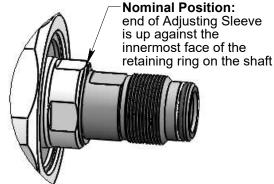
SCS Self-Rotary Swivel with Speed Control (10,12 or 22 kpsi)

Description:

The SCS with adjustable speed control is available in three configurations. The SCS-P20 has a 1.25" npt female inlet connection and is capable of working pressures up to 10000 psi (690 bar). The SCS-P16 has a 1" npt female inlet connection and is capable of working pressures up to 12000 psi (830 bar). The SCS-P16 has a 1" medium pressure female inlet connection and is capable of working pressures up to 22000 psi (1500 bar). The P20 & P16 have flow rates of 15 to 300 gpm, and MP16 has flow rates of 15-200 gpm. Rotation speed represented by a combination of viscous fluid or speed represented presented presented exister represented presented presen and a speed control adjustment; a thick fluid (BJ 048-S) is used for speed ranges of 5 to 50 rpm. If the desired swivel rpm is near the slow or fast end of this range a head with less or more nozzle offset can be specified. The "slow" end range would be approximately 5-25 rpm and the "fast" end would be approximately 20-50 rpm.

The adjustable speed control feature allows for rotational speed adjustment within these ranges. Speed adjustment is accomplished by rotating the adjusting sleeve on the outlet shaft. The nominal setting (where the edge of the sleeve is up against the innermost face of the retaining ring- see detail) allows for the fastest rotation speed in the desired range. As the sleeve is adjusted inward towards the swivel body, the rotational speed is reduced. Each 1/2 turn of the sleeve reduces the rotation speed by approximately one fourth of the range. The maximum sleeve adjustment is 2 turns. When making adjustments, it is recommended to adjust the sleeve about a quarter turn beyond the desired setting, rotating the shaft manually and then backing the sleeve out a quarter turn, thus allowing the viscous fluid to equalize more uniformly.



Adjusting Sleeve Detail

Operation:

Make sure there is an operator controlled dump in the system, operated by the person closest to the cleaning job. Flush out the high pressure hoses before connecting SCS to hose end. It is recommended that the hose be marked a few feet from the end with a piece of tape so the operator knows when to stop on the way back out. Once the SCS is attached to the hose end, position it in the pipe or vessel to be cleaned. The high pressure seal may leak initially; it should stop when pressure is increased and rotation begins. Close the dump and slowly bring up to pressure the first time, to make sure no nozzles are plugged and that the jet thrust is correct. The swivel should begin to slowly rotate. Once operating pressure is reached, feed the tool into the pipe to begin the cleaning job. Allow the jets time to do their work by feeding the hose out at a controlled rate. Once the work is complete and the tool is disconnected from the hose, blow out all water to prolong the life of the tool. A small amount of oil can be blown into the inlet nut as well.

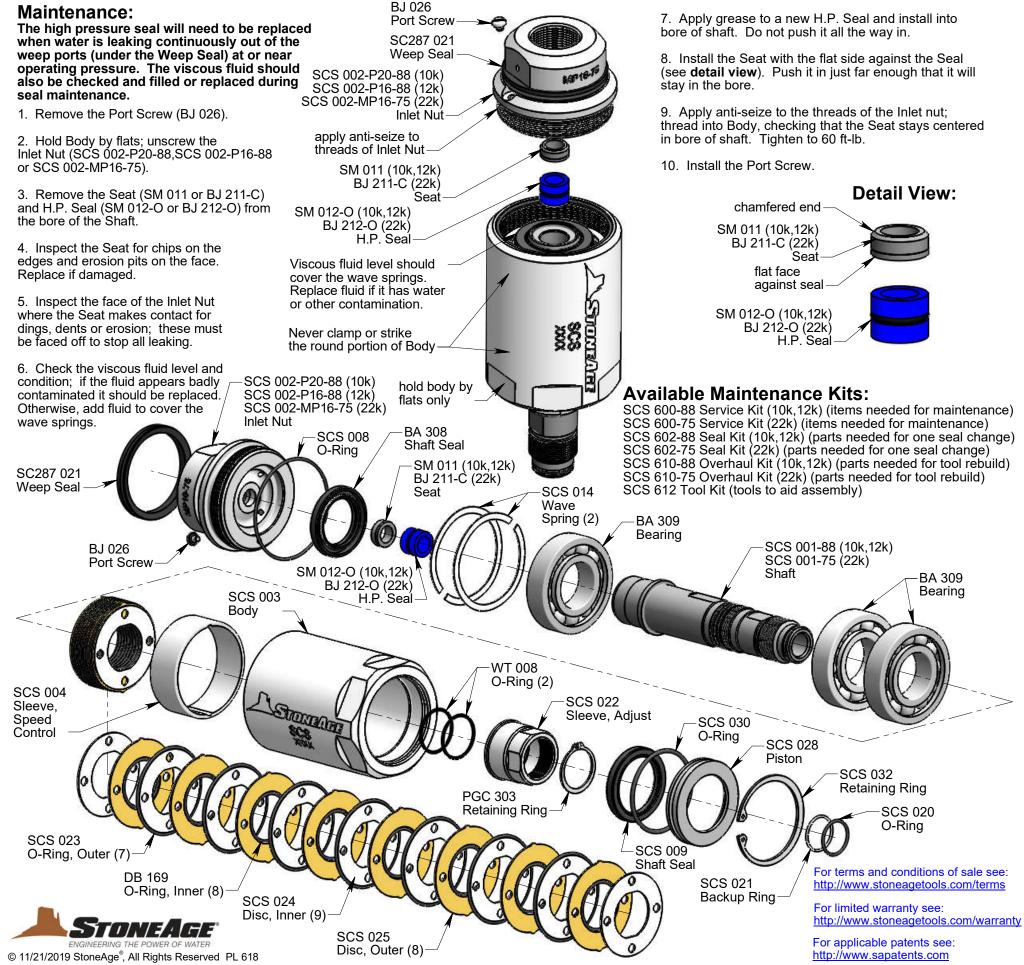
Troubleshooting:

Head will not rotate: First try rotating head by hand and see if it feels rough or gritty to turn. If it does, the tool must be disassembled and repaired. If the head starts to rotate but as pressure is increased it slows down and stops, it likely has bad bearings. If the tool feels okay, check to see if any nozzles are plugged; even if a nozzle is only partially blocked it can keep the head from rotating. Nozzles must be removed from the head to properly clean them; it does not do any good to poke the material plugging the nozzle back into the head, as it will just replug a nozzle. If none of these are the problem, the jets are too small or the head offset is not correct. Double check the head offset and nozzle sizes to make sure they are correct for the expected flow rate.

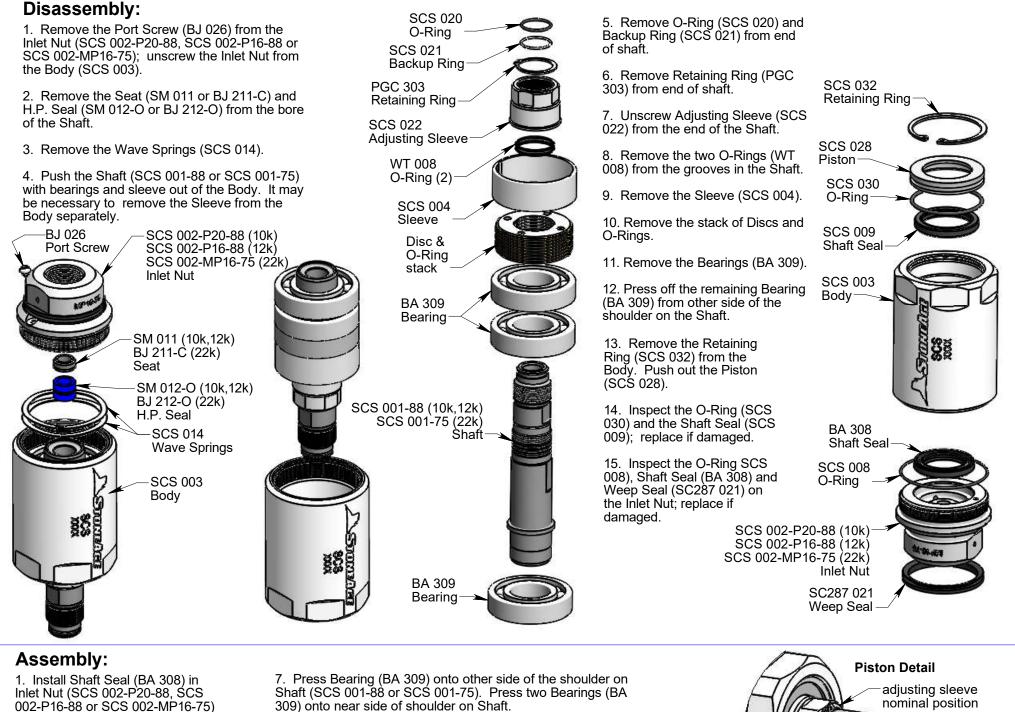
Head spins too fast: Check the nozzles sizes and head offset to make sure they are correct. If these are correct, it is likely that the swivel is low on viscous fluid, or the viscous fluid has water in it. The best thing to do is drain all the fluid, wipe the parts clean and refill with the proper fluid. Check that the shaft seals are still good and will keep the fluid from leaking out.

Seal Leak: The seal may initially leak at low pressure, but should pop closed as pressure is increased. If operating pressure is reached and the seal is leaking continuously, the high pressure seal may need to be replaced. Refer to the maintenance below.

Seals wear out quickly: The tool must be disassembled and inspected. The carbide seat should be checked for being installed in the right direction, and it should not have any chips or erosion marks on it. The bore of the shaft where the high pressure seal is located should be checked for grooving. If it is worn larger than .758" ID (MP16) or .883" ID (P16 & P20), the shaft will need to be replaced.



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as shown. 2. Place O-Ring (SCS 008) over threads of Inlet Nut.

3. Install Weep Seal (SC287 021).



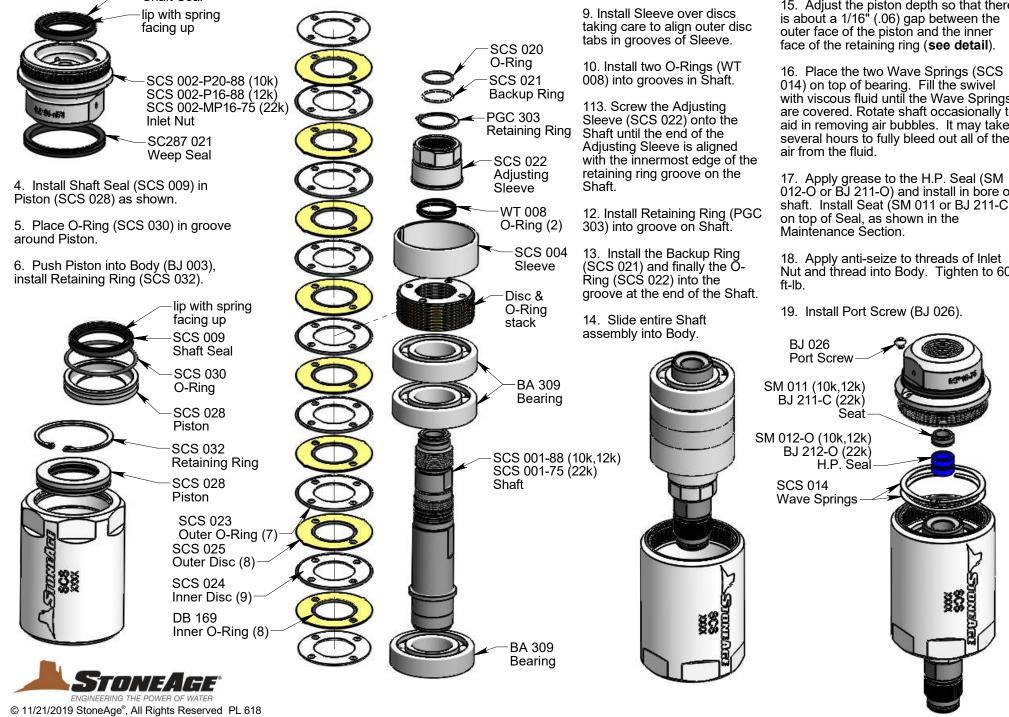
Piston (SCS 028) as shown.

around Piston.

install Retaining Ring (SCS 032).

309) onto near side of shoulder on Shaft.

8. Begin disc stack on shaft with an Inner Disc (SCS 024). Slip an Inner O-Ring (DB 169) onto Shaft. Stack an Outer Disc (SCS 025) onto Shaft. Add another Inner Disc, and then slip an Outer O-Ring (SCS 023) over the OD of the Inner Disc. Continue stacking arrangement as shown using a total of (9) Inner Discs, (8) Outer Discs, (8) Inner O-Rings and (7) Outer O-Rings. No Outer O-Ring is required at either end.



nominal position

06 gap between piston and retaining ring with adjusting sleeve at nominal position

15. Adjust the piston depth so that there

with viscous fluid until the Wave Springs are covered. Rotate shaft occasionally to aid in removing air bubbles. It may take several hours to fully bleed out all of the

012-O or BJ 211-O) and install in bore of shaft. Install Seat (SM 011 or BJ 211-C)

Nut and thread into Body. Tighten to 60