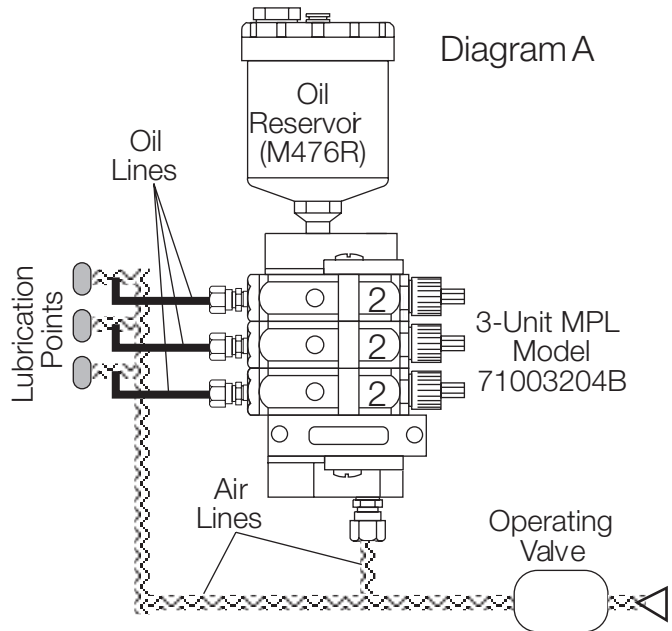


## TYPICAL MPL APPLICATION

### With 2-Drop Servo-Meters and Integral Oil Reservoir

Diagram A at the right shows a simple circuit using three 2-drop Servo-Meters and an integral oil reservoir. The actuating signal for the Servo-Meters is taken from the downstream side of the operating valve. Each actuation of the valve causes the Servo-Meters to inject oil at three different specific lubrication points. The Servo-Meters can be set to inject as little as 1/5th drop or as much as 2 drops per cycle. No controller is required in this application.



## TYPICAL MPL APPLICATION

### With 1-Drop Servo-Meters, a Pulse Counter, and Remote Oil Reservoir

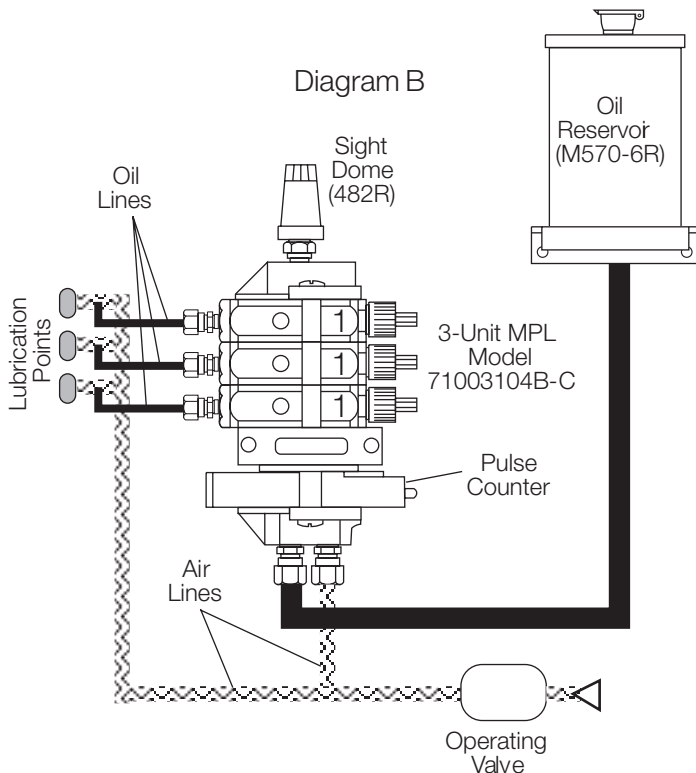


Diagram B at the left shows a circuit using three one-drop Servo-Meters, a pulse counter, and a remote one-quart oil reservoir. The actuating signal for the Servo-Meters is taken from the downstream side of the operating valve. The Servo-Meters can deliver from 1/10th drop to one drop of oil to each of the three different lubrication points. The pulse counter can be set to reduce lubrication by allowing only every 5th or 10th air pulse from the operating valve to actuate the Servo-Meters. For even greater reduction of the lubricating frequency, two pulse counters acting in tandem can be used.

Note the use of a sight dome to vent air from the system.

**An additional Typical Application using a stand-alone frequency generator is shown on the following page.**

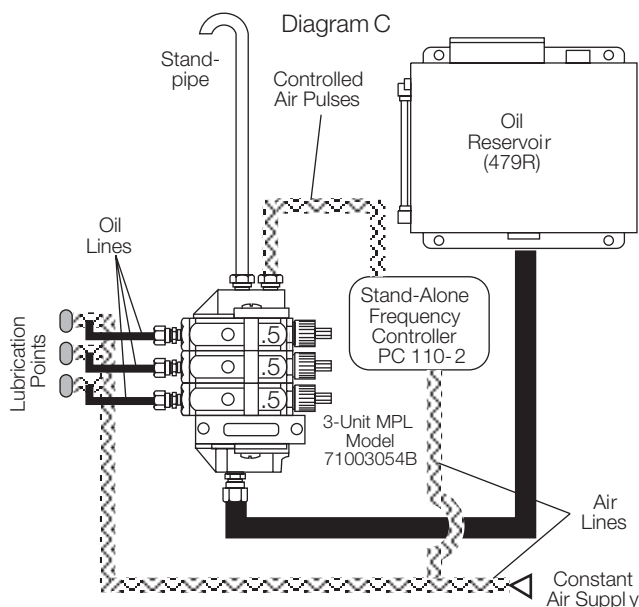


## TYPICAL MPL APPLICATION

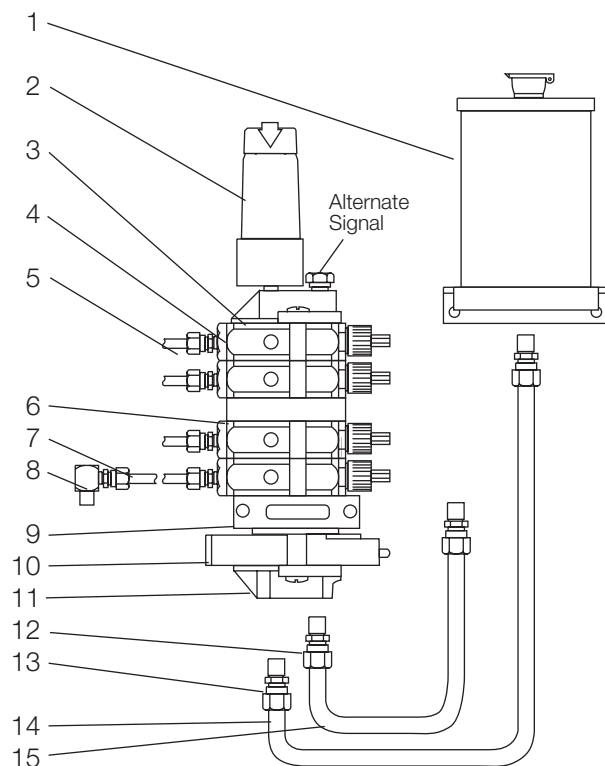
### With 1/2-Drop Servo-Meters, a Frequency Controller, and Remote Oil Reservoir

In diagram C at the right the **MPL** has 1/2-drop Servo-Meters which can supply from 1/20th drop to 1/2 drop of oil at each actuation. A 10-gallon metal oil reservoir is used. This reservoir could actually supply a number of similar **MPL** lubricating systems. Oil is introduced at the bottom of the assembly, and a standpipe is used to prevent airlock of the Servo-Meters.

A stand-alone frequency controller determines how often the Servo-Meters will inject oil. This can be as often as every second or as infrequent as every five minutes. Air for the controller is from a constant, no-pulse source which the controller will use to create the actuating pulses for the Servo-Meters. The air signal can be introduced at either the top or the bottom of the assembly.



## ASSEMBLY OF MPL SYSTEMS



1. Oil reservoir
2. Sight dome for venting air manually and to give visual confirmation of oil in Servo-Meters. Part **482R**.
3. Mounting clamp.
4. Servo-Meter.
5. Prefilled 1/8" nylon oil delivery line. Part **A00942M**.
6. Block plate. Block plate with seals and hardware is kit number **K474-07T**. See page 287.
7. Tube connector. Part **00142W**
8. Ball check valve. One required for inlet to tee before air valves. See page 287 for types and sizes.
9. Mounting plate.
10. Pneumatic pulse counter.
11. Mounting clamp.
12. Tube connector. Part **00184W**.
13. Tube connector. Part **001124W**.
14. Oil supply line; 3/8" nylon tubing. Part **009126-M**. Larger size can be used.
15. Air signal line; 1/4" nylon tubing. Must be from on-off source, usually downstream of operating valve. Part **00984M**. Note: When using a pulse counter, the air signal must first go to the counter, then to the Servo-Meters.

## MPL ASSEMBLY KITS

Servo-Meter Kit (see footnotes)	70001##4B-@
Mounting/Assembly Kit	KA474-10

## – Specify rating:  
 1/2 drop .....05  
 1 drop.....10  
 2 drops.....20

@ – Specify options.  
 See **OPTIONS** under  
 Ordering Information on  
 following pages.



**MPL Mounting Kit**

