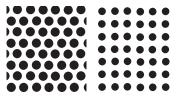
## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

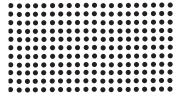
Standard Cast Pipeline Strainers

# Basket and Screen Data

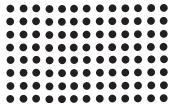
### Pattern Examples



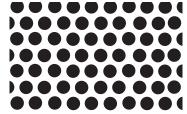
Staggered Holes Straight Holes



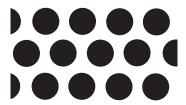
1/32" - Actual Size



<sup>1</sup>/16" – Actual Size



1/8" - Actual Size



1/4" - Actual Size

#### **Basket and Screen Design**

Designed to be both effective and durable, the basket or screen is the heart of an Eaton strainer. Eaton supplies baskets for simplex and duplex strainers, and screens for Y strainers, in standard and heavy-duty designs. Standard design baskets meet the needs of most applications. Eaton recommends the heavy-duty design in cases when straining an extremely high viscosity material or experiencing a high solids load.

Eaton baskets and screens are available in two standard materials: 316 stainless steel or Monel. These materials cover nearly all corrosion resistance levels needed in strainer services. A wide range of perforations and mesh provides removal of solids from 1/2" down to as low as 40 microns. For special, unique applications, Eaton custom fabricates baskets from just about any material to exact specifications.

#### **Basket Construction**

Each style basket includes a perforated sheet induction welded to a rigid top ring and solid bottom cap. Special attention to the welds along the perforated sheet seam, prevent the possible bypass of solids and maintain the basket's strength. A handle, welded to the I.D. of the top ring, facilitates easy removal. Heavy-duty baskets have reinforcing strips induction welded along the perforation's

seam, and circumferentially on the outside of the mid-section of the basket. The perforated sheet is inside the top ring and bottom cap.

#### **Screen Construction**

Y strainer screens, rolled to form a perfect cylinder, are induction welded along the seam. A neat weld, applied along the perforated sheet seam, prevents the possible bypass of solids and provides a seam of acceptable strength. Eaton machines Y strainer screen seats to specific dimensions and, accordingly, both the O.D. and length of these screens are closely toleranced.

## Perforated Sheet – Specification

Eaton baskets utilize perforated sheets because of their greater inherent strength and resistance to stress cracking. The percentage of open area of a screen generally dictates the internal pressure drop experienced across it. The objective is to select a perforation with the best balance of open area, hole arrangement, and sheet thickness.

### Open Area

Perforated sheets can have an open area from 15% to 75%. In general, the larger the open area of perforated sheet, the thinner the sheet thickness must be. Holes punched closer together increase the perforated open area; the solid portion between holes distorts

and becomes weak. Another factor in controlling the sheet thickness is the hole diameter. The smaller the hole diameter, the thinner the sheet. The rule of thumb used by commercial perforated sheet manufacturers is that hole dimensions smaller than the plate thickness are impractical and costly to manufacture. Eaton baskets and screens have between 28% to 63% open area with gauge thickness from 18" (0.048") to 25" (0.021"), depending upon the size of the perforations and the size and model of the strainer.

#### **Hole Arrangement**

Holes can be punched either in a straight line or in a staggered pattern. Eaton baskets and screens have a staggered pattern that increases the open area, provides extra strength, and creates less pressure drop.

#### **Perforations**

Eaton baskets and screens are available in 1/32", 3/64", 1/16", 1/8", 5/32", 1/4", 3/8", and 1/2" perforations and in mesh sizes 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 200, 325, and 400. However, for general service there is one perforation for each size and type of strainer. Unless specified, this standard perforation is the size furnished with the strainer.



## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

**Standard Cast Pipeline Strainers** 

# Basket and Screen Data

#### Wire Mesh Specifications

All Eaton strainers are available with woven wire mesh screens. Wire mesh provides smaller openings for very fine straining applications down to 40 microns. Eaton baskets and screens use monofilament mesh possessing equal wire size and wire count in both directions to produce square openings. Other types of mesh such as Dutch (or Hollander) are also available. Dutch weave has a greater quantity of wires in one direction and fewer wires of a larger diameter in the other direction. This creates a rectangular opening. As with perforated sheet, the best wire mesh selection is a balance of open area, wire diameter, and type of weave.

#### **Openings**

Standard wire mesh liners for Eaton baskets and screens are available from 20 to 400 mesh. For any size mesh, there are different open area selections based on the diameter of the wires used. Twenty mesh means 20 wires per inch in both a vertical and horizontal direction. Therefore, as the wire size increases, the hole size decreases. Eaton baskets offer wire mesh with openings from 0.034" to 0.0015" (20 mesh to 400 mesh).

#### **Open Area**

The open area of wire mesh is a function of both the weave and the wire diameter. Eaton uses a plain square weave in most cases because its straight-through flow path creates the least pressure drop. The mesh is

reinforced with a perforated metal backing possessing greater than a 60% open area. This combination affords the greatest degree of strength, yet offers a lower pressure drop than other types of wire mesh. In certain instances, such as Y strainer in steam applications, the increased pressure drop resulting from the use of a Dutch weave is not as critical as the retention of small particles. Therefore, in applications that involve steam, Eaton suggests the use of weave such as the 30 x 160 size that can withstand a much higher differential pressure without bursting. Eaton can supply baskets and screens with open areas from 14% to 46%

#### **Plain Square Weave**

Woven in an over and under pattern of wire having the same diameter, this weave produces a square opening with excellent flow characteristics.

#### **Plain Dutch Weave**

Woven in an over and under pattern in one direction in which the horizontal wires are larger in diameter than the vertical wires, which are driven close and crimped at each pass. This weave produces greater strength, but lower flow rates, than a square weave. Most often used in steam applications.

#### Mesh Liners Available

The number of openings per linear inch determines the size of mesh liners. The standard sizes Eaton can furnish are 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 200, 325, and 400.

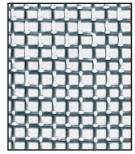
#### **Perforated Basket Sheet Specifications**

Perforation Size Inches	Sheet Thickness USS Gauge #	Hole Pattern	% Open Area
0.020	26	Straight	16.0
1/32	26	Straight	28.0
3/64	26	Straight	30.2
0.045	26	Staggered	36.0
1/16	26	Straight	31.0
1/8	26	Staggered	47.9
5/32	26	Staggered	63.0
1/4	26	Staggered	42.0
3/8	26	Staggered	52.0
1/2	26	Staggered	47.9

#### **Mesh Basket Sheet Specifications**

Mesh Size	Wire Diameter Inches	Mesh Opening Inches	Mesh Opening Microns	% Open Area
20	0.016	0.0340	864	46.2
40	0.010	0.0150	381	36.0
60	0.0075	0.0092	234	30.5
80	0.0060	0.0065	165	27.0
100	0.0045	0.0055	140	30.3
200	0.0021	0.0029	74	33.6
325	0.0014	0.0017	43	30.0
400	0.0015	0.0381	38	36.0

#### Wire Mesh Weaves



Plain Square Weave



**Plain Dutch Weave** 





# TECHNICAL INFORMATION Standard Cast Pipeline Strainers

# Pressure Drop Calculations

Pressure drops for Eaton strainers are shown on each product page. The curves are based on the flow of water through clean, perforated baskets or screens. For mesh-lined baskets or screens and/or for fluids other than water, use the correction factors listed on this page. To accurately calculate the pressure loss for filters and strainers in a pipeline, proceed as follows:

- 1. First calculate pressure loss using C<sub>V</sub> factor formula at right.
- 2. Take the pressure loss figure obtained in (1) and recalculate it using the appropriate correction factor from the following table.

### Correction Factors for Mesh-Lined Baskets

First - Multiply the pressure drop for water shown in charts by the specific gravity of the liquid.

**Second** – Multiply the corrected pressure drop figure by the following correction factors for more viscous liquids. (Water has a viscosity of 30 SSU.)

Viscosity (SSU)	Unlined Perforated Basket	40 Mesh Lined Basket	60 Mesh Lined Basket	80 Mesh Lined Basket	100 Mesh Lined Basket	200 Mesh Lined Basket	325 Mesh Lined Basket
30 (water)	0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.5
500	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.6
1000	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.8
2000	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.8	4.0
3000	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.3
5000	2.2	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.3	6.3
10000	2.5	3.5	4.2	5.0	6.0	7.1	8.5

## Strainer Basket Opening Equivalents

			0 .				
Mesh	Inches	Millimeters	Microns	Perf	Inches	Millimeters	Microns
400	0.0015	0.0381	38	1/32	0.033	0.838	838
300	0.0018	0.0457	45	3/64	0.045	1.143	1143
250	0.0024	0.0609	60	1/16	0.070	1.778	1776
200	0.0027	0.0686	68	3/32	0.094	2.387	2387
150	0.0041	0.1041	104	1/8	0.125	3.175	3175
100	0.0065	0.1651	165	5/32	0.150	3.810	3810
80	0.007	0.1778	177	3/16	0.1875	4.762	4762
60	0.009	0.2286	228	1/4	0.250	6.350	6350
40	0.015	0.8636	380	3/8	0.375	9.525	9525
20	0.034	0.8636	862	1/2	0.500	12.700	12700

#### Pressure Loss Calculation Using C<sub>V</sub> Factor

#### **Metric Units**

$$\Delta P = \left[\frac{Q}{C_{v}}\right]^{2} (133.6)$$

 $\Delta P$  = Pressure Drop in kPa

 $Q = Flow in M^3/hr$ 

C<sub>V</sub> = Flow Coefficient

### **Standard Units**

$$\Delta P = \left[\frac{Q}{C_V}\right]^2$$

 $\Delta P$  = Pressure Drop in psi

Q = Flow in qpm

C<sub>V</sub> = Flow Coefficient

The pressure loss across a strainer can be calculated using the system's flow rate and the  $C_{V}$  factor for that strainer.

For example, a 1" Model 72 simplex strainer with a perforated basket has a C<sub>V</sub> factor of 22.5. In water service with a 30 gpm flow rate, it will have a 1.7 psi pressure drop  $(30 \div 22.5)^2 = 1.7$ . For mesh-lined baskets and/or fluids with a viscosity greater than water, multiply the pressure drop by the correction factors in the chart "Correction Factors for mesh-lined baskets."



## **Fabricated Pipeline Strainers**

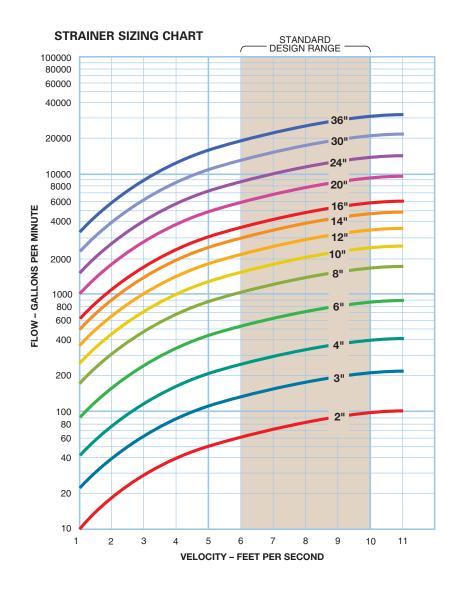


#### **FABRICATION OPTIONS**

- Simplex, duplex, and T-type fabrication
- Pipe sizes 2" to 60"
- ANSI Class flanges from 150# to 1500#
- Bolted, Quick Opening hinged cover or davit assembly
- Carbon steel, stainless steel, or special alloy construction for body and baskets
- RTJ-style connections
- Vent valves
- Drain valves
- Gauge taps
- Pressure differential gauge and switches
- Backflushing system for manual or automated cleaning
- Steam jacket for highly viscous fluids
- Custom nozzle positioning including rotated or offset placement
- High pressure/temperature capabilities
- ASME Code construction
- Perforated baskets from 1/32" to 1/2" hold diameter
- Mesh basket liners from 20 to 400 (862 to 38 microns)
- Viton®, Buna-N, or other O-ring seal material
- Coatings and linings available upon request

## **Basic Sizing Guidelines**

- 1. Ensure that the pipeline flow velocity falls within the standard design range of the strainer.
- 2. Select the correct screen and opening size, do not make smaller than necessary.
- 3. The quantity, type, and nature of debris to be removed are considered.
- 4. The strainer meets the design pressure and temperature requirements of the pipeline.







Simplex, Duplex, T-Type

# Custom Fabricated Strainers

Modular systems make it easy to meet precise specifications

#### Nothing Too Big, Too Small, or Too Special

Eaton custom fabricated pipeline strainers are unique designs that fit the exact requirements of any application. Whether it is a special alloy, unique piping connection, or cover opening system, or even an extraordinary size, Eaton's talented engineers will design and develop strainers to any specification.

Large manufacturing facilities with the most up-to-date equipment and skilled personnel allow Eaton to deliver what others can only promise. With extensive manufacturing capabilities and investment in equipment, all but the most specialized fabrication work is performed in-house reducing costs and expediting delivery of finished strainers. All equipment is manufactured to customer specifications with full consideration to meet required delivery dates.

Eaton prides itself on innovation, and continually invests in new products and technology. Known for quality workmanship, Eaton fabricated pipeline strainers meet customers' expectations and the highest standards, including:



• ISO 9001-2008 quality management

 Standard ASME "U" and "UM" Code Stamp

- "N" stamp available
- Brazilian NR-13 available
- European standards -DIN/PED available
- Properly sized components to meet any specified flow rate and retention requirement
- NSF approved coatings
- Ultra low discharge strainer technology that offers reduced purged volumes

24" simplex Model 90 low profile carbon steel fabricated strainer

Eaton's continued success can be attributed to the amount of skill and pride that goes into the production of each customers' fabricated pipeline strainer.



36" fabricated carbon steel model 950B duplex strainer





• Flanged ANSI Class 150 or 300

#### **FEATURES**

- Straight through flow design
- Low pressure loss
- Slant top basket design
- Basket perforations from 1/32" to 1"
- 20 to 400 mesh linings for fine straining applications

#### **OPTIONS**

- ANSI Class 600, 900, or 1500 flanges
- Hinged cover or davit assembly for easier maintenance
- Alloy construction for body and baskets
- RTJ-style connections
- Vent valves
- Drain valves
- Gauge taps
- · Backflushing system for manual or automated cleaning
- · Pressure differential gauge and switches
- Steam jacket for highly viscous fluids
- Rotated or offset nozzle placement
- · High pressure capabilities
- ASME Code construction
- Brazilian NR-13 available
- European standards DIN/PED available
- Coatings and linings available upon request
- \* Stainless steel strainers include painted carbon steel, external, non-wetted fasteners as standard



#### Customize to Improve Performance and Meet Higher Pressure Requirements

#### **Unique Strainer Basket**

A slant top design improves the flow through the strainer and results in significantly lower pressure drops. This design also results in a more compact basket that weighs less than an ordinary basket. This makes it possible for one person to remove it from the strainer housing, a labor saving feature when it comes time to clean or changeout the basket.

#### **Common Modifications**

- Rotated inlet and outlet nozzles to eliminate an elbow in the downstream piping
- Lowering or raising either the inlet or the outlet nozzle, this eliminates serious alignment and support problems.

### **Cover Type Openings**

For applications with infrequent basket changing, Eaton offers a simple, cost-effective, bolted cover type. It's available with a davit assembly cover for larger strainers with heavy covers, this makes it possible for a one-person operation.

For applications with more frequent changing, Eaton offers a hinged, quick opening cover secured by swing bolts.

This is adaptable for higher pressure applications. For medium size strainers, 8" to 16," a bolted slide hinge cover is available. This permits one operator to engage the hinge and open the cover.

#### Backflush/Backwash Option

In systems with heavy, welldefined solids and sediment. this option backflushes the system without shutting the system down. A piping connection with an on/off backflush valve is fabricated at the strainer bottom and has a connection to the bottom of the strainer basket. When solids accumulate in the bottom of the basket, the backflush valve opens and the differential between the operating pressure and the backflush system removes the solids. The second step, backwashing, reverses the flow and removes residual dirt.

#### **Optional Steam Jacketing**

Available in carbon steel or 316SS rated for service up to 450°F. This is ideal for the high temperatures required to process and transport heavy, viscous fluids without affecting the function or normal maintenance of the strainer. Steam jacketing maintains critical fluid temperature throughout the strainer.

Design and fabrication to ASME section VIII and ANSI B31.1 codes are available.

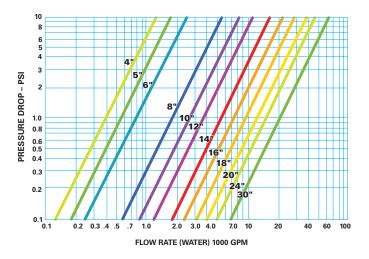
### Model 90 Fabricated Simplex Strainer

#### Model 90 with Quick Open Hinge Cover

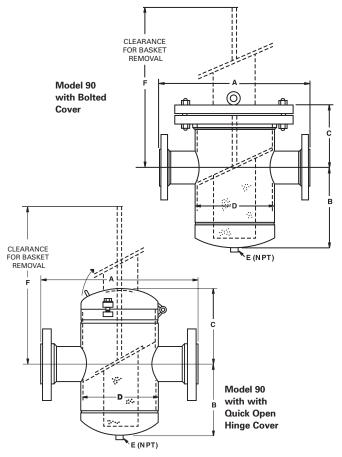
	01	. 01		Wei	ght (lbs	;)					
Nom Size	Class 150 A	Class 300 A	В	Class 150/300 C	D	E	F	Class Cover		Class Cover	300 Unit
2	14	14	12	8-5/8	6-5/8	1/2	26	6	71	6	90
3	15	15	12-1/2	8-5/8	6-5/8	1/2	26	6	73	6	105
4	16	16	14	9-1/2	8-5/8	1	21	9	122	9	158
5	16	17-1/2	15	11-1/4	10-3/4	1	22	9	128	9	176
6	20	21	17	11- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10-3/4	1	24	12	168	12	236
8	22	23	21	13	12-3/4	1-1/2	28	15	226	15	278
10	32	33	25	15- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16	1-1/2	33	30	360	30	483
12	35	36	28	17-3/4	18	1-1/2	39	37	535	37	734
14	37	38	33	19-3/4	20	2	45	46	804	46	1030
16	42	43	36	23-1/4	24	2	49	68	1188	68	1437
18	42	43	39	23-1/4	24	2	53	68	1255	68	1553
20	43	44-1/2	44	27-3/4	30	2	59	71	1322	71	1656
24	48	49-3/4	60	27-3/4	30	2	78	88	1860	88	2344

#### Model 90 with Bolted Cover

IVIO	Willi Boited Gover												
	Dimensions (in) Class   Class   Class									Weight (lbs)			
Nom Size		300 A	В	150 C	Class 300 C	D	E	F	Class Cover			s 300 erUnit	
2	14	14	12	7	9	6-5/8	1/2	23	28	110	50	160	
3	15	15	12 ½	8	9	6-5/8	1/2	24	28	120	50	175	
4	16	16	14	8-1/4	9 1/2	8- <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	21	45	147	81	219	
5	16	17-1/2	15	9-1/2	11	10-3/4	1	22	45	153	81	237	
6	20	21	17	9-1/2	11	10-3/4	1	24	70	203	127	328	
8	22	23	21	11	12-1/2	12-3/4	1-1/2	28	110	281	184	407	
10	32	33	25	13	14-1/2	16	1-1/2	33	170	450	307	710	
12	35	36	28	$14-\frac{1}{2}$	16	18	1-1/2	39	209	644	390	1024	
14	37	38	33	15- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17-1/2	20	2	45	272	951	492	1397	
16	42	43	36	18-1/4	20	24	2	49	411	1409	754	2011	
18	42	43	39	18-1/4	20	24	2	53	411	1486	754	2127	
20	43	44-1/2	44	21-3/4	24	30	2	59	411	1553	754	2231	
24	48	49-3/4	60	21-3/4	24	30	2	78	681	2291	1403	3497	









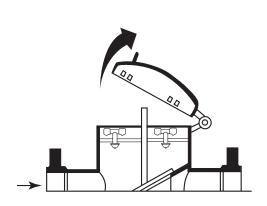
Model 90 strainer with offset nozzles, quick open

cover, and flanged drain



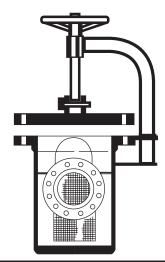
# TECHNICAL INFORMATION Fabricated Pipeline Strainers

# Configuration Options



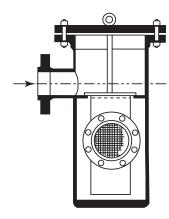
#### QUICK OPEN BOLTED SLIDE HINGE

The slide hinge in medium size ranges (8"-16") permits a single operator to engage the hinge and open the cover.



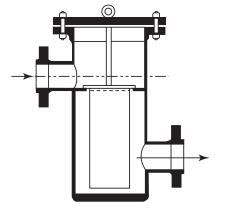
#### **INTEGRAL COVER LIFT DAVIT**

The cover lift davit can reduce any cover lift process to a one-man operation.



#### **ROTATED NOZZLES**

Right angle design can eliminate the requirement for an elbow in the downstream piping.



#### **OFFSET NOZZLES**

By lowering or raising either nozzle, serious alignment and support problems can be avoided.

## **Cover Openings**

The process of removing and replacing strainer access covers can result in costly maintenance or safety issues. In sizes larger than eight inches, the cover can easily exceed 150 pounds, which may require additional personnel or equipment. To eliminate the risks associated with this process. Eaton developed the Integral Davit and Bolted Slide Hinge designs.

## Nozzle **Placement**

Fabricated strainers are available with many nozzle design options to adapt to existing or planned piping schemes.

## Steam Jacket **Option**

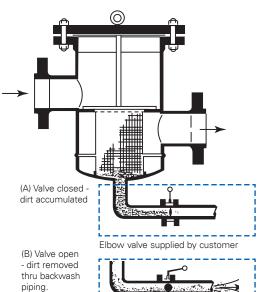
Custom fabricated simplex basket and T strainers in all sizes are available with an optional carbon steel or 316SS steam jacket, rated for service up to 450°F. The steam jacket keeps the strainer at the high temperatures required to transport heavy, viscous fluids without affecting the function or normal maintenance of the strainer.



# TECHNICAL INFORMATION Fabricated Pipeline Strainers

## Backflush/Backwash **Option**

Available in custom fabricated Model 90 simplex strainer and Model 950B duplex strainer.



In many systems with heavy and welldefined solids, sediment accumulates. When the backflush valve is open, the differential between the operating pressure and the backflush system removes the sediment without shutting the system down. Figures A and B show the backflushing process.

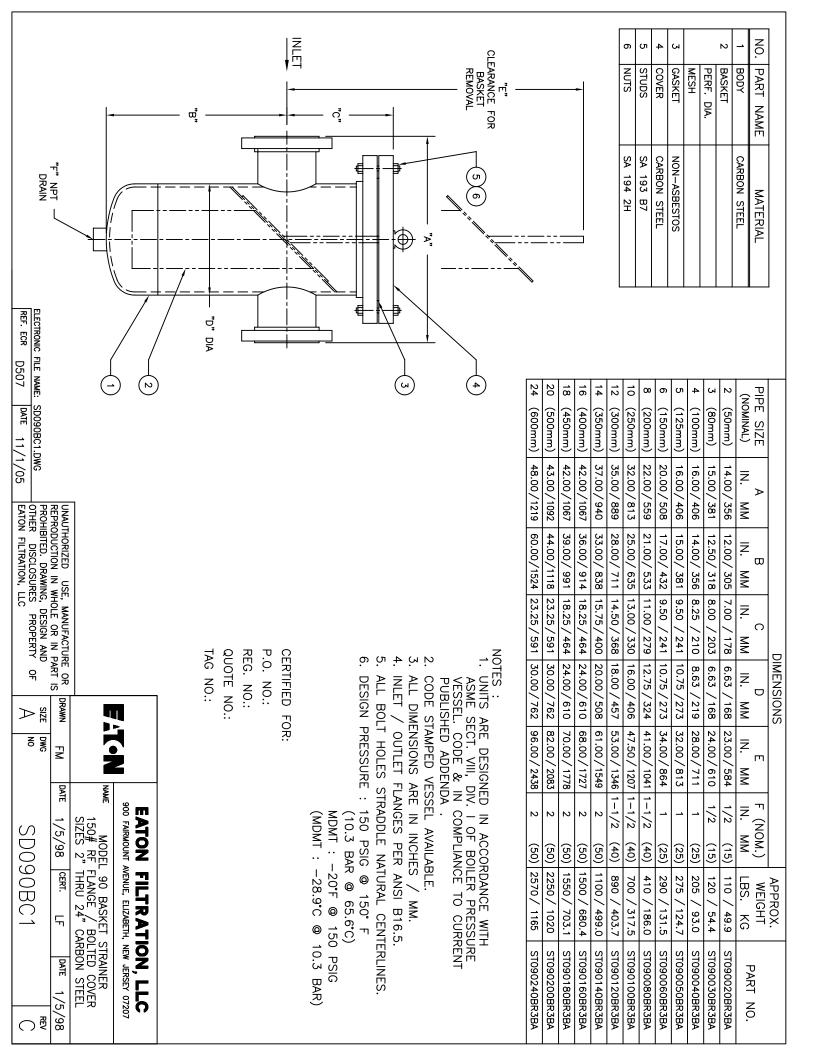
Backwashing is a process similar to backflushing, but with a reverse flow into an empty strainer. Fluid flowing back through the element removes residual sediment left in the filter from backflushing.

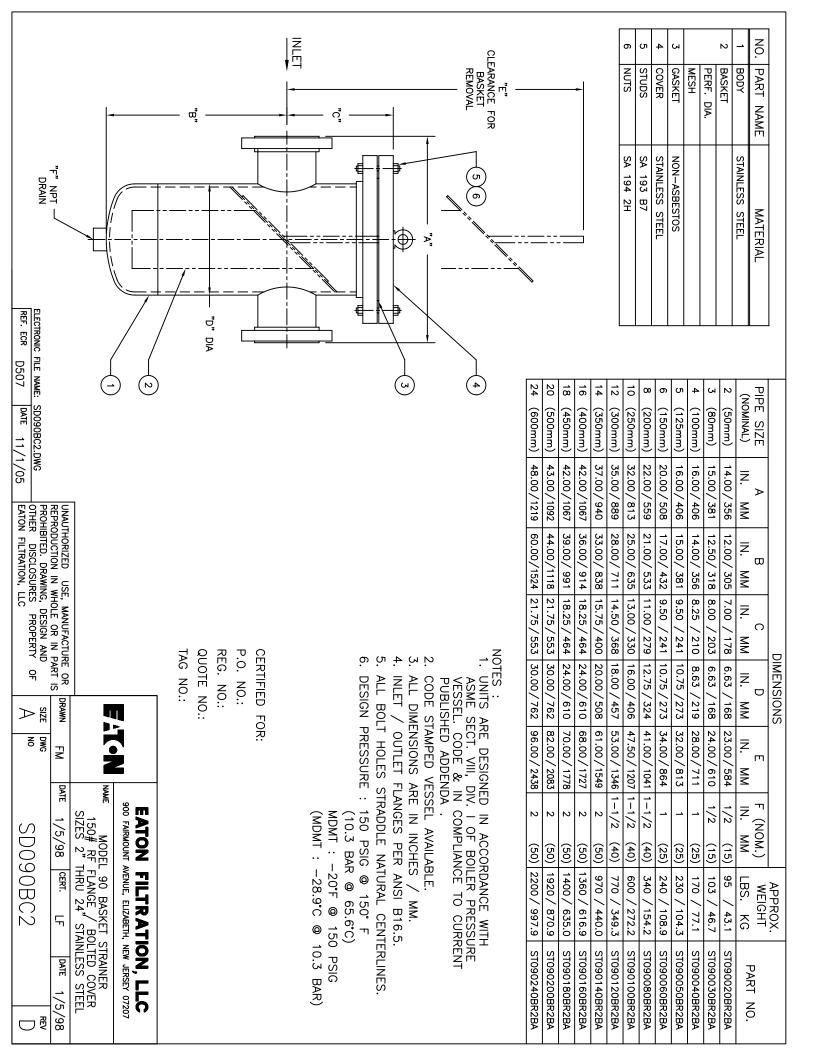
## **Basket Effective Area**

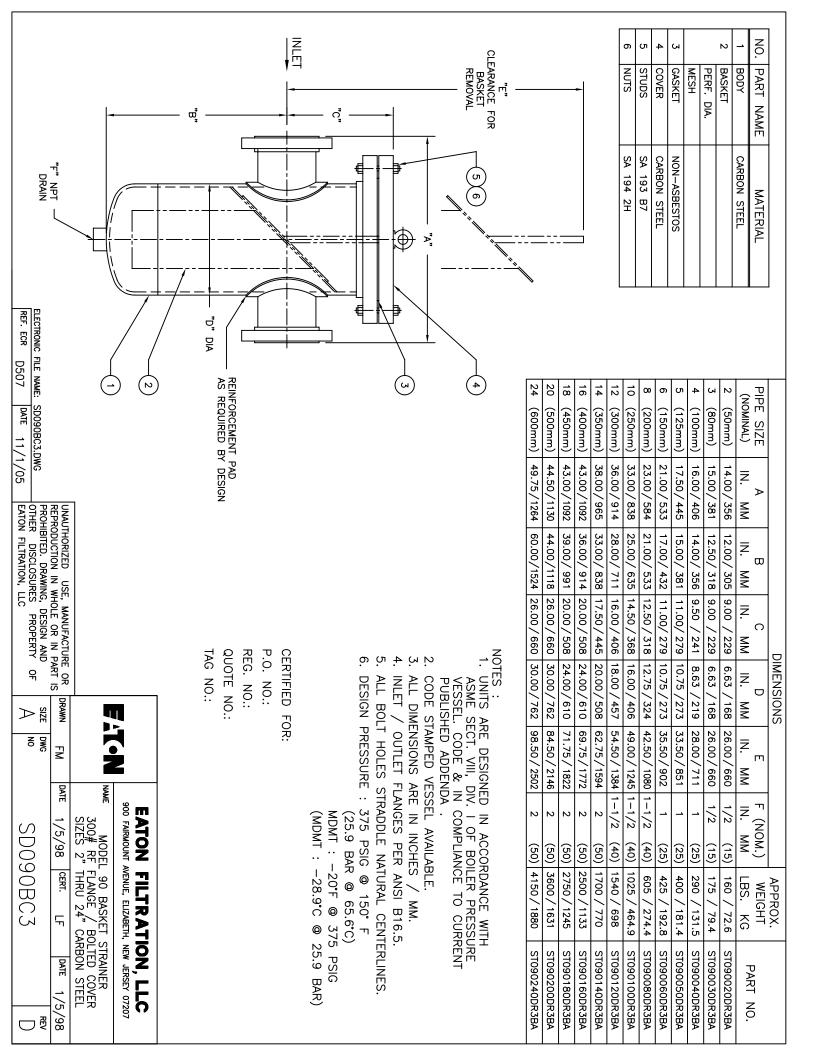
Strainer Model	Pipe Size	Perforation Size	Nominal Area of Pipe (sq in)	Gross Screen Area (sq in)	Free Area (sq in)	Ratio Free Area to Pipe Area
90	2	5/32	3.35	78	49	14.60
90	3	5/32	7.39	94	59	8.00
90	4	5/32	12.73	151	95	7.46
90	5	5/32	20.00	204	128	6.40
90	6	5/32	28.90	283	178	6.16
90	8	5/32	50.02	478	301	6.02
90	10	5/32	78.85	691	435	5.52
90	12	5/32	111.93	942	593	5.30
90	14	5/32	135.28	1320	832	6.15
90	16	5/32	176.71	1659	1045	5.91
90	18	5/32	223.68	1979	1247	5.57
90	20	5/32	277.95	2513	1583	5.70
90	24	5/32	402.00	4071	2565	6.38
950B	2	5/32	3.35	78	49	1460
950B	3	5/32	7.39	94	59	8.00
950B	4	5/32	12.73	151	95	7.46
950B	5	5/32	20.00	204	128	6.40
950B	6	5/32	28.90	283	178	6.16
950B	8	5/32	50.02	478	301	6.02
950B	10	5/32	78.85	691	435	5.52
950B	12	5/32	111.93	942	593	5.30
950B	14	5/32	135.28	1320	832	6.15
950B	16	5/32	176.71	1659	1045	5.91
950B	18	5/32	223.68	1979	1247	5.57
950B	20	5/32	277.95	2513	1583	5.70
950B	24	5/32	402.00	4071	2565	6.38
91	2	5/32	3.35	23	14.26	4.26
91	3	5/32	7.39	41	25.42	3.44
91	4	5/32	12.73	58	35.96	2.82
91	5	5/32	20.00	82	50.84	2.54
91	6	5/32	28.90	105	65.10	2.25
91	8	5/32	50.02	167	103.54	2.07
91	10	5/32	78.85	234	145.08	1.84
91	12	5/32	111.93	322	199.64	1.78
91	14	5/32	135.28	419	259.78	1.92
91	16	5/32	176.71	511	316.82	1.72
91	18	5/32	223.68	639	398.18	1.77
91	20	5/32	277.95	781	484.22	1.74
91	24	5/32	402.00	1057	655.34	1.63

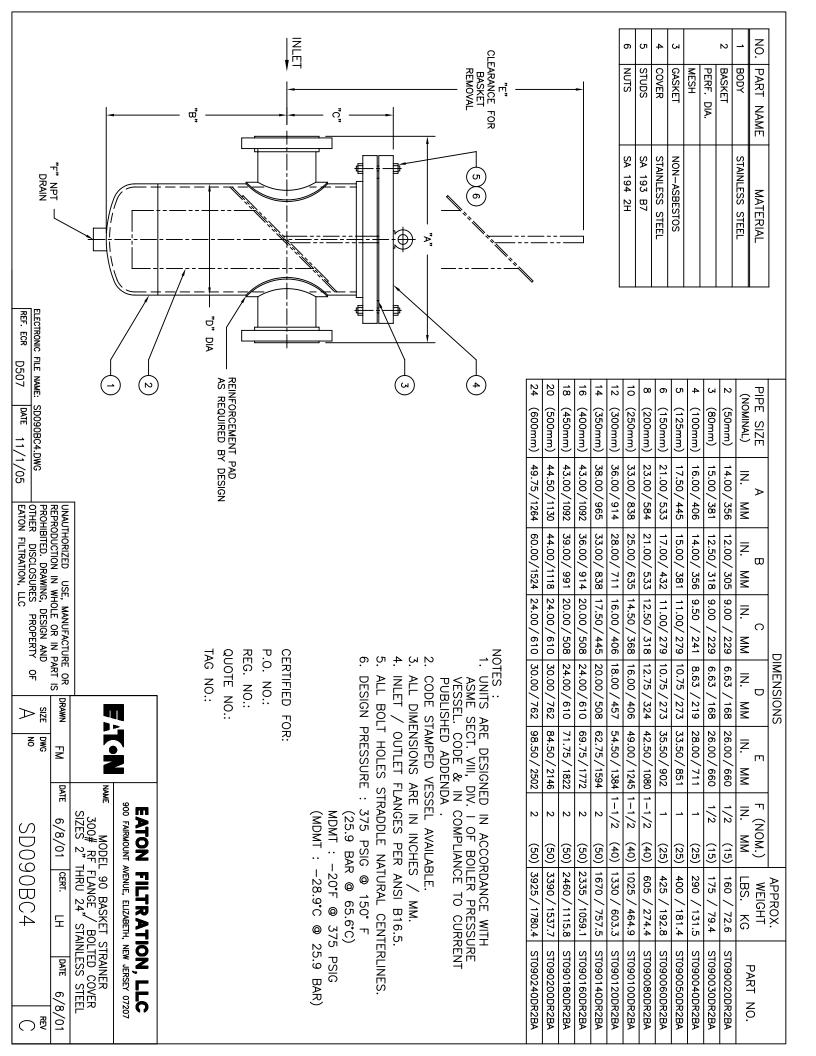


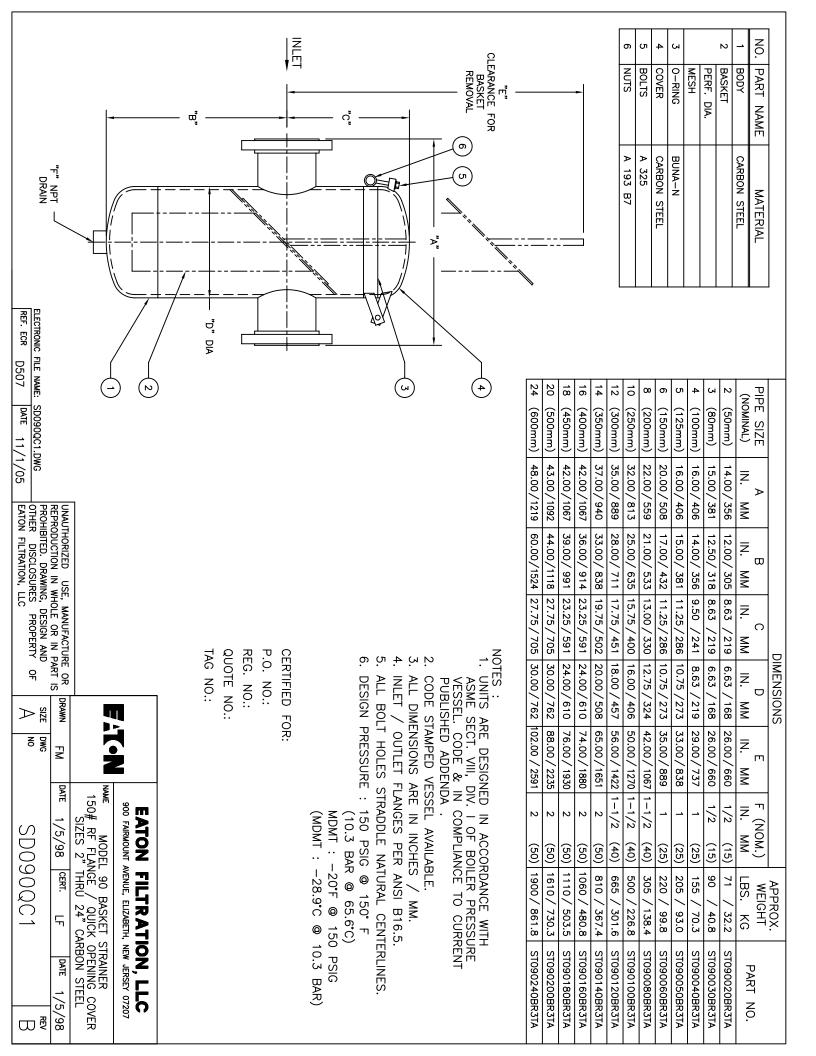


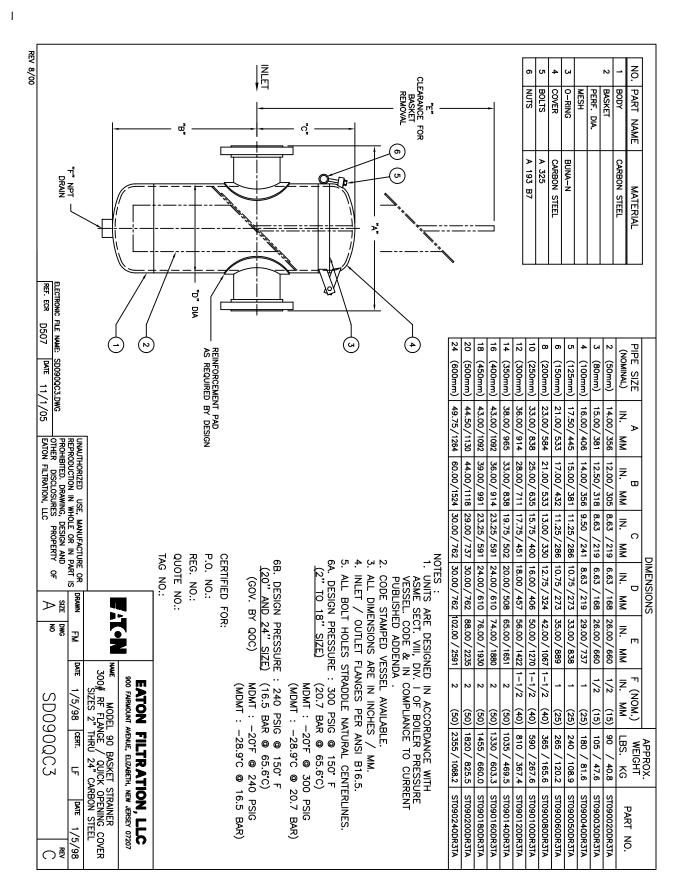


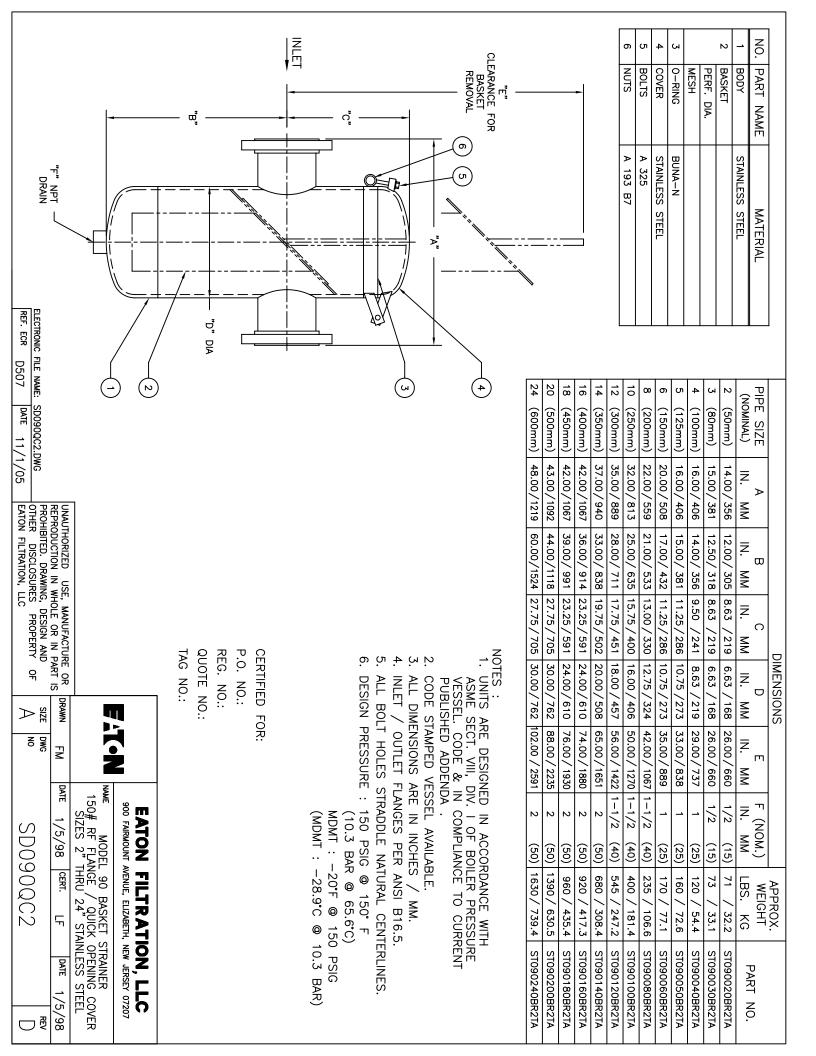


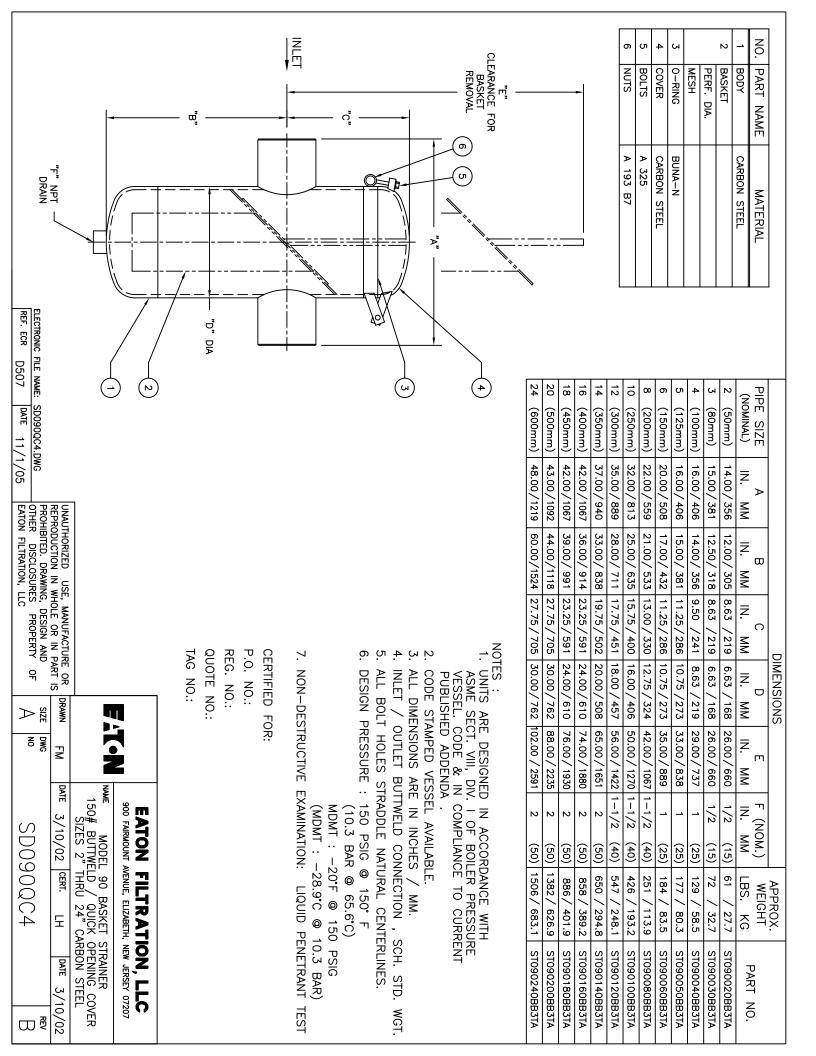














Read all the following information and instructions prior to installing and operating the equipment. Failure to comply with these instructions could result in bodily injury or property damage.



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#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Eaton Model 90 Fabricated Simplex Basket Strainers are devices installed in a pipeline to remove dirt and other unwanted debris from fluids. They are designed for the rated pressure and temperature stamped on the nameplate.

Straining is accomplished by directing the fluid through sized openings in the basket. Once sediment and debris is collected in the basket, fluid flow is interrupted while the basket is removed for cleaning.

For additional information regarding Model 90 Fabricated Simplex Basket Strainers, visit our web site at filtration.eaton.com.



### RECEIVING, HANDLING, AND INSPECTION

- 1. Unpack the strainer and inspect for damage occurring during transit. Report damage to the carrier. If the strainer is not installed immediately, see "Storage" instructions.
- 2. Remove any preservatives with solvent-dampened cloths. Exercise care when using solvent and follow solvent manufacturer's instructions.
- Verify that the rating of the strainer is greater than or equal to the maximum pressure and temperature of the installation.
- 4. Open the strainer cover by removing the cover nuts on the bolted cover model or loosening the bolt nuts on the quick opening cover model. Lift or swing the cover away until it is free of the basket well and remove the basket.
- Remove all flange/nozzle protectors. Check the inside of the body for any foreign or loose material that could be carried downstream when fluid is introduced into the strainer. Remove this material and replace the basket.
- Close cover by reversing the cover opening procedure above. Insure that the sealing surfaces are clean and that the gasket or O-ring is seated properly before tightening the cover hardware.

#### **STORAGE**

Replace protective wrap, flange protectors etc. that may have been removed during receiving, handling and inspection. Store the strainer in a clean, dry environment.

#### **INSTALLATION**



**CAUTION:** Before installation, review the application and chemical compatibility of the process fluid to the materials of construction of the strainer. Verify that the correct size

and flange rating for the application is marked on the strainer.

#### **INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)**

 Remove protective wraps, etc. before installing the strainer. Be sure to inspect cover gasket or O-ring for possible damage and replace as required. Position the strainer in the pipeline so that the fluid enters the connection marked "IN" or "INLET."



**CAUTION:** To lift the strainer, put slings under the inlet and outlet connections and to the lifting lugs, if provided. Secure slings above the strainer.

- Be sure sufficient clearance is provided for easy opening of the cover and removal of the basket. Refer to the Sales Drawing for removal clearances. Support the strainer firmly in the pipeline.
- Connect the strainer to the pipeline. On flanged strainers, be sure to use the same type of flange faces. Do not bolt a raised face flange to a flat face flange. Be sure flange gaskets are in place and fasteners are tight.
- 4. On strainers with other line connections, use standard piping practice when installing the strainer.
- 5. Pressure gauges near the strainer inlet and outlet are required to determine differential pressure across the strainer and cleaning frequency. Pressure gauges are essential for the safe operation of the strainer.



**CAUTION:** Eaton Strainers are not designed to be anchor supports in the piping line. Be sure to properly support process piping on both sides of the strainer. Use care to prevent piping forces

and movements from acting on the strainer connections. Damage may occur to the strainer if improperly connected.



**CAUTION:** To protect the operator during draining and venting, the fluid must be piped to a safe area. This requirement is for all fluids and water with temperatures above 120° F. The operator should wear appropriate protective equipment

(goggles, gloves, vests, clothing etc.) consistent with the process fluid for strainer operation and servicing.



### **START UP**

Open cover vent, if provided and slowly allow fluid to enter the strainer. First, slowly open the downstream valve nearest to strainer outlet. Then slowly open the upstream valve nearest to the strainer inlet. Close cover vent when air is expelled.

#### SHUT DOWN PERIODS

- 1. Slowly close the pipeline valves upstream and downstream from the strainer. Make sure these valves are tightly closed.
- 2. Relieve fluid pressure in the strainer by first opening the drain, then vent if provided. The strainer must be drained and internal pressure relieved prior to cleaning. Proceed to clean and inspect the basket. Inspect the strainer to insure that there is no standing fluid.

### BASKET REMOVAL, CLEANING, AND REPLACEMENT



**CAUTION:** To prevent basket damage, DO NOT permit differential pressure across the strainer to exceed 20 psi.

1. A differential pressure increase of 5 psi over the clean (initial) differential pressure across the strainer indicates that the basket of the on-line strainer housing is debris-laden and requires removal and cleaning.



**CAUTION:** To protect the operator when draining and venting, the fluid must be piped to a safe area. This is a requirement for all fluids and for water with a temperature above 120°F.

The operator should wear appropriate protective equipment (goggles, gloves, vest, clothing etc.) consistent with the process fluid for strainer operation and servicing.

- 2. Slowly open the two (2) valves that isolate the off-line strainer housing and slowly close the two (2) valves that isolate the on-line strainer housing with the debris-laden basket. This step ensures continuous operation of the process.
- For the strainer housing with the debris-laden basket, slowly open the drain and vent as provided. This relieves the pressure and drains fluid in the basket well.
- 4. When pressure is relieved and fluid drained, open the cover of the strainer housing that contains the debris-laden basket. Lift or swing this cover away until it is free of basket well.

# BASKET REMOVAL, CLEANING, AND REPLACEMENT (CONTINUED)

5. Remove the debris-laden basket. Invert the basket and wash out the debris. Direct a stream of air, water, or steam from the exterior of the basket to the interior.



**NOTE**: Do not permit the basket debris to dry, as it would be difficult to remove and clean the basket.

- 6. Inspect the basket at each cleaning for damage (holes, tear etc.). Replace as needed with genuine Eaton baskets.
- 7. Place the cleaned or new basket into the basket well. Take extra care to ensure that the basket ring rests squarely on the retaining ring in the basket well.
- 8. Be sure basket handle is sufficiently high to be compressed by the cover.
- 9. Inspect cover gasket or O-ring and sealing surfaces. Clean sealing surfaces and replace gasket or O-ring as necessary with genuine Eaton parts.
- Reseat the cover. Close and bolt covers (cover nuts and studs, Bolted Cover; bolt nuts, Quick Opening Cover).
   Ensure that the sealing surfaces are clean. The gasket or Oring is to be seated properly before tightening the cover hardware.
- 11. Close the drain and vent that were opened.
- 12. Refill this newly cleaned strainer basket housing by partially opening the two (2) valves that isolate this strainer basket housing very slowly.
- 13. Slowly fill the strainer basket housing with working fluid. Ensure that all air is expelled from the strainer basket housing. Opening of venting may be required.
- 14. When air is expelled, close any venting that was opened.
- 15. Close the two (2) valves that were partially opened to refill the strainer basket housing. This strainer basket housing is now off-line and is isolated from the on-line strainer housing.



#### **RECOMMENDED SPARE PARTS**

- 1 Eaton Replacement Basket
- 1 Eaton Replacement Gasket or O-ring

When ordering spare parts, be sure to specify all nameplate data as well as description and quantity of parts.

Always use genuine Eaton replacement parts for guaranteed fit and performance.

#### WARRANTY

All products manufactured by Seller are warranted against defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for which such products were designed for a period of eighteen (18) months after shipment from our factory or twelve (12) months after start-up, whichever comes first. OUR SOLE OBLIGATION UNDER THIS WARRANTY IS TO REPAIR OR REPLACE, AT OUR OPTION, ANY PRODUCT OR ANY PART OR PARTS THEREOF FOUND TO BE DEFECTIVE. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. WE SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CARTAGE, LABOR, CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR CONTINGENT LIABILITIES. OUR MAXIMUM LIABILITY SHALL NOT IN ANY EVENT EXCEED THE CONTRACT PRICE FOR THE PRODUCT.



