Model 922 Vent Alarm

SPECIFICATION SHEET

Application

The audible alarm whistles when the liquid level in the aboveground storage tank reaches the preset level. The pressure vacuum vent allows the tank to “breathe” during filling and dispensing operations.

922 (3″)

Features and Details

- Functions as both a pressure vacuum vent and audible alarm while utilizing a single 2″ or 3″ tank opening. Installs on the top of the vent pipe, generally 12 feet above grade
- 105 to 120 decibel whistle alarm (measured at a distance of 1 foot with a fill rate of 90 GPM)
- Fully mechanical alarm does not require electricity or batteries
- The alarm level can be set to activate at any liquid level by adjusting the cable length to the float device
- Minimum fill rate of 20 GPM required for alarm to operate

Materials of Construction

- Body... anodized aluminum
- Screens... stainless steel
- Rainguard... aluminum
- Seals... Viton®
- Ball... Teflon®
- Float... stainless steel

Certifications and Listings

- Florida DEP EQ 227

Item Number	A	B	C	D	Width	Height	Weight
922---0200 AA	2″	8 oz.	30,300	120	6.8″	9.0″	8.50
922---0400 AA	2″	6 oz.	30,120	120	6.8″	9.0″	8.50
922---0300 AA	3″	8 oz.	43,020	110	6.8″	9.0″	6.30
922---0500 AA	3″	6 oz.	44,160	105	6.8″	9.0″	6.30

SPECIFICATION OPTIONS:

A—Size
B—Pressure poppet setting
C—Venting capacity / SCFH at 2.5 P.S.I.
D—dB Rating (this is measured at a distance of 1’ with a fill rate of 90 GPM)
Height—Dimension from bottom to top of vent
Weight—Shipping weight (lbs.)

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. Normal vents such as pressure vacuum and updraft vents for aboveground storage tanks should be sized according to NFPA 30 (2008) 21.4.3.

MORRISON BROS. CO.

570 E. 7th Street, P.O. Box 238 | Dubuque, IA 52004-0238
t. 563.583.5701 | 800.553.4840 | f. 563.583.5028
www.morbros.com