CA Expansion Tanks

1. Note location of the system connection, charging valve, and the drain plug and labels on the tank. Refer to Diagram 1 for location of these tank fittings.
2. Carefully remove the shipping plug in the system connection coupling located at the center of the cover flange. Pause before completely removing to allow any trapped air to escape. There should not be much, if any, air pressure under the protective cover.

WARNING: DO NOT REMOVE THE PIPE PLUGS LOCATED ON THE SIDE AND BOTTOM OF THE TANK (TANK DRAINS). THESE PLUGS SHOULD NEVER BE REMOVED UNLESS NECESSARY AND THEN ONLY AFTER THE AIR PRESSURE IN THE TANK HAS BEEN BLEED OFF TO ZERO GAUGE PRESSURE. BEFORE BLEEDING OFF ANY OF THE AIR CHARGE, ALWAYS REMOVE AND DISCONNECT THE TANK FROM THE SYSTEM.

3. Prior to connecting this tank to the hydronic system the pre-charge pressure within the tank should be confirmed and if necessary adjusted to equal the minimum system pressure at the tank location. This measurement should be taken at the air valve located on the top of the tank. The tank was shipped from the factory with an initial pre-charge of 12 psi at 68 degrees. This may vary with changes in ambient temperature. Use Diagram 2 (below) - Air Charge Check Chart to correct the value read on the pressure gauge to adjust for changes in the ambient temperature. The fill pressure of the system should be indicated on the schedule file or within the job specifications. If not provided in either of these locations consult the design engineer for the proper fill pressure values prior to installation of this tank. Installation of the tank prior to adjusting the pre-charge can result in incorrect pre-charge readings.

4. The pipe connection to the system may now be made. The piping requirements for captive air tanks are different from those of plain steel expansion tanks. Note the Captive Air Tank Piping Diagrams. Piping and air elimination devices should be arranged so that air will not be trapped in the tank, above the tank or in the nozzle. Pitch the piping connection up away from the tank and use automatic air vents where necessary. Note the piping diagram.

5. Locate the CA tank connection as close as possible to the suction side of the pump. This ensures that the pressures realized from the pump head will be additive in the system. A combination shut-off and drain valve should be located in the connection piping to provide for tank isolation during the initial hydrostatic test.

- STANDARD PRODUCT WITH 304 SS COVER MAY BE USED WITH POTABLE WATER. (CONSULT FACTORY FOR POTABLE WATER APPLICATIONS)
- MAY BE INSTALLED IN HORIZONTAL OR VERTICAL ORIENTATION.
- Models certified to NSF/ANSI 61-G are required to be installed on the cold water side of the hot water heater.

Diagram 2 – Air Charge Check Chart

### How to Use the Chart

1. Determine ambient air temperature where the tank is being checked.
2. Locate the specified pre-charge pressure in the left-hand column.
3. Follow across horizontally to the number under the ambient air temperature.
4. The number found under Step No. 3 is the temperature corrected air charge pressure in p.s.i. and should agree with the gauge reading observed at the tank.
5. If the temperature corrected air charge pressure differs by more than 1 p.s.i. from the pre-charge pressure specified for the system, then correct it by bleeding pressure through the air charge valve or by adding pressure with an air compressor.

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**Diagram 1 – Location of Tank Fittings**


Models certified to NSF 61-G are required to be installed on the cold water side of the hot water heater.
Captive Air Tank Piping Diagrams

RECOMMENDED INSTALLATION FOR HEATING SYSTEM OR CHILLED WATER APPLICATIONS

RECOMMENDED INSTALLATION FOR NSF/ANSI 61-G APPLICATIONS

See Related Documents:
400-1.2 Catalog
402-002 CA Expansion Tank Instruction Sheet
402-013 Instruction Sheet, This Document
401-083 CA Expansion Tank Submittal
401-083P CA Expansion Tank Submittal NSF

For factory contact on Taco Fall River heat transfer products, please call 508-674-5353.