) Attach the monitor inlet flange to the companion flange on the water supply pipe with grade 5 carbon steel or stainless steel bolts with nuts. A 4.0" 150# ANSI flange requires eight 5/8" – 11 UNC bolts, minimum 2 1/2" long.
- d) Apply Loctite® #242 to the bolt threads, then thread on the nuts, and torque the flange bolts to 60-70 ft-lbs uniformly increments of approximately 20 ft-lbs.



Warning: When installing monitor on a raised face companion flange, it is critical that bolts be tightened uniformly to prevent cocking of the monitor relative to the flange. If the monitor becomes cocked, (see Figure 1) the monitor cast flange base will fracture and fail when the bolts on the "high" side are tightened.

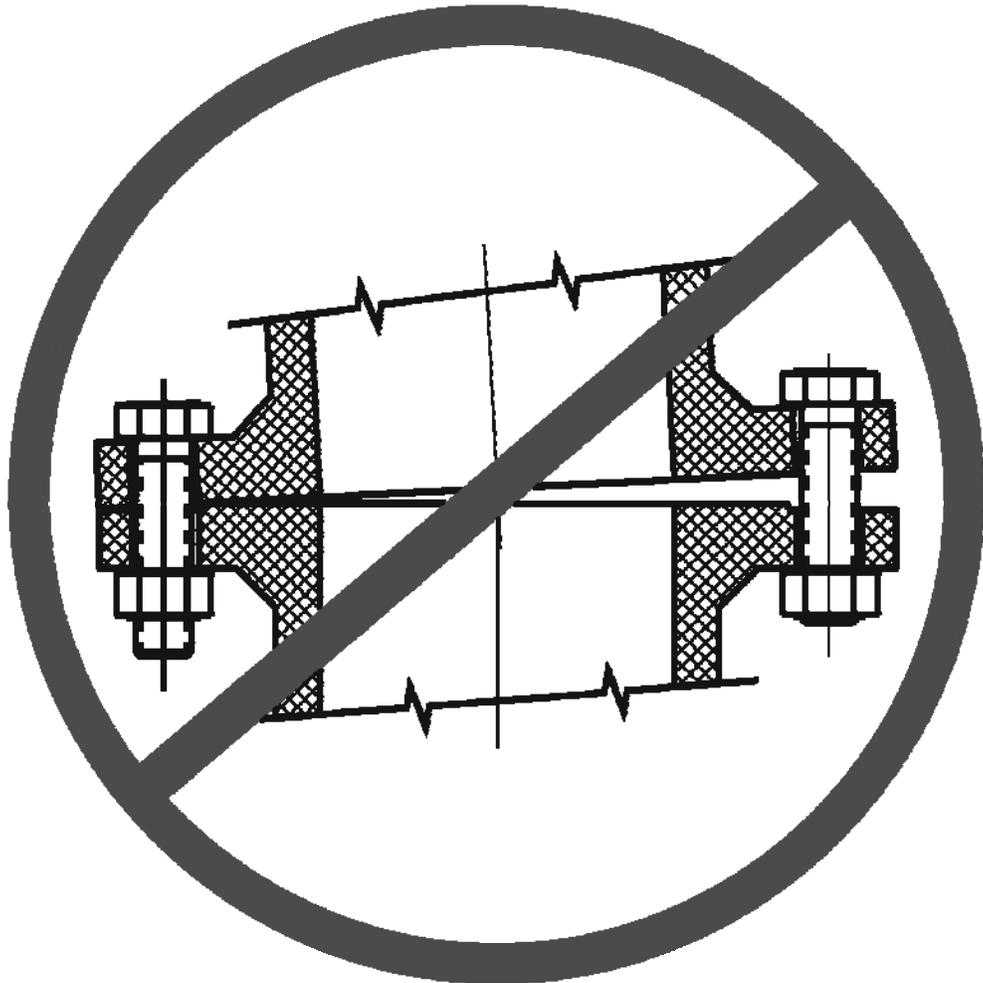
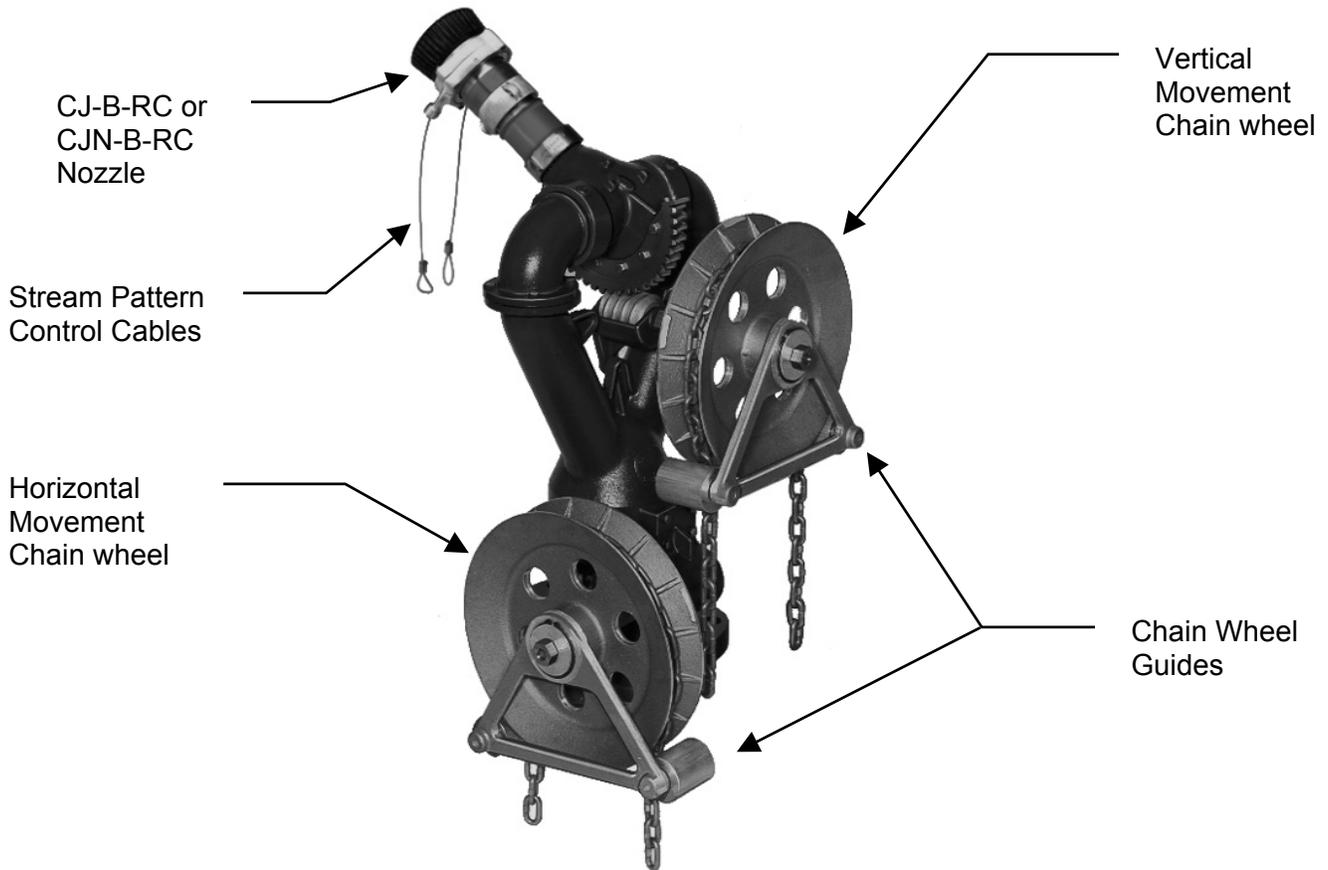


Figure 1
Improper Flange Installation

- 3. Chain Installation on monitor (0.250" non-magnetic aluminum chain required, McMaster Carr part number 3620T21)**
 - a) Vertical movement
 - (1) Remove spring clip (item #12 on attached drawing) P/N 57681
 - (2) Slide chain wheel guide off shaft
 - (3) Find middle point on length chain and hang onto the Chainwheel
 - (4) Slide chain wheel guide back onto shaft
 - (5) Reinstall spring clip
 - b) Horizontal movement
 - (1) Repeat above steps 1-5
- 4. Install model 282B stream shaper (if provided) onto monitor discharge. Tighten with spanner wrench**
- 5. Install model CJ-B-RC or CJN-B-RC onto 282B or monitor discharge with the slotted boss on the body centered on the underside of the nozzle when the monitor's discharge is at the 90 degree angle to the water supply piping. Tighten with spanner wrench**



III. Operation

1. The upper Chainwheel controls the monitor's vertical movement of 150 degrees (+90 to -60 degrees)
2. Rotating the upper Chainwheel clockwise will raise the nozzle elevation, a counter clockwise movement lowers the nozzle elevation
3. The lower Chainwheel rotates the monitor a full 360 degrees.
4. Rotating the lower Chainwheel clockwise will rotate the monitor to the right, a counter clockwise movement moves the monitor to the left
5. Stream pattern adjustment is accomplished by pulling on the cable guides attached to the nozzle

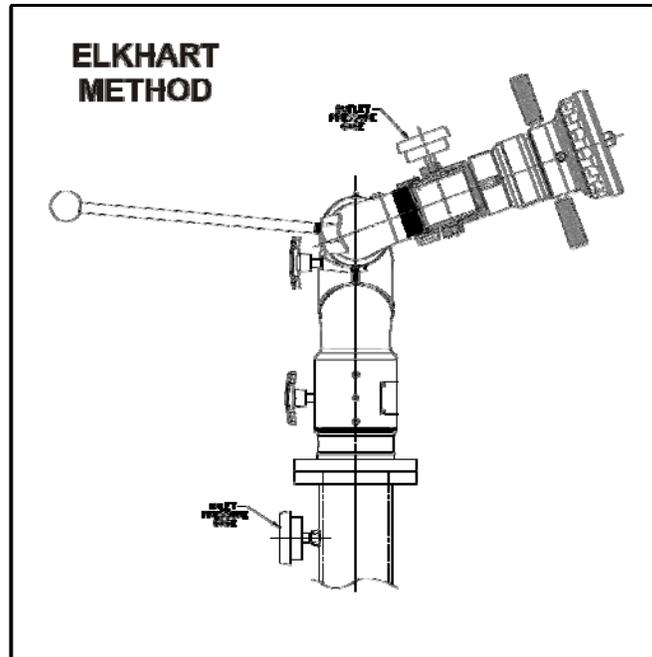
IV. Maintenance

1. Monitor should be inspected on a monthly basis.
2. Careful inspection should be conducted after use during emergency operations.
3. Exercise monitor by moving it thru its entire range of motion once a month to assure that monitor is operating properly, preferably with water flowing at the rated volume and pressure.
4. Inspect gearing for proper lubrication. A heavy coating of silicone grease (Dow Corning #4 compound MIL-SC-8660B or equal) should be maintained on gears, especially in corrosive environments or in freezing temperatures.
5. Grease the unit every three months thru all grease fittings until all contaminated grease is expelled. Use a good grade waterproof grease. Wipe off expelled grease.
6. Flow test to check nozzle stream performance. If pattern is disrupted, remove nozzle and stream shaper (if provided) and check for debris lodged in nozzle or stream shaper inlet
7. During nozzle flow test, inspect monitor swivel joints for leaks
8. Maintain paint as dictated by environment conditions.

V. Monitor & Nozzle Hydraulic Data

Interpreting Flow Data

The following graphs offer the pressure losses for the monitor (and other devices) in terms of Total Static Pressure Drop. This Total Static Pressure Drop can be found by measuring the difference between the static inlet pressure and the static outlet pressure. The static pressure at either of these points can be found using a simple pressure gauge. An illustration of this method can be seen below.



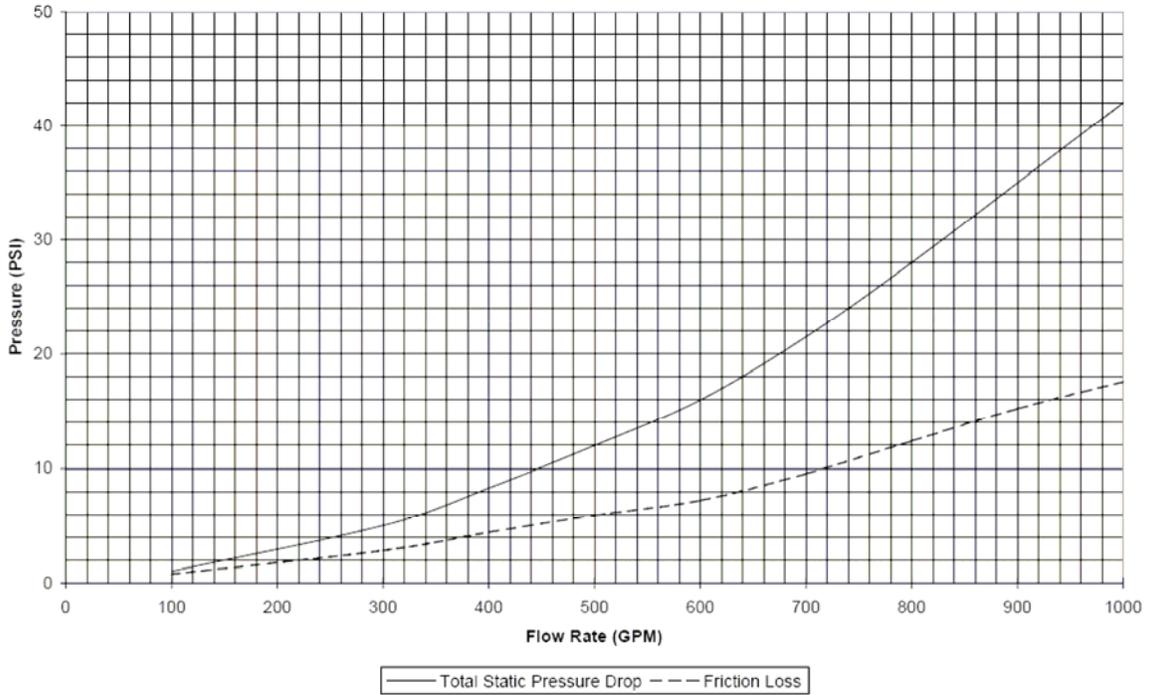
In mathematical terms, the Total Static Pressure Drop is the change in Velocity Pressure plus Friction Loss. The change in Velocity Pressure results from the change in velocity of water caused by the change in the cross section of a waterway. Friction Loss results from the drag and sidewall interference of the water through a device. A simple equation can be seen below.

$$\Delta P_S = H_F + \Delta P_V$$

ΔP_S = Total Static Pressure Drop
 H_F = Friction Loss
 ΔP_V = Velocity Pressure Loss

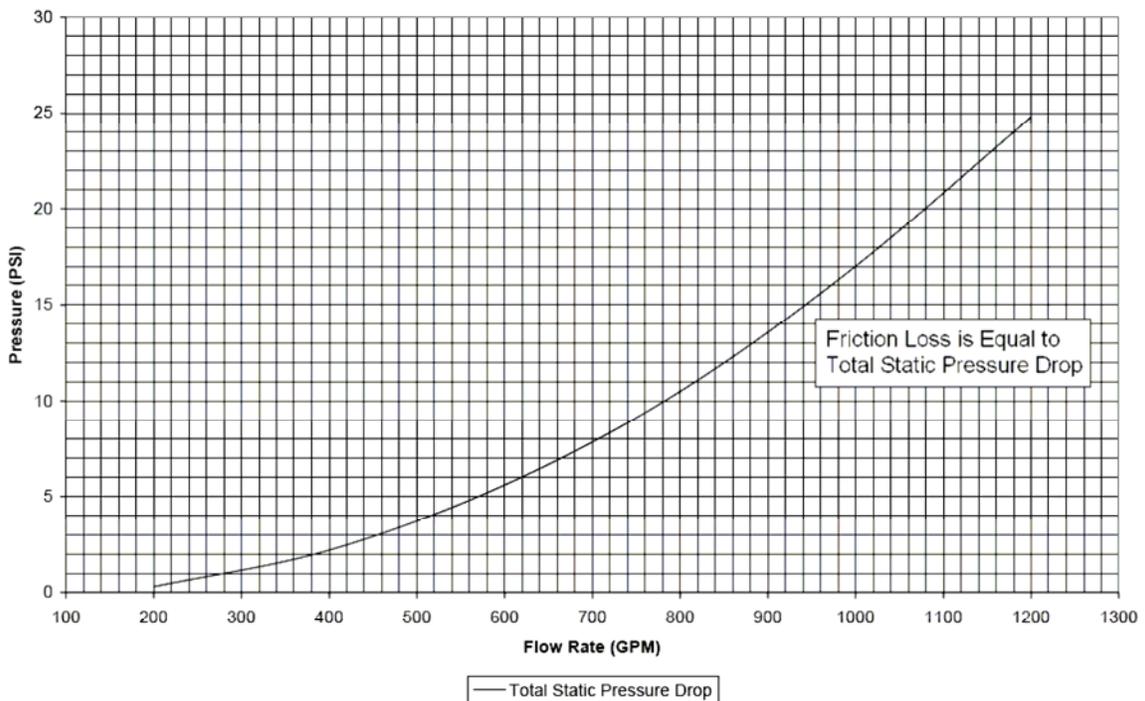
In the firefighting industry, the terms Total Static Pressure Drop and Friction Loss tend to be used interchangeably. However, these are significantly different measurements. This misconception could ultimately lead to lower than anticipated performance from equipment. **When designing a system and determining performance, Total Static Pressure Drop is the value that should always be used.** The Friction Loss curve is also supplied in order to make a comparison with competitor products that may only supply Friction Loss curves. If there are any further questions regarding this matter, please contact Elkhart Brass.

292-11, 293-11, 294-11 Monitor Losses
4.0" Inlet and 2.5" Outlet



05/25/06

282-A, 282-B Stream Shaper Losses



05/25/06



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Fire Fighting Equipment

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