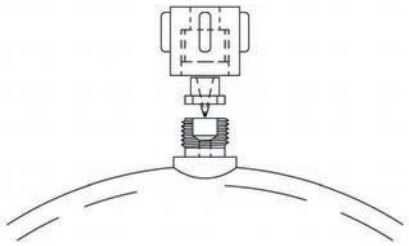
FORESPAR®
MARELON®

TECH TIPS

VENTED LOOP



Vented Loops keep water (or other fluids-but not fuels) from siphoning back into tanks or back into the bilge by allowing air to enter the line and breaking the siphon effect. Whether you are using them on a head discharge system to the holding tank, on a bilge pump outlet overboard, an aqua-lift system on the engine, Gen-Sets, air conditioners, ballast tanks or other equipment, vented loops can stop the dangerous siphoning back of fluids after the pump is turned off. Forespar®, the worlds largest producer of marine vented loops, also offers the widest range of sizes of our Marelon® vented loops than anyone.

Units are available for hose sizes:

½" (#903008) 5/8" (#903003) ¾" (#903001) 1" (#903007) 1-1/2" (#903000) 1-1/8" (#903009). With the addition of the 1-1/8" barbed vented loop the builder (OEM) or aftermarket customer can easily comply with the A.B.Y.C. standard (H-22.8.7.2 dated 7/98) requiring a vented loop on the bilge pump outlet hose.

All vented loops are designed to have fluids "pushed" through them. If you try to "pull" through a vented loop, you will pull air into the line and not move the heavier fluid. Be sure the pump is on the correct side of the vented loop. The loops themselves are not directionally sensitive. The vent caps (#903002 MF 841-replacements available) have a one-way duck-bill style valve inside. These caps can be replaced with an optional ¼" hose barb (#903004 MF-846 Vent Barb Assembly) if desired. Note that if the hose barb option is used, the duck bill one-way valve is eliminated

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VENTED LOOP cont.

YOU SIPHON — YOU SINK

Vented loops are a vital component in any onboard plumbing system. Without them, the risk of flooding or sinking is greatly increased because water can be back siphoned into your boat from the outside. Back siphoning can occur through any onboard tank, engine, head or bilge system that utilizes a through-hull intake. Vented loops are designed to break-up any back siphon, keeping the boat high and dry.

PREVENT FLOODING—VENTED LOOP PLACEMENTS IS IMPORTANT

When the boat heels, will the toilet and the outboard vented loops be lower than the outside waterline?

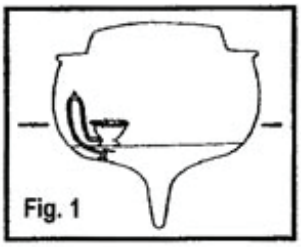


Fig. 1
Vented Loop above the water line
Will it be below when the boat heels?

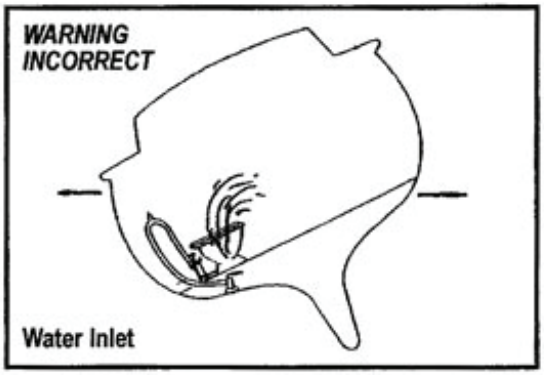
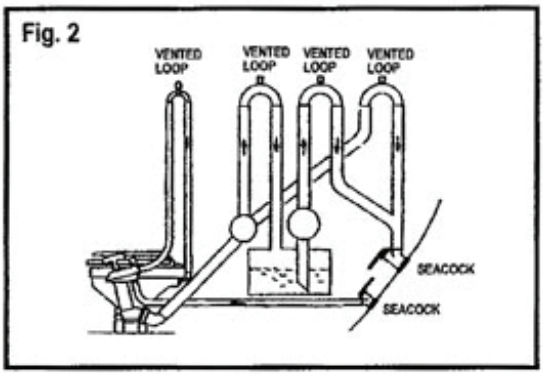
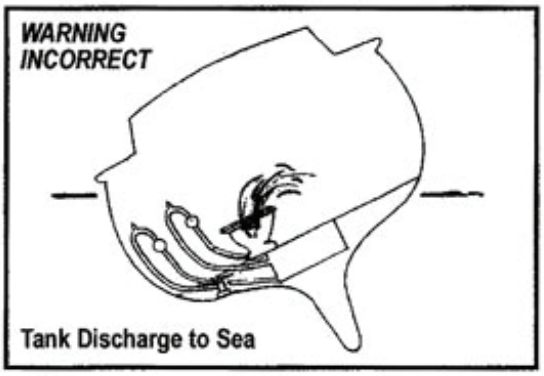
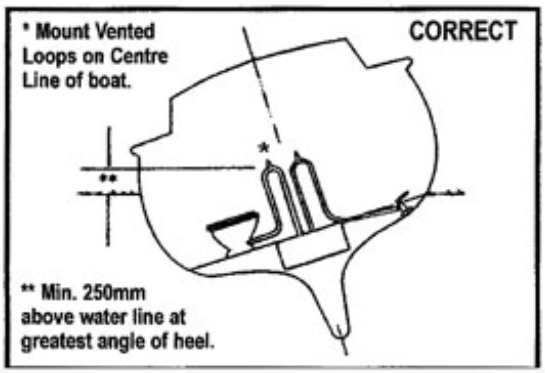
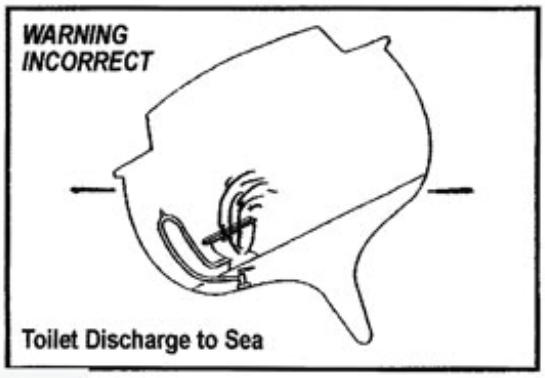


Fig 2 - Vented Loops
1. Water inlet BETWEEN the pump and the bowl
2. Toilet via diverter valve to holding tank.
3. Toilet via diverter valve to seacock
4. Holding tank discharge pump to seacock









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VENTED LOOP cont.

INSTALLATION:

When adding a vented loop it is important to remember that you only “push” water through the loop. If you try to “pull” water through, only air will come into the system.

Vented loops should be placed as high as possible above the waterline, because the fall of water on both sides of the loop creates the necessary vacuum to force the vent cap to open. This allows air into the system, breaking-up any potential back siphoning of outside water. Vented loops should be a minimum of 10” above the waterline.

MAINTENANCE:

The vent cap/duckbill assembly should be checked and cleaned periodically. Debris can clog the duckbills keeping them from closing allowing odors to escape through the cap.

To clean the duckbill, soak it in white vinegar for a few hours to dissolve salt and calcium deposits. When reassembling, remember not to over-tighten the cap.

Replacement may be necessary if the vent cap/duckbill assembly is clogged, deformed or not functioning properly.

VENT CAP SOUNDS:

Vented loops can “whistle” in some installations. This most commonly occurs when used with electric flush heads. The whistle is caused by fluid passing the duckbill quickly and setting up a “resonance”, much like the reed on an oboe. To stop whistling loop, simply remove the cap and rotate the duckbill. You may need to do this a few times to find the right angle.