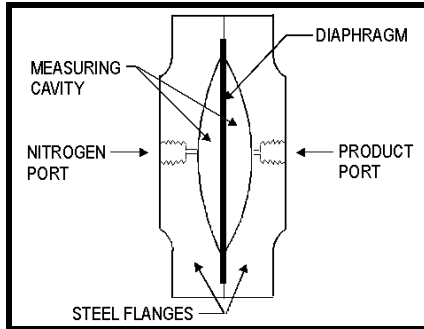


SAMPLE MASTER DIAPHRAGM SAMPLE PUMP

MODEL 500

FOR LIQUID HYDROCARBON COMPOSITE SAMPLING

Sample Master
Diaphragm Sample Pump



**Cutaway Side View
Of A Model 500
Sample Master Diaphragm
Sample Pump**

FUNCTION

The Sample Master Diaphragm Sample Pumps are designed to provide a low maintenance alternative to sample pumps in composite samplers. They are especially well suited for sampling of gasoline. Diaphragm sample pumps of this design have been in service for over 5 years without requiring any maintenance.

The Sample Pumps may be integrated into a new system or retrofit into an existing system.

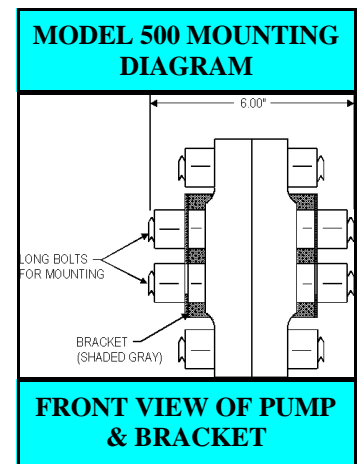
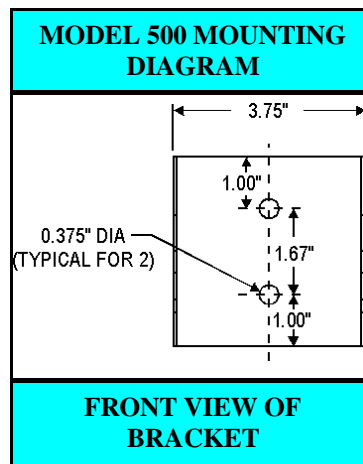
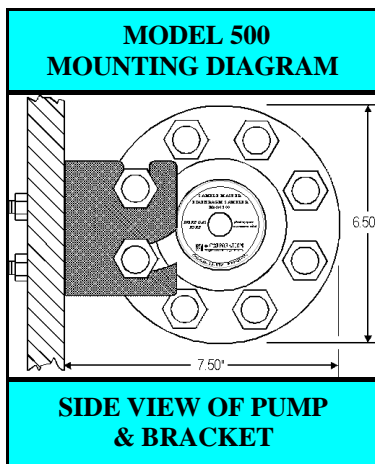


**Model 500 Sample Master
Diaphragm Sample Pump
With Bracket**

CONSTRUCTION

The only moving part in the Sample Pump is a sturdy teflon diaphragm sandwiched between two 316 stainless steel flanges. The measuring cavity is comprised of a shallow recess in the inner face of each flange.

A difference in pressure of 30 PSI (or greater) between the "Product" and "Nitrogen" 1/4" Female NPT ports will cause the teflon diaphragm to actuate.



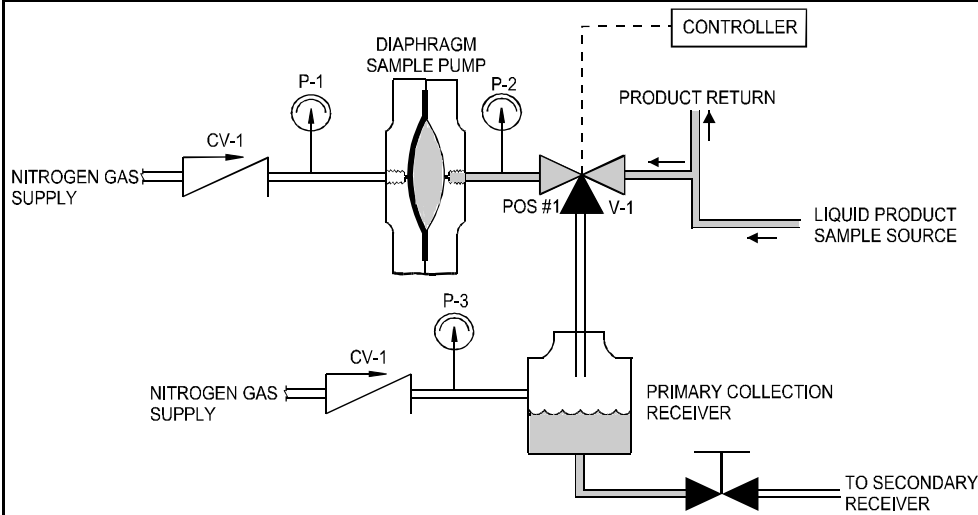
ORDERING INFORMATION

Stainless Steel Sample Master Diaphragm Sample Pump	Part # 500—00T—SS
Mounting Bracket	Part # 500—509
Replacement Diaphragm	Part # 500—50T

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Measuring Cavity Volume	8-9 cc
Maximum Operating Pressure	1500 PSIG
Operating Temperature	0 ⁰ to 130 ⁰ F

FILLING THE MEASURING CAVITY



In a typical composite sample system the diaphragm sample pump is installed as shown in diagram #1. When valve V-1 is in position #1, product sample flows into the measuring cavity. For this to occur, the product pressure (P-2) must exceed the nitrogen pressure (P-1) by a minimum of 30 PSI.

DIAGRAM #1 - Sample Master Diaphragm Sample Pump in a Simplified Typical Composite Sampler Installation

In diagram #2 valve V-1 is shown in position #2. This allows the nitrogen supply pressure to actuate the diaphragm, thereby displacing a measured amount of liquid product into an external primary collection receiver. A controller actuates a 3 way valve V-1 to position #2. The nitrogen pressure (P-1) must exceed the primary collection receiver pressure (P-3) by a minimum of 30 PSI for the diaphragm to actuate properly.

DIAPHRAGM DISPLACES LIQUID INTO RECEIVER

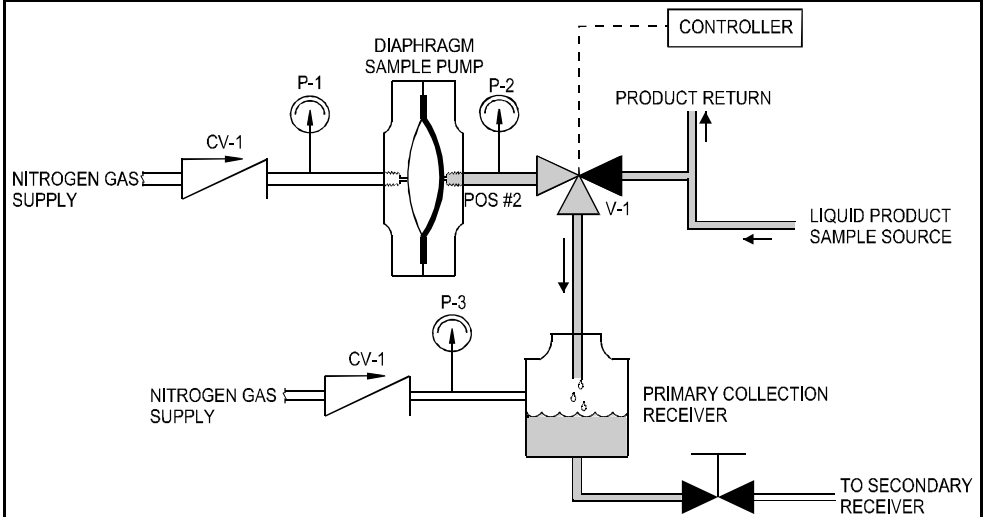


DIAGRAM #2 - Sample Master Diaphragm Sample Pump in a Simplified Typical Composite Sampler Installation

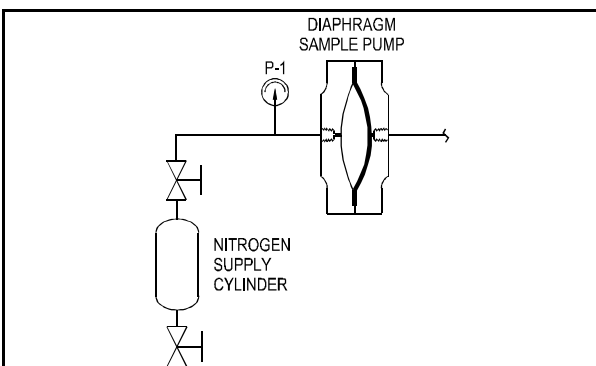


DIAGRAM #3- Nitrogen Supply to the Diaphragm

The nitrogen supply to the Diaphragm functions as a “pneumatic spring” and therefore is not expended.

When a constant nitrogen supply is not readily available a sample supply cylinder filled with nitrogen under pressure can be used as the “nitrogen supply” (refer to diagram #3).

An electrically actuated solenoid valve can be used for valve V-1 when the liquid product supply pressure is less than 400 PSIG. A higher product supply pressure will generally require a pneumatically actuated valve V-1.