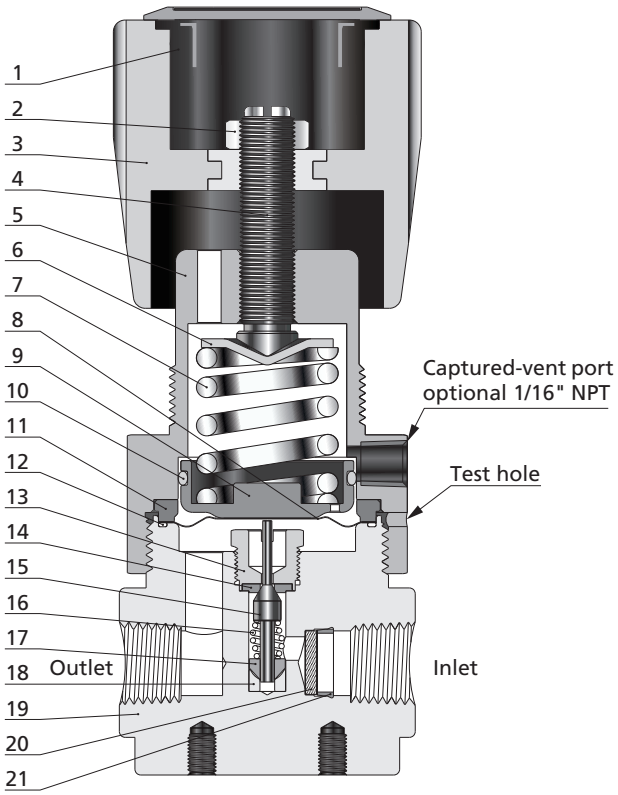
General Introduction

A pressure reducing regulator is positioned where the high pressure of a medium needs to be reduced and maintained to a lower and stable level. By turning the adjustment handle, the tension of range spring would be changed so as to control the outlet pressure of the regulator.

Diaphragm Regulators



Component		Material/Specification
1	Hole Plug	ABS
2	Nut	Brass
3	Knob Handle	ABS
4	Range Screw	304 SS/ASTM A479 or Brass
5	Bonnet	304 SS/ASTM A479 or Brass
6	Spring Button	304 SS/ASTM A276
7	Range Spring	Alloy
8	Diaphragm	Hastelloy
9	Spring Plate	Aluminium alloy
10	O-ring	Buna-N
11	Gland	304 SS/ASTM A479
12	Seal Ring	PTFE/ASTM D1710
13	Seat Retainer	316L SS/ASTM A276
14	Seat	PCTFE/ASTM D1430
15	Lift Poppet	N10276/ASTM B574
16	Poppet Spring	Alloy X-750
17	Poppet Damper	PTFE/ASTM D1710
18	Friction Sleeve	316L SS/ASTM A479
19	Body	316L SS/ASTM A479 or 316 SS/ASTM A479 or Brass
20	Filter	316L SS
21	Retaining Ring	PTFE/ASTM D1710

Features

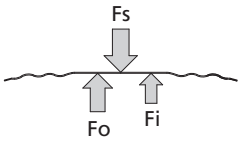
- ◎ Metal diaphragm pressure sensing mechanism ensures excellent sensitivity and set point pressure stability. Piston sensing mechanism (shown on the next page) capable of withstanding higher pressures
- ◎ The valve stem is designed with fine threads, allowing for precise adjustment of outlet pressure with low torque
- ◎ Poppet damper keeps the poppet positioned accurately and reduces vibration
- ◎ The regulator seat is easily damaged by contaminants in the system. 40 μm filter installed at the inlet to protect the regulator. FLR-3 FLR-5 and HPL-06 series are not fitted with filter, if there are particles in the media, a filter should be installed upstream
- ◎ FCR-1S, FLR-3, and FLR-5 series diaphragm regulators are fitted with a captured-vent port through which the media can be discharged to a designated location in the event of an accidental rupture of the regulator diaphragm

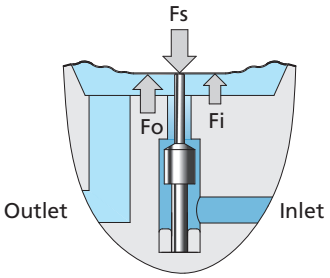
Principle for Pressure Reducing

When the regulator is in operation, the inlet pressure (Fi) plus the out pressure (Fo) should be equal to the downward force on the diaphragm by the compressed spring (Fs), namely Fi+Fo=Fs to reach an equilibrium.

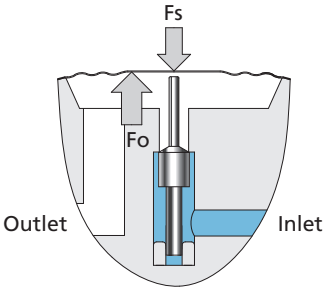
When the outlet pressure (Fo) is lower than the set pressure, the poppet would be pushed away from the seat by the excess downward force , allowing more high pressure gas to enter the chamber so as to increase the outlet pressure.

As soon as the outlet pressure (Fo) exceeds the set pressure, the excess upstream force shall lift the poppet back to the seat to limit high pressure gas entering, so as to reduce the outlet pressure.





Fs > Fo+Fi

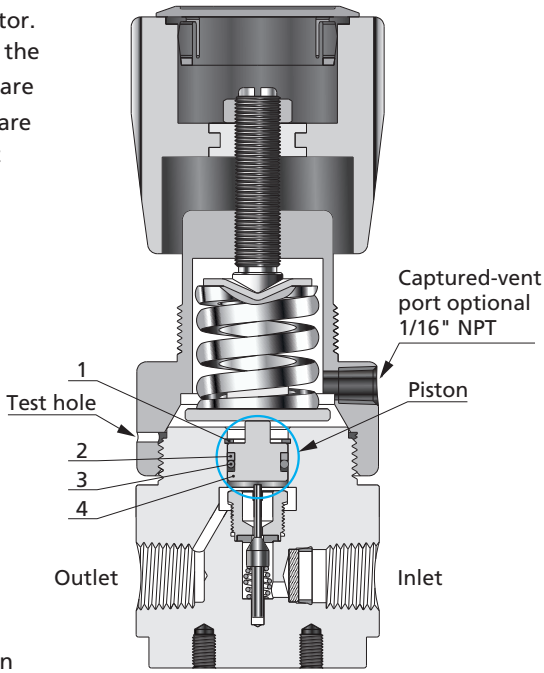


Fs < Fo+Fi
(in this figure, inlet pressure doesn't act on diaphragm)

Piston Regulators

A piston regulator has the same working principle as a diaphragm regulator. The key distinction is that the diaphragm is changed to a piston to satisfy the needs for high pressure applications. Piston sensing mechanisms typically are used to regulate higher pressures than a diaphragm can withstand. They are also more resistant to damage caused by pressure spikes and have a short stroke to maximize cycle life

Component		Material/Specification
1	Circlips for Bores	Stainless Steel
2	Retaining Ring	PTFE/ASTM D1710
3	O-ring	FKM or FFKM
4	Piston	316L SS/ASTM A479



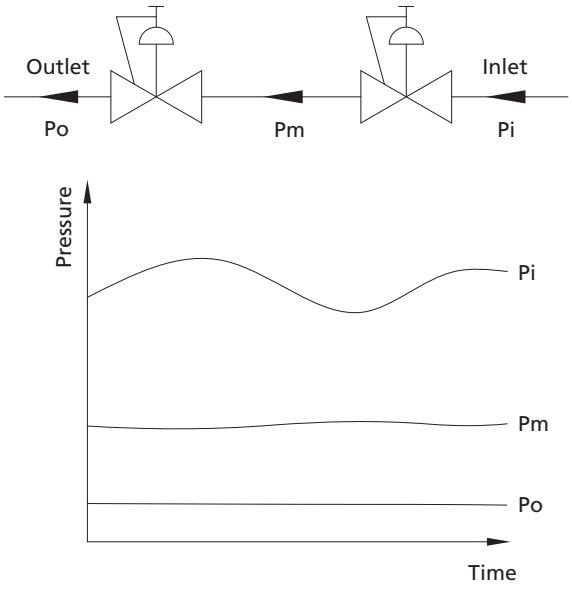
Features

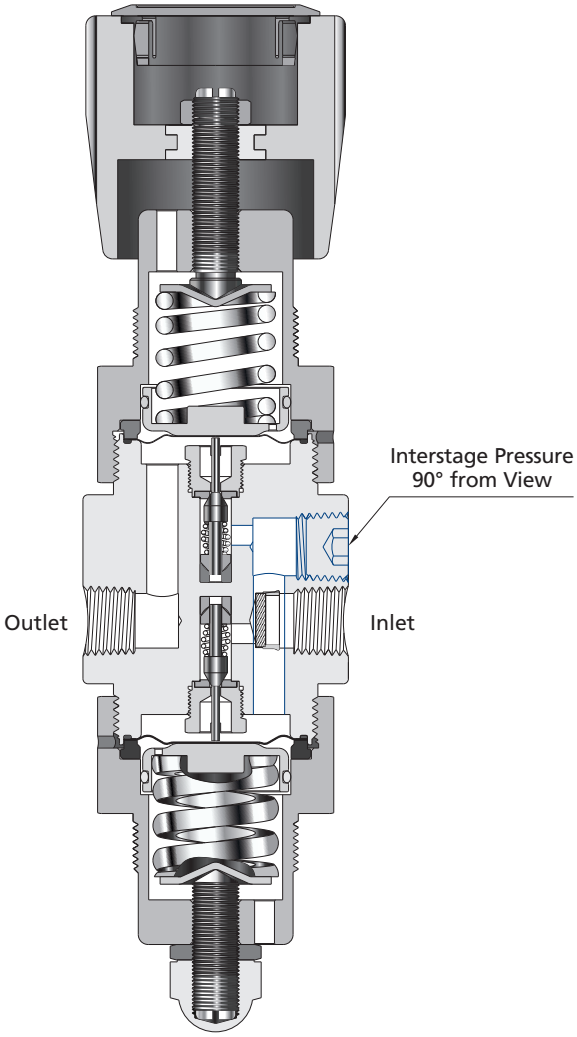
- The piston sensing mechanism can withstand higher pressures, so piston regulators have a larger outlet pressure control range
- FCR-2 and FLR-2 series piston regulators are fitted with a captured-vent port, through which the media can be discharged to a designated location in the event of accidental failure of the piston seal of the regulators.
- Piston regulators, except for FRB-1 series, are available with optional self-venting to allow excessive outlet pressure to be discharged.

Dual-stage Diaphragm Regulators

When the inlet pressure (Pi) decreases, the outlet pressure (Po) shall increase. Even though the increase may not be significant, the dual-stage regulator would be a better option when more stable pressure required, and the upstream pressure fluctuates violently.

The function of a dual-stage regulator is similar to that of two single-stage regulators in series. The 1st-stage regulator reduces the inlet pressure to an intermediate level for the 2nd-stage regulator to adjust to a constant output, which at the most extent ensures the stability of the outlet pressure.

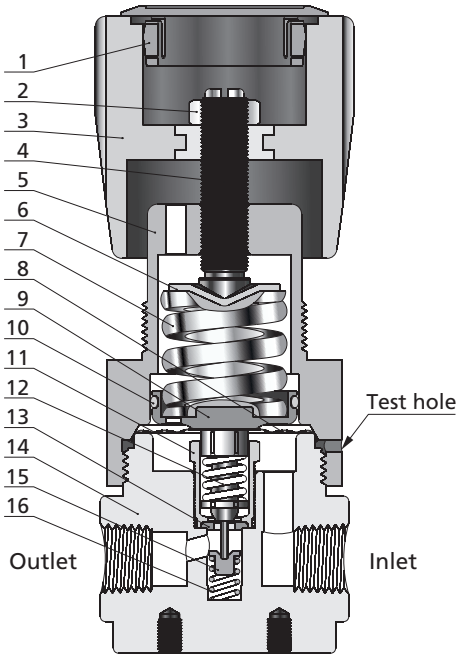




General Introduction

Back pressure regulators control inlet pressure by balancing an adjustable spring force against the force of the inlet pressure. The spring force is adjusted by turning the handle/stem, which sets the desired inlet pressure.

Back Pressure Diaphragm Regulators



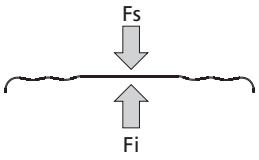
	Component	Material/Specification
1	Hole Plug	ABS
2	Nut	C36000/ASTM B16
3	Knob Handle	ABS
4	Range Screw	304 SS/ASTM A479 or Brass
5	Bonnet	304 SS/ASTM A479 or Brass
6	Spring Button	304 SS/ASTM A240
7	Range Spring	Alloy
8	Diaphragm	316L SS
9	Spring Plate	Aluminium alloy
10	O-ring	NBR
11	Seat Retainer	316L SS/ASTM A479
12	Lift Poppet	316L SS/ASTM A479
13	Seat	PCTFE/ASTM D1430
14	Body	316L SS/ASTM A479 or 316 SS/ASTM A479 or Brass
15	Friction Sleeve	316L SS/ASTM A479
16	Poppet Spring	316L SS/ASTM A313

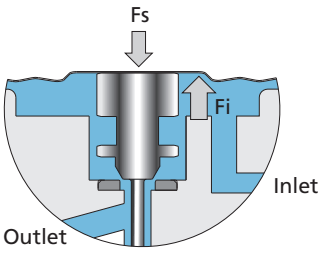
Features

◎ Metal diaphragm pressure sensing mechanism to ensure excellent sensitivity and stable set point pressures
◎ Stem designed with fine-pitch threads to enable precise spring adjustment with low torque
◎ Metal-to-metal diaphragm seal minimizes the potential for leakage

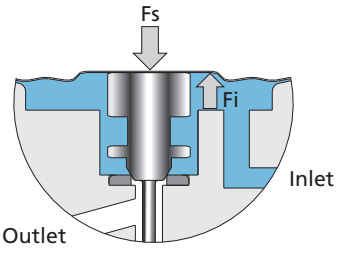
Working Principle

When the force (Fs) acting on the diaphragm by the range spring is less than the force (Fi) acting on the diaphragm by the inlet pressure, the lift poppet and the seat seal are separated, where the channel opens. When the force (Fs) acting on the diaphragm by the range spring is greater than the force (Fi) acting on the diaphragm by the inlet pressure, the lift poppet and the seat seal fit, where the channel closes.





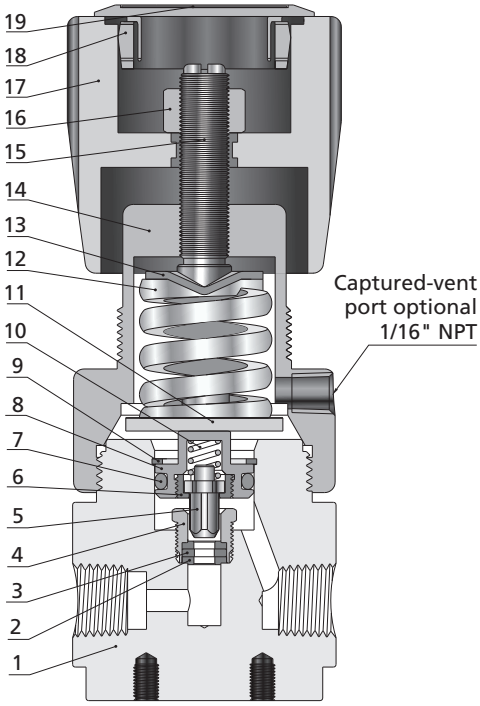
Fs < Fi



Fs > Fi

Back Pressure Piston Regulators

A piston regulator has the same working principle as a diaphragm regulator. The key distinction is that the diaphragm is changed to a piston to satisfy the needs for high pressure applications. Piston sensing mechanisms typically are used to regulate higher pressures than a diaphragm can withstand. They are also more resistant to damage caused by pressure spikes and have a short stroke to maximize cycle life.



	Component	Material/Specification
1	Body	316L SS/ASTM A479 or Brass
2	Seat	PCTFE/ASTM D1430
3	Seat Gasket	316L SS/ASTM A479
4	Seat Retainer	316L SS/ASTM A479
5	Lift Poppet	316L SS/ASTM A479
6	Piston Nut	316L SS/ASTM A479
7	O-ring	NBR or FKM or FFKM
8	Piston	316L SS/ASTM A479
9	Circlips for Bores	304 SS/GB 893.126
10	Poppet Spring	316L SS
11	Spring Plate	Brass
12	Range Spring	Alloy
13	Spring Button	304 SS/ASTM A479
14	Bonnet	304 SS/ASTM A479 or Brass
15	Range Screw	Brass
16	Nut	Brass
17	Knob Handle	ABS
18	Hole Plug	ABS
19	Label	PVC

Features

◎ Piston sensing mechanism can withstand higher pressures, so piston back pressure regulators have a larger inlet pressure adjustment range

◎ Stem designed with fine-pitch threads enables precise spring adjustment with low torque

◎ BPR-2 series piston back pressure regulators are equipped with capture-venting holes. When the piston seal of the back pressure regulator fails accidentally, the media can be released to a designated location through the capture-venting holes

Series of Products

Cylinder Pressure Regulators

Cylinder pressure regulators are typically used to reduce the high pressure in cylinders to a desired lower pressure.

Line Pressure Regulators

Line pressure regulators are typically used to reduce the high pressure in pipelines to a desired lower pressure.

Pressure Control Panels

The pressure control panels consist of a cylinder pressure regulator (FCR-1 or FCR-2 series) and a three-way diaphragm valve with cut-off, pressure reducing and vent functions. They are typically installed in gas storage areas to depressurize high pressure media from cylinders or tanks to a desired lower pressure.

Changeover Systems

The changeover system switches between the two gas sources and selects one of them to supply gas to ensure the continuity of gas consumption.

There are manual changeover system and automatic changeover system.

Manual changeover system, when a gas source is exhausted, you need to manually switch to another gas supply.

Automatic changeover system, when a gas source is exhausted, the system automatically switches to another gas supply.

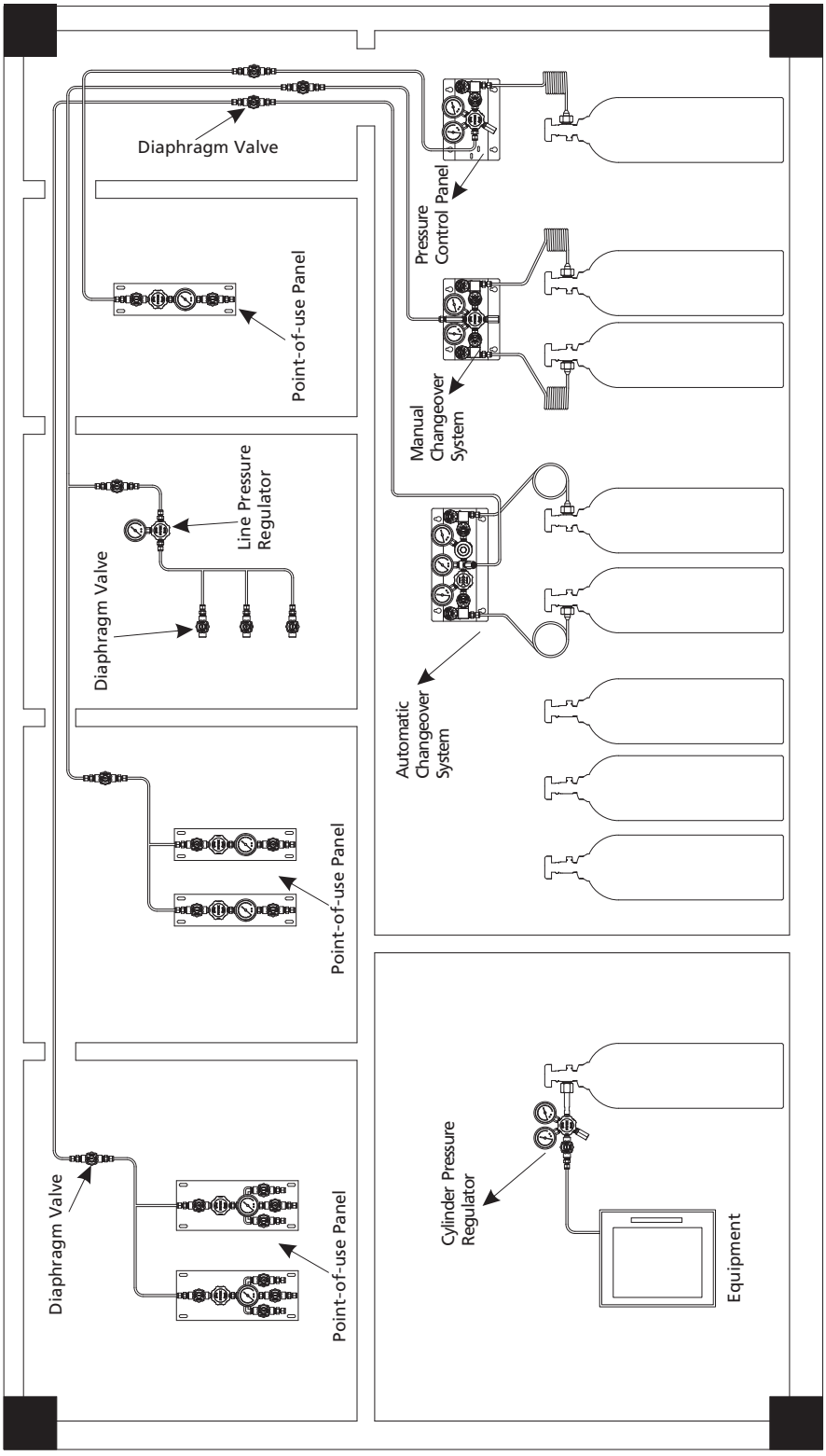
Point-of-use Panels

The point-of-use panels consist of a line pressure regulator (FCR-1 series or FCR-1S series) and a diaphragm valve with cut-off and pressure reducing functions. They are typically installed in a gas point to precisely adjust the system to a desired pressure.

Back Pressure Regulators

Back pressure regulators are used to control system back pressure and are typically used in analytical and metering systems.

Products Practical Application



Pressure Regulator Selection Guide

Select diaphragm regulators when the outlet pressure < 500 psig.
Select piston regulators when the outlet pressure ⩾ 500 psig.
Dual-stage diaphragm regulators are recommended when the inlet pressure fluctuates frequently but no outlet pressure variation is desired.

Type	Series	Sensing Mechanism	Maximum Inlet Pressure psig	Outlet Pressure Range psig	Flow Rate Cv
Cylinder Pressure Regulators	FCR-1	Diaphragm	4500	0-500	0.06
	FCR-1S	Diaphragm	4500	0-200	0.06
	FCR-2	Piston	6000	0-2500	0.06
	FCR-1D	Dual-stage Diaphragm	4500	0-250	0.05
Line Pressure Regulators	FLR-1	Diaphragm	1500	0-250	0.14
	FLR-2	Piston	4500	0-1000	0.06 0.1 (Vent)
	FLR-3	Diaphragm	3000	0-200	1.0
	FLR-5	Diaphragm	500	0-150	1.8
	FBR-1	Piston	6000	0-1800	0.06
	HPR-10	Piston	10000	10-10000	0.06
	HPL-06	Piston	4500	0-1500	2.0
High Performance High Purity Pressure Regulators	FHR-1	Diaphragm ①	3500	0-150	0.06 0.15 (Inlet pressure 600, 1000)
Ultra High Purity Miniature Pressure Regulators	FHR-M	Diaphragm ①	145	0-60	0.06
Steam Heated Vaporizing Pressure Regulators	VPR	Diaphragm	3600	0-500	0.06
Pressure Control Panels ②	FSR-1	Diaphragm	4500	0-500	0.06
	FSR-2	Piston	4500	0-2500	0.06 0.1 (Vent)
Changeover Systems ②	FDR-1	Diaphragm	4500	0-500	0.06
	FDR-2	Piston	4500	0-2500	0.06 0.1 (Vent)
	CEPR	Diaphragm	4500	85-265	0.06
	FDR-1L	Diaphragm	4500	85-265	0.06
	DPPR	Diaphragm	4500	0-150	0.06
	FDR-1T	Diaphragm	4500	0-150	0.06
Point-of-Use Panels ②	FPR-1	Diaphragm	1500	0-500	0.14
	FPR-1S	Diaphragm	1500	0-200	0.06
Back Pressure Regulators	BPR-1	Diaphragm	250	0-250	0.3
	BPR-2	Piston	1000	10-1000	0.3
	BPR-3	Piston	10000	5-10000	0.25

Notes: ① Tied Diaphragm. ② Sensing mechanism of pressure control panels, changeover systems and point-of-use panels refers to the sensing mechanism of the pressure regulator.

User's Guide

1. Pressure regulators are sensitive components, so handle them gently and do not bump them.
2. Pressure regulators with bottom mounting or panel mounting type available, when panel mounting is selected, handles of some series products need to be removed for installation. When removing the handle, ensure that the handle and stem positions are not changed, otherwise the outlet pressure range will not be the same as the factory setting.
3. Before the pressure regulators are connected to the piping system, the system must be purged to remove impurities from the system, such as iron filings from tubing cutting or welding slag from tubing welding.
4. If the media contain impurities, a filter must be installed upstream, otherwise the impurities will damage the pressure regulators, which will lead to the failure of the pressure regulating function of the pressure regulators and the continuous increase of downstream pressure. The downstream pressure will continue to rise and damage the downstream pressure gauge or other equipment. FITOK FT series 15 μm filters are recommended.
5. Do not allow any loose thread sealing tape or thread sealant to enter the pressure regulators when it is installed.
6. Figure out the inlet and outlet when installing the pressure regulators.
7. After the pressure regulators are connected to the pipeline, make sure that the pressure regulators are in the closed position by turning the handle before using the pressure regulators. For pressure regulators, turn the handle counterclockwise until it is loosened to the closed position.
8. Check connections for leakage by applying leak detection fluid to all connections, turning the handle clockwise to set the outlet pressure to the desired pressure, and observing the connections for leakage.
9. If the pressure regulators are used for liquid media, the filter element installed at the inlet of the pressure regulators may clog and cause a pressure drop and flow reduction. It is recommended to remove the filter element and install a filter upstream the inlet of the pressure regulators.

C Technical References

Common Terms and Definitions

Inlet Pressure

The pressure of media of gas or liquid on the inlet port of the regulator or valve;
Typical units of measure: psig, bar and MPa.

Outlet Pressure

The pressure of media of gas or liquid on the outlet port of the regulator or valve.

Accuracy

The variation in control pressure which occurs under steady state conditions within the control range of a regulator.

Sensitivity

The ability of a pressure regulator to respond to change in discharge conditions: pressure, flow, temperature, etc.

Flow Coefficient (Cv)

A flow coefficient that is numerically equal to the number of U.S. Gallons of water at 60°F/16°C that will flow through a valve or regulator in one minute when the pressure differential between the inlet and outlet is 1 psi. When gas is used instead of liquid, the equation is modified to account for the use of a compressible fluid. For a regulator, Cv is determined when the regulator is wide open and not regulating. When determining flow performance use actual flow curves.

Leakage - External

The loss of fluid from the external surfaces or joints of a regulator or valve. Example: From the body-bonnet-diaphragm joint. Leakage to atmosphere. The leakage rate is measured in std cm^3/s Helium.

Leakage - Internal

The loss of fluid through a regulator or valve, between pressure zones normally expected to be sealed. Example: Between the inlet pressure and the outlet pressure zones.

Load Element

One of the three basic elements of a pressure reducing regulator. It provides the means by which the operator can set the force that determines the control pressure of a regulator. This element includes the spring and the stem.

Sensing Element

One of the three basic elements of a pressure reducing regulator. It senses the changes of the outlet pressure and acts as a physical connection between the load element and control element.

Control Element

One of the three basic elements of a pressure regulator to reduce the high inlet pressure to a stable lower outlet pressure by adjusting the orifice.

Unbalanced Poppet

A poppet where the effective area of the poppet is influenced by the inlet pressure.

Balanced Poppet

A poppet where the effective area of the poppet is not influenced by the inlet pressure.

Gas Purity Values

Type	Degree	Purity Value	Max. Contamination (ppm)
Pure	2.5	99.5%	5000
	3.0	99.9%	1000
High Purity	3.5	99.95%	500
	4.0	99.99%	100
	4.5	99.995%	50
	5.0	99.999%	10
	5.5	99.9995%	5
	6.0	99.9999%	1.0
Ultra High Purity	7.0	99.99999%	0.1

How to Use the FITOK Flow Charts

A FITOK Flow Chart is a graphic representation of test results, in curves, showing the changes in outlet pressure of a regulator with the varying flow rate basing on different inlet pressures. The regulator is so designed that at the time the outlet pressure reaches the set pressure, the flow rate would be zero. The inlet pressure is indicated on the right end of each curve.

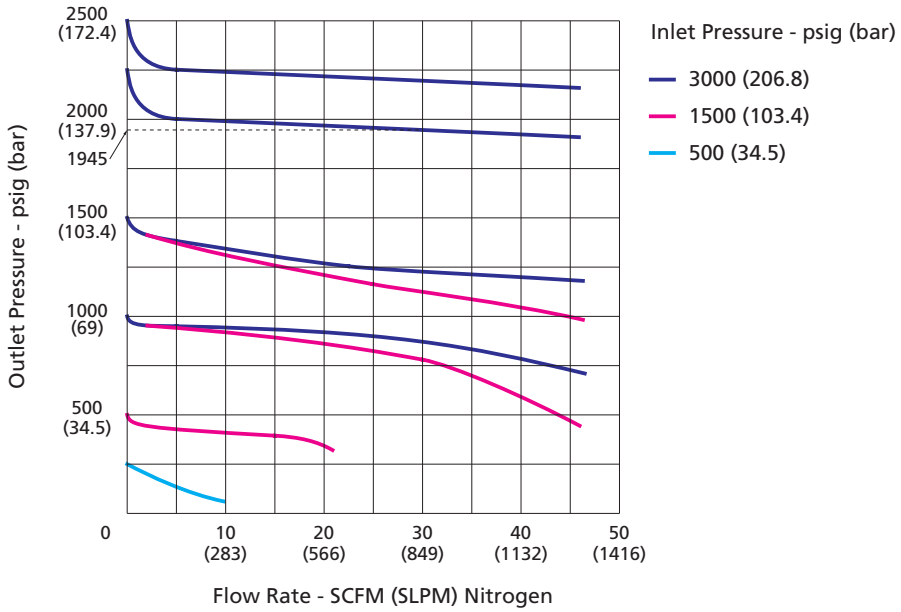
To use the FITOK Flow Charts, the first step is to select the chart that fits the following:
- Regulator model
- Expected flow range
- Inlet pressure range
- Outlet pressure range

Subsequently, select a curve, if available, plotted for the exact inlet pressure and set pressure of the outlet (zero flow). Locate the set pressure on the vertical axis. Follow the curve until it crosses the vertical line corresponding to the desired flow rate. Read horizontally from the cross point to the vertical axis to locate the actual working pressure for this flow rate. If no curve is plotted for the exact pressure, extrapolate a new curve between and referring to the two closest existing curves.

Example:
Using the flow chart to determine the pressure drop (from the set pressure to the outlet pressure at 30 SCFM condition).
Given Conditions: Inlet pressure=3000 psig, Set pressure=2250 psig

Steps: 1. Locate the curve based on inlet pressure (3000 psig) and set outlet pressure (2250 psig)
2. Follow the curve until it crosses the vertical line corresponding to 30 SCFM;
3. Read horizontally from the cross point to the vertical axis. The corresponding pressure read is 1945 psig. Therefore, the pressure drop is 305 psig.

Flow Chart



Notes:
1. The performance of regulator is more accurate in the range where the curve is comparatively flat.
2. All test results on the FITOK Flow Charts are based on utilization of Nitrogen as a medium in standard testing conditions. Please contact FITOK for additional information.

Conversion Factors

Pressure

From \ To	psi	bar	atm	KPa	ft. of H_2O	in. of H_2O	mm of Hg	in. of Hg	Kg/cm^2
psi	1	0.068948	0.06805	6.89465	2.3089	27.708	51.175	2.036	0.070307
bar	14.5038	1	0.98692	100	33.4883	401.8596	750.062	29.53	1.0197
atm	14.696	1.01325	1	101.3171	33.932	407.1827	760	29.921	1.0332
KPa	0.14504	0.010	0.00987	1	0.33456	4.01472	7.5006	0.29613	0.0102
ft. of H_2O	0.433107	0.029891	0.02947	2.989	1	12	22.4198	0.882646	0.03048
in. of H_2O	0.03609	0.002499	0.00246	0.0249089	0.08333	1	1.86832	0.073556	0.00254
mm of Hg	0.019337	0.001333	0.00132	0.133322	0.044603	0.535240	1	0.03937	0.00136
in. of Hg	0.49115	0.033864	0.03342	3.376895	1.134	13.6	25.4	1	0.034532
Kg/cm^2	14.22334	0.980665	0.9678	98.03922	32.8084	393.7008	735.5592	28.95903	1

Flow

From \ To	cm^3/min	cm^3/sec	ft^3/hr	ft^3/min	m^3/hr	m^3/min	L/hr	L/min
cm^3/min	1	0.0166667	0.0021189	0.0000353	0.00006	0.000001	0.06	0.001
cm^3/sec	60	1	0.127134	0.0021189	0.0036	0.00006	3.6	0.06
ft^3/hr	471.9474	7.86579	1	0.0166667	0.0283168	0.0004719	28.31685	0.4719474
ft^3/min	28316.85	471.9474	60	1	1.699008	0.0283168	1699.008	28.31686
m^3/hr	16666.67	277.7778	35.31467	0.5885777	1	0.0166667	1000	16.66667
m^3/min	1000000	16666.67	2118.876	35.31467	60	1	60000	1000
L/hr	16.66667	0.2777778	0.0353147	0.0005885	0.001	0.0000167	1	0.0166667
L/min	1000	16.66667	2.118876	0.0353147	0.06	0.001	60	1

Density

From \ To	gms/cm^3	kg/m^3	lbs/ft^3	lbs/in^3	lbs/U.S. gal
gms/cm^3	1	1000	62.428	0.0361273	8.3454
kg/m^3	0.001	1	0.062428	3.61273×10^{-5}	0.0083454
lbs/ft^3	0.0160185	16.018463	1	5.78704×10^{-4}	0.13368
lbs/in^3	27.679905	27679.9	1728	1	231
lbs/U.S. gal	0.1198264	119.8264	7.4805195	0.004329	1

Material Compatibility for Gases

Material / Media	Metals						Plastics				Elastomers		
	Copper	Brass	Aluminum	SS	Hastelloy C 22	Monel	PCTFE	Teflon PTFE	PEEK	Polyimide	FKM	Buna-N	EPDM
Acetylene	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1
Ammonia	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	2	1
Argon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Argon/Methane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Arsine	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	4	1
Boron Trichloride	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	3	4
Boron Trifluoride	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	3	4
N-Butane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Carbon Dioxide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carbon Monoxide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1
Chlorine	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	3	1
Deuterium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Diborane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4
Ethane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Ethylene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Fluorine	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	3	3
Hydrogen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hydrogen Chloride	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	3	1
Hydrogen Flouride	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	4	4	4	3	1
Hydrogen Sulphide	3	3	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	1
Hydrogen Lodide	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Helium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hexafluoro Ethane	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	4	4	4	4

Codes

1 Recommended
2 Use with Limitations
3 Not Applicable
4 Insufficient Data

Media \ Material	Metals						Plastics				Elastomers		
	Copper	Brass	Aluminum	SS	Hastelloy C 22	Monel	PCTFE	Teflon PTFE	PEEK	Polyimide	FKM	Buna-N	EPDM
Isobutene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Isobutane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Krypton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Methane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Methyl Chloride	4	4	3	1	1	4	4	1	4	4	1	3	3
Methyl Mercaptan	3	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	4
Neon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nitrogen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nitrous Oxide	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4
Nitrogen Dioxide	4	2	2	1	4	2	1	1	4	4	4	4	4
Nitrogen Trifluoride	2	4	4	2	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Nitrogen Monoxide	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	4
Phosphine	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	4	1
Propane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Propylene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Oxygen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sulphur Dioxide	2	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	3	3	1
Sulphur Hexafluoride	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Silane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	4	4
Synthetic Air	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tetrafluoro Methane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	4	4
Trifluoro Methane R23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4
Xenon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Codes

1 Recommended
2 Use with Limitations
3 Not Applicable
4 Insufficient Data

Ordering Details for Specialty Gas Application

Company _____

Name _____

Tel _____

E-mail _____

Application Information

Gas _____ Chemical formula _____ Purity _____

Upstream pressure _____ psig, _____ bar, _____ Mpa

Downstream pressure range _____ psig, _____ bar, _____ Mpa

Temperature _____°C _____°F Cv or flow rate _____

Application _____

_____

Pressure Regulator Data

Single-stage ☐ Dual-stage ☐

Material (mostly gas type dependent): Stainless Steel ☐ Brass ☐ Hastelloy ☐

◎ Cylinder pressure regulator ☐

Cylinder connection Yes ☐ No ☐

Purge unit Yes ☐ No ☐

◎ Panel and line pressure regulator ☐

2 ports ☐ 3 ports ☐ 4 ports ☐

◎ Pressure control panel ☐

Purge unit Yes ☐ No ☐

◎ Changeover system ☐

With line regulator Yes ☐ No ☐

◎ Point-of-use panel ☐

Warranty Information

FITOK products are backed by The FITOK Limited Lifetime Warranty. For a copy, contact FITOK Group or our authorized distributors.