

Bladder Accumulator Maintenance
Standard Bottom Repairable

Assembly:

1. Make sure that the shell, the bladder and all other components are clean and free of dirt.
2. Generously spray the inside of the shell with system fluid.
3. Apply system fluid on the top portion of the collapsed bladder.
4. Pull bladder through after attaching the pull rod which should already have been fed through the gas port end of the shell.
5. Screw the jam nut on the valve stem and tighten. Detach the pull rod.
6. Place the semi-assembled fluid port inside the shell.
7. Fold the Anti Extrusion ring, the rubber part facing the fluid port already in the shell.
8. Pull the fluid port through the Anti Extrusion ring and through the shell end hole firmly.
9. Slip the metal washer over the fluid port and inside the lip of the shell.
10. Place the O-Ring behind the metal washer taking the kinks out using a flat head screw driver.
11. Place the O-Ring Back-up behind the O-Ring, curved side facing the O-Ring. There is no O-Ring Back-up for accumulators under 2.5 gallon.
12. Slowly, using a charge and gauge assembly insert about 20 PSI of Nitrogen gas inside the bladder, then un-engage the charge and gauge assembly from the bladder.
13. Make sure the O-Ring Back-up, or the O-Ring is not wrinkled.
14. Place the spacer and lock nut on the fluid port.
15. Screw the bleeder plug in to the bleeder hole.
16. Tighten the lock nut.



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4



Picture 5



Picture 6

Bladder Accumulator Maintenance Continued



Picture 7



Picture 8



Picture 9

Disassembly:

1. Isolate the accumulator from the system.
2. Place a charge and gauge assembly on the bladder and take the Nitrogen gas out.
3. Dismount the accumulator from the system.
4. Unscrew the fluid port lock nut and remove the fluid port and related parts from the accumulator.
5. Remove the valve core from the bladder.
6. Remove the Nitrogen gas.
7. Place the pull rod on the valve stem.
8. Take the jam nut out.
9. Take out the bladder.

Note: Make sure there is enough air flows through the repair area if Nitrogen gas is released in to the atmosphere to avoid possible health problems, or asphyxiation.