

Model 354 Updraft Vent

SPECIFICATION SHEET

Application

Atmospheric updraft vents are installed on the top of storage tank vent pipes on underground and aboveground fuel storage tanks.

Features and Details

- Directs vapors outward and upward in accordance with NFPA 30
- Protects the vent line from debris and insects
- Water-resistant rain cap sheds water away from the vent line
- Slip-on design with set screws for easy installation
- Internal drain channels water penetration out through weep hole
- **354T** is compatible with DEF

Materials of Construction

354

- Body and cap... aluminum die cast
- Screen... 40 mesh stainless steel

354T

- Body and cap... PTFE coated black aluminum
- Screen... 40 mesh stainless steel

Certifications and Listings

- CARB 89-12 (1½" and 2" 354 models)

Item Number	Size (slip-on)	Weight (lbs)	Venting Capacity (SCFH) (@ 2.5 PSI)
354--0100 AV	1½"	0.75	27,650
354--0200 AV	2"	0.75	27,650
354--0300 AV	3"	1.50	59,000
354--0400 AV	4"	2.25	116,900
354T--0200 AV	2"	0.75	27,650
354T--0300 AV	3"	1.50	59,000



NOTE

Open vents will allow unrestricted evaporation of product.

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